Laube de regresse Rosser

1. Regresia liniara

Consider umatorul tabel de dati;

\(\frac{\frac{1}{3}}{1} \)

\(\frac{1}{3} \)

\(\fra

Conform graficului se sollvà cà relatia dintre $X = (X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4)$ i y=(y1, y2, y3, y4) este liniarà. Un motiv pentru care puntible mu re aflà pe acelaris dreaptà este cà datelle au sot obtinute en marjà de eroare.

Non contini à dreaptà de ecuație y = ax+b care trese al mai aproape de puntile date. Conficienții a si le rent necunoscuti si nimeatà sà fie determinati. Distanța (pe verticală) dintre punctul (xi, yi) și junctul situat je dreapta (*\ti, a\ti) este $\sqrt{(\pm i - \pm i)^2 + (4i - (a \pm i + b))^2} = \sqrt{(4i - (a \pm i + b))^2} = |4i - (a \pm i + b)|.$

The $y=(y_1,...,y_n)$ in $y=(ax_1+b,...,ax_n+b)$. befairntie a je le se stin minimizand function $E(a,b) = ||y-y||^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_i - (a \times i + b))^2$ (Reamintion ca $||x|| = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} \lambda_i^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$) Minimizand functia E se soline pozitia optima a drepter y=ax+b fața de punctile (xi,yi), cu i=1,n. Function E admitte un punct de minim care este si punct critic (sau stationar). Resolvan sistemul: $\frac{\partial E}{\partial a}(a_1b) = 0$ $\frac{\partial E}{\partial b}(a_1b) = 0$ $(3) \begin{cases} a \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \\ a \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} 1 = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \\ a \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} 1 = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \\ a \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} 1 = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \\ a \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} 1 = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \\ a \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} 1 = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \\ a \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} 1 = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \\ a \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} 1 = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \\ a \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} 1 = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \\ a \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} 1 = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \\ a \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \\ a \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \\ a \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \\ a \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \\ a \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \\ a \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \\ a \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \\ a \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \\ a \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \\ a \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \\ a \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \\ a \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \\ a \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \\ a \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \\ a \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \\ a \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \\ a \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \\ a \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pm i + b$

In stimt un sitten livier en neunosuitele a ji b.

thatrices acethic without the
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2 & \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i & \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i & \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \end{pmatrix}$$
.

Testaul termenilar liberi ette $w = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i & \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i & \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \end{pmatrix}$.

Then $A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = w$,

Tentre rezolvarea numerică a sistemellui de mai sus peten flori una dintre metodele de eliminare Gouss.

2. Regresia polinomiala

Daca penetile (£i, yi), en i=1, n descriv o funçie polinomiala, atunci even area per atunci, atunci, alle poliment per de poliment de pola metry and per de pola metry Pn(x)=a,+a,x+...+a,xm.

borridham, în continuale, catrul m=2, sore sorgunde regressei patratice.

Fie P2(x) = ax2+bx+c.

Himiniteand function $E(a,b,c) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (y_i - (a x_i^2 + b x_i + c)^2)$ obtinent position of interest a parabole $y = ax^2 + bx + c$

fata de punctele (xi, yi), en i=1,n. Perdron sistemul: $\frac{\partial E}{\partial a}(a_{1}b_{1}c) = 0$ $\frac{\partial E}{\partial b}(a_{1}b_{1}c) = 0$ $\frac{\partial E}{\partial b}(a_{1}b_{1}c) = 0$ $\frac{\partial E}{\partial c}(a_{1}b_{1}c) = 0$ $\frac{\partial E}{\partial c}(a_{$ $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i^2 + b \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i + c \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} 1 = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} y_i.$

Matricea arociata ristemului este

Victorial temperals liberi este 3. Pegresia exponentialà Dacă datele experimentele descriu o funcție exponențială, atemii curba care le aproximearză poate fi aleasă de forma y = beax.

Sonsideram funcția E(a,b)= \(\frac{1}{2} \) (yi- beaxi) și

i=1 Nixternal $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial E}{\partial a}(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial E}{\partial b}(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} 2 \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} (y_i - b_i \mathbf{a} \mathbf{x}_i) \cdot \left(-b_i \mathbf{a} \mathbf{x}_i \right) = 0 \end{cases}$ = 0 $(\Rightarrow) \begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^{n} k^{2} e^{2a \pm i} x_{i} - \sum_{i=1}^{n} k e^{n \pm i} x_{i} y_{i} = 0 \\ \sum_{k=1}^{n} k e^{2a \pm i} - \sum_{k=1}^{n} e^{a \pm i} y_{k} = 0. \end{cases}$

Ossbran if stag un metric tres às marked

todele sumosutt. Tentre a determina a si b logaritmam expresia y= beat. Obtinem: lny=lnb+lnex=lnb+ax=b+ax. Item notat b' = lnb. bousideram $E_1(a_1b') = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left(lny_i - \left(b' + a x_i \right) \right)$. Puzzlvam sixtemul: $\int \frac{\partial E_1}{\partial x} (a_1 b^1) = 0$ $\int \frac{\partial E_1}{\partial b^1} (a_1 b^1) = 0$ $= \begin{cases} 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\ln y_i - (b + ax_i)) \cdot (-x_i) = 0 | :2 \\ 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\ln y_i - (b + ax_i) \cdot (-1)) = 0 | :2 \end{cases}$

Matricea associatà acestrii sistem este

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i^2 & \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i & \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i & \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i \end{pmatrix}.$$

Vectoral termenilor liberi exte

$$w = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_{i} \ln y_{i} \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} \ln y_{i} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Revolvand aut sistem determinam a je b. Tinand

cont de faptul cà lub-el solinem cà b-el.

Definitie. Metoda perentatà în cele tri corrui de
mai rus pentru a determina surbele care aproximeatai un set de dote re numerte metoda celo mai mici
patrate.