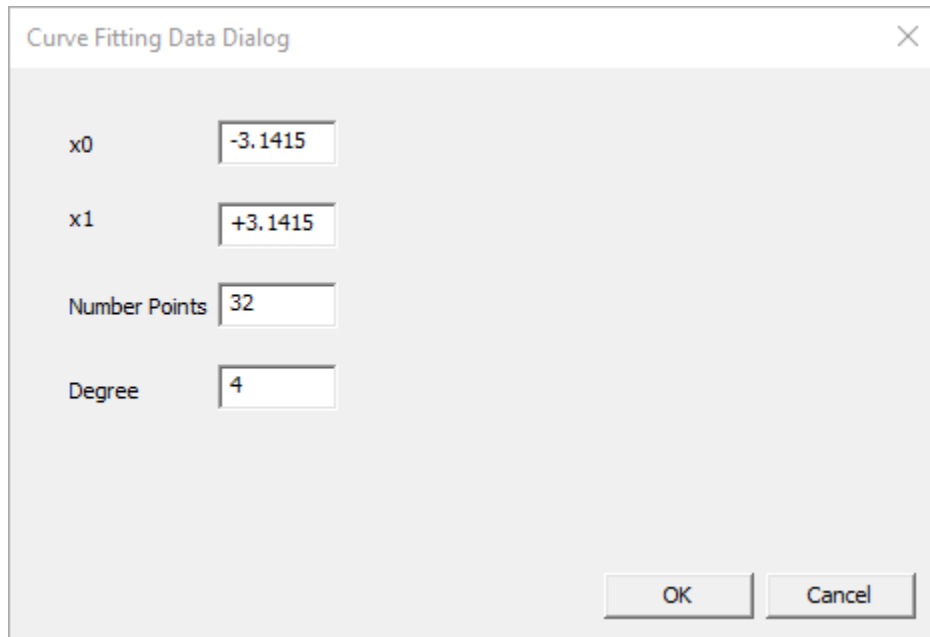


Curve Fitting Using Orthogonal Polynomials © Wednesday, December 18, 2024, by James Pate Williams, Jr.

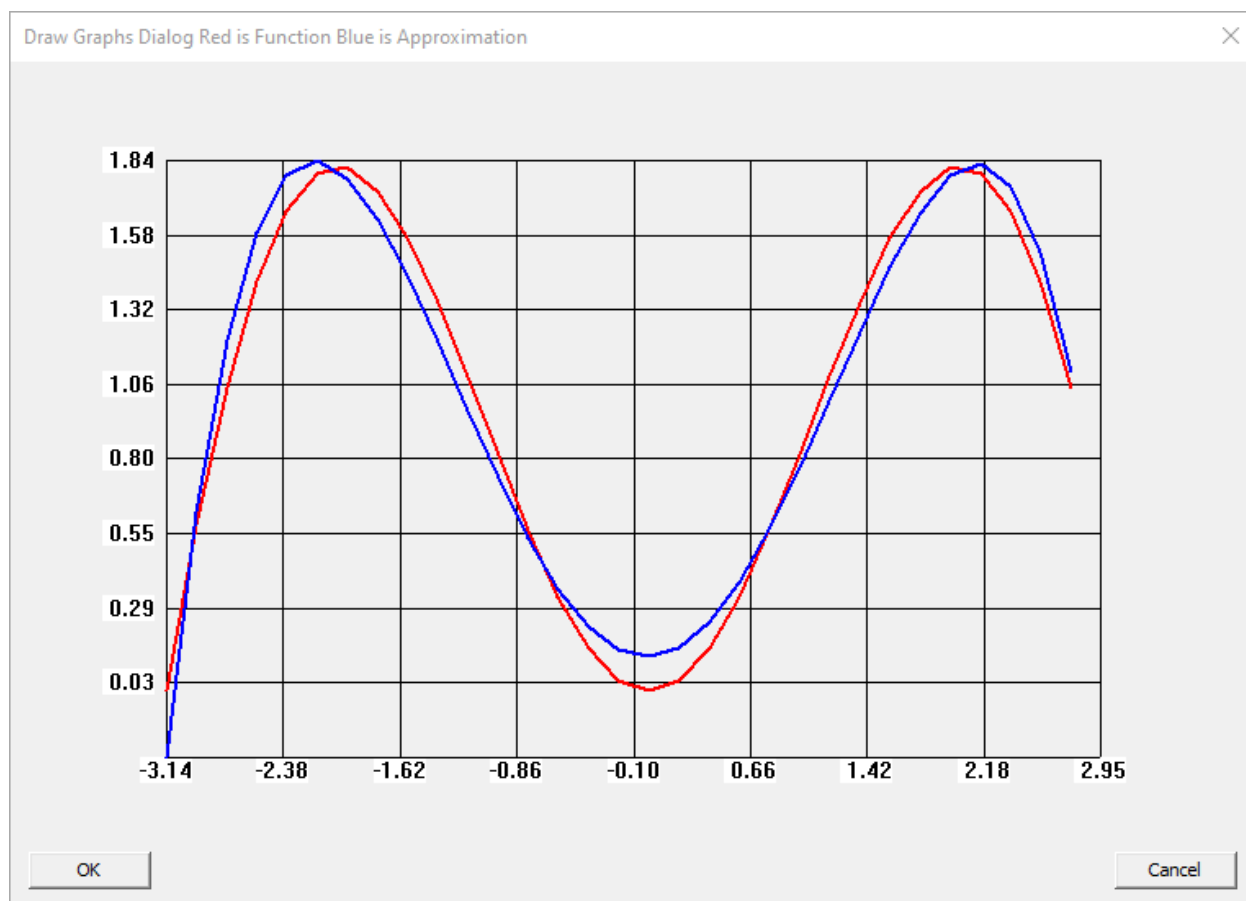
The first function is:

$$f(x) = x \sin(x) \forall x \in \{-3.1415, +3.1415\}$$



A screenshot of a software dialog box titled "Curve Fitting Data Dialog". The dialog box has a close button (X) in the top right corner. It contains four input fields with labels to their left: "x0" with a value of "-3.1415", "x1" with a value of "+3.1415", "Number Points" with a value of "32", and "Degree" with a value of "4". At the bottom right of the dialog box are two buttons: "OK" and "Cancel".

Parameter	Value
x0	-3.1415
x1	+3.1415
Number Points	32
Degree	4



Curve Fitting Data Dialog

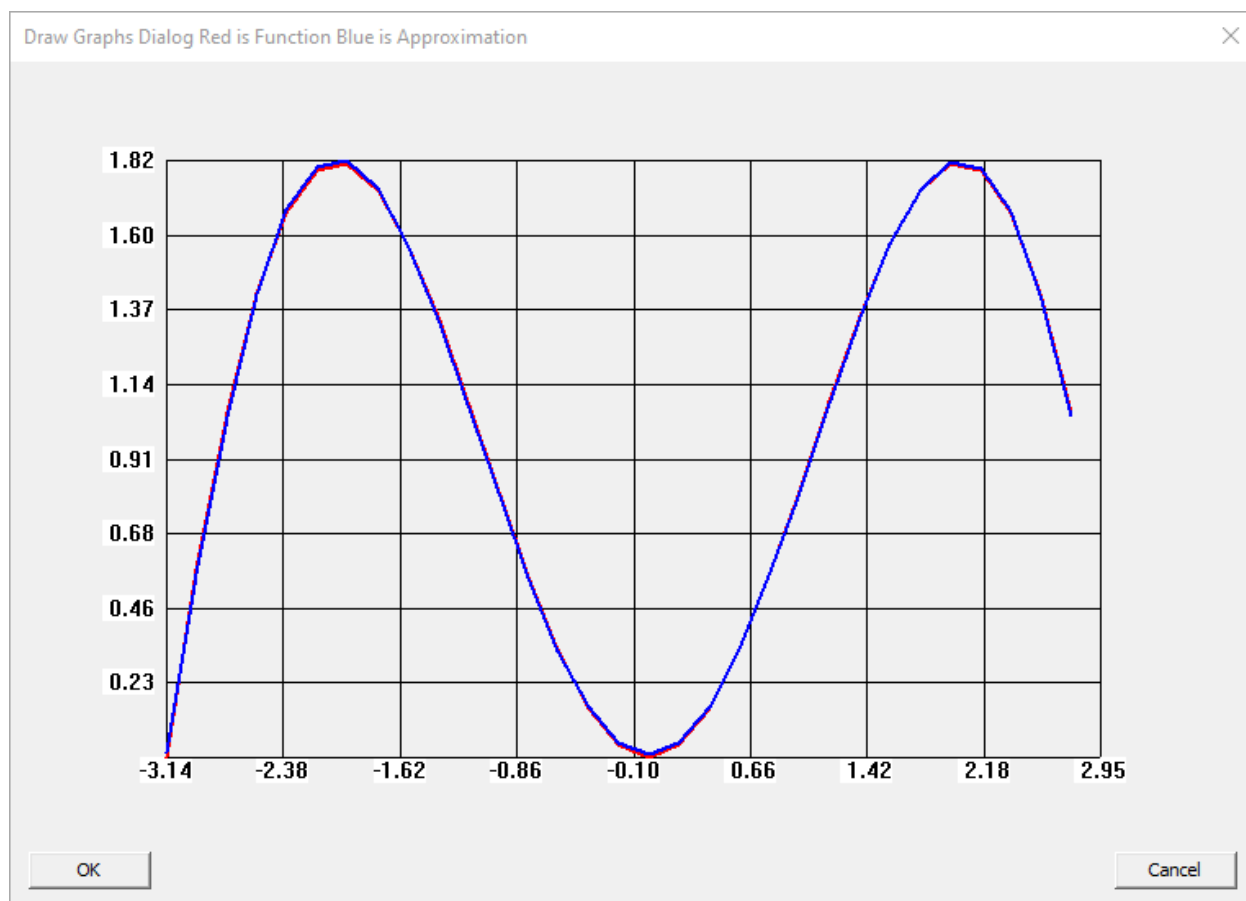
x0

x1

Number Points

Degree

OK Cancel



The next function is:

