



Conclusion from histograms: "averaging" reduces spread or variability, averaging over more samples makes greater reduction in spread / variability. Standard deviation or variance is a measure of this spread / variability. See quantitative argument next page. (All of this assumes that all samples are independent and unbiased.) Averaging over more samples = greater redundancy in LS language.

hw21_l i st. txt

```

hw21
meanx =
-7.3298e-005
meany =
-7.3298e-005
meanz =
-7.3298e-005
stdx =
0.9862
stdy =
0.4904
stdz =
0.2443
dsx =
0.7659
dsy =
0.3524
dsz =
0.1390
Ax =
7.6586e+003
Ay =
880.9563
Az =
86.8560
gx =
Columns 1 through 8
0.0054 0.0353 0.1442 0.3106 0.3894 0.2837 0.1094 0.0245
Columns 9 through 10
0.0031 0.0001
gy =
Columns 1 through 8
0.0079 0.0409 0.1635 0.5040 0.7912 0.7083 0.4370 0.1362
Columns 9 through 10
0.0454 0.0034
gz =
Columns 1 through 8
0.0230 0.1957 0.4605 0.9556 1.4161 1.6119 1.2895 0.7829
Columns 9 through 10
0.2993 0.1612
di ary off

```

$\sigma_x = 1$
 $\sigma_{\bar{x}} = \frac{\sigma_x}{\sqrt{n}} \quad n = 4 = \frac{\sigma_x}{2}$
 $\sigma_{\bar{x}} = \frac{\sigma_x}{\sqrt{16}} = \frac{\sigma_x}{4}$

```
% hw21.m
x=random('norm', 0, 1, 10000, 1);
y=zeros(2500, 1);
z=zeros(625, 1);
```

```
m=0;
for i =1: 2500
    sm=0;
    for k=1: 4
        sm=sm + x(m+k);
    end;
    y(i)=sm/4;
    m=m+4;
end
```

```
m=0;
for i =1: 625
    sm=0;
    for k=1: 16
        sm=sm + x(m+k);
    end;
    z(i)=sm/16;
    m=m+16;
end
```

```
meanx=mean(x)
meany=mean(y)
meanz=mean(z)
stdx=std(x)
stdy=std(y)
stdz=std(z)
```

```
[hx, sx]=hist(x);
[hy, sy]=hist(y);
[hz, sz]=hist(z);
dsx=sx(2)-sx(1)
dsy=sy(2)-sy(1)
dsz=sz(2)-sz(1)
Ax=0;
Ay=0;
Az=0;
for i =1: 10
    Ax=Ax + hx(i)*dsx;
    Ay=Ay + hy(i)*dsy;
    Az=Az + hz(i)*dsz;
end
```

```
Ax
Ay
Az
gx=hx/Ax
gy=hy/Ay
gz=hz/Az
```

```
subplot(3, 1, 1);
bar(sx, gx);
ylabel('X');
axis([-4 4 0 1.5]);
```

```
subplot(3, 1, 2);
bar(sy, gy);
ylabel('Y');
axis([-4 4 0 1.5]);
```

```
subplot(3, 1, 3);
bar(sz, gz);
ylabel('Z');
axis([-4 4 0 1.5]);
```

hw22_lis.t.txt

hw22

B =

```

-1   -1   -1   -1
-1   -2   -1   -2
-1   -3   -1   -3
-1   -1   -2   -2
-1   -2   -2   -4
-1   -3   -2   -6
-1   -1   -3   -3
-1   -2   -3   -6
-1   -3   -3   -9

```

f =

```

-1.5900
-1.7400
-2.3600
-1.7900
-2.4000
-2.9400
-2.1900
-2.8100
-3.4300

```

W =

Columns 1 through 8

1.0000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1.0000	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1.0000	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1.0000	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	100.0000	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	1.0000	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	1.0000	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.0000

Column 9

```

0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0

```

1.0000

a0 =

0.9001

a1 =

0.2917

a2 =

0.2217

a3 =

0.1175

v =

```

-0.0591
0.2001
-0.0107
0.0801
-0.0032
-0.0166
0.0193
0.0434
0.0676

```

zhat =

```

1.5309
1.9401
2.3493
1.8701
2.3968
2.9234
2.2093
2.8534
3.4976

```

diary off

% hw22.m 29-sep-09

```
n=9;
n0=4;
r=5;
u=4;
z=[1. 59; 1. 74; 2. 36; 1. 79; 2. 40; 2. 94; 2. 19; 2. 81; 3. 43];
s=[0. 1; 0. 1; 0. 1; 0. 1; 0. 01; 0. 1; 0. 1; 0. 1; 0. 1];
x=[1; 2; 3; 1; 2; 3; 1; 2; 3];
y=[1; 1; 2; 2; 3; 3; 3];
B=zeros(n, u);
f=zeros(n, 1);
s0=0. 1;
W=zeros(n, n);
for i =1:n
    W(i, i)=s0^2 / s(i)^2;
end
for i =1:n
    B(i, :)=[-1 -x(i) -y(i) -x(i)*y(i)];
    f(i)=-z(i);
end
B
f
W

del =inv(B'*W*B)*B'*W*f;
a0=del(1)
a1=del(2)
a2=del(3)
a3=del(4)
v=f - B*del
zhat=z+v
```

hw23_lis.t.txt

hw23
A =
1 1 1 1 0 0 0
1 1 0 0 -1 0 0
0 0 1 1 0 -1 0
0 1 1 0 0 0 -1
f =
0.4300
-0.3500
-0.1100
-0.0400
W =
1 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 1 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 1 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 1 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 1 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 1 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 1
k =
0.6162
-0.4850
-0.4050
-0.1275
v =
0.1312
0.0037
0.0837
0.2112
0.4850
0.4050
0.1275
I hat =
30.0012
144.8038
50.3937
44.8012
174.8050
95.1950
195.1975
diary off

% hw23.m 29-sep-09

```
hw23.m
n=7;
n0=3;
r=4;
c=r;
I=[29. 87; 144. 80; 50. 31; 44. 59; 174. 32; 94. 79; 195. 07];
s=0.5;
s0=0.5;
W=eye(7);
Q=W;
A=[1 1 1 1 0 0 0;
   1 1 0 0 -1 0 0;
   0 0 1 1 0 -1 0;
   0 1 1 0 0 0 -1];
d=[270; 0; 0; 0];
f=d - A*I;

A
f
W

Qe=A*Q*A';
We=i nv(Qe);
k=We*f
v=Q*A'*k
I_hat=I +v
```