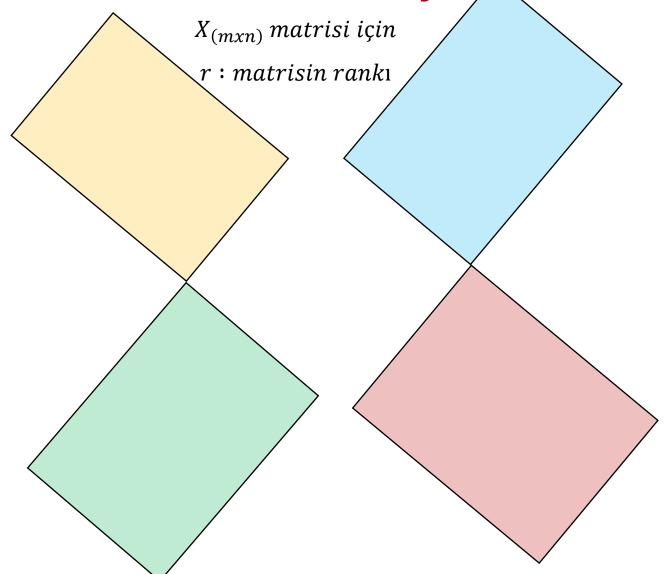
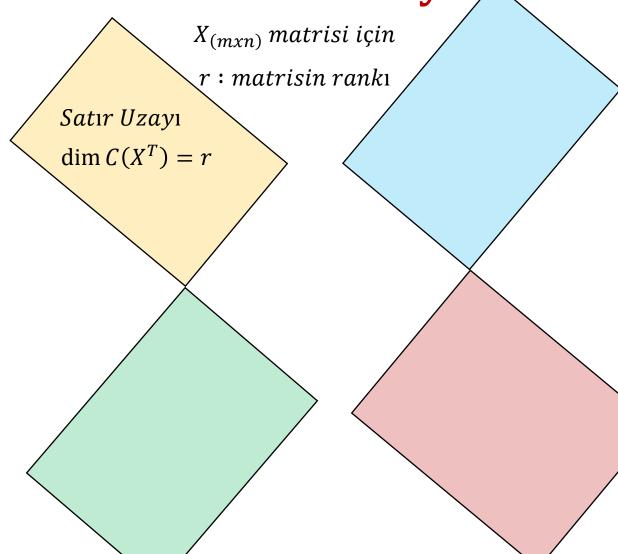
# Lineer Regresyon: Normal Denklem

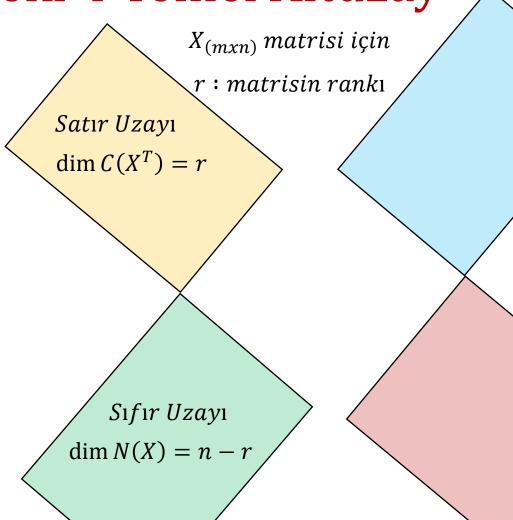




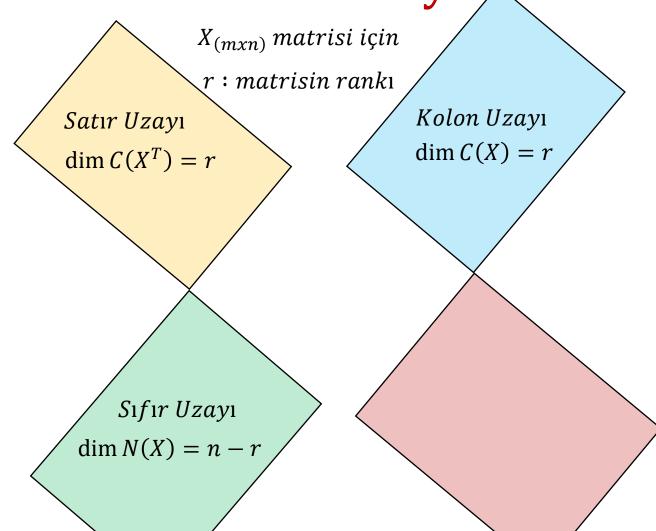
 $\mathcal{R}^m$  boyutunda



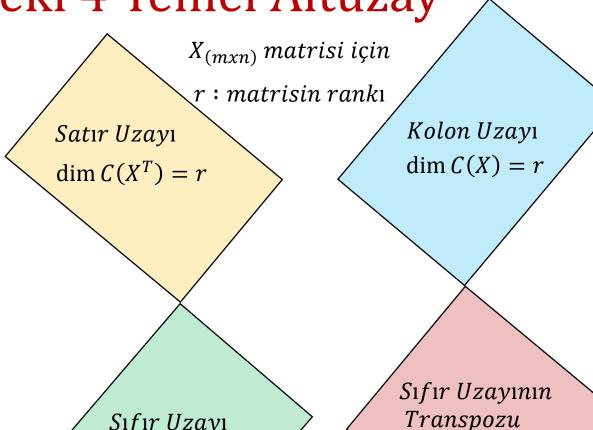
 $\mathcal{R}^m$  boyutunda



 $\mathcal{R}^m$  boyutunda

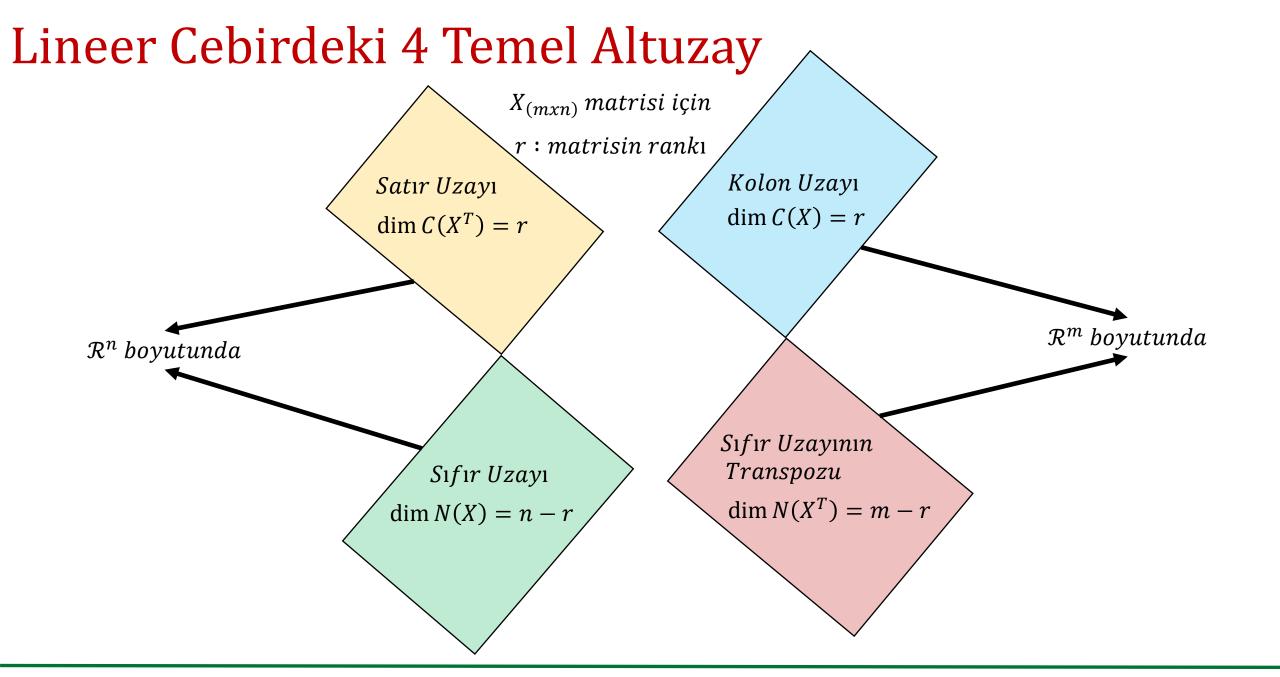


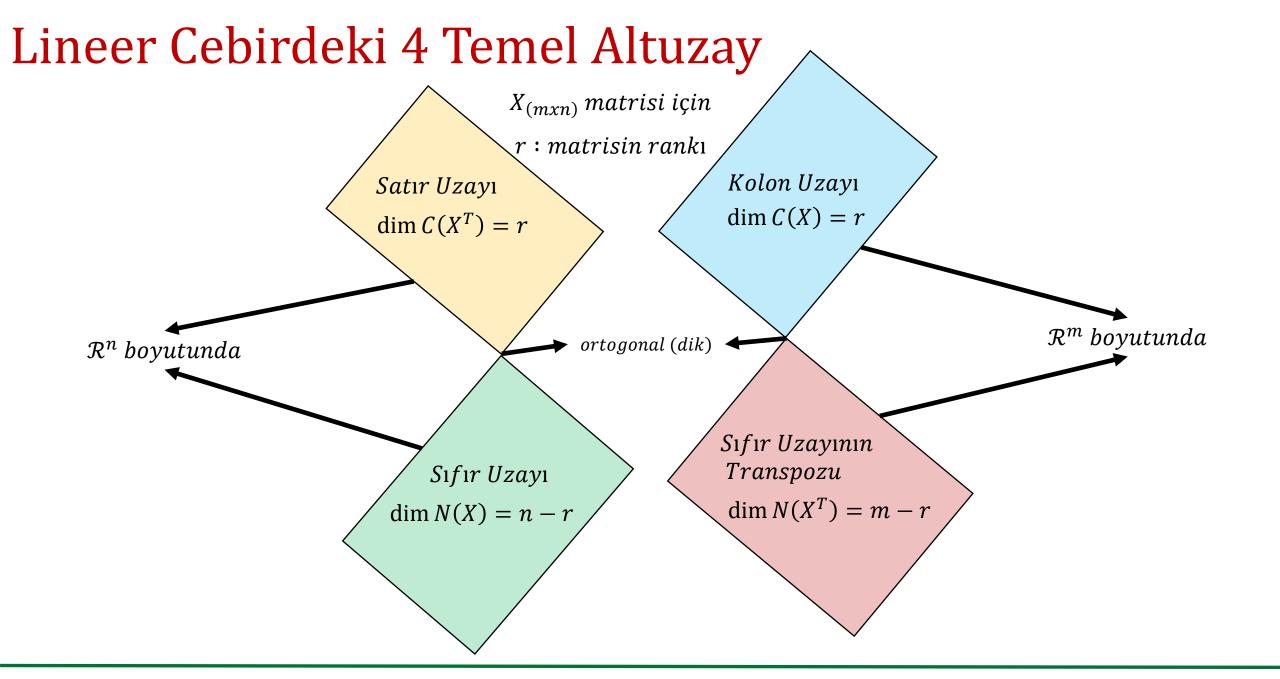
 $\mathcal{R}^m$  boyutunda



 $\mathcal{R}^m$  boyutunda

 $Sifir Uzayinin \\ dim N(X) = n - r$   $Sifir Uzayinin \\ Transpozu \\ dim N(X^T) = m - r$ 





## Kolon Uzayı (Column Space)

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & \cdots & x_{1n} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & \cdots & x_{2n} \\ \vdots & & & \vdots \\ x_{m1} & x_{m2} & \cdots & x_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ \vdots \\ w_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & \cdots & x_{1n} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & \cdots & x_{2n} \\ \vdots & & & \vdots \\ x_{m1} & x_{m2} & \cdots & x_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ \vdots \\ w_n \end{bmatrix} = w_1 \begin{bmatrix} x_{11} \\ x_{21} \\ \vdots \\ x_{m1} \end{bmatrix} + w_2 \begin{bmatrix} x_{12} \\ x_{22} \\ \vdots \\ x_{m2} \end{bmatrix} + \cdots + w_n \begin{bmatrix} x_{1n} \\ x_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ x_{mn} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix}$$

# Sıfır Uzayı (Null Space)

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & \dots & x_{1n} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & \dots & x_{2n} \\ \vdots & & & \vdots \\ x_{m1} & x_{m2} & \dots & x_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ \vdots \\ w_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & \cdots & x_{1n} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & \cdots & x_{2n} \\ \vdots & & & \vdots \\ x_{m1} & x_{m2} & \cdots & x_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ \vdots \\ w_n \end{bmatrix} = w_1 \begin{bmatrix} x_{11} \\ x_{21} \\ \vdots \\ x_{m1} \end{bmatrix} + w_2 \begin{bmatrix} x_{12} \\ x_{22} \\ \vdots \\ x_{m2} \end{bmatrix} + \cdots + w_n \begin{bmatrix} x_{1n} \\ x_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ x_{mn} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Satır Uzayı (Row Space)

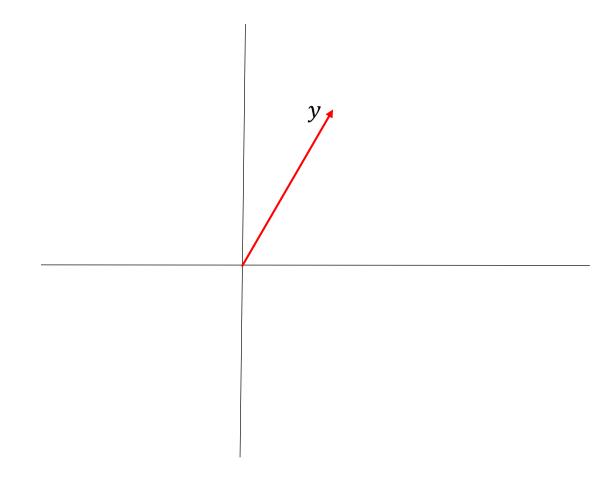
$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & \dots & x_{1n} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & \dots & x_{2n} \\ \vdots & & & \vdots \\ x_{m1} & x_{m2} & \dots & x_{mn} \end{bmatrix}_{nxm}^{T} \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ \vdots \\ w_m \end{bmatrix}_{mx1} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix}_{mx1}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & \dots & x_{1n} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & \dots & x_{2n} \\ \vdots & & & \vdots \\ x_{m1} & x_{m2} & \dots & x_{mn} \end{bmatrix}_{n \times m}^{T} \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ \vdots \\ w_m \end{bmatrix}_{m \times 1} = w_1 \begin{bmatrix} x_{11} \\ x_{12} \\ \vdots \\ x_{1n} \end{bmatrix} + w_2 \begin{bmatrix} x_{21} \\ x_{22} \\ \vdots \\ x_{2n} \end{bmatrix} + \dots + w_m \begin{bmatrix} x_{m1} \\ x_{m2} \\ \vdots \\ x_{mn} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix}$$

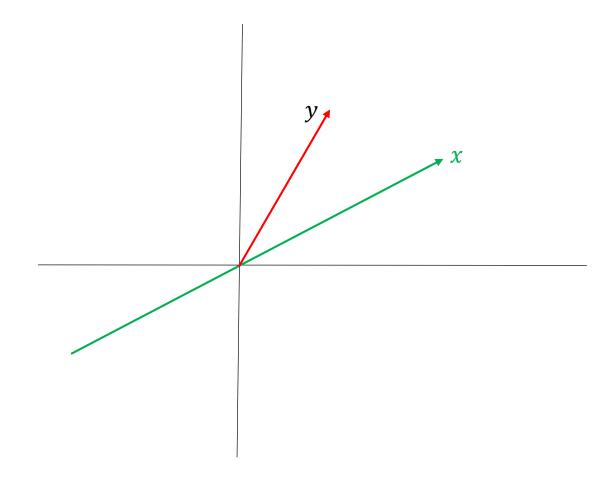
#### X Transpozun Sıfır Uzayı

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & \dots & x_{1n} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & \dots & x_{2n} \\ \vdots & & & \vdots \\ x_{m1} & x_{m2} & \dots & x_{mn} \end{bmatrix}_{nxm}^{T} \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ \vdots \\ w_m \end{bmatrix}_{mx1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}_{nx1}$$

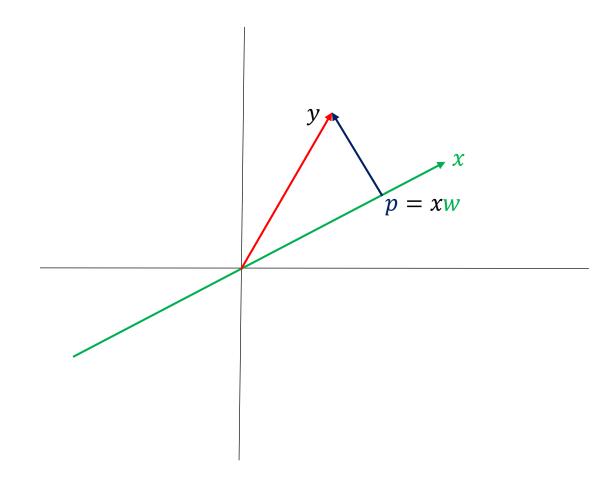
$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & \dots & x_{1n} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & \dots & x_{2n} \\ \vdots & & & \vdots \\ x_{m1} & x_{m2} & \dots & x_{mn} \end{bmatrix}_{n \times m}^{T} \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ \vdots \\ w_m \end{bmatrix}_{m \times 1} = w_1 \begin{bmatrix} x_{11} \\ x_{12} \\ \vdots \\ x_{1n} \end{bmatrix} + w_2 \begin{bmatrix} x_{21} \\ x_{22} \\ \vdots \\ x_{2n} \end{bmatrix} + \dots + w_m \begin{bmatrix} x_{m1} \\ x_{m2} \\ \vdots \\ x_{mn} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

