

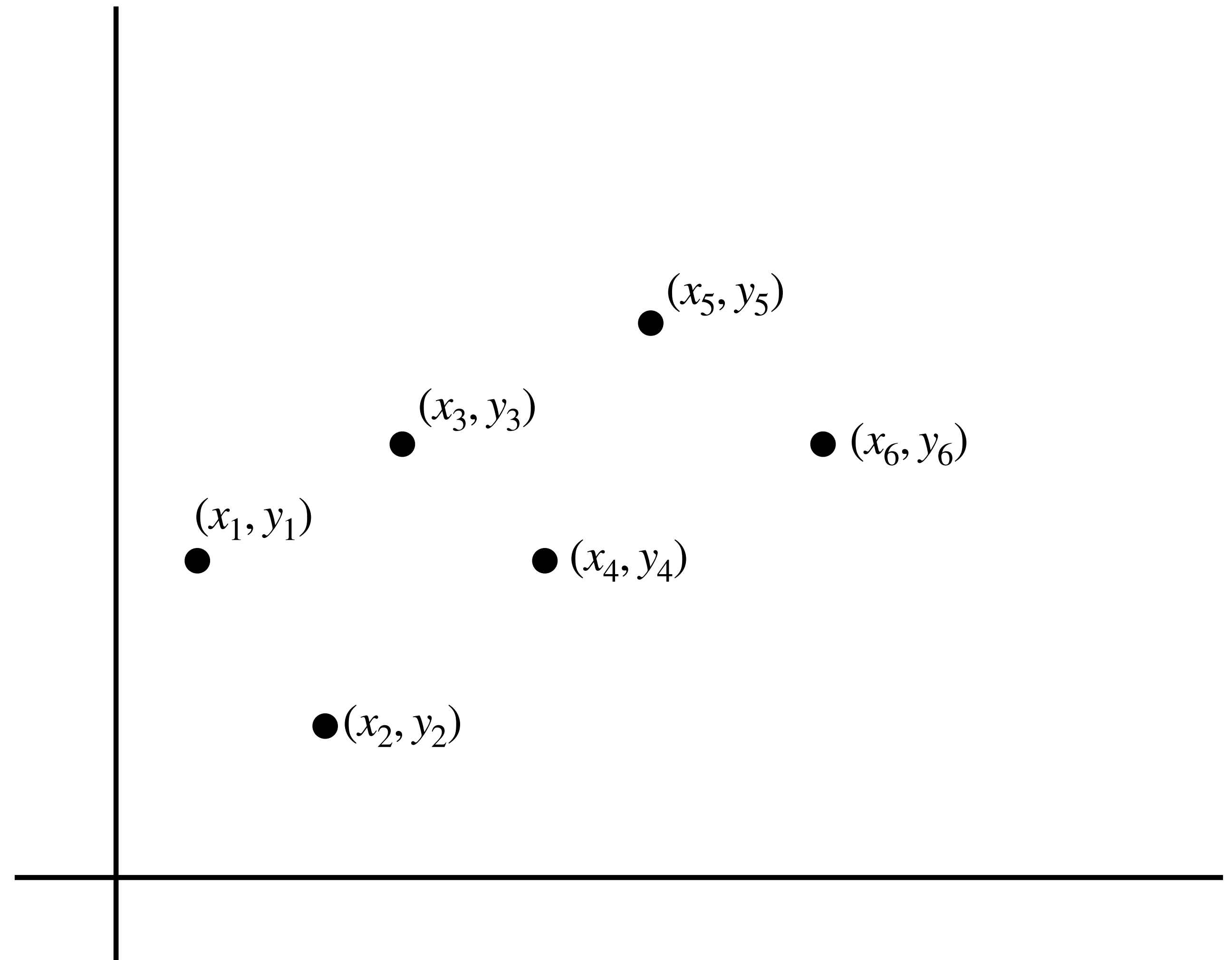
Simple Linear Regression

Proof of the Closed Form Solution

Rahul Singh
rsingh@arrsingh.com

Problem Statement

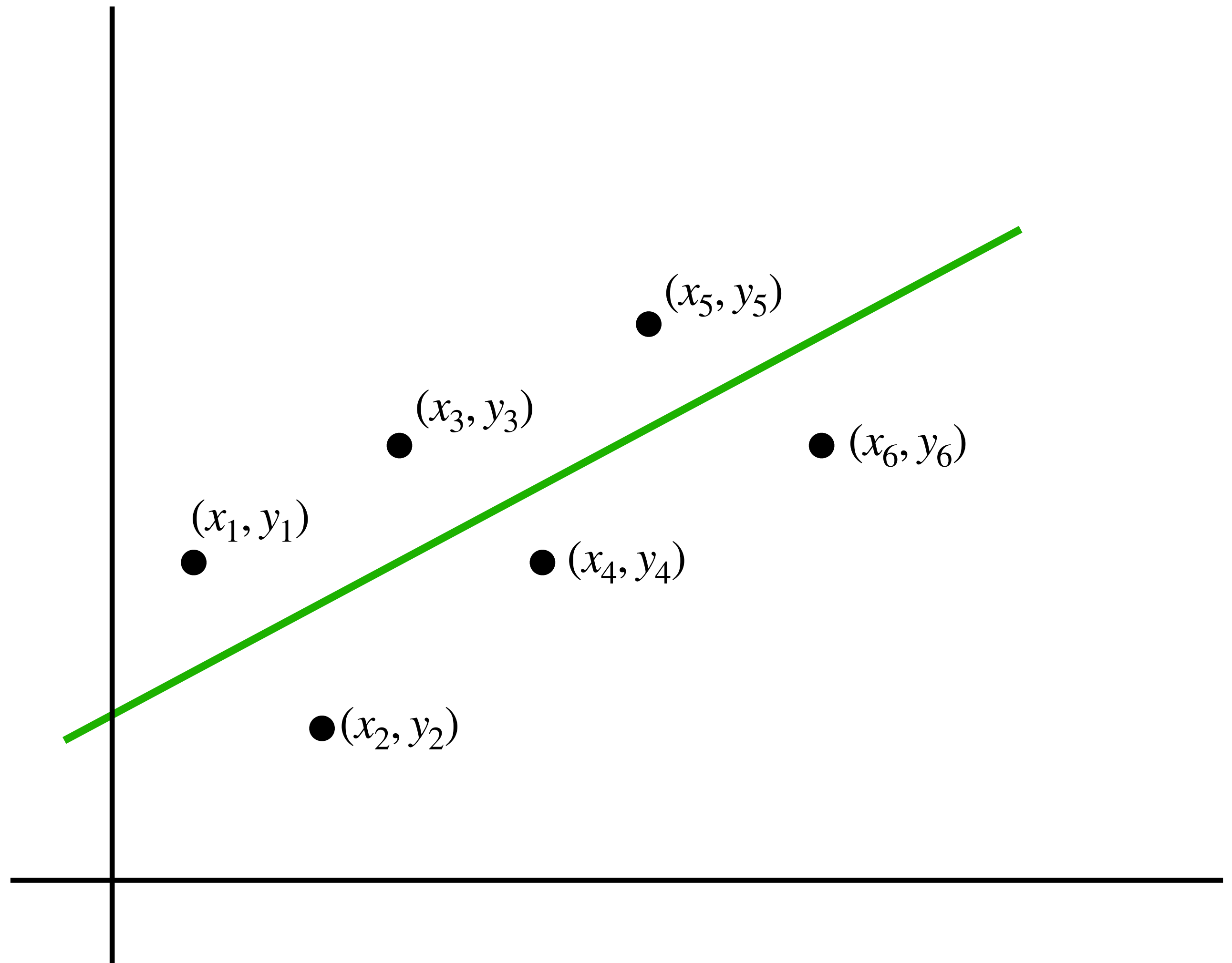
Given a set of data points in $\mathbf{R}^2$, $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), (x_3, y_3), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$, find the line that best fits the data



Problem Statement

Given a set of data points in $\mathbf{R}^2$, $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), (x_3, y_3), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$, find the line that best fits the data

The line of best fit is $\hat{y} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \hat{x}$

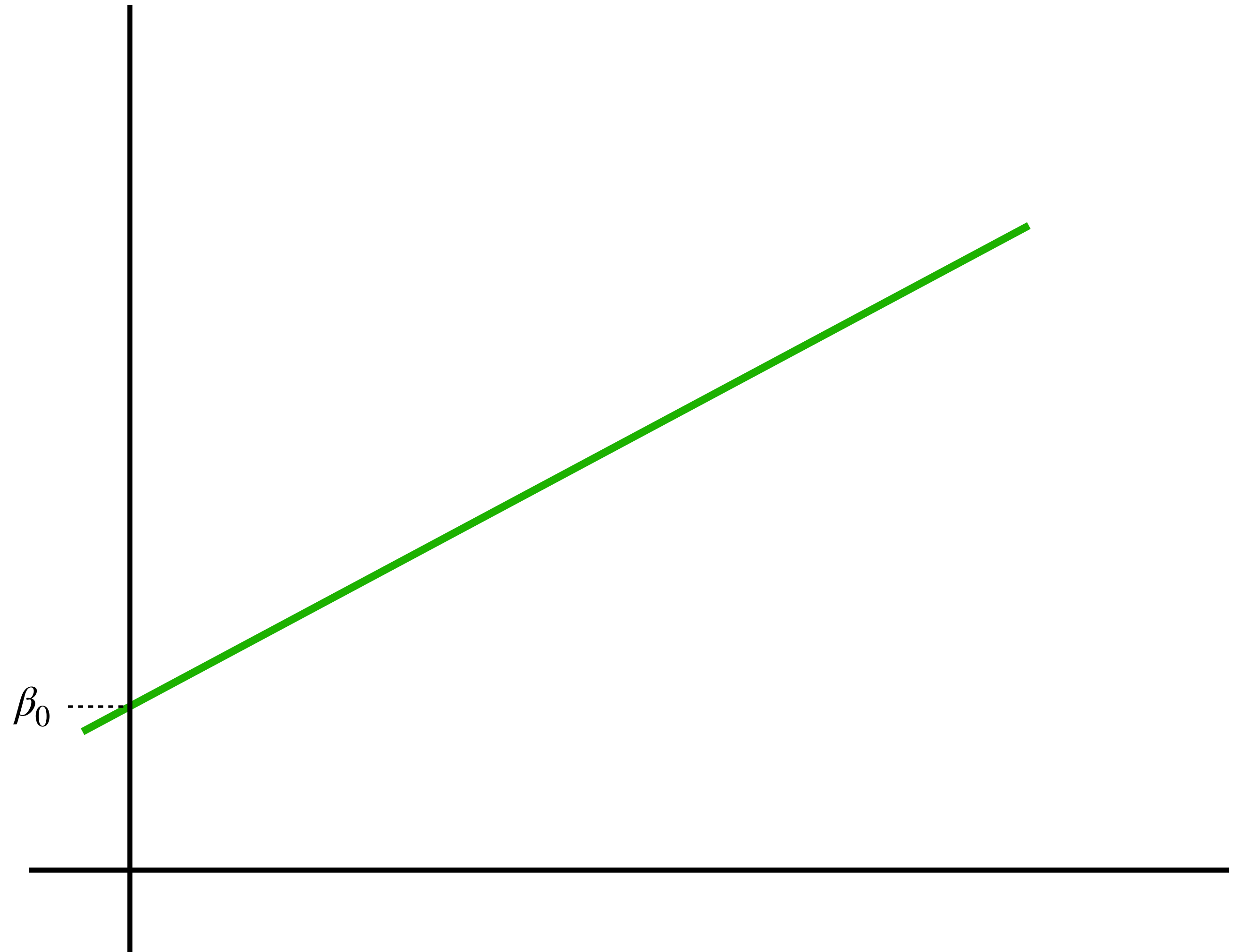


Problem Statement

Given a set of data points in $\mathbf{R}^2$, $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), (x_3, y_3), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$, find the line that best fits the data

The line of best fit is $\hat{y} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \hat{x}$

β_0 Is the Y intercept



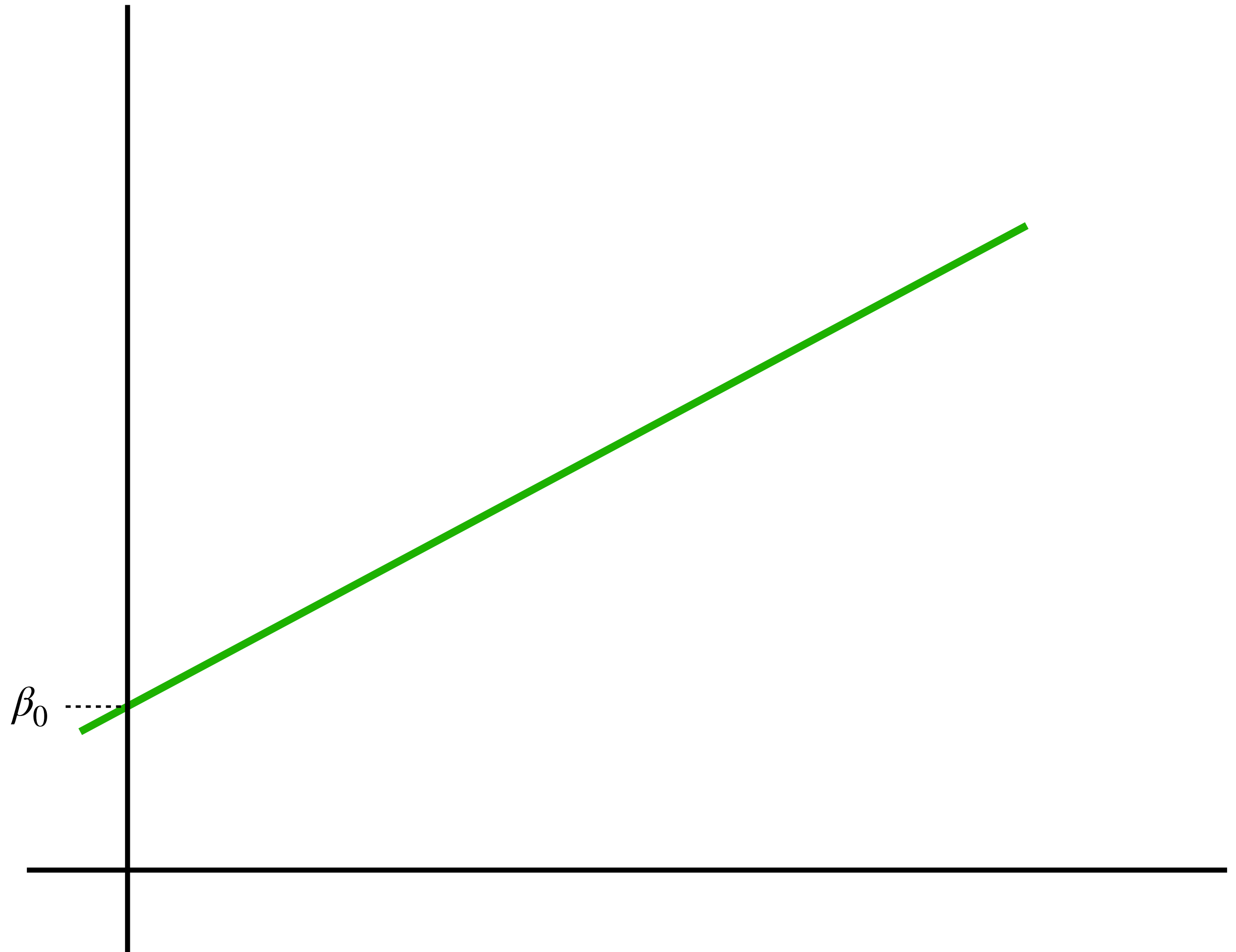
Problem Statement

Given a set of data points in $\mathbf{R}^2$, $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), (x_3, y_3), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$, find the line that best fits the data

The line of best fit is $\hat{y} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \hat{x}$

β_0 Is the Y intercept

β_1 Is the slope of the line



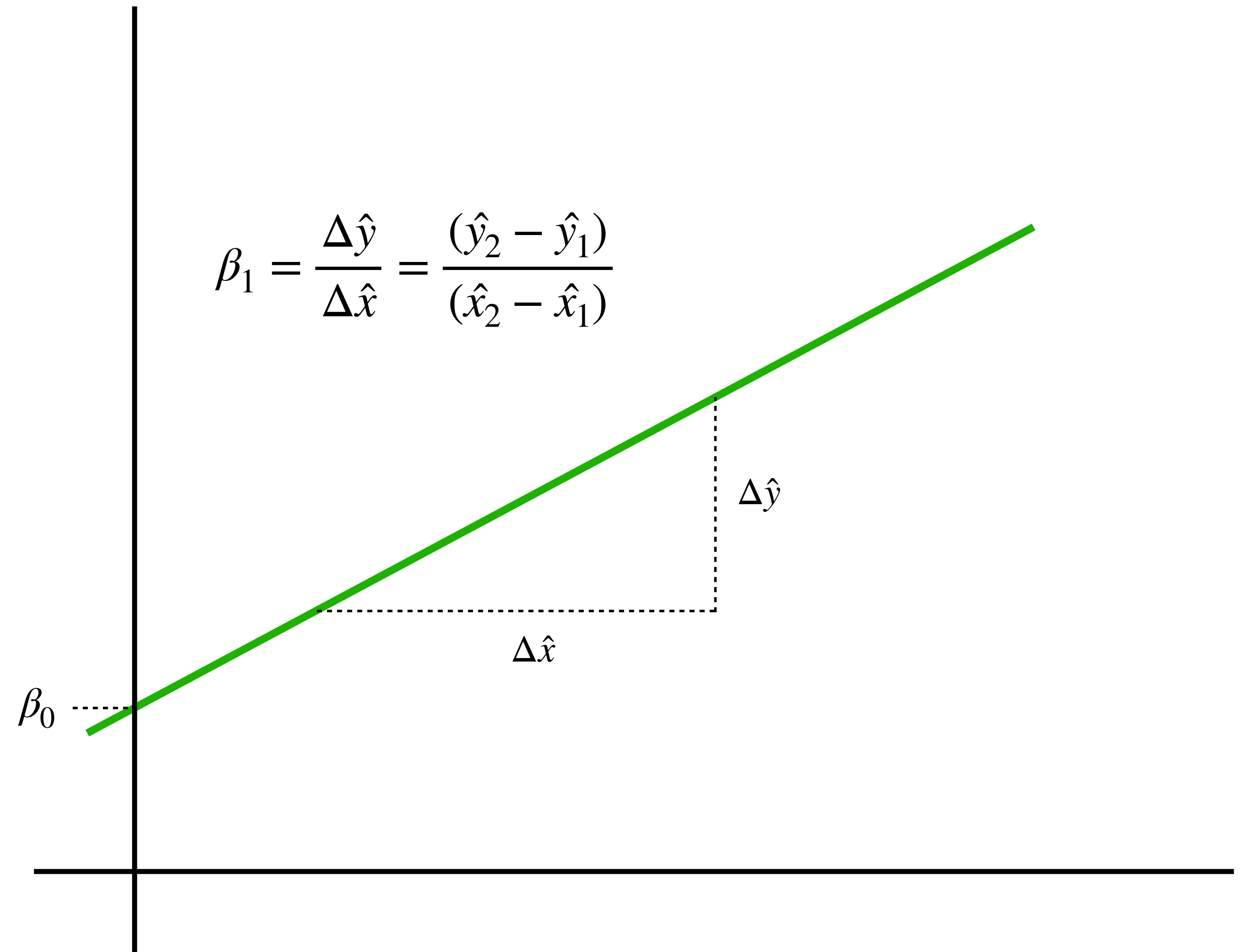
Problem Statement

Given a set of data points in $\mathbf{R}^2$, $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), (x_3, y_3), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$, find the line that best fits the data

The line of best fit is $\hat{y} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \hat{x}$

β_0 Is the Y intercept

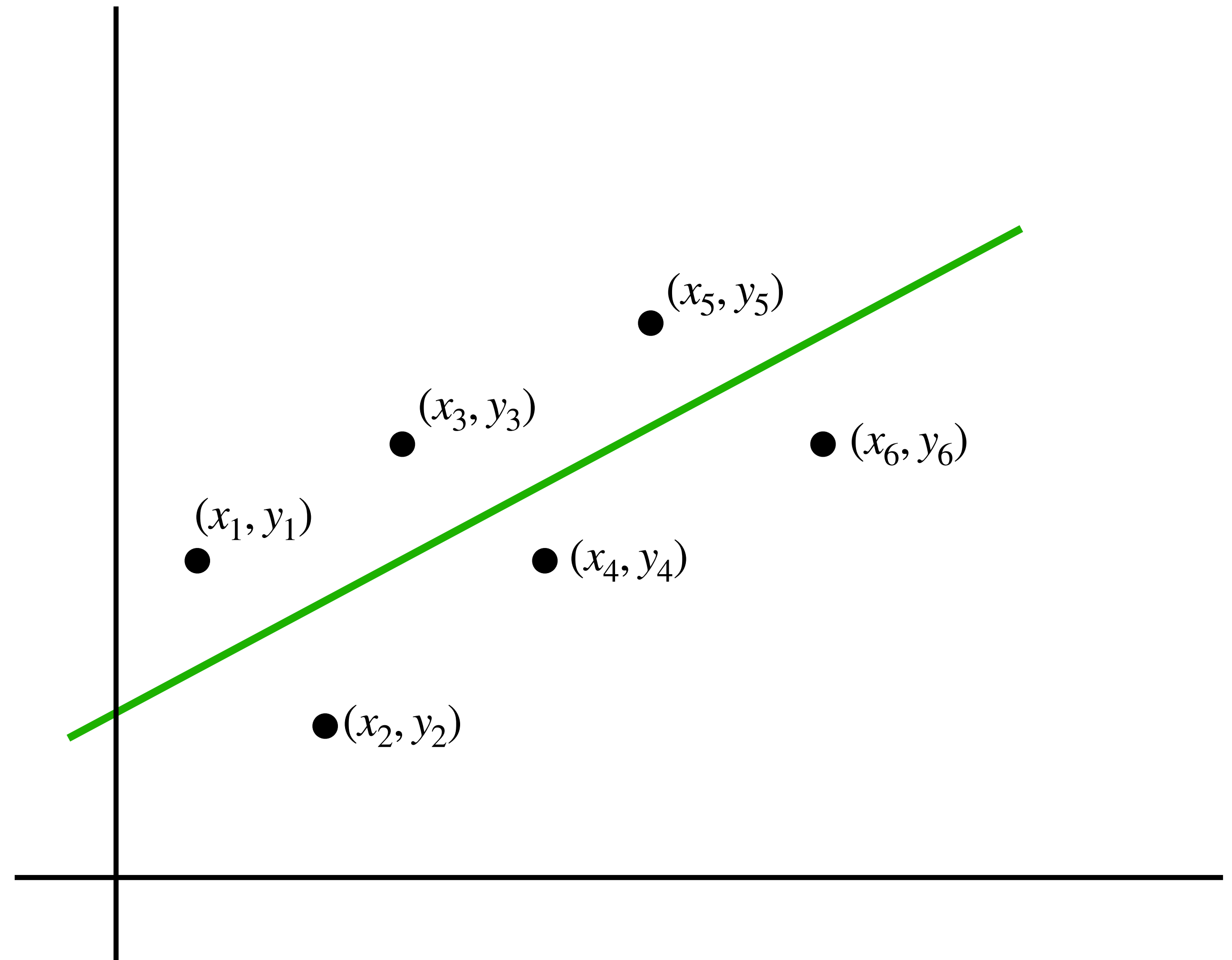
β_1 Is the slope of the line



Problem Statement

Given a set of data points in $\mathbf{R}^2$, $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), (x_3, y_3), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$, find the line that best fits the data

The line of best fit is $\hat{y} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \hat{x}$

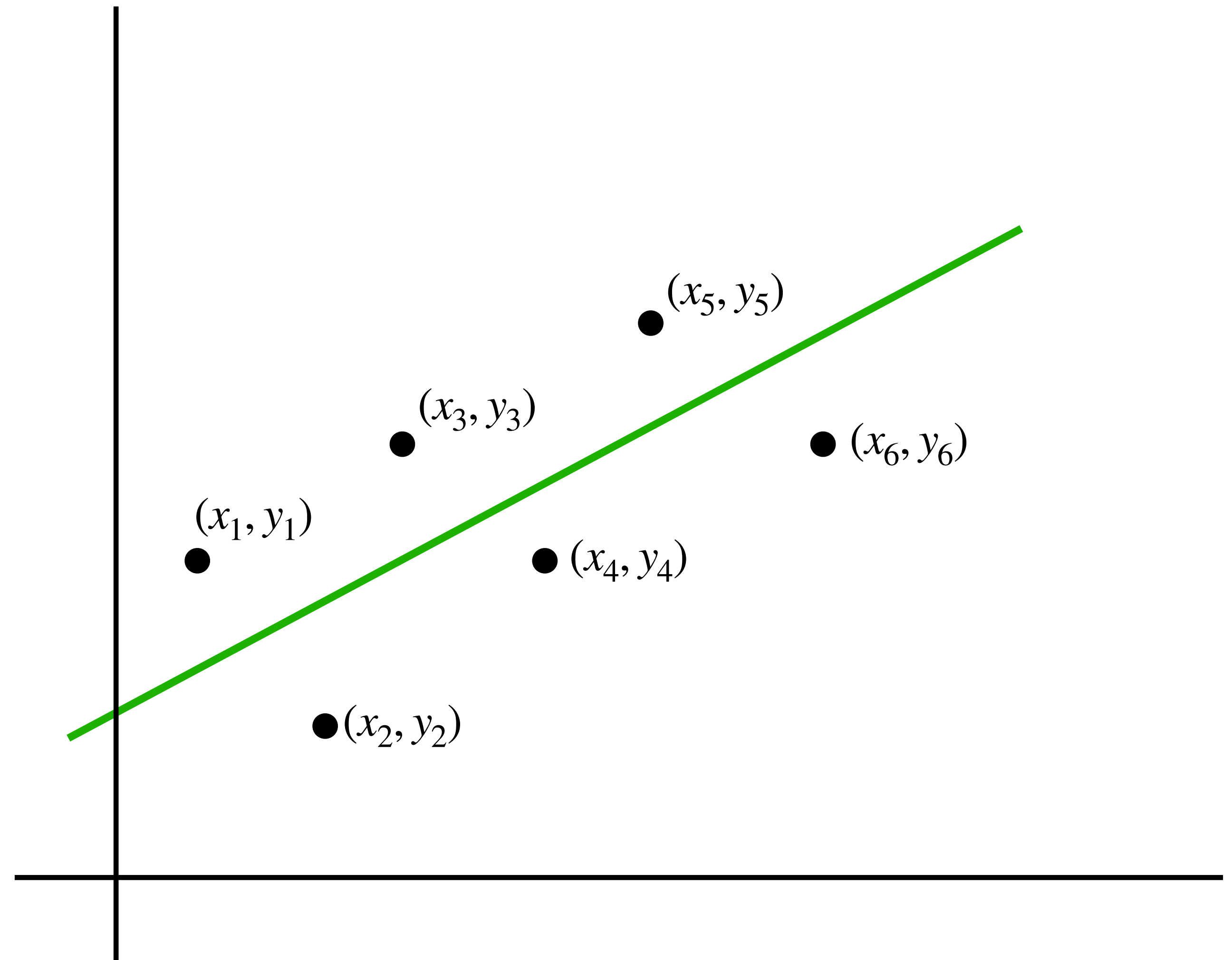


Problem Statement

Given a set of data points in $\mathbf{R}^2$, $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), (x_3, y_3), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$, find the line that best fits the data

The line of best fit is $\hat{y} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \hat{x}$

The total error (sum of squared errors):



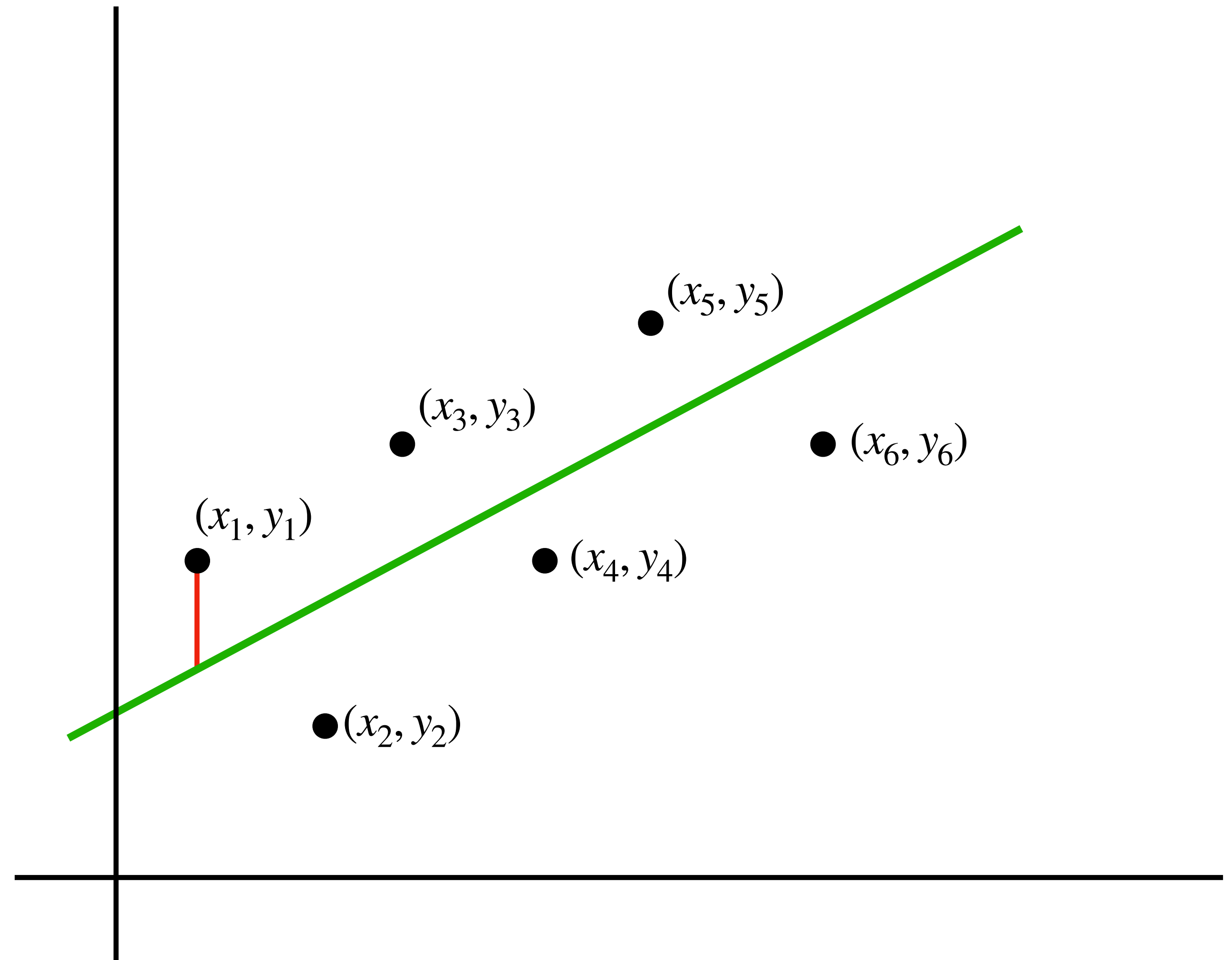
Problem Statement

Given a set of data points in $\mathbf{R}^2$, $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), (x_3, y_3), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$, find the line that best fits the data

The line of best fit is $\hat{y} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \hat{x}$

The total error (sum of squared errors):

$$(y_1 - \hat{y}_1)^2$$



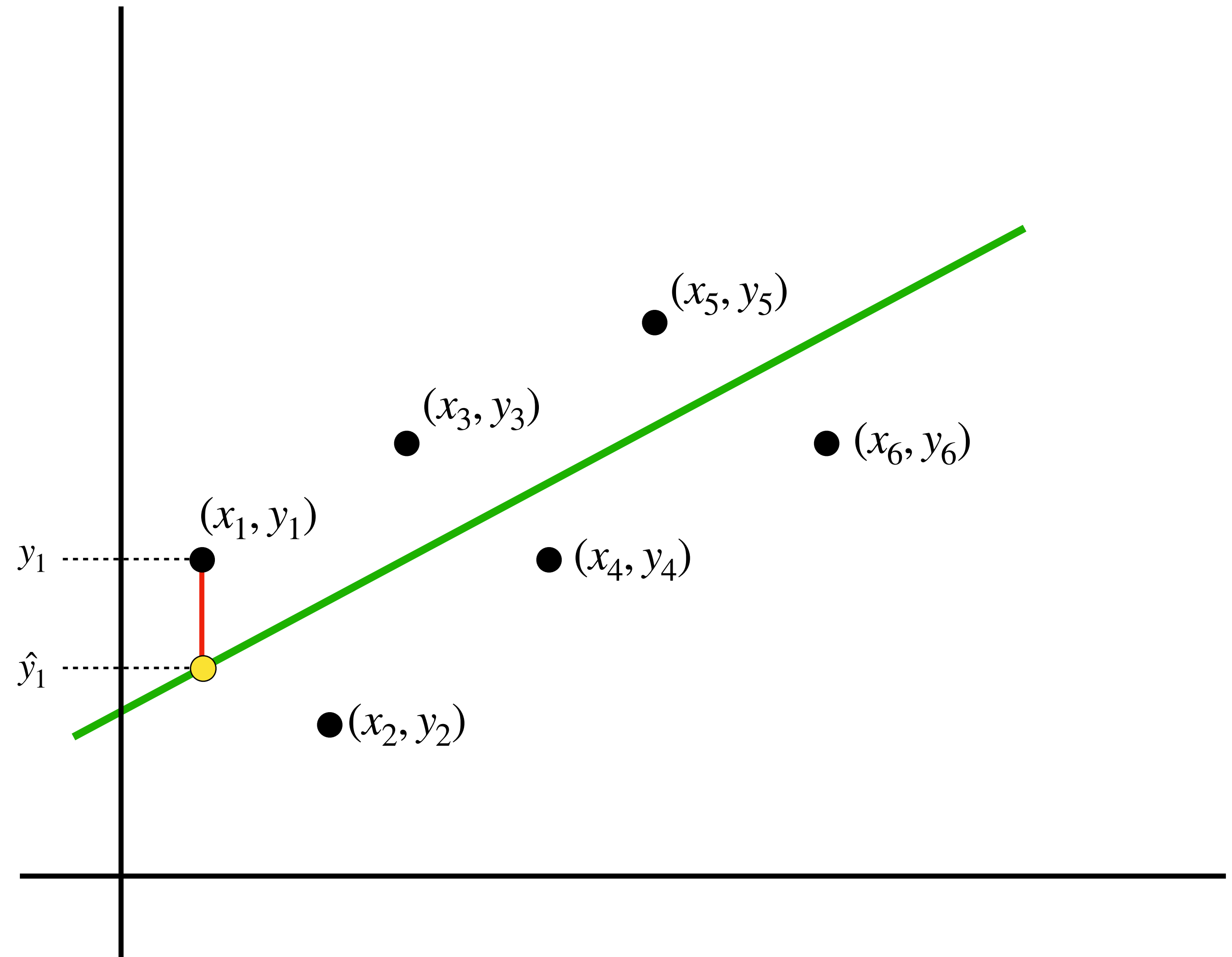
Problem Statement

Given a set of data points in $\mathbf{R}^2$, $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), (x_3, y_3), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$, find the line that best fits the data

The line of best fit is $\hat{y} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \hat{x}$

The total error (sum of squared errors):

$$(y_1 - \hat{y}_1)^2$$



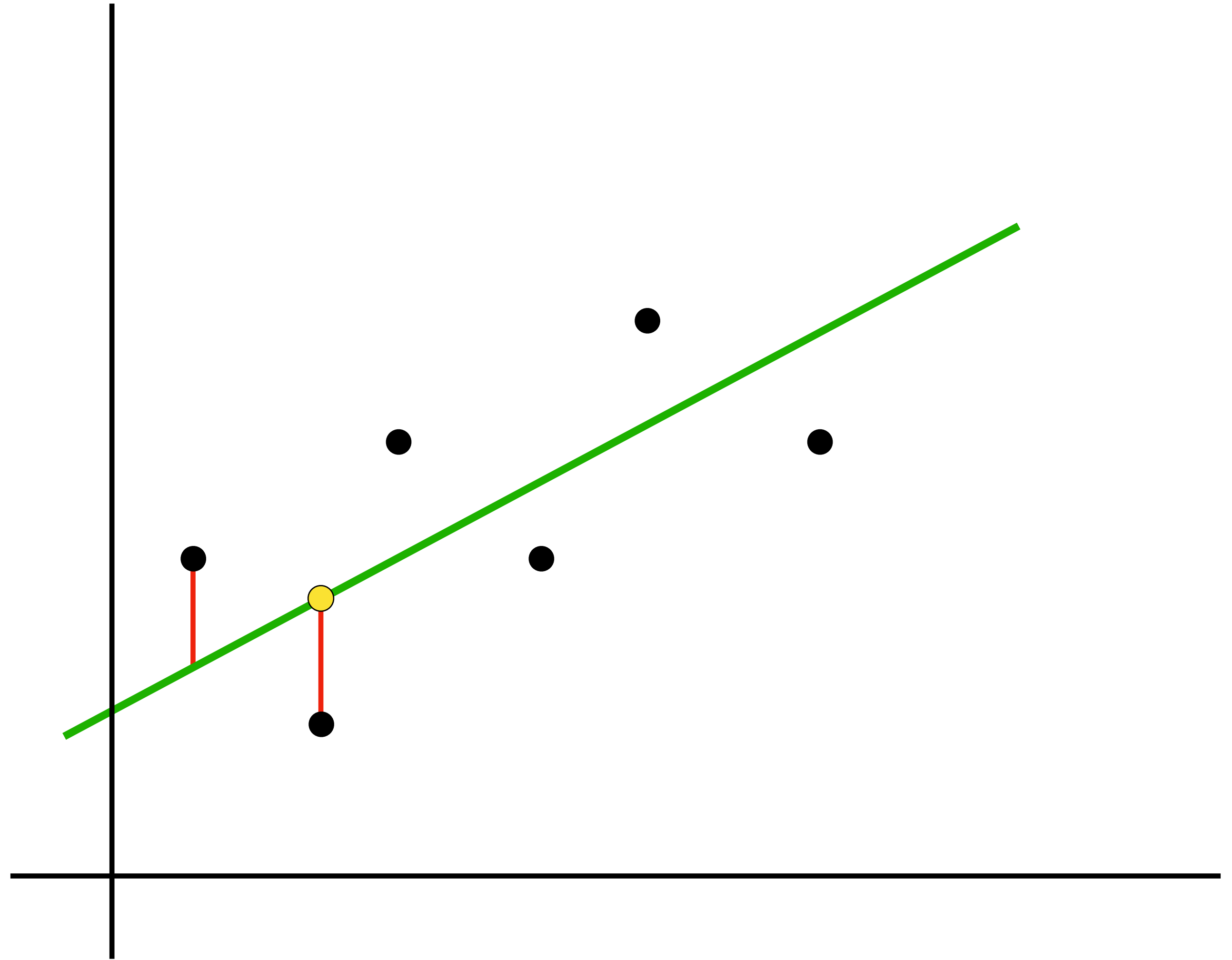
Problem Statement

Given a set of data points in $\mathbf{R}^2$, $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), (x_3, y_3), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$, find the line that best fits the data

The line of best fit is $\hat{y} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \hat{x}$

The total error (sum of squared errors):

$$(y_1 - \hat{y}_1)^2 + (y_2 - \hat{y}_2)^2$$



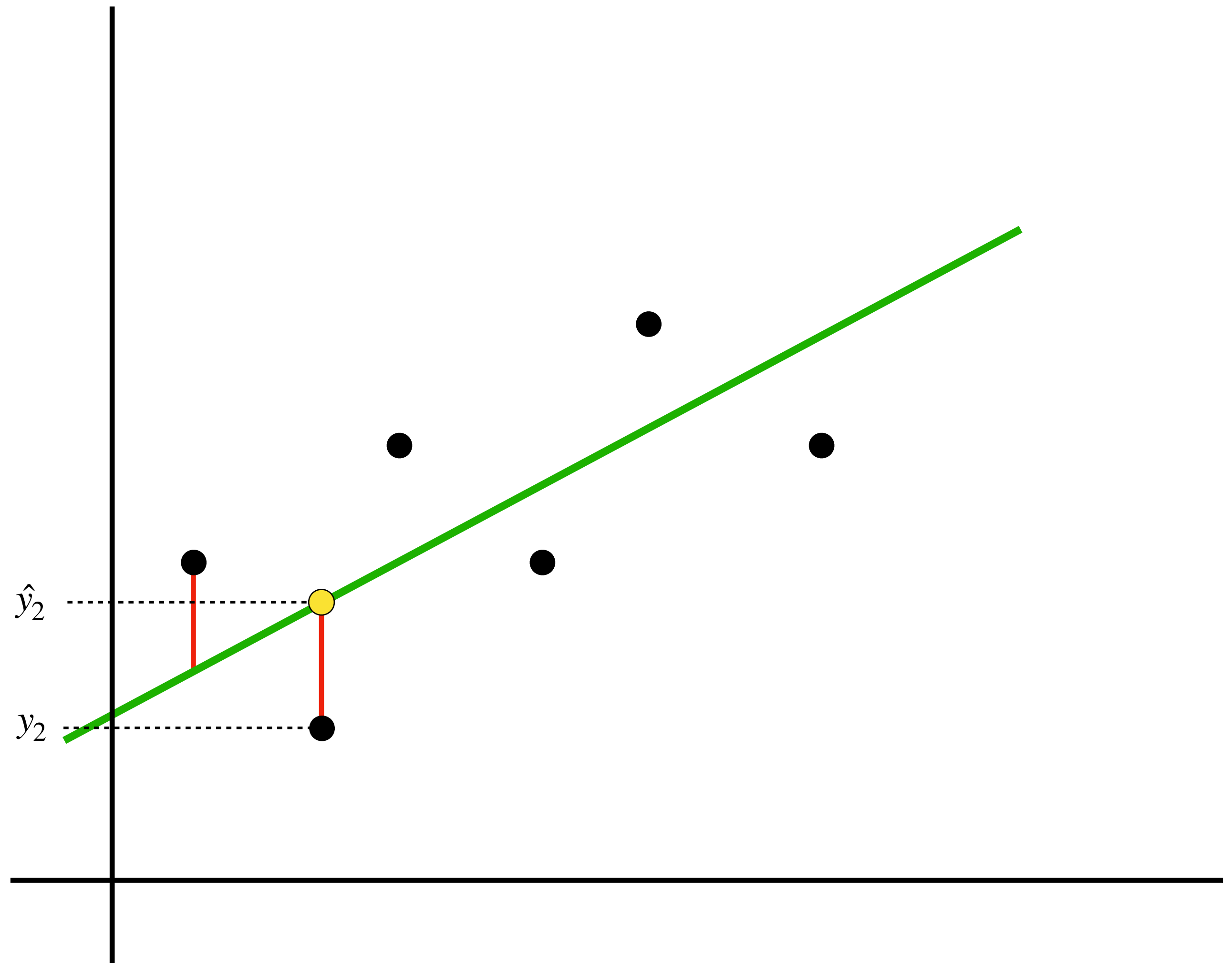
Problem Statement

Given a set of data points in $\mathbf{R}^2$, $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), (x_3, y_3), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$, find the line that best fits the data

The line of best fit is $\hat{y} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \hat{x}$

The total error (sum of squared errors):

$$(y_1 - \hat{y}_1)^2 + (y_2 - \hat{y}_2)^2$$



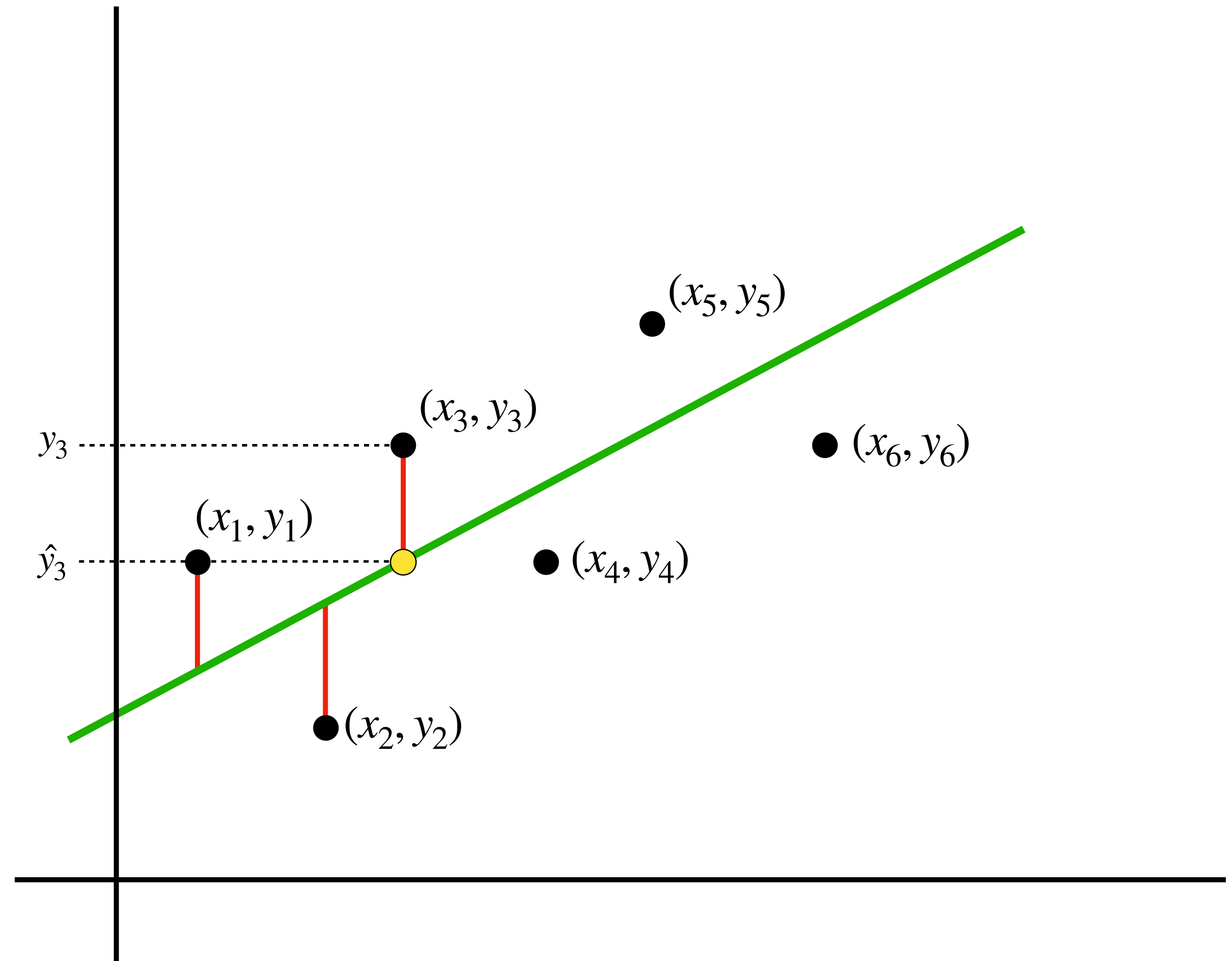
Problem Statement

Given a set of data points in $\mathbf{R}^2$, $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), (x_3, y_3), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$, find the line that best fits the data

The line of best fit is $\hat{y} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \hat{x}$

The total error (sum of squared errors):

$$(y_1 - \hat{y}_1)^2 + (y_2 - \hat{y}_2)^2 + (y_3 - \hat{y}_3)^2$$



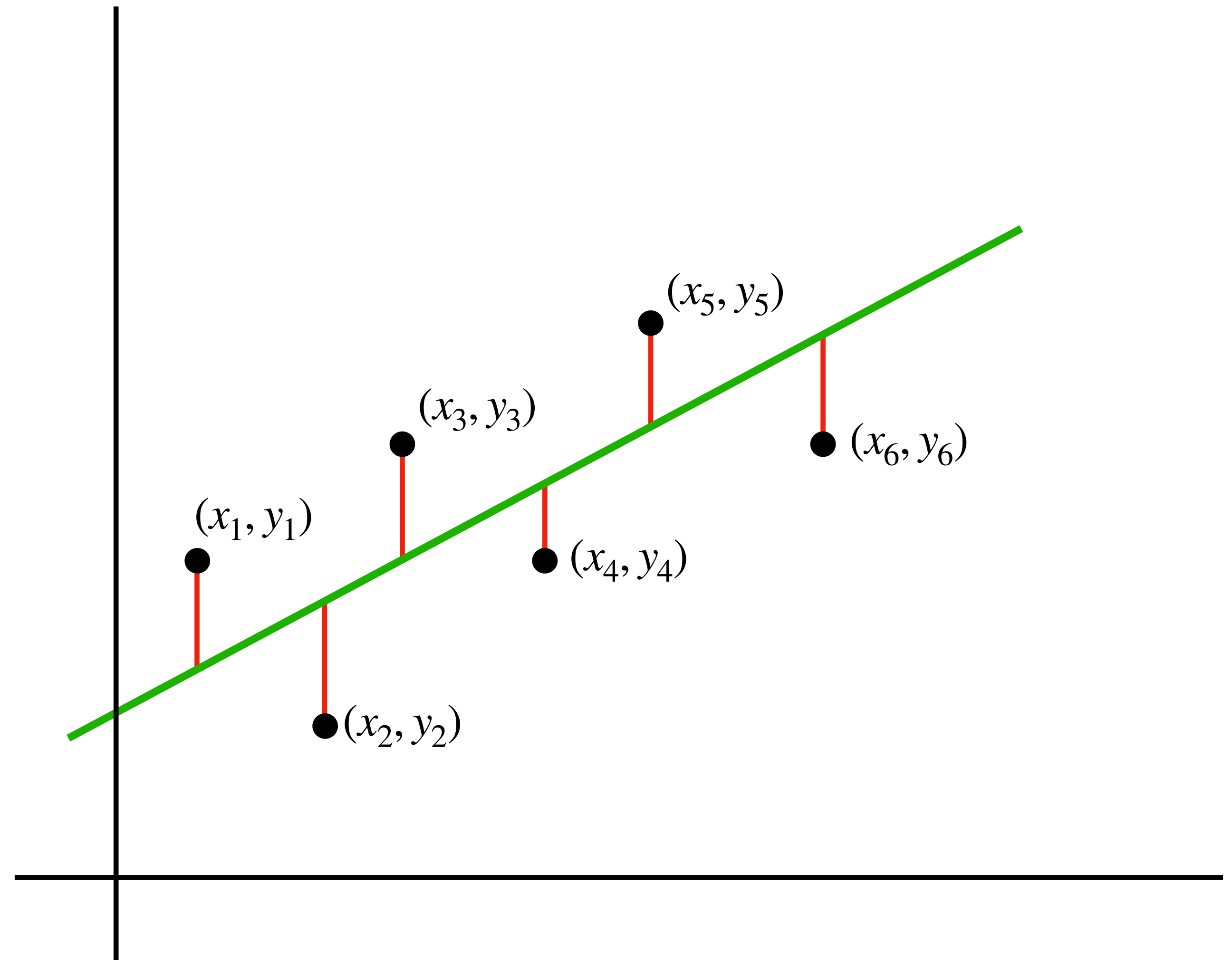
Problem Statement

Given a set of data points in $\mathbf{R}^2$, $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), (x_3, y_3), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$, find the line that best fits the data

The line of best fit is $\hat{y} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \hat{x}$

The total error (sum of squared errors):

$$(y_1 - \hat{y}_1)^2 + (y_2 - \hat{y}_2)^2 + (y_3 - \hat{y}_3)^2 \\ + (y_4 - \hat{y}_4)^2 + (y_5 - \hat{y}_5)^2 + (y_6 - \hat{y}_6)^2$$



Problem Statement

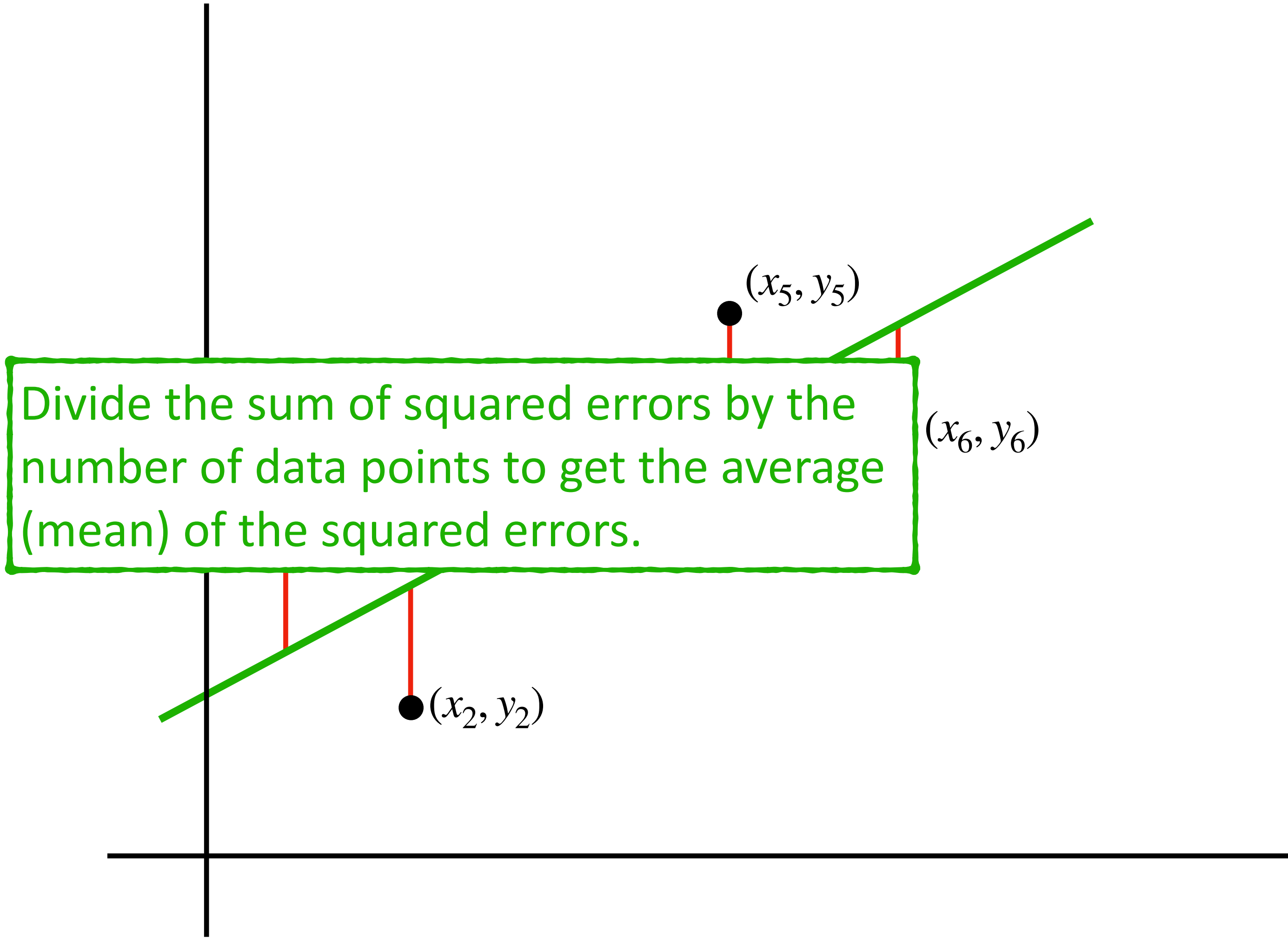
Given a set of data points in $\mathbf{R}^2$, $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), (x_3, y_3), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$, find the line that best fits the data

The line of best fit is $\hat{y} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \hat{x}$

Mean Squared Error (MSE):

$$\frac{(y_1 - \hat{y}_1)^2 + (y_2 - \hat{y}_2)^2 + (y_3 - \hat{y}_3)^2 + (y_4 - \hat{y}_4)^2 + (y_5 - \hat{y}_5)^2 + (y_0 - \hat{y}_0)^2}{n}$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$$



Divide the sum of squared errors by the number of data points to get the average (mean) of the squared errors.

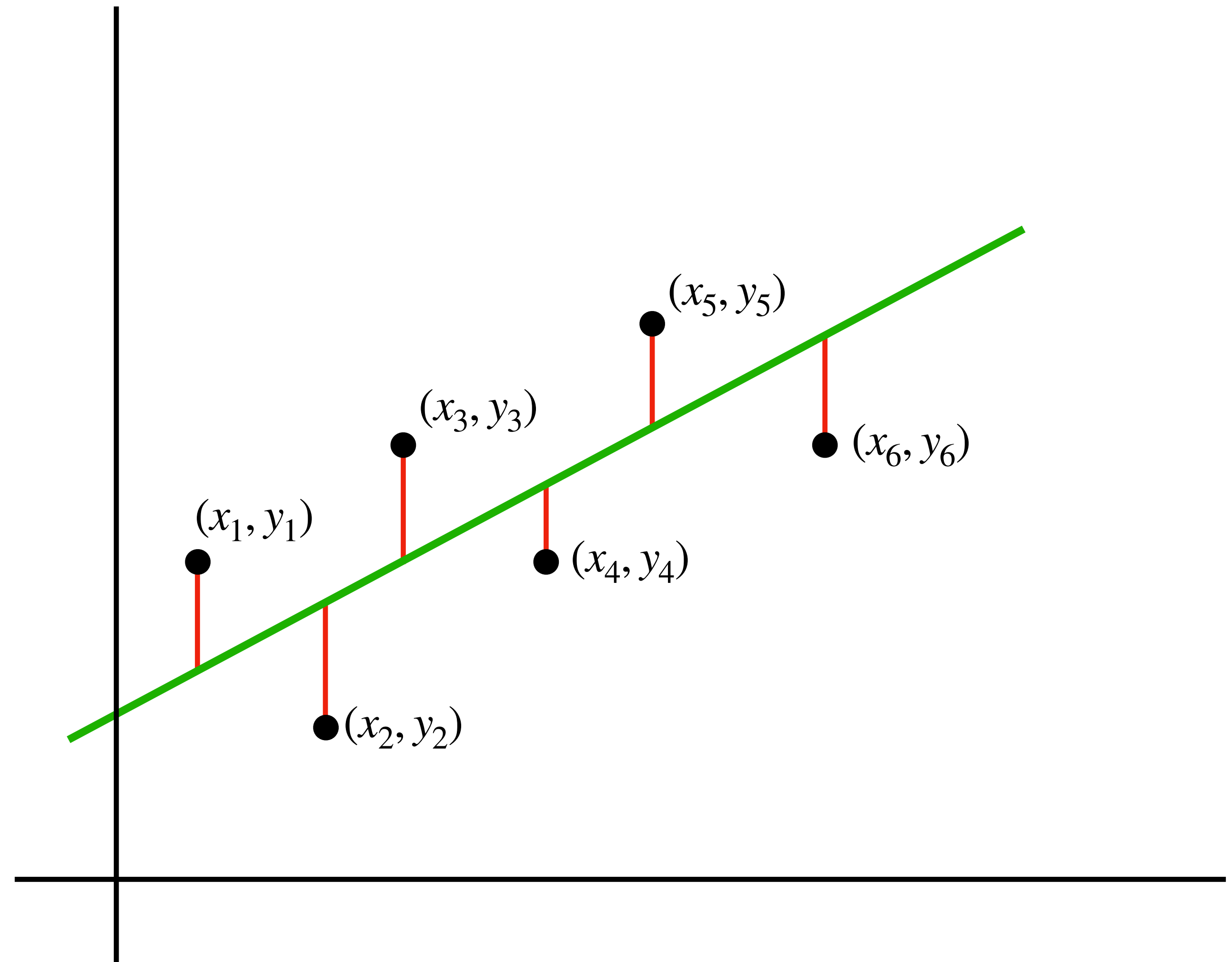
Problem Statement

Given a set of data points in $\mathbf{R}^2$, $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), (x_3, y_3), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$, find the line that best fits the data

The line of best fit is $\hat{y} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \hat{x}$

Mean Squared Error (MSE):

