

Least-Squares Problems

The Idea for this Section: Sometimes in applications you will have a system, $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$, that is inconsistent, and thus has no solution (no \mathbf{x} exists to make the system work). So the best thing to do at this point is to find an \mathbf{x} that makes $A\mathbf{x}$ as close to \mathbf{b} as possible. Meaning, we need to *approximate* \mathbf{b} with $A\mathbf{x}$, which is, we want $\|\mathbf{b} - A\mathbf{x}\|$ to be as small as possible. The “general least-squares problem” is to find the \mathbf{x} in question. It’s called “least-squares” since $\|\mathbf{b} - A\mathbf{x}\|$ is the square root of a sum of squares.

Definition of Least Squares Solution:

Solution of the General Least-Squares Problem:

Theorem 28.1:

Example 28.2:

Theorem 28.3:

Example 28.4:

Example 28.5: