

D8 最小二乗適合

OK

A⁺

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[2]の場...

#最小二乗法で、データに曲線をフィット（近似）させたもの。

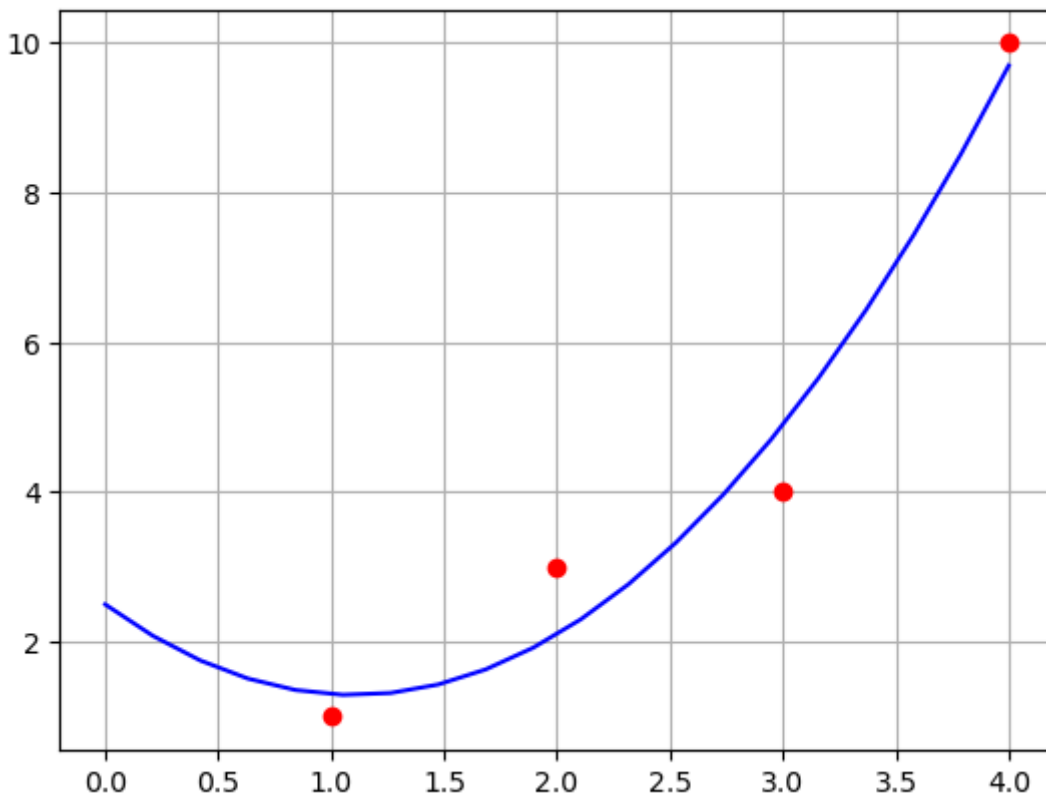
```
%matplotlib inline
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy.optimize import curve_fit
#関数
def f(x, a0, a1, a2):
    return a0 + a1*x + a2*x**2
#データ点を表したコード
xdata = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4])
ydata = np.array([1, 3, 4, 10])
plt.plot(xdata, ydata, 'o', color='r')
```

→ #データ点を最小二乗法で近似を表したコード
params, cov = curve_fit(f, xdata, ydata)
print(params)

→ #色と範囲
x = np.linspace(0, 4, 20)
y = f(x, params[0], params[1], params[2])
plt.plot(x, y, color='b')

```
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```

```
[ 2.5 -2.2  1. ]
```



[23]の場...

```
#χ2の極小値
%matplotlib notebook
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
from sympy import *
```

```
a0, a1, a2 = symbols('a0, a1, a2')
def func(x):
    return a0+a1*x+a2*x**2
```

```
def z_surf(xx, yy):
    sum = 0
    for i in range(0,4):
        tmp = xx[i] - yy[i]
        sum = sum + tmp*tmp
    return sum
```

```
x1 = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4])
y1 = np.array([1, 3, 4, 10])
eq = z_surf(func(x1), y1)
print(eq)
print(expand(eq))
```

```
(a0 + a1 + a2 - 1)**2 + (a0 + 2*a1 + 4*a2 - 3)**2 + (a0 + 3*a1 + 9*a2 - 4)**2 + (a0
+ 4*a1 + 16*a2 - 10)**2
4*a0**2 + 20*a0*a1 + 60*a0*a2 - 36*a0 + 30*a1**2 + 200*a1*a2 - 118*a1 + 354*a2**2 -
418*a2 + 126
```

[40]の場...

