# MATH 158 Assignment 3, Spring 2010 

Michael Monagan<br>Due Monday March 1st at 5:20 pm.

## Section 8.1 Antiderivatives

Exercise 84.

## Section 10.1 Functions of Several Variables

Exercises 6, 9, 24, 26, 31.

## Section 10.2 Partial Derivatiaves

Exercises 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 26, 35, 50, 63, 64, 66.

For question 63 , it should read $V=\frac{30.9 T}{P}$.

## Section 10.3 Maxima and Minima

Exercises 4, 10, 27, 28, 40.

## Section 10.4 Least Squares

Exercises 2, 14, 27.

Extra question. To fit $n$ data points $\left(x_{1}, y_{1}\right),\left(x_{2}, y_{2}\right), \ldots,\left(x_{n}, y_{n}\right)$ with a paraboler $a x^{2}+b x+c$ in the least squares sense, we want to minimize

$$
A=\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(a x_{i}^{2}+b x_{i}+c-y_{i}\right)^{2} .
$$

Calculate the partial derivatives of $\frac{\partial A}{\partial a}, \frac{\partial A}{\partial b}$, and $\frac{\partial A}{\partial c}$ and then simplify the equations

$$
\frac{\partial A}{\partial a}=0, \frac{\partial A}{\partial b}=0, \frac{\partial A}{\partial c}=0
$$

Do this using $\Sigma$ notation. You should get a linear system of equations in $a, b, c$.
For $\partial A / \partial b=0$ you should get

$$
a \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{3}+b \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2}+c \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}=\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} y_{i} .
$$

