

# Line Fitting ( $Ax=b$ )

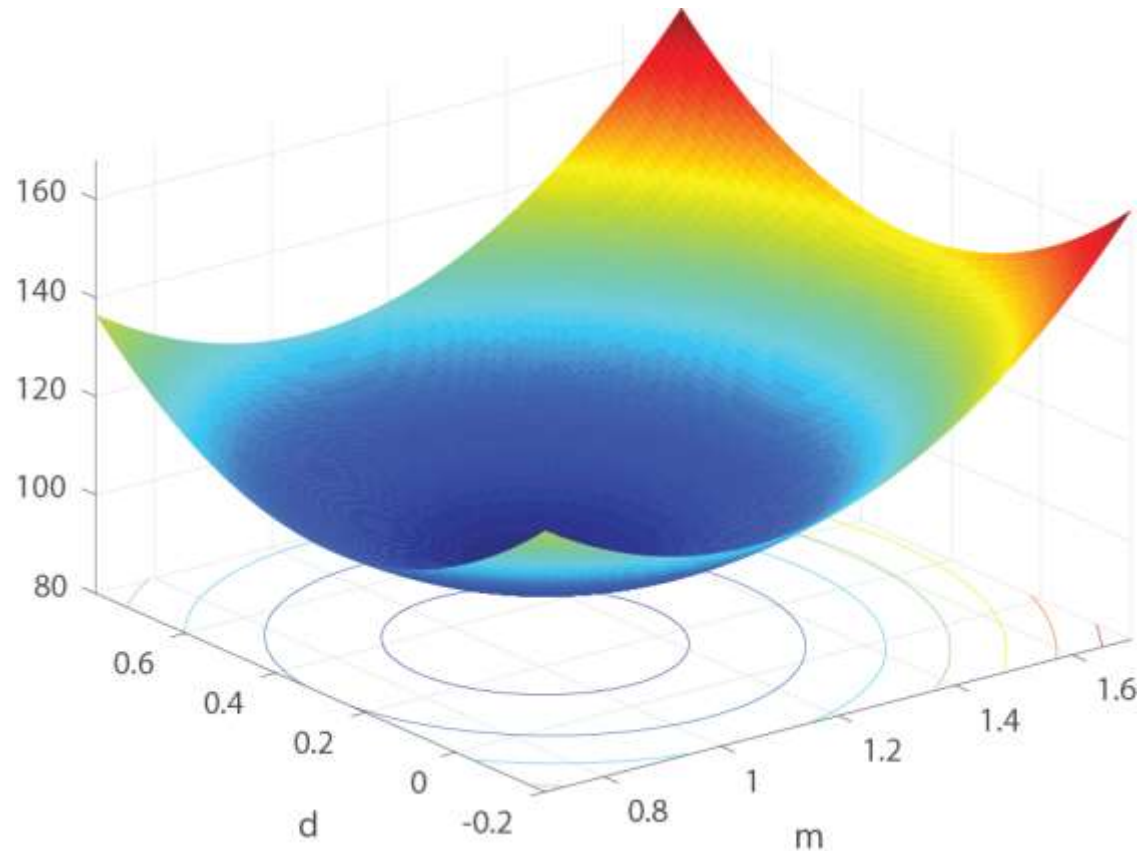
Total error:  $E = \sum_{i=1}^n (v_i - (mu_i + d))^2$

Optimal point:  $\frac{\partial E}{\partial m} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial E}{\partial d} = 0$

