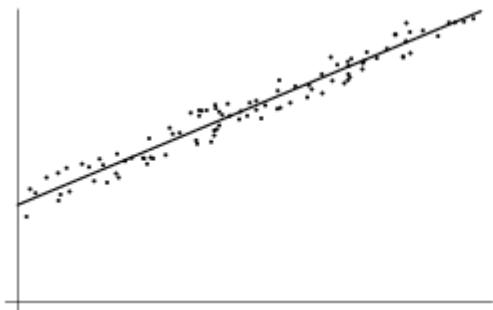
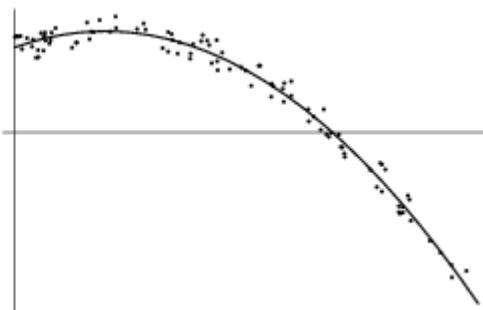


Least squares



Least squares



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Least squares linear least squares non-linear least squares Non-linear least squares
 squares linear equation linear least squares

Linear least squares

$$f(x) \quad (x_i, y_i)$$

$$R^2 = [y_i - f(x_i, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)]^2$$

$$\frac{\partial R^2}{\partial a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n} = 0 \quad x_i \quad f(x)$$

$$R^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n [y_i - f(x_i, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)]^2$$

$$R^2$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial a_j} \frac{\partial R^2}{\partial a_j} = 0$$

for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial a_j} \sum_{i=1}^n [y_i - f(x_i, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)]^2 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial a_j} \sum_{i=1}^n [y_i - (a_1 x_i + a_2 x_i^2 + \dots + a_n x_i^{n-1})]^2 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial a_j} \sum_{i=1}^n [y_i - (a_1 x_i + a_2 x_i^2 + \dots + a_n x_i^{n-1})]^2 = 0$$

equation

$$\sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i = a_1 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + b \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i$$

matrix form

```
\begin{equation} \left( \begin{array}{cc} n & \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \\ \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 & \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} a \\ b \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \\ \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i \end{array} \right)
```

matrix inverse \$a\$, \$b\$
matrix inverse Gauss-Jordan elimination

<http://mathworld.wolfram.com/LeastSquaresFitting.html>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Least_squares

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