

CANADIAN BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR PROFESSIONAL SURVEYORS

C2 – LEAST SQUARES ESTIMATION & DATA ANALYSIS

June 2020

Although calculators may be used, candidates must show all formulae used, the substitution of values into them, and any intermediate values to 2 more significant figures than warranted for the answer. Otherwise, full marks may not be awarded even though the answer is numerically correct.

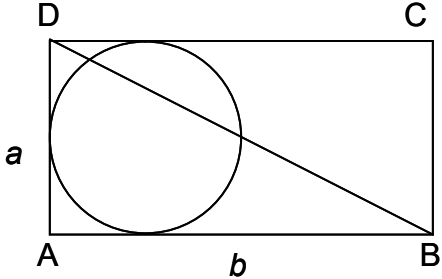
Note: This examination consists of 9 questions on 3 pages.

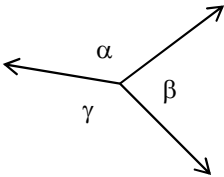
Marks

Q. No

Time: 3 hours

Value Earned

1.	<p>Define or explain briefly the following terms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Precision b) Accuracy c) Redundancy of a linear system d) Type II errors in statistical testing e) Internal reliability 	10	
2.	<p>Sides a and b are measured once each as follows:</p> $l = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 20 \end{bmatrix} \text{ m}$ $C_l = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \text{ cm}^2$  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Estimate the areas of triangle ABD and the circle shown inside the rectangle. b) Estimate the standard deviations of the quantities computed in Part (a). c) Estimate the correlation between the triangle and the circle estimates. d) Discuss the nature of the correlations computed in Part (c). 	15	
3.	<p>Consider that the shape of an object is defined by the following equation:</p> $z_i = ax_i^3 + b \sin(y_i)$ <p>where z_i, x_i, y_i are observations with standard deviations $\sigma_{z_i}, \sigma_{x_i}, \sigma_{y_i}$, and a and b are parameters to be estimated. Assume $i = 1, 2, 3$. Write the linearized form of this model and derive the required matrices and vectors.</p>	10	
4.	<p>Given the variance-covariance matrix of the horizontal coordinates (x, y) of a survey station, determine the semi-major, semi-minor axis and the orientation of the standard error ellipse associated with this station.</p> $C_x = \begin{bmatrix} 0.000532 & 0.000602 \\ 0.000602 & 0.000838 \end{bmatrix} \text{ m}^2$	10	

5.	Prove that $\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$ is the standard deviation of the mean value $\bar{x} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \ell_i}{n}$, each measurement ℓ_i is made with a standard deviation σ .	10													
6.	Given the angle measurements at a station along with their standard deviations, conduct a conditional least squares adjustment. You are required to compute the following quantities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the estimated residuals the variance-covariance matrix of the estimated residuals the estimated observations the variance-covariance matrix of the estimated observations the estimated variance factor <table border="1" data-bbox="376 730 1149 890"> <thead> <tr> <th>Angle</th> <th>Measurement</th> <th>Standard Deviation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>α</td> <td>134°38'56"</td> <td>6.7"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>β</td> <td>83°17'35"</td> <td>9.9"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>γ</td> <td>142°03'14"</td> <td>4.3"</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> 	Angle	Measurement	Standard Deviation	α	134°38'56"	6.7"	β	83°17'35"	9.9"	γ	142°03'14"	4.3"	15	
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7.	Conduct a parametric least squares adjustment to the same data given in Problem 6. You are required to compute the following quantities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the estimated parameters the variance-covariance matrix of the estimated parameters the estimated difference between α and β the variance of the estimated difference between α and β 	10													
8.	Given the sample unit variance obtained from the adjustment of a geodetic network $\hat{\sigma}_0^2 = 0.55 \text{ cm}^2$ with a degree of freedom $\nu = 3$ and the a-priori standard deviation $\sigma_0 = 0.44 \text{ cm}$, conduct a statistic test to decide if the adjustment result is acceptable with a significance level of $\alpha = 5\%$. Provide the major test steps and explain the conclusion. The critical values that might be required in the testing are provided in the following table: <table border="1" data-bbox="332 1751 1216 1864"> <thead> <tr> <th>α</th> <th>0.001</th> <th>0.01</th> <th>0.025</th> <th>0.05</th> <th>0.10</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>$\chi_{\alpha, \nu=3}^2$</td> <td>16.26</td> <td>11.34</td> <td>9.35</td> <td>7.82</td> <td>6.25</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	α	0.001	0.01	0.025	0.05	0.10	$\chi_{\alpha, \nu=3}^2$	16.26	11.34	9.35	7.82	6.25	10	
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9.	<p>A baseline of calibrated length (μ) 200.0m is measured 5 times. Each measurement is independent and made with the same precision. The sample mean (\bar{x}) and sample standard deviation (s) are calculated from the measurements:</p> $\bar{x} = 200.5\text{m} \qquad s = 0.05\text{m}$ <p>Test at the 95% level of confidence if the measured distance is significantly different from the calibrated distance.</p> <p>The critical value that might be required in the testing is provided in the following table:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="289 600 1253 1003"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="289 600 480 663"></th> <th colspan="4" data-bbox="480 600 1253 663">t_{α}</th> </tr> <tr> <th data-bbox="289 663 480 747">Degree of freedom</th> <th data-bbox="480 663 675 747">$t_{0.90}$</th> <th data-bbox="675 663 870 747">$t_{0.95}$</th> <th data-bbox="870 663 1065 747">$t_{0.975}$</th> <th data-bbox="1065 663 1253 747">$t_{0.99}$</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="289 747 480 800">1</td> <td data-bbox="480 747 675 800">3.08</td> <td data-bbox="675 747 870 800">6.31</td> <td data-bbox="870 747 1065 800">12.7</td> <td data-bbox="1065 747 1253 800">31.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="289 800 480 852">2</td> <td data-bbox="480 800 675 852">1.89</td> <td data-bbox="675 800 870 852">2.92</td> <td data-bbox="870 800 1065 852">4.30</td> <td data-bbox="1065 800 1253 852">6.96</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="289 852 480 905">3</td> <td data-bbox="480 852 675 905">1.64</td> <td data-bbox="675 852 870 905">2.35</td> <td data-bbox="870 852 1065 905">3.18</td> <td data-bbox="1065 852 1253 905">4.54</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="289 905 480 957">4</td> <td data-bbox="480 905 675 957">1.53</td> <td data-bbox="675 905 870 957">2.13</td> <td data-bbox="870 905 1065 957">2.78</td> <td data-bbox="1065 905 1253 957">3.75</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="289 957 480 1003">5</td> <td data-bbox="480 957 675 1003">1.48</td> <td data-bbox="675 957 870 1003">2.01</td> <td data-bbox="870 957 1065 1003">2.57</td> <td data-bbox="1065 957 1253 1003">3.36</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		t_{α}				Degree of freedom	$t_{0.90}$	$t_{0.95}$	$t_{0.975}$	$t_{0.99}$	1	3.08	6.31	12.7	31.8	2	1.89	2.92	4.30	6.96	3	1.64	2.35	3.18	4.54	4	1.53	2.13	2.78	3.75	5	1.48	2.01	2.57	3.36	10	
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