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## **Least squares**



Least squares

가

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

## **Linear least squares**

f(x)  $(x_i, y_i)$ 

 $\ \left( \frac{1}{a_1} - \frac{1}{a_2} \right)^2 \left( \frac{1}{a_2} - \frac{1}{a_2} \right)^2 \left($ 

\$f(x\_i, a\_1, a\_2, \cdots, a\_n)\$ 가 \$a\_1, a\_2, \cdots, a\_n\$ \$x\$ \$f(x)\$\$\$x i\$ .

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

\$R^2\$

 $\left(R^2\right)_{\alpha i} = 0 \left(a i\right) = 0$ 

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

. , 가 \$a\_1, a\_2, \cdots, a\_n\$ n 가

가 \$f(a,b)=a+bx\$

 $\begin{eqnarray*} \& \& R^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n [y_i - (a+bx_i)]^2 \& \frac{\pi^2} = -2 \sum_{i=1}^n [y_i - (a+bx_i)] \& \& \frac{R^2} = -2 \sum_{i=1}^n [y_i - (a+bx_i)] \& \& \frac{R^2} = -2 \sum_{i=1}^n [y_i - (a+bx_i)] x_i ; \begin{eqnarray*}$ 

equation

 $\begin{eqnarray*} \& \& na + b \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \& \& a \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + b \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + b$ 

matrix form

 $\begin{displaymath} \left( \left| x_i \right| \leq 1 \right)^n x_i \le \lim_{i=1}^n x_i \le \lim_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \left| x_i^2 \right| \le \lim_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \le \lim_{i=1}^n x_i \le \lim_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \le \lim_{i=1}^n x_i \le \lim_{i=1}^n$ 

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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