

16 December, 2023

L10.6. 1 punkt Punkty (x_k, y_k) (k = 0, 1, ..., r) otrzymano jako wyniki pomiarów. Po ich zaznaczeniu na papierze z siatką półlogarytmiczną okazało się, że leżą one prawie na linii prostej, co sugeruje, iż $y\approx e^{ax+b}.$ Zaproponuj prosty sposób wyznaczenia prawdo-

Sietka potlogorytmiczno-wykres, a tłóregm jedna oś jest w skoli I:niowej, o druga w skoli togarytmicznej

Caeox+b lay 20x+b (Fz=lay)

 $\overline{E}(\alpha,b) = 2\sqrt{(\gamma_k) - (\alpha \chi_k + b)^2}$

 $\frac{\partial E(\alpha_1 b)}{\partial \alpha} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} 2^{k} \left[\int_{\Omega} (x_{1k}) - (\alpha x_{k} + b) (-x_{k}) = \alpha \right]$

 $\int_{a}^{b} |a(y_{k})\chi_{k} - \alpha\chi_{k}^{2} + b\chi_{k} = 0$

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 $\frac{\int E(\alpha_{1}b)}{\int E(\alpha_{1}b)} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 2(\ln(g_{k}) - (\alpha_{k}+b))(-1) = 0$

25 Xk + 65 f = 59 la(yle) 2x, 3 (1,1) (1,16(y))

 $b = \frac{\omega_2 - r_2 \alpha}{r_2}$ $\alpha = \frac{\omega_4 - r_2 b}{r_4}$

 $b = \frac{21, \ln(9) - 021, x}{21.17}$

0 = <w/>

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$$Q = \frac{\langle w_{1}, | h(q) \rangle - \langle 1/x / b}{\langle x, x \rangle}
b = \frac{\langle 1, | h(q) \rangle - \langle 1/x / b}{\langle x, x \rangle}
\langle 1/1 \rangle
\langle 1/1 \rangle$$

b(x,x)(1,n=21,ln(y))(x,x) - (w, ln(y))+1,x)b b((x,x)(1,1)-21,x)) = (1,ln(y))(x,x) - (w, lny)

a lizymy analopienie i obstajemy: