

# Least Squares Explanation

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## 1 Least Squares

To compute the least squares method in our project, we used the mathematical model,

$$Y = X\beta + \epsilon, \quad (1)$$

where  $Y$  is the vector of tidal heights,  $X$  is the design matrix with our predictor variables,  $\beta$  is the vector of unknowns ( $h_0, a$  and  $b$ ) and  $\epsilon$  is the error term.

For our tidal model with 16 observations, for each of the ports,  $(t_i, h_i)$ , we write,

$$\begin{bmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \\ \vdots \\ h_{16} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \cos(\Omega t_1) & \sin(\Omega t_1) \\ 1 & \cos(\Omega t_2) & \sin(\Omega t_2) \\ & & \vdots \\ 1 & \cos(\Omega t_{16}) & \sin(\Omega t_{16}) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} h_0 \\ a \\ b \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_1 \\ \vdots \\ \epsilon_{16} \end{bmatrix}. \quad (2)$$

The least squares method minimises the residual errors and gives us the estimate for  $\beta$ ,

$$\hat{\beta} = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T Y, \quad (3)$$

where  $X'$  denotes the transpose of matrix  $X$  and  $(X^T X)^{-1}$  denotes the inverse of  $X^T X$ . Implementing this method with data from TideTimes for Donaghadee and Bristol we obtained the following estimates of  $h_0, a$  and  $b$  as:

$$\text{Bristol} = \begin{bmatrix} h_0 \\ a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7.2309 \\ -1.4130 \\ -5.1554 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (4)$$

and,

$$\text{Donaghadee} = \begin{bmatrix} h_0 \\ a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2.4116 \\ 1.8208 \\ -3.0158 \end{bmatrix} \quad (5)$$

We can then use these estimates in Equations (4) and (5) to create a mathematical model for the tidal height in both locations. The following is the model for Bristol:

$$h_B(t) = 7.2309 - 1.4130 \cos(\Omega t) - 5.1554 \sin(\Omega t) \quad (6)$$

We can also create the model for predicting Donaghadee's tidal heights. The following is the model for Donaghadee:

$$h_B(t) = 2.4116 + 1.8208 \cos(\Omega t) - 3.0158 \sin(\Omega t) \quad (7)$$

From Equation (4) and (5), we can initially see that Bristol's average tide height ( $h_0$ ) is significantly bigger than Donaghadee's average tide height ( $h_0$ ). This may suggest that either Donaghadee's or Bristol's tidal behaviour is an outlier.