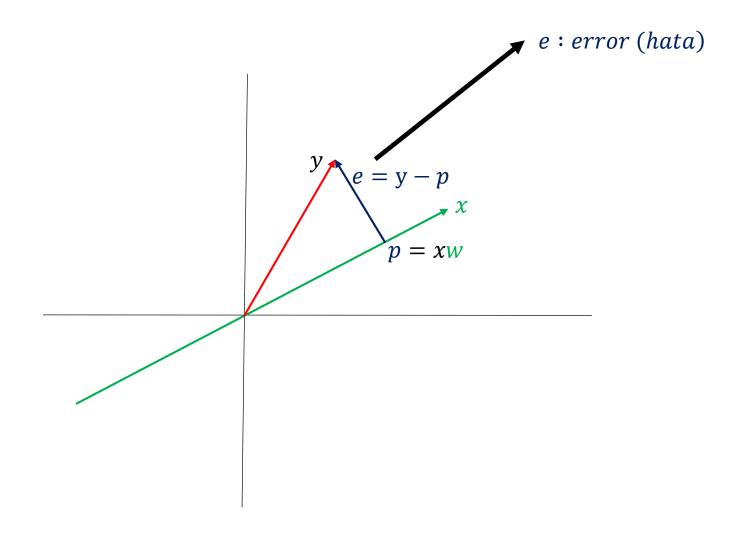


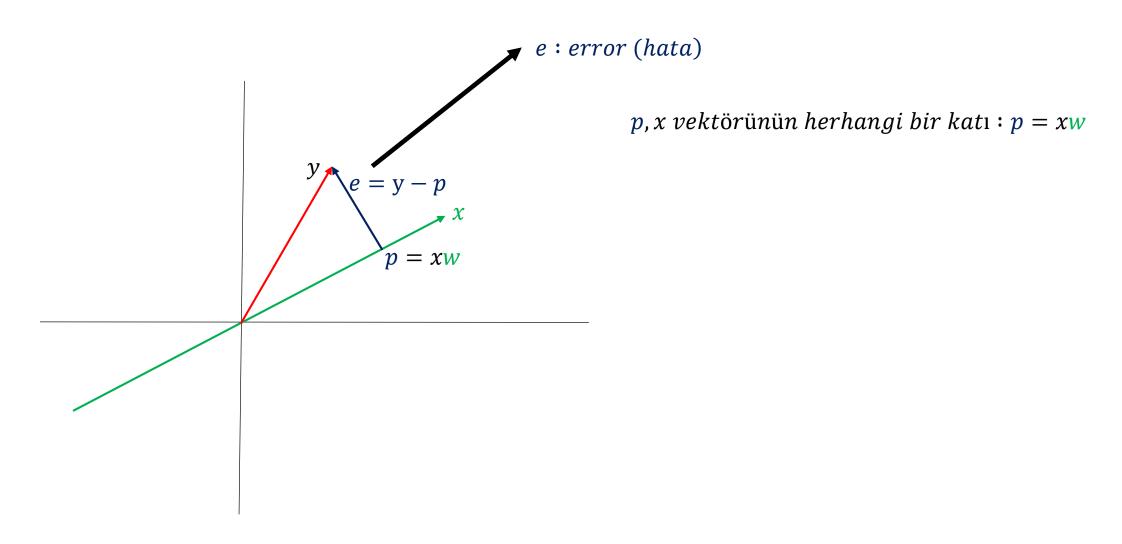


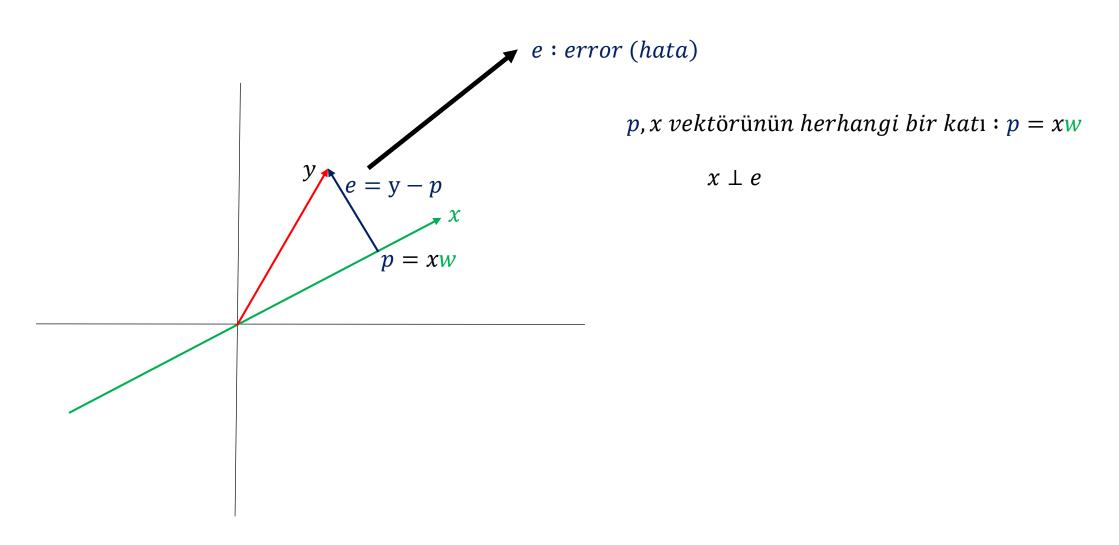


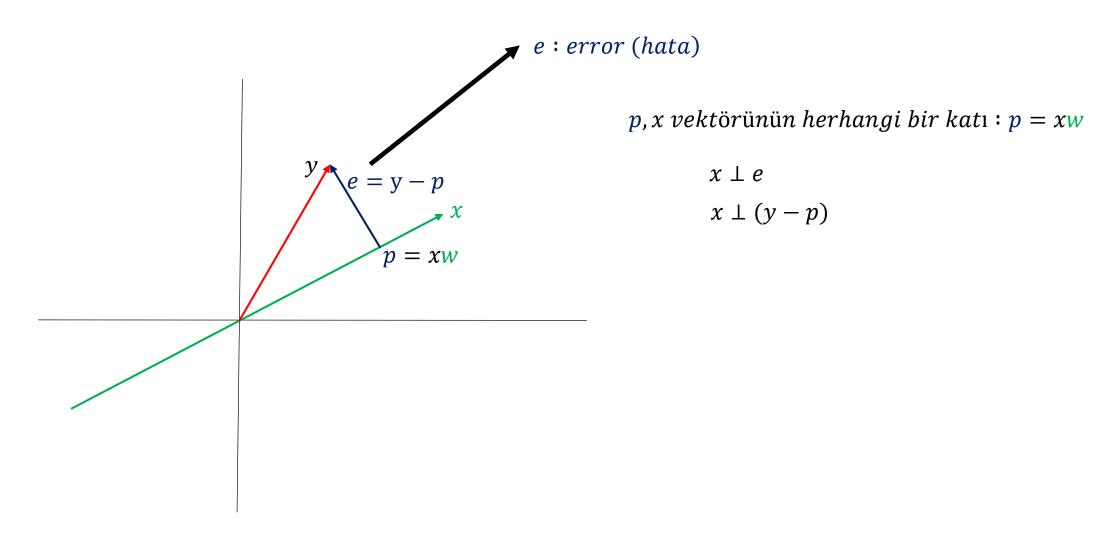


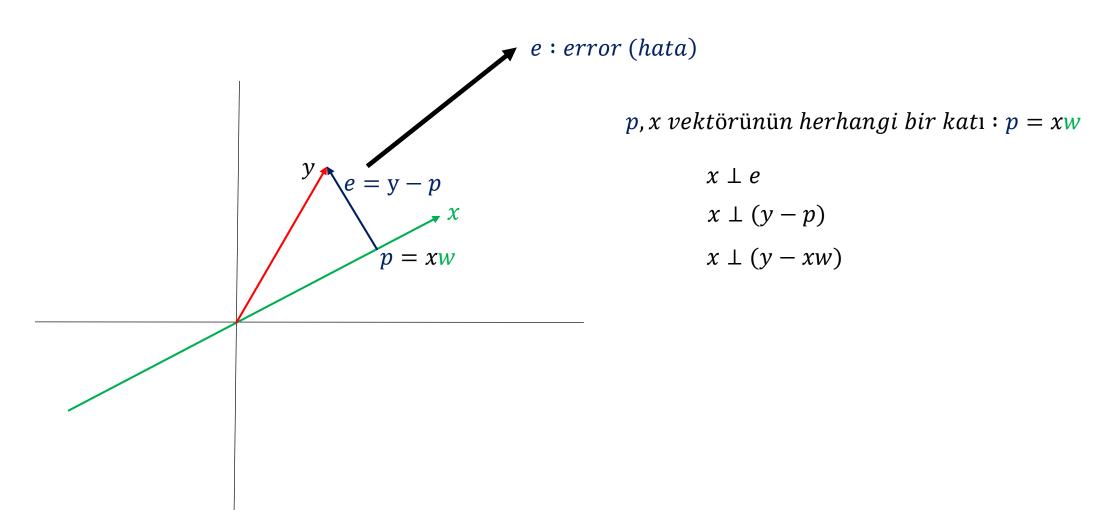


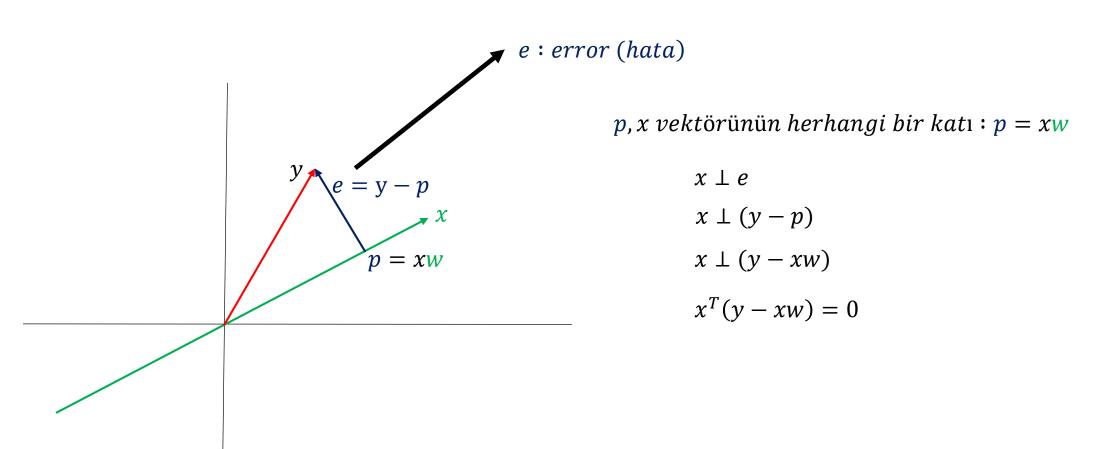


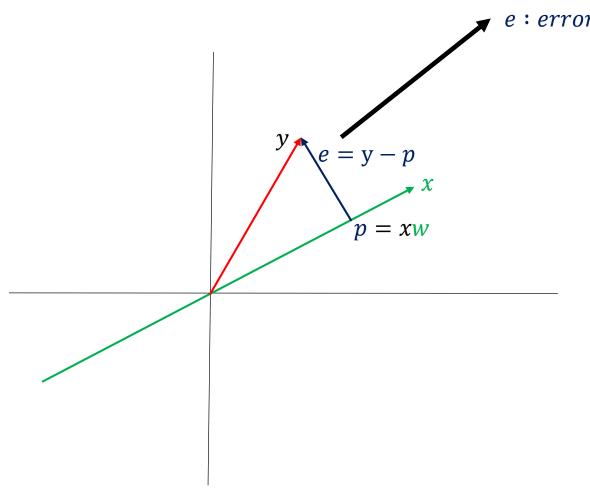












*e* : *error* (hata)

p, x vektörünün herhangi bir katı : p = xw

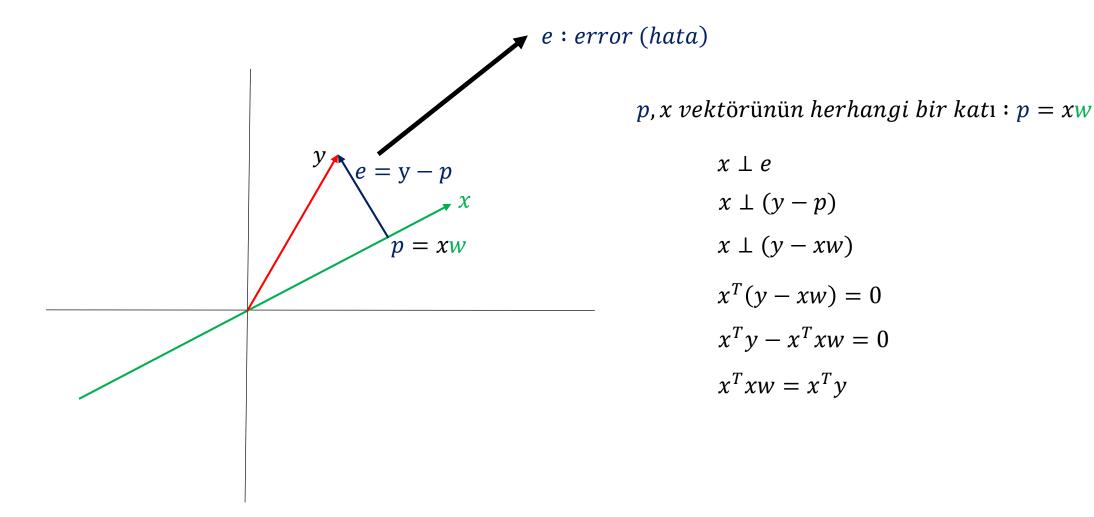
$$x\perp e$$

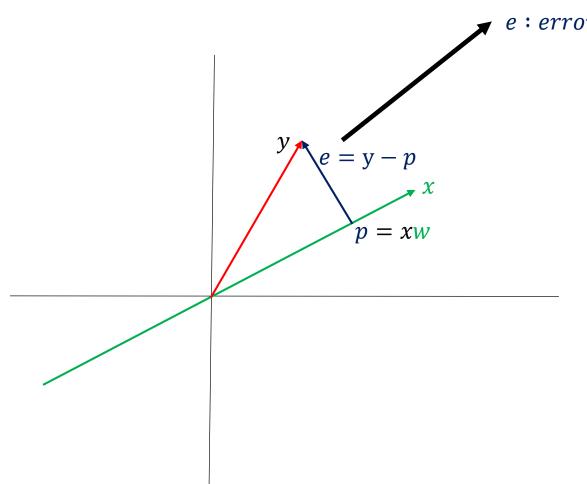
$$x \perp (y - p)$$

$$x \perp (y - xw)$$

$$x^T(y - xw) = 0$$

$$x^T y - x^T x w = 0$$





e:error(hata)

p, x vektörünün herhangi bir katı : p = xw

$$x \perp e$$

$$x \perp (y - p)$$

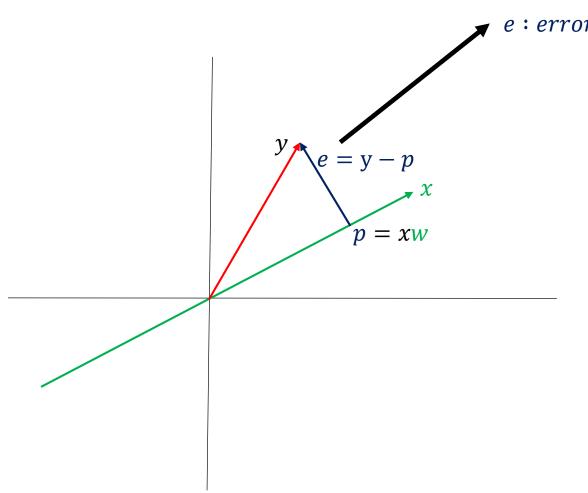
$$x \perp (y - xw)$$

$$x^{T}(y - xw) = 0$$

$$x^{T}y - x^{T}xw = 0$$

$$x^{T}xw = x^{T}y$$

$$w = \frac{x^{T}y}{x^{T}x}$$



*e* : *error* (hata)

