

Math Refresher for DS

Practical Session 3

girafe
ai

Solving Systems of Linear Equations

- $Ax = b$ – a system of linear equations (SLE).
- A – $m \times n$ matrix (= m equations, n variables).

Solving Systems of Linear Equations

- $Ax = b$ – a system of linear equations (SLE).
- A – $m \times n$ matrix (= m equations, n variables).
- How can we determine the number of solutions to it?

Solving Systems of Linear Equations

- $Ax = b$ – a system of linear equations (SLE).
- A – $m \times n$ matrix (= m equations, n variables).
- How can we determine the number of solutions to it?
 - $\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(A|b) = n \Leftrightarrow$ there is a unique solution $x = A^{-1}b$;
 - $\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(A|b) < n \Leftrightarrow$ there are infinitely many solutions;
 - $\text{rank}(A) < \text{rank}(A|b) \Leftrightarrow$ there are no solutions.

Solving Systems of Linear Equations

- $Ax = b$ – a system of linear equations (SLE).
- A – $m \times n$ matrix (= m equations, n variables).
- How can we determine the number of solutions to it?
 - $\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(A|b) = n \Leftrightarrow$ there is a unique solution $x = A^{-1}b$;
 - $\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(A|b) < n \Leftrightarrow$ there are infinitely many solutions;
 - $\text{rank}(A) < \text{rank}(A|b) \Leftrightarrow$ there are no solutions.
- Sometimes, we need to “solve” systems that don’t have a solution.

Solving Systems of Linear Equations

- $Ax = b$ – a system of linear equations (SLE).
- A – $m \times n$ matrix (= m equations, n variables).
- How can we determine the number of solutions to it?
 - $\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(A|b) = n \Leftrightarrow$ there is a unique solution $x = A^{-1}b$;
 - $\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(A|b) < n \Leftrightarrow$ there are infinitely many solutions;
 - $\text{rank}(A) < \text{rank}(A|b) \Leftrightarrow$ there are no solutions.
- Sometimes, we need to “solve” systems that don’t have a solution.

How to find a reasonable approximate solution?

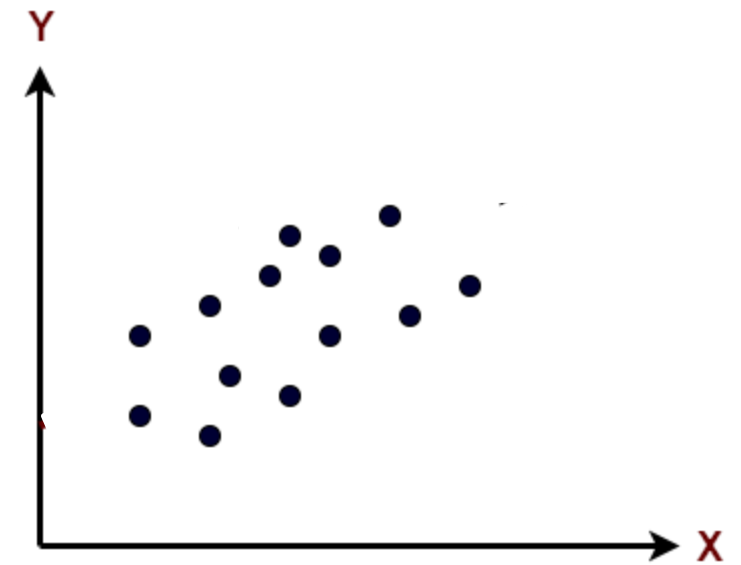
Least Squares



Motivating Example

- Imagine that you have m observations:

$(x_1, y_1), \quad (x_2, y_2), \quad \dots, \quad (x_m, y_m)$

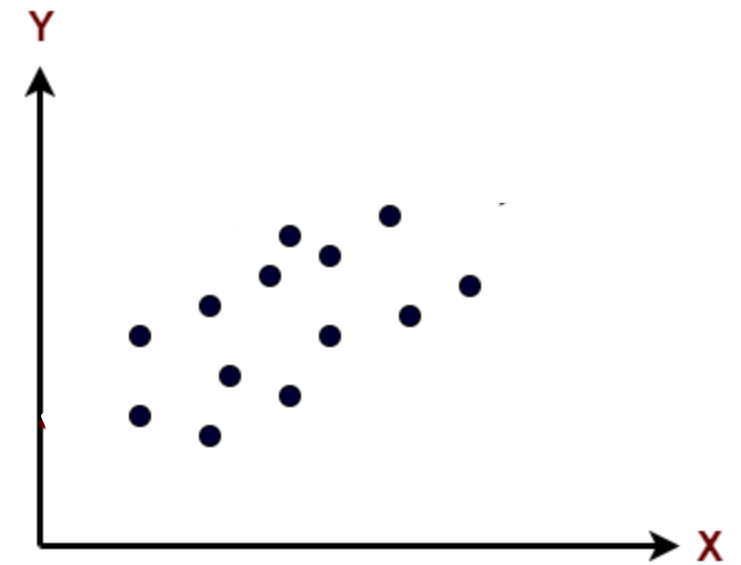


Motivating Example

- Imagine that you have m observations:

$$(x_1, y_1), \quad (x_2, y_2), \quad \dots, \quad (x_m, y_m)$$

- You want to draw a line through your observations:



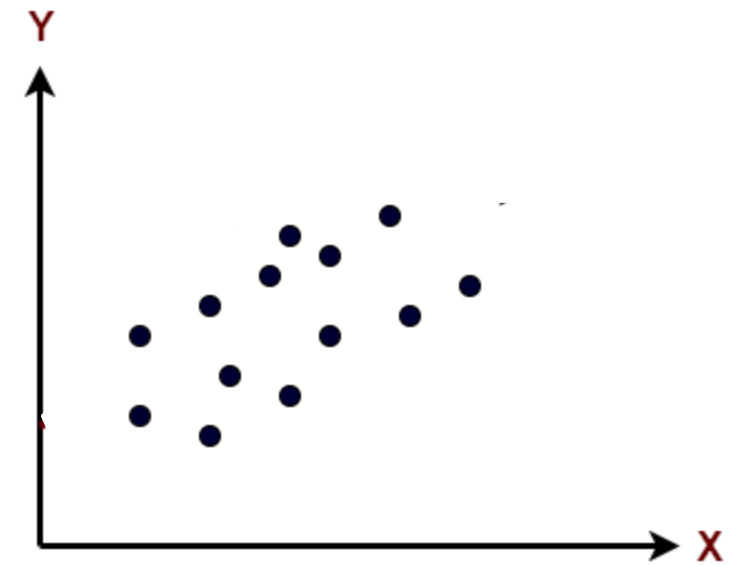
Motivating Example

- Imagine that you have m observations:

$$(x_1, y_1), \quad (x_2, y_2), \quad \dots, \quad (x_m, y_m)$$

- You want to draw a line through your observations:

$$\begin{aligned} w_0 + w_1 x_1 &= y_1 \\ w_0 + w_1 x_2 &= y_2 \\ &\vdots \\ w_0 + w_1 x_m &= y_m \end{aligned} \Leftrightarrow$$

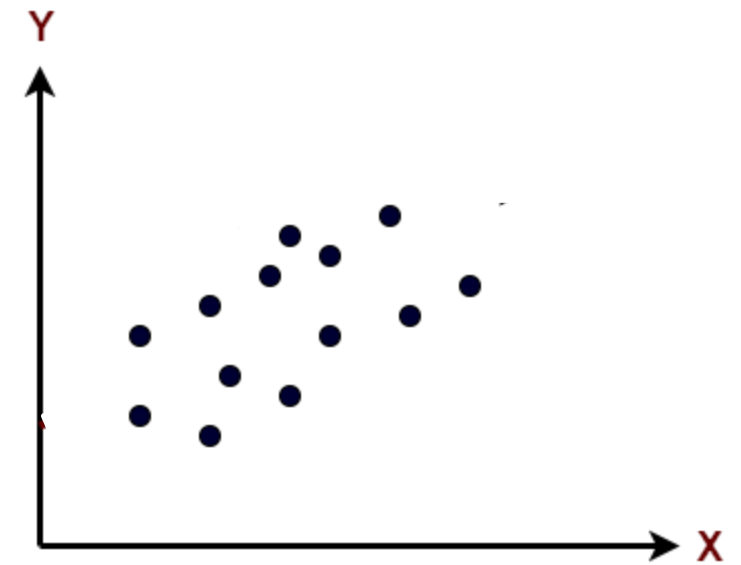


Motivating Example

- Imagine that you have m observations:

$$(x_1, y_1), \quad (x_2, y_2), \quad \dots, \quad (x_m, y_m)$$

- You want to draw a line through your observations:



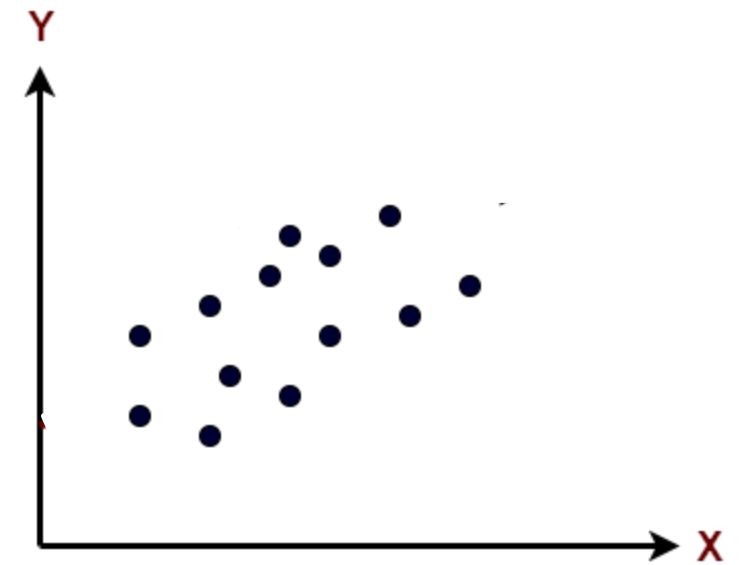
$$\begin{array}{l} w_0 + w_1 x_1 = y_1 \\ w_0 + w_1 x_2 = y_2 \\ \vdots \\ w_0 + w_1 x_m = y_m \end{array} \Leftrightarrow Xw = y, \text{ where } X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 \\ 1 & x_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_m \end{pmatrix}, w = \begin{bmatrix} w_0 \\ w_1 \end{bmatrix}, y = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{bmatrix}$$

Motivating Example

- Imagine that you have m observations:

$$(x_1, y_1), \quad (x_2, y_2), \quad \dots, \quad (x_m, y_m)$$

- You want to draw a line through your observations:



$$\begin{array}{l} w_0 + w_1 x_1 = y_1 \\ w_0 + w_1 x_2 = y_2 \\ \vdots \\ w_0 + w_1 x_m = y_m \end{array} \Leftrightarrow Xw = y, \text{ where } X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 \\ 1 & x_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_m \end{pmatrix}, w = \begin{bmatrix} w_0 \\ w_1 \end{bmatrix}, y = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{bmatrix}$$

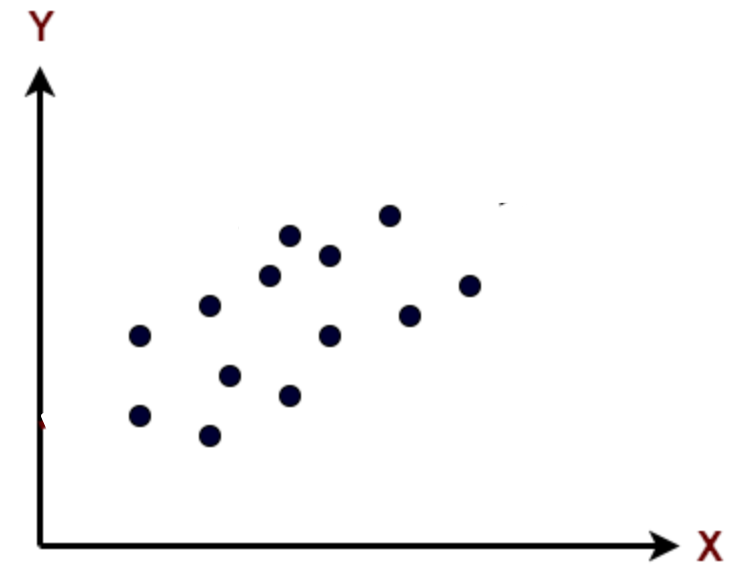
- Overdetermined system, no solutions.

Motivating Example

- Imagine that you have m observations:

$$(x_1, y_1), \quad (x_2, y_2), \quad \dots, \quad (x_m, y_m)$$

- You want to draw a line through your observations:



$$\begin{array}{l} w_0 + w_1 x_1 = y_1 \\ w_0 + w_1 x_2 = y_2 \\ \vdots \\ w_0 + w_1 x_m = y_m \end{array} \Leftrightarrow Xw = y, \text{ where } X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 \\ 1 & x_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_m \end{pmatrix}, w = \begin{bmatrix} w_0 \\ w_1 \end{bmatrix}, y = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{bmatrix}$$

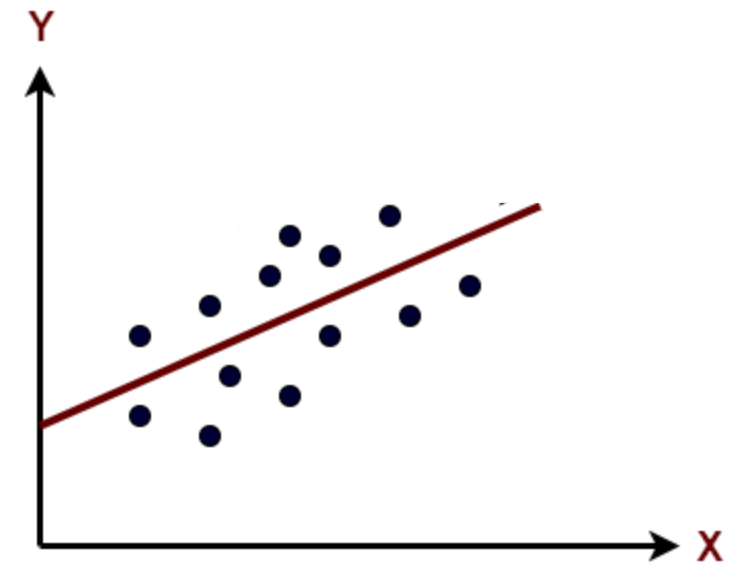
- Overdetermined system, no solutions.
- What shall we do?

Motivating Example

- Imagine that you have m observations:

$$(x_1, y_1), \quad (x_2, y_2), \quad \dots, \quad (x_m, y_m)$$

- You want to draw a line through your observations:



$$\begin{array}{l} w_0 + w_1 x_1 = y_1 \\ w_0 + w_1 x_2 = y_2 \\ \vdots \\ w_0 + w_1 x_m = y_m \end{array} \Leftrightarrow Xw = y, \text{ where } X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 \\ 1 & x_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_m \end{pmatrix}, w = \begin{bmatrix} w_0 \\ w_1 \end{bmatrix}, y = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{bmatrix}$$

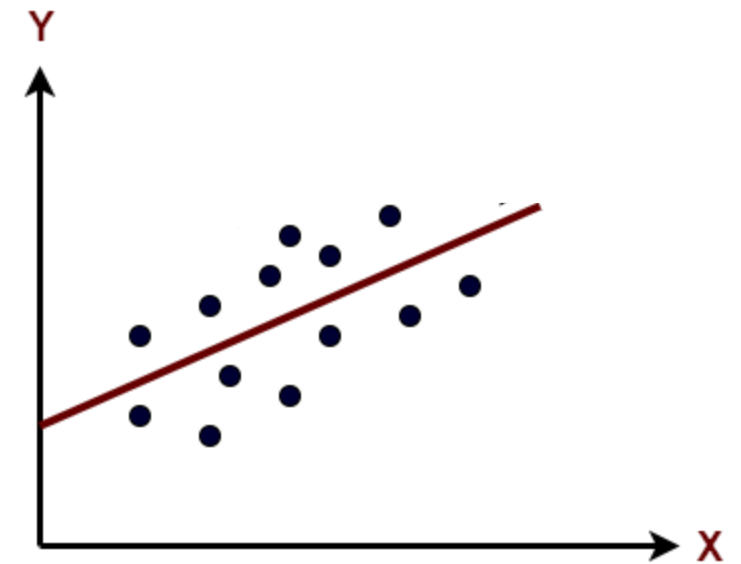
- Overdetermined system, no solutions.
- What shall we do?

Motivating Example

- Imagine that you have m observations:

$$(x_1, y_1), \quad (x_2, y_2), \quad \dots, \quad (x_m, y_m)$$

- You want to draw a line through your observations:



$$\begin{array}{l} w_0 + w_1 x_1 = y_1 \\ w_0 + w_1 x_2 = y_2 \\ \vdots \\ w_0 + w_1 x_m = y_m \end{array} \Leftrightarrow Xw = y, \text{ where } X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 \\ 1 & x_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_m \end{pmatrix}, w = \begin{bmatrix} w_0 \\ w_1 \end{bmatrix}, y = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{bmatrix}$$

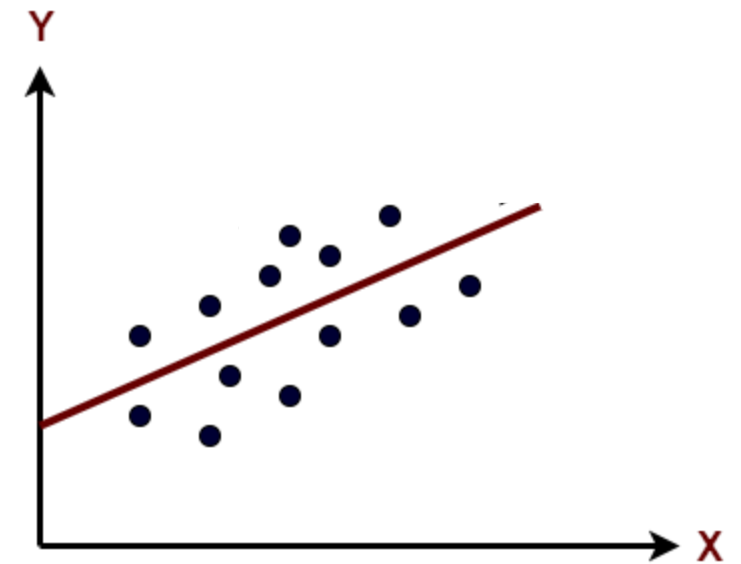
- Overdetermined system, no solutions.
- What shall we do? Method of least squares: pick a line such that average squared error is minimized.

