Least Squares Method

$$J(\underline{\theta}) = \sum_{n} (y_n - \underline{\theta} \times n)^2$$

$$= \sum_{n} [y_n^2 - 2(\underline{\theta} \times n)y_n + \underline{\theta} \times n)(\underline{\theta} \times n)$$

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Symmetric matrix

$$\frac{dJ(\underline{\theta})}{d\underline{\theta}} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\sum_{n} g_{n} \underline{x}_{n} - \sum_{n} \underline{x}_{n} \underline{x}_{n} \underline{\theta}}{\underline{\theta}} = 0$$

$$\frac{d(\underline{\theta}^{T} A \underline{\theta})}{d\underline{\theta}} = 2A\underline{\theta} (A \text{ symmetric}). \qquad \frac{d(\underline{A}^{T} \underline{\theta})}{d\underline{\theta}} = A$$

$$\sum_{n} x_{n} x_{n}^{T} \underline{\theta} = \sum_{n} y_{n} x_{n}.$$

Using matrices:

Compare youth So

$$\frac{dJ}{d\theta} = 0 \Rightarrow XX\Theta - Xy = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\theta} = (X X)^{\frac{1}{2}} \hat{y}$$

Cross term in MSE of estimator:

$$E[(\hat{\Theta}-E[\hat{\Theta}])(E[\hat{\Theta}]-\Theta_{\circ})]=$$

$$= E \left[\hat{\theta} E(\hat{\theta}) - \hat{\theta} \theta_{-} (E[\theta]) + \theta_{-} E[\theta] \right]$$

$$=$$
 \bigcirc .