```
%matplotlib notebook
def f(a0, a1):
    return 4*a0**2 + 20*a0*a1 + 60*a0*a2 - 36*a0 + 30*a1**2 + 200*a1*a2 - 118*a1
```

```
a0 = np.arange(-20, 20, 5)
a1 = np.arange(-20, 20, 5)
```

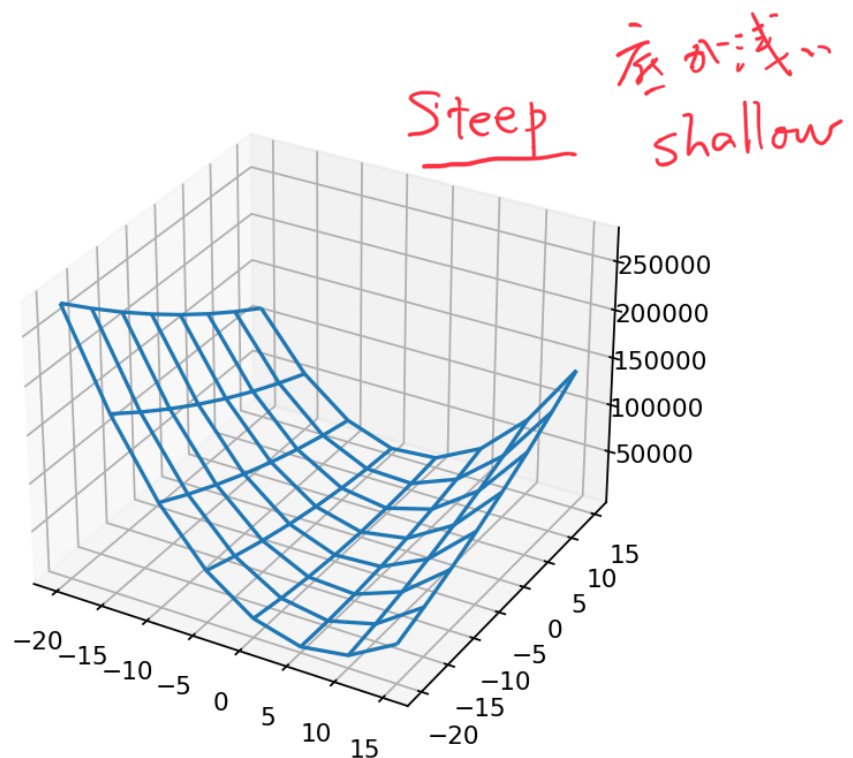
```
A0, A1, = np.meshgrid(a0, a1)
Z1 = f(A0, A1)
```

```

fig = plt.figure()
ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection="3d")
ax.plot_wireframe(A0, A1, Z1)

plt.show()

```



[3]の場合...

```

#正規方程式 (Normal Equations) を用いた方法
import numpy as np
from pprint import pprint
import scipy.linalg as linalg

xdata=np. array([1,2,3,4])
ydata=np. array([1,3,4,10])

def ff(x, i):
    return x**i

Av = np. zeros([4,3])
for i in range(0,3):
    for j in range(0,4):
        Av[j][i]=ff(xdata[j], i)

pprint(Av)

Ai = linalg. inv(np. dot(np. transpose(Av), Av))
b = np. dot(np. transpose(Av), ydata)
np. dot(Ai, b)

```

```

array([[ 1.,  1.,  1.],
       [ 1.,  2.,  4.],
       [ 1.,  3.,  9.],
       [ 1.,  4., 16.]])

```

アウト[3]: array([2.5, -2.2, 1.])

[4]の場合...

```
#特異値分解(Singular Value Decomposition)を用いた方法
import numpy as np
from pprint import pprint
import scipy.linalg as linalg

xdata=np.array([1,2,3,4])
ydata=np.array([1,3,4,10])

def f(x, a0, a1, a2):
    return a0+a1*x+a0*x**2
#def ff(x, i):
#    return x**i

Av = np.zeros([4,3])
for i in range(0,3):
    for j in range(0,4):
        Av[j][i]=ff(xdata[j], i)
m, n = Av.shape
pprint(Av)

U, s, Vs = linalg.svd(Av)
pprint(s)

S = linalg.diagsvd(s, m, n)
pprint(S)
iS = np.zeros([3,4])
for i in range(0,3):
    iS[i][i] = 1.0/s[i]
print(iS)
left = np.dot(np.transpose(Vs), iS)
right = np.dot(np.transpose(U), ydata)

np.dot(left, right)
#print(right)
```

Numerical
Recipe
C言語に於ける
"2x"カルシ
レシビ

順番
↑

```
array([[ 1.,  1.,  1.],
       [ 1.,  2.,  4.],
       [ 1.,  3.,  9.],
       [ 1.,  4., 16.]])
array([19.62136402,  1.71206987,  0.26625288])
array([[19.62136402,  0.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  1.71206987,  0.],
       [ 0.,  0.,  0.26625288],
       [ 0.,  0.,  0.]])
[[0.05096486 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0.58408831 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 3.75582793 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]]
array([ 2.5, -2.2,  1. ])
```

アウト[4]:

[45]の場合...