Motivating Example

- Imagine that you have m observations:

$$(x_1, y_1), \quad (x_2, y_2), \quad \dots, \quad (x_m, y_m)$$

- You want to draw a line through your observations:



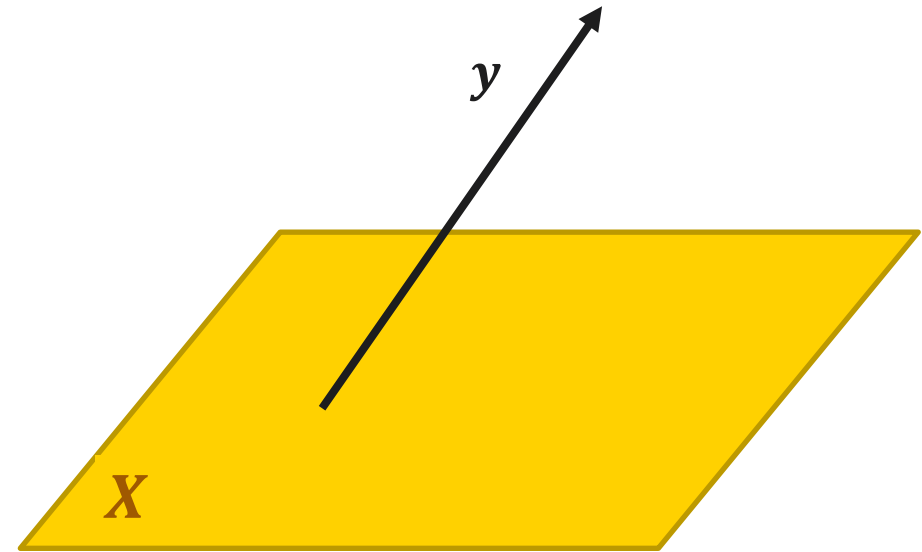
$$\begin{array}{l} w_0 + w_1 x_1 = y_1 \\ w_0 + w_1 x_2 = y_2 \\ \vdots \\ w_0 + w_1 x_m = y_m \end{array} \Leftrightarrow Xw = y, \text{ where } X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 \\ 1 & x_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_m \end{pmatrix}, w = \begin{bmatrix} w_0 \\ w_1 \end{bmatrix}, y = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{bmatrix}$$

- Overdetermined system, no solutions.
- What shall we do? Method of least squares: pick a line such that average squared error is minimized.
- Let's look at it from the Linear Algebra perspective.

Method of Least Squares



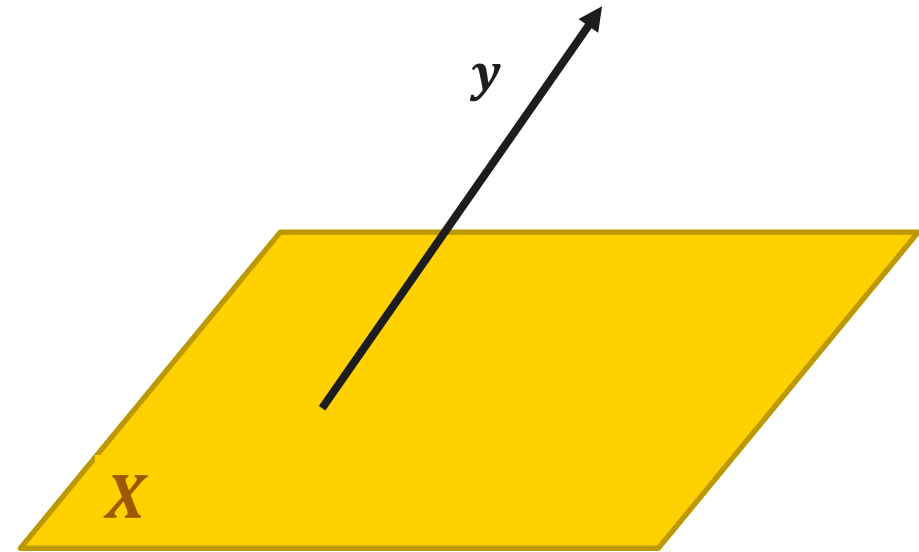
- $Xw = y$ has no solutions $\Leftrightarrow y$ is not in the column space of X .



Method of Least Squares



- $Xw = y$ has no solutions $\Leftrightarrow y$ is not in the column space of X .
- Let's chose \hat{y} such that

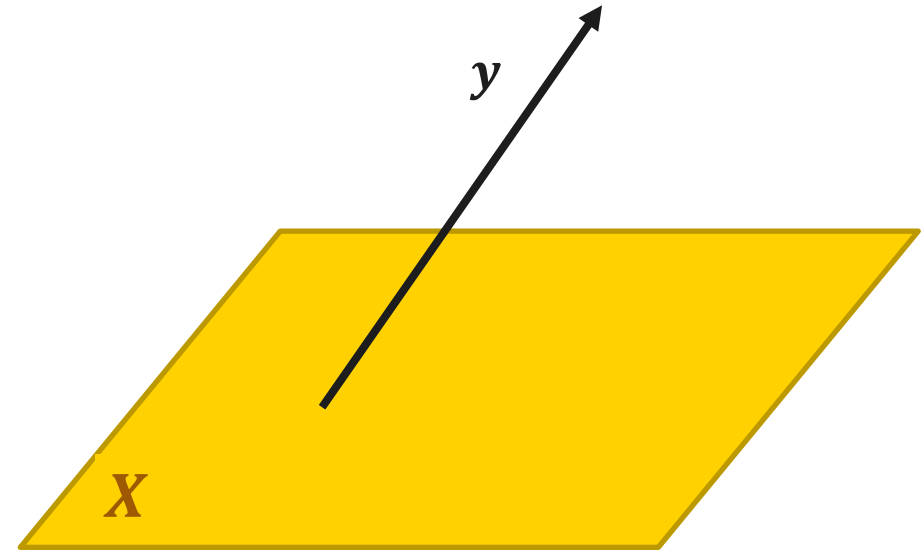


Method of Least Squares



- $Xw = y$ has no solutions $\Leftrightarrow y$ is not in the column space of X .
- Let's chose \hat{y} such that

$$Xw = \hat{y} \text{ has a solution } w^* \\ \Leftrightarrow$$



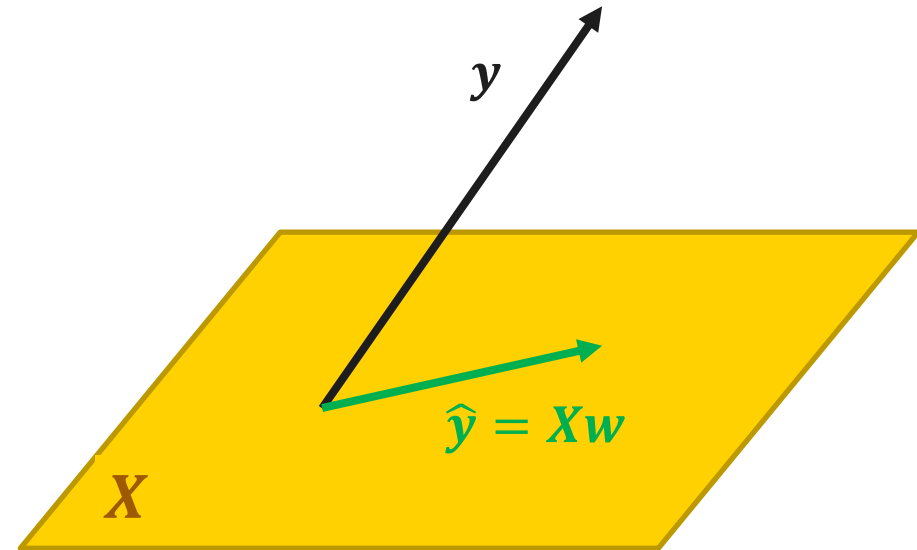
Method of Least Squares



- $Xw = y$ has no solutions $\Leftrightarrow y$ is not in the column space of X .
- Let's chose \hat{y} such that

