

2. Gyakorlat

2023. 01. 23.



1. Határozzuk meg az alábbi adatokra illeszkedő lineáris regressziós függvényt!
- $x_1 = 0, x_2 = 1, x_3 = 2, x_4 = 4$, és $f_1 = -10, f_2 = -3, f_3 = 0, f_4 = 8$
 - $x_1 = -3, x_2 = -2, x_3 = 0, x_4 = 2$, és $f_1 = -8, f_2 = -4, f_3 = 1, f_4 = -1$
 - $x_1 = -2, x_2 = -1, x_3 = 1, x_4 = 2$, és $f_1 = -5, f_2 = 1, f_3 = 4, f_4 = 9$
2. Határozzuk meg az alábbi adatokra illeszkedő kvadratikus regressziós függvényt!
- $x_1 = 0, x_2 = 2, x_3 = 4, x_4 = 5$, és $f_1 = 2, f_2 = 4, f_3 = 0, f_4 = 5$
 - $x_1 = -2, x_2 = 0, x_3 = 2, x_4 = 4$, és $f_1 = -6, f_2 = -2, f_3 = 0, f_4 = 8$
- $a_0 = -3, a_1 = 1, a_2 = 0,25$
3. Adottak az $x_1 = -2, x_2 = -1, x_3 = 0, x_4 = 1, x_5 = 2$ alappontok és a hozzájuk rendelt $f_j = \cos(\frac{\pi}{2}x_j)$ értékek ($j = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$). Határozzuk meg a fenti adatokhoz tartozó kvadratikus regressziós függvényt!
4. Határozzuk meg az alábbi egyenletrendszerek legkisebb négyzetes megoldását!
- | | |
|---|--|
| (a)
$\begin{aligned} x - y &= 2 \\ 2x + y &= 1 \\ x + 2y &= 0 \end{aligned}$ | (c)
$\begin{aligned} x + y &= 1 \\ x + 2y &= 2 \\ x + 3y &= 4 \end{aligned}$ |
| (b)
$\begin{aligned} x_1 + x_2 &= 1 \\ 2x_1 + 2x_2 &= 1 \\ 3x_1 + 4x_2 &= 1 \end{aligned}$ | (d)
$\begin{aligned} 2x_1 + 3x_2 &= 1 \\ 4x_1 + 5x_2 &= 3 \\ 3x_1 + 4x_2 &= 4 \\ x_1 - 3x_2 &= 4 \end{aligned}$ |

① Katalin szeret meg az alábbi adatokra
illesztendő lineáris regressziós függvényt!

c) $x_1 = -2$ $x_2 = -1$ $x_3 = 1$ $x_4 = 2$
 $f_1 = -5$ $f_2 = 1$ $f_3 = 4$ $f_4 = 9$



Mű: $y = a_0 + a_1 \cdot x$ a_0, a_1 ??