```
#デザイン行列 Aで、Ax=bとみなした場合のxについて解いたもの
import numpy as np
from pprint import pprint
import scipy.linalg as linalg

xdata=np.array([1,2,3,4])
ydata=np.array([1,3,4,10])

def ff(x, i):
    return x**i

Av = np.zeros([4,3])
for i in range(0,3):
```

残差

σ : 分散

```

for j in range(0,4):
    Av[j][i]=ff(xdata[j], i)
print(Av)
c, resid, rank, sigma = linalg.lstsq(Av, ydata)
print(c, resid, rank, sigma)

```

```

[[ 1.  1.  1.]
 [ 1.  2.  4.]
 [ 1.  3.  9.]
 [ 1.  4. 16.]]
[ 2.5 -2.2  1. ] 1.7999999999999998 3 [19.62136402  1.71206987  0.26625288]

```

$\sum d_i^2$

↓ ↓ ↓

[44]の場...

```

#SVD
Ai = linalg.inv(np.dot(np.transpose(Av), Av))
b = np.dot(np.transpose(Av), ydata)
np.dot(Ai, b)

```

```
array([ 2.5, -2.2,  1. ])
```

Markdown

[21]の場...

```

#2次元の最小二乗フィットしたもの
import numpy as np
z = np.array([2, 0.5, -1, 0.5, 1, 1.5, -1, 1.5, 4])
x = [-1, -1, -1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1]
y = [-1, 0, 1, -1, 0, 1, -1, 0, 1]

for i in range(-2,3):
    for j in range(-2,3):
        x.append(i*0.0005)
        y.append(j*0.0005)

x = x[:9] # xの要素数を9に変更
y = y[:9] # yの要素数を9に変更

print(x)
print(y)

```

```

[-1, -1, -1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1]
[-1, 0, 1, -1, 0, 1, -1, 0, 1]

```

[6]の場...

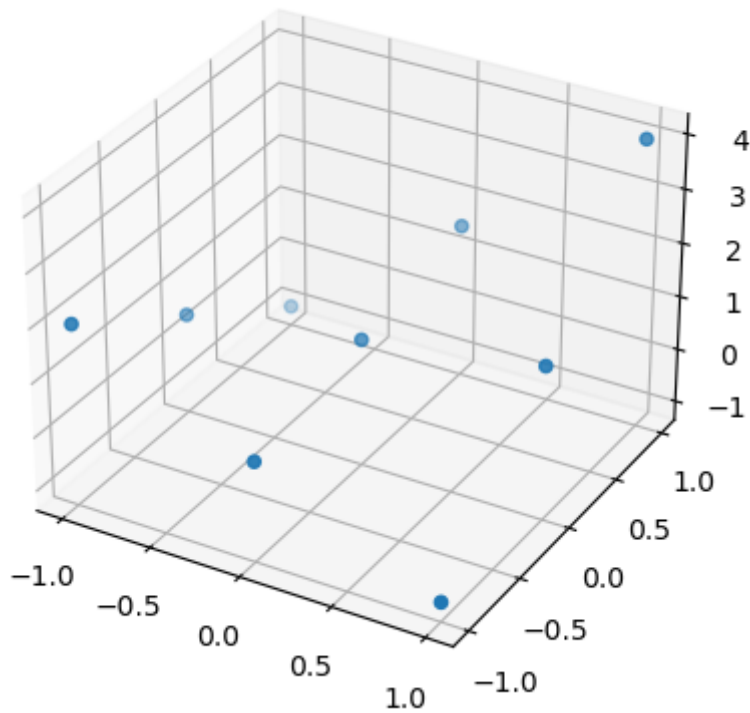
```

%matplotlib inline
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D

fig = plt.figure()
ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection="3d")
ax.scatter(np.array(x), np.array(y), z)

plt.show()

```



[7]の場...

```
from pprint import pprint
import scipy.linalg as linalg
```

```
n = z.size
n_j = 6
bb=np.zeros([n])
A=np.zeros([n,n_j])
for i in range(0,n):
    A[i,0]=1
    A[i,1]=x[i]
    A[i,2]=y[i]
    A[i,3]=x[i]*y[i]
    A[i,4]=x[i]**2
    A[i,5]=y[i]**2
    bb[i]=z[i]
```

```
c, resid, rank, sigma = linalg.lstsq(A, bb)
pprint(c)
```

```
Ai = linalg.inv(np.dot(np.transpose(A), A))
b = np.dot(np.transpose(A), bb)
np.dot(Ai, b)
```

```
array([ 1.00000000e+00,  5.00000000e-01,  5.00000000e-01,  2.00000000e+00,
        1.88737914e-15, -1.44328993e-15])
```

アウト[7]:

```
array([1. , 0.5, 0.5, 2. , 0. , 0. ])
```

[17]の場...

