

### Exercise Sheet 4

#### Exercise 15 Method of Least Squares/Regression

Determine the best fit straight line  $y = a + bx$  (regression line) for the following two data sets with the help of the method of least squares:

- a)  $(-2, 0), (0, 1), (1, 3), (2, 5)$
- b)  $(-1, 3), (1, 2), (2, 0), (4, -2)$

Draw the data points and the best fit straight line!

#### Exercise 16 Method of Least Squares/Regression

Determine and draw a best fit parabola  $y = a + bx + cx^2$  for the data of Exercise 15a!

#### Exercise 17 Exponential Regression

Radioactive substances decay according to the law  $N(t) = N_0 e^{-\lambda t}$ , where  $t$  is the time,  $\lambda$  is a substance-specific decay parameter,  $N_0$  is the number of particles at the beginning and  $N(t)$  the remaining number of particles of the substance at time  $t$ . With the help of a Geiger-Müller counter the following numbers  $n$  of  $\alpha$ -particles, which are emitted by a small probe of a radioactive substance, are counted up to points  $t$  in time:

$t$ (in s)	0	30	60	90	120	150	180	210	240
$n$	0	306	552	655	768	863	901	919	956

Each counted  $\alpha$ -particle indicates the decay of one particle of the radioactive substance. Determine the half-life of the radioactive substance!

Procedure: Determine a best fit curve  $n = n_0(1 - e^{a+bt})$  for the given data points! (Hint: You have to find a transformation that reduces the problem to determining a regression line;  $n_0 = 1000$ .) Even though this yields a value for  $a$  that differs from 0, one may reasonably see  $-b$  as an approximation of the decay parameter  $\lambda$ , from which the half-life can be computed.

#### Exercise 18 Logistic Regression

The following table shows the number of American intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) in the 1960s:

year, $x$	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
number, $y$	18	63	294	424	834	854	904	1054	1054	1054

Find a best fit curve with the help of logistic regression ( $Y = 1060$ )!

Draw the original data and sketch the curve  $y = \frac{1060}{1 + e^{-(a+bx)}}$ !