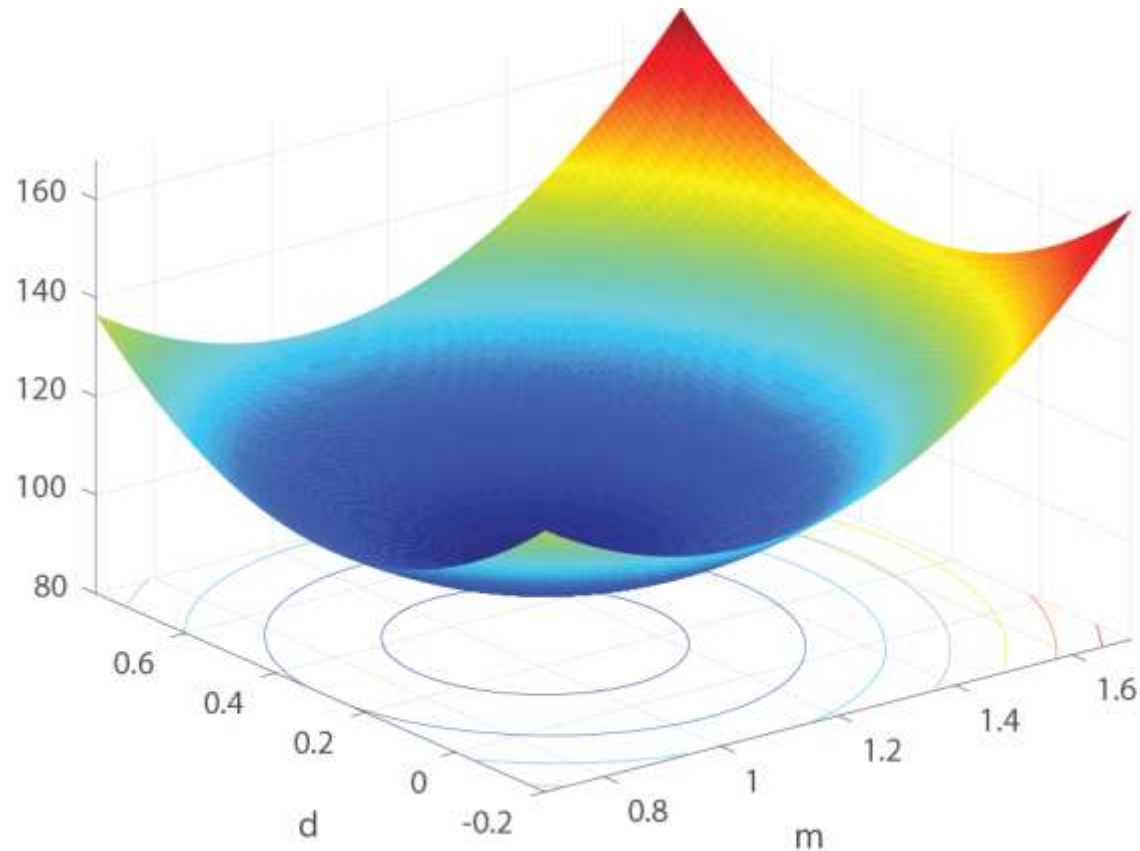
$$V_1 \approx mu_1 + d$$

$$V_2 \approx mu_2 + d$$

$$V_n \approx mu_n + d$$



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$$\text{Total error: } E = \sum_{i=1}^n (v_i - (mu_i + d))^2$$

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$$V_1 \approx mu_1 + d$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m \\ d \end{bmatrix} \approx v_1$$

$$V_2 \approx mu_2 + d$$

$$\longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} u_2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m \\ d \end{bmatrix} \approx v_2$$