$Xw = \hat{y}$ has a solution w^*
 $\Leftrightarrow \hat{y}$ is in the column space of X

and



Method of Least Squares



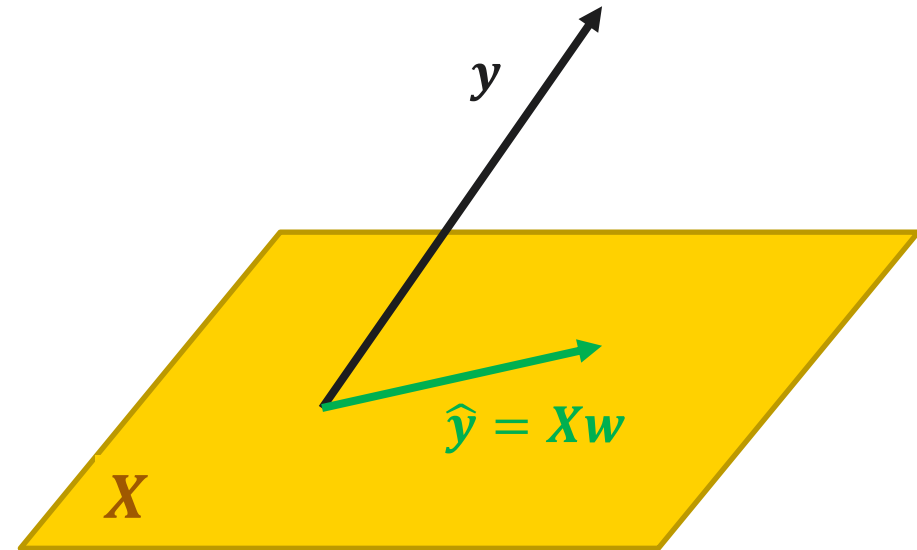
- $Xw = y$ has no solutions $\Leftrightarrow y$ is not in the column space of X .

- Let's choose \hat{y} such that

$Xw = \hat{y}$ has a solution w^*
 $\Leftrightarrow \hat{y}$ is in the column space of X

and

\hat{y} is as close to y as possible
 \Leftrightarrow





Method of Least Squares

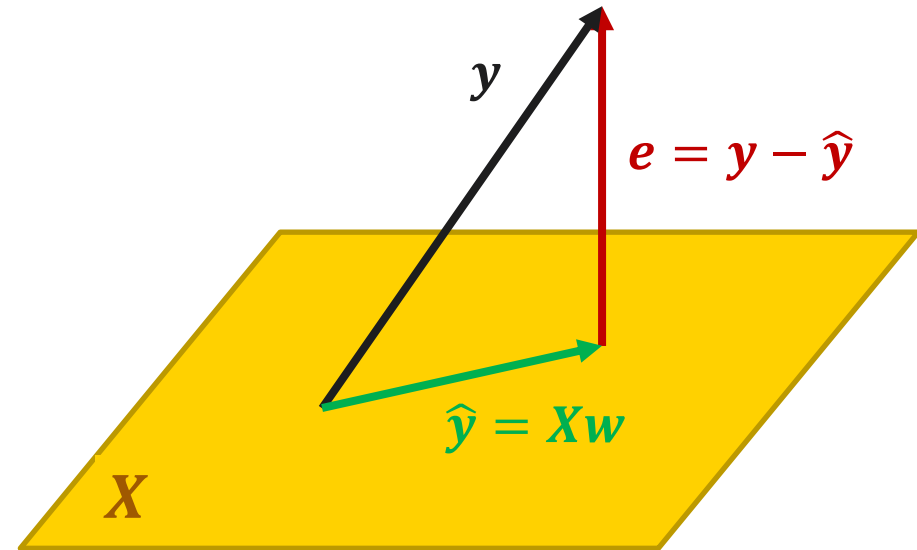
- $Xw = y$ has no solutions $\Leftrightarrow y$ is not in the column space of X .

- Let's choose \hat{y} such that

$Xw = \hat{y}$ has a solution w^*
 $\Leftrightarrow \hat{y}$ is in the column space of X

and

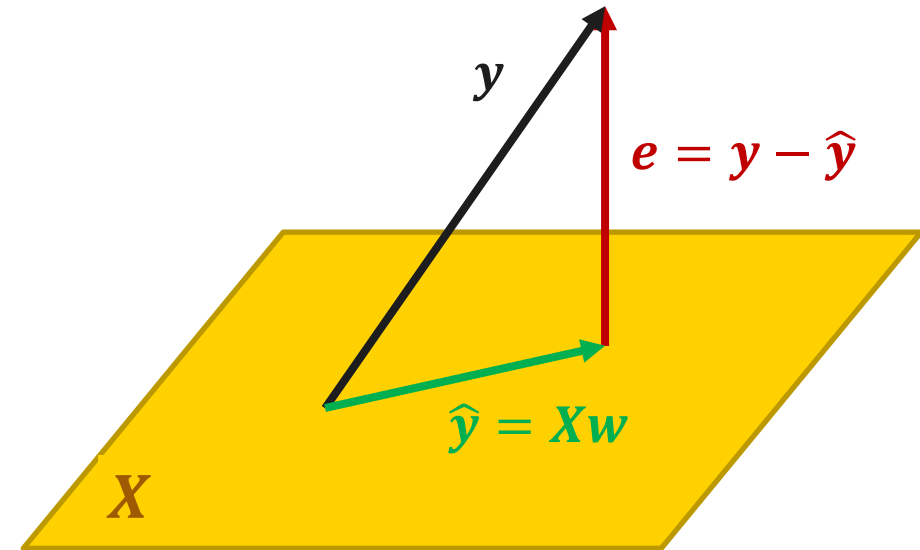
\hat{y} is as close to y as possible
 $\Leftrightarrow \|y - \hat{y}\|$ is minimized





Method of Least Squares

- $Xw = y$ has no solutions $\Leftrightarrow y$ is not in the column space of X .
- Let's choose \hat{y} such that
$$Xw = \hat{y} \text{ has a solution } w^*$$
$$\Leftrightarrow \hat{y} \text{ is in the column space of } X$$
and
$$\hat{y} \text{ is as close to } y \text{ as possible}$$
$$\Leftrightarrow \|y - \hat{y}\| \text{ is minimized}$$
- What do \hat{y} and e look like?



Orthogonal Projections



Orthogonal Complement

- Consider a vector space V and a subspace W .
- We say that $x \perp W$ if $\forall w \in W \ (x, w) = 0$.

Orthogonal Complement

- Consider a vector space V and a subspace W .
- We say that $x \perp W$ if $\forall w \in W \ (x, w) = 0$.
- Example:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \perp \text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

Orthogonal Complement

- Consider a vector space V and a subspace W .
- Orthogonal complement of W :

$$W_{\perp} = \{x \in V \mid (x, w) = 0 \ \forall w \in W\}$$

Orthogonal Complement

- Consider a vector space V and a subspace W .
- Orthogonal complement of W :

$$W_{\perp} = \{x \in V \mid (x, w) = 0 \ \forall w \in W\}$$

- Example:

$$W = \text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}, \quad W_{\perp} = \text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

Orthogonal Decomposition

- Consider a vector space V and a subspace W .
- $x \in V$ and $x \notin W$.

Orthogonal Decomposition

- Consider a vector space V and a subspace W .
- $x \in V$ and $x \notin W$.
- x can be decomposed into a sum of two vectors:

$$x = x_W + x_{W^\perp}, \quad x_W \in W, x_{W^\perp} \in W^\perp$$

Orthogonal Decomposition

- Consider a vector space V and a subspace W .
- $x \in V$ and $x \notin W$.
- x can be decomposed into a sum of two vectors:

$$x = x_W + x_{W^\perp}, \quad x_W \in W, x_{W^\perp} \in W^\perp$$

- x_W – orthogonal projection of x onto W .

Orthogonal Decomposition

- Consider a vector space V and a subspace W .
- $x \in V$ and $x \notin W$.
- x can be decomposed into a sum of two vectors:

$$x = x_W + x_{W^\perp}, \quad x_W \in W, x_{W^\perp} \in W^\perp$$

- x_W – orthogonal projection of x onto W .
- x_W is the closest vector to x in W .



Method of Least Squares

- Our goal: fit a hyperplane through the data (x^i, y) .
- $Xw = y$ has no solutions $\Leftrightarrow y$ is **not** in the column space of X .