p, x vektörünün herhangi bir katı : p = xw

$$x \perp e$$

$$x \perp (y - p)$$

$$x \perp (y - xw)$$

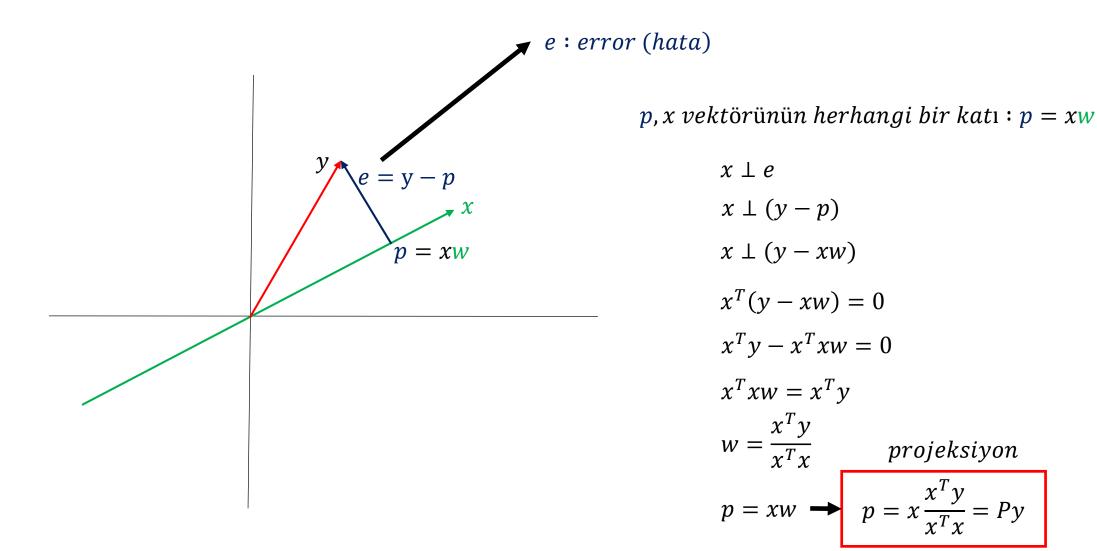
$$x^{T}(y - xw) = 0$$

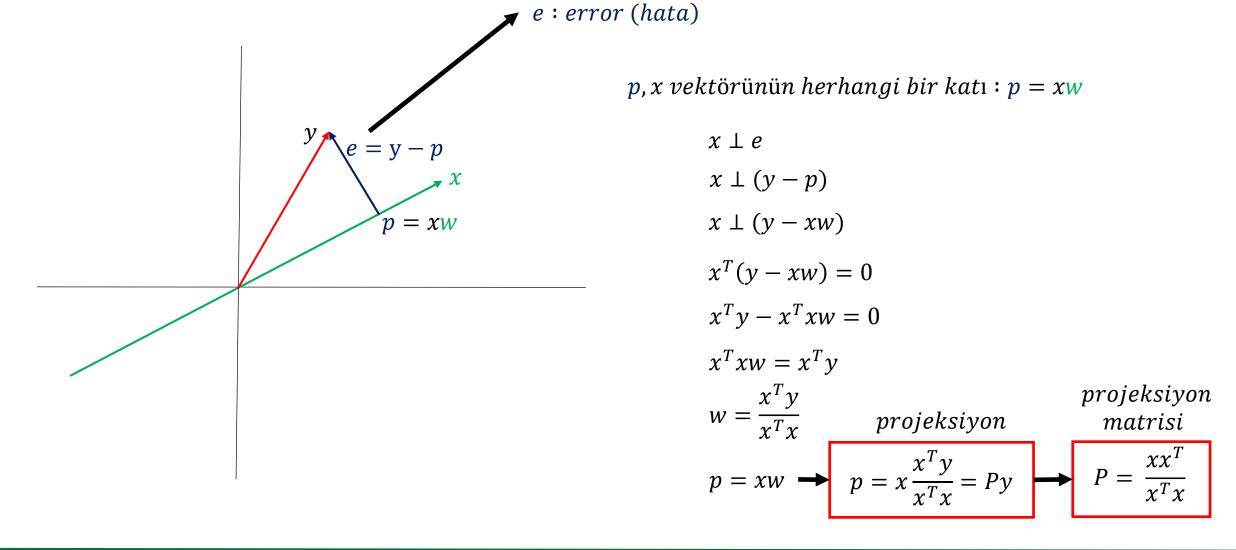
$$x^{T}y - x^{T}xw = 0$$

$$x^{T}xw = x^{T}y$$

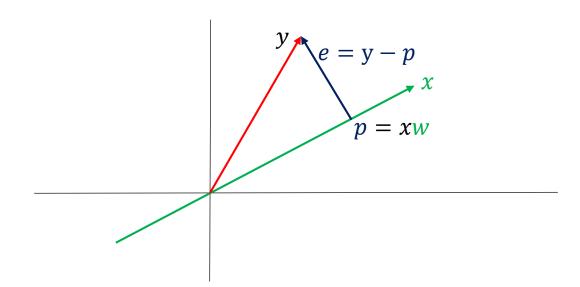
$$w = \frac{x^{T}y}{x^{T}x}$$

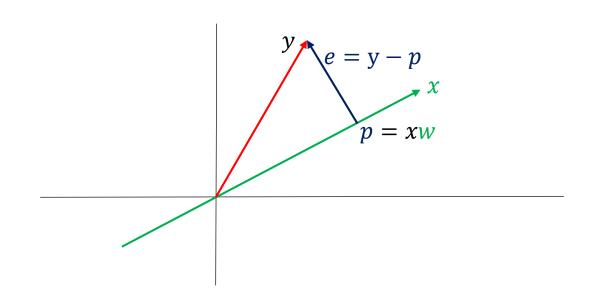
$$p = xw$$





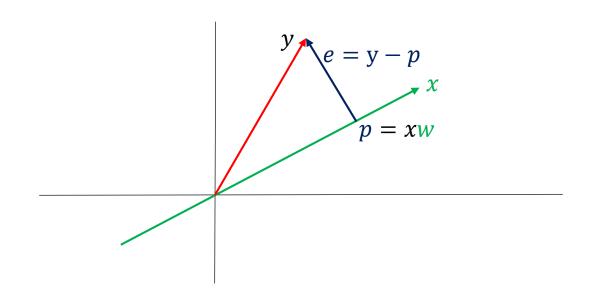
Önemli Özellikler;





Önemli Özellikler;

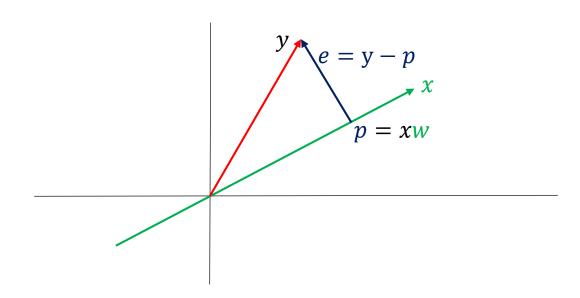
1) Projeksiyon matrisi simekriktir.



Önemli Özellikler;

1) Projeksiyon matrisi simekriktir.

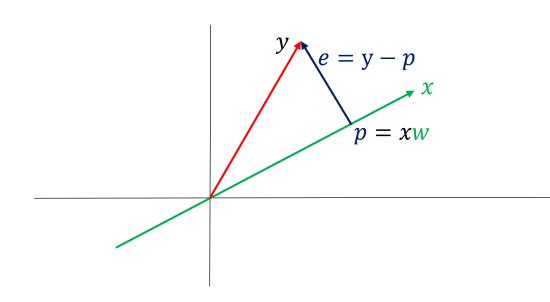
$$P^{T} = \frac{xx^{T}}{x^{T}x} = \frac{x^{TT}x^{T}}{x^{T}x^{TT}} = \frac{xx^{T}}{x^{T}x} = P$$



Önemli Özellikler;

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$$P^{T} = \frac{xx^{T}}{x^{T}x} = \frac{x^{TT}x^{T}}{x^{T}x^{TT}} = \frac{xx^{T}}{x^{T}x} = P$$

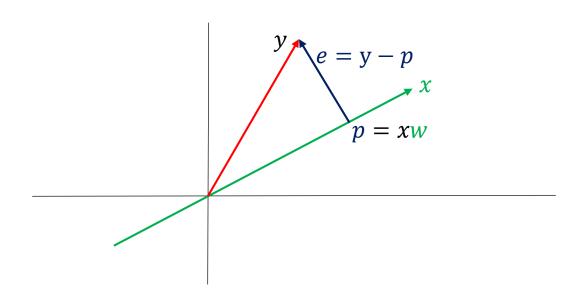


Önemli Özellikler;

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$$P^{T} = \frac{xx^{T}}{x^{T}x} = \frac{x^{TT}x^{T}}{x^{T}x^{TT}} = \frac{xx^{T}}{x^{T}x} = P$$

$$P^{2} = \frac{xx^{T}xx^{T}}{x^{T}xx^{T}x} = \frac{(x)(x^{T}x)(x^{T})}{(x^{T}x)(x^{T}x)} = \frac{xx^{T}}{x^{T}x} = P$$



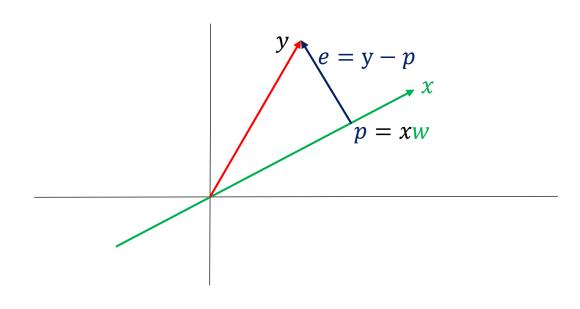
$$P = \frac{xx^T}{x^Tx}$$

Önemli Özellikler;

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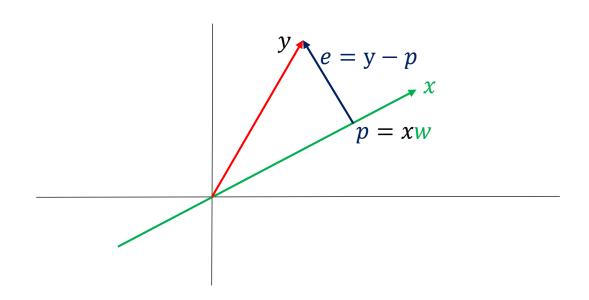
$$P = \frac{xx^T}{x^Tx}$$
 matrix

Önemli Özellikler;

1) Projeksiyon matrisi simekriktir.

$$P^{T} = \frac{xx^{T}}{x^{T}x} = \frac{x^{TT}x^{T}}{x^{T}x^{TT}} = \frac{xx^{T}}{x^{T}x} = P$$

$$P^{2} = \frac{xx^{T}xx^{T}}{x^{T}xx^{T}x} = \frac{(x)(x^{T}x)(x^{T})}{(x^{T}x)(x^{T}x)} = \frac{xx^{T}}{x^{T}x} = P$$



$$P = \frac{xx^{T}}{x^{T}x} \longrightarrow dot \ product : iç çarpım (||x||^{2})$$

