

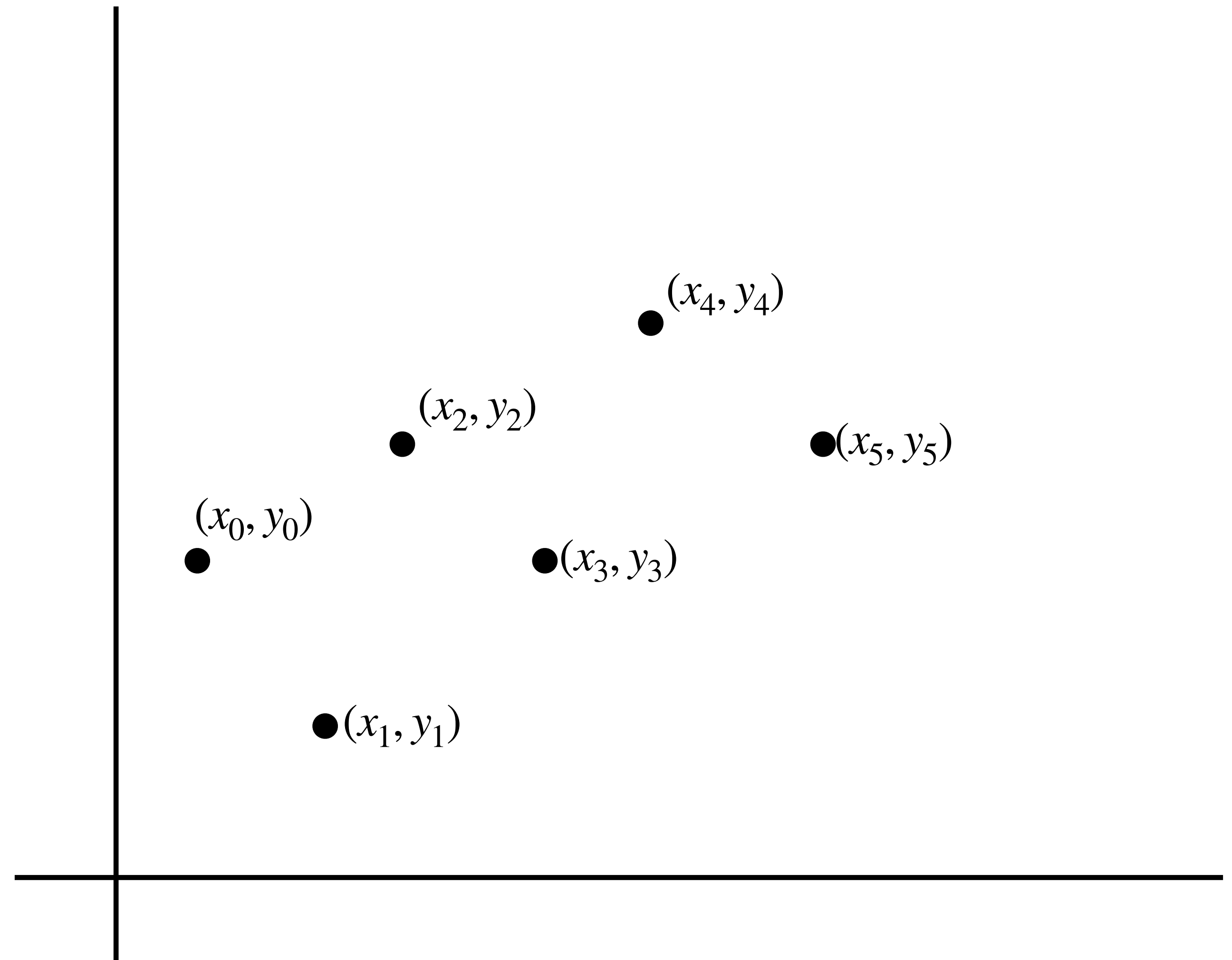
Simple Linear Regression

Proof of the Closed Form Solution

Rahul Singh
rsingh@arrsingh.com

Problem Statement

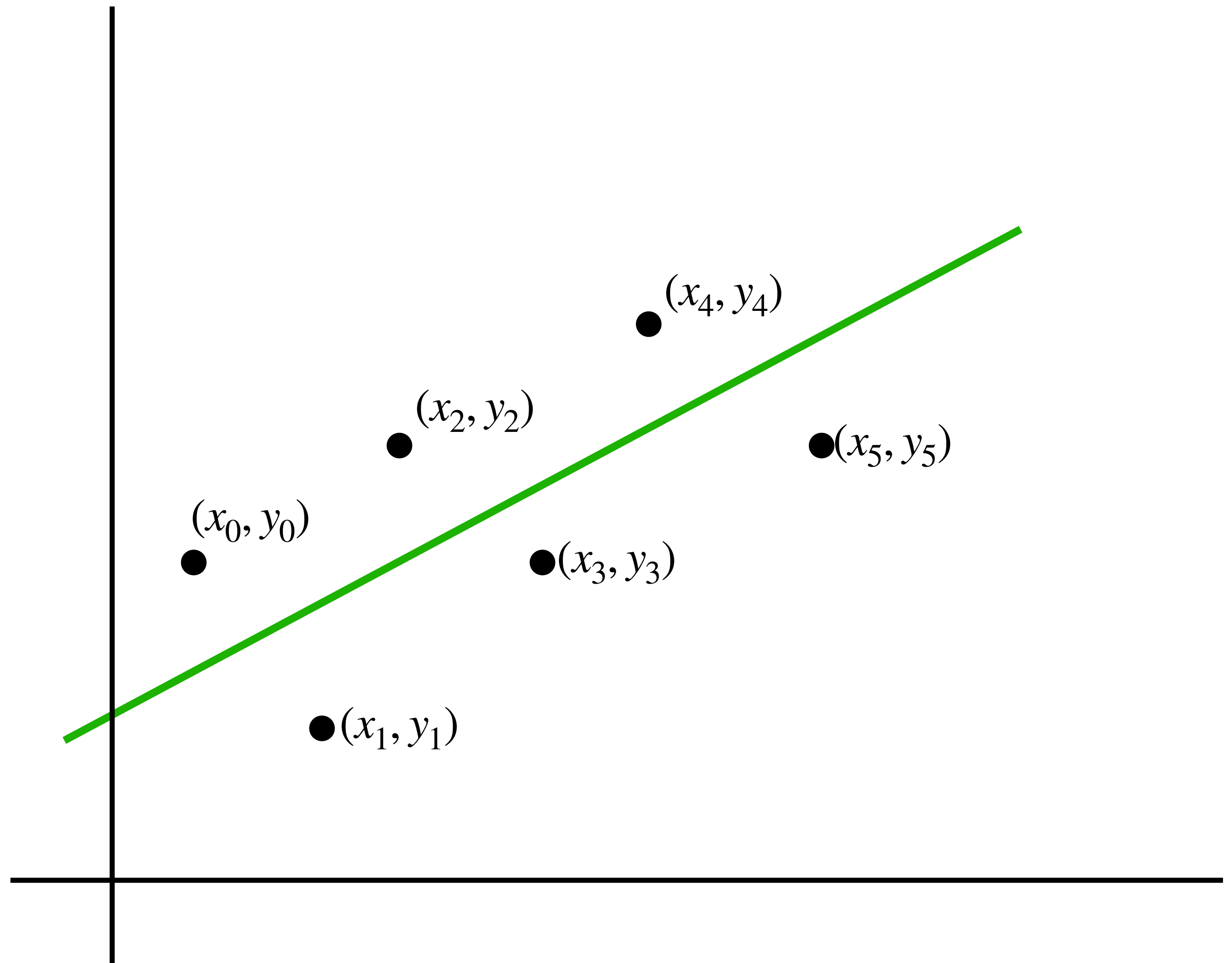