```
%matplotlib notebook
#for jupyter notebook
# %matplotlib inline # for vscode
```

```
#関数
```

```
def z_surf(xx, yy):
    val = c[0] + c[1]*xx + c[2]*yy
    val += c[3]*xx*yy + c[4]*xx**2
    val += c[5]*yy**2
    return val
```

```
#データ点
```

```

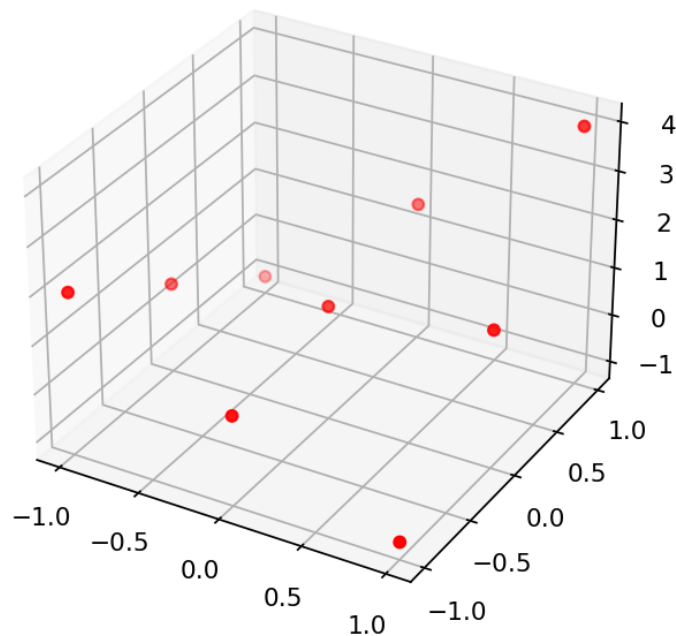
x1 = np.arange(-0.001, 0.00125, 0.00025)
y1 = np.arange(-0.001, 0.00125, 0.00025)
X, Y = np.meshgrid(x1, y1)
Z1 = z_surf(X, Y)

#表示
fig = plt.figure()
ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection="3d")
ax.scatter(np.array(x), np.array(y), z, color='r')

#鞍点の表示
ax.plot_surface(X, Y, Z1)
#こっちだと鞍点が表示されなかった。

plt.show()

```



[18]の場...

```

%matplotlib notebook
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

#関数
def z_surf(xx, yy):
    val = c[0] + c[1]*xx + c[2]*yy
    val += c[3]*xx*yy + c[4]*xx**2
    val += c[5]*yy**2
    return val

# データ点を表したコード
x = np.array([-1, -1, -1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1])
y = np.array([-1, 0, 1, -1, 0, 1, -1, 0, 1])
z = np.array([2, 0.5, -1, 0.5, 1, 1.5, -1, 1.5, 4])

# グラフの範囲を表したコード
x_range = np.linspace(-1, 1, 25)

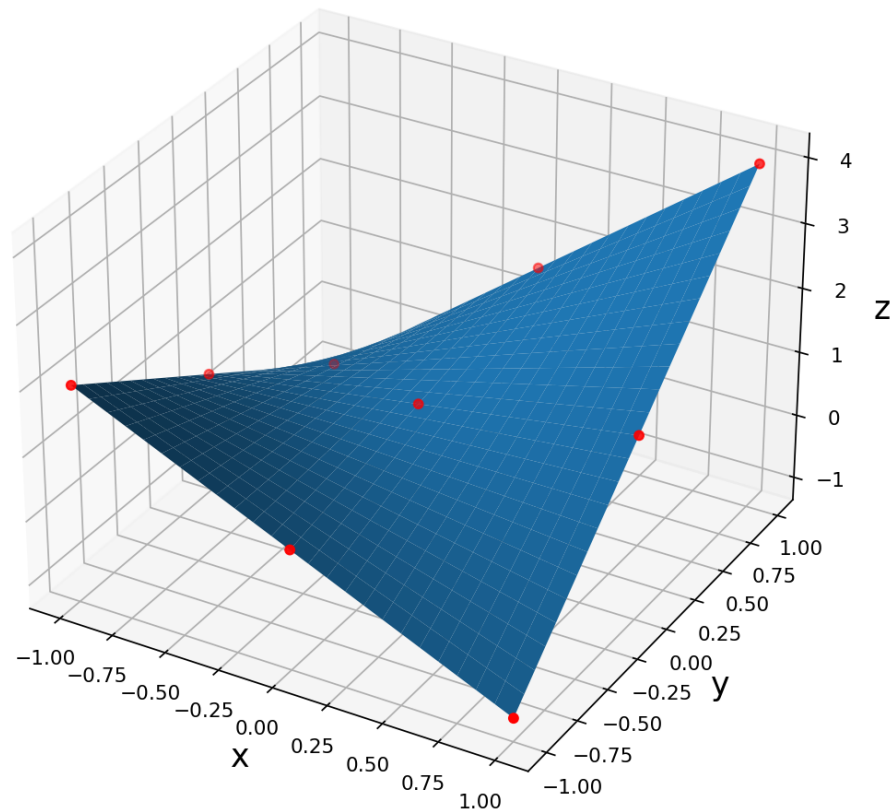
```

```

y_range = np.linspace(-1, 1, 25)
X, Y = np.meshgrid(x_range, y_range)
Z = z_surf(X, Y)

# グラフの描写を表したコード
fig = plt.figure(figsize = (8, 8))
ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection="3d")
ax.set_xlabel("x", size = 16)
ax.set_ylabel("y", size = 16)
ax.set_zlabel("z", size = 16)
ax.scatter(np.array(x), np.array(y), z, color='r')
ax.plot_surface(X, Y, Z)
plt.show()

```



[19]の場...

