

CANADIAN BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR PROFESSIONAL SURVEYORS

C2 - LEAST SQUARES & DATA ANALYSIS

October 2023

Note: This examination consists of 10 questions on 3 pages.

Marks

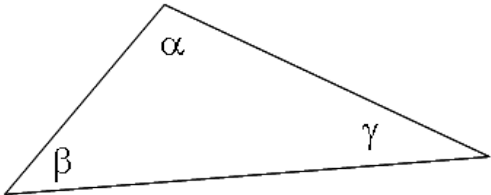
Q.No

Time: 3 hours

Value Earned

1.	<p>Briefly explain the following terms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Precision b) Internal reliability c) Type II error in statistic testing d) Root mean square error e) Correlation coefficient 	10	
2.	<p>Given a leveling network below where A and B are known points, h_1 and h_2 are two height difference measurements with standard deviation of σ_1 and σ_2, respectively and $\sigma_1 = 1.5 \sigma_2$. Determine the value of σ_1 and σ_2 so that the standard deviation of the height solution at P using least squares adjustment is equal to 2cm.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	10	
3.	<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> $C_x = \begin{bmatrix} 0.0484 & 0.0246 \\ 0.0246 & 0.0196 \end{bmatrix} \text{ m}^2$	10	
4.	<p>Given the following mathematical model</p> $f(l, x) = 0 \quad C_l \quad C_x$ <p>where f is the vector of mathematical models, x is the vector of unknown parameters and C_x is its variance matrix, l is the vector of observations and C_l is its variance matrix.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Linearize the mathematical model b) Formulate the variation function c) Derive the least squares normal equation 	15	

5.	<p>Given the variance-covariance matrix of the measurement vector $l = \begin{bmatrix} l_1 \\ l_2 \end{bmatrix}$:</p> $C_l = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix}$ <p>and the function $x = l_1 + l_2$, determine C_x.</p>	5																																													
6.	<p>An angle has been measured independently 5 times with the same precision and the observed values are given in the following table. Test at the 95% level of confidence if the sample mean is significantly different from the true angle value $45^\circ 00' 00''$.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="321 611 1230 709"> <thead> <tr> <th>α_1</th> <th>α_2</th> <th>α_3</th> <th>α_4</th> <th>α_5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>$45^\circ 00' 05''$</td> <td>$45^\circ 00' 10''$</td> <td>$44^\circ 59' 58''$</td> <td>$45^\circ 00' 07''$</td> <td>$44^\circ 59' 54''$</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The critical value that might be required in the testing is provided in the following table:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="289 888 1253 1289"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Degree of freedom</th> <th colspan="4">t_α</th> </tr> <tr> <th>$t_{0.90}$</th> <th>$t_{0.95}$</th> <th>$t_{0.975}$</th> <th>$t_{0.99}$</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>3.08</td> <td>6.31</td> <td>12.7</td> <td>31.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>1.89</td> <td>2.92</td> <td>4.30</td> <td>6.96</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>1.64</td> <td>2.35</td> <td>3.18</td> <td>4.54</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>1.53</td> <td>2.13</td> <td>2.78</td> <td>3.75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>1.48</td> <td>2.01</td> <td>2.57</td> <td>3.36</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	α_1	α_2	α_3	α_4	α_5	$45^\circ 00' 05''$	$45^\circ 00' 10''$	$44^\circ 59' 58''$	$45^\circ 00' 07''$	$44^\circ 59' 54''$	Degree of freedom	t_α				$t_{0.90}$	$t_{0.95}$	$t_{0.975}$	$t_{0.99}$	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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7.	<p>Given a leveling network with 150 observed height differences and 50 unknown points, use mathematical equations to explain which method of least squares adjustment (parametric or conditional) you will recommend for this problem.</p>	5																																													

8.	<p>A distance has been independently measured 4 times and its sample unit variance obtained from the adjustment $\hat{\sigma}_0^2$ is equal to 1.44 cm. If the a-priori standard deviation σ_0 is 1.0 cm, conduct a statistic test to decide if the adjustment result is acceptable with a significance level of $\alpha = 5\%$. The critical values that might be required in the testing are provided in the following table:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="391 411 1156 537"> <tr> <td>α</td> <td>0.001</td> <td>0.01</td> <td>0.025</td> <td>0.05</td> <td>0.10</td> </tr> <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> </table> <p>where $\chi_{\alpha, \nu=3}^2$ is determined by the equation $\alpha = \int_{\chi_{\alpha, \nu=3}^2}^{\infty} \chi^2(x) dx$ and ν is the degree of freedom.</p>	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>Given the angle measurements of a triangle along with their standard deviations, conduct a conditional least squares adjustment. You are required to compute the following quantities:</p> <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="388 1079 1159 1241"> <thead> <tr> <th>Angle</th> <th>Measurement</th> <th>Standard Deviation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>α</td> <td>104°38'56"</td> <td>6.7"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>β</td> <td>43°17'35"</td> <td>9.9"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>γ</td> <td>32°03'14"</td> <td>4.3"</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> 	Angle	Measurement	Standard Deviation	α	104°38'56"	6.7"	β	43°17'35"	9.9"	γ	32°03'14"	4.3"	15	
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γ	32°03'14"	4.3"													
10.	<p>Conduct a parametric least squares adjustment to the same data given in Problem 9. You are required to compute the following quantities:</p> <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													
Total Marks:		100													