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$$



Problem Statement

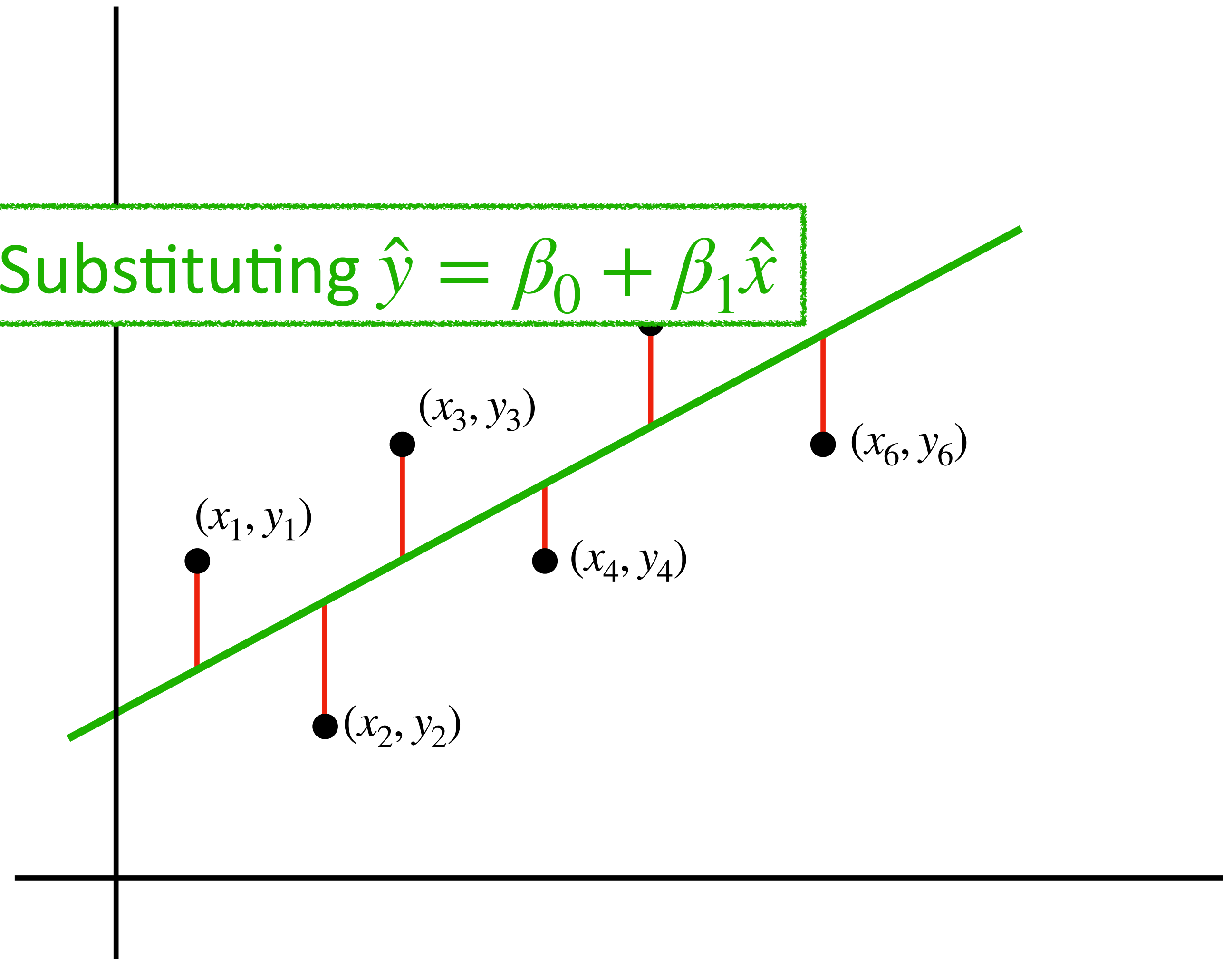
Given a set of data points in $\mathbf{R}^2$, $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), (x_3, y_3), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$, find the line that best fits the data

The line of best fit is $\hat{y} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \hat{x}$

Mean Squared Error (MSE):

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 \hat{x}_i)^2$$

Substituting $\hat{y} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \hat{x}$



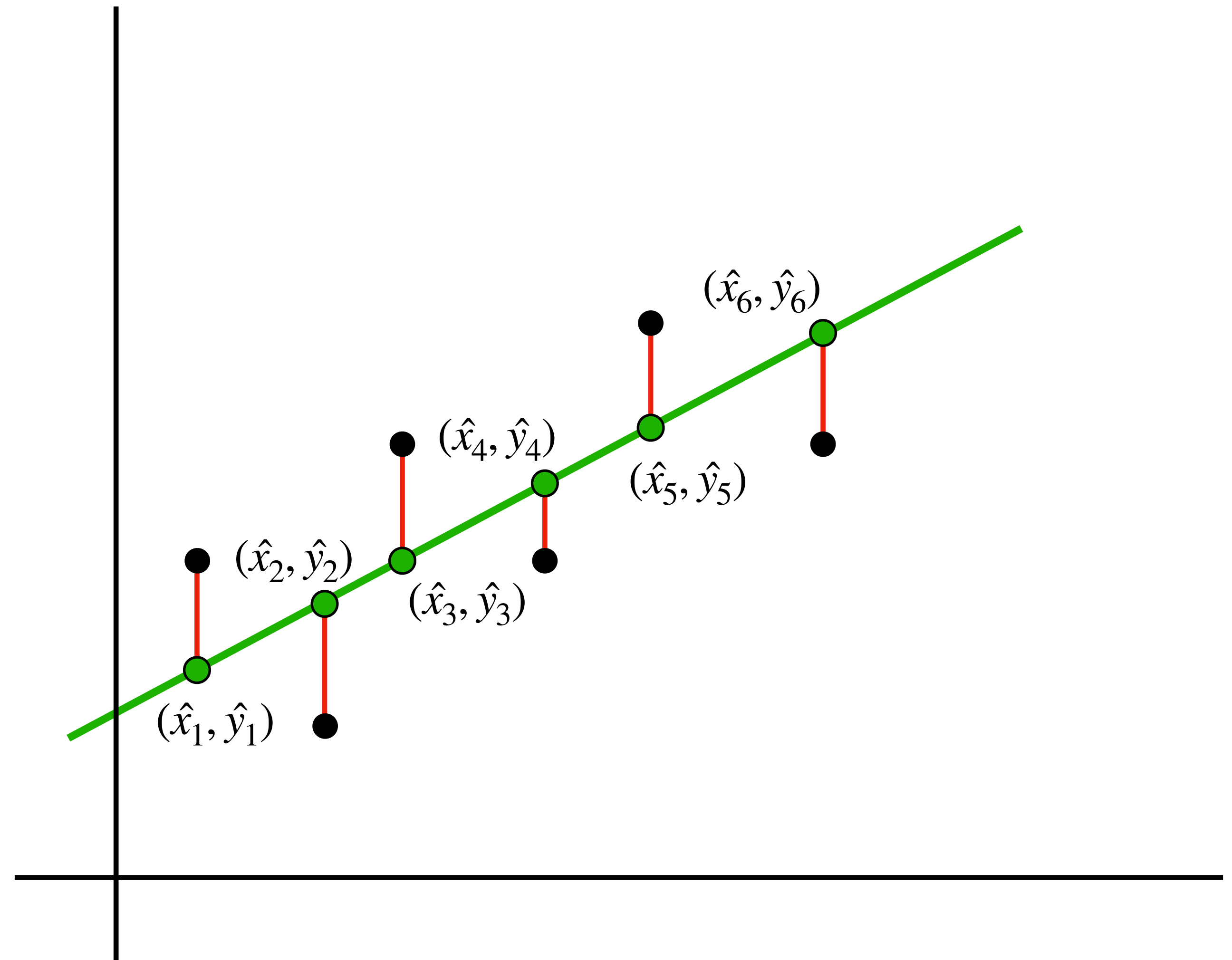
Problem Statement

Given a set of data points in $\mathbf{R}^2$, $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), (x_3, y_3), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$, find the line that best fits the data

The line of best fit is $\hat{y} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \hat{x}$

Mean Squared Error (MSE):

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 \hat{x}_i)^2$$



Problem Statement

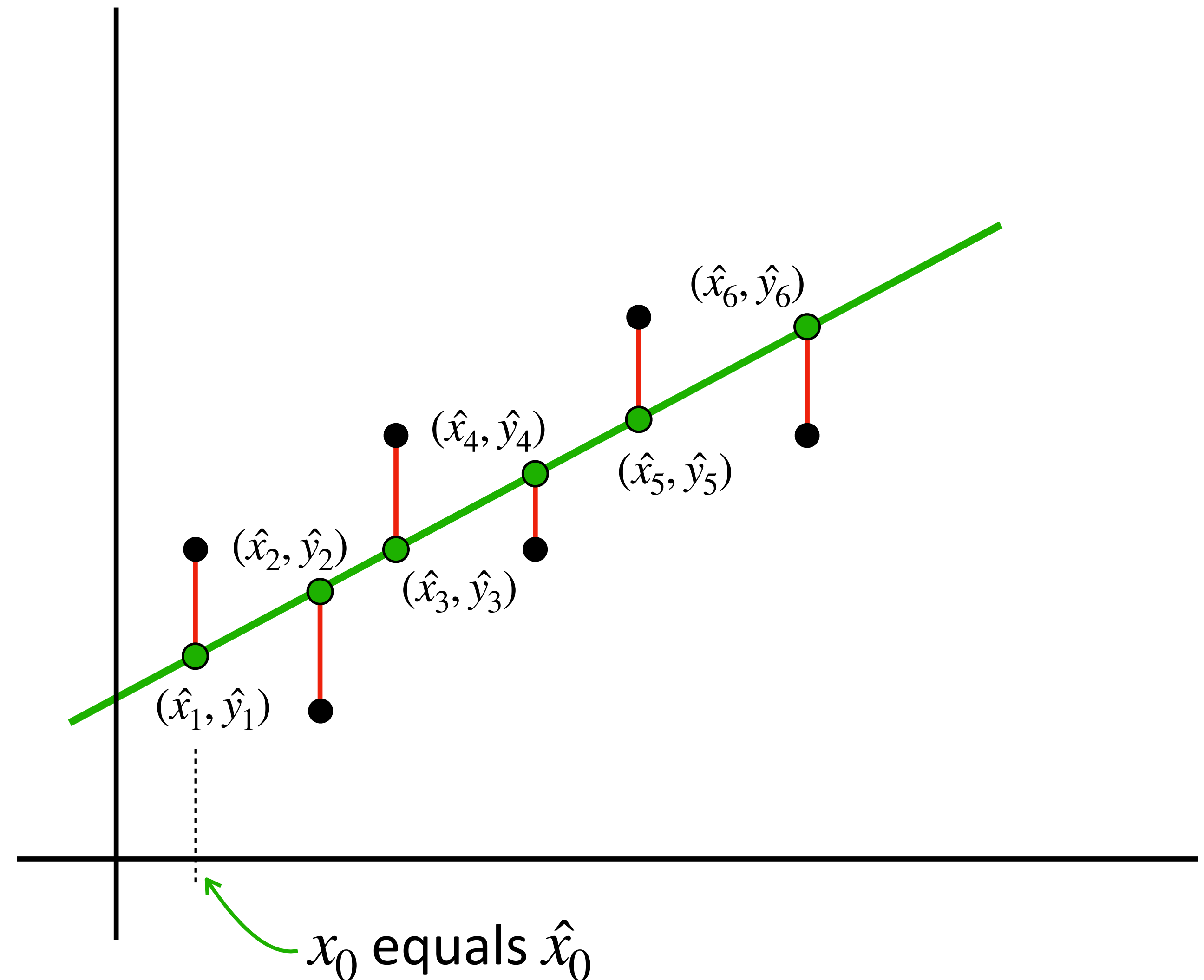
Given a set of data points in $\mathbf{R}^2$, $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), (x_3, y_3), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$, find the line that best fits the data

The line of best fit is $\hat{y} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \hat{x}$

Mean Squared Error (MSE):

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 \hat{x}_i)^2$$

For every value of i , $\hat{x}_i$ equals x_i
Substitute x_i for $\hat{x}_i$



Problem Statement

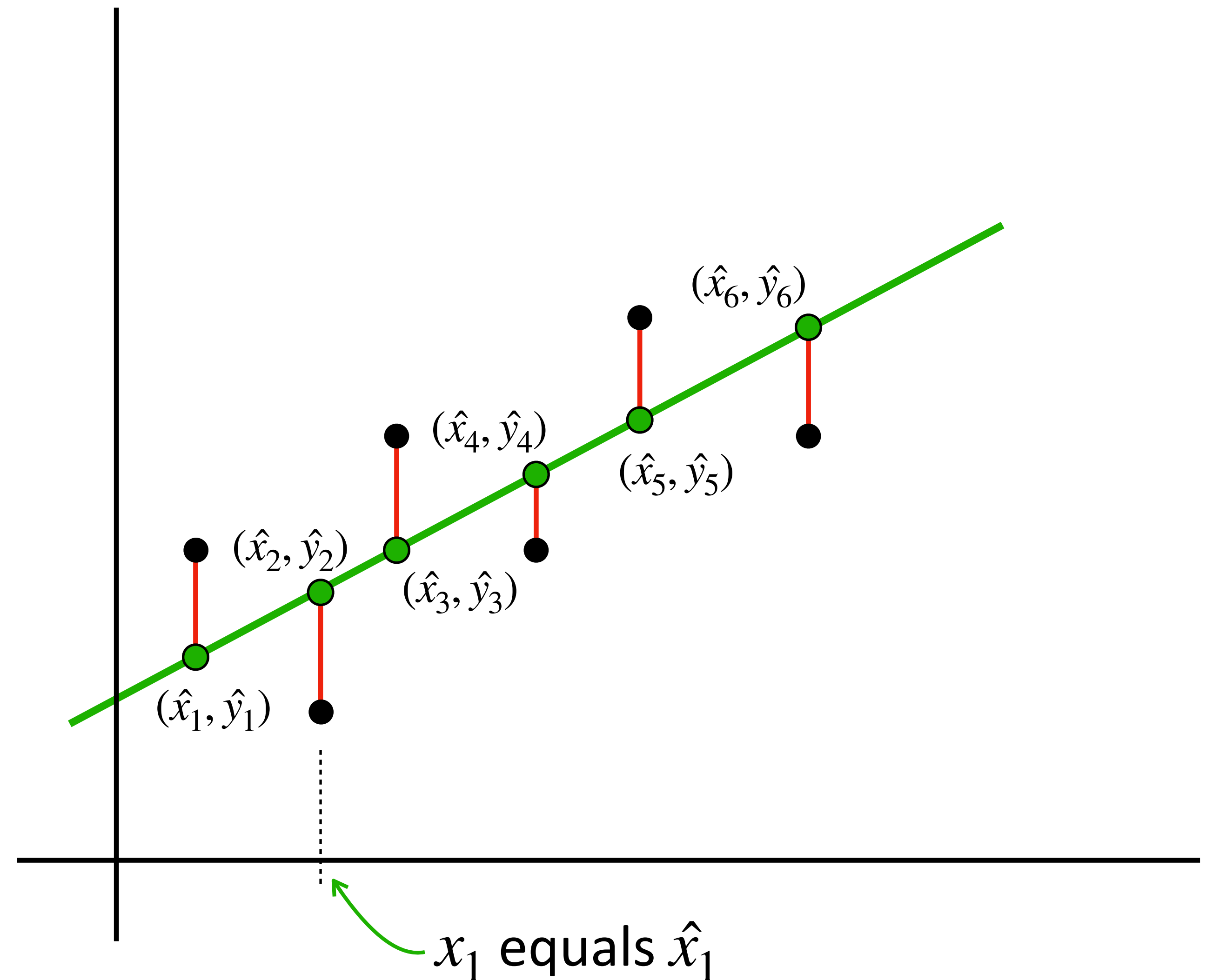
Given a set of data points in $\mathbf{R}^2$, $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), (x_3, y_3), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$, find the line that best fits the data

The line of best fit is $\hat{y} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \hat{x}$

Mean Squared Error (MSE):

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 \hat{x}_i)^2$$

For every value of i , $\hat{x}_i$ equals x_i
Substitute x_i for $\hat{x}_i$



Problem Statement

Given a set of data points in $\mathbf{R}^2$, $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), (x_3, y_3), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$, find the line that best fits the data

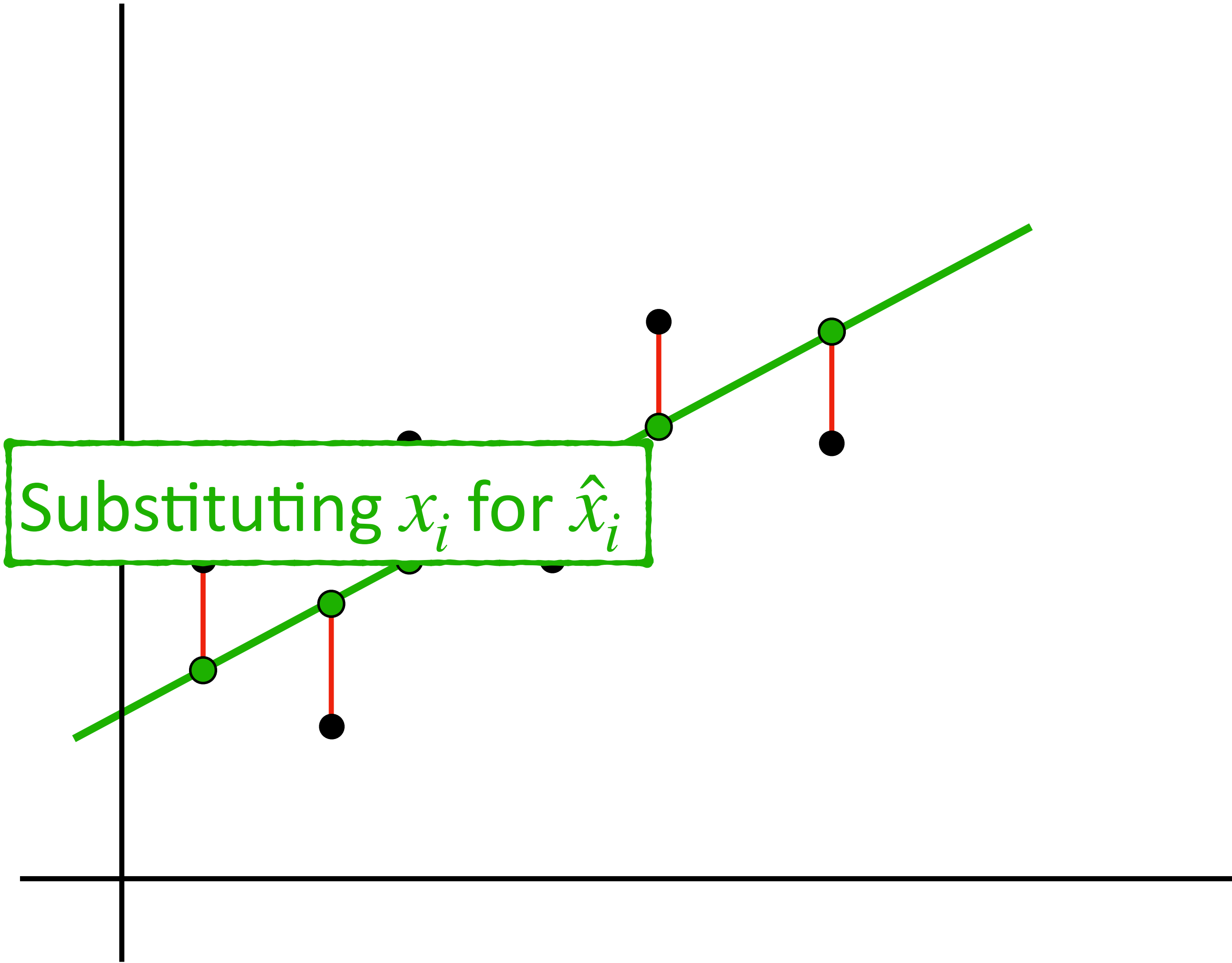
The line of best fit is $\hat{y} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \hat{x}$

Mean Squared Error (MSE):

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 \hat{x}_i)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)^2 \end{aligned}$$

For every value of i , $\hat{x}_i$ equals x_i
Substitute x_i for $\hat{x}_i$

Substituting x_i for $\hat{x}_i$



Problem Statement

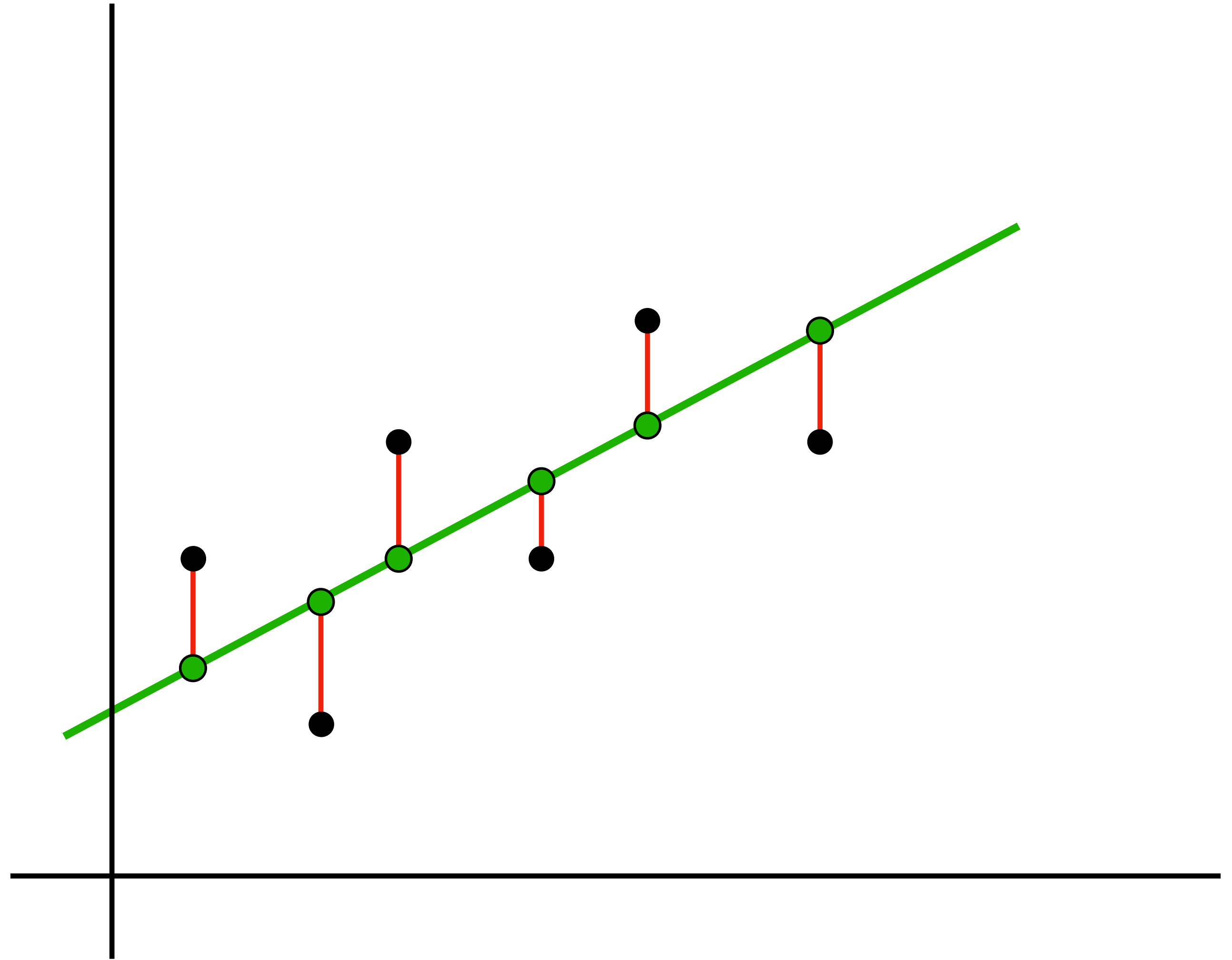
Given a set of data points in $\mathbf{R}^2$, $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), (x_3, y_3), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$, find the line that best fits the data

The line of best fit is $\hat{y} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \hat{x}$

Mean Squared Error (MSE):

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 \hat{x}_i)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)^2 \end{aligned}$$

Least Squares Regression: Find the values of β_0 and β_1 such that the Mean Squared Error (MSE) is minimized.



Least Squares Regression: Find the values of β_0 and β_1 such that the Mean Squared Error (MSE) is minimized.

Solution:

$$\beta_0 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i - \beta_1 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n}$$

$$\beta_1 = \frac{n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \sum_{i=1}^n y_i}{n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2}$$

Lets walk through the proof...

Least Squares Regression: Find the values of β_0 and β_1 such that the MSE is minimized.

Mean Squared Error (MSE):

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y})^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)^2$$

Least Squares Regression: Find the values of β_0 and β_1 such that the MSE is minimized.

To derive the values of β_0 and β_1 , we calculate the partial derivative of the Mean Squared Error (MSE) w.r.t β_0 and β_1 and solve the two equations

Mean Squared Error (MSE):

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y})^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)^2$$

Least Squares Regression: Find the values of β_0 and β_1 such that the MSE is minimized.

To derive the values of β_0 and β_1 , we calculate the partial derivative of the Mean Squared Error (MSE) w.r.t β_0 and β_1 and solve the two equations

Mean Squared Error (MSE):

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y})^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)^2$$

Partial derivatives w.r.t β_0 and β_1 we get two equations:

Least Squares Regression: Find the values of β_0 and β_1 such that the MSE is minimized.

