Lectures 8-10

Linear algebra: Dot products and Projections

DSC 40A, Fall 2024

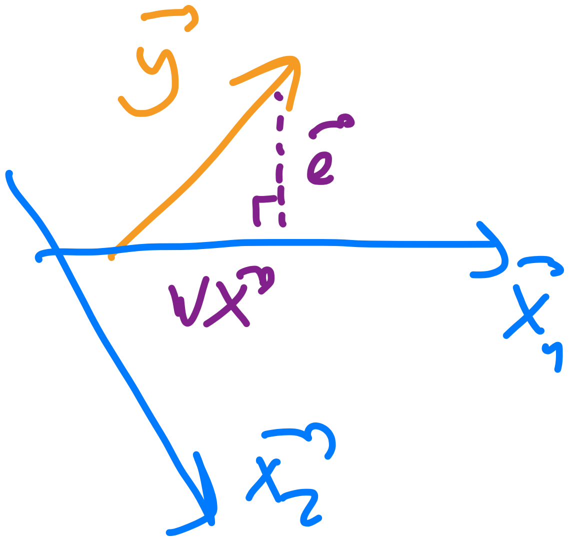
Agenda

- Spans and projections.
- Matrices.
- Spans and projections, revisited.
- Regression and linear algebra.

→ HW2 due tomorrow

→ HW1 grades released later today

Minimizing projection error in multiple dimensions



- **Question**: What vector in $\text{span}(\vec{x}^{(1)}, \vec{x}^{(2)})$ is closest to $\vec{y}$?
  - That is, what vector minimizes $\|\vec{e}\|$, where:

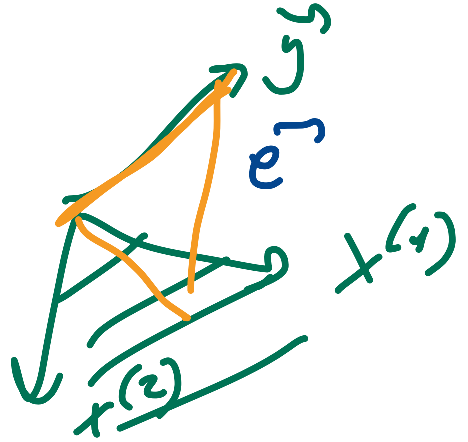
$$\vec{e} = \vec{y} - w_1\vec{x}^{(1)} - w_2\vec{x}^{(2)}$$

- **Answer**: It's the vector such that $w_1\vec{x}^{(1)} + w_2\vec{x}^{(2)}$ is **orthogonal** to $\vec{e}$.

- **Issue**: Solving for w_1 and w_2 in the following equation is difficult:

$$\underbrace{\left(w_1\vec{x}^{(1)} + w_2\vec{x}^{(2)}\right)}_{\text{Vector in span}\{\vec{x}^{(1)}, \vec{x}^{(2)}\}} \cdot \underbrace{\left(\vec{y} - w_1\vec{x}^{(1)} - w_2\vec{x}^{(2)}\right)}_{\vec{e}} = 0$$

Minimizing projection error in multiple dimensions



- It's hard for us to solve for w_1 and w_2 in:

$$\left(w_1 \vec{x}^{(1)} + w_2 \vec{x}^{(2)}\right) \cdot \underbrace{\left(\vec{y} - w_1 \vec{x}^{(1)} - w_2 \vec{x}^{(2)}\right)}_{\vec{e}} = 0$$

- **Observation**: All we really need is for $\vec{x}^{(1)}$ and $\vec{x}^{(2)}$ to individually be orthogonal to $\vec{e}$.
  - That is, it's sufficient for $\vec{e}$ to be orthogonal to the spanning vectors themselves.
- If $\vec{x}^{(1)} \cdot \vec{e} = 0$ and $\vec{x}^{(2)} \cdot \vec{e} = 0$, then:

$$\underbrace{\left(w_1 \vec{x}^{(1)} + w_2 \vec{x}^{(2)}\right) \cdot \vec{e}}_{=0} = w_1 \vec{x}^{(1)} \cdot \vec{e} + w_2 \vec{x}^{(2)} \cdot \vec{e}$$

$$= w_1 \underbrace{\left(\vec{x}^{(1)} \cdot \vec{e}\right)}_{=0} + w_2 \underbrace{\left(\vec{x}^{(2)} \cdot \vec{e}\right)}_{=0}$$

Minimizing projection error in multiple dimensions

- **Question**: What vector in $\text{span}(\vec{x}^{(1)}, \vec{x}^{(2)})$ is closest to $\vec{y}$?
- **Answer**: It's the vector such that $w_1\vec{x}^{(1)} + w_2\vec{x}^{(2)}$ is **orthogonal** to $\vec{e} = \vec{y} - w_1\vec{x}^{(1)} - w_2\vec{x}^{(2)}$.
- **Equivalently, it's the vector such that $\vec{x}^{(1)}$ and $\vec{x}^{(2)}$ are both orthogonal to $\vec{e}$:**

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} \vec{x}^{(1)} \cdot \left(\vec{y} - w_1\vec{x}^{(1)} - w_2\vec{x}^{(2)}\right) &= 0 \\ \vec{x}^{(2)} \cdot \underbrace{\left(\vec{y} - w_1\vec{x}^{(1)} - w_2\vec{x}^{(2)}\right)}_{\vec{e}} &= 0 \end{aligned}}$$

→ we need to find w_1^*, w_2^*

- This is a system of two equations, two unknowns (w_1 and w_2), but it still looks difficult to solve.

Now what?

- We're looking for the scalars w_1 and w_2 that satisfy the following equations:

$$\underbrace{\begin{aligned} \vec{x}^{(1)} \cdot \left(\vec{y} - w_1 \vec{x}^{(1)} - w_2 \vec{x}^{(2)} \right) &= 0 \\ \vec{x}^{(2)} \cdot \left(\vec{y} - w_1 \vec{x}^{(1)} - w_2 \vec{x}^{(2)} \right) &= 0 \end{aligned}}_{\vec{e}}$$

- In this example, we just have two spanning vectors, $\vec{x}^{(1)}$ and $\vec{x}^{(2)}$.
- If we had any more, this system of equations would get extremely messy, extremely quickly.
- **Idea**: Rewrite the above system of equations **as a single equation, involving matrix-vector products**.

Matrices

Matrices

- An $n \times d$ **matrix** is a table of numbers with n rows and d columns.
- We use upper-case letters to denote matrices.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 & 8 \\ -1 & 5 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Since A has two rows and three columns, we say $A \in \mathbb{R}^{2\times 3}$.

matrices with
2 rows &
3 column

- **Key idea**: Think of a matrix as **several column vectors, stacked next to each other**.

$$A = \left[\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} \right]$$

Matrix addition and scalar multiplication

- We can add two matrices only if they have the same dimensions.

$A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ $\quad C = A + B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$

- Addition occurs elementwise:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 & 8 \\ -1 & 5 & -3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 7 & 11 \\ -1 & 6 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$C_{ij} = A_{ij} + B_{ij}$

$C[i,j] = A[i,j] + B[i,j]$

- Scalar multiplication occurs elementwise, too:

$$2\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 & 8 \\ -1 & 5 & -3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 10 & 16 \\ -2 & 10 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$c \in \mathbb{R}$ $\quad D = cA$ $\quad D_{ij} = c A_{ij}$

Matrix-matrix multiplication

- **Key idea**: We can multiply matrices A and B **if and only if**:

$$\boxed{\#\text{ columns in } A = \#\text{ rows in } B}$$

- If A is $n \times d$ and B is $d \times p$, then AB is $n \times p$.

- Example: If A is as defined below, what is $A^T A$?

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 & 8 \\ -1 & 5 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$A \in \mathbb{R}^{2\times3}$

$A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 5 & 5 \\ 8 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{3\times2}$

$\underset{3\times2}{A^T} \; \underset{2\times3}{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & \cdots & \\ 5 & \vdots & \\ 15 & \vdots & 73 \end{bmatrix}$

$2\cdot2+(-1)(-1)$

Question 🤔

Answer at [q.dsc40a.com](q.dsc40a.com)

Assume A, B, and C are all matrices. Select the **incorrect** statement below.

- A. $A(B+C) = AB + AC$.
- B. $A(BC) = (AB)C$.
- C. $\boxed{AB = BA}$.
- D. $(A+B)^T = A^T + B^T$.
- E. $(AB)^T = B^T A^T$.

$$\underset{5\times 7}{A} \quad \underset{7\times 2}{B} \qquad\qquad \underset{7\times 2}{B} \quad \underset{5\times 7}{A}$$

$$A_{5\times 7} \quad B_{7\times 5} \neq BA$$

Some Matrix Properties

- Multiplication is Distributive:

$$A(B + C) = AB + AC$$

- Multiplication is Associative:

$$(AB)C = A(BC)$$

- Multiplication is **Not Commutative**:

$$AB \neq BA$$

- Transpose of Sum:

$$(A + B)^T = A^T + B^T$$

- Transpose of Product:

$$\boxed{(AB)^T = B^T A^T}$$

Matrix-vector multiplication

- A vector $\vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is a matrix with n rows and 1 column.

$\vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times 1}$

$$\vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{bmatrix}$$

- Suppose $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}$.
  - What must the dimensions of $\vec{v}$ be in order for the product $A\vec{v}$ to be valid?

$A_{n \times d}$ $\vec{v}_{d \times 1}$ $\vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^d$, d elements col

  - What must the dimensions of $\vec{v}$ be in order for the product $\vec{v}^T A$ to be valid?

$\vec{v}^T_{1 \times n} A_{n \times d}$ $\vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, n elements row

One view of matrix-vector multiplication

- One way of thinking about the product $A\vec{v}$ is that it is **the dot product of $\vec{v}$ with every row of A.**
- Example: What is $A\vec{v}$?

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 & 8 \\ -1 & 5 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$A\vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} \overrightarrow{[A]_1} \cdot \vec{v} \\ \overrightarrow{[A]_2} \cdot \vec{v} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \cdot 2 + 5(-1) + 8 \cdot (-5) \\ (-1) \cdot 2 + 5 \cdot (-1) + (-3) \cdot (-5) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -41 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\in \mathbb{R}^2$

Another view of matrix-vector multiplication

- Another way of thinking about the product $A\vec{v}$ is that it is **a linear combination of the columns of A, using the weights in $\vec{v}$.**
- Example: What is $A\vec{v}$?

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 & 8 \\ -1 & 5 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A\vec{v} = \underbrace{2\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + (-1)\begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} + (-5)\begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{linear combination of columns of } A} = \begin{bmatrix} -41 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

Matrix-vector products create linear combinations of columns!

- **Key idea**: It'll be very useful to think of the matrix-vector product $A\vec{v}$ as a linear combination of the columns of A, using the weights in $\vec{v}$.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1d} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2d} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nd} \end{bmatrix} \quad n \times d \qquad \vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\boxed{A\vec{v} = v_1 \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ \vdots \\ a_{n1} \end{bmatrix} + v_2 \begin{bmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{n2} \end{bmatrix} + \dots + v_d \begin{bmatrix} a_{1d} \\ a_{2d} \\ \vdots \\ a_{nd} \end{bmatrix}} \quad \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

Spans and projections, revisited

Moving to multiple dimensions

- Let's now consider three vectors, $\vec{y}$, $\vec{x}^{(1)}$, and $\vec{x}^{(2)}$, all in $\mathbb{R}^n$.
- **Question**: What vector in $\text{span}(\vec{x}^{(1)}, \vec{x}^{(2)})$ is closest to $\vec{y}$?
  - That is, what values of w_1 and w_2 minimize $\|\vec{e}\| = \|\vec{y} - w_1\vec{x}^{(1)} - w_2\vec{x}^{(2)}\|$?

Find w_1 + w_2 such that

$$\begin{cases} \vec{x}^{(1)} \cdot \vec{e} = 0 \\ \vec{x}^{(2)} \cdot \vec{e} = 0 \end{cases}$$

Matrix-vector products create linear combinations of columns!

$$\vec{x}^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \vec{x}^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \vec{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$w_1 \cdot \vec{x}^{(1)} + w_2 \cdot \vec{x}^{(2)}$$

$$\vec{w} = \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Combining $\vec{x}^{(1)}$ and $\vec{x}^{(2)}$ into a single matrix gives:

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} | & | \\ \vec{x}^{(1)} & \vec{x}^{(2)} \\ | & | \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 5 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underbrace{X\vec{w} = w_1 \vec{x}^{(1)} + w_2 \vec{x}^{(2)}}_{\text{are the same}}$$

Matrix-vector products create linear combinations of columns!

$$\vec{x}^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \vec{x}^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \vec{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Combining $\vec{x}^{(1)}$ and $\vec{x}^{(2)}$ into a single matrix gives:

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} | & | \\ \vec{x}^{(1)} & \vec{x}^{(2)} \\ | & | \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 5 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Then, if $\vec{w} = \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \end{bmatrix}$, linear combinations of $\vec{x}^{(1)}$ and $\vec{x}^{(2)}$ can be written as $X\vec{w}$.
- The **span of the columns of** X, or $\text{span}(X)$, consists of all vectors that can be written in the form $X\vec{w}$.

Minimizing projection error in multiple dimensions

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} | & | \\ \vec{x}^{(1)} & \vec{x}^{(2)} \\ | & | \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 5 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \vec{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

- **Goal**: Find the vector $\vec{w} = \begin{bmatrix} w_1 & w_2 \end{bmatrix}^T$ such that $\|\vec{e}\| = \|\vec{y} - X\vec{w}\|$ is minimized.

unknown

known

- As we've seen, $\vec{w}$ must be such that:

2 equations with 2 variables

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \vec{x}^{(1)} \cdot \left(\vec{y} - \underline{w_1}\vec{x}^{(1)} - \underline{w_2}\vec{x}^{(2)}\right) &= 0 \\ \vec{x}^{(2)} \cdot \underbrace{\left(\vec{y} - \underline{w_1}\vec{x}^{(1)} - \underline{w_2}\vec{x}^{(2)}\right)}_{\vec{e}} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right.$$

- **How can we use our knowledge of matrices to rewrite this system of equations as a single equation?**

Simplifying the system of equations, using matrices

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} | & | \\ \vec{x}^{(1)} & \vec{x}^{(2)} \\ | & | \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 5 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \vec{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{x}^{(1)} \cdot \left(\vec{y} - w_1 \vec{x}^{(1)} - w_2 \vec{x}^{(2)} \right) = 0$$

$$\vec{x}^{(2)} \cdot \underbrace{\left(\vec{y} - w_1 \vec{x}^{(1)} - w_2 \vec{x}^{(2)} \right)}_{\vec{e}} = 0$$

$w_1 \vec{x}^{(1)} + w_2 \vec{x}^{(2)} = X \vec{w}$

$\vec{e} = \vec{y} - w_1 \vec{x}^{(1)} - w_2 \vec{x}^{(2)} = \vec{y} - X\vec{w}$

$\vec{x}^{(1)} (\vec{y} - X\vec{w}) = 0$

$\vec{x}^{(2)} (\vec{y} - X\vec{w}) = 0$

want to simplify more

$$X = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 5 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}}_{3\times 2} = \begin{bmatrix} | & | \\ x^{(1)} & x^{(2)} \\ | & | \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X^T = \begin{bmatrix} — & x^{(1)T} & — \\ — & x^{(2)T} & — \end{bmatrix}_{2\times 3}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{x}^{(1)} \cdot (\vec{y} - X\vec{w}) = 0 \\ \vec{x}^{(2)} \cdot \underbrace{(\vec{y} - X\vec{w})}_{\vec{e}} = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$\Downarrow$ combine into single equation

$$\boxed{X^T\vec{e} = X^T(\vec{y} - X\vec{w}) = \vec{0}}$$

$$X^T\vec{e} = \begin{bmatrix} — & \vec{x}^{(1)T} & — \\ — & \vec{x}^{(2)T} & — \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{x}^{(1)} \cdot \vec{e} \\ \vec{x}^{(2)} \cdot \vec{e} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \vec{0}$$

row perspective of matrix-vector product

Simplifying the system of equations, using matrices

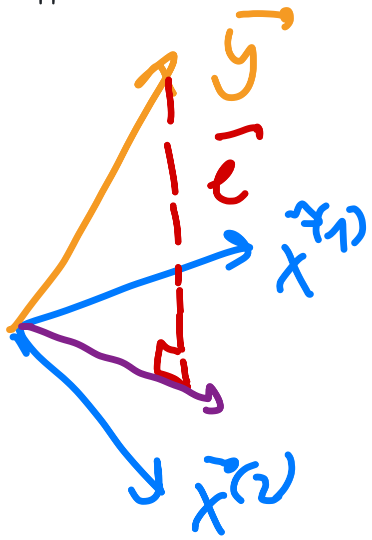
$$X = \begin{bmatrix} | & | \\ \vec{x}^{(1)} & \vec{x}^{(2)} \\ | & | \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 5 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \vec{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

1. $w_1\vec{x}^{(1)} + w_2\vec{x}^{(2)}$ can be written as $X\vec{w}$, so $\vec{e} = \vec{y} - X\vec{w}$.
2. **The condition that $\vec{e}$ must be orthogonal to each column of X is equivalent to condition that $X^T\vec{e} = 0$.**

The normal equations

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} | & | \\ \vec{x}^{(1)} & \vec{x}^{(2)} \\ | & | \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 5 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \vec{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

- **Goal**: Find the vector $\vec{w} = [w_1 \quad w_2]^T$ such that $\|\vec{e}\| = \|\vec{y} - X\vec{w}\|$ is minimized.
- We now know that it is the vector $\vec{w}^*$ such that:



$$\begin{aligned} X^T\vec{e} &= 0 \\ X^T(\vec{y} - X\vec{w}^*) &= 0 \\ X^T\vec{y} - X^TX\vec{w}^* &= 0 \\ \implies X^TX\vec{w}^* &= X^T\vec{y} \end{aligned}$$

- The last statement is referred to as the **normal equations**.

$$\vec{w}^* = (X^TX)^{-1}X^T\vec{y}$$

The general solution to the normal equations

$$X \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d} \qquad \vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

- **Goal, in general**: Find the vector $\vec{w} \in \mathbb{R}^d$ such that $\|\vec{e}\| = \|\vec{y} - X\vec{w}\|$ is minimized.
- We now know that it is the vector $\vec{w}^*$ such that:

$$X^T\vec{e} = 0$$
$$\implies X^TX\vec{w}^* = X^T\vec{y}$$

- Assuming X^TX is invertible, this is the vector:

$$\boxed{\vec{w}^* = (X^TX)^{-1}X^T\vec{y}}$$

  - This is a big assumption, because it requires X^TX to be **full rank**.
  - If X^TX is not full rank, then there are infinitely many solutions to the normal equations, $X^TX\vec{w}^* = X^T\vec{y}$.

What does it mean?

- **Original question**: What vector in $\text{span}(\vec{x}^{(1)}, \vec{x}^{(2)})$ is closest to $\vec{y}$?
- **Final answer**: It is the vector $X\vec{w}^*$, where:

$$\vec{w}^* = (X^TX)^{-1}X^T\vec{y}$$

- Revisiting our example:

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} | & | \\ \vec{x}^{(1)} & \vec{x}^{(2)} \\ | & | \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 5 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \vec{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Using a computer gives us $\vec{w}^* = (X^TX)^{-1}X^T\vec{y} \approx \begin{bmatrix} 0.7289 \\ 1.6300 \end{bmatrix}$.
- So, the vector in $\text{span}(\vec{x}^{(1)}, \vec{x}^{(2)})$ closest to $\vec{y}$ is $0.7289\vec{x}^{(1)} + 1.6300\vec{x}^{(2)}$.

An optimization problem, solved

- We just used linear algebra to solve an **optimization problem**.
- Specifically, the function we minimized is:

$$\text{error}(\vec{w}) = \|\vec{y} - X\vec{w}\|$$

  - This is a function whose input is a vector, $\vec{w}$, and whose output is a scalar!
- The input, $\vec{w}^*$, to $\text{error}(\vec{w})$ that minimizes it is:

$$\vec{w}^* = (X^TX)^{-1}X^T\vec{y}$$

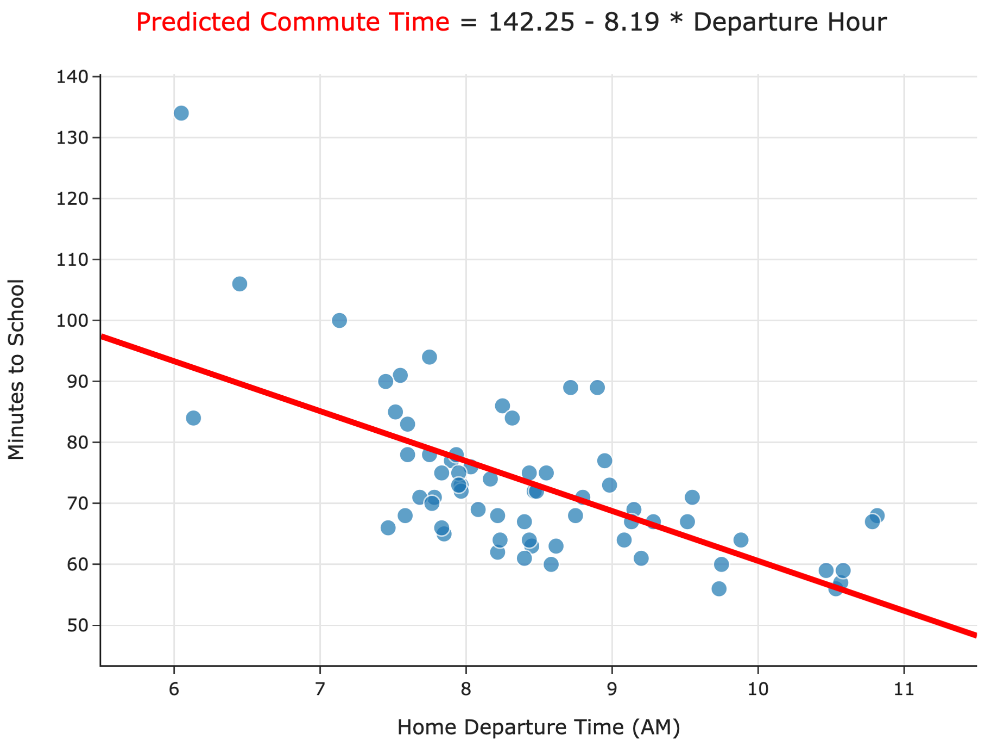
- We're going to use this frequently!

Regression and linear algebra

Wait... why do we need linear algebra?

- Soon, we'll want to make predictions using more than one feature.
  - Example: Predicting commute times using departure hour and temperature.
- Thinking about linear regression in terms of **matrices and vectors** will allow us to find hypothesis functions that:
  - Use multiple features (input variables).
  - Are non-linear in the features, e.g. $H(x) = w_0 + w_1 x + w_2 x^2$.
- Let's see if we can put what we've just learned to use.

Simple linear regression, revisited



- **Model**: $H(x) = w_0 + w_1 x$.
- **Loss function**: $(y_i - H(x_i))^2$.
- To find w_0^* and w_1^*, we minimized empirical risk, i.e. average loss:

$$R_{\text{sq}}(H) = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(y_i - H(x_i)\right)^2$$

- **Observation**: $R_{\text{sq}}(w_0, w_1)$ *kind of* looks like the formula for the norm of a vector,

$$\|\vec{v}\| = \sqrt{v_1^2 + v_2^2 + \ldots + v_n^2}.$$

Regression and linear algebra

Let's define a few new terms:

- The **observation vector** is the vector $\vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$. This is the vector of observed "actual values".
- The **hypothesis vector** is the vector $\vec{h} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ with components $H(x_i)$. This is the vector of predicted values.
- The **error vector** is the vector $\vec{e} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ with components:

$$e_i = y_i - H(x_i)$$

Regression and linear algebra

Let's define a few new terms:

- The **observation vector** is the vector $\vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$. This is the vector of observed "actual values".
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- The **error vector** is the vector $\vec{e} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ with components:

$$e_i = y_i - H(x_i)$$

- **Key idea**: We can rewrite the mean squared error of H as:

$$R_{\text{sq}}(H) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - H(x_i))^2 = \frac{1}{n} \|\vec{e}\|^2 = \frac{1}{n} \|\vec{y} - \vec{h}\|^2$$

The hypothesis vector

- The **hypothesis vector** is the vector $\vec{h} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ with components $H(x_i)$. This is the vector of predicted values.
- For the linear hypothesis function $H(x) = w_0 + w_1 x$, the hypothesis vector can be written:

$$\vec{h} = \begin{bmatrix} w_0 + w_1 x_1 \\ w_0 + w_1 x_2 \\ \vdots \\ w_0 + w_1 x_n \end{bmatrix} =$$

Rewriting the mean squared error

- Define the **design matrix** $X \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times 2}$ as:

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1 \\ 1 & x_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

- Define the **parameter vector** $\vec{w} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ to be $\vec{w} = \begin{bmatrix} w_0 \\ w_1 \end{bmatrix}$.

- Then, $\vec{h} = X\vec{w}$, so the mean squared error becomes:

$$R_{\text{sq}}(H) = \frac{1}{n} \|\vec{y} - \vec{h}\|^2 \implies \boxed{R_{\text{sq}}(\vec{w}) = \frac{1}{n} \|\vec{y} - X\vec{w}\|^2}$$

What's next?

- To find the optimal model parameters for simple linear regression, w_0^* and w_1^*, we previously minimized:

$$R_{\text{sq}}(w_0, w_1) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - (w_0 + w_1 x_i))^2$$

- Now that we've reframed the simple linear regression problem in terms of linear algebra, we can find w_0^* and w_1^* by minimizing:

$$\boxed{R_{\text{sq}}(\vec{w}) = \frac{1}{n} \|\vec{y} - X\vec{w}\|^2}$$

- **We've already solved this problem! Assuming X^TX is invertible, the best $\vec{w}$ is:**

$$\boxed{\vec{w}^* = (X^TX)^{-1}X^T\vec{y}}$$