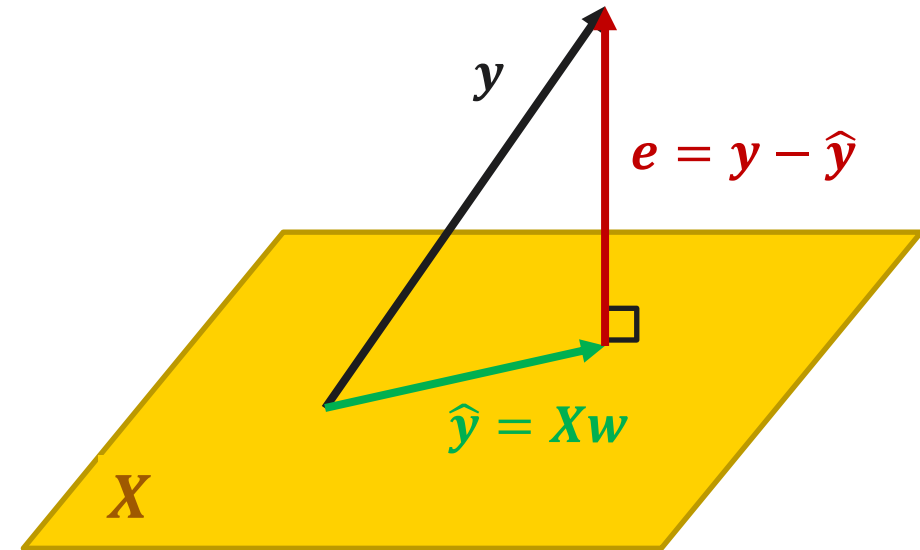
- Let's choose \hat{y} such that

$Xw = \hat{y}$ has a solution w^*
 $\Leftrightarrow \hat{y}$ is in the column space of X

and

\hat{y} is as close to y as possible
 $\Leftrightarrow \|y - \hat{y}\|$ is minimized

- What do \hat{y} and e look like?





Method of Least Squares

- Our goal: fit a hyperplane through the data (x^i, y) .
- $Xw = y$ has no solutions $\Leftrightarrow y$ is **not** in the column space of X .

- Let's choose \hat{y} such that

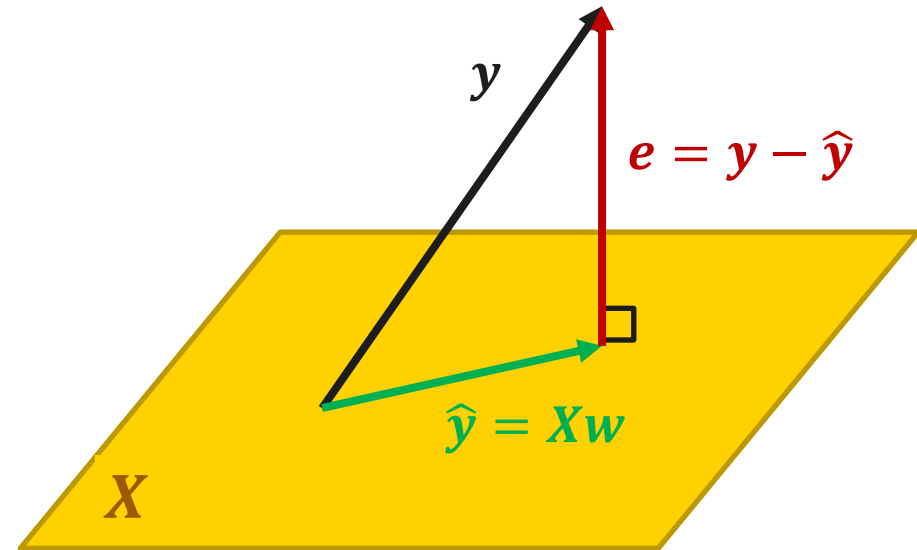
$Xw = \hat{y}$ has a solution w^*
 $\Leftrightarrow \hat{y}$ is in the column space of X

and

\hat{y} is as close to y as possible
 $\Leftrightarrow \|y - \hat{y}\|$ is minimized

- What do \hat{y} and e look like?

\hat{y} is the orthogonal projection of y onto the column space of X !





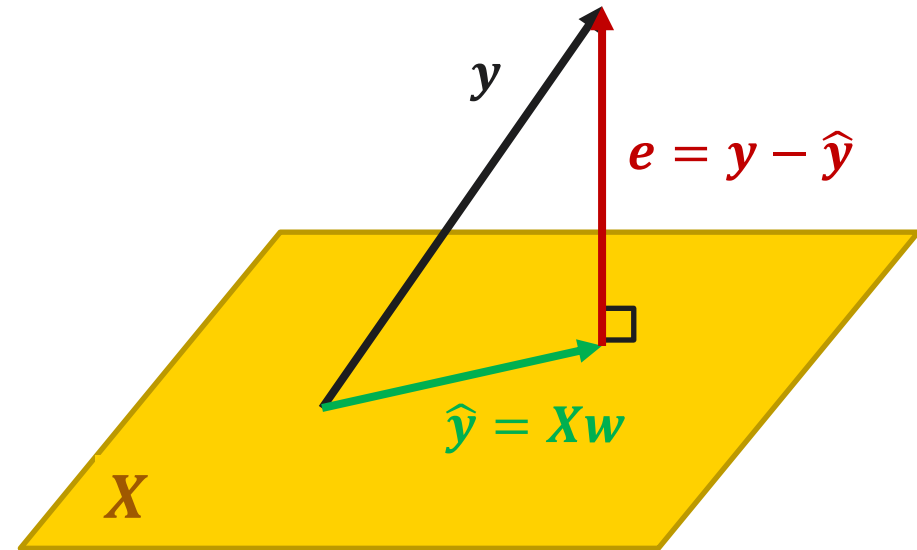
Method of Least Squares

- Our goal: fit a hyperplane through the data (x^i, y) .
- $Xw = y$ has no solutions $\Leftrightarrow y$ is **not** in the column space of X .
- Let's chose \hat{y} such that

$Xw = \hat{y}$ has a solution w^*
 $\Leftrightarrow \hat{y}$ is in the column space of X

and

\hat{y} is as close to y as possible
 $\Leftrightarrow \|y - \hat{y}\|$ is minimized



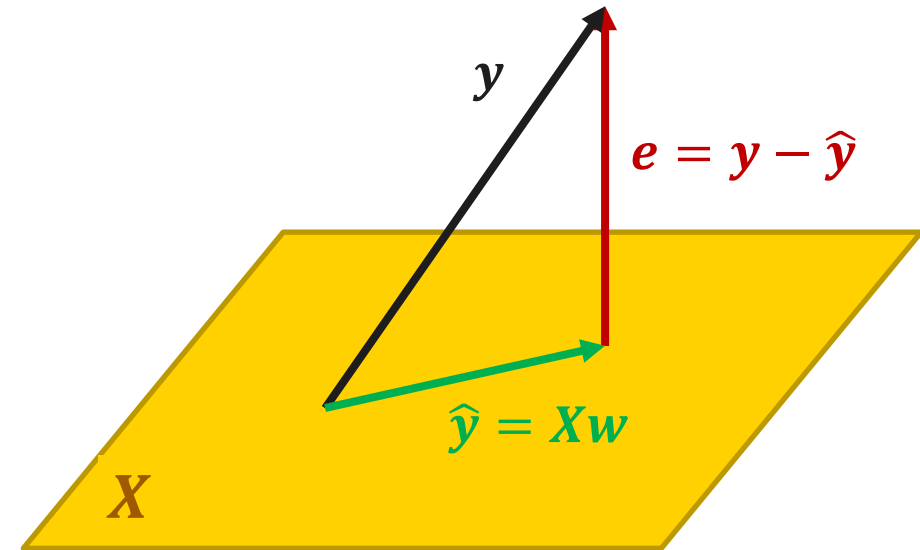
- What do \hat{y} and e look like?
 \hat{y} is the orthogonal projection of y onto the column space of X !
 e is orthogonal onto the column space of X .

