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## linear least squares

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Let A be an  $m \times n$  matrix with  $m \ge n$  and b an  $m \times 1$  matrix. We want to consider the problem

$$Ax \approx b$$

where  $\approx$  stands for the best approximate solution in the least squares sense, i.e. we want to minimize the Euclidean norm of the residual r=Ax-b

$$||Ax - b||_2 = ||r||_2 = \left[\sum_{i=1}^m r_i^2\right]^{1/2}$$

We want to find the vector x which is closest to b in the column space of A.

Among the different methods to solve this problem, we mention Normal Equations, sometimes ill-conditioned, QR Decomposition, and, most generally, Singular Value Decomposition. For further reading, [Golub89], [Branham90], [Wong92], [Press95].

Example: Let us consider the problem of finding the closest point (vertex) to measurements on straight lines (e.g. trajectories emanating from a particle collision). This problem can be described by Ax = b with

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} \end{bmatrix}; x = \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \end{bmatrix}; b = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{bmatrix}$$

This is clearly an inconsistent system of linear equations, with more equations than unknowns, a frequently occurring problem in experimental data analysis. The system is, however, not very inconsistent and there is a point that lies "nearly" on all straight lines. The solution can be found with the linear least squares method, e.g. by QR decomposition for solving Ax = b:

$$QRx = b \to x = R^{-1}Q^Tb$$

## References

• Originally from The Data Analysis Briefbook (http://rkb.home.cern.ch/rkb/titleA.html

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