

089 Berechnen $f(x) = \sqrt{|x|}$ auf $[-1, 1]$ mit einem
zweid. Grades Polynom.

a) $M_0 = \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{|x|} dx = 2 \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} dx = 2 \cdot \left[\frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} \right]_0^1 = 4/3$

$M_1 = 0$ weil f ungerade

$M_2 = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \sqrt{|x|} dx = 2 \cdot \int_0^1 x^{5/2} dx = 4/7$

Dus $a_0 = 9/8 \cdot 4/3 - 15/8 \cdot 4/7 = 3/2 - 15/14 = 6/14 = 3/7$

$a_1 = 0$ (gerade)

$a_2 = 45/8 \cdot 4/7 - 15/8 \cdot 4/3 = \frac{45}{2 \cdot 7} - \frac{15}{2 \cdot 3} = \frac{3 \cdot 45 - 7 \cdot 15}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7}$
 $= \frac{3 \cdot 3 \cdot 15 - 7 \cdot 15}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7} = \frac{2 \cdot 15}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7} = \frac{5}{7}$

es $p_2(x) = 3/7 + 5/7 x^2$

b) $\|f\|_2^2 = \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{|x|}^2 dx = 2 \int_0^1 x dx = 1$

$\|p_2\|_2^2 = \int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{3}{7} + \frac{5}{7} x^2 \right)^2 dx = \int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{9}{7^2} + \frac{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{7^2} x^2 + \frac{5^2}{7^2} x^4 \right) dx$

$= \frac{2 \cdot 9}{7^2} + \frac{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{7^2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} + \frac{5^2}{7^2} \cdot \frac{2}{5}$

$= \frac{2 \cdot 9}{7^2} + \frac{2 \cdot 5}{7^2} + \frac{2 \cdot 5}{7^2} = \frac{10 + 20 + 18}{7^2} = \frac{48}{49}$

c) $\|f - p_2\|_2^2 = \|f\|_2^2 - \|p_2\|_2^2 = 1 - \frac{48}{49} = \frac{1}{49}$

das $\Delta = \|f - p_2\| = 1/7$

lineaire regressie: kleinste kwadraten

oef.: Stel we hebben de meetwaarden $(x_0, y_0), \dots, (x_{n-1}, y_{n-1})$, en we zoeken de functie $f(x) = \alpha + \beta x$ die deze het best benadert, in de zin dat $|f(x_0) - y_0|^2 + \dots + |f(x_{n-1}) - y_{n-1}|^2$ minimaal is.

1) Met $\vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} y_0 \\ \vdots \\ y_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$, $b_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $b_1 = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ \vdots \\ x_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$,

Bepaal de projectie $\mathcal{P}(\vec{v})$ van \vec{v} op het vlak

$$V = \{ \alpha b_0 + \beta b_1 \mid \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

→ Orthogonaliseer b_0, b_1 tot b'_0, b'_1 met $b'_0 \perp b'_1$

→ Bepaal $\mathcal{P}(\vec{v}) = \lambda_0 b'_0 + \lambda_1 b'_1$

Druk uit in

→ Druk dit uit als $\mathcal{P}(\vec{v}) = \alpha b_0 + \beta b_1$ $\left\| \begin{array}{l} \bar{x} = \frac{1}{n}(x_0 + \dots + x_{n-1}) \\ \bar{y} = \frac{1}{n}(y_0 + \dots + y_{n-1}) \\ \text{Cov}(x, y) = \sum x_i y_i - \end{array} \right.$

2) Voor welke α, β is $\sum |f(x_i) - y_i|^2$ minimaal?

A: Orthogonaliseer: $b'_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $b'_1 = b_1 - \frac{(b'_0, b_1)}{(b'_0, b'_0)} b_0$ $\begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \sum x_i \\ \rightarrow n \end{array}$

$$b'_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, b'_1 = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 - \bar{x} \\ \vdots \\ x_{n-1} - \bar{x} \end{pmatrix} = b_1 - \bar{x} b_0$$

$$\lambda_0 = \frac{(b'_0, v)}{(b'_0, b'_0)} = \frac{\sum y_i}{n} = \bar{y}$$

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{(b'_1, v)}{(b'_1, b'_1)} = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x}) y_i}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{n} (\sum x_i y_i - \bar{x} \sum y_i)}{\frac{1}{n} (\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2)}$$

des $\lambda_1 = \frac{\text{Cov}(x, y)}{\text{Var}(x)}$

$$\text{Nu } \hat{v} = \lambda_0 \vec{e}_0 + \lambda_1 \vec{e}_1 = \lambda_0 \vec{e}_0 + \lambda_1 (\vec{e}_1 - \bar{x} \vec{e}_0)$$

$$\text{Dus } P(\vec{v}) = \bar{y} \vec{e}_0 + \frac{\text{cov}(x, y)}{\text{var}(x)} (\vec{e}_1 - \bar{x} \vec{e}_0)$$

$$= \frac{\text{cov}(x, y)}{\text{var}(x)} \vec{e}_1 + \left(\bar{y} - \bar{x} \frac{\text{cov}(x, y)}{\text{var}(x)} \right) \vec{e}_0$$

! Dus $\hat{\beta} = \frac{\text{cov}(x, y)}{\text{var}(x)}$ en $\hat{\alpha} = \bar{y} - \bar{x} \hat{\beta} = \left(\bar{y} - \bar{x} \frac{\text{cov}(x, y)}{\text{var}(x)} \right)$.

2) De uitdrukking $\sum (f(x_i) - y_i)^2 = \sum (\alpha \cdot 1 + \beta x_i - y_i)^2$
is precies de afstand $\| \alpha \vec{e}_0 + \beta \vec{e}_1 - \vec{v} \|^2$.

Dit is dus minimaal voor α, β als boven.