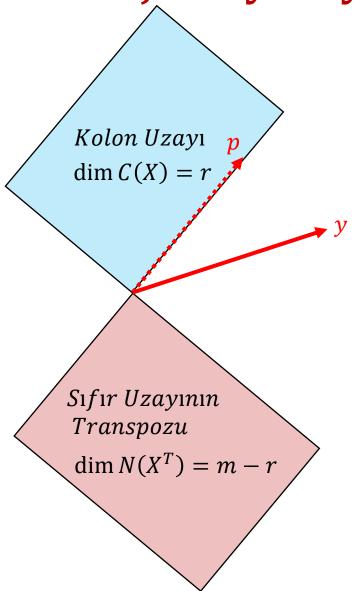
Önemli Özellikler;

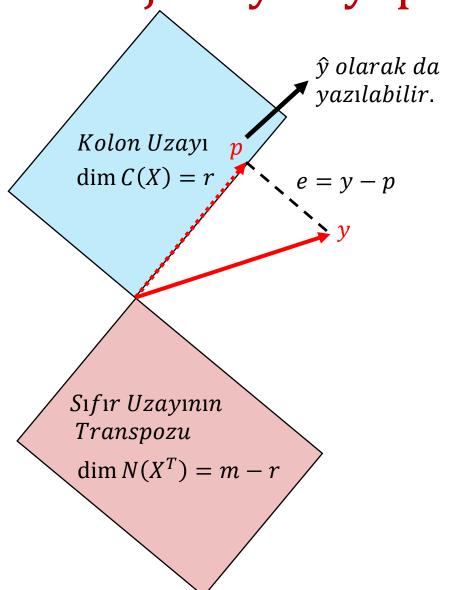
1) Projeksiyon matrisi simekriktir.

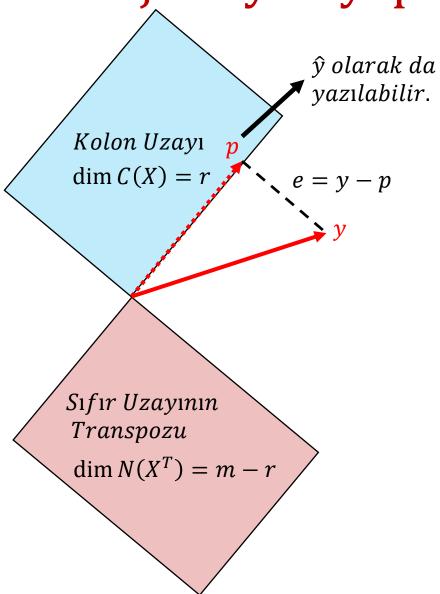
$$P^{T} = \frac{xx^{T}}{x^{T}x}^{T} = \frac{x^{TT}x^{T}}{x^{T}x^{TT}} = \frac{xx^{T}}{x^{T}x} = P$$

$$P^{2} = \frac{xx^{T}xx^{T}}{x^{T}xx^{T}x} = \frac{(x)(x^{T}x)(x^{T})}{(x^{T}x)(x^{T}x)} = \frac{xx^{T}}{x^{T}x} = P$$

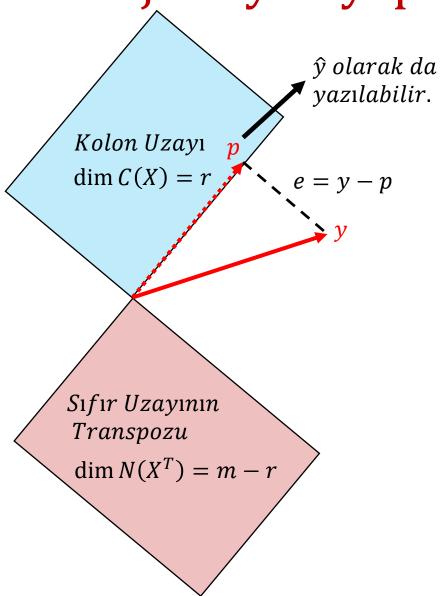
Neden Projeksiyon yaparız?



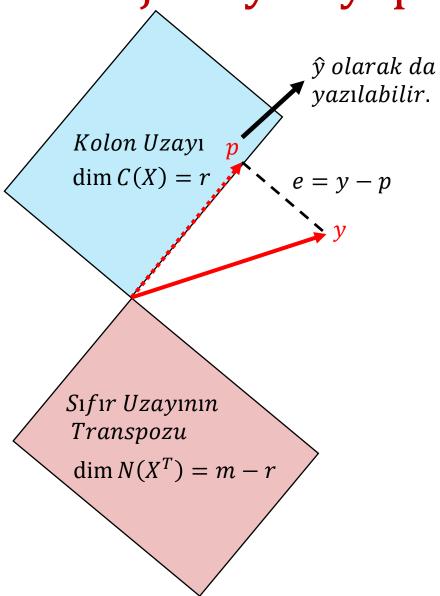




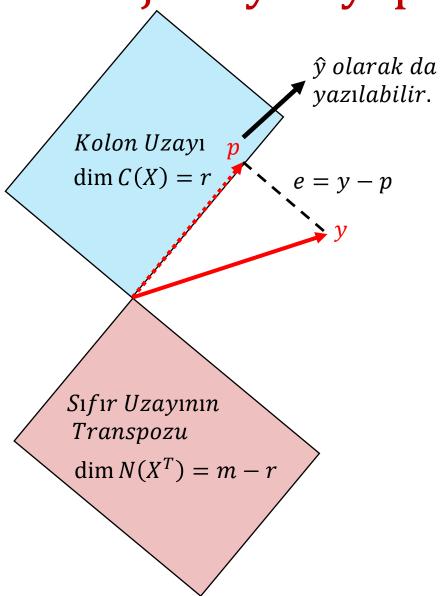
• Çünkü Xw = y denkleminin çözümü olmayabilir.



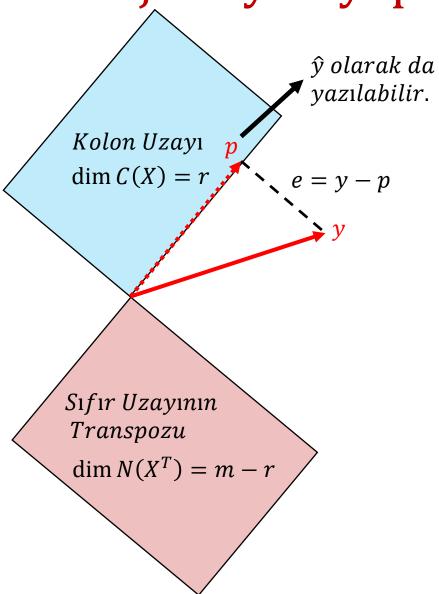
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- yani uygun y değerlerini alamayabilirim.



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- yani uygun y değerlerini alamayabilirim.
- Kolon uzayında çalışmam gerekli.
   Fakat kolon uzayında değilim.

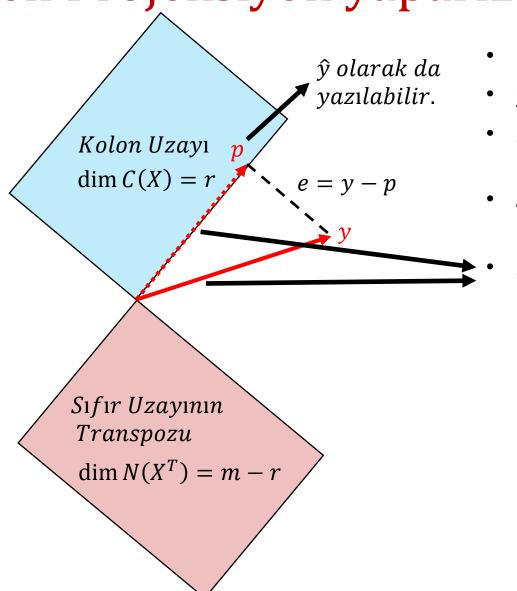


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- yani uygun y değerlerini alamayabilirim.
- Kolon uzayında çalışmam gerekli.
   Fakat kolon uzayında değilim.
- Sıfır uzayında da değilim. İkisinin arasında bir yerdeyim.

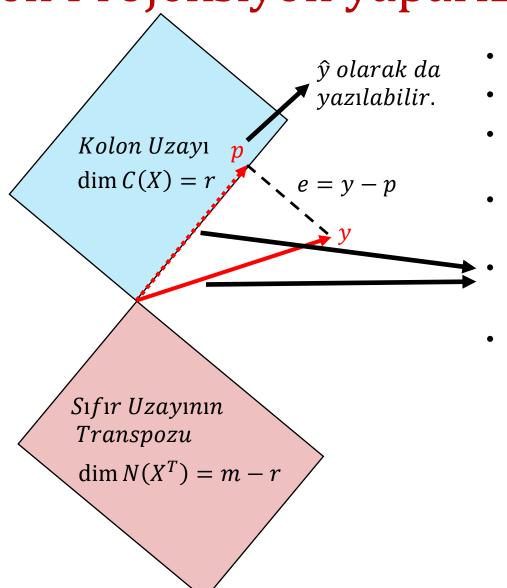


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- Dolayısı ile kolon uzayında çalışmam gerektiğinden, kolon uzayına projeksiyon yapmalıyım.

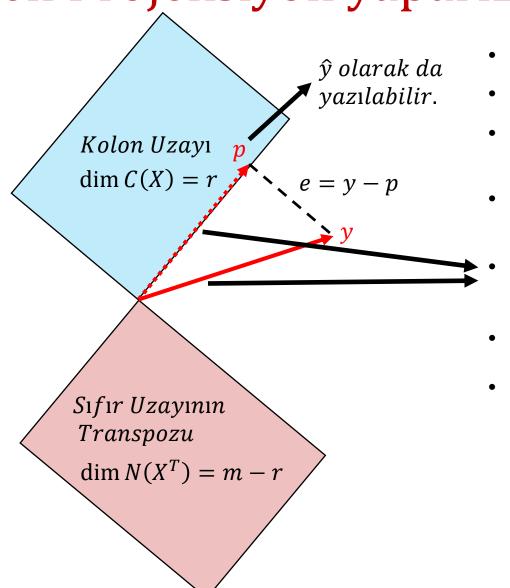
Makine Öğrenmesi



- ÇünküXw = y denkleminin çözümü olmayabilir.
- yani uygun y değerlerini alamayabilirim.
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   Fakat kolon uzayında değilim.
- Sıfır uzayında da değilim.
   İkisinin arasında bir yerdeyim.
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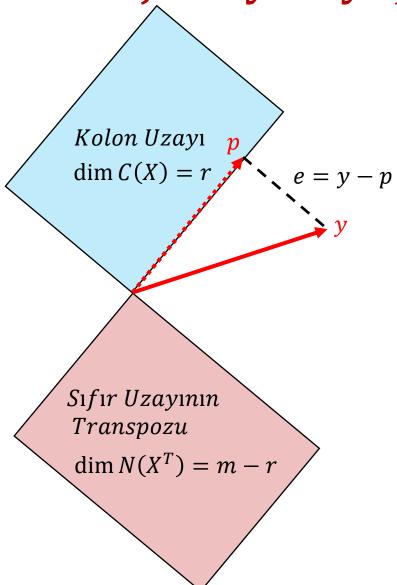


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- Dolayısı ile kolon uzayında çalışmam gerektiğinden, kolon uzayına projeksiyon yapmalıyım.
- Bundan dolayı bizde;  $X\widehat{w} = p$  denklemini çözeriz.