```

%matplotlib notebook
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

def z_surf(xx, yy):
    val = c[0] + c[1]*xx + c[2]*yy
    val += c[3]*xx*yy + c[4]*xx**2
    val += c[5]*yy**2
    return val

# データ点を表したコード
x = np.array([-1, -1, -1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1])

```



```

y = np.array([-1, 0, 1, -1, 0, 1, -1, 0, 1])
z = np.array([2, 0.5, -1, 0.5, 1, 1.5, -1, 1.5, 4])

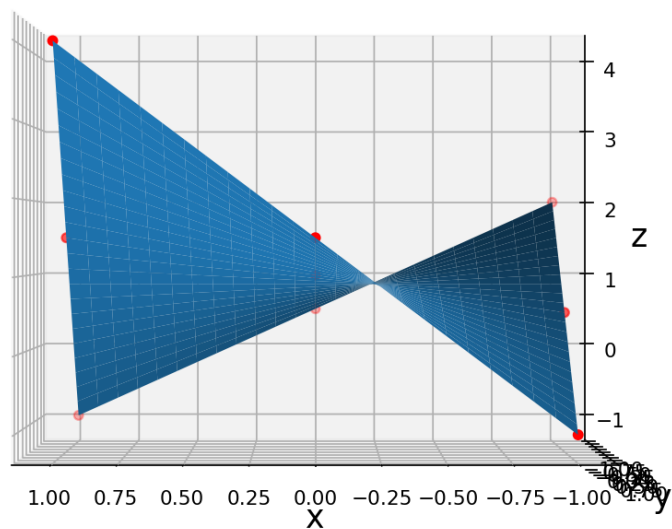
# グラフの範囲を表したコード
x_range = np.linspace(-1, 1, 25)
y_range = np.linspace(-1, 1, 25)
X, Y = np.meshgrid(x_range, y_range)
Z = z_surf(X, Y)

# グラフの描写を表したコード
fig = plt.figure(figsize = (8, 8))
ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection="3d")
ax.set_xlabel("x", size = 16)
ax.set_ylabel("y", size = 16)
ax.set_zlabel("z", size = 16)
ax.scatter(np.array(x), np.array(y), z, color='r')
ax.plot_surface(X, Y, Z)

# 任意の仰角と方位角
#方位角方向に90度回転
#xz軸で見たもの
ax.view_init(elev=0, azim=90)

plt.show()

```



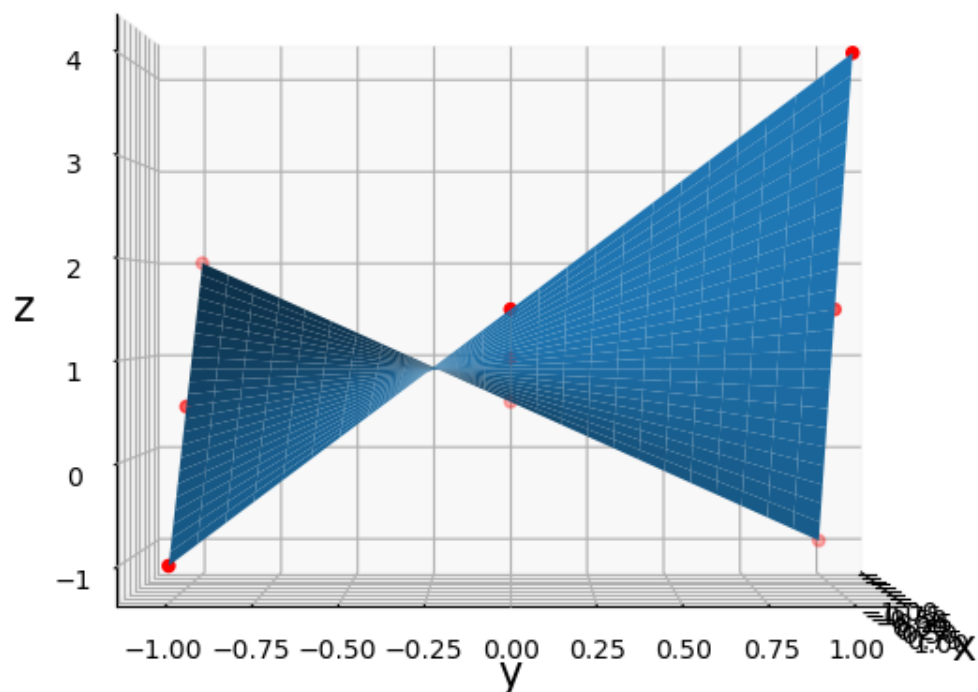
[42]の場...