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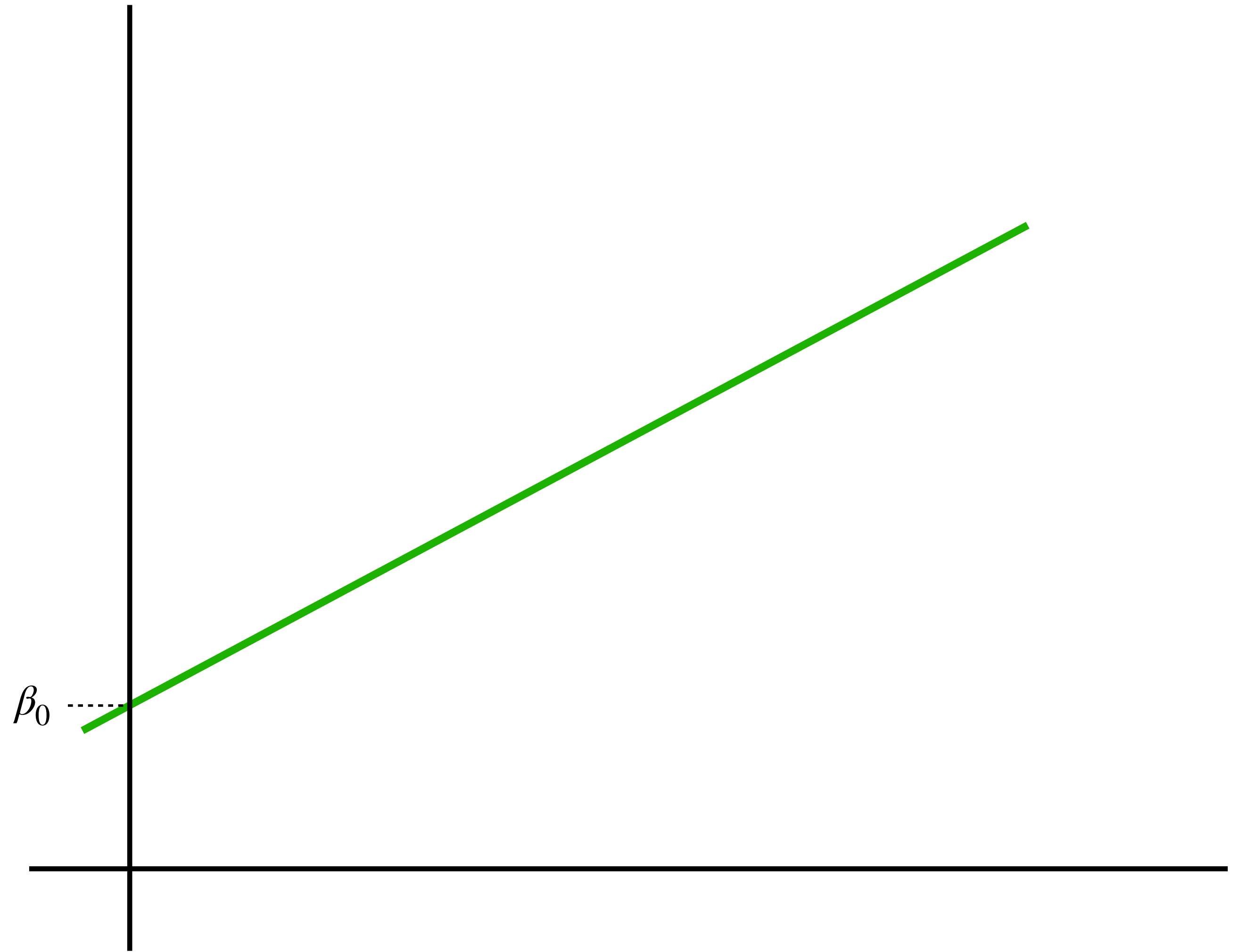


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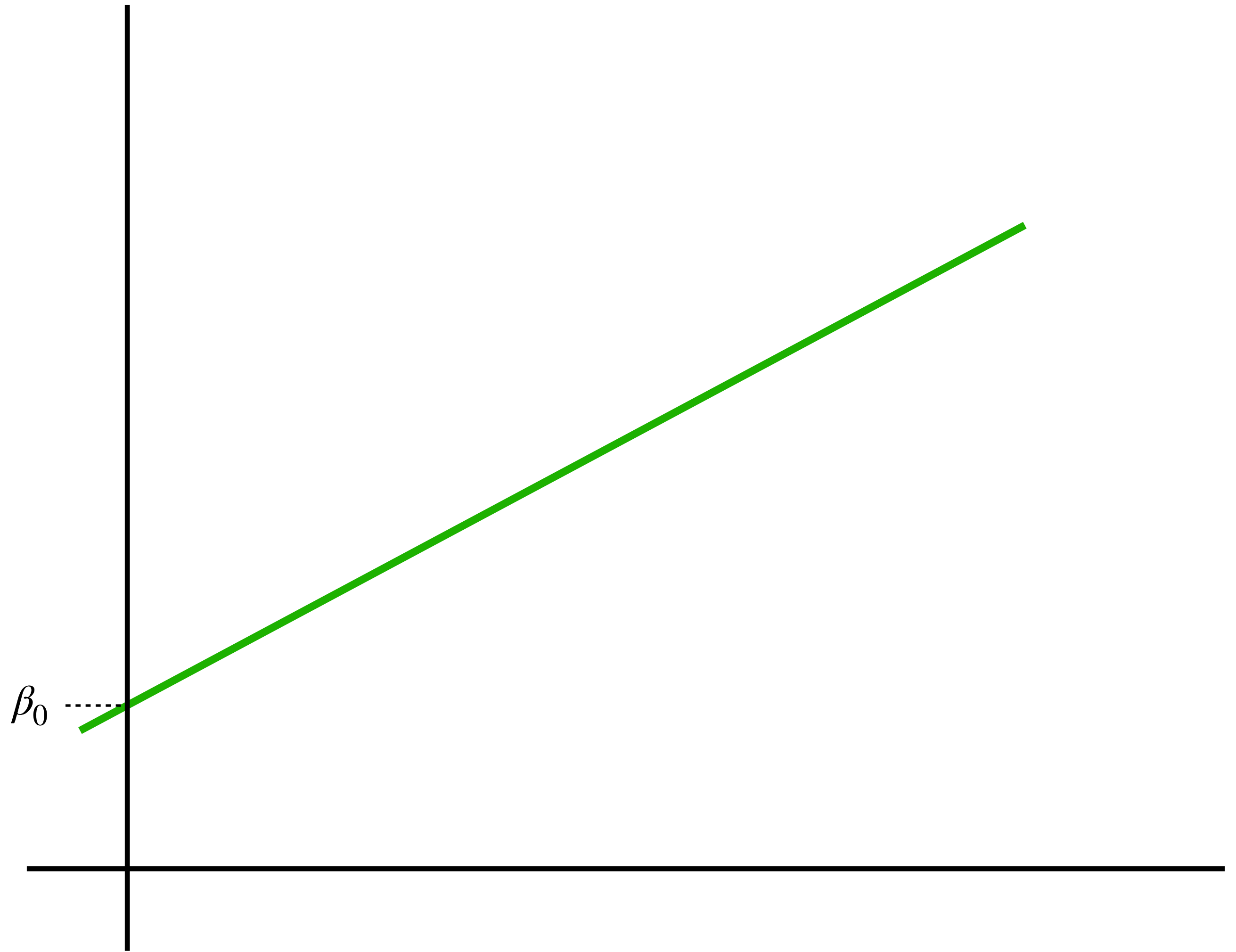
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β_1 Is the slope of the line



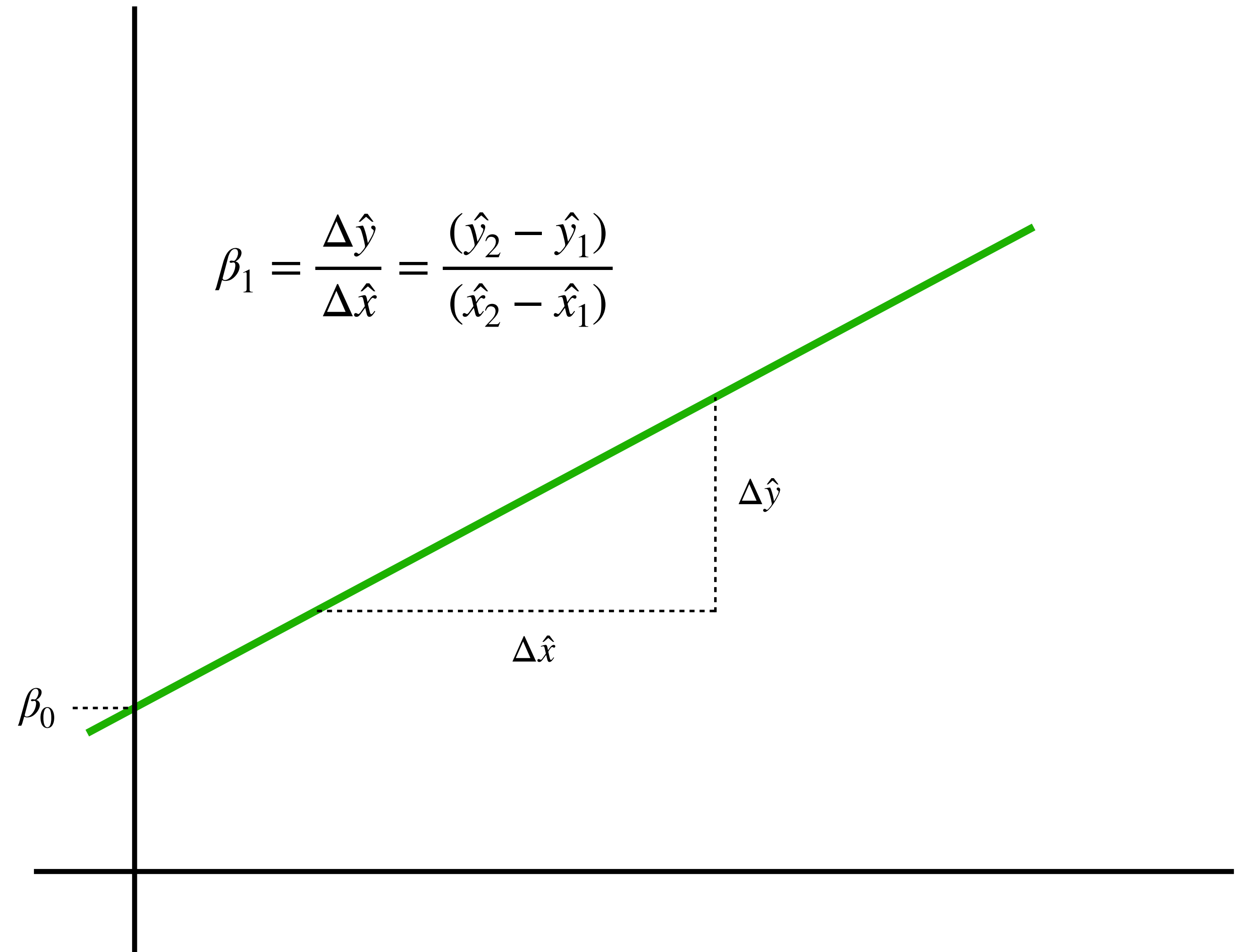
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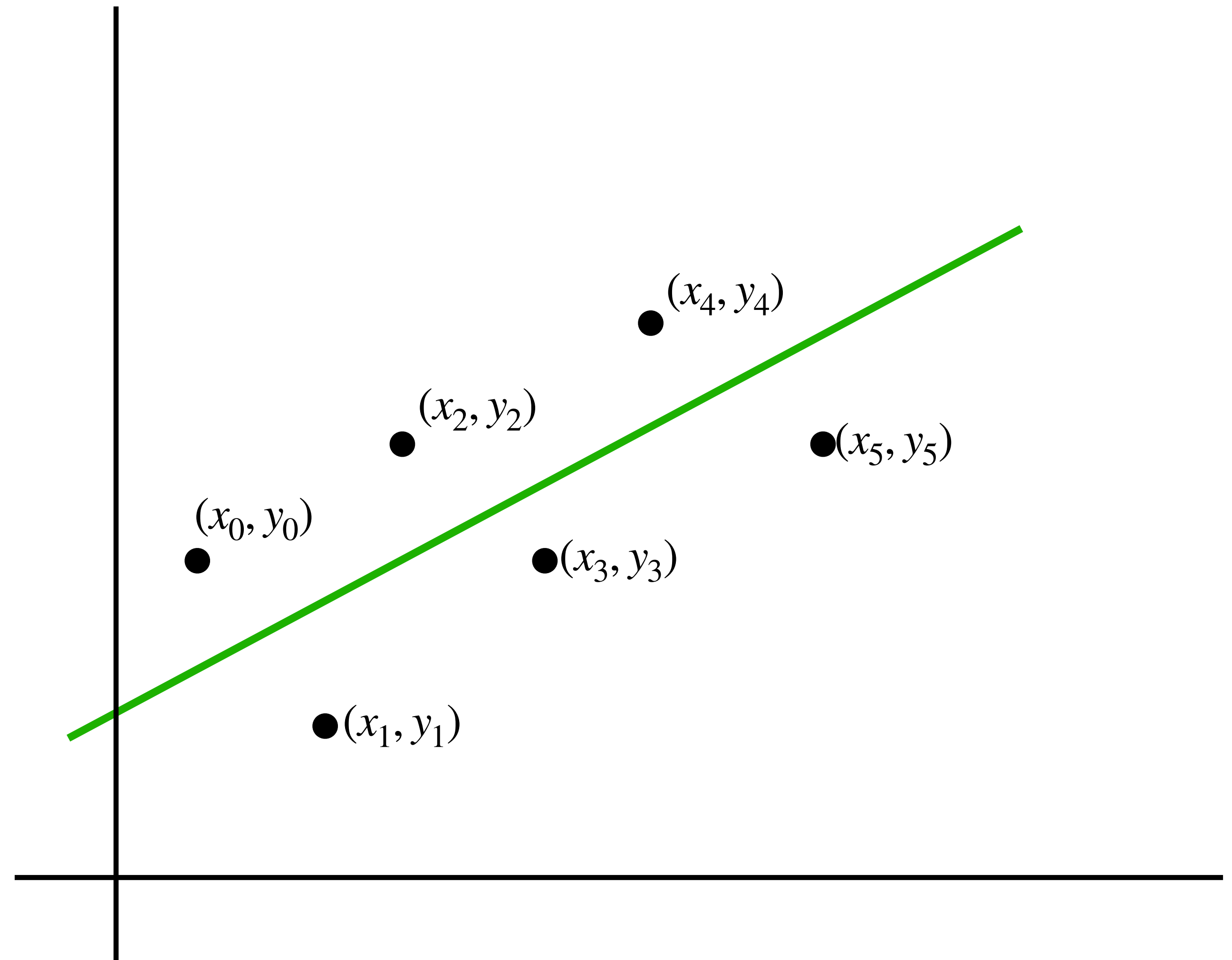
