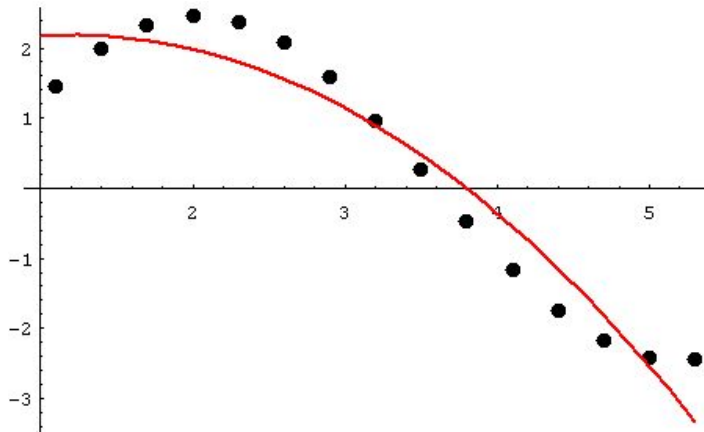


Exercício exemplo

Aproxime os pontos da tabela abaixo por uma parábola do segundo grau, $f(x)=\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 x + \alpha_3 x^2$, e calcule o desvio total, d_T .

k	x_k	y_k
1	1,1	1,46
2	1,4	1,98
3	1,7	2,32
4	2	2,45
5	2,3	2,37
6	2,6	2,07
7	2,9	1,59
8	3,2	0,969
9	3,5	0,258
10	3,8	-0,476
11	4,1	-1,16
12	4,4	-1,75
13	4,7	-2,18
14	5	-2,42
15	5,3	-2,44



Solução:

k	x_k	y_k	x^2	x^3	x^4	$y \cdot x$	$y \cdot x^2$	$f(x)$	d_k	d_k^2
1	1,1	1,46	1,21	1,331	1,4641	1,6060	1,76660	2,1735849	-0,7135849	0,5092034
2	1,4	1,98	1,96	2,744	3,8416	2,7720	3,88080	2,1718904	-0,1918904	0,0368219
3	1,7	2,32	2,89	4,913	8,3521	3,9440	6,70480	2,1100094	0,2099906	0,0440961
4	2	2,45	4,00	8,000	16,0000	4,9000	9,80000	1,9879420	0,4620580	0,2134976
5	2,3	2,37	5,29	12,167	27,9841	5,4510	12,53730	1,8056882	0,5643118	0,3184478
6	2,6	2,07	6,76	17,576	45,6976	5,3820	13,99320	1,5632480	0,5067520	0,2567976
7	2,9	1,59	8,41	24,389	70,7281	4,6110	13,37190	1,2606213	0,3293787	0,1084903
8	3,2	0,969	10,24	32,768	104,8576	3,1008	9,92256	0,8978082	0,0711918	0,0050683
9	3,5	0,258	12,25	42,875	150,0625	0,9030	3,16050	0,4748087	-0,2168087	0,0470060
10	3,8	-0,476	14,44	54,872	208,5136	-1,8088	-6,87344	-0,0083772	-0,4676228	0,2186711
11	4,1	-1,16	16,81	68,921	282,5761	-4,7560	-19,49960	-0,5517495	-0,6082505	0,3699687
12	4,4	-1,75	19,36	85,184	374,8096	-7,7000	-33,88000	-1,1553082	-0,5946918	0,3536583
13	4,7	-2,18	22,09	103,823	487,9681	-10,2460	-48,15620	-1,8190534	-0,3609466	0,1302824
14	5	-2,42	25,00	125,000	625,0000	-12,1000	-60,50000	-2,5429850	0,1229850	0,0151253
15	5,3	-2,44	28,09	148,877	789,0481	-12,9320	-68,53960	-3,3271030	0,8871030	0,7869518
$\Sigma=$	48	5,041	178,8	733,44	3196,9032	-16,873	-162,311		$\Sigma=$	3,414087

$$f(x) = \alpha_1 g_1(x) + \alpha_2 g_2(x) + \alpha_3 g_3(x) = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 x + \alpha_3 x^2$$