```
%matplotlib inline
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D

# グラフの描写を表したコード
fig = plt.figure(figsize = (8, 8))
ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection="3d")
ax.set_xlabel("x", size = 16)
ax.set_ylabel("y", size = 16)
ax.set_zlabel("z", size = 16)
ax.scatter(np.array(x), np.array(y), z, color='r')
ax.plot_surface(X, Y, Z)

# 任意の仰角と方位角
# y z 軸でみたもの
ax.view_init(elev=0, azimuth=0)

plt.show()
```



[12]の場...

```
%matplotlib inline
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D

fig = plt.figure(figsize = (8, 8))
```

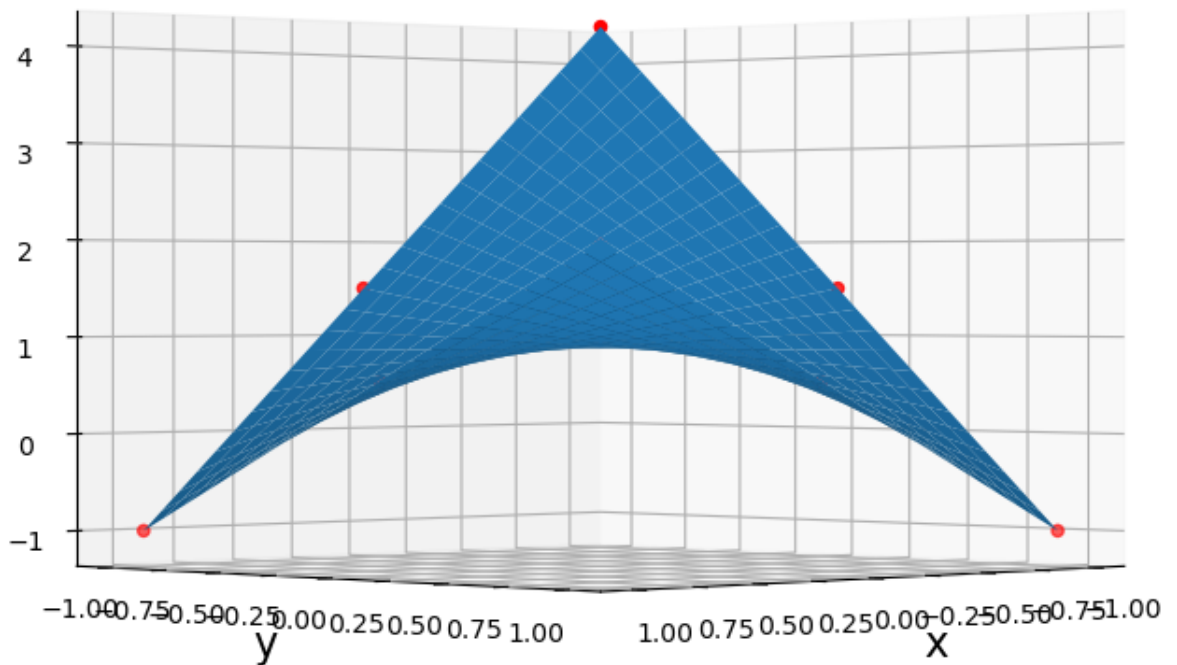
```

ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection="3d")
ax.set_xlabel("x", size = 16)
ax.set_ylabel("y", size = 16)
ax.set_zlabel("z", size = 16)
ax.scatter(np.array(x), np.array(y), z, color='r')
ax.plot_surface(X, Y, Z)

# 任意の仰角と方位角
# 方位角方向に45度回転
ax.view_init(elev=0, azim=45)

plt.show()

```



[13]の場...

