

~~12/11/23~~ 12/11/23

6.6 Homework

1.

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad Y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A^T A \vec{x} = A^T \vec{b} \\ \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 4 & 6 & 6 \\ 6 & 14 & 11 \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right.$$

$$X^T X = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ 6 & 14 \end{bmatrix}, \quad X^T Y = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 11 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T Y \Rightarrow (X^T X)^{-1} = \frac{1}{20} \begin{bmatrix} 14 & -6 \\ -6 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{20} \begin{bmatrix} 14 & -6 \\ -6 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} .9 \\ .4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = .9 + .4x$$

3. $X^T X = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix}, \quad X^T Y = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T Y$$

$$= \frac{1}{20} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.1 \\ 1.3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 1.1 + 1.3x$$

5. $\hat{x} = (A^T A)^{-1} A^T b$

$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x \Rightarrow$ least-squares line

$\Rightarrow (x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_n, y_n) \Rightarrow y_1 = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1, \dots$
 $y_n = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_n$

$\Rightarrow X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1 \\ 1 & x_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n \end{bmatrix}$
 $\Rightarrow X\beta = y \Rightarrow$

THM 14. $\Rightarrow X^T X =$ invertible if cols of X
 $=$ linearly independent, so $X\beta = y$ has
 only one least-squares solution

$\text{col}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{col}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$

col_1 and col_2 are independent if
 they are not multiples of each other,
 only possible if at least 2 entries
 of col_2 are different

8. ~~B/H~~ ~~(x+x)~~

$$y = .5132x - .03348x^2 + .001016x^3$$