

Университет ИТМО  
Факультет программной инженерии и компьютерной техники

**Лабораторная работа №4**  
**«Вычислительная математика»**

**Выполнил:**  
Студент группы Р32102  
Гулямов Т.И.

**Преподаватель:**  
Рыбаков С.Д.

Санкт-Петербург  
2023

## Цель лабораторной работы

Найти функцию, являющуюся наилучшим приближением заданной табличной функции по методу наименьших квадратов.

## Порядок выполнения работы

1. Вычислительная реализация задачи
2. Программная реализация задачи

## Вычислительная реализация задачи

1. Исследуемые данные  
 $y = \frac{15x}{x^4+2}; x \in [0, 4]; h = 0.4$
2. Таблица табулирования заданной функции на указанном интервале

$i$	$x_i$	$y_i$
0	0	0
1	0.4	2.96209
2	0.8	4.98008
3	1.2	4.4187
4	1.6	2.80584
5	2.0	1.66667
6	2.4	1.02338
7	2.8	0.661776
8	3.2	0.449196
9	3.6	0.317719
10	4.0	0.232558

3. Линейная аппроксимация

$$SX = \sum_{i=0}^n x_i = 22$$

$$SXX = \sum_{i=0}^n x_i^2 = 61.6$$

$$SY = \sum_{i=0}^n y_i = 19.518$$

$$SXY = \sum_{i=0}^n x_i y_i = 26.1145$$

$\{aSXX + bSX = SXY; aSX + bn = SY\}$  – система

$$\Delta = 193.6$$

$$\Delta_1 = -142.1365$$

$$\Delta_2 = 627.7898$$

$$a = -0.7342$$

$$b = 3.2427$$

$$\varphi_{\text{лин}}(x) = -0.7342x + 3.2427$$

$$\delta_{\text{лин}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=0}^n (\varphi_{\text{лин}}(x_i) - y_i)^2}{n}} = \sqrt{\frac{(3.2427)^2 + \dots}{11}} = \sqrt{\frac{21.474}{11}} = \sqrt{1.95218} = 1.3972$$

#### 4. Квадратичная аппроксимация

$$SX = \sum_{i=0}^n x_i = 22$$

$$SXX = \sum_{i=0}^n x_i^2 = 61.6$$

$$SXXX = \sum_{i=0}^n x_i^3 = 193.6$$

$$SXXXX = \sum_{i=0}^n x_i^4 = 648.526$$

$$SY = \sum_{i=0}^n y_i = 19.518$$

$$SXY = \sum_{i=0}^n x_i y_i = 26.1145$$

$$SXXY = \sum_{i=0}^n x_i^2 y_i = 47.395$$

$\{aSXXXX + bSXXX + cSXX = SXXY; aSXXX + bSXX + cSX = SXY; aSXX + bSX + cn = SY\}$  – система

$$\Delta = 4252.6176$$

$$\Delta_1 = -1978.5533$$

$$\Delta_2 = 4792.0428$$

$$\Delta_3 = 9041.5029$$

$$a = -0.4653$$

$$b = 1.1268$$

$$c = 2.1261$$

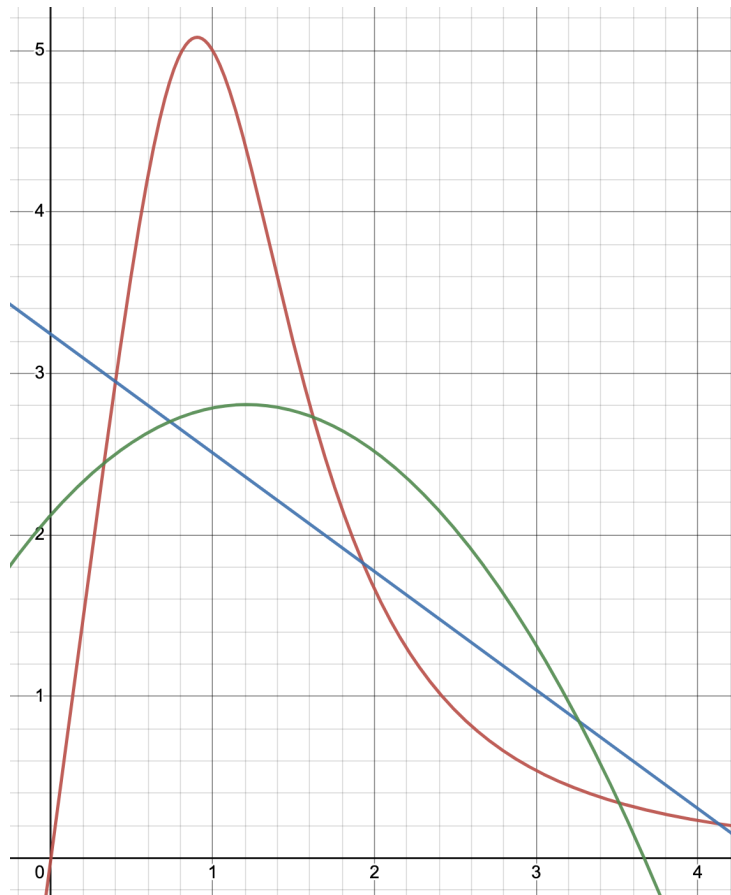
$$\varphi_{\text{квад}}(x) = -0.4653x^2 + 1.1268x + 2.1261$$