```

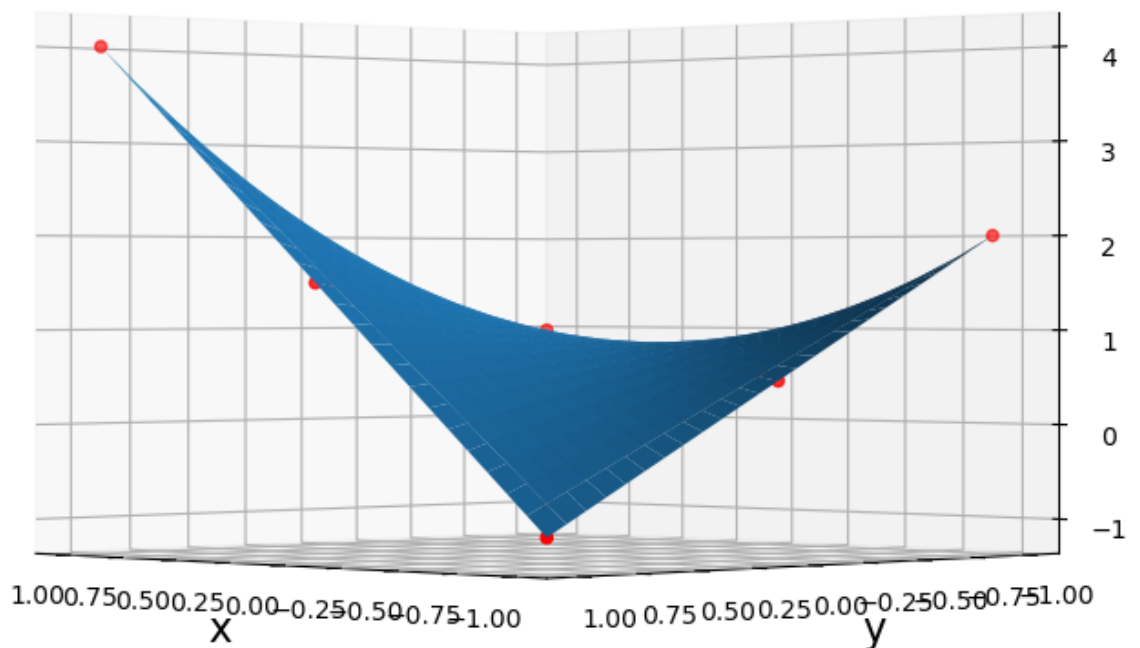
%matplotlib inline
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D

# グラフの描写を表したコード
fig = plt.figure(figsize = (8, 8))
ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection="3d")
ax.set_xlabel("x", size = 16)
ax.set_ylabel("y", size = 16)
ax.set_zlabel("z", size = 16)
ax.scatter(np.array(x), np.array(y), z, color='r')
ax.plot_surface(X, Y, Z)

```

```
# 任意の仰角と方位角
#方位角方向に135度回転
ax.view_init(elev=0, azim=135)

plt.show()
```



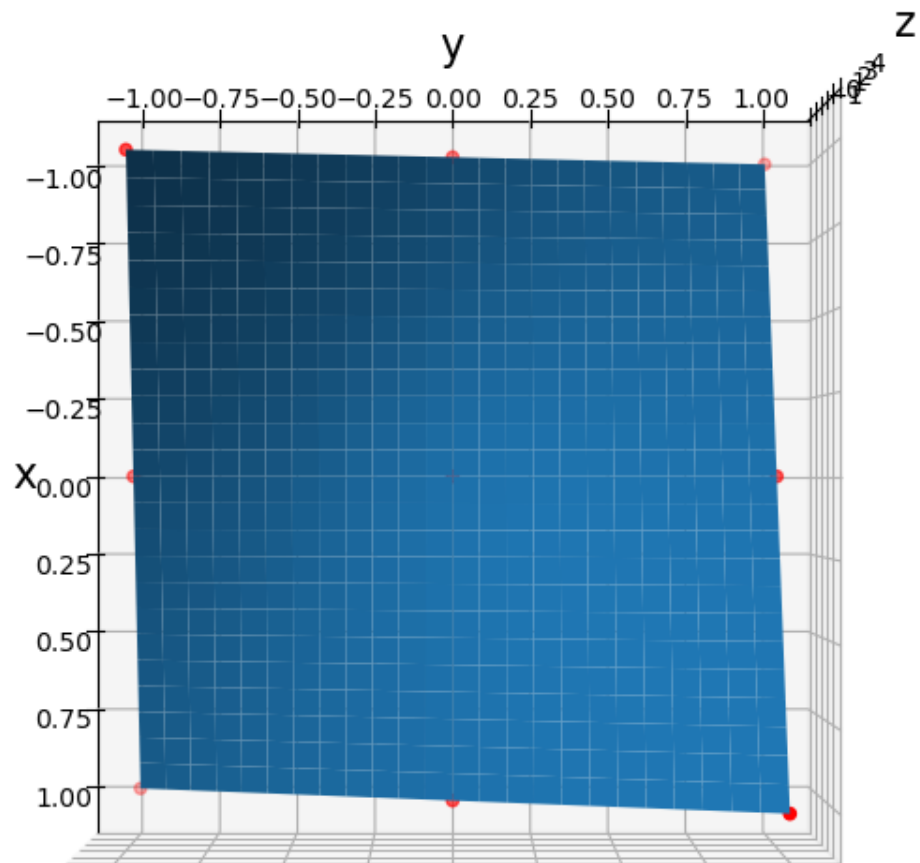
[14]の場...

