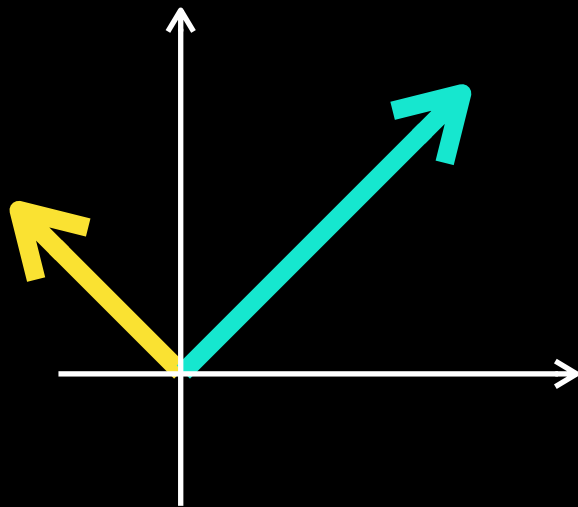


# Least squares

Linear Algebra Essentials



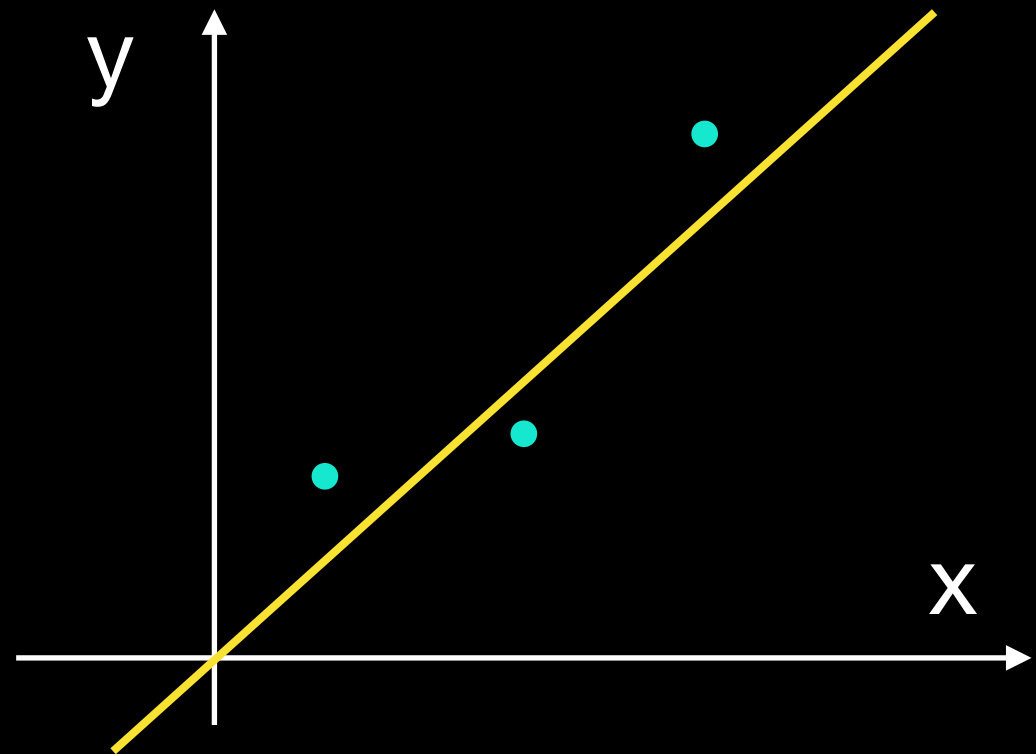
# Linear least squares

$$\{ (\mathbf{x}_1, y_1), \dots, (\mathbf{x}_k, y_k) \}$$

$$n < k$$

$$= X^T$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & \dots & x_{1n} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & \dots & x_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ x_{k1} & x_{k2} & \dots & x_{kn} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \dots \\ a_n \end{bmatrix} \simeq \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \dots \\ y_k \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\| (X^T a - y) \| \rightarrow \min$$

$$L = (X^T a - y)^T (X^T a - y) \rightarrow \min$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial a} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial L}{\partial a_1} \\ \dots \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial a_n} \end{bmatrix} = \vec{0}$$

$$L = (X^T a - y)^T (X^T a - y) \quad - \text{Loss function}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial L}{\partial a} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial a} (X^T a - y)^T \underbrace{(X^T a - y)} \\ &= X^{TT} \underbrace{(X^T a - y)} + (X^T a - y)^T X^T \\ &= \underbrace{XX^T a} - Xy + \underbrace{a^T XX^T} - (Xy)^T \\ &= 2(XX^T a - Xy) = \vec{0} \end{aligned}$$

$$XX^T a = Xy \quad a = (XX^T)^{-1} Xy$$

$$XX^T \quad - \text{symmetric}$$

$$\underbrace{(XX^T)^T} = (X^T)^T X^T = \underbrace{XX^T}$$

$$v^T \left[ \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial a_i \partial a_j} \right] v > 0$$

$$v^T XX^T v = (X^T v)^T X^T v$$

$$z = X^T v \quad z^T z > 0$$

# Example

```
1 data = [(1, 3), (3, 4), (4, 5)]
```

```
1 X, y = zip(*data)
```

```
2 X = np.array(X)
```

```
3 y = np.array(y)
```

```
4
```

```
5 X = np.vstack([np.ones(shape=(len(X)),), X])
```

```
6 X.T
```

```
array([[1., 1.],  
       [1., 3.],  
       [1., 4.]])
```

$$a = (XX^T)^{-1}Xy$$

```
1 a = np.linalg.inv(X.dot(X.T)).dot(X).dot(y)
```

```
2 a
```

```
array([2.28571429, 0.64285714])
```

$a_0$  - intercept

$\vec{a}$