Method of Least Squares



$$Xw^* = \hat{y} = y - e$$

\hat{y} - orthogonal projection of y onto $\text{col}(X)$
 w^* = ? – optimal weights



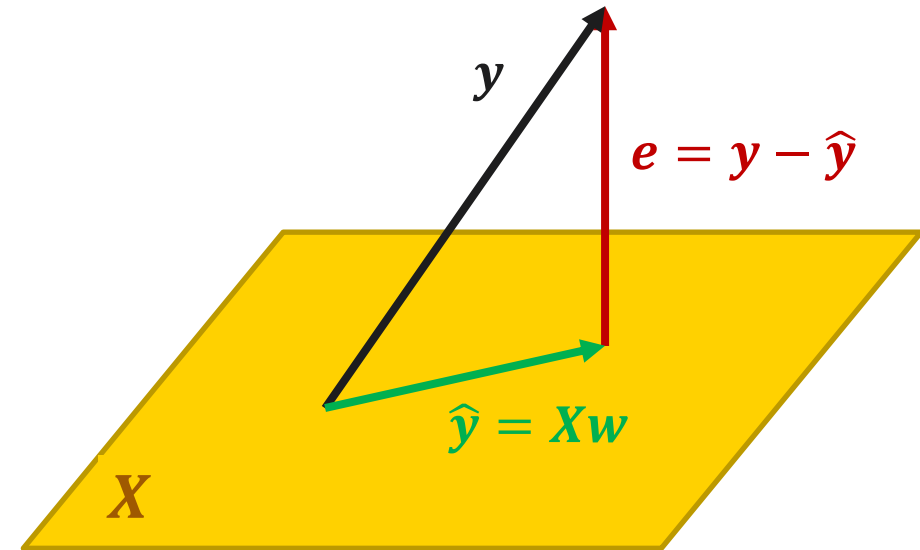
Method of Least Squares



$$Xw^* = \hat{y} = y - e$$

\hat{y} - orthogonal projection of y onto $\text{col}(X)$
 w^* = ? – optimal weights

$$X^T X w^* = X^T y - X^T e$$



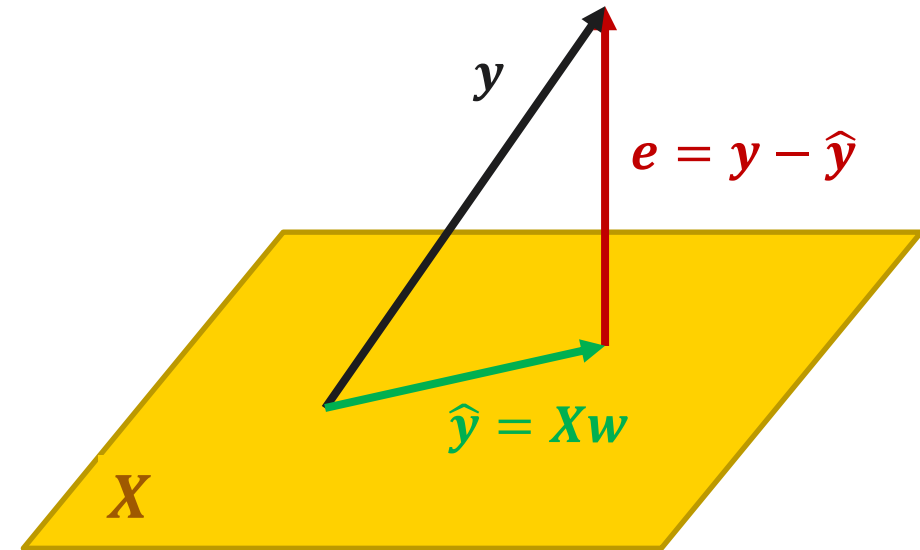
Method of Least Squares



$$Xw^* = \hat{y} = y - e$$

\hat{y} - orthogonal projection of y onto $\text{col}(X)$
 w^* = ? – optimal weights

$$X^T X w^* = X^T y - \textcolor{red}{X}^T \textcolor{red}{e}$$



Method of Least Squares

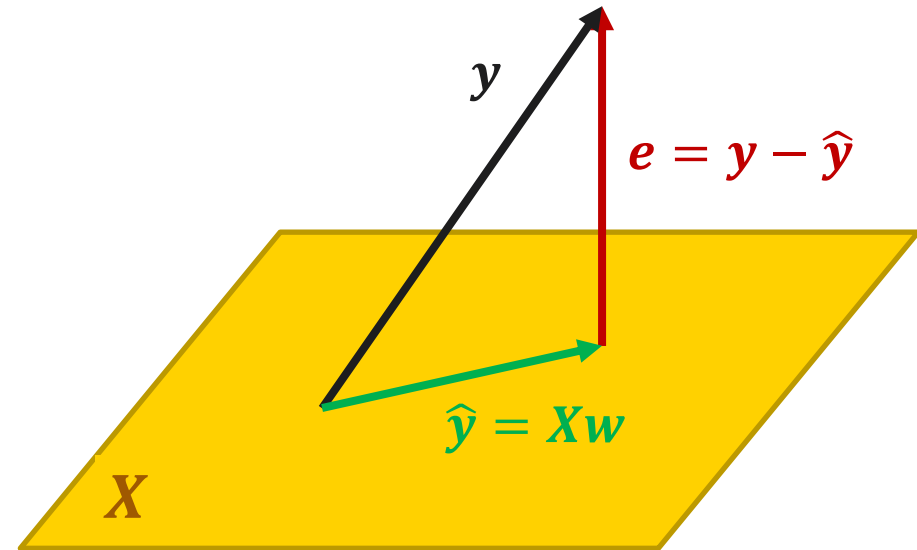


$$Xw^* = \hat{y} = y - e$$

\hat{y} - orthogonal projection of y onto $\text{col}(X)$
 w^* = ? – optimal weights

$$X^T X w^* = X^T y - X^T e$$

e is orthogonal to columns of $X \Rightarrow$



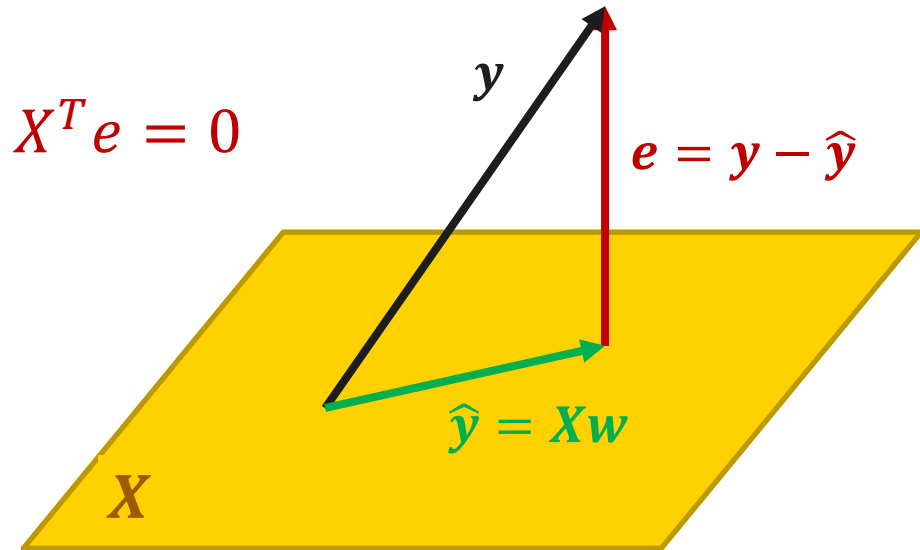
Method of Least Squares



$$Xw^* = \hat{y} = y - e \quad \begin{array}{l} \hat{y} - \text{orthogonal projection of } y \text{ onto } \text{col}(X) \\ w^* = ? - \text{optimal weights} \end{array}$$

$$X^T X w^* = X^T y - X^T e$$

e is orthogonal to columns of $X \Rightarrow X^T e = 0$



Method of Least Squares

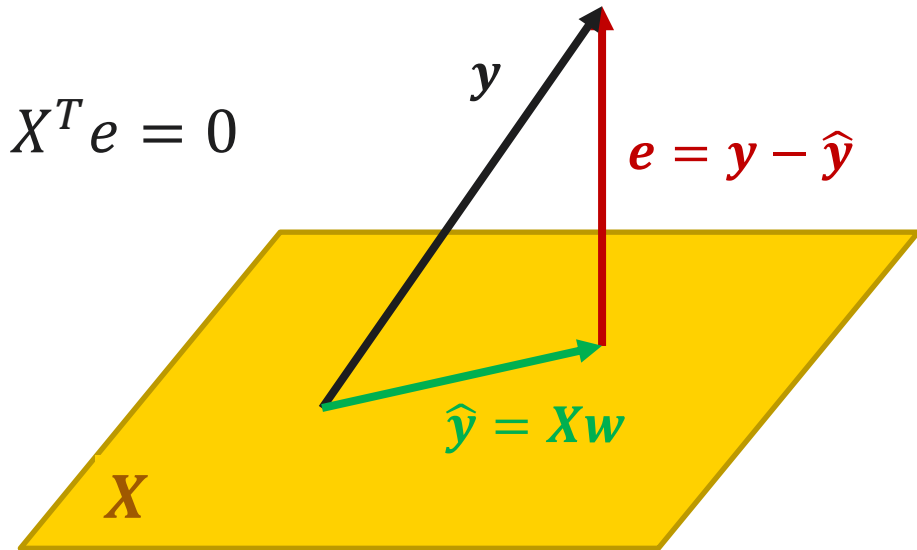


$$Xw^* = \hat{y} = y - e \quad \begin{array}{l} \hat{y} - \text{orthogonal projection of } y \text{ onto } \text{col}(X) \\ w^* = ? - \text{optimal weights} \end{array}$$

