

Linear Algebra I

lsq.m

```
1 T = readmatrix("lsq.csv");
2
3 % Get the data out of the table.
4 X = T(:,1);
5 Y = T(:,2);
6
7 % Construct the linear approximation.
8 P = [ones(size(X)) X];
9 p = (P'*P)\(P'*Y);
10
11 function y = l(x, p)
12     y = p(2)*x + p(1);
13 end
14
15 % Construct the quadratic
16     approximation.
17 A = [ones(size(X)) X X.^2];
18 b = (A'*A)\(A'*Y);
19
20 function y = q(x, b)
21     y = b(3)*x.^2 + b(2)*x + b(1);
22 end
23
24 % Find the normal matrix (A^T)A.
25 B = A.'*A;
26
27 scatter(X, Y);
28 hold on
```

lsq.py

```
1 import numpy as np
2 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
3 from numpy.linalg import inv
4
5 D = np.loadtxt("lsq.csv", delimiter=",",
6               ")
7 X, Y = D[:,0], D[:,1]
8
9 # Linear approximation.
10 P = np.array([np.ones(len(D)), X]).T
11 p = inv(P.T @ P) @ (P.T @ Y)
12
13 def l(x, p):
14     return p[1]*x + p[0]
15
16 # Quadratic approximation.
17 A = np.array([
18     np.ones(len(D)), X, X**2
19 ]).T
20 b = inv(A.T @ A) @ (A.T @ Y)
21
22 def q(x, b):
23     return b[2]*x**2 + b[1]*x + b[0]
24
25 # Find the normal matrix.
26 B = A.T @ A
27
28 plt.scatter(X, Y, facecolors="none",
29            edgecolors="tab:blue")
```

We construct a system of equations called the *normal equations*: given our matrix A , the expression $(A^T A)^{-1}(A^T y)$ computes the orthogonal projection from y onto the column span of Ax . Equivalently, we are minimizing $\|Ab - y\|^2$ — this minimizer is the vector b of squared differences between each entry of y and the closest point in Ax . We're minimizing something quadratic, so it has a unique solution given by

$$\begin{aligned} Ab &= y, \\ A^T Ab &= A^T y, \\ b &= (A^T A)^{-1}(A^T y). \end{aligned}$$

We can construct A with $n + 1$ columns to get a degree- n polynomial fit. In this case, the data above were generated by setting an objective function $\tilde{f}(x) = x^2 - 3x + 1$ and constructing a noised dataset

$$D = \left\{ \left(x_i, \tilde{f}(x_i) \pm \mathcal{N}(0, 1/4) \right) : x_i = 2i/20, i \in \{0, \dots, 20\} \right\},$$

where $\mathcal{N}(0, 1/4)$ is a normal distribution with standard deviation $\sigma = 1/4$. The results look like this:

