

$$\frac{1}{2} \min_{\tilde{x}} \tilde{r}^T \begin{pmatrix} m_1 & & \\ & m_2 & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & m_n \end{pmatrix} \tilde{r}, \quad (113)$$

or the  $i^{th}$  point is counted  $m_i$  times. The result for  $\tilde{x}$  would be the same (on average) as if you had used all of the points individually!

OK, what is the formula for  $\tilde{x}$ ?

Just as before we take the gradient:

$$\nabla_{\tilde{x}} \left\{ \tilde{r}^T \left( \sum_{\tilde{z} \approx b}^{-1} \right) \tilde{r} \right\} = 0$$

$\tilde{r} = \tilde{b} - \tilde{A}\tilde{x}$

which yields:

$$\tilde{A}^T \left( \sum_{\tilde{z} \approx b}^{-1} \right) \tilde{A} \tilde{x} = \tilde{A}^T \left( \sum_{\tilde{z} \approx b}^{-1} \right) \tilde{b}$$

$$\text{or } \tilde{x} = \tilde{K}_w \tilde{b} = \left\{ \tilde{A}^T \left( \sum_{\tilde{z} \approx b}^{-1} \right) \tilde{A} \right\}^{-1} \tilde{A}^T \left( \sum_{\tilde{z} \approx b}^{-1} \right) \tilde{b}$$

With error:

$$\sum_{\tilde{x}}^2 = \tilde{K}_w \sum_{\tilde{z} \approx b}^2 \tilde{K}_w^T$$