```
%matplotlib inline
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D

# グラフの描写を表したコード
fig = plt.figure(figsize = (8, 8))
ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection="3d")
ax.set_xlabel("x", size = 16)
ax.set_ylabel("y", size = 16)
ax.set_zlabel("z", size = 16)
ax.scatter(np.array(x), np.array(y), z, color='r')
ax.plot_surface(X, Y, Z)

# 任意の仰角と方位角
#仰角方向に90度回転させたもの
ax.view_init(elev=90, azim=0)

plt.show()
```



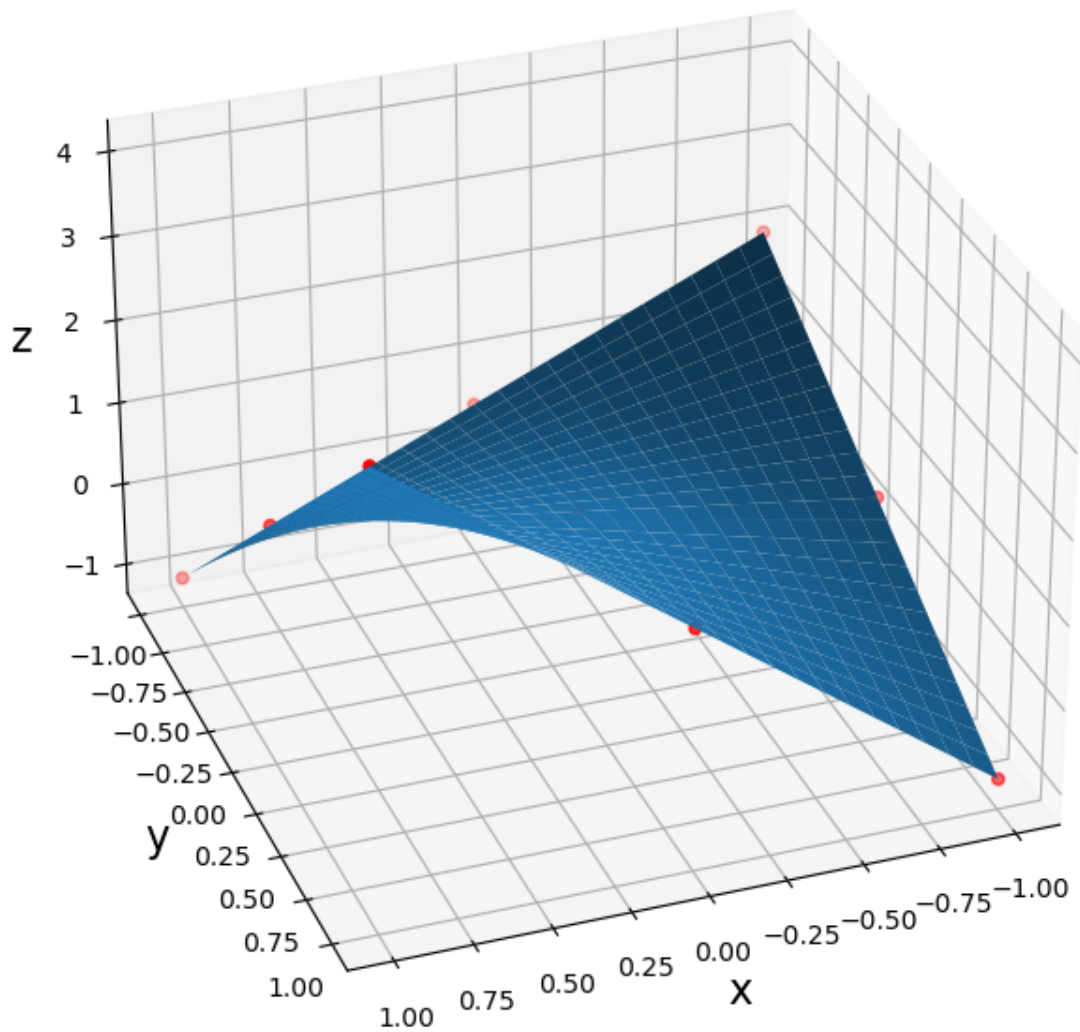
[15]の場...

```
%matplotlib inline
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D

# グラフの描写を表したコード
fig = plt.figure(figsize = (8, 8))
ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection="3d")
ax.set_xlabel("x", size = 16)
ax.set_ylabel("y", size = 16)
ax.set_zlabel("z", size = 16)
ax.scatter(np.array(x), np.array(y), z, color='r')
ax.plot_surface(X, Y, Z)

# 任意の仰角と方位角
ax.view_init(elev=30, azim=70)

plt.show()
```



[16]の場合...

```
#いろいろな角度から見たやつ（去年のやつから）
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(12,9))
for i in range(12):
    plt.subplots_adjust(wspace=0.7, hspace=0)
    ax = fig.add_subplot(3,4,i+1, projection="3d")
    ax.set_title("θ : {} deg".format(360/12*i))
    ax.scatter(x,y,z, color='r')
    ax.plot_surface(X,Y,Z)
    ax.set_xlabel("x")
    ax.set_ylabel("y")
    ax.set_zlabel("z")
    ax.view_init(0, 360/12*i)
```