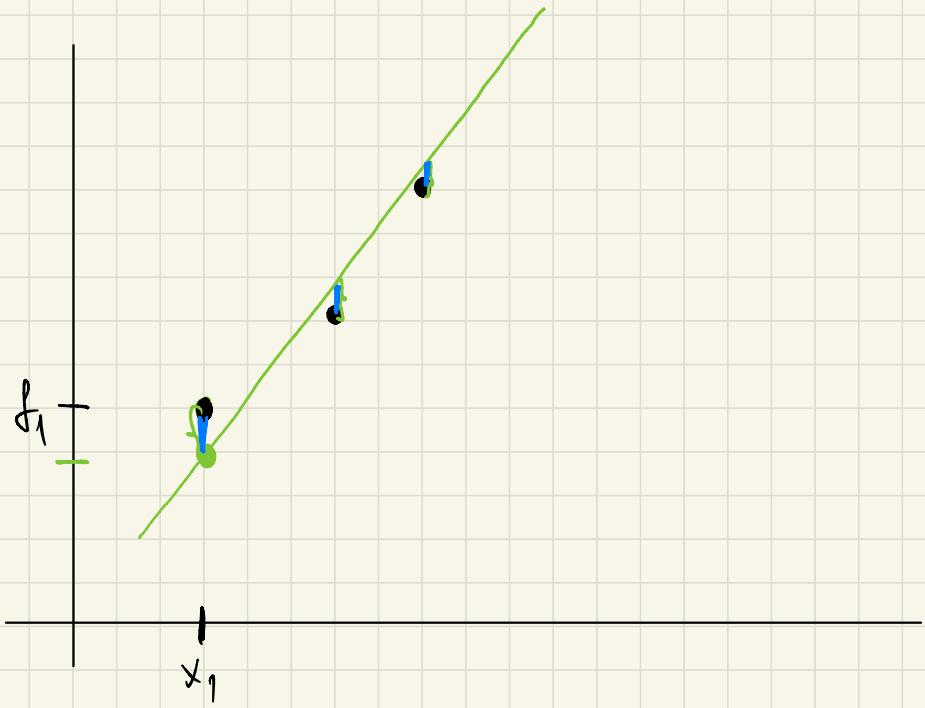
$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \sum_j 1 \\ \sum_j x_j \\ \sum_j x_j^2 \end{array} \right) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_j f_j \\ \sum_j x_j \cdot f_j \end{pmatrix}$$

1	x_j	x_j^2	f_j	$x_j \cdot f_j$
1	-2	4	-5	10
1	-1	1	1	-1
1	1	1	4	4
1	2	4	9	18
Σ	4	10	9	31

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 31 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 4a_0 + 0 \cdot a_1 = 9 \\ 0 \cdot a_0 + 10 \cdot a_1 = 31 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} a_0 = \frac{9}{4} = 2,25 \\ a_1 = \frac{31}{10} = 3,1 \end{array}$$

$$y = 2,25 + 3,1 \cdot x$$



a) $x_1 = 0$ $x_2 = 1$ $x_3 = 2$ $x_4 = 4$ ↖
 $f_1 = -10$ $f_2 = -3$ $f_3 = 0$ $f_4 = 8$

Mö: $y = a_0 + a_1 \cdot x$

	x_j	x_j^2	f_j	$x_j \cdot f_j$
1	0	0	-10	0
1	1	1	-3	-3
1	2	4	0	0
1	4	16	8	32
Σ	4	7	21	-5 29

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 7 \\ 7 & 21 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 29 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} 3 \cdot \begin{cases} 4a_0 + 7a_1 = -5 \\ 7a_0 + 21a_1 = 29 \end{cases} \\ \Rightarrow \end{array}$$

$$-5a_0 = 44 \Rightarrow a_0 = -8,8$$

$$a_1 = \frac{-5 - 4(-8,8)}{7} = 4,3143$$

$$y = -8,8 + 4,3143 \cdot x$$

② Határozzuk meg az alábbi adatokra illeszkedő kvadratikus regresszió függvényt!

$$\begin{array}{l} a) \rightarrow x_1 = 0 \quad x_2 = 2 \quad x_3 = 4 \quad x_4 = 5 \\ \quad \quad f_1 = 2 \quad f_2 = 4 \quad f_3 = 0 \quad f_4 = 5 \end{array}$$

Mű: $y = a_0 + a_1 \cdot x + a_2 \cdot x^2$ $a_0, a_1, a_2 ??$

$$\left(\sum_j x_j \right) \left(\begin{array}{ccc} \sum_j x_j & \sum_j x_j^2 & \sum_j x_j^3 \\ \sum_j x_j^2 & \sum_j x_j^4 & \sum_j x_j^5 \\ \sum_j x_j^3 & \sum_j x_j^5 & \sum_j x_j^7 \end{array} \right) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_j f_j \\ \sum_j x_j \cdot f_j \\ \sum_j x_j^2 \cdot f_j \end{pmatrix}$$

1	x_j	x_j^2	x_j^3	x_j^4	f_j	$x_j \cdot f_j$	$x_j^2 \cdot f_j$
1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
1	2	4	8	16	4	8	16
1	4	16	64	256	0	0	0
1	5	25	125	625	5	25	125
Σ	4	11	45	194	894	11	33