$$g_1(x) = 1$$

$$g_2(x) = x$$

$$g_3(x) = x^2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sum_{k=1}^{15} g_1(x_k) \times g_1(x_k) & \sum_{k=1}^{15} g_1(x_k) \times g_2(x_k) & \sum_{k=1}^{15} g_1(x_k) \times g_3(x_k) \\ \sum_{k=1}^{15} g_2(x_k) \times g_1(x_k) & \sum_{k=1}^{15} g_2(x_k) \times g_2(x_k) & \sum_{k=1}^{15} g_2(x_k) \times g_3(x_k) \\ \sum_{k=1}^{15} g_3(x_k) \times g_1(x_k) & \sum_{k=1}^{15} g_3(x_k) \times g_2(x_k) & \sum_{k=1}^{15} g_3(x_k) \times g_3(x_k) \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} \sum_{k=1}^{15} y_k \times g_1(x_k) \\ \sum_{k=1}^{15} y_k \times g_2(x_k) \\ \sum_{k=1}^{15} y_k \times g_3(x_k) \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{k=1}^{15} 1 & \sum_{k=1}^{15} x_k & \sum_{k=1}^{15} x_k^2 \\ \sum_{k=1}^{15} x_k & \sum_{k=1}^{15} x_k^2 & \sum_{k=1}^{15} x_k^3 \\ \sum_{k=1}^{15} x_k^2 & \sum_{k=1}^{15} x_k^3 & \sum_{k=1}^{15} x_k^4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} \sum_{k=1}^{15} y_k \\ \sum_{k=1}^{15} y_k x_k \\ \sum_{k=1}^{15} y_k x_k^2 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 15 & 48 & 178,8 \\ 48 & 178,8 & 733,44 \\ 178,8 & 733,44 & 3196,9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 5,041 \\ -16,873 \\ -162,311 \end{Bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 1,66487 \\ 0,830274 \\ -0,334369 \end{Bmatrix}$$

\therefore

$$f(x) = 1,66487 + 0,830274 x - 0,334369 x^2$$

$$d_T = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^m d_i^2}{m-1}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{15} (y_i - f(x_i))^2}{15-1}} = \sqrt{\frac{3,414087}{15-1}}$$

\therefore

$$d_T = 0,49382523$$

Veja a curva $f(x)$ esboçada, no gráfico acima, na cor vermelha.

Resposta: A função parábola do segundo grau que melhor se aproxima dos pontos dados é:

$$f(x) = 1,66487 + 0,830274 x - 0,334369 x^2$$

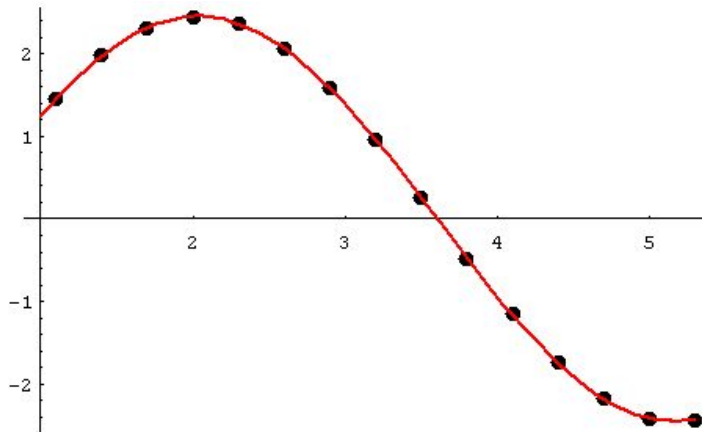
O desvio total encontrado foi de

$$d_T = 0,49382523$$

Exercício exemplo (continuação...)

Aproxime os pontos da tabela abaixo por uma função do tipo $f(x)=\alpha_1 \text{sen}(x) + \alpha_2 \text{cos}(x)$, e calcule o desvio total, d_T .

k	x_k	y_k
1	1,1	1,46
2	1,4	1,98
3	1,7	2,32
4	2	2,45
5	2,3	2,37
6	2,6	2,07
7	2,9	1,59
8	3,2	0,969
9	3,5	0,258
10	3,8	-0,476
11	4,1	-1,16
12	4,4	-1,75
13	4,7	-2,18
14	5	-2,42
15	5,3	-2,44



