

# Lecture 11: Least squares, OD I

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# Outline

- 1 Overdetermined system
  - Overdetermined system and the least square notion
  - Abstraction of least squares

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# Problem: Overdetermined systems

## Definition: Overdetermined (OD) systems

We are given a system

$$Ax = b.$$

It is **overdetermined** if it does not have an exact solution

# Problem: Overdetermined systems

## Definition: OD Least Squares

We are given an OD system

$$Ax = b.$$

The vector  $x^* \in \mathbb{R}^m$  is the **Least Square Solution** to the system if

$$\|Ax^* - b\|_2 \leq \|Ax - b\|_2, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^m.$$

# The problem restated as an approximation problem

- We work in some vector space  $V$ .  
In our case  $V = \mathbb{R}^m$ .
- We have  $v \in V$  that we need to approximate.  
In our case,  $v = b$ , the right hand side.
- $W$  is some subspace of  $V$ .  
In our case,  $W$  is the range of the matrix  $A$ . Since we know that our equation has no solutions, it must be that  $W$  is a **proper** subspace of  $V$ .
- We seek  $w^* \in W$  such that

$$\|w^* - v\|_2 \leq \|w - v\|_2, \quad \forall w \in W.$$

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## The main characterization theorem

Let  $w_0 \in W$  be such

$$v - w_0 \perp W.$$