$$y = mx + b$$

 $m = \text{slope}$
 $b = \text{intercept}$

Given matrices:

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } y = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

The equation in matrix form:

$$y = mx + b$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1 \\ 1 & x_2 \\ 1 & x_3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} b \\ m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b + mx_1 \\ b + mx_2 \\ b + mx_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$XB = Y$$

$$(X^{T}X)^{-1} X^{T}XB = (X^{T}X)^{-1} X^{T}Y$$

$$B = (X^{T}X)^{-1} X^{T}Y$$

 X^T represents the transpose of matrix X. X^{-1} represents the inverse of matrix X.

$$BIC_k = n \ln(SSE) + k \ln(x)$$

Where,

$$k = degree \\ SSE = \text{sum of squared errors}$$

n = number of data points

$$MSE = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (Y_i - \hat{Y}_i)^2$$

Where,

n = number of data points

 $Y_i = \text{real values}$

 $\hat{Y}_i = \text{predicted values}$

You can rewrite MSE as

$$MSE = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - (m x_i + b))^2$$
let, $f(m, b) = (y_i - (m x_i + b))^2$
let, $g(m, b) = y_i - (m x_i + b)$
so, $f(m, b) = g(m, b)^2$

Partial derivative w.r.t m,

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial m} = 2 g(m, b) \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial m}$$
now,
$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial m} = 0 - (1 x_i + 0)$$

$$= -x_i$$

expanding,

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial m} = 2 (y_i - (m x_i + b)) \cdot (-x_i)$$
$$= -2 x_i \cdot (y_i - (m x_i + b))$$

Partial derivative w.r.t b,

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial b} = 2 g(m, b) \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial b}$$

now,
$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial b} = 0 - (0 \cdot 0 + 1)$$
$$= -1$$

expanding,

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial b} = 2 \cdot (y_i - (m x_i + b))^2 \cdot -1$$
$$= -2 (y_i - (m x_i + b))$$

Final answer,

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial m} = \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} -x_i (y_i - (m x_i + b))$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial b} = \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} -(y_i - (m x_i + b))$$