$$X^T X w^* = X^T y - X^T e$$

e is orthogonal to columns of $X \Rightarrow X^T e = 0$

$$X^T X w^* = X^T y$$



Method of Least Squares



$$Xw^* = \hat{y} = y - e$$

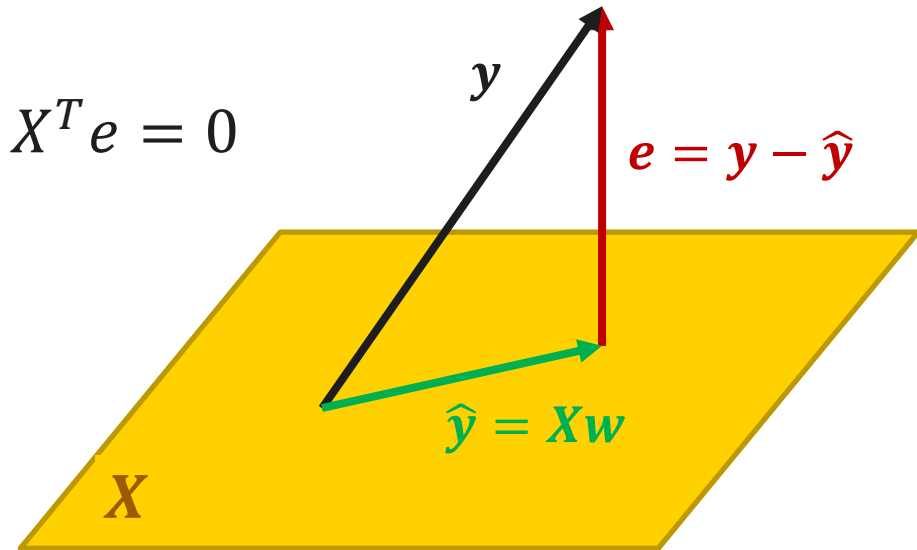
\hat{y} - orthogonal projection of y onto $\text{col}(X)$
 $w^* = ?$ - optimal weights

$$X^T X w^* = X^T y - X^T e$$

e is orthogonal to columns of $X \Rightarrow X^T e = 0$

$$X^T X w^* = X^T y$$

$$w^* =$$



Method of Least Squares



$$Xw^* = \hat{y} = y - e$$

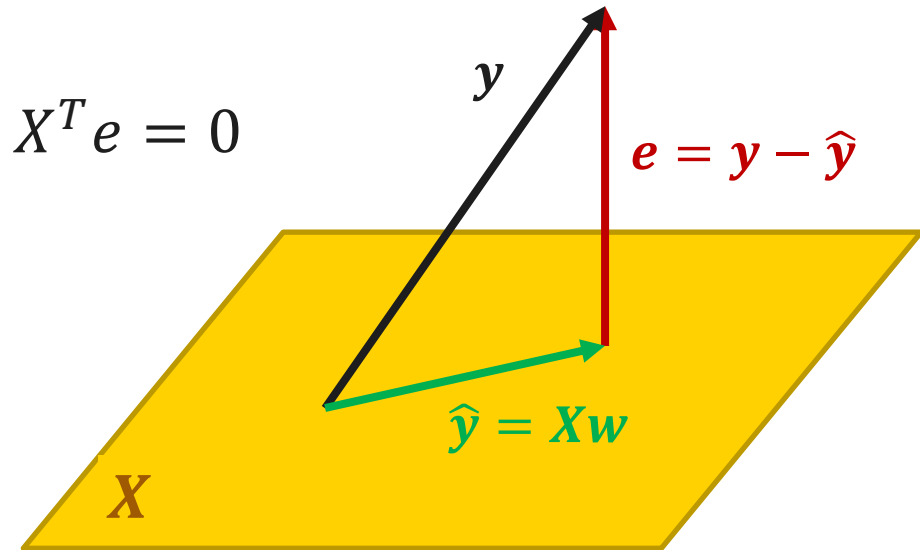
\hat{y} - orthogonal projection of y onto $\text{col}(X)$
 w^* = ? – optimal weights

$$X^T X w^* = X^T y - X^T e$$

e is orthogonal to columns of $X \Rightarrow X^T e = 0$

$$X^T X w^* = X^T y$$

$w^* = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$ –
unknown coefficients.



Method of Least Squares



$$Xw^* = \hat{y} = y - e$$

\hat{y} - orthogonal projection of y onto $\text{col}(X)$
 w^* = ? – optimal weights

$$X^T X w^* = X^T y - X^T e$$

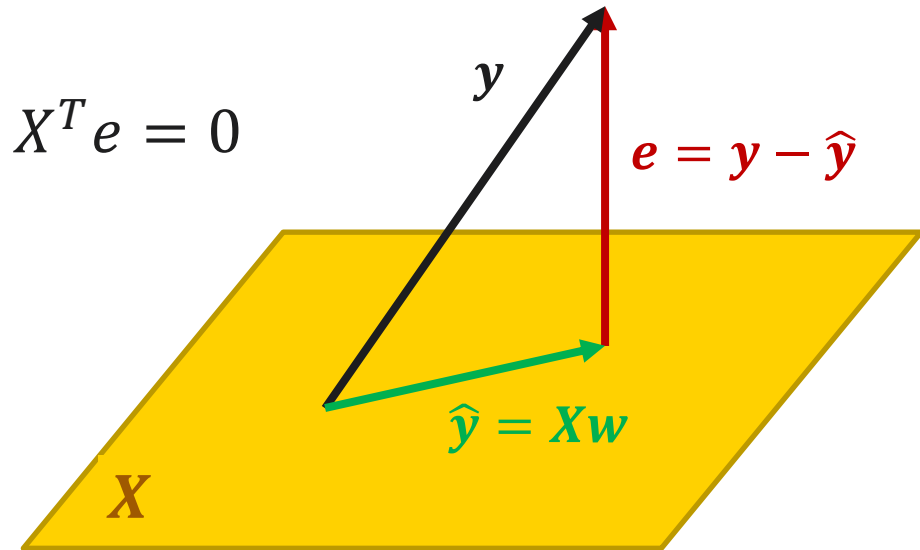
e is orthogonal to columns of $X \Rightarrow X^T e = 0$

$$X^T X w^* = X^T y$$

$$w^* = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y -$$

unknown coefficients.

$$\hat{y} = X w^* =$$



Method of Least Squares



$$Xw^* = \hat{y} = y - e \quad \begin{array}{l} \hat{y} - \text{orthogonal projection of } y \text{ onto } \text{col}(X) \\ w^* = ? - \text{optimal weights} \end{array}$$

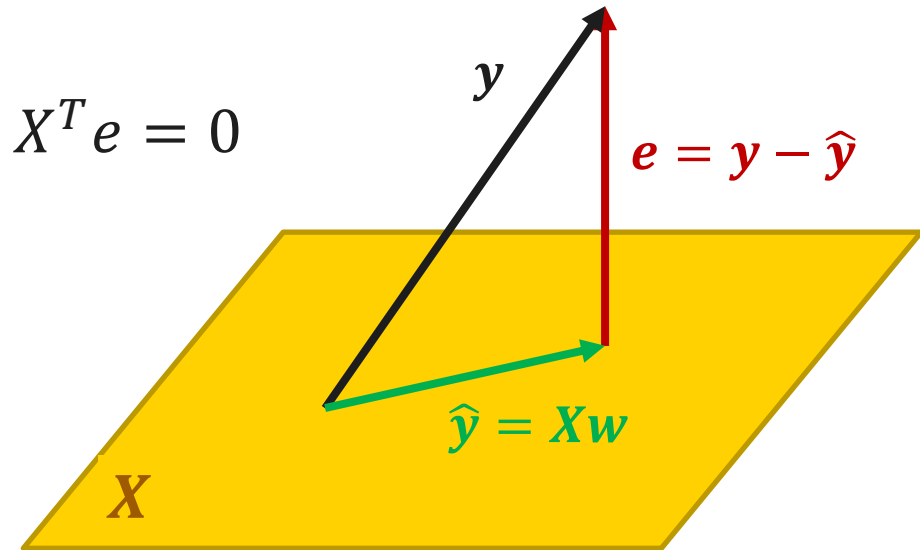
$$X^T X w^* = X^T y - X^T e$$

e is orthogonal to columns of $X \Rightarrow X^T e = 0$

$$X^T X w^* = X^T y$$

$w^* = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$ –
unknown coefficients.

$$\hat{y} = X w^* = X (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$$



Method of Least Squares



$$Xw^* = \hat{y} = y - e$$

\hat{y} - orthogonal projection of y onto $\text{col}(X)$
 w^* = ? – optimal weights

$$X^T X w^* = X^T y - X^T e$$

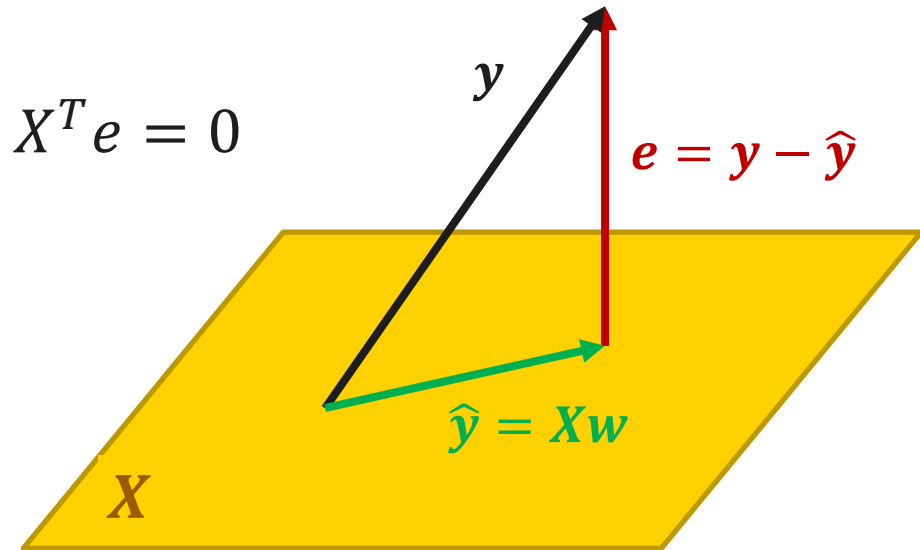
e is orthogonal to columns of $X \Rightarrow X^T e = 0$

$$X^T X w^* = X^T y$$

$$w^* = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y -$$

unknown coefficients.

$$\hat{y} = X w^* = \underbrace{X(X^T X)^{-1} X^T}_{\text{projection matrix}} y$$



Why Does $(X^T X)^{-1}$ Exist?