$$\delta_{\text{квад}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=0}^n (\varphi_{\text{квад}}(x_i) - y_i)^2}{n}} = \sqrt{\frac{(2.1261)^2 + \dots}{11}} = \sqrt{\frac{16.7188}{11}} = \sqrt{1.5199} = 1.2328$$

## 5. Наилучшее приближение

$$\varphi(x) = -0.4653x^2 + 1.1268x + 2.1261 - \text{квадратичная аппроксимация}$$

## 6. Графики



## Листинг программы

```
static func run(
    data: [Point]
) -> Output {
    [
        Function.linear(Self.linear(data: data)),
        Function.polynomial2(Self.polynomial2(data: data)),
        Function.polynomial3(Self.polynomial3(data: data)),
        Function.power(Self.power(data: data)),
    ]
}
```

```

    Function.exponential(Self.exponential(data: data)),
    Function.logarithmic(Self.logarithmic(data: data)),
].map { function in
    Output(data: data, function: function)
}.min { lhs, rhs in
    lhs.standardDeviation < rhs.standardDeviation
}!
}

```

```

private static func linear(
    data: [Point]
) -> Function.Linear {
    let n = Double(data.count)
    let sx = data.reduce(0.0) { $0 + $1.x }
    let sxx = data.reduce(0.0) { $0 + $1.x * $1.x }
    let sy = data.reduce(0.0) { $0 + $1.y }
    let sxy = data.reduce(0.0) { $0 + $1.x * $1.y }
    let matrix = simd_double2x2(
        [n, sx],
        [sx, sxx]
    )
    let results = SIMD2([sy, sxy])
    let coefficients = simd_mul(matrix.inverse, results)
    return .init(
        a0: coefficients.x,
        a1: coefficients.y
    )
}

```

```

private static func polynomial2(
    data: [Point]
) -> Function.Polynomial2 {
    let n = Double(data.count)
    let sx = data.reduce(0.0) { $0 + $1.x }
    let sxx = data.reduce(0.0) { $0 + $1.x * $1.x }
    let sxxx = data.reduce(0.0) { $0 + $1.x * $1.x * $1.x }
    let sxxxx = data.reduce(0.0) { $0 + $1.x * $1.x * $1.x * $1.x }
    let sy = data.reduce(0.0) { $0 + $1.y }
    let sxy = data.reduce(0.0) { $0 + $1.x * $1.y }
    let sxyy = data.reduce(0.0) { $0 + $1.x * $1.x * $1.y }
    let matrix = simd_double3x3(
        [n, sx, sxx],
        [sx, sxx, sxxx],
        [sxx, sxxx, sxxxx]
    )
    let results = SIMD3([sy, sxy, sxyy])
    let coefficients = simd_mul(matrix.inverse, results)
}

```

```

return .init(
  a0: coefficients.x,
  a1: coefficients.y,
  a2: coefficients.z
)
}

```

```

private static func polynomial3(
  data: [Point]
) -> Function.Polynomial3 {
  let n = Double(data.count)
  let sx = data.reduce(0.0) { $0 + $1.x }
  let sxx = data.reduce(0.0) { $0 + $1.x * $1.x }
  let sxxx = data.reduce(0.0) { $0 + $1.x * $1.x * $1.x }
  let sxxxx = data.reduce(0.0) { $0 + $1.x * $1.x * $1.x * $1.x }
  let sxxxxx = data.reduce(0.0) { $0 + $1.x * $1.x * $1.x * $1.x * $1.x }
  let sxxxxxx = data.reduce(0.0) { $0 + $1.x * $1.x * $1.x * $1.x * $1.x * $1.x }
  let sy = data.reduce(0.0) { $0 + $1.y }
  let sxy = data.reduce(0.0) { $0 + $1.x * $1.y }
  let sxyy = data.reduce(0.0) { $0 + $1.x * $1.x * $1.y }
  let sxyyy = data.reduce(0.0) { $0 + $1.x * $1.x * $1.x * $1.y }
  let matrix = simd_double4x4(
    [n, sx, sxx, sxxx],
    [sx, sxx, sxxx, sxxxx],
    [sxx, sxxx, sxxxx, sxxxxx],
    [sxxx, sxxxx, sxxxxx, sxxxxxx]
  )
  let results = SIMD4([sy, sxy, sxyy, sxyyy])
  let coefficients = simd_mul(matrix.inverse, results)
  return .init(
    a0: coefficients.x,
    a1: coefficients.y,
    a2: coefficients.z,
    a3: coefficients.w
  )
}