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 11 & 45 \\ 11 & 45 & 194 \\ 45 & 194 & 894 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ 33 \\ 141 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{12. Gelp} \Rightarrow$$

$$a_0 = 2,5578$$

$$a_1 = -0,4749$$

$$a_2 = 0,1332$$

$$y = 2,5578 - 0,4749x + 0,1332 \cdot x^2$$

③ Seo y each $x_1 = -2, x_2 = -1, x_3 = 0, x_4 = 1$

$$\underline{x_5 = 2} \quad \rightarrow \quad \boxed{f_j = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot x_j\right)} \quad (j=1,2,3,4,5).$$

Határozunk meg az adatokra illeszkedő quadratikus regressziós függvényt!

$$\text{UW: } \begin{matrix} x_1 = -2 & x_2 = -1 & x_3 = 0 & x_4 = 1 & x_5 = 2 \\ f_1 = -1 & f_2 = 0 & f_3 = 1 & f_4 = 0 & f_5 = -1 \end{matrix}$$

$$f_1 = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot x_1\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot (-2)\right) = -1$$

$$f_2 = \dots = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot (-1)\right) = 0$$

	x_j^1	x_j^2	x_j^3	x_j^4	δ_j	$x_j \cdot \delta_j$	$x_j^2 \cdot \delta_j$
1	-2	4	-8	16	-1	2	-4
1	-1	1	-1	1	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
1	2	4	8	16	-1	-2	-4
Σ	5	0	10	0	34	-1	0

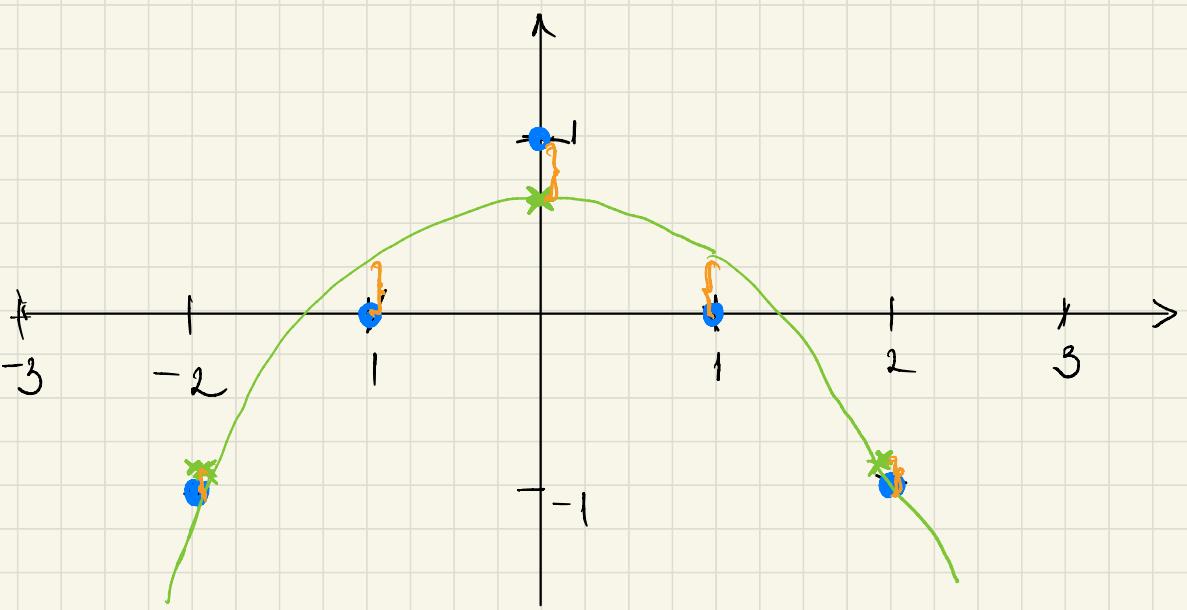
$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 \\ 10 & 0 & 34 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ -8 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{st. ge'p}} a_1 = 0$$

$$a_0 = 0,6571$$

$$a_1 = 0$$

$$a_2 = -0,4286$$

$y = 0,6571$	$-0,4286 \cdot x^2$
--------------	---------------------



(4.) Határozzuk meg az alábbi lineáris egyenletrendszerek általánosítottak (legkisebb négyzetes) meghatározását!