- We derived that $w = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$. But can we be sure $(X^T X)^{-1}$ exists?

Why Does $(X^T X)^{-1}$ Exist?

- We derived that $w = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$. But can we be sure $(X^T X)^{-1}$ exists?
- Suppose it doesn't.

Why Does $(X^T X)^{-1}$ Exist?

- We derived that $w = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$. But can we be sure $(X^T X)^{-1}$ exists?
- Suppose it doesn't.

$$\Rightarrow \exists v \neq 0: X^T X v = 0:$$

Why Does $(X^T X)^{-1}$ Exist?

- We derived that $w = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$. But can we be sure $(X^T X)^{-1}$ exists?
- Suppose it doesn't.

$$\Rightarrow \exists v \neq 0: X^T X v = 0:$$

$$X^T X v = 0$$

Why Does $(X^T X)^{-1}$ Exist?

- We derived that $w = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$. But can we be sure $(X^T X)^{-1}$ exists?
- Suppose it doesn't.

$$\Rightarrow \exists v \neq 0: X^T X v = 0:$$

$$X^T X v = 0$$

$$v^T X^T X v = 0$$

Why Does $(X^T X)^{-1}$ Exist?

- We derived that $w = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$. But can we be sure $(X^T X)^{-1}$ exists?
- Suppose it doesn't.

$$\Rightarrow \exists v \neq 0: X^T X v = 0:$$

$$X^T X v = 0$$

$$v^T X^T X v = 0$$

$$(Xv)^T (Xv) = 0$$

Why Does $(X^T X)^{-1}$ Exist?

- We derived that $w = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$. But can we be sure $(X^T X)^{-1}$ exists?
- Suppose it doesn't.

$$\Rightarrow \exists v \neq 0: X^T X v = 0:$$

$$X^T X v = 0$$

$$v^T X^T X v = 0$$

$$(Xv)^T (Xv) = 0$$

$$(Xv, Xv) = \|Xv\|^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

Why Does $(X^T X)^{-1}$ Exist?

- We derived that $w = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$. But can we be sure $(X^T X)^{-1}$ exists?
- Suppose it doesn't.

$$\Rightarrow \exists v \neq 0: X^T X v = 0:$$

$$X^T X v = 0$$

$$v^T X^T X v = 0$$

$$(Xv)^T (Xv) = 0$$

$$(Xv, Xv) = \|Xv\|^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow Xv = 0$$

Why Does $(X^T X)^{-1}$ Exist?

- We derived that $w = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$. But can we be sure $(X^T X)^{-1}$ exists?
- Suppose it doesn't.

$$\Rightarrow \exists v \neq 0: X^T X v = 0:$$

$$X^T X v = 0$$

$$v^T X^T X v = 0$$

$$(Xv)^T (Xv) = 0$$

$$(Xv, Xv) = \|Xv\|^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow Xv = 0$$

But $v \neq 0$ and $\text{rank}(X) = n$ (no linearly dependent columns)

Why Does $(X^T X)^{-1}$ Exist?

- We derived that $w = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$. But can we be sure $(X^T X)^{-1}$ exists?
- Suppose it doesn't.

$$\Rightarrow \exists v \neq 0: X^T X v = 0:$$

$$X^T X v = 0$$

$$v^T X^T X v = 0$$

$$(Xv)^T (Xv) = 0$$

$$(Xv, Xv) = \|Xv\|^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow Xv = 0$$

But $v \neq 0$ and $\text{rank}(X) = n$ (no linearly dependent columns)

\Rightarrow contradiction.

Why Does $(X^T X)^{-1}$ Exist?

- We derived that $w = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$. But can we be sure $(X^T X)^{-1}$ exists?
- Suppose it doesn't.

$$\Rightarrow \exists v \neq 0: X^T X v = 0:$$

$$X^T X v = 0$$

$$v^T X^T X v = 0$$

$$(Xv)^T (Xv) = 0$$

$$(Xv, Xv) = \|Xv\|^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow Xv = 0$$

But $v \neq 0$ and $\text{rank}(X) = n$ (no linearly dependent columns)

\Rightarrow contradiction.

So, $(X^T X)^{-1}$ exists.

Toy Example

- Observations (x_i, y_i) :
 $(1, 1), \quad (2, 3), \quad (3, 2)$
- With least squares, fit a line $y = w_0 + w_1x$ through these points.

Reminder: $w^* = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$

Toy Example

- Observations (x_i, y_i) :

$$(1, 1), \quad (2, 3), \quad (3, 2)$$

- With least squares, fit a line $y = w_0 + w_1x$ through these points.

Reminder: $w^* = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Toy Example

- Observations (x_i, y_i) :
 $(1, 1), \quad (2, 3), \quad (3, 2)$
- With least squares, fit a line $y = w_0 + w_1x$ through these points.

Reminder: $w^* = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} - \text{no exact solutions.}$$

Toy Example

- Observations (x_i, y_i) :

$$(1, 1), \quad (2, 3), \quad (3, 2)$$

- With least squares, fit a line $y = w_0 + w_1x$ through these points.

Reminder: $w^* = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} - \text{no exact solutions.}$$

$$X^T X = \quad , \quad (X^T X)^{-1} = \quad , \quad (X^T X)^{-1} X^T =$$

$$w =$$

Toy Example

- Observations (x_i, y_i) :

$$(1, 1), \quad (2, 3), \quad (3, 2)$$

- With least squares, fit a line $y = w_0 + w_1x$ through these points.

Reminder: $w^* = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} - \text{no exact solutions.}$$

$$X^T X = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 6 & 14 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (X^T X)^{-1} = \quad, \quad (X^T X)^{-1} X^T =$$

$$w =$$

Toy Example

- Observations (x_i, y_i) :

$$(1, 1), \quad (2, 3), \quad (3, 2)$$

- With least squares, fit a line $y = w_0 + w_1x$ through these points.

Reminder: $w^* = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} - \text{no exact solutions.}$$

$$X^T X = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 6 & 14 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (X^T X)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 7/3 & -1 \\ -3/2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (X^T X)^{-1} X^T =$$

$w =$

Toy Example

- Observations (x_i, y_i) :

$$(1, 1), \quad (2, 3), \quad (3, 2)$$

- With least squares, fit a line $y = w_0 + w_1x$ through these points.

Reminder: $w^* = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} - \text{no exact solutions.}$$

$$X^T X = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 6 & 14 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (X^T X)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 7/3 & -1 \\ -3/2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (X^T X)^{-1} X^T = \begin{bmatrix} 4/3 & 1/3 & -2/3 \\ -1/2 & 0 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$w =$

Toy Example

- Observations (x_i, y_i) :
 $(1, 1), \quad (2, 3), \quad (3, 2)$
- With least squares, fit a line $y = w_0 + w_1x$ through these points.

Reminder: $w^* = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} - \text{no exact solutions.}$$

$$X^T X = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 6 & 14 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (X^T X)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 7/3 & -1 \\ -3/2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (X^T X)^{-1} X^T = \begin{bmatrix} 4/3 & 1/3 & -2/3 \\ -1/2 & 0 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$w = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{regression line}$$

Toy Example

- Observations (x_i, y_i) :
 $(1, 1), \quad (2, 3), \quad (3, 2)$
- With least squares, fit a line $y = w_0 + w_1x$ through these points.

Reminder: $w^* = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} - \text{no exact solutions.}$$

$$X^T X = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 6 & 14 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (X^T X)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 7/3 & -1 \\ -3/2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (X^T X)^{-1} X^T = \begin{bmatrix} 4/3 & 1/3 & -2/3 \\ -1/2 & 0 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$w = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{regression line } y = 1 + 0.5x.$$