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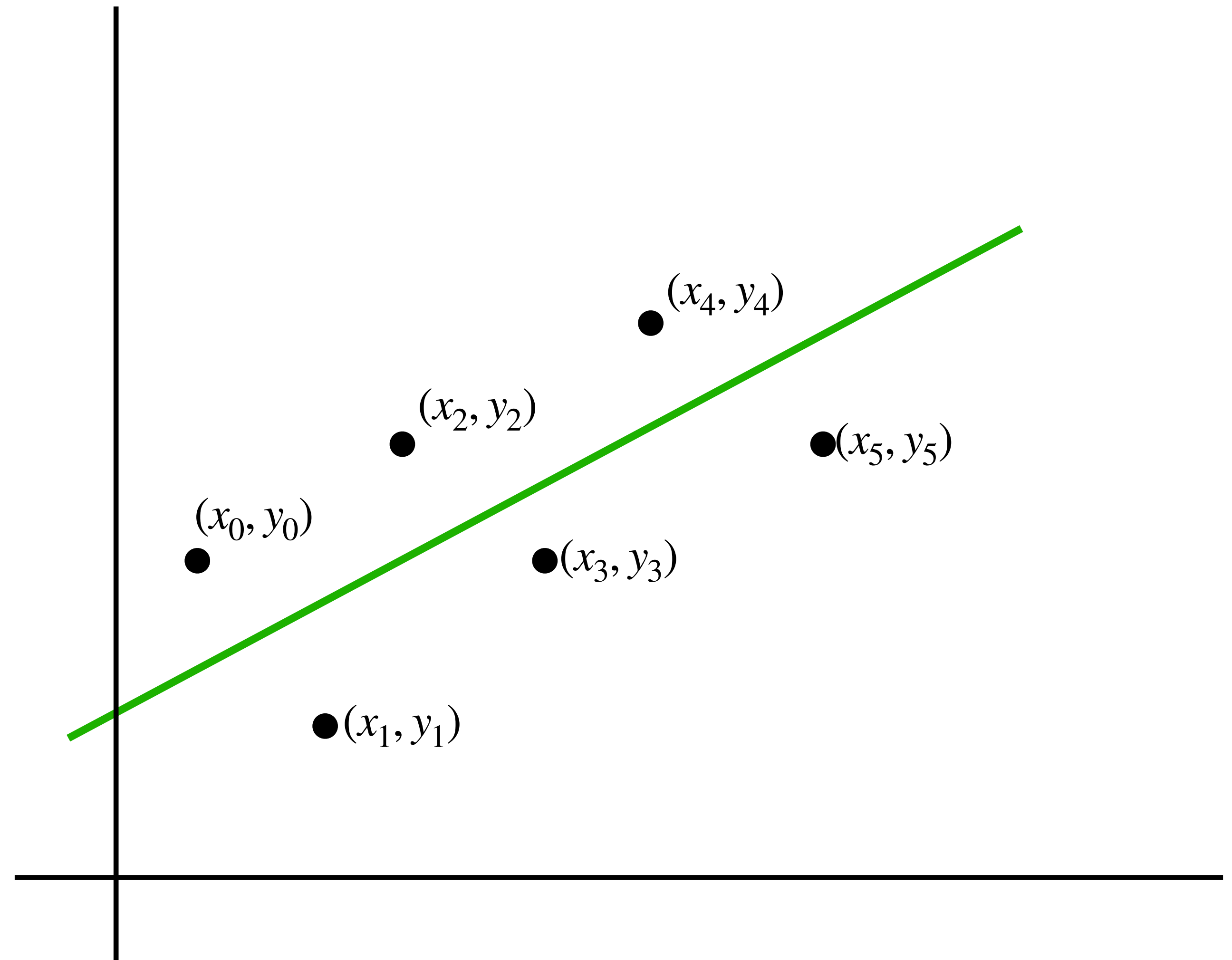


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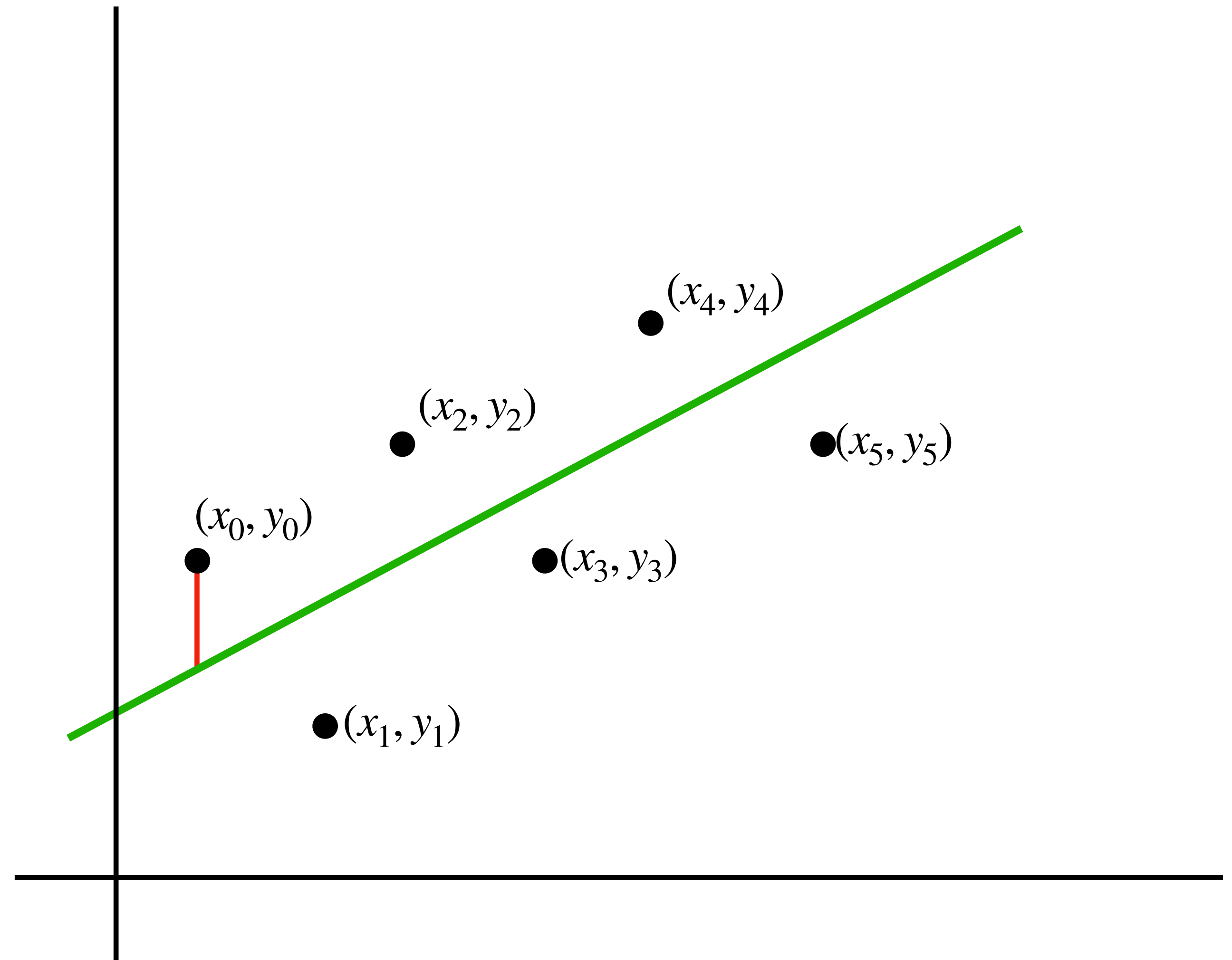
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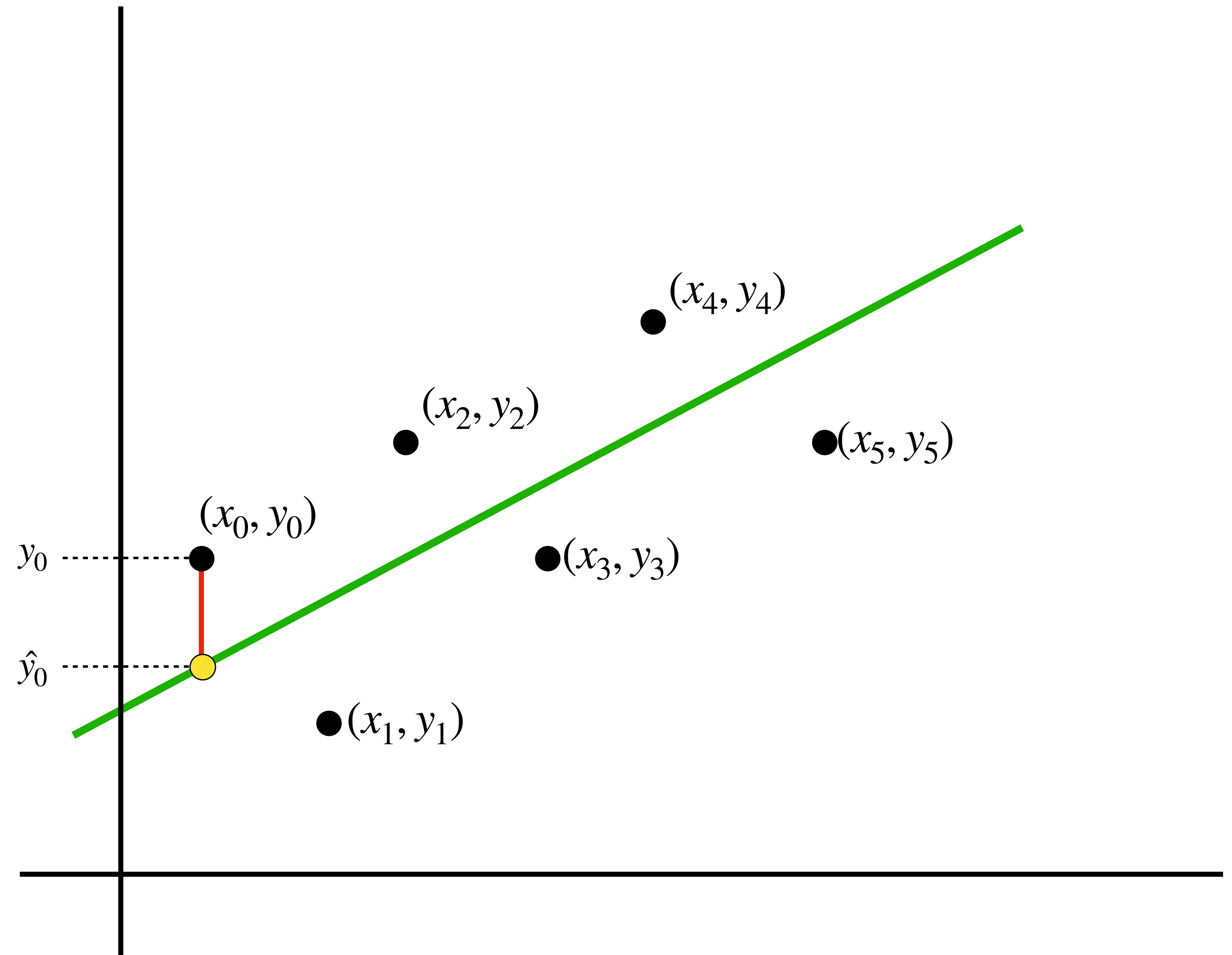
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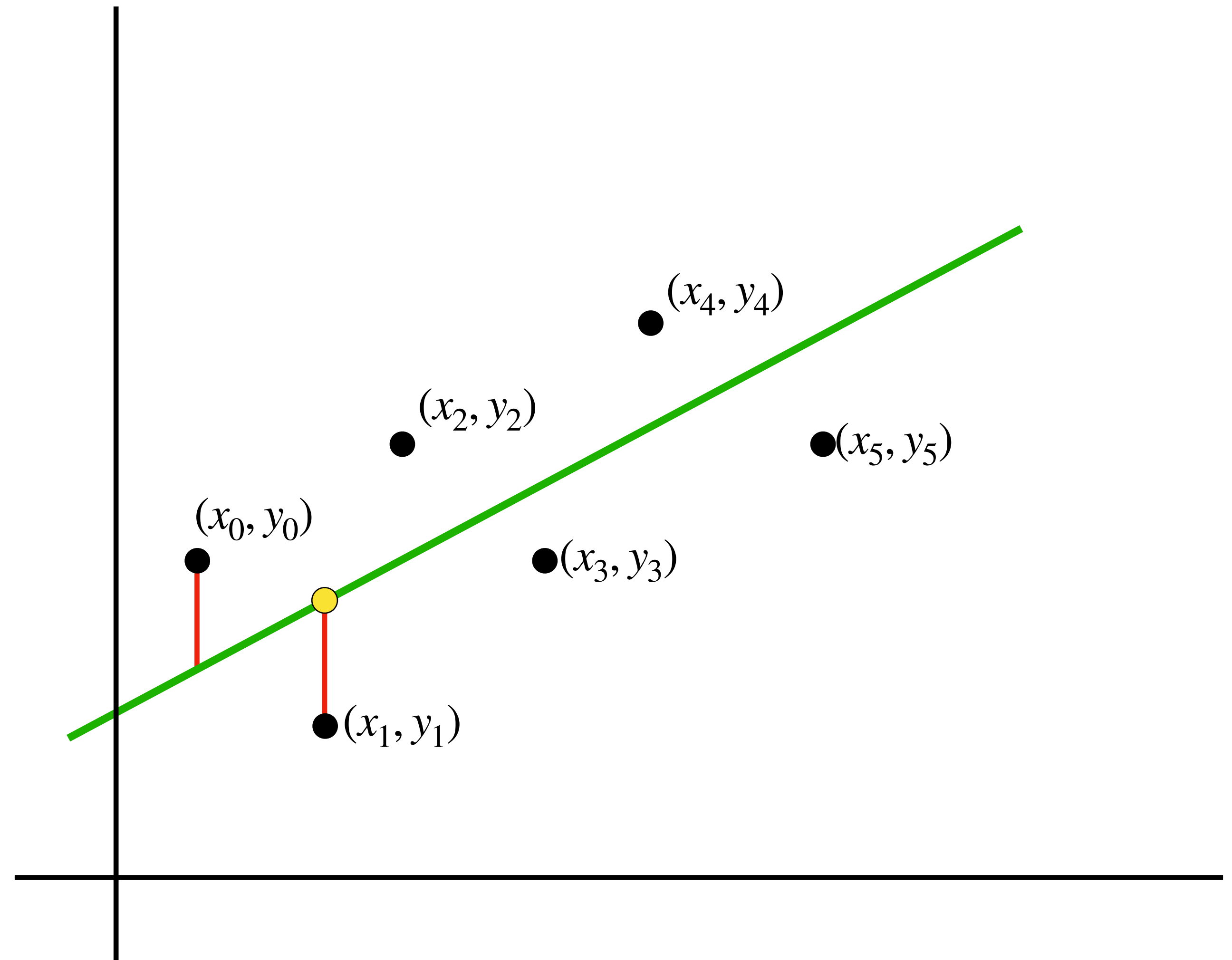