$$f(x) = x \ln x \quad \forall x \in \{0.0, 0.95\}$$

Curve Fitting Data Dialog

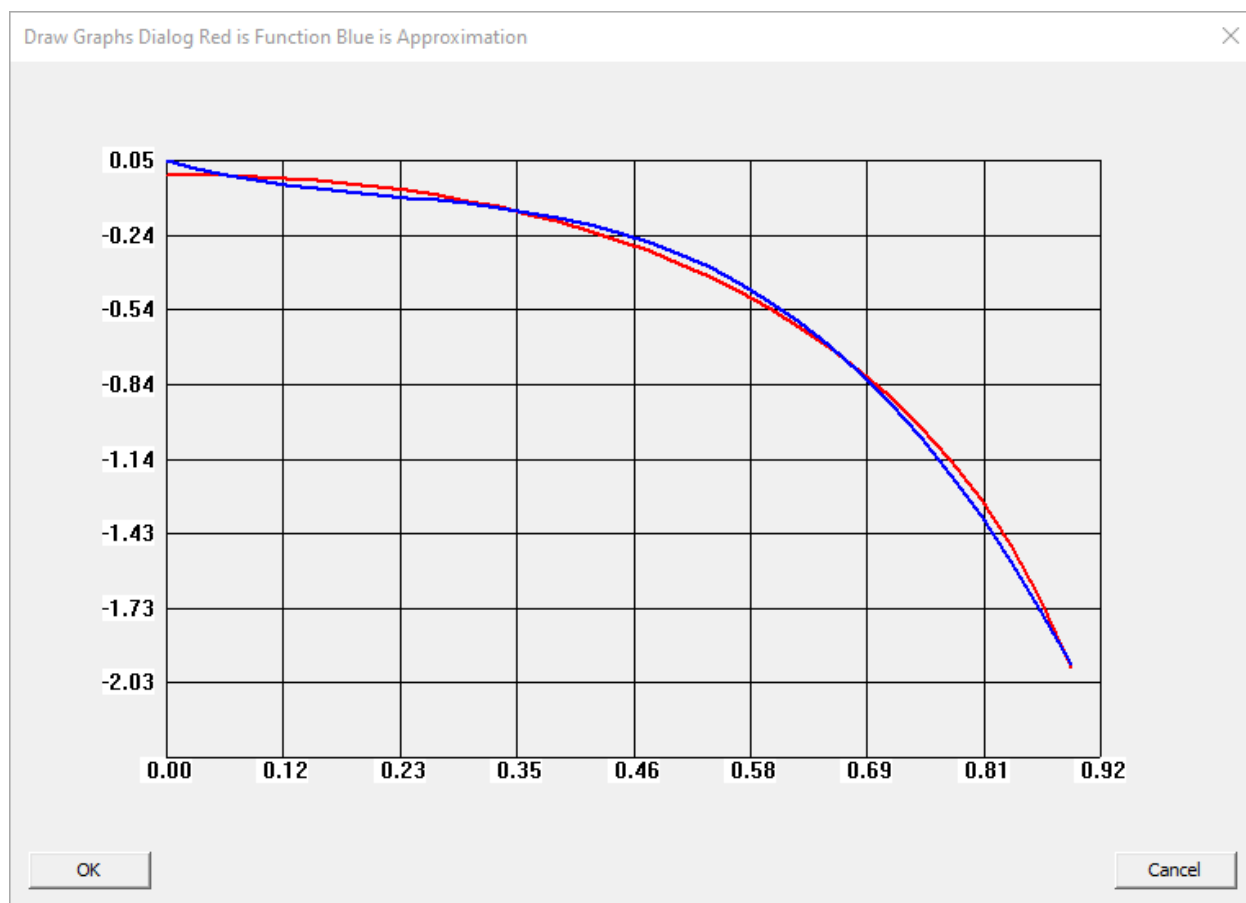
x0

x1

Number Points

Degree

OK Cancel



