

↳ Then, why am I talking about the 3 cases?

↳ Because, we usually have feature Matrix ( $X$ ) and unknown vector ( $w$ ) for the "Linear Prediction Model."

↳ As we know, most of our data set has below features,

① Input data's shape ( $N > M$ ).

	feature @	feature @	feature @
	1	0	0.3
	2	1.2	3
	4	5	6
	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$
$N$	$a_N$	$b_N$	$c_N$
	$M$		

↳ Since this is ③ case ( $N > M$ ), we are unable to find a solution "exact"

↳ "Then, we have to try to solve the solution as much as ~~you~~<sup>we</sup> can."

↳ Yes! Let's try to solve the previous problem that we couldn't solve!

Let's say we have equations like this,

$$x_1 + x_2 = 2$$

$$x_2 + x_3 = 2$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 3$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 = 4.1$$

↳ These equations have no solution. Then, what if left-side equations and right-side equations don't have to be equal?

↳ Let's try to make  $x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = 1$  and solve the equations.