```

```

private static func power(
  data: [Point]
) -> Function.Power {
  let linearData = data.map { Point(x: log($0.x), y: log($0.y)) }
  let linear = Self.linear(data: linearData)
  return .init(
    coefficient: exp(linear.a0),
    exponent: linear.a1
  )
}

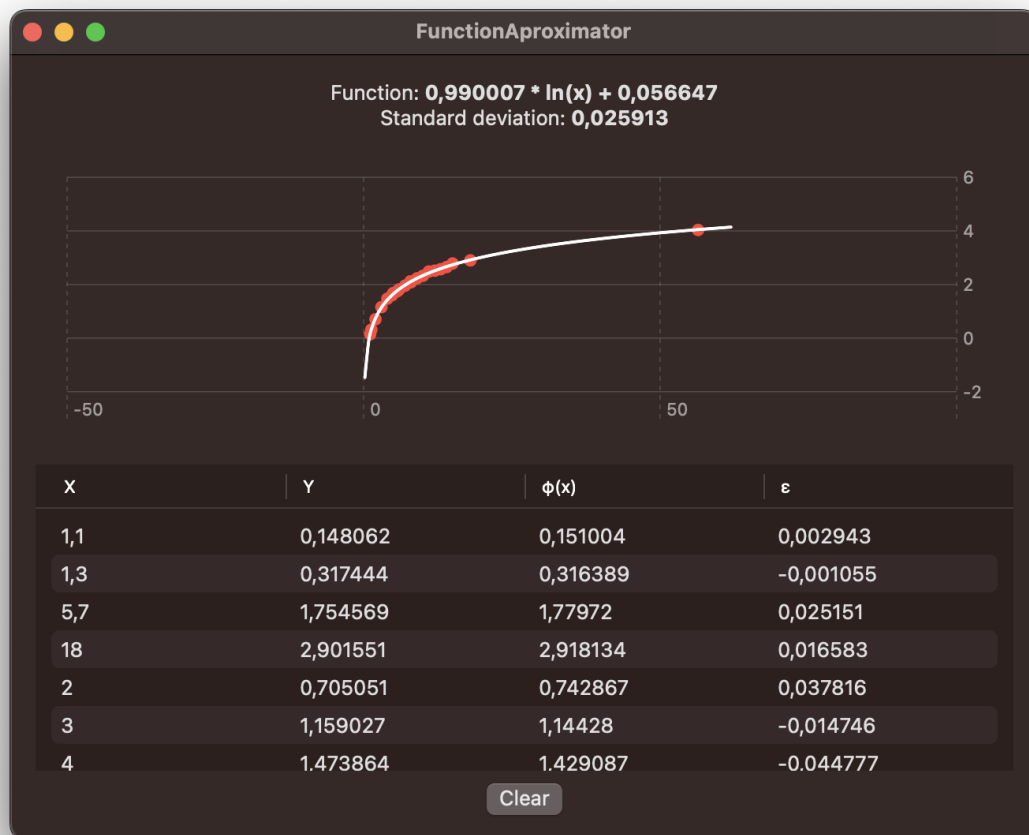
```

```
}
```

```
private static func exponential(  
    data: [Point]  
) -> Function.Exponential {  
    let linearData = data.map { Point(x: $0.x, y: log($0.y)) }  
    let linear = Self.linear(data: linearData)  
    return .init(  
        coefficient: exp(linear.a0),  
        exponentCoefficient: linear.a1  
    )  
}
```

```
private static func logarithmic(  
    data: [Point]  
) -> Function.Logarithmic {  
    let powerData = data.map { Point(x: $0.x, y: exp($0.y)) }  
    let power = Self.power(data: powerData)  
    return .init(  
        coefficient: power.exponent,  
        freeCoefficient: log(power.coefficient)  
    )  
}
```

## Результаты выполнения программы



## Вывод

Во время выполнения лабораторной работы познакомился с методом аппроксимации функции. Научился использовать и реализовывать программно МНК. Получил ценные знания, которые несомненно пригодятся в будущем.