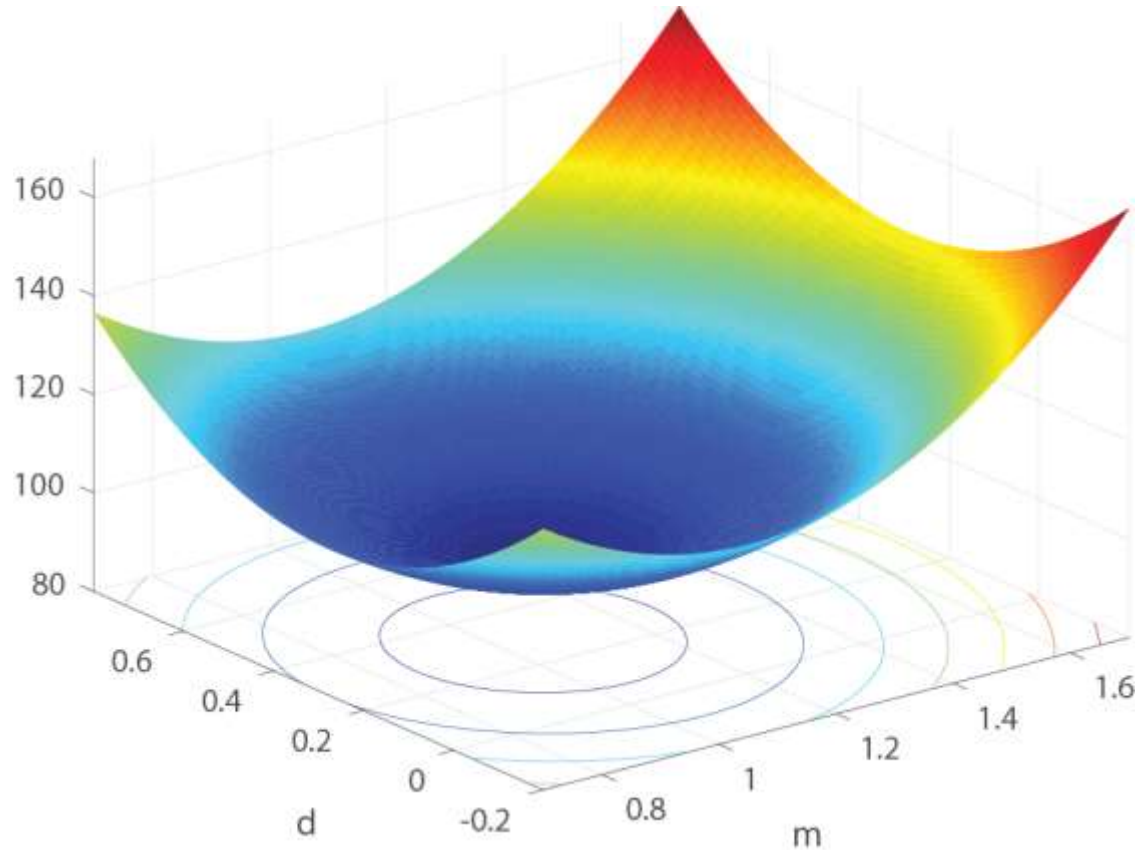
$$V_n \approx mu_n + d$$

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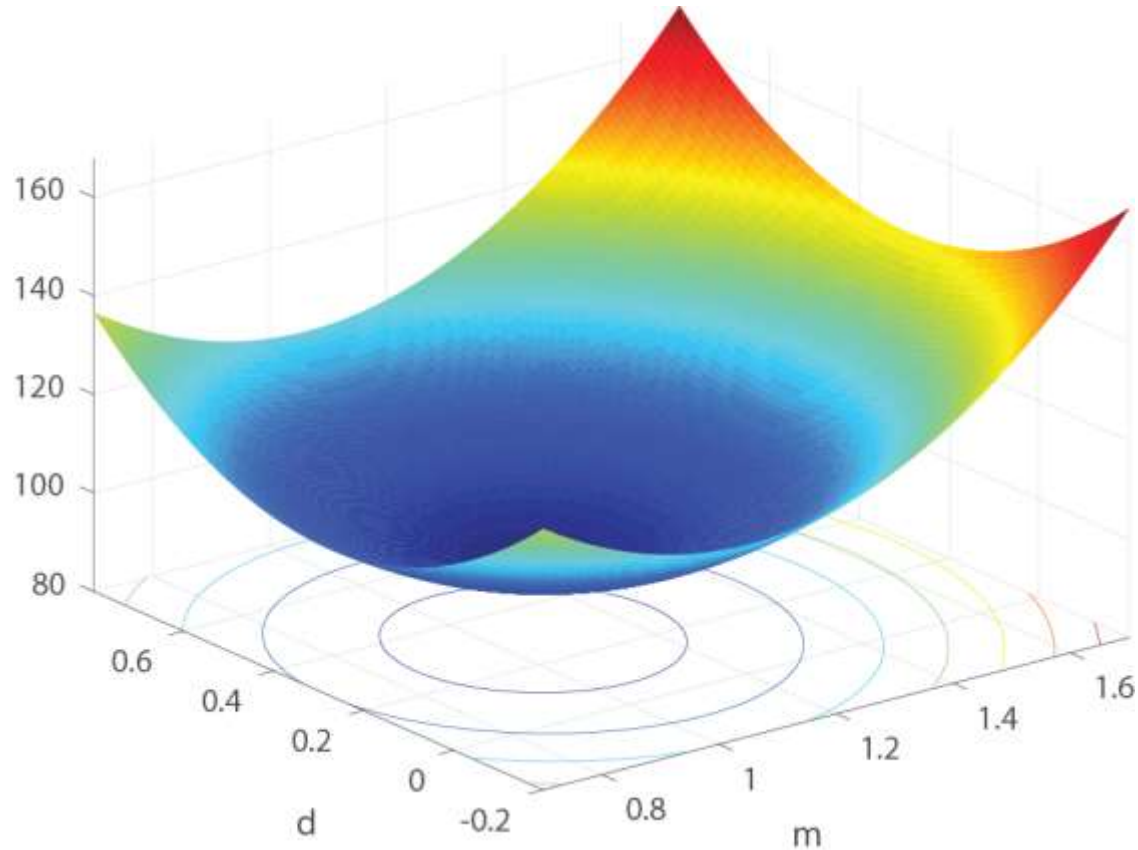
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$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{bmatrix} u_1 & 1 \\ u_2 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ u_n & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m \\ d \end{bmatrix} \approx \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{bmatrix} \\ & \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} u_1 & 1 \\ u_2 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ u_n & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m \\ d \end{bmatrix} \approx \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

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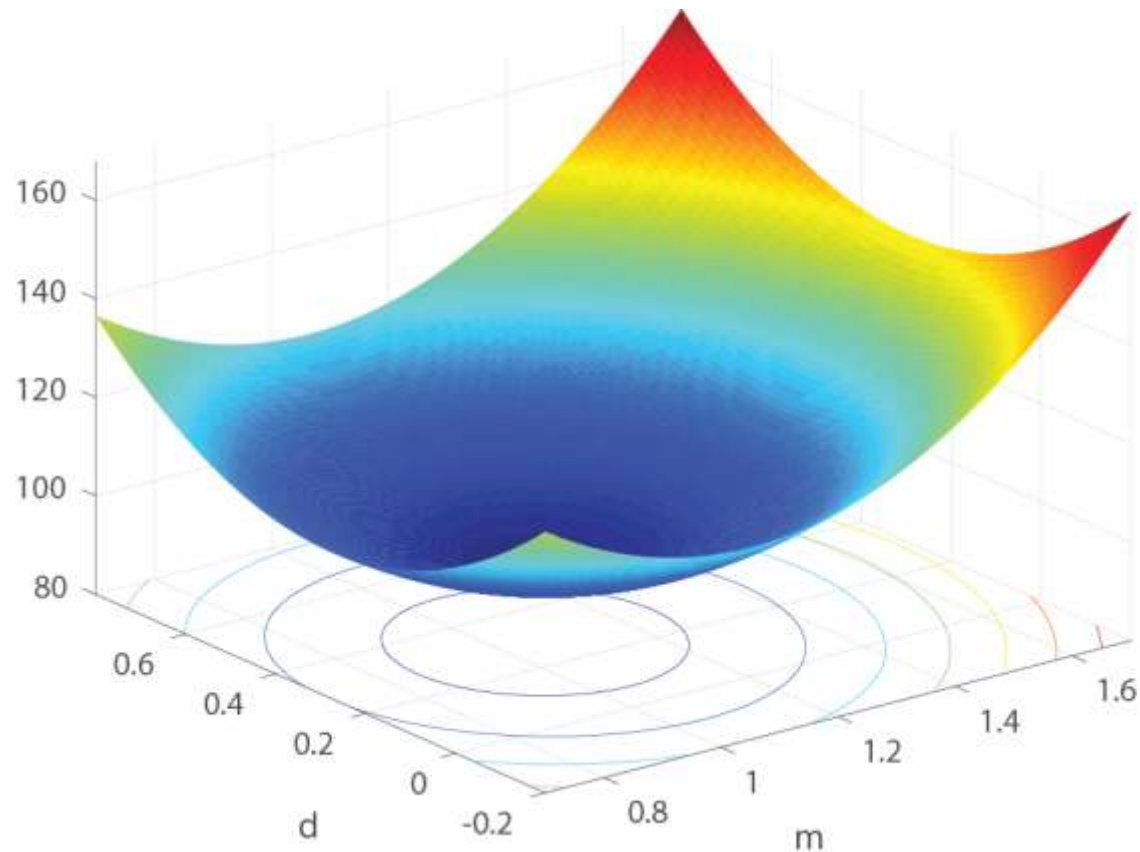
We can't invert A.