Curve Fitting Data Dialog

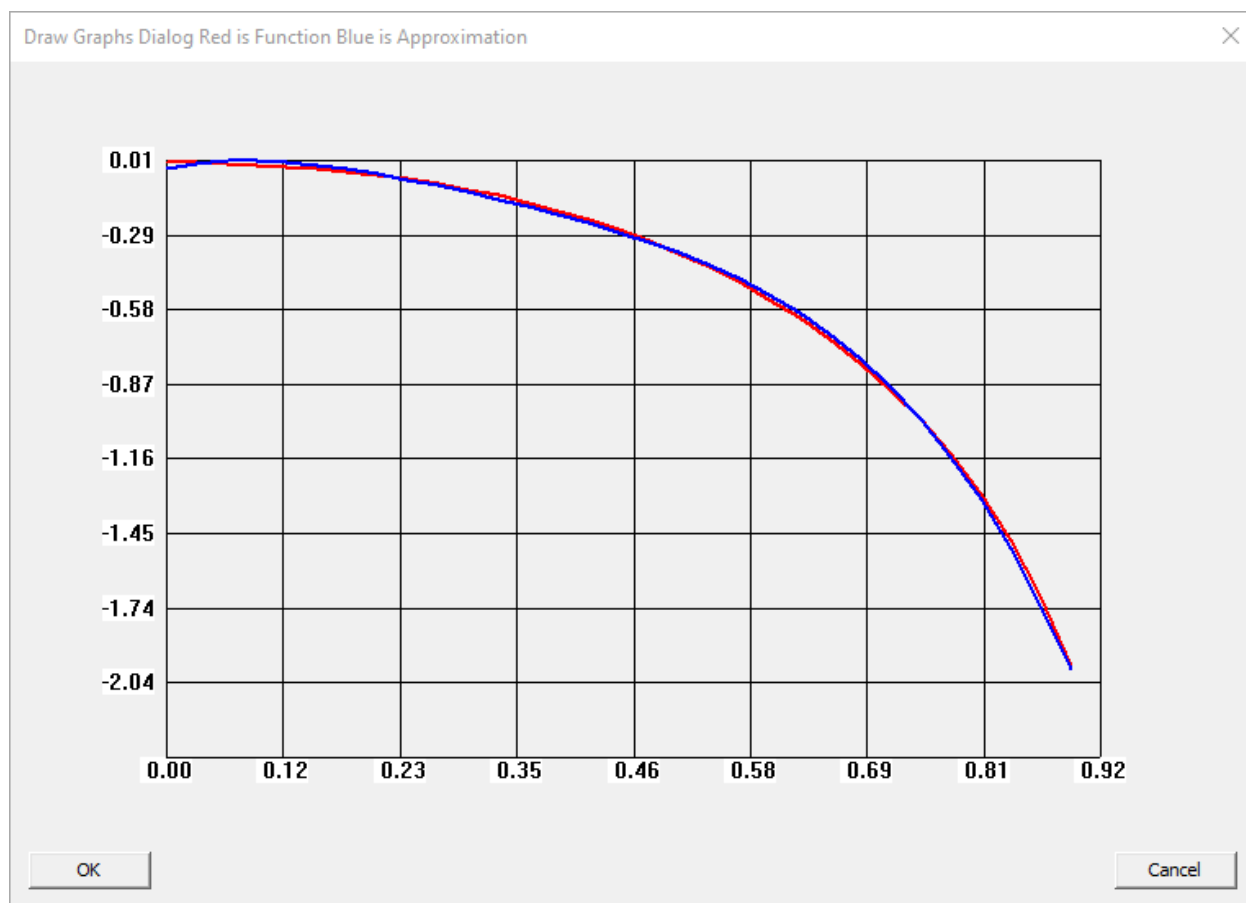
x0

x1

Number Points

Degree

OK Cancel



Next is the fitting to a 1s-Slater type atomic orbital:

Curve Fitting Data Dialog

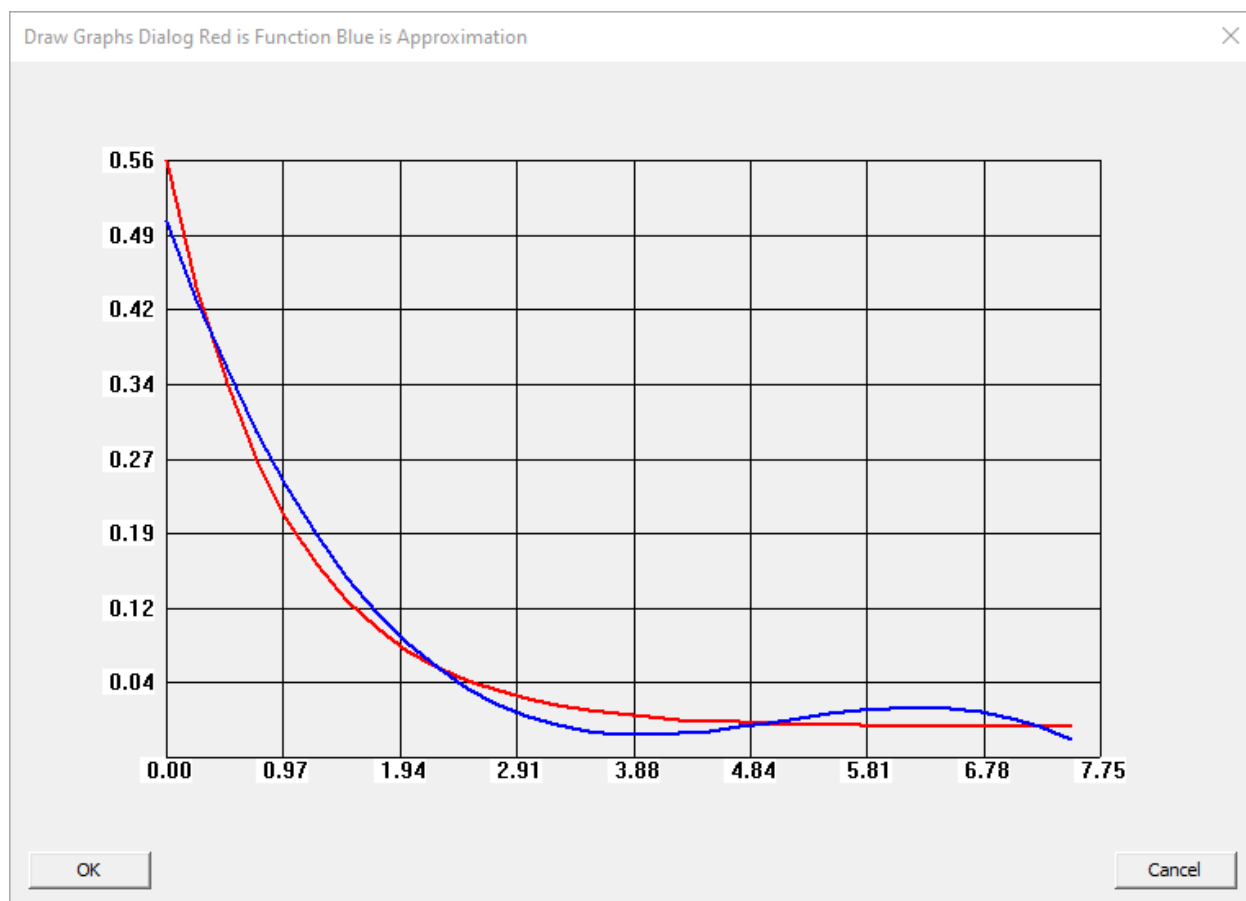
x0

x1

Number Points

Degree

OK Cancel



Curve Fitting Data Dialog

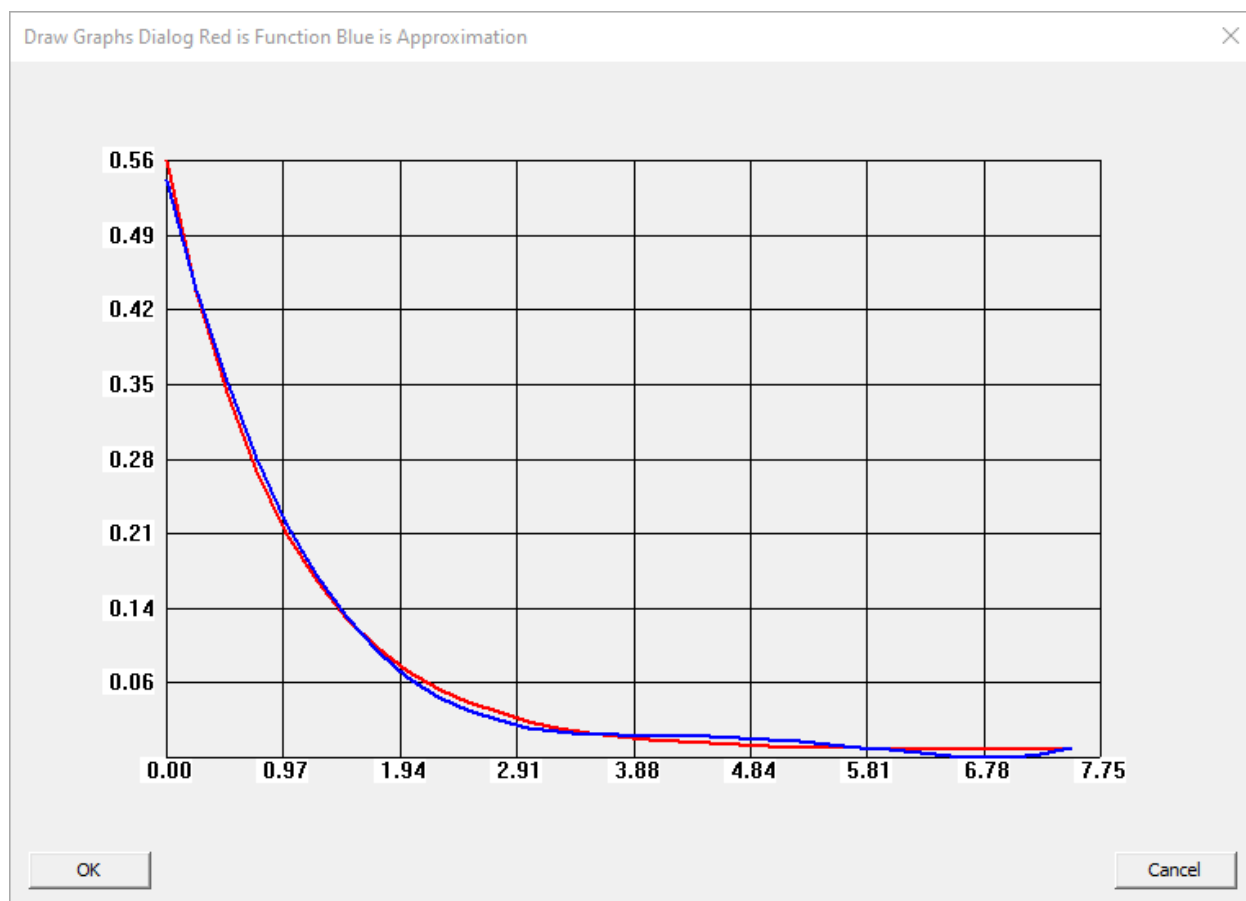
x0

x1

Number Points

Degree

OK Cancel



Last we fit church attendance data for the First United Methodist Church of LaGrange, Georgia, Morning Glory contemporary service in 2009.