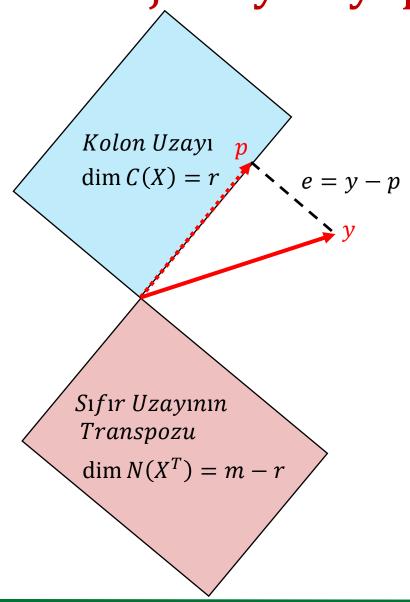


- ÇünküXw = y denkleminin çözümü olmayabilir.
- yani uygun y değerlerini alamayabilirim.
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   İkisinin arasında bir yerdeyim.
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- Bundan dolayı bizde;  $X\widehat{w} = p$  denklemini çözeriz.
- $\widehat{w} \neq w$ , çünkü  $\widehat{w}'$ nin X matrisindeki kombinasyonları bize bir sonuç verir.

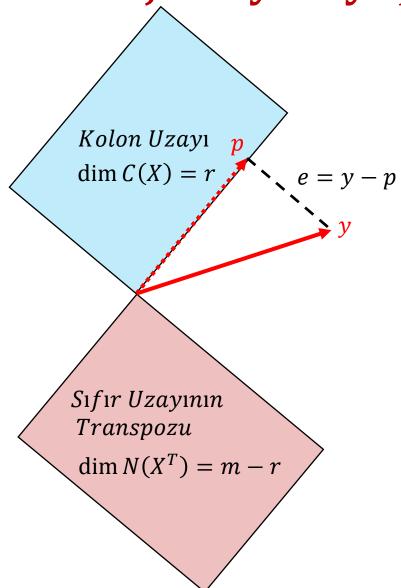
 $(En\ iyi\ sonuç \sim p = \hat{y})$ 



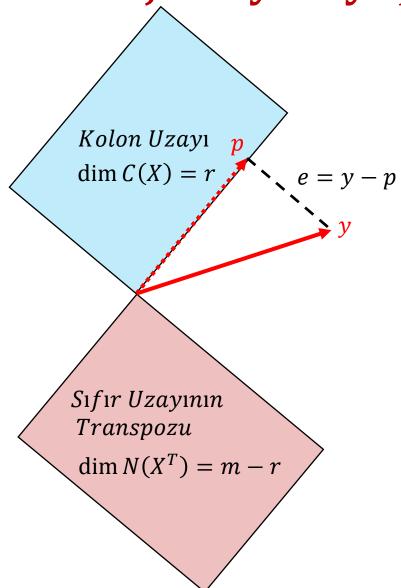
$$P = \frac{xx^T}{x^Tx}$$



$$P = \frac{xx^T}{x^Tx} \longrightarrow 1 \ boyutta \sim 1d$$

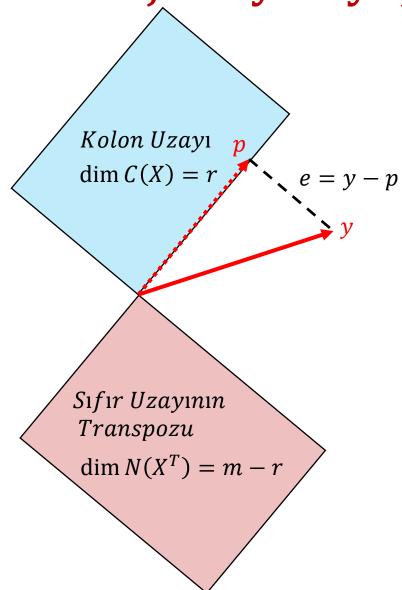


$$P = \frac{xx^T}{x^Tx} \longrightarrow 1 \ boyutta \sim 1d$$



$$P = \frac{xx^T}{x^Tx} \longrightarrow 1 \ boyutta \sim 1d$$

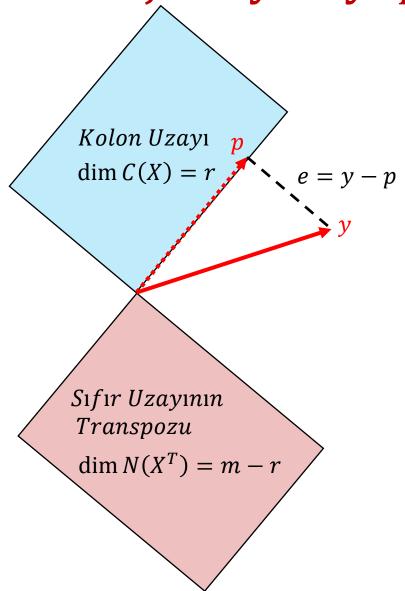
$$e = y - p = y - \hat{y} = y - X\hat{w}$$



$$P = \frac{xx^T}{x^Tx} \longrightarrow 1 \ boyutta \sim 1d$$

$$e = y - p = y - \hat{y} = y - X\hat{w}$$

$$X \perp e$$

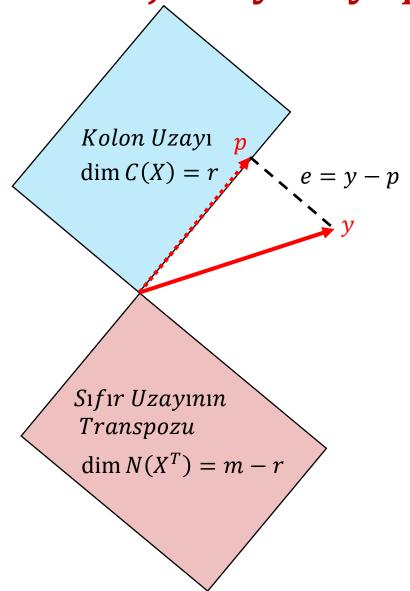


$$P = \frac{xx^T}{x^Tx} \longrightarrow 1 \ boyutta \sim 1d$$

$$e = y - p = y - \hat{y} = y - X\widehat{w}$$

$$X \perp e$$

$$X^T(y - X\widehat{w}) = 0$$



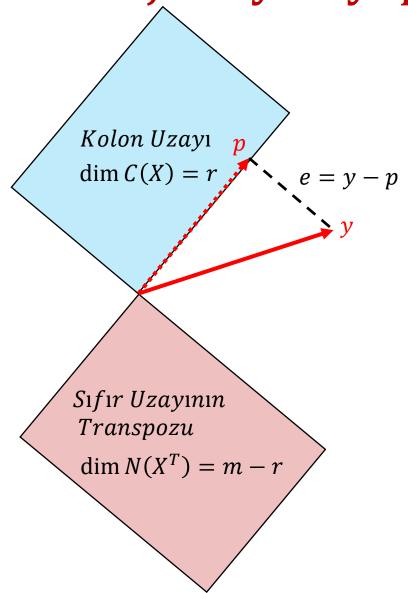
$$P = \frac{xx^T}{x^Tx} \longrightarrow 1 \ boyutta \sim 1d$$

$$e = y - p = y - \hat{y} = y - X\hat{w}$$

$$X \perp e$$

$$X^T(y - X\widehat{w}) = 0$$

$$X^T y - X^T X \widehat{w} = 0$$



$$P = \frac{xx^T}{x^Tx} \longrightarrow 1 \ boyutta \sim 1d$$

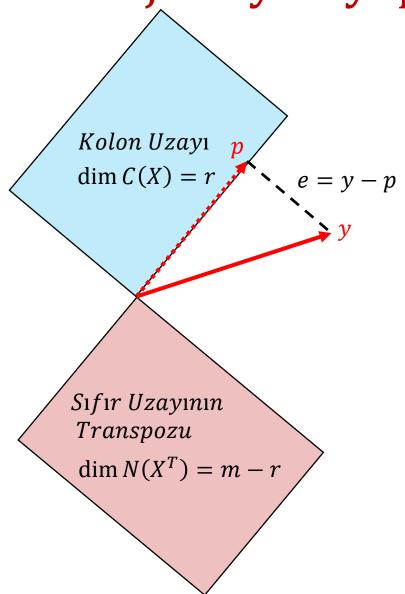
$$e = y - p = y - \hat{y} = y - X\hat{w}$$

$$X \perp e$$

$$X^T(y - X\widehat{w}) = 0$$

$$X^T y - X^T X \widehat{w} = 0$$

$$X^T X \widehat{w} = X^T y$$



$$P = \frac{xx^T}{x^Tx} \longrightarrow 1 \ boyutta \sim 1d$$

$$e = y - p = y - \hat{y} = y - X\hat{w}$$

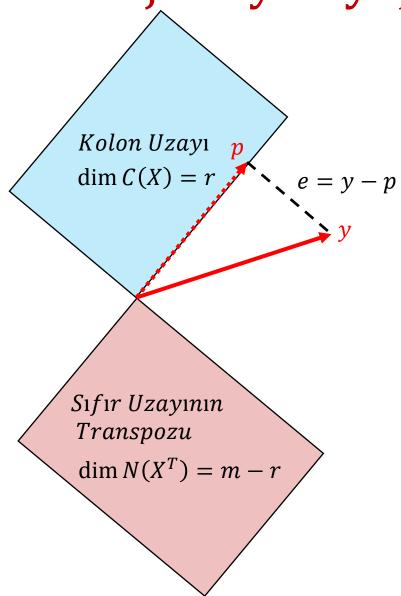
$$X \perp e$$

$$X^T(y - X\widehat{w}) = 0$$

$$X^T y - X^T X \widehat{w} = 0$$

$$X^T X \widehat{w} = X^T y$$

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



$$P = \frac{xx^T}{x^Tx} \longrightarrow 1 \ boyutta \sim 1d$$

$$e = y - p = y - \hat{y} = y - X\hat{w}$$

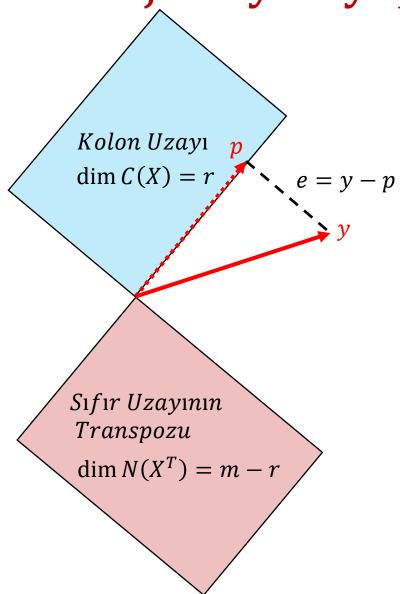
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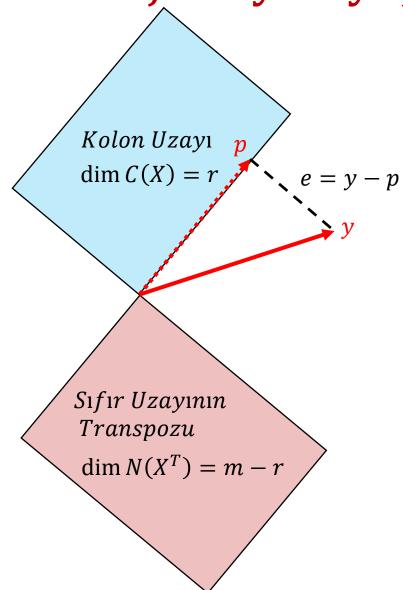
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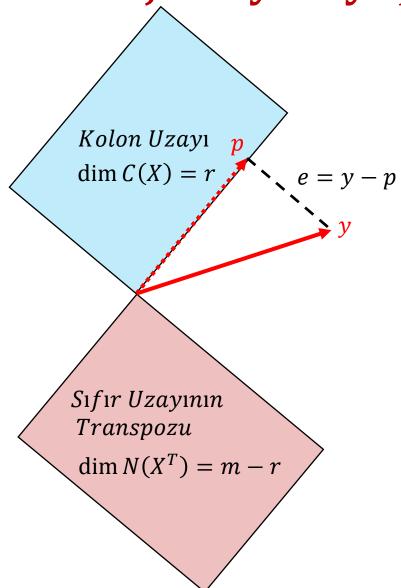
$$X^T(y - X\widehat{w}) = 0$$