# Line Fitting ( $Ax=b$ )

Total error:  $E = \sum_{i=1}^n (v_i - (mu_i + d))^2$

$$E = (Ax - b)^T (Ax - b) = \|Ax - b\|^2$$

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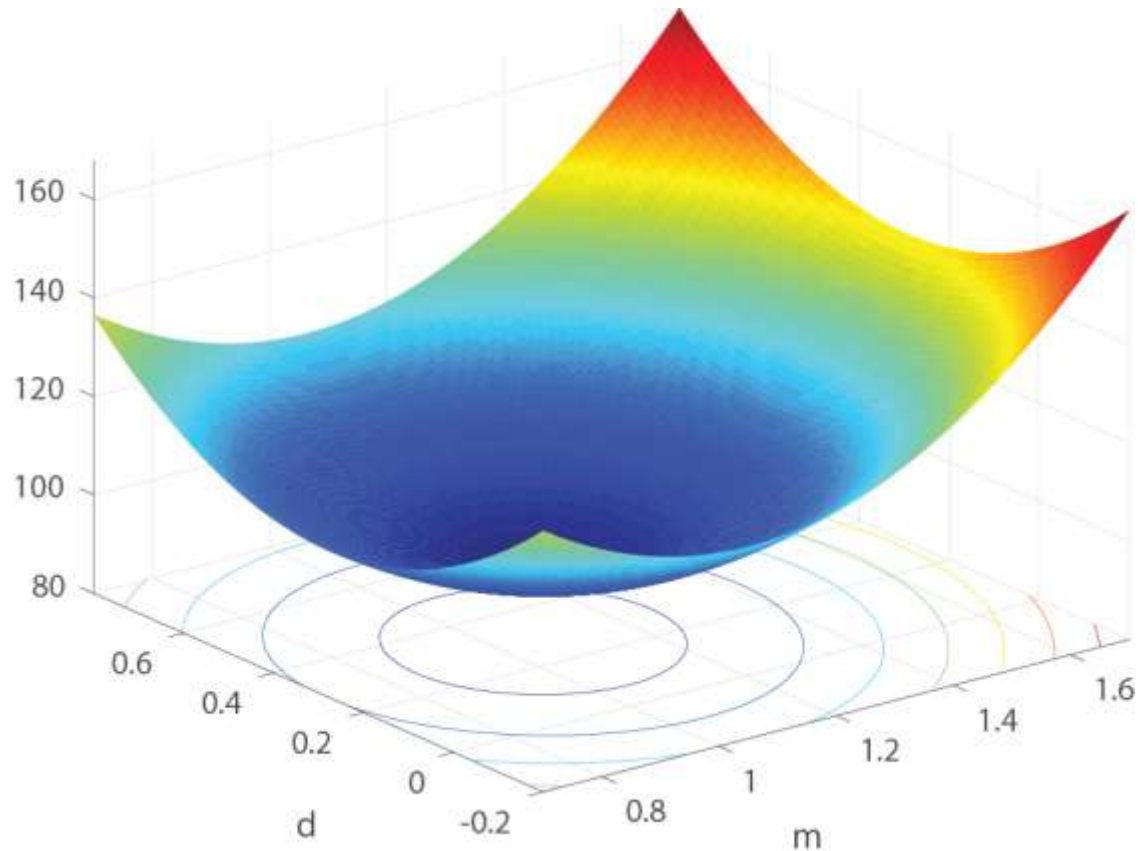
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$$= x^T A^T A x - 2x^T A^T b + b^T b$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial x} = ?$$

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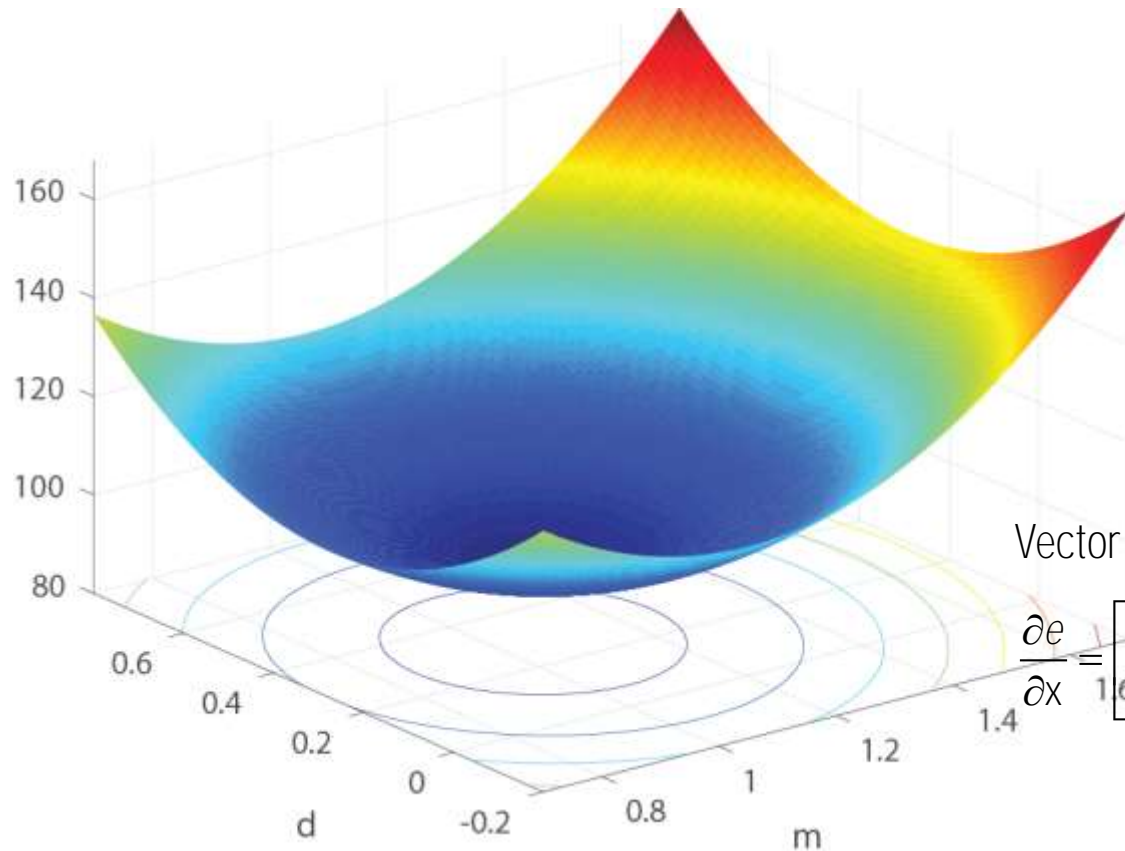
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Vector derivative:

$$\frac{\partial e}{\partial x} = \left[ \frac{\partial e}{\partial x_1} \quad \dots \quad \frac{\partial e}{\partial x_n} \right]$$

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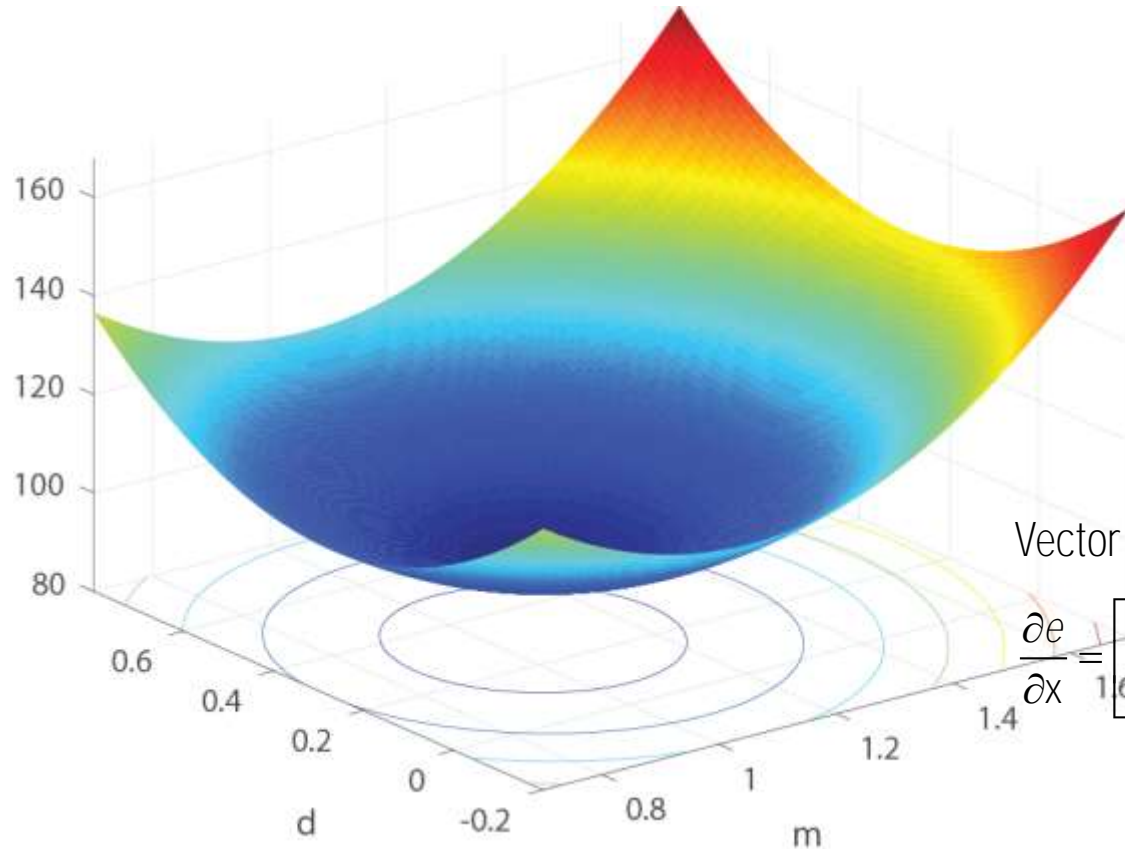
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Ex)  $e = c^T x = [c_1 \quad \dots \quad c_n] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$

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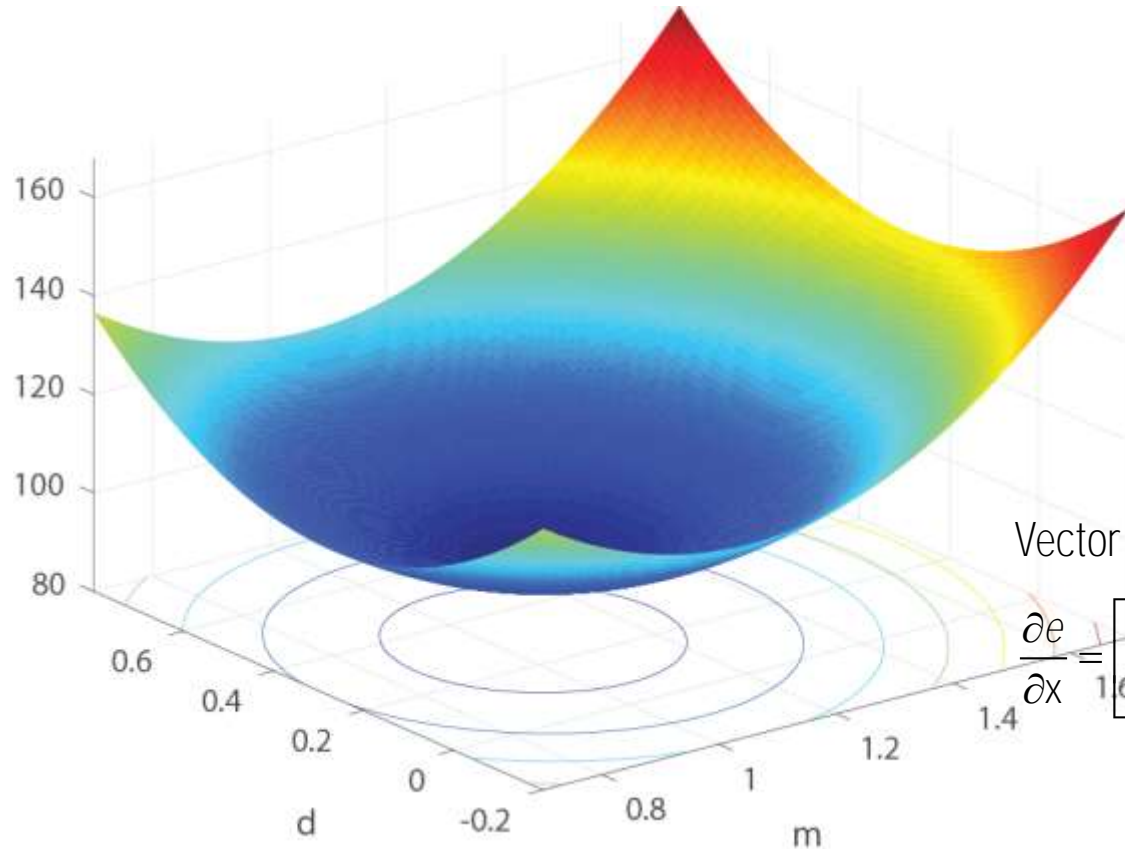
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$$\frac{\partial c^T x}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (c_1 x_1 + \dots + c_n x_n)$$



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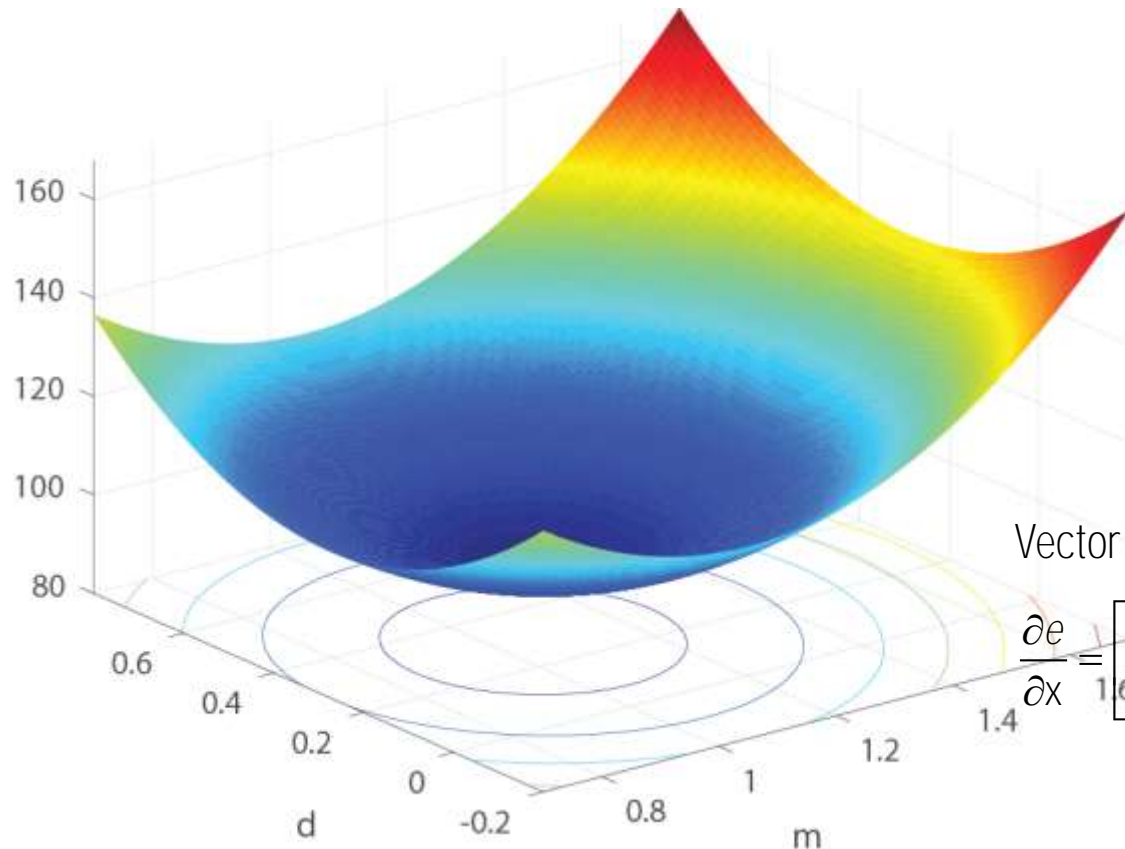
Vector derivative:

$$\frac{\partial e}{\partial x} = \left[ \frac{\partial e}{\partial x_1} \quad \dots \quad \frac{\partial e}{\partial x_n} \right]$$

Ex)  $e = c^T x = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 & \dots & c_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$

$$\frac{\partial c^T x}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (c_1 x_1 + \dots + c_n x_n)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} c_1 & \dots & c_n \end{bmatrix}$$



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$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial x} = 2A^T A x - 2A^T b = 0$$

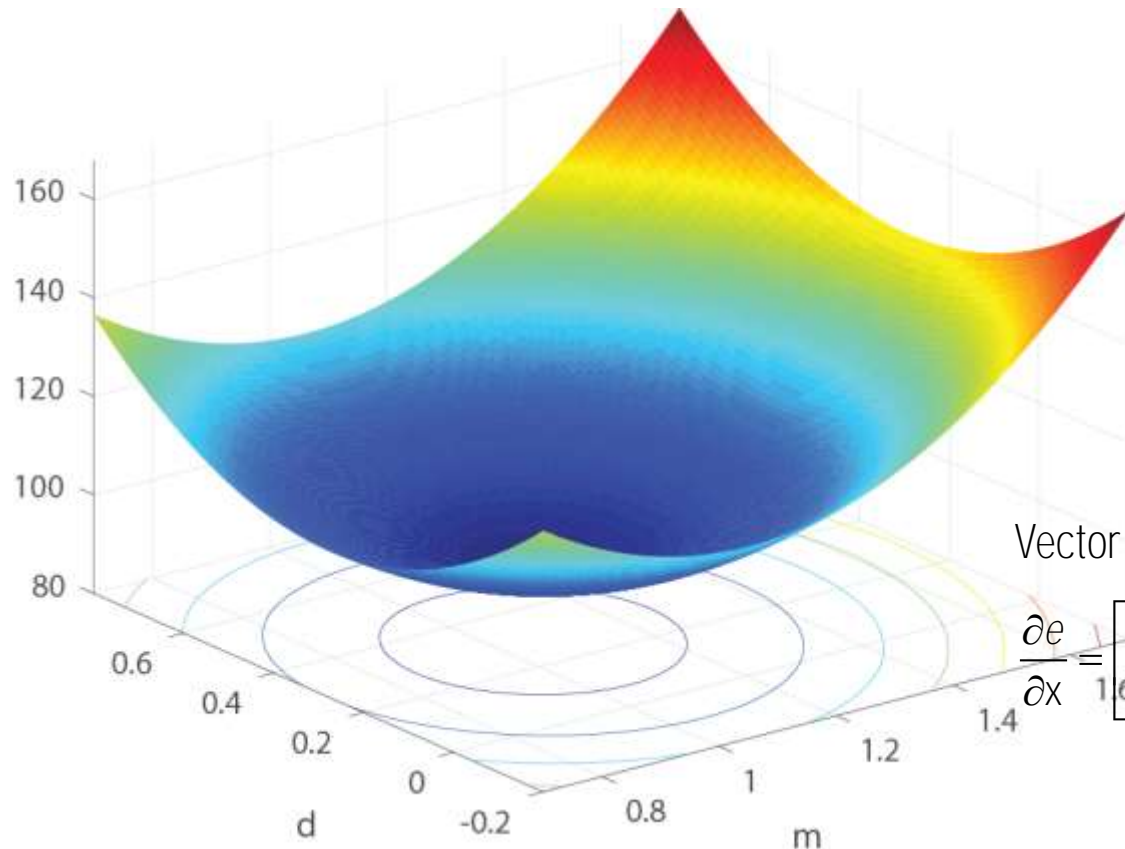
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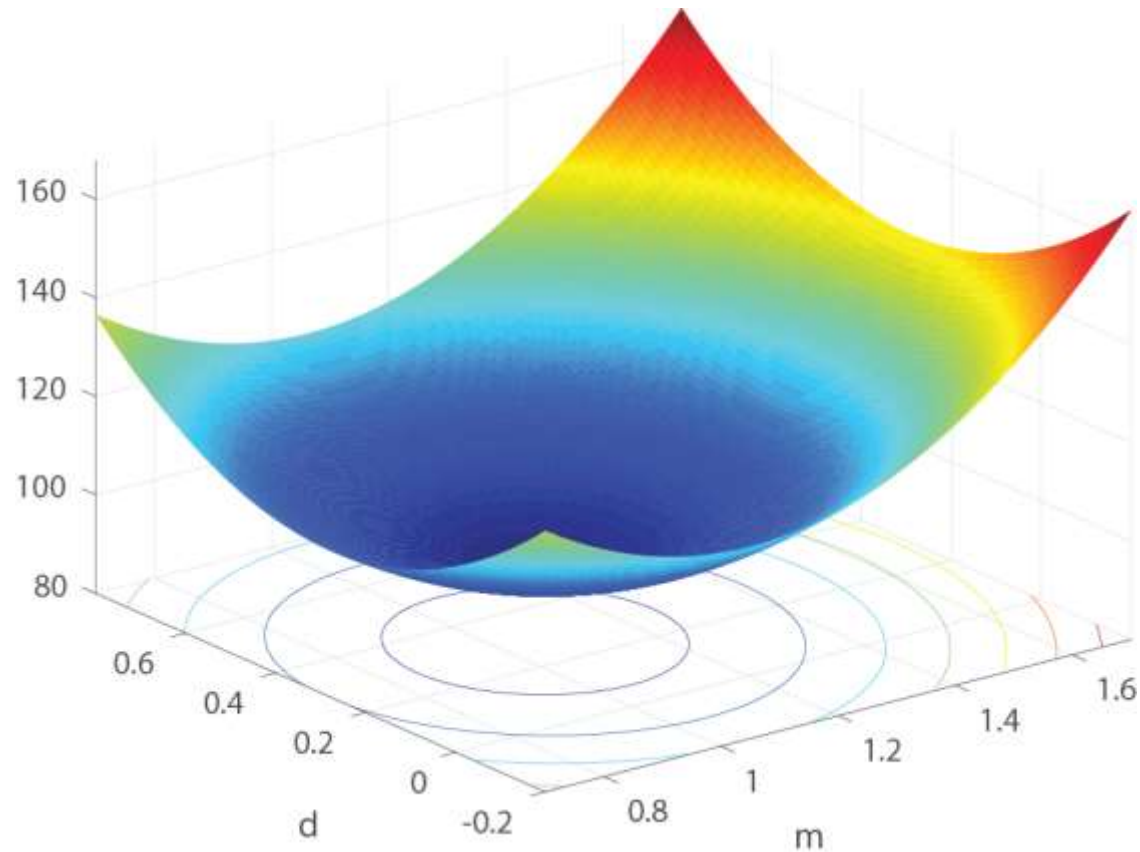
Ex)  $e = c^T x = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 & \dots & c_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$

