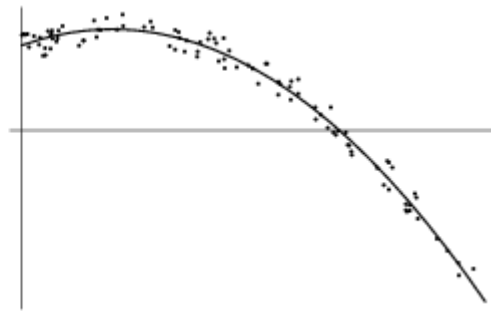
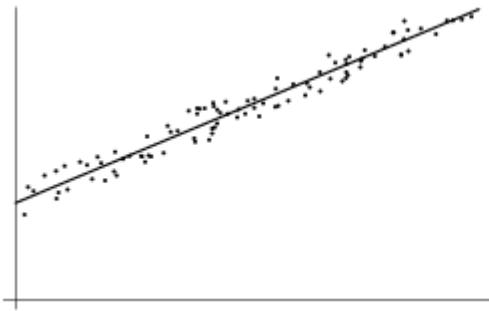


Least squares



Least squares

가

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

Linear least squares

$f(x)$ (x_i, y_i)

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

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

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

R^2

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

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

가 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n n 가

가 $f(a,b)=a+bx$

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

equation

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

matrix form

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

matrix inverse Gauss-Jordan elimination

a , b

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

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

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