$$X^T y - X^T X \widehat{w} = 0$$

$$X^T X \widehat{w} = X^T y$$

$$\widehat{w} = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y \qquad \longrightarrow \ \, \zetaok \ boyutta$$

$$p = X\widehat{w} = X(X^TX)^{-1}X^Ty$$



$$P = \frac{xx^T}{x^Tx} \longrightarrow 1 \ boyutta \sim 1d$$

$$e = y - p = y - \hat{y} = y - X\hat{w}$$

$$X \perp e$$

$$X^T(y - X\widehat{w}) = 0$$

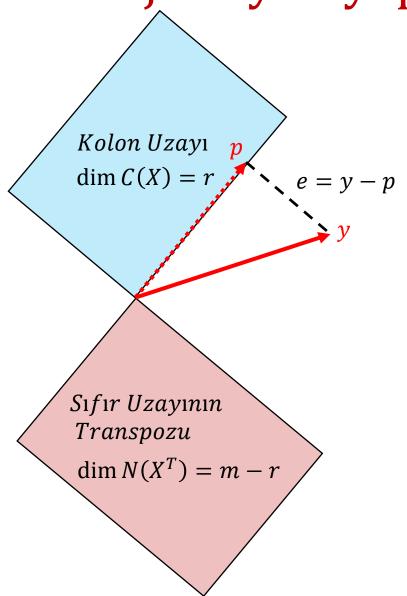
$$X^T y - X^T X \widehat{w} = 0$$

$$X^T X \widehat{w} = X^T y$$

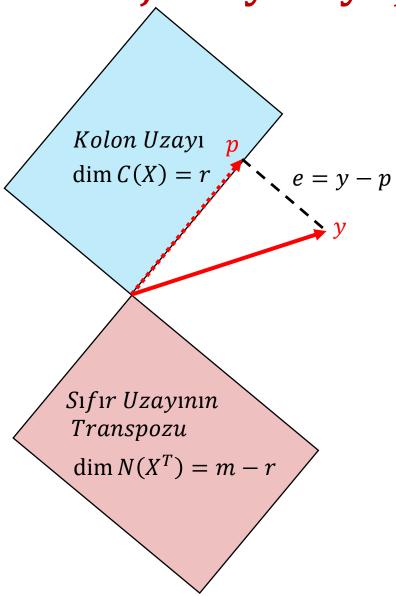
$$\widehat{w} = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y \qquad \qquad \qquad$$
 Çok boyutta

$$p = X\widehat{w} = X(X^TX)^{-1}X^Ty$$

$$P = X(X^T X)^{-1} X^T$$



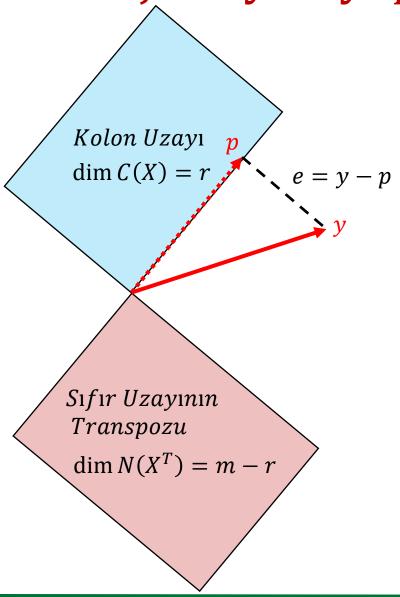
• 
$$P = X(X^TX)^{-1}X^T$$



• 
$$P = X(X^TX)^{-1}X^T$$

• Eğer tersi alınan değerin içini dışarıya dağıtır isek,

$$P = XX^{-1}(X^T)^{-1}X^T = I$$



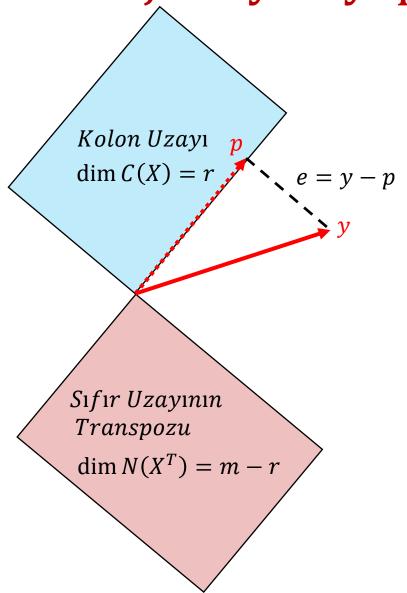
• 
$$P = X(X^TX)^{-1}X^T$$

Eğer tersi alınan değerin içini dışarıya dağıtır isek,

$$P = XX^{-1}(X^T)^{-1}X^T = I$$

birim matrisini elde ederiz.

 Bu işlem kabul edilemez, çünkü X matrisinin tersi alınamıyacak bir durumda olması gereklidir.

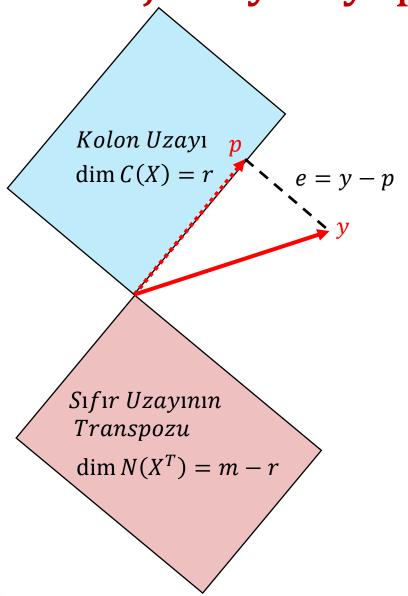


• 
$$P = X(X^TX)^{-1}X^T$$

Eğer tersi alınan değerin içini dışarıya dağıtır isek,

$$P = XX^{-1}(X^T)^{-1}X^T = I$$

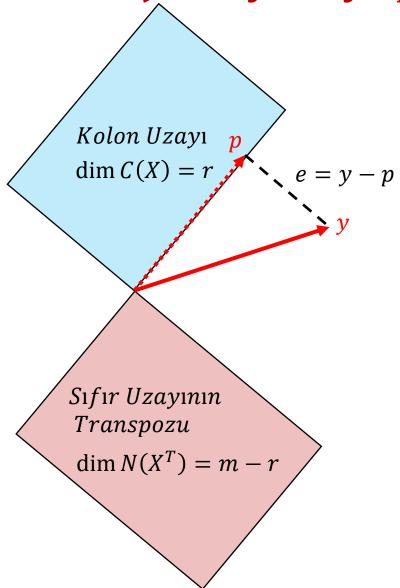
- Bu işlem kabul edilemez, çünkü X matrisinin tersi alınamıyacak bir durumda olması gereklidir.
- Eğer X matrisi kare ve terslenebilir bir matris olsaydı, o zaman Projeksiyon matrisi Birim matris olurdu.



- $P = X(X^TX)^{-1}X^T$
- Eğer tersi alınan değerin içini dışarıya dağıtır isek,

$$P = XX^{-1}(X^T)^{-1}X^T = I$$

- Bu işlem kabul edilemez, çünkü X matrisinin tersi alınamıyacak bir durumda olması gereklidir.
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- Çok boyutta projeksiyon matrisinin transpozu ve tekrar çarpımı yine kendisine eşittir.

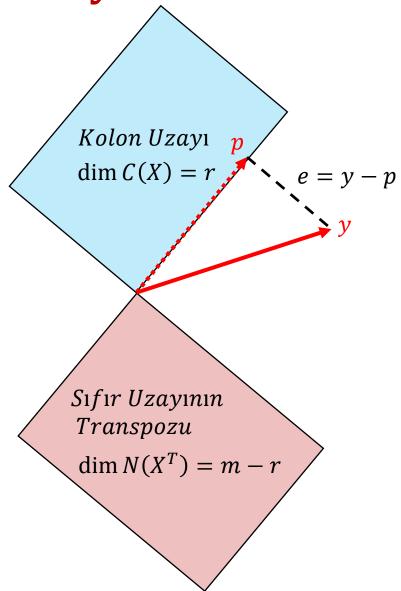


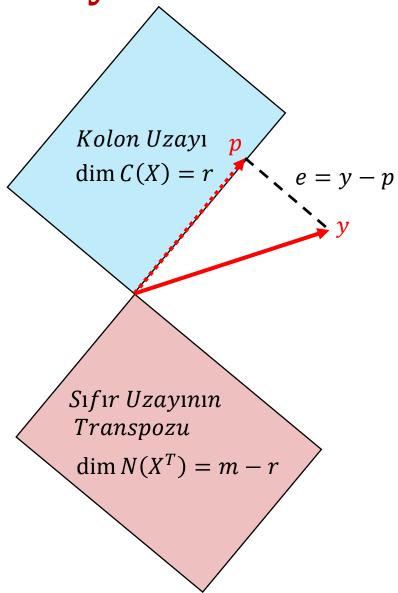
- $P = X(X^TX)^{-1}X^T$
- Eğer tersi alınan değerin içini dışarıya dağıtır isek,

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- Bu işlem kabul edilemez, çünkü X matrisinin tersi alınamıyacak bir durumda olması gereklidir.
- Eğer X matrisi kare ve terslenebilir bir matris olsaydı, o zaman Projeksiyon matrisi Birim matris olurdu.
- Çok boyutta projeksiyon matrisinin transpozu ve tekrar çarpımı yine kendisine eşittir.

