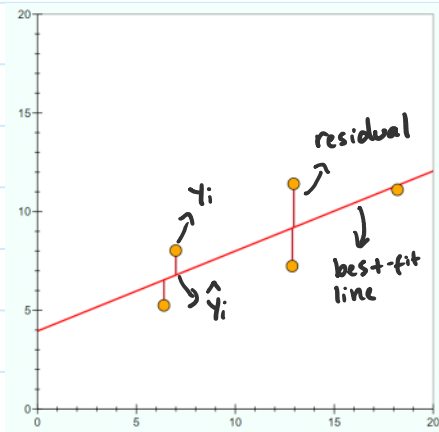


Finding m and c equation in least squared method to get the best fit line

$$y = mx + c \rightarrow m = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

$$\rightarrow c = \bar{y} - m\bar{x}$$



$$\rightarrow y = mx + c$$

$$\text{residual} = y_i - \hat{y}_i \rightarrow \text{sum of squared residuals}$$

$$= \sum (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$$

$$= \sum (y_i - (c + mx_i))^2$$

minimize!

Steps to get the equation for m and c:

1. Find the partial derivatives of sum of squared equation with respect to m and c
2. Set the partial derivatives equal to 0
3. Solve for m and c

1. Find the equation

a. c

i. Partial derivative

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial}{\partial c} \sum (y_i - (c + mx_i))^2 &= \sum \frac{\partial}{\partial c} (y_i - (c + mx_i))^2 \\ &= \sum 2 (y_i - (c + mx_i))^2 (-1) \\ &= -2 \sum (y_i - (c + mx_i))\end{aligned}$$

ii. Set to 0

$$\begin{aligned}-2 \sum (y_i - (c + mx_i)) &= 0 \\ \sum (y_i - (c + mx_i)) &= 0\end{aligned}$$

iii. Solve for c

$$\begin{aligned}\sum (y_i - (c + mx_i)) &= 0 \\ \sum y_i - \sum c - \sum mx_i &= 0\end{aligned}$$

sumasi seluruh data : 1 - n
atau $\sum_{i=1}^n$

$$\sum c = \sum y_i - \sum mx_i$$

$$nc = \sum y_i - m \sum x_i \rightarrow c = \frac{\sum y_i}{n} - m \frac{\sum x_i}{n}$$

$$c = \bar{y} - m\bar{x} //$$

a. m

i. Partial derivative

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial}{\partial m} \sum (y_i - (c + m x_i))^2 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial m} \sum (y_i - (m x_i + (\bar{y} - m \bar{x})))^2 \\&= \frac{\partial}{\partial m} \sum (y_i - (\bar{y} + m(x_i - \bar{x})))^2 \\&= \frac{\partial}{\partial m} \sum (y_i - \bar{y} - m(x_i - \bar{x}))^2 \\&= 2 \sum (y_i - \bar{y} - m(x_i - \bar{x})) \cdot -(x_i - \bar{x}) \\&= -2 \sum (y_i - \bar{y} - m(x_i - \bar{x})) \cdot (x_i - \bar{x})\end{aligned}$$

i. Set to 0

$$\begin{aligned}-2 \sum (y_i - \bar{y} - m(x_i - \bar{x})) (x_i - \bar{x}) &= 0 \\ \sum (y_i - \bar{y} - m(x_i - \bar{x})) (x_i - \bar{x}) &= 0\end{aligned}$$

i. Solve for m

$$\begin{aligned}\sum (y_i - \bar{y} - m(x_i - \bar{x})) (x_i - \bar{x}) &= 0 \\ \sum y_i (x_i - \bar{x}) - \bar{y} (x_i - \bar{x}) - m (x_i - \bar{x})^2 &= 0 \\ \sum \underline{y_i (x_i - \bar{x})} - \underline{\bar{y} (x_i - \bar{x})} &= \sum m (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \\ \sum (y_i - \bar{y}) (x_i - \bar{x}) &= m \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \\ \hookrightarrow m &= \frac{\sum (y_i - \bar{y}) (x_i - \bar{x})}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2} //\end{aligned}$$