$$a) \begin{array}{rcl} \textcolor{orange}{x} - \textcolor{orange}{y} & = & \textcolor{orange}{2} \\ \textcolor{orange}{2x} + \textcolor{orange}{y} & = & \textcolor{orange}{1} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \textcolor{orange}{2x} + \textcolor{orange}{y} & = & \textcolor{orange}{1} \\ \hline - \\ \textcolor{orange}{x} + \textcolor{orange}{2y} & = & \textcolor{orange}{0} \end{array}$$

} fullhatározott egy. rendsz.

Mó:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} ; \quad \underline{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} ; \quad \underline{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

3×2

$$\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{A} \cdot \underline{x} = \underline{b} \\ \underline{A^T} \cdot \underline{A} \cdot \underline{x} = \underline{A^T} \cdot \underline{b} \end{array}$$

(Gauss-féle normálalak)

$$\begin{array}{c|cc}
 A^T \cdot A & \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & & \\ 2 & 1 & & \\ 1 & 2 & & \end{array} \right) & A^T \cdot b & \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & & \\ 1 & & \\ 0 & & \end{array} \right) \\
 \hline
 \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \end{array} \right) & \xrightarrow{\text{Row operations}} & \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \end{array} \right) &
 \end{array}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc} 6 & 3 \\ 3 & 6 \end{array} \right) \cdot \left(\begin{array}{c} x \\ y \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ -1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} 6x + 3y = 4 \\ 3x + 6y = -1 \end{array} \right\} \quad \cdot 2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 9y &= -6 & y &= -\frac{2}{3} \\
 x_1 &= \frac{4 - 3 \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)}{6} & & = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{x_1 = 1}$$

Akt. mo:

$$\boxed{x = 1}$$

$$\boxed{y = -\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\boxed{x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}}$$

Mit jelen? :

$$\underline{\underline{x}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

helyett. az eredeti legy. rdsz.
bal oldaliba

$$1 - \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$2 \cdot 1 + \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$1 + 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$A \cdot \underline{\underline{x}} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{3} \\ \frac{4}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \neq \underline{\underline{b}} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\| A \cdot \underline{\underline{x}} - \underline{\underline{b}} \| = \left(\frac{5}{3} - 2 \right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{3} - 1 \right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{3} - 0 \right)^2 = \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}$$

Vál. feltz.

\sim

vektors: $\sim \underline{\underline{x}} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $A \cdot \sim \underline{\underline{x}} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\| A \sim \underline{\underline{x}} - \underline{\underline{b}} \|^2 = (-3-2)^2 + (0-1)^2 + (3-0)^2 = 35 > \frac{1}{3}$$

$$b) \quad x_1 + x_2 = 1$$

$$2x_1 + 2x_2 = 1$$

$$3x_1 + 4x_2 = 1$$

$$d) \quad \begin{aligned} 2x_1 + 3x_2 &= 1 \\ 4x_1 + 5x_2 &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$3x_1 + 4x_2 = 4$$

$$x_1 - 3x_2 = 4$$

Mtr:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}_{4 \times 2} \quad | \quad x \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad | \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc} A^T \cdot A & 2 & 3 & 30 & 35 \\ & 4 & 5 & 35 & 59 \\ & 3 & 4 & 35 & 59 \\ & 1 & -3 & 30 & 35 \\ \hline 2 & 4 & 3 & 1 & 30 \\ 3 & 5 & 4 & -3 & 22 \end{array}$$

12. Schritt:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 30 & 35 \\ 35 & 59 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 30 \\ 22 \end{pmatrix} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{\begin{aligned} x_1 &= 1,8333\ldots \\ x_2 &= -0,4156 \end{aligned}}$$