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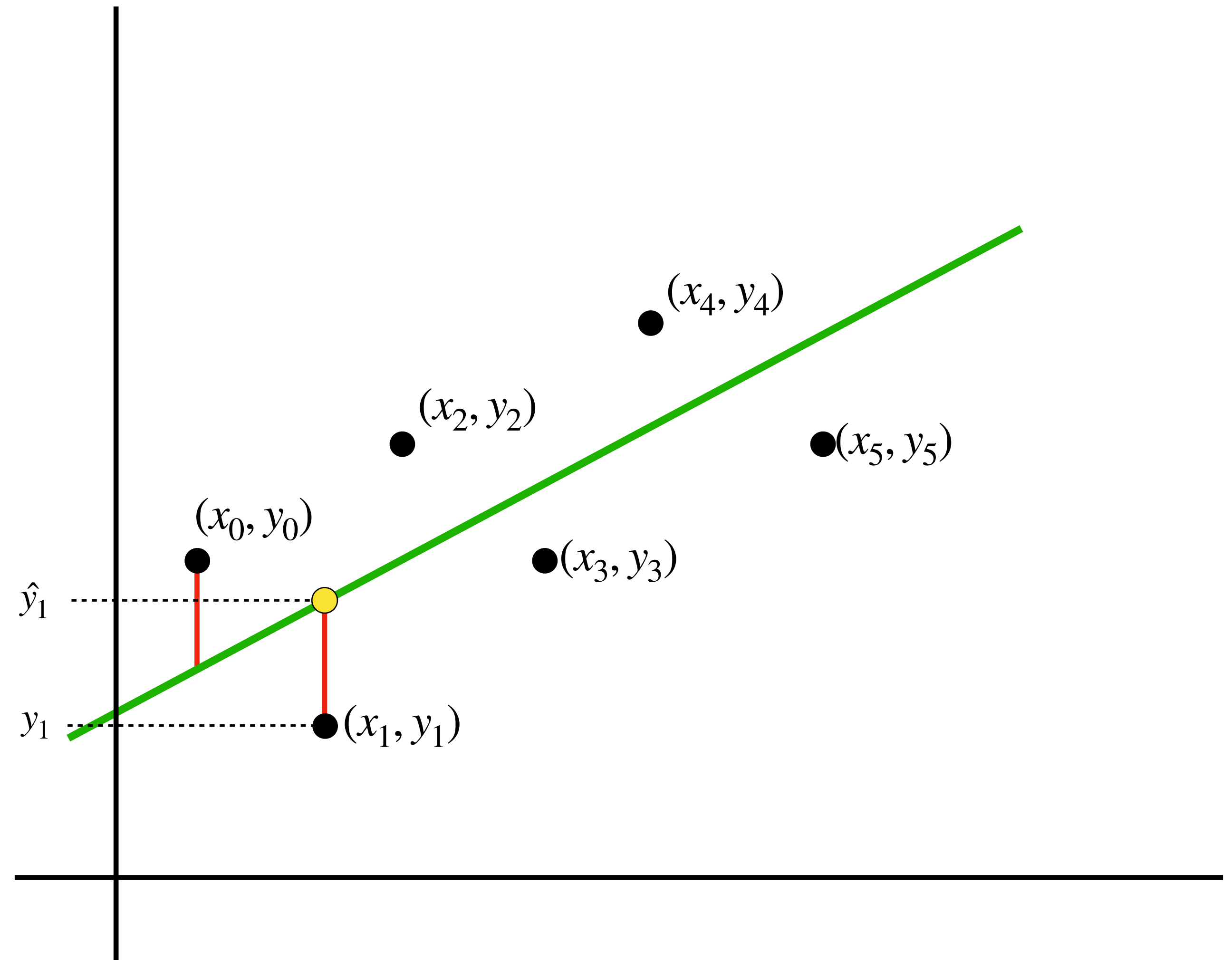
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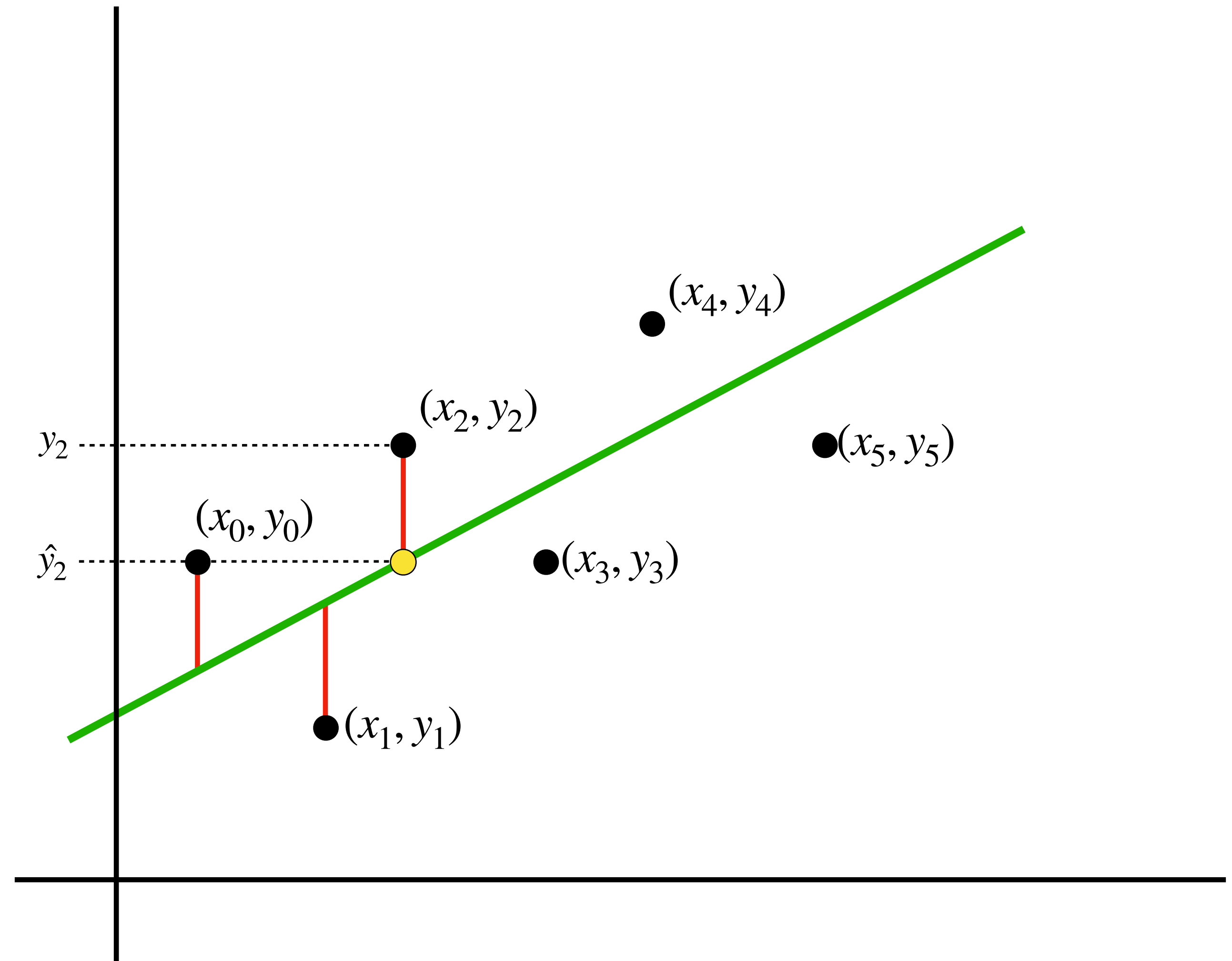