Curve Fitting Data Dialog

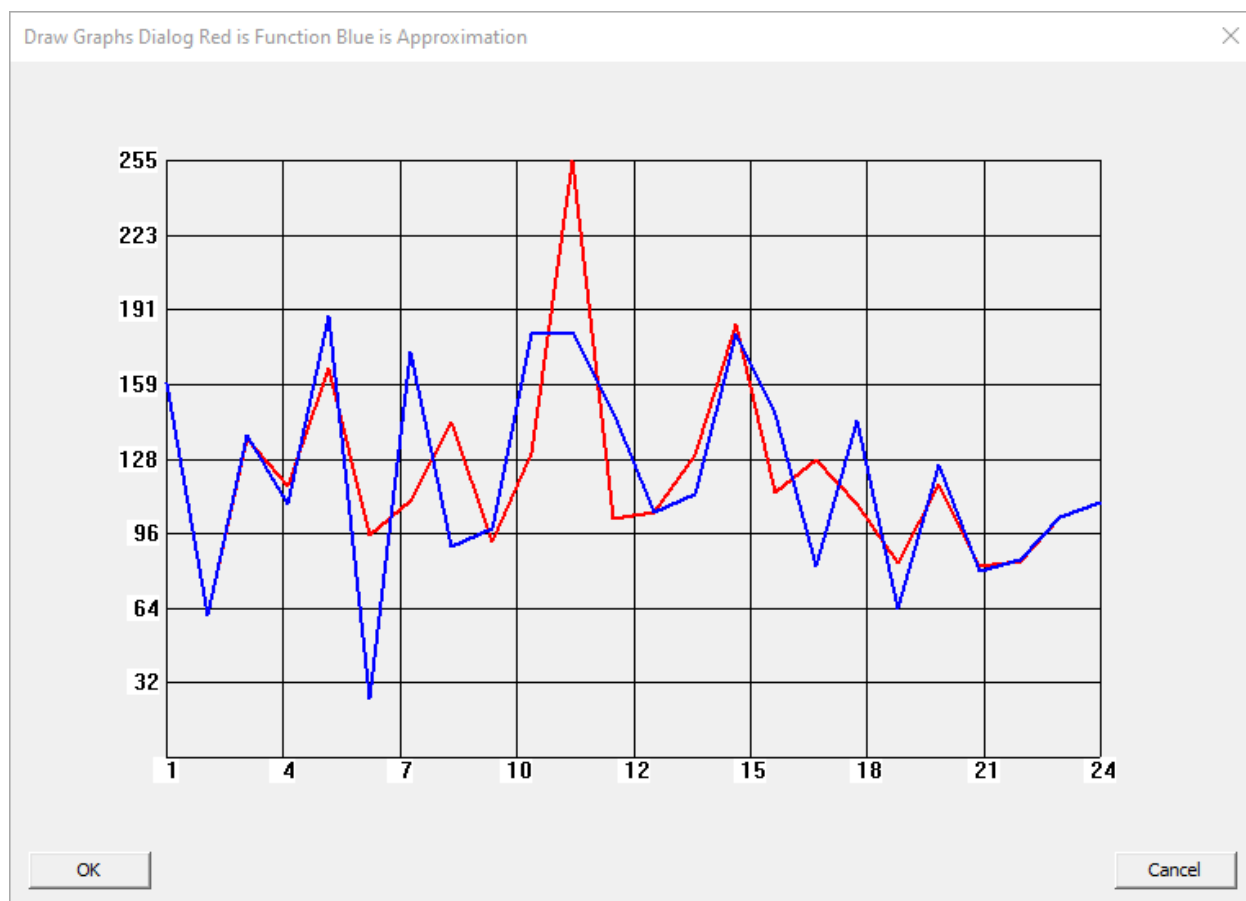
x0

x1

Number Points

Degree

OK Cancel



Curve Fitting Data Dialog

x0

x1

Number Points

Degree

OK Cancel



