## Worksheet 4 (March 15th, 2021)

## Least squares and infections disease

Let us assume an infectious disease with the following reported new infections  $I_i$  on each day  $t_i$ , for  $i = 1, \ldots, 10.$ 

Table 1: Number of new infections $I_i$ on days $t_i$ .										
$t_i$ :	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
$I_i$ :	14	20	21	24	15	45	67	150	422	987

c

Using least squares fitting, we would like to understand the nature of this growth. We consider two models to describe the connection between time (i.e., days) t and the number of new infections, both with 3 unknown parameters (a, b, c):

> $I(t) = a + bt + ct^2$  (polynomial model)  $I(t) = a + bt + c \exp(t)$ (exponential model)

Our goal is to figure out which model describes the progression of the infections better, and we use least squares fitting to figure that out. Note that if a model would fit the data perfectly,  $I(t_i) = I_i$  for all i. In general, you will not be able to find parameters that satisfy this, and thus have to use least squares fitting (sometimes this is also called *regression*).

1a. Formulate, assuming the polynomial model, the least squares problem for the parameters x = $[a, b, c]^T$  by specifying the matrices A and the vector **b**:

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{x}\in\mathbb{R}^3}\|A\boldsymbol{x}-\boldsymbol{b}\|_2^2$$

- 1b. Same as above, but for the exponential model.
- 1c. Solve this problem in Matlab using three methods: backlash, QR factorization, and normal equations. Do you get the same result? Plot the data as points, as well as the model as a line (put more than 10 points on the line to make it a smooth curve).
- 1d. To decide which model describes the data better, we need to compute the difference between the model and the data points. Compute in Matlab the magnitude of the residual, i.e.,  $||Ax - b||_{2}^{2}$ for both models, and decide which one is better. Even better, look at the plot from part 3 and see how well the model actually works, for example, does it work well for all times or only for early/later times?