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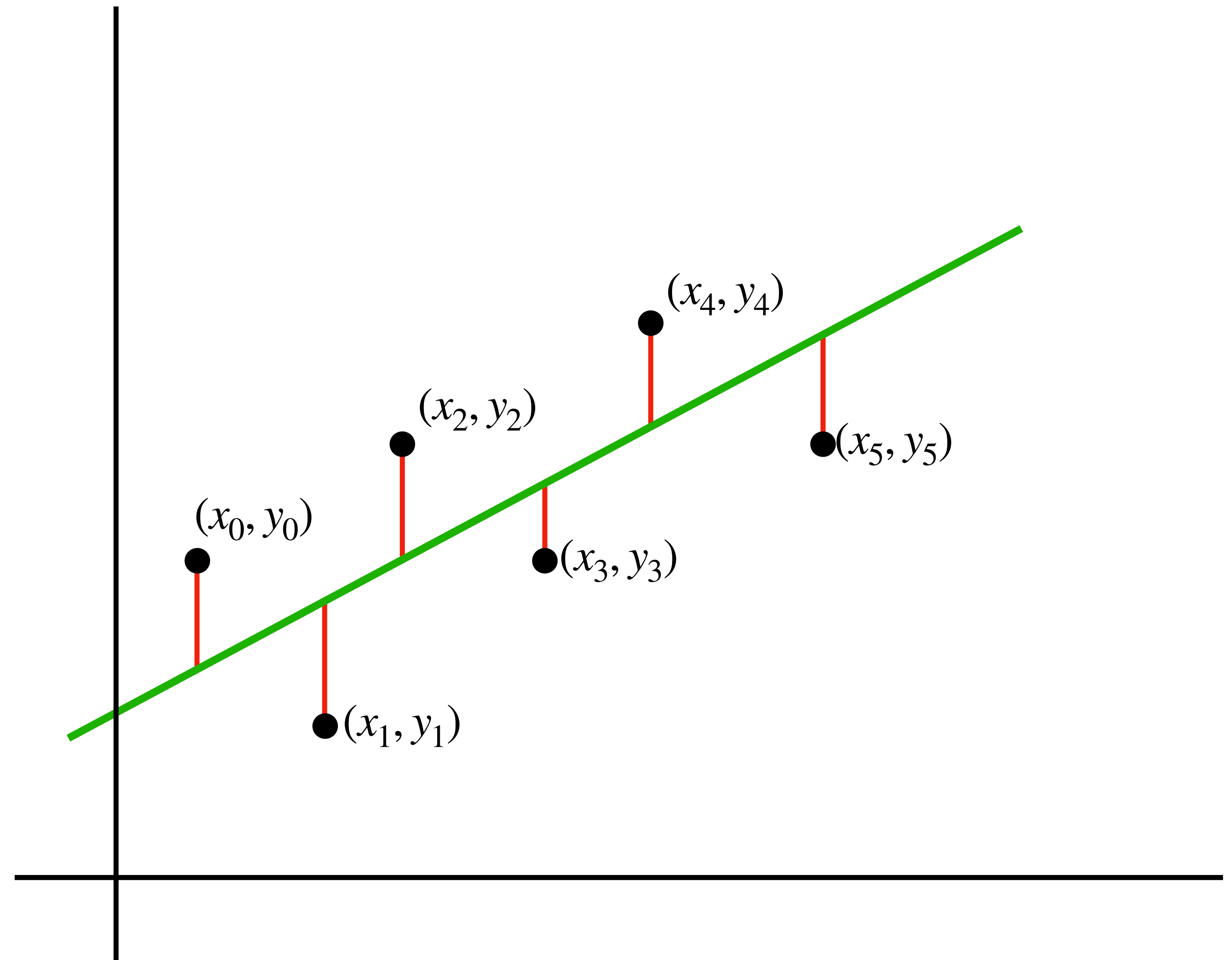
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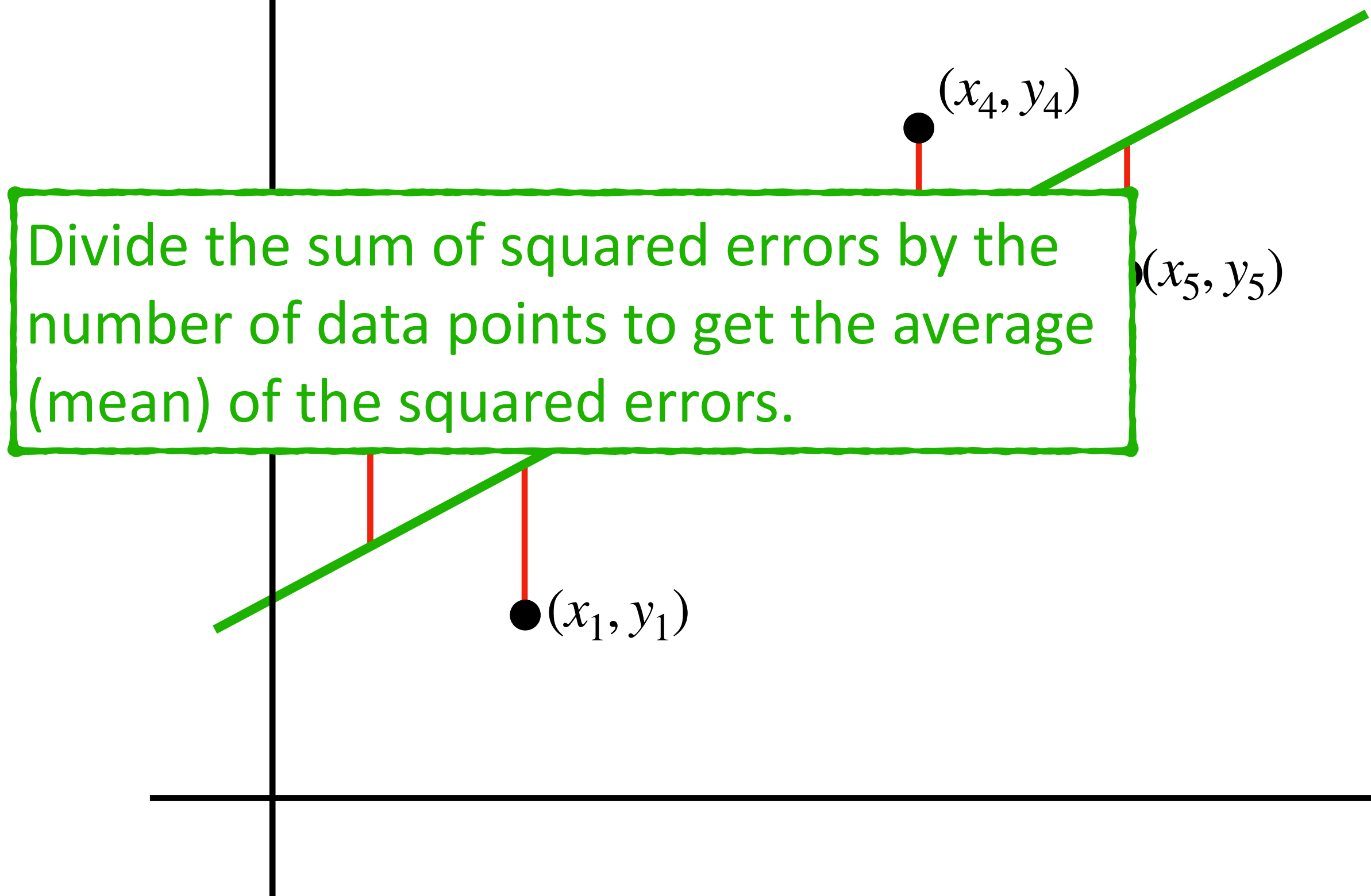
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Mean Squared Error (MSE):

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

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$$



