

## Regression

Reading While Skimming the Lines

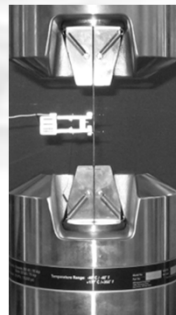
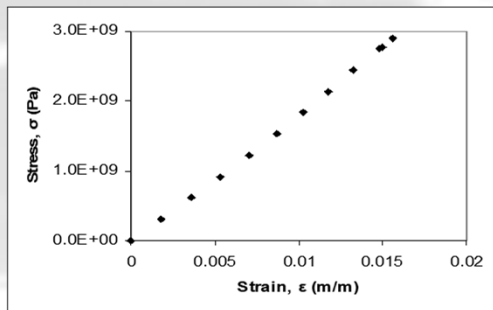
1

## Applications

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## Stress vs Strain in a Composite Material

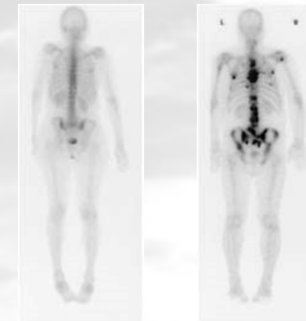


$$\sigma = E\epsilon$$

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3

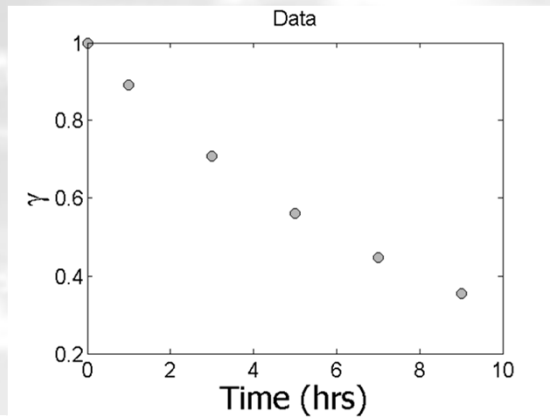
## A Bone Scan



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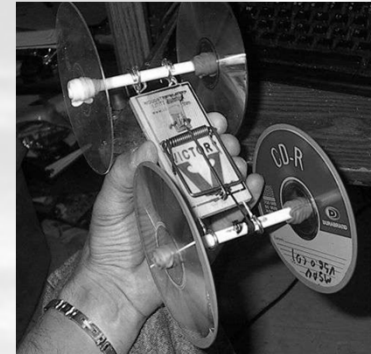
## Radiation intensity from Technitium-99m



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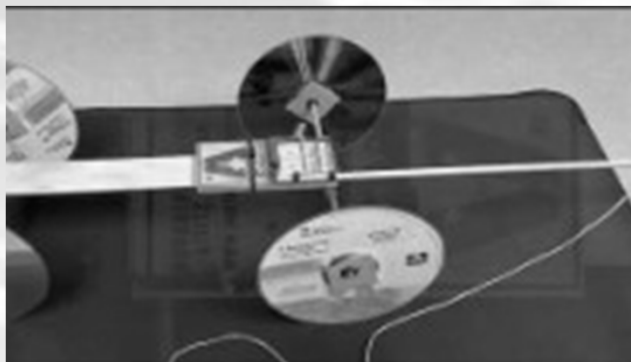
## Mousetrap Car



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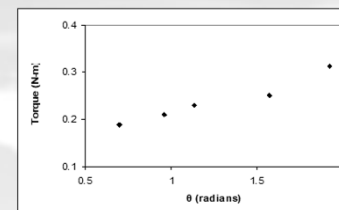
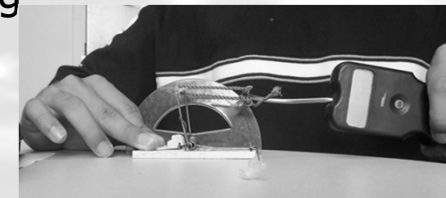
6

## Mousetrap car demo



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## Torsional Stiffness of a Mousetrap Spring

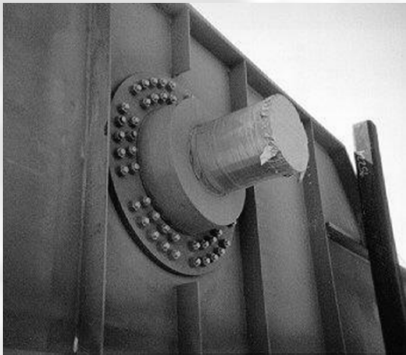


$$T = k_0 + k_1 \theta$$

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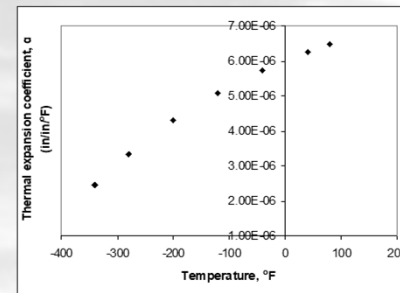
## Trunnion-Hub Assembly



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## Thermal Expansion Coefficient Changes with Temperature?