$$\frac{\partial c^T x}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (c_1 x_1 + \dots + c_n x_n)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} c_1 & \dots & c_n \end{bmatrix}$$



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$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial x} = 2A^T A x - 2A^T b = 0$$

$$\longrightarrow A^T A x = A^T b$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_1 & 1 \\ u_2 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ u_n & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m \\ d \end{bmatrix} \approx \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{bmatrix}$$

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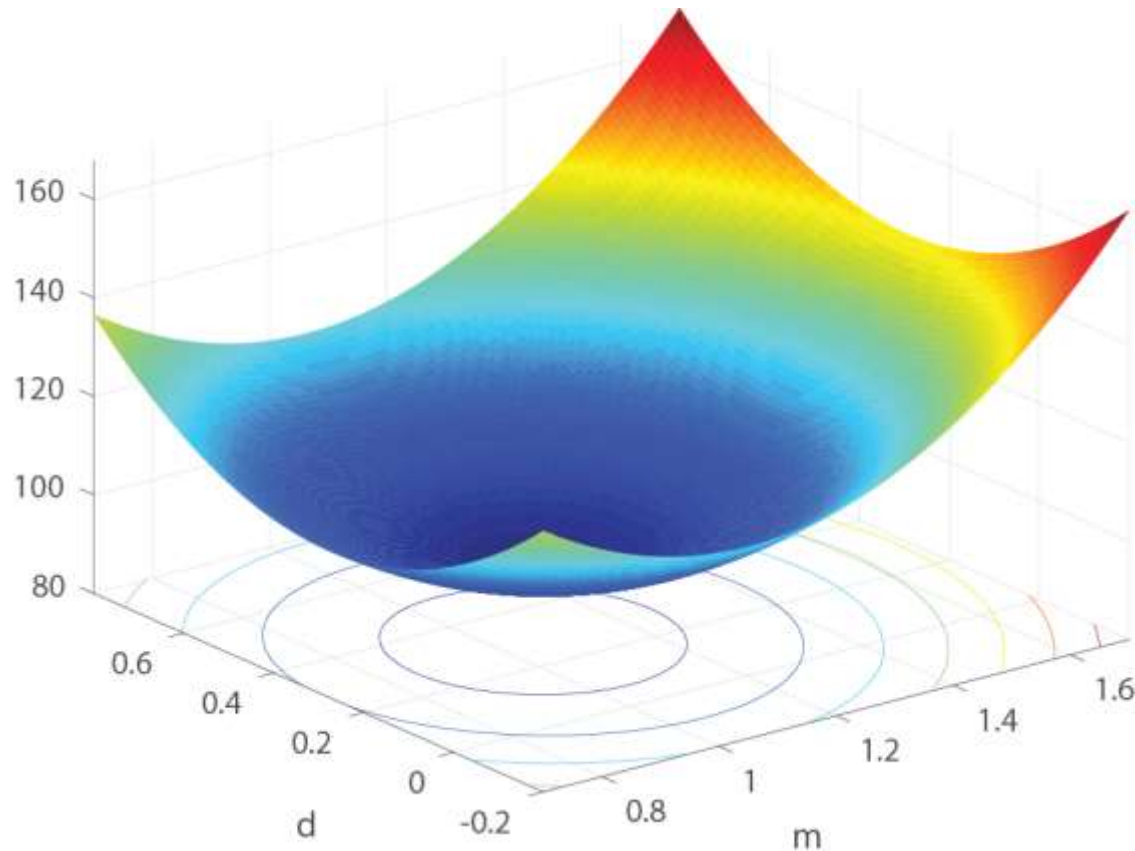
$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial x} = 2A^T A x - 2A^T b = 0$$

$$\longrightarrow A^T A x = A^T b$$

$$\boxed{A^T} \boxed{A} \boxed{x} = \boxed{A^T} \boxed{b}$$

Normal equation

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_1 & 1 \\ u_2 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ u_n & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m \\ d \end{bmatrix} \approx \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{bmatrix}$$



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$$\begin{bmatrix} u_1 & 1 \\ u_2 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ u_n & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m \\ d \end{bmatrix} \approx \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial x} = 2A^T Ax - 2A^T b = 0$$

$$\longrightarrow A^T Ax = A^T b$$

$$A^T A x = A^T b$$

$$x = \left[ \begin{array}{cc} A^T & A \end{array} \right]^{-1} A^T b$$

