

Least squares



Least squares $f(x)$ 가 (x_i, y_i) ,

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

Linear least squares

$f(x)$ (x_i, y_i) .

$$\begin{equation} R_i^2 = [y_i - f(x_i, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)]^2 \end{equation}$$

$f(x_i, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$ 가 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n x $f(x)$
 x_i .

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

R^2

$$\begin{equation} \frac{\partial (R^2)}{\partial a_i} = 0 \end{equation}$$

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

, 가 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n n 가 .

가 $f(a, b) = a + bx$,

$$\begin{equation*} \begin{aligned} & R^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n [y_i - (a + bx_i)]^2 \quad \& \quad \frac{\partial (R^2)}{\partial a} = -2 \sum_{i=1}^n [y_i - (a + bx_i)] \\ & \quad \& \quad \frac{\partial (R^2)}{\partial b} = -2 \sum_{i=1}^n [y_i - (a + bx_i)]x_i ; \end{aligned} \end{equation*}$$

equation .

$$\begin{equation*} \begin{aligned} & na + b \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \quad \& \quad a \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + b \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i ; \end{aligned} \end{equation*}$$

matrix form

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

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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