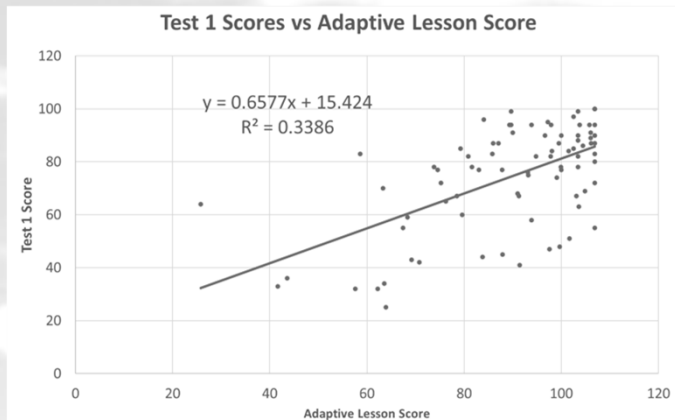


$$\alpha = a_0 + a_1T + a_2T^2$$

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## Test 1 vs Online HW Score Fall 2021



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# THE END

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## 06.01 Pre-Requisite Knowledge

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Close to half the scores in a test given in a class are above the

average score  
median score  
standard deviation  
mean score

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The local minimum of a continuous function  $f(x)$  occurs at  $x = c$ . The following is a sufficient condition for it to occur

$$f'(c) = 0, f''(c) < 0$$

$$f'(c) > 0, f''(c) = 0$$

$$f'(c) = 0, f''(c) > 0$$

$$f'(c) = 0, f''(c) = 0$$

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The first derivative of  $ae^{bx}$  with respect to  $b$ , where  $a$  and  $x$  are constants is

$$abe^{bx}$$

$$0$$

$$xe^{bx}$$

$$axe^{bx}$$


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**Given  $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$ , best fitting data to  $y = f(x)$  by least squares requires minimization of**


$$\begin{array}{|l} \sum_{i=1}^n [y_i - f(x_i)] \\ \sum_{i=1}^n |y_i - f(x_i)| \\ \sum_{i=1}^n [y_i - f(x_i)]^2 \\ \sum_{i=1}^n [y_i - \bar{y}]^2, \bar{y} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i}{n} \end{array}$$

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**The first derivative of  $\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - ax_i)^2$  with respect to  $a$  is**


$$\begin{array}{|l} \sum_{i=1}^n -2(y_i - ax_i)(x_i) \\ \sum_{i=1}^n -2(y_i - ax_i)(-a) \\ \sum_{i=1}^n 2(y_i - ax_i) \end{array}$$

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**The average of 7 numbers is given 12.6. If 6 of the numbers are 5,7,9,12,17 and 10, the remaining number is**


$$\begin{array}{|l} -47.9 \\ -47.4 \\ 15.6 \\ 28.2 \end{array}$$

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**Given  $f(x, y) = 2x^2y + y^3 \sin(x)$ , then  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$  is equal to**

$$\begin{array}{|l} 4xy + y^3 \cos(x) \\ 4x + 3y^2 \cos(x) \\ 2x^2 + 3y^2 \sin(x) \\ 2x^2y + 3y^2 \sin(x) \end{array}$$

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For a function  $f(x, y)$  of two variables, that is differentiable on an open set containing the point  $(x_0, y_0)$ , the point  $(x_0, y_0)$  is a critical point of  $f$  if any of these conditions is met. Check the one that applies:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = 0 \text{ and } \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

