

# Least squares

## Sample Subtitle

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# Example

## Showing why least squares

We have a variable  $y$ . We know that it's dependent of another variable  $x$  in some way. But we don't know how, exactly. So we go to the field and measure certain points. Those that we can reach. Six of them.

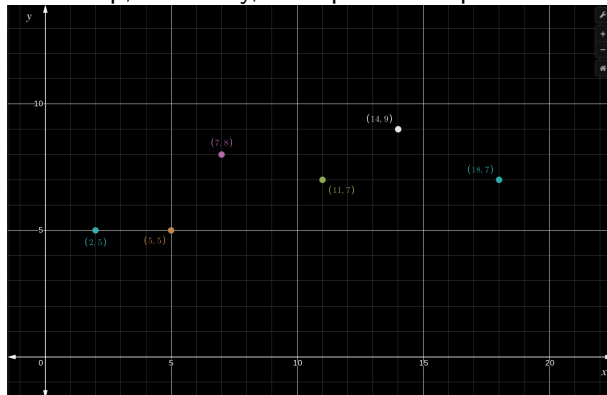
$$(2, 5), (5, 5), (7, 8), (11, 7), (14, 9), (18, 7)$$

That is: at  $x = 2$  we measure  $y = 5$ , at  $x = 5$  we measure  $y = 5$  again, but at  $x = 7$  we got  $y = 8$ , and so on.

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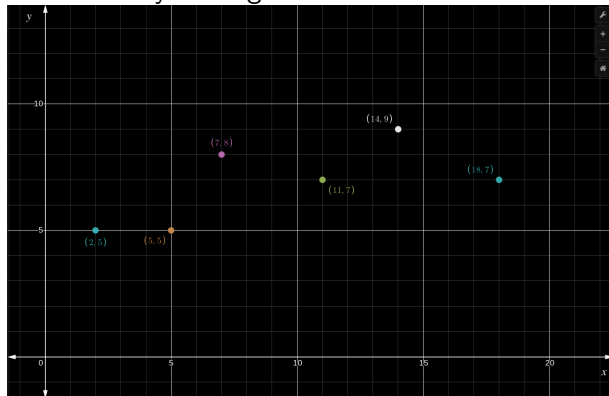
Next step, obviously, is to plot these points.



# Example

## Showing why least squares

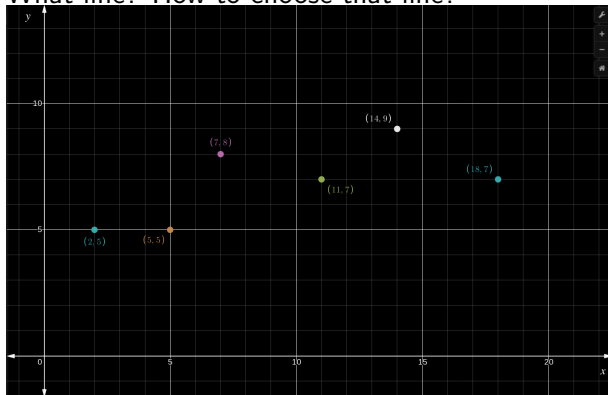
Let's start by tracing a line with "best fit" that data



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What line? How to choose that line?



# Example

## Showing why least squares

A very common way to express a line is using the equation (a polynomial function)

$$y = mx + b$$

Using vector notation:

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} x & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m \\ b \end{bmatrix}$$

Or, switching terms:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m \\ b \end{bmatrix} = y$$

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Ok. Fine. That's it. This form

$$\begin{bmatrix} x & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m \\ b \end{bmatrix} = y$$

will be a useful one because we know  $x$  and  $y$  in six points. For example take the first point  $(2, 5)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m \\ b \end{bmatrix} = 5$$

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And yes, your guess is true. We can incorporate the second point (5, 5) and get

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

...and the third point...and the fourth...



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Reaching the end this is the result

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 1 \\ 7 & 1 \\ 11 & 1 \\ 14 & 1 \\ 18 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 5 \\ 8 \\ 7 \\ 9 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

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Time to name things.

# Example

Showing why least squares

Call  $A$  to the matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 1 \\ 7 & 1 \\ 11 & 1 \\ 14 & 1 \\ 18 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Example

Showing why least squares

Call  $x$  to the column vector

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} m \\ b \end{bmatrix}$$

# Example

Showing why least squares

Call  $b$  to the column vector

$$b = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 5 \\ 8 \\ 7 \\ 9 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Example

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Thus, the equation

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 1 \\ 7 & 1 \\ 11 & 1 \\ 14 & 1 \\ 18 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 5 \\ 8 \\ 7 \\ 9 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

becomes

$$Ax = b$$

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