Solução:

k	x_k	y_k	$\text{sen}^2(x)$	$\text{sen}(x) \text{cos}(x)$	$\text{cos}^2(x)$	$y \text{sen}(x)$	$y \text{cos}(x)$	$f(x)$	d_k	d_k^2
1	1,1	1,46	0,794251	0,404248	0,205749	1,301163	0,662250	1,4585726	0,0014274	2,03741E-06
2	1,4	1,98	0,971111	0,167494	0,028889	1,951190	0,336535	1,9769999	0,0030001	9,00046E-06
3	1,7	2,32	0,983399	-0,127771	0,016601	2,300662	-0,298919	2,3188277	0,0011723	1,37426E-06
4	2	2,45	0,826822	-0,378401	0,173178	2,227779	-1,019560	2,4535215	-0,0035215	1,24011E-05
5	2,3	2,37	0,556076	-0,496846	0,443924	1,767321	-1,579074	2,3690496	0,0009504	9,03318E-07
6	2,6	2,07	0,265742	-0,441727	0,734258	1,067088	-1,773760	2,0729575	-0,0029575	8,74663E-06
7	2,9	1,59	0,057240	-0,232301	0,942760	0,380406	-1,543823	1,5916943	-0,0016943	2,87050E-06
8	3,2	0,969	0,003408	0,058275	0,996592	-0,056565	-0,967348	0,9682497	0,0007503	5,62901E-07
9	3,5	0,258	0,123049	0,328493	0,876951	-0,090502	-0,241606	0,2583143	-0,0003143	9,88126E-08
10	3,8	-0,476	0,374370	0,483960	0,625630	0,291244	0,376501	-0,4746955	-0,0013045	1,70174E-06
11	4,1	-1,16	0,669577	0,470365	0,330423	0,949201	0,666796	-1,1653022	0,0053022	2,81133E-05
12	4,4	-1,75	0,905547	0,292459	0,094453	1,665304	0,537833	-1,7518159	0,0018159	3,29759E-06
13	4,7	-2,18	0,999847	0,012388	0,000153	2,179833	0,027007	-2,1818452	0,0018452	3,40461E-06
14	5	-2,42	0,919536	-0,272011	0,080464	2,320597	-0,686462	-2,4169767	-0,0030233	9,14060E-06
15	5,3	-2,44	0,692669	-0,461388	0,307331	2,030733	-1,352673	-2,4362068	-0,0037932	1,43881E-05
$\Sigma=$			9,142643	-0,192762	5,857357	20,285455	-6,856304		$\Sigma=$	9,80414E-05

$$f(x) = \alpha_1 g_1(x) + \alpha_2 g_2(x) = \alpha_1 \text{sen}(x) + \alpha_2 \text{cos}(x)$$

$$g_1(x) = \text{sen}(x)$$

$$g_2(x) = \text{cos}(x)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sum_{k=1}^{15} g_1(x_k) \times g_1(x_k) & \sum_{k=1}^{15} g_1(x_k) \times g_2(x_k) \\ \sum_{k=1}^{15} g_2(x_k) \times g_1(x_k) & \sum_{k=1}^{15} g_2(x_k) \times g_2(x_k) \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} \sum_{k=1}^{15} y_k \times g_1(x_k) \\ \sum_{k=1}^{15} y_k \times g_2(x_k) \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{k=1}^{15} \text{sen}(x_k) \times \text{sen}(x_k) & \sum_{k=1}^{15} \text{sen}(x_k) \times \text{cos}(x_k) \\ \sum_{k=1}^{15} \text{cos}(x_k) \times \text{sen}(x_k) & \sum_{k=1}^{15} \text{cos}(x_k) \times \text{cos}(x_k) \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} \sum_{k=1}^{15} y_k \times \text{sen}(x_k) \\ \sum_{k=1}^{15} y_k \times \text{cos}(x_k) \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 9,14264 & -0,192762 \\ -0,192762 & 5,857357 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 20,285455 \\ -6,856304 \end{Bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 2,19562 \\ -1,09829 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = 2,19562 \text{sen}(x) - 1,09829 \text{cos}(x)$$

$$d_T = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^m d_i^2}{m-1}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{15} (y_i - f(x_i))^2}{15-1}} = \sqrt{\frac{9,80414 \times 10^{-5}}{15-1}}$$

$$\therefore d_T = 0,00264631$$

Veja a curva $f(x)$ esboçada, no gráfico acima, na cor vermelha.

Resposta: A função do tipo

$f(x)=\alpha_1 \text{sen}(x) + \alpha_2 \text{cos}(x)$, que melhor se aproxima dos pontos dados é:

$$f(x) = 2,19562 \text{sen}(x) - 1,09829 \text{cos}(x)$$

O desvio total encontrado foi de

$$d_T = 0,00264631$$