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**THE END**

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## 6.03 Linear Regression

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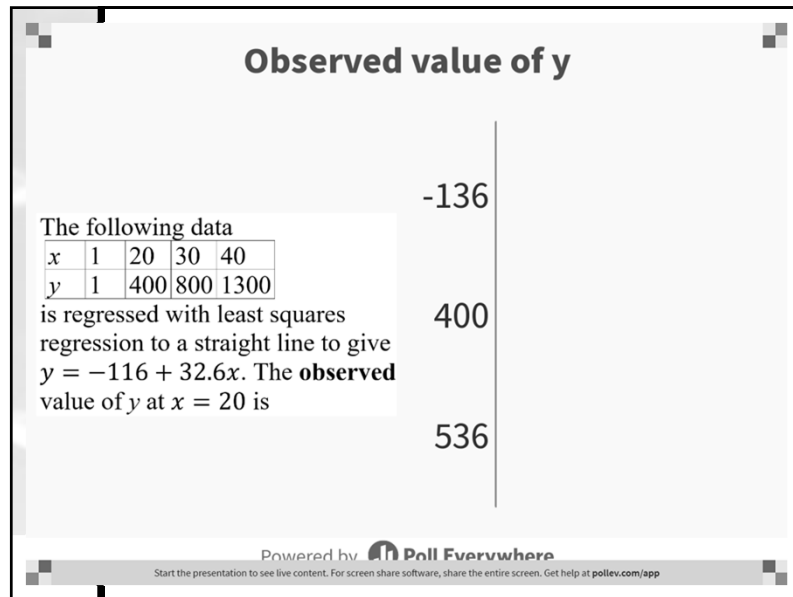
For precise data pair measurements, regression is used to develop a curve that passes through each of the points.

True

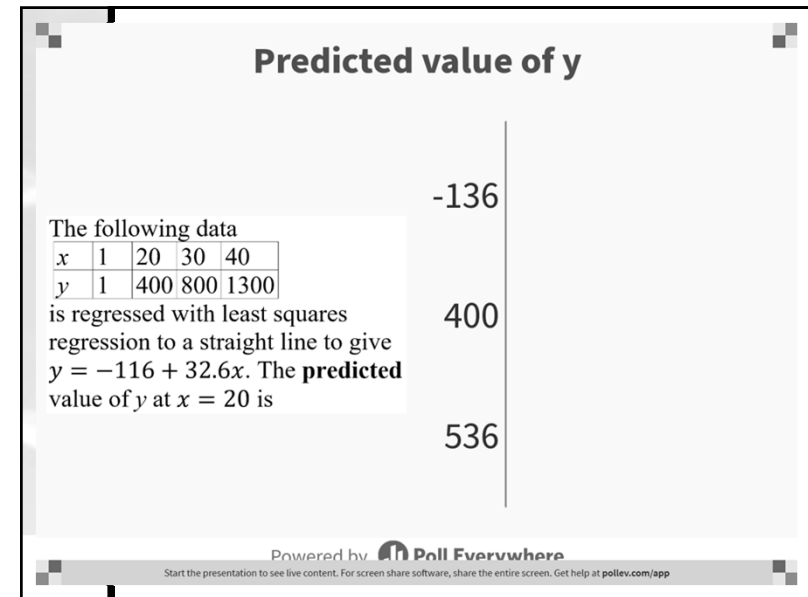
False

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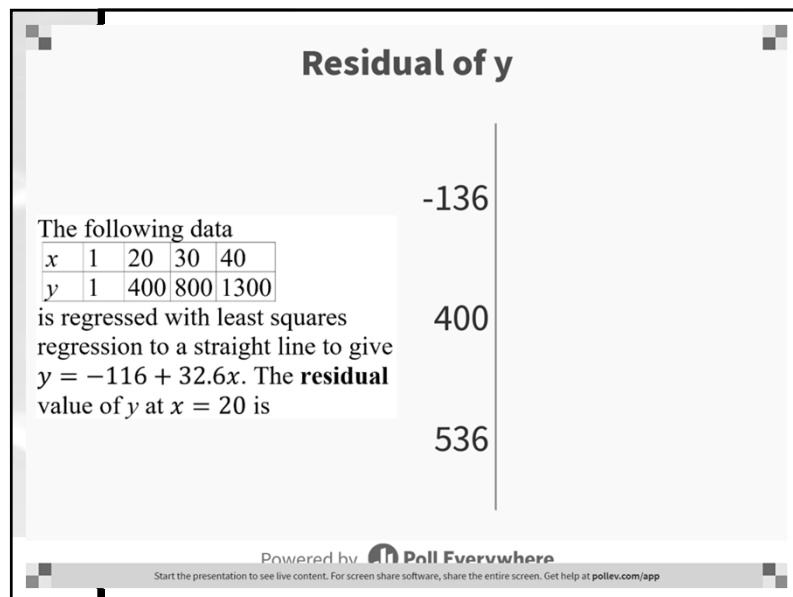
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