

**ASSOCIATION OF CANADA LANDS SURVEYORS - BOARD OF EXAMINERS  
WESTERN CANADIAN BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR LAND SURVEYORS  
ATLANTIC PROVINCES BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR LAND SURVEYORS**

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**SCHEDULE I / ITEM 2**

**March 2003**

**LEAST SQUARES ESTIMATION AND DATA ANALYSIS**

**Note: This examination consists of 5 questions on 2 pages.**

**Marks**

**Q. No**

**Time: 3 hours**

**Value   Earned**

1	<p>Define and explain briefly the following terms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Type I and II errors in statistical testing</li> <li>b) Degree of freedom of a linear system</li> <li>c) Accuracy</li> <li>d) Precision</li> <li>e) Unbiasedness of an estimator</li> </ul>	10	
2	<p>Perform a least squares adjustment of the following leveling network in which three height differences <math>\Delta h_i</math>, <math>i = 1, 2, 3</math> were observed.</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;"> </div> <p>The misclosure <math>w</math> is 5cm. Each <math>\Delta h_i</math> was measured with a variance of <math>2 \text{ cm}^2</math>.</p>	20	
3	<p>Given the following direct model for the horizontal coordinates <math>(x, y)</math> of a survey station <math>x</math> and <math>y</math> as a function of <math>l_1</math>, <math>l_2</math> and <math>l_3</math>:</p> $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} l_1 \\ l_2 \\ l_3 \end{bmatrix}$ <p>where the covariance matrix of the <math>l</math>'s is <math>C_\ell = \begin{bmatrix} 4 &amp; -2 &amp; -1 \\ -2 &amp; 2 &amp; 1 \\ -1 &amp; 1 &amp; 2 \end{bmatrix}</math></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Compute the covariance matrix for <math>x</math> and <math>y</math>.</li> <li>b) Determine the semi-major, semi-minor axis and the orientation of the standard error ellipse associated with this station.</li> </ul>	20	

4	<p>Given the following mathematical models</p> $f_1(\ell_1, x_1, x_2) = 0 \quad C_{\ell_1} \quad C_{x_1} \quad C_{x_2}$ $f_2(\ell_2, x_1, x_2) = 0 \quad C_{\ell_2}$ <p>where <math>f_1</math> and <math>f_2</math> are vectors of mathematical models, <math>x_1</math> and <math>x_2</math> are vectors of unknown parameters, <math>\ell_1</math> and <math>\ell_2</math> are vectors of observations, <math>C_{\ell_1}, C_{\ell_2}, C_{x_1}</math> and <math>C_{x_2}</math> are covariance matrices.</p> <p>a) Formulate the variation function. b) Derive the most expanded form of the least squares normal equation system.</p>	25																													
5	<p>The following residual vector <math>\hat{r}</math> and estimated covariance matrix <math>C_{\hat{r}}</math> were computed from a least squares adjustment using five independent observations with a standard deviation of <math>s = 2\text{mm}</math> and a degree of freedom <math>u = 2</math>:</p> $\hat{r} = [4 \quad 2 \quad -3 \quad 9 \quad -5] \quad (\text{mm})$ $C_{\hat{r}} = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 5 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 & -2 & 3 \\ -3 & 3 & -2 & 4 & -1 \\ 5 & -2 & 3 & -1 & 16 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{mm}^2)$ <p>Given <math>\alpha = 0.01</math>,</p> <p>a) Conduct a global test to decide if there exists any outlier or not. b) If the test in a) fails, conduct local tests to locate the outlier(s).</p> <p>The critical values that might be required in the testing are provided in the following tables:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="415 1415 1123 1518"> <tr> <td><math>\alpha</math></td> <td>0.001</td> <td>0.01</td> <td>0.02</td> <td>0.05</td> <td>0.10</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>c_{a, u=2}^2</math></td> <td>13.82</td> <td>9.21</td> <td>7.82</td> <td>5.99</td> <td>4.61</td> </tr> </table> <table border="1" data-bbox="324 1554 1214 1642"> <tr> <td><math>\alpha</math></td> <td>0.001</td> <td>0.002</td> <td>0.003</td> <td>0.004</td> <td>0.005</td> <td>0.01</td> <td>0.05</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>K_\alpha</math></td> <td>3.09</td> <td>2.88</td> <td>2.75</td> <td>2.65</td> <td>2.58</td> <td>2.33</td> <td>1.64</td> </tr> </table> <p>where <math>c_{a, u=2}^2</math> is determined by the equation <math>a = \int_{c_{a, u=2}^2}^{\infty} c^2(x) dx</math> and <math>K_\alpha</math> is determined by the equation <math>\alpha = \int_{K_\alpha}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^2/2} dx</math>.</p>	$\alpha$	0.001	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.10	$c_{a, u=2}^2$	13.82	9.21	7.82	5.99	4.61	$\alpha$	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.01	0.05	$K_\alpha$	3.09	2.88	2.75	2.65	2.58	2.33	1.64	25	
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<b>Total Marks:</b>		100	0																												