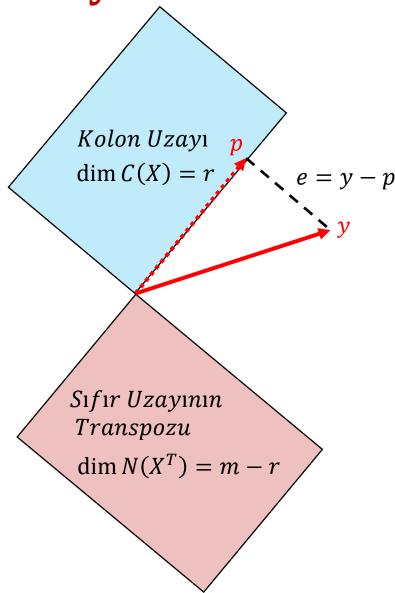
$$P^T = P$$
,  $P^2 = P$ 



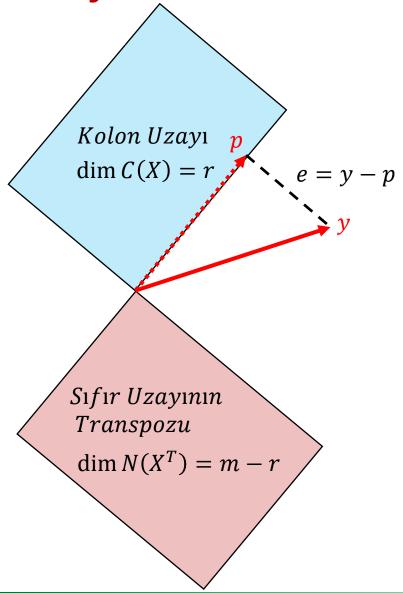


Aradığımız, elde edebileceğimiz en iyi sonuçtur (makine öğrenmesi için ağırlık değerleri).

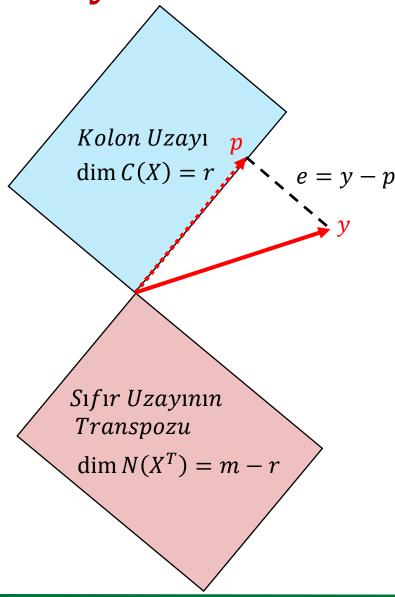
•  $X^T X \hat{w} = X^T y$ , çözebileceğim denklem



- $X^T X \hat{w} = X^T y$ , çözebileceğim denklem
- $\widehat{w} = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$ , en iyi w (en yakın w)



- $X^T X \hat{w} = X^T y$ , çözebileceğim denklem
- $\widehat{w} = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$ , en iyi w (en yakın w)
- $p = X(X^TX)^{-1}X^Ty$ , en iyi projeksiyon



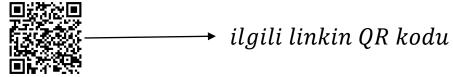
- $X^T X \hat{w} = X^T y$ , çözebileceğim denklem
- $\widehat{w} = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$ , en iyi w (en yakın w)
- $p = X(X^TX)^{-1}X^Ty$ , en iyi projeksiyon
- $P = X(X^TX)^{-1}X^T$ , en iyi projeksiyon matrisi

#### Pseudo inverse

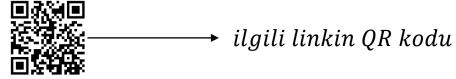
 $\widehat{w} = pseudoinverse(X^T X) X^T y$ 

Denklemimizde tersi alınamayan bir matris var ise  $(X^TX)^{-1}$ "pseudoinverse" kullanılır.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moore%E2%80%93Penrose inverse



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Go2aLo7ZOIU



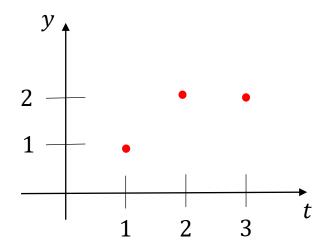
https://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy/reference/generated/nump y.linalg.pinv.html#:~:text=pinv,-

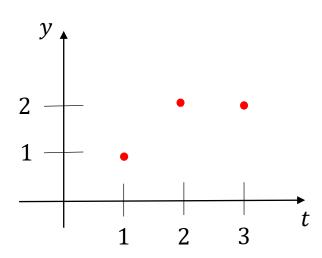
numpy.linalg.&text=Compute%20the%20(Moore%2DPenrose),i
ncluding%20all%20large%20singular%20values.&text=Matrix%
20or%20stack%20of%20matrices%20to%20be%20pseudo%2Di
nverted.

ilgili linkin QR kodu

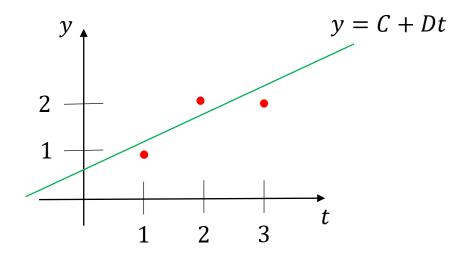


Makine Öğrenmesi 70





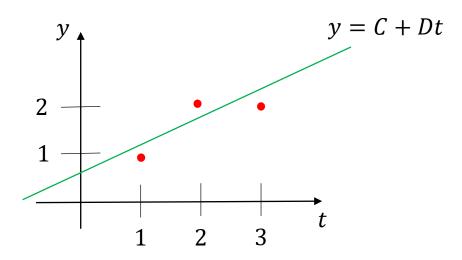
$$C + D = 1$$
$$C + 2D = 2$$
$$C + 3D = 2$$



$$C + D = 1$$

$$C + 2D = 2$$

$$C + 3D = 2$$



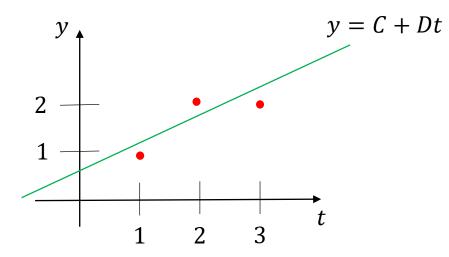
$$C + D = 1$$

$$C + 2D = 2$$

$$C + 3D = 2$$

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

$$X \quad W \quad Y$$



$$C+D=1$$

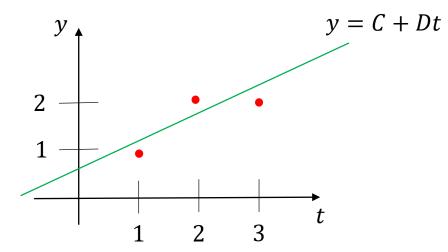
$$C + 2D = 2$$

$$C + 3D = 2$$

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

$$X \qquad W \qquad Y$$

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



$$C + D = 1$$

$$C + 2D = 2$$

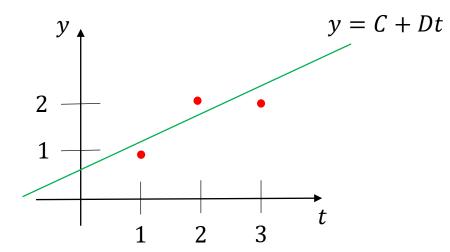
$$C + 3D = 2$$

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

$$X \qquad W \qquad Y$$

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

$$\widehat{w} = \begin{bmatrix} 2/3 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\hat{y} = C + Dt = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2}t$$

$$C + D = 1$$

$$C + 2D = 2$$

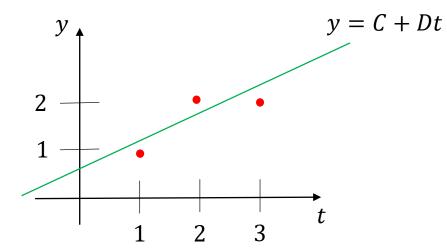
$$C + 3D = 2$$

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

$$X \quad W \quad Y$$

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$$\widehat{w} = \begin{bmatrix} 2/3 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\hat{y} = C + Dt = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2}t$$

$$\hat{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2/3 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} + 1\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{2}{3} + 2\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{2}{3} + 3\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{7}{6} \\ \frac{5}{3} \\ \frac{13}{6} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C + D = 1$$

$$C + 2D = 2$$

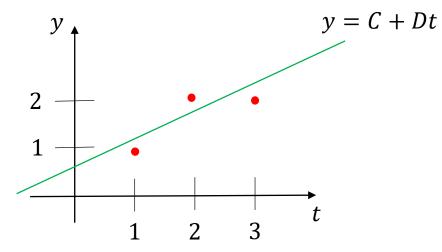
$$C + 3D = 2$$

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

$$X \quad w \quad y$$

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

$$\widehat{w} = \begin{bmatrix} 2/3 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\hat{y} = C + Dt = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2}t$$

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$$C + D = 1$$

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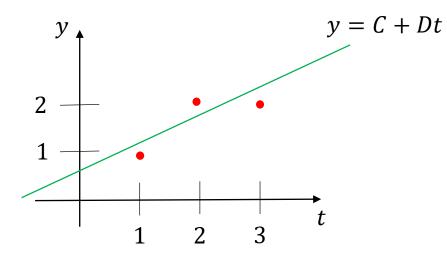
$$\widehat{w} = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$$

$$e = y - \hat{y} = y - p$$

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

$$X \qquad W \qquad Y$$

$$\widehat{w} = \begin{bmatrix} 2/3 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$C + D = 1$$

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

$$X \qquad W \qquad Y$$

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

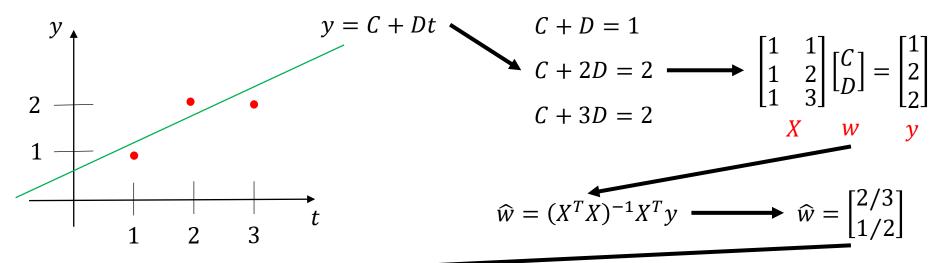
$$\widehat{w} = \begin{bmatrix} 2/3 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{y} = C + Dt = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2}t$$

$$\hat{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2/3 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} + 1\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{2}{3} + 2\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{2}{3} + 3\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{7}{6} \\ \frac{5}{3} \\ \frac{13}{6} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$e = y - \hat{y} = y - p$$

$$e = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \frac{7}{6} \\ \frac{5}{3} \\ \frac{13}{6} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{-1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{-1}{6} \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\hat{y} = C + Dt = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2}t$$

$$\hat{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2/3 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} + 1\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{2}{3} + 2\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{2}{3} + 3\frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{7}{6} \\ \frac{5}{3} \\ \frac{13}{6} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$e = y - \hat{y} = y - p$$

$$e = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \frac{7}{6} \\ \frac{5}{3} \\ \frac{13}{6} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{-1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{-1}{6} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$RMSE : \frac{\|e\|}{m} = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{\frac{1}{36} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{36}} = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{\frac{1}{6}}$$