To derive the values of β_0 and β_1 , we calculate the partial derivative of the Mean Squared Error (MSE) w.r.t β_0 and β_1 and solve the two equations

Mean Squared Error (MSE):

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y})^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)^2$$

Partial derivatives w.r.t β_0 and β_1 we get two equations:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta_0} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)^2 = 0 \quad \dots\dots\dots eq(1)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta_1} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)^2 = 0 \quad \dots\dots\dots eq(2)$$

Least Squares Regression: Find the values of β_0 and β_1 such that the MSE is minimized.

To derive the values of β_0 and β_1 , we calculate the partial derivative of the Mean Squared Error (MSE) w.r.t β_0 and β_1 and solve the two equations

Mean Squared Error (MSE):

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y})^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)^2$$

Partial derivatives w.r.t β_0 and β_1 we get two equations:

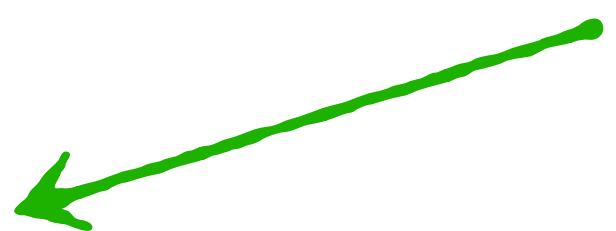
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta_0} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)^2 = 0 \quad \dots\dots\dots eq(1)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta_1} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)^2 = 0 \quad \dots\dots\dots eq(2)$$

The Mean Squared Error (MSE) is minimized when the partial derivative is zero

Least Squares Regression: Find the values of β_0 and β_1 such that the MSE is minimized.

Solving equation 1 (take the partial derivative w.r.t β_0):



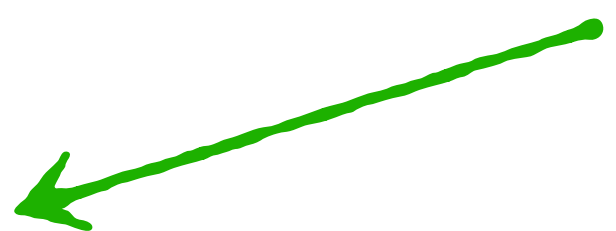
Chain Rule & Power Rule

[See Tutorial on Derivatives](#)

Least Squares Regression: Find the values of β_0 and β_1 such that the MSE is minimized.

Solving equation 1 (take the partial derivative w.r.t β_0):

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta_0} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)^2 = 0$$



Chain Rule & Power Rule

[See Tutorial on Derivatives](#)

Least Squares Regression: Find the values of β_0 and β_1 such that the MSE is minimized.

Solving equation 1 (take the partial derivative w.r.t β_0):

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta_0} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i) \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta_0} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i) = 0$$

Chain Rule & Power Rule

[See Tutorial on Derivatives](#)

Least Squares Regression: Find the values of β_0 and β_1 such that the MSE is minimized.

Solving equation 1 (take the partial derivative w.r.t β_0):

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta_0} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)^2 = 0$$

Chain Rule & Power Rule

[See Tutorial on Derivatives](#)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i) \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta_0} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)(-1) = 0$$

Taking the partial derivative of $\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta_0} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i) = (-1)$$

[See Tutorial on Derivatives](#)

Least Squares Regression: Find the values of β_0 and β_1 such that the MSE is minimized.

Solving equation 1 (take the partial derivative w.r.t β_0):

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta_0} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)^2 = 0$$

Chain Rule & Power Rule
[See Tutorial on Derivatives](#)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i) \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta_0} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)(-1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i) = 0$$

Divide both sides by $-\frac{2}{n}$

Least Squares Regression: Find the values of β_0 and β_1 such that the MSE is minimized.

Solving equation 1 (take the partial derivative w.r.t β_0):

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta_0} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i) \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta_0} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i) = 0$$

Chain Rule & Power Rule
[See Tutorial on Derivatives](#)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)(-1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n y_i - n\beta_0 - \beta_1 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 0$$

Least Squares Regression: Find the values of β_0 and β_1 such that the MSE is minimized.

Solving equation 1 (take the partial derivative w.r.t β_0):

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta_0} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i) \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta_0} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i) = 0$$

Chain Rule & Power Rule

[See Tutorial on Derivatives](#)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)(-1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n y_i - n\beta_0 - \beta_1 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \beta_0 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i - \beta_1 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n}$$

Least Squares Regression: Find the values of β_0 and β_1 such that the MSE is minimized.

Solving equation 2 (take the partial derivative w.r.t β_1):

Least Squares Regression: Find the values of β_0 and β_1 such that the MSE is minimized.

Solving equation 2 (take the partial derivative w.r.t β_1):

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta_1} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)^2 = 0$$

Least Squares Regression: Find the values of β_0 and β_1 such that the MSE is minimized.

Solving equation 2 (take the partial derivative w.r.t β_1):

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta_1} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i) \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta_1} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i) = 0$$

Chain Rule & Power Rule

[See Tutorial on Derivatives](#)

Least Squares Regression: Find the values of β_0 and β_1 such that the MSE is minimized.

Solving equation 2 (take the partial derivative w.r.t β_1):

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta_1} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i) \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta_1} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)(-x_i) = 0$$

Taking the partial derivative of $\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta_1} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i) = (-x_i)$$

[See Tutorial on Derivatives](#)

Least Squares Regression: Find the values of β_0 and β_1 such that the MSE is minimized.

Solving equation 2 (take the partial derivative w.r.t β_1):

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta_1} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i) \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta_1} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)(-x_i) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)(x_i) = 0$$

Divide both sides by $-\frac{2}{n}$

Least Squares Regression: Find the values of β_0 and β_1 such that the MSE is minimized.

Solving equation 2 (take the partial derivative w.r.t β_1):

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta_1} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i) \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta_1} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)(-x_i) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)(x_i) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \beta_0 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \beta_1 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 = 0$$

Least Squares Regression: Find the values of β_0 and β_1 such that the MSE is minimized.

Solving equation 2 (take the partial derivative w.r.t β_1):

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \beta_0 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \beta_1 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 = 0$$

Least Squares Regression: Find the values of β_0 and β_1 such that the MSE is minimized.

Solving equation 2 (take the partial derivative w.r.t β_1):

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \beta_0 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \beta_1 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \beta_1 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i - \beta_1 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n} \right) \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 0$$

Substitute $\beta_0 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i - \beta_1 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n}$

Least Squares Regression: Find the values of β_0 and β_1 such that the MSE is minimized.

Solving equation 2 (take the partial derivative w.r.t β_1):

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \beta_0 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \beta_1 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \beta_1 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i - \beta_1 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n} \right) \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \beta_1 n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \left(\sum_{i=1}^n y_i \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \beta_1 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2 \right) = 0$$

Divide both sides by n
and simplify

Least Squares Regression: Find the values of β_0 and β_1 such that the MSE is minimized.

Solving equation 2 (take the partial derivative w.r.t β_1):

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \beta_0 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \beta_1 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \beta_1 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i - \beta_1 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n} \right) \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \beta_1 n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \left(\sum_{i=1}^n y_i \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \beta_1 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2 \right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \beta_1 n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \sum_{i=1}^n y_i + \beta_1 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2 = 0$$

Least Squares Regression: Find the values of β_0 and β_1 such that the MSE is minimized.

Solving equation 2 (take the partial derivative w.r.t β_1):

$$\Rightarrow n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \beta_1 n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \sum_{i=1}^n y_i + \beta_1 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2 = 0$$

Least Squares Regression: Find the values of β_0 and β_1 such that the MSE is minimized.

Solving equation 2 (take the partial derivative w.r.t β_1):

$$\Rightarrow n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \beta_1 n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \sum_{i=1}^n y_i + \beta_1 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta_1 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2 - \beta_1 n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \sum_{i=1}^n y_i - n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i$$

Add $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \sum_{i=1}^n y_i - n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i$
to both sides

Least Squares Regression: Find the values of β_0 and β_1 such that the MSE is minimized.

Solving equation 2 (take the partial derivative w.r.t β_1):

$$\Rightarrow n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \beta_1 n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \sum_{i=1}^n y_i + \beta_1 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta_1 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2 - \beta_1 n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \sum_{i=1}^n y_i - n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i$$

Add $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \sum_{i=1}^n y_i - n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i$
to both sides

Least Squares Regression: Find the values of β_0 and β_1 such that the MSE is minimized.

Solving equation 2 (take the partial derivative w.r.t β_1):

$$\Rightarrow n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \beta_1 n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \sum_{i=1}^n y_i + \beta_1 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta_1 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2 - \beta_1 n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \sum_{i=1}^n y_i - n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta_1 n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \beta_1 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2 = n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$$

Multiply both sides by -1

Least Squares Regression: Find the values of β_0 and β_1 such that the MSE is minimized.

Solving equation 2 (take the partial derivative w.r.t β_1):

$$\Rightarrow n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \beta_1 n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \sum_{i=1}^n y_i + \beta_1 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta_1 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2 - \beta_1 n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \sum_{i=1}^n y_i - n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta_1 n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \beta_1 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2 = n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$$

Multiply both sides by -1

Least Squares Regression: Find the values of β_0 and β_1 such that the MSE is minimized.

Solving equation 2 (take the partial derivative w.r.t β_1):

$$\Rightarrow \beta_1 n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \beta_1 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2 = n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$$

Least Squares Regression: Find the values of β_0 and β_1 such that the MSE is minimized.

Solving equation 2 (take the partial derivative w.r.t β_1):

$$\Rightarrow \beta_1 n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \beta_1 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2 = n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$$

Factor out β_1

$$\Rightarrow \beta_1 \left(n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2 \right) = n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$$

Least Squares Regression: Find the values of β_0 and β_1 such that the MSE is minimized.

Solving equation 2 (take the partial derivative w.r.t β_1):

$$\Rightarrow \beta_1 n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \beta_1 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2 = n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta_1 \left(n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2 \right) = n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta_1 = \frac{n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \sum_{i=1}^n y_i}{n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2}$$

Divide both sides by $n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2$

Least Squares Regression: Find the values of β_0 and β_1 such that the MSE is minimized.

Solving equation 2 (take the partial derivative w.r.t β_1):

$$\Rightarrow \beta_1 n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \beta_1 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2 = n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta_1 \left(n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2 \right) = n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta_1 = \frac{n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \sum_{i=1}^n y_i}{n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2}$$

Q.E.D

Least Squares Regression: Find the values of β_0 and β_1 such that the Mean Squared Error (MSE) is minimized.

Solution:

$$\beta_0 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i - \beta_1 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n}$$

$$\beta_1 = \frac{n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \sum_{i=1}^n y_i}{n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2}$$

Related Tutorials & Textbooks

Simple Linear Regression ↗

A statistical technique of making predictions from data. The tutorial introduces a linear model in two dimensions and uses that model to predict the value of one dependent variable given one independent variable.

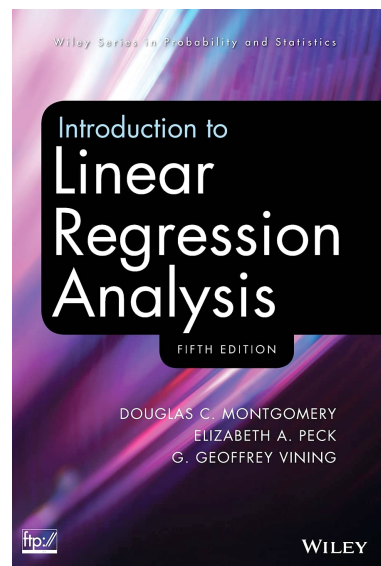
Multiple Regression ↗

Multiple regression extends the two dimensional linear model introduced in Simple Linear Regression to $k + 1$ dimensions with one dependent variable, k independent variables and $k+1$ parameters.

Gradient Descent for Simple Linear Regression ↗

An introduction to the Gradient Descent algorithm and a deep dive on how it can be used to optimize the two parameters β_0 and β_1 for Simple Linear Regression.

Recommended Textbooks



Introduction to Linear Regression Analysis

by Douglas C. Montgomery, Elizabeth A. Peck, G. Geoffrey Vining

For a complete list of tutorials see:

<https://arrsingh.com/ai-tutorials>