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## notebook\_09

December 19, 2018

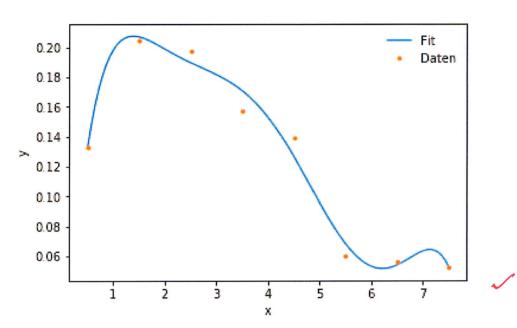
## 1 Aufgabe 25

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        from numpy.polynomial.polynomial import polyval
        import uncertainties.unumpy as unp
        from uncertainties.unumpy import nominal_values as noms
        from uncertainties.unumpy import std_devs as stds
        import pandas as pd
```

a) Bestimme die Parameter mit der Methoder der kleinsten Quadrate:

Stelle das Ergebnis graphisch dar:

```
plt.xlabel('x')
plt.ylabel('y')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



2 P.

b) Erstelle zunächst die Matrix C, mit der die numerische zweite Ableitung bestimmt wird:

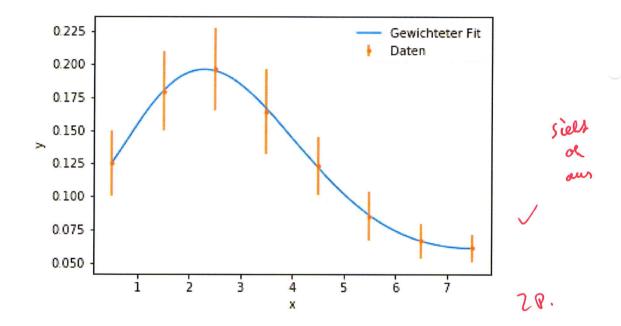
```
In [4]: C = np.zeros((np.shape(A)[0], np.shape(A)[0]))
       np.fill_diagonal(C, -2)
       np.fill_diagonal(C[1:], 1)
       np.fill_diagonal(C[:, 1:], 1)
       C[0, 0] = -1
       C[-1, -1] = -1
Out[4]: array([[-1., 1., 0., 0., 0., 0.,
               [ 1., -2.,
                          1., 0., 0.,
                                        0.,
               [ 0., 1., -2.,
                              1., 0., 0.,
                          1., -2.,
               [ 0.,
                                    1.,
                                         0.,
                     0.,
                          0.,
                               1., -2.,
                                         1.,
               [ 0.,
                          0.,
                               0.,
                                    1., -2.,
                                              1.,
                                                   0.],
               [ 0.,
                               0.,
                                         1., -2.,
                                    0.,
                                                  1.],
                                                        ich hanne leider breine
               [ 0.,
                               0.,
```

Gibt es dafür eine fertige Methode?

Stelle die Ergebnisse der Regularisierung für verschiedene  $\lambda$  dar:

```
In [5]: plt.plot(x, y, '.', label = 'Daten')
         for lam in [0.1, 0.3, 0.7, 3, 10]:
              gamma = np.sqrt(lam) * C @ A
              \texttt{best\_a\_reg = np.linalg.inv(A.T @ A + gamma.T @ gamma) @ A.T @ y}
              plt.plot(xplot, polyval(xplot, best_a_reg),
                         label = f'\$\langle ambda = \{am\}\$'\rangle
         plt.legend()
         plt.show()
                                                                             Daten
           0.20
                                                                             \lambda = 0.1
           0.18
                                                                             \lambda = 0.3
                                                                             \lambda = 0.7
           0.16
                                                                              \lambda = 3
           0.14
                                                                              \lambda = 10
           0.12
           0.10
           0.08
           0.06
           0.04
                                                                                                     2 P.
    c)
In [6]: #read data
          data = pd.read_csv('aufg_c.csv')
          x = data['x']
          #calculate mean and error for y
                           data.drop(columns = 'x').T.std()) & isl and N-1 normalisant was hier couch reitility it
          y = unp.uarray(data.drop(columns = 'x').T.mean(),
          #weight matrix teros. like (A)
                                                                     dentis dran, dass das bei
          W = np.zeros((np.shape(A)[0], np.shape(A)[0]))
                                                                         np. std () anders ist
          np.fill_diagonal(W, 1 / stds(y)**2)
In [7]: #calculate parameters
          \texttt{best\_a\_weight} = \texttt{np.linalg.inv}(\texttt{A.T} @ \texttt{W} @ \texttt{A}) @ \texttt{A.T} @ \texttt{W} @ \texttt{noms}(\texttt{y})
```

## Stelle Ergebnisse in einem Plot dar:



SMD AZG  $\alpha$ )  $\overline{X} = 1 \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i}$  $E(\bar{x}) = E(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}x_{i}) = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}E(x_{i}) = \frac{1}{n}n\mu = \mu$ 18 - Erwartugsgeham Schätzfunktion für p b)  $V(\overline{X}) = V(\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i) = \frac{1}{n^2} V(\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i) = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} V(X_i)$  $= 1 \cdot no^2 = o^2$ AP. c)  $S_0^2 = 1 \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \mu)^2$ E(82)= 1 E(2 (x2-2x, p+p2)) = 1 E( = x; 2 - 2 = X; +up2) = 1 ( \(\tilde{\mathbb{Z}}\) \(\tilde{\mathbb = 1 ( n (02+ p2) - 2 pp2 + up2) Erwart mysgefrem Scheitzer für 02 d)  $S_{1}^{2} = 1 \exists (\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - \bar{x})^{2}) = 1 \exists (\sum_{i=1}^{n} [x_{i}^{2} - 2x_{i} \bar{x} + \bar{x}^{2}])$  $= 1 E \left( \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} x^2 - 2 \times \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} x^2 + \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} x^2 \right)$ = 1 E( = x 2 - 2 n x 2 + n x 2) = 1 E( = x 2 - n x 2)  $= 1 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E(x,^2) - nE(\bar{x}^2)$  $= \frac{1}{1} (o^2 + \mu^2) - n(o^2 + \mu^2)$ = 1-n 02 (v) => wicht Erwort wysge hren 5-0 mil Wornster S2 = 1 5 (x,-x)2 de E( M S,2) = 02

Witschle Sufgebe 27: Ginsard a) Likelihood allgamin: L(a) = f(x, la) .... f(x, a) = 11 f(x, la) hie ID: L(b) = 17 /(x,16) and  $f(x) = \begin{cases} f_0 & x \in [0, 6] \\ 0 & sonot \end{cases}$ für ein gegebene Sample ist die Like lihood also O, wenn to so grewith t wird, less min. I to night in E0,67 liegt. Wenn b > xi Vi & fling, ng, dann f(xi16) = to und L(b) = fn / In fell monoton wit b, date ist L (max 2) maximal and do bushe Schatzer ist b = max(z)  $\times \in [xi]$   $= \lim_{x \in [xi]} max(x)$   $\times \in [xi]$   $= \lim_{x \in [xi]} x dx = \lim_{x \in [xi]} x$   $= \lim_{x \in [xi]} x dx = x$ 38, Für Erwartungstrau nuss, Ernartungswert vom 0,5P. Schätzer = Schätzer' sein, wähle dahr b\* = 2 · max (x) & b = N+1 mark (x)

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