

Least Squares Method

$$f(x) = ax + b \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} y_1 = ax_1 + b \\ y_2 = ax_2 + b \\ \vdots \\ y_n = ax_n + b \end{array} \right\} Y = AX \quad Y = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ x_n & 1 \end{bmatrix}, X = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix}$$

$$E = Y - AX$$

$$e_i = |y_i - f(x_i)| \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, n)$$

Squared to make positive value

$$\begin{aligned} E &= (y_1 - ax_1 - b)^2 + (y_2 - ax_2 - b)^2 \\ &\quad + \dots + (y_n - ax_n - b)^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - ax_i - b)^2 \end{aligned}$$

find a, b minimize E

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial a} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial E}{\partial b} = 0$$

Let $\sum x_i$ is matrix A

$$\begin{cases} a \sum x_i^2 + b \sum x_i = \sum x_i y_i \\ a \sum x_i + nb = \sum y_i \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^T A X = A^T Y$$

$$X = (A^T A)^{-1} A^T Y$$

$$= \underbrace{A^+}_{\text{pseudo inverse matrix}} Y$$

pseudo inverse matrix

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial E}{\partial a} &= \sum_{i=1}^n \{ (-x_i)(y_i - ax_i - b) \\ &\quad + (y_i - ax_i - b) \cdot (-x_i) \} \end{aligned}$$

$$= -2 \sum x_i (y_i - ax_i - b)$$

$$= 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a \sum x_i^2 + b \sum x_i = \sum x_i y_i$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial b} = -2 \sum (y_i - ax_i - b)$$

$$= 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a \sum x_i + nb = \sum y_i$$

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & \dots & x_n \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2 & x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n \\ x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n & n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} a(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2) + b(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n) \\ a(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n) + nb \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} a \sum x_i^2 + b \sum x_i \\ a \sum x_i + nb \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & \dots & x_n \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 + \dots + x_n y_n \\ y_1 + y_2 + \dots + y_n \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Optimization

parameter $\xrightarrow{\text{function}}$ error

$$x^* = \arg \min_x f(x)$$

Opt.: find parameter minimize function(error)

- Grid Search: put various values in $f(x)$
then choose minimum value

objective f.
cost f.
loss f.

- Numerical Optimization: through trials and errors, find x^*

has 2-algorithms (conditions) $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{try } x_k \text{ and find } x_{k+1} \\ \text{judge minimum value on } x_k \end{array} \right.$

for univariate f. $\nabla f = 0 \quad \left(\frac{df(x)}{dx} = 0 \right)$

for multivariate f. $\left(\begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)}{\partial x_1} = 0 \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)}{\partial x_n} = 0 \end{array} \right)$

SGD (Steepest Gradient Descent)

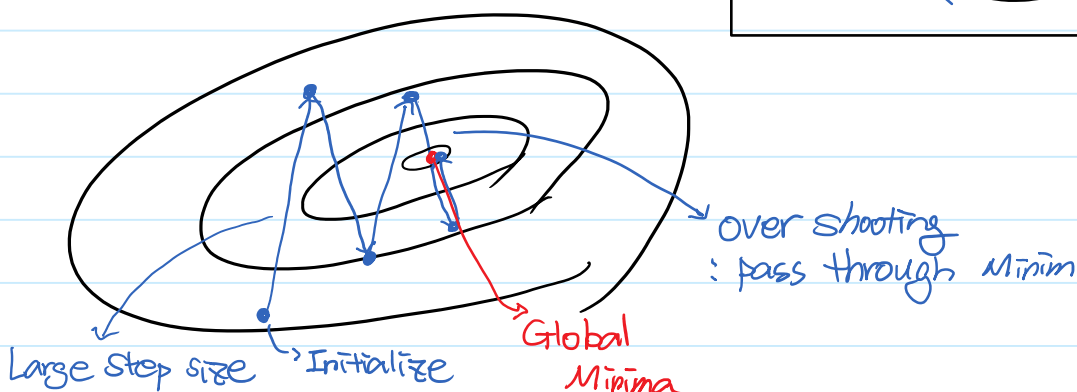
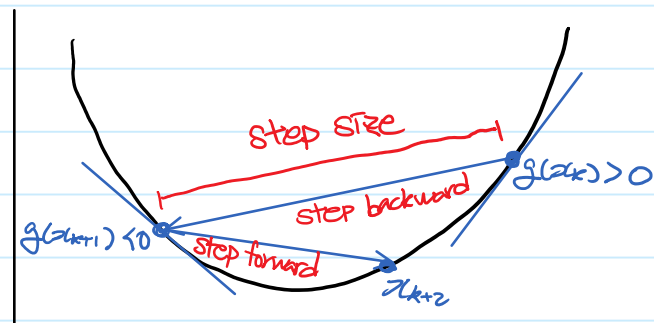
$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \mu \nabla f(x_k) = x_k - \mu \cdot g(x_k)$$

next step current step step size (Learning rate) Slope = $g(x)$

if $g(x_k) > 0$, step backward
 $g(x_k) < 0$, step forward

Large step size (μ)

causes **overshooting**
(Slower Convergence)



width	length	insect name
3	1	ladybug
1	3	Larva

X Y

$Y = AX$

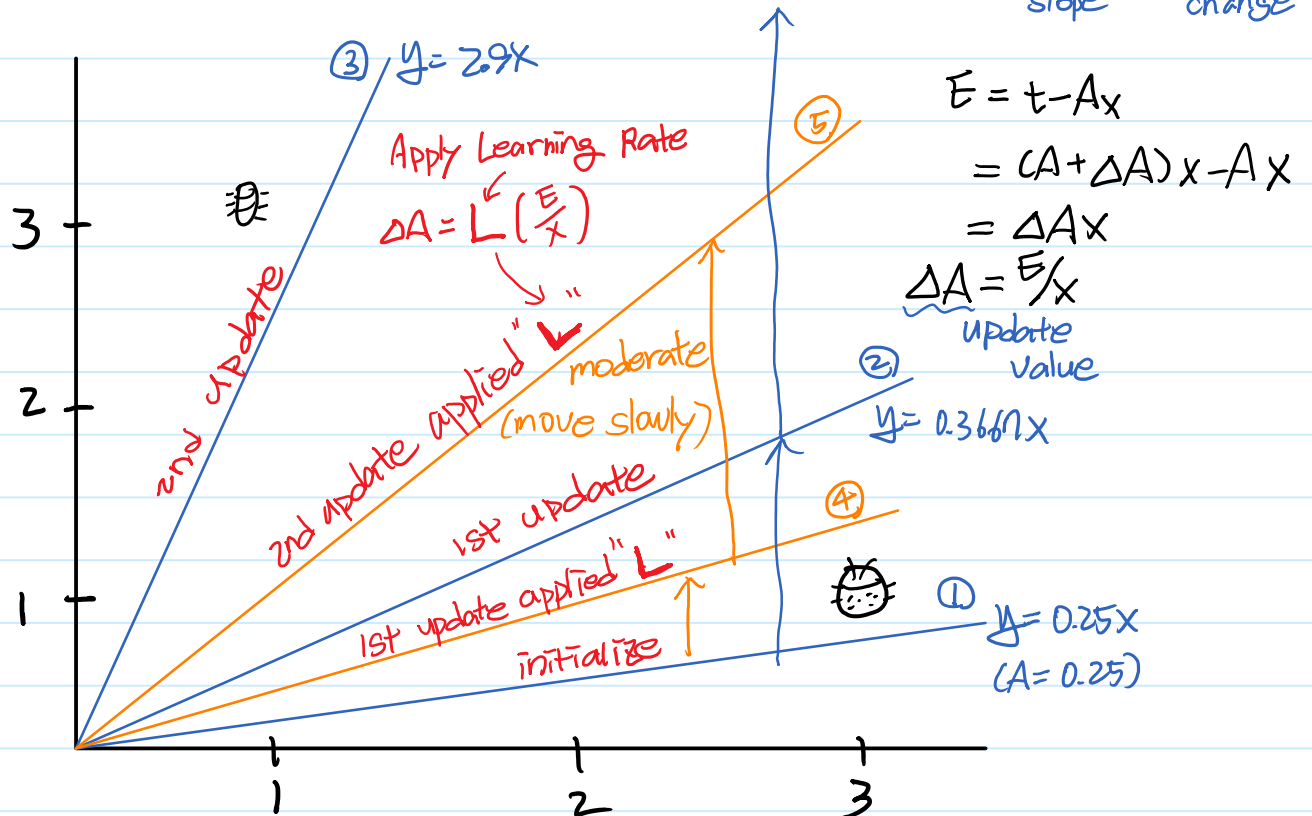
error prediction

$$E = Y - \hat{p}$$

target

$t = (A + \Delta A) X$

current slope change



$(t_v = 1.1, X = 3)$

① Initialize: $\hat{y} = 0.25x$
 $= 0.25 \cdot 3$

②

$$E = 1.1 - 0.75 = 0.35$$

$$\Delta A = E/x = 0.35/3 = 0.1167 \text{ (update)}$$

for 2nd training data

② $(t=2.9, x=1)$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \hat{y} = 0.3667 \cdot 1 = 0.3667$$

$$E = 2.9 - 0.3667 = 2.5333$$

$$\Delta A = E/x = 2.5333/1 = 2.5333 \text{ (update)}$$

$$\text{Answer} = 0.3667 + 2.5333$$
$$= 2.9$$

