4. $C = a \cdot P^b = a \cdot e^{b \cdot \ln P}$

$\underbrace{\ln(C)}_{z} = \underbrace{\ln(a)}_{\alpha_1} + \underbrace{b}_{\alpha_2} \cdot \underbrace{\ln(P)}_{t}$ (1/2)

$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \ln(0,111) \\ 1 & \ln(0,428) \\ \vdots & \vdots \end{pmatrix}$, $A \cdot \alpha \approx z$

$A^t A \cdot \alpha = A^t z$ (1/2)

$A^t A \approx \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 1,882 \\ 1,882 & 11,93 \end{pmatrix}$, $A^t z \approx \begin{pmatrix} 3,572 \\ 8,360 \end{pmatrix}$

$\ldots \Rightarrow \alpha \approx \begin{pmatrix} 0,3362 \\ 0,6479 \end{pmatrix}$ (1/2)

$a = e^{\alpha_1} \approx 1,3996 \approx 1,400$ (1/2)

$b = \alpha_2 = 0,6479$

$C \approx 1,400 \cdot P^{0,6479}$