

Lecture Module - Numerical Integration and Curve Fitting

ME3001 - Mechanical Engineering Analysis

Mechanical Engineering

Tennessee Technological University

Module 5 - Numerical Integration and Curve Fitting

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- Topic 1 - Overview and Motivation
- Topic 2 - Linear Regression
- Topic 3 - Polynomial Splines
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Topic 1 - Overview and Motivation

- Problem Definition
- Engineering Applications
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Problem Definition

What is curve fitting?

- various techniques to fit a curve or function to discrete data
- "Data is often given for discrete values along a continuum. However, you may require estimates at points between the discrete values" - Numerical Methods for Engineers, Chapra and Canale
- additional problem is to find a simpler form of a complicated function by fitting function to data sampled from original function

Problem Definition

Two General Approaches

- 1) Given data with random error, find a single curve that represents the overall trend of the data.
 - "Because any individual data point may be incorrect, we make no effort to intersect every point" -
Numerical Methods for Engineers, Chapra and Canale
- 2) Given data assumed to be precise or specified, find a curve that directly passes through each data point

Engineering Applications

Example Applications in Engineering

- Calibration Curves, Sensors and Instrumentation
- Table Interpolation, Mechanics, Thermo, Statistics
- Velocity Profile Generation, Dynamics of Machinery, Robotics

Two General Problems

- Trend Analysis - predictions from dataset using interpolation polynomial or lsr
- Hypothesis Testing - compare predicted to measured data for model performance or selection

Topic 2 - Linear Regression

- Overview
- Fit Criteria
- Linear Least Squares
- MATLAB Example

Overview

Consider fitting a straight line to a dataset

$$(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$$

with a function

$$y = a_0 + a_1 x$$

This can be rearranged to show the **error** as

$$e = y - a_0 - a_1 x$$

The general problem is to find the coefficients of a function that minimizes the error

Fit Criteria

To find the coefficients of the fit line, the minimization objective must be considered carefully. You might consider fitting a model that minimizes the error directly, but this will not work. The absolute value approach is also problematic.

- $\sum_{i=1}^n e_i = (y_i - a_0 - a_1 x_i)$
- $\sum_{i=1}^n |e_i| = |y_i - a_0 - a_1 x_i|$

To solve these issues, the common technique is to _____ the error.

- $\sum_{i=1}^n e_i^2 = (y_i - a_0 - a_1 x_i)^2$

Fit Criteria

Linear Least Squares

To fit a straight line to the data, we must find the values a_0 and a_1 that minimize the square of the error. First find the partial derivatives of the squared error and set these equal to zero

$$S_r = \sum_{i=1}^n e_i^2 = (y_i - a_0 - a_1 x_i)^2$$

$$\frac{\delta S_r}{\delta a_0} = -2 \sum (y_i - a_0 - a_1 x_i)$$

$$\frac{\delta S_r}{\delta a_1} = -2 \sum [(y_i - a_0 - a_1 x_i) x_i]$$

$$0 = \sum y_i - \sum a_0 - \sum a_1 x_i$$

$$0 = \sum y_i x_i - \sum a_0 x_i - \sum a_1 x_i^2$$

Linear Least Squares

Use $\Sigma a_0 = na_0$ and the resulting equations can be solved as a linear system in terms of a_0, a_1

$$0 = \Sigma y_i - \Sigma a_0 - \Sigma a_1 x_i$$

$$0 = \Sigma y_i x_i - \Sigma a_0 x_i - \Sigma a_1 x_i^2$$

This leads to the standard equations

$$a_1 = \frac{n \Sigma x_i y_i - \Sigma x_i \Sigma y_i}{n \Sigma x_i^2 - (\Sigma x_i)^2}$$

$$a_0 = a_0 \bar{y} - a_1 \bar{x}$$

This alternate form is also used

$$a_0 = \frac{\Sigma x_i \Sigma x_i y_i - \Sigma x_i^2 \Sigma y_i}{(\Sigma x_i)^2 - N \Sigma x_i^2}$$

$$a_1 = \frac{\Sigma x_i \Sigma y_i - N \Sigma x_i y_i}{(\Sigma x_i)^2 - N \Sigma x_i^2}$$

MATLAB Example

This standard technique is built into the MATLAB function *polyfit*.
This function can also be used for higher order regression lines.

MATLAB Example

Topic 3 - Polynomial Splines

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Topic 3 - Lagrange Polynomials

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