

$$Q(x^2(a_0, a_1)) = \left[\frac{\partial Q}{\partial a_0}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial a_1} \right]$$

$$= \left[2 \sum_{i=1}^m (y_i - (a_0 + a_1 x_i)) (-1), 2 \sum_{i=1}^m (y_i - (a_0 + a_1 x_i)) (-x_i) \right] = [0, 0]$$

$$\Rightarrow -2 \sum_{i=1}^m y_i - a_0 = 0 \quad ; \quad 2 \sum_{i=1}^m y_i x_i - a_0 x_i - a_1 x_i^2 = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m y_i - a_0 = 0 \quad ; \quad \sum_{i=1}^m a_1 x_i = 0$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m y_i - \frac{a_1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i = \bar{y} - a_1 \bar{x}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m y_i x_i - a_0 \sum_{i=1}^m x_i - a_1 \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^2 = 0$$

$$a_1 \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^m y_i x_i + \left[\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m y_i + a_1 \left(\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i \right) \right] \left(\sum_{i=1}^m x_i \right)$$

$$a_1 \left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^m x_i^2 \right) - \frac{1}{m} \left(\sum_{i=1}^m x_i \right)^2 \right] = \sum_{i=1}^m y_i x_i - \frac{1}{m} \left(\sum_{i=1}^m y_i \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^m x_i \right)$$

$$a_1 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m y_i x_i - \frac{1}{m} \left(\sum_{i=1}^m y_i \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^m x_i \right)}{\sum_{i=1}^m x_i^2 - \frac{1}{m} \left(\sum_{i=1}^m x_i \right)^2}$$

$$Dx^2(a_0, a_1, a_2) = \left[\frac{\partial x^2}{\partial a_0}, \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial a_1}, \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial a_2} \right] = [0, 0, 0]$$

$$= \left[-2 \sum_{i=1}^m (y_i - a_0 - a_1 x_i - a_2 x_i^2), -2 \sum_{i=1}^m (y_i - a_0 - a_1 x_i - a_2 x_i^2) x_i, \right. \\ \left. -2 \sum_{i=1}^m (y_i - a_0 - a_1 x_i - a_2 x_i^2) (x_i^2) \right] = [0, 0, 0]$$

$$-2 \left(\sum_{i=1}^m y_i - a_0 - a_1 x_i - a_2 x_i^2 \right) = 0$$

$$-2 \left(\sum_{i=1}^m y_i x_i - a_1 x_i^2 - a_2 x_i^3 \right) = 0$$

$$-2 \left(\sum_{i=1}^m y_i x_i^2 - a_0 x_i^2 - a_1 x_i^3 - a_2 x_i^4 \right) = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum_{i=1}^m y_i = \sum_{i=1}^m a_0 + a_1 x_i + a_2 x_i^2 \\ \sum_{i=1}^m y_i x_i = \sum_{i=1}^m a_0 x_i + a_1 x_i^2 + a_2 x_i^3 \\ \sum_{i=1}^m y_i x_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^m a_0 x_i^2 + a_1 x_i^3 + a_2 x_i^4 \end{array} \right.$$

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$$\chi^2(\vec{\theta}) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{y_i - M(x_i, \vec{\theta})}{\sigma_i} \right)^2; \quad \sigma_i = 1 \quad \forall i$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \chi^2(\vec{\theta})}{\partial \theta_i} &= \sum_{i=1}^n 2(y_i - M(x_i, \vec{\theta})) \left(\frac{-\partial M(x_i, \vec{\theta})}{\partial \theta_i} \right) \\ &= -2 \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - M(x_i, \vec{\theta})) \frac{\partial M(x_i, \vec{\theta})}{\partial \theta_i} \end{aligned}$$

b

Como

$$\vec{\theta}_{j+1} = \vec{\theta}_j - \gamma \nabla \chi^2(\vec{\theta}_j)$$

γ como

$$y_i = M(x_i, \vec{\theta}_j) \quad \text{en un punto constante}$$

$$\vec{\theta}_{j+1} = \vec{\theta}_j - \gamma \left(-2 \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - M(x_i, \vec{\theta}_j)) \left[\frac{\partial M(x_i, \vec{\theta}_j)}{\partial \theta_0}, \frac{\partial M(x_i, \vec{\theta}_j)}{\partial \theta_1}, \frac{\partial M(x_i, \vec{\theta}_j)}{\partial \theta_2} \right] \right)$$

se tiene

$$\vec{\theta}_{j+1} = \vec{\theta}_j - \gamma \left(-2 \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - M(x_i, \vec{\theta}_j)) \nabla M(x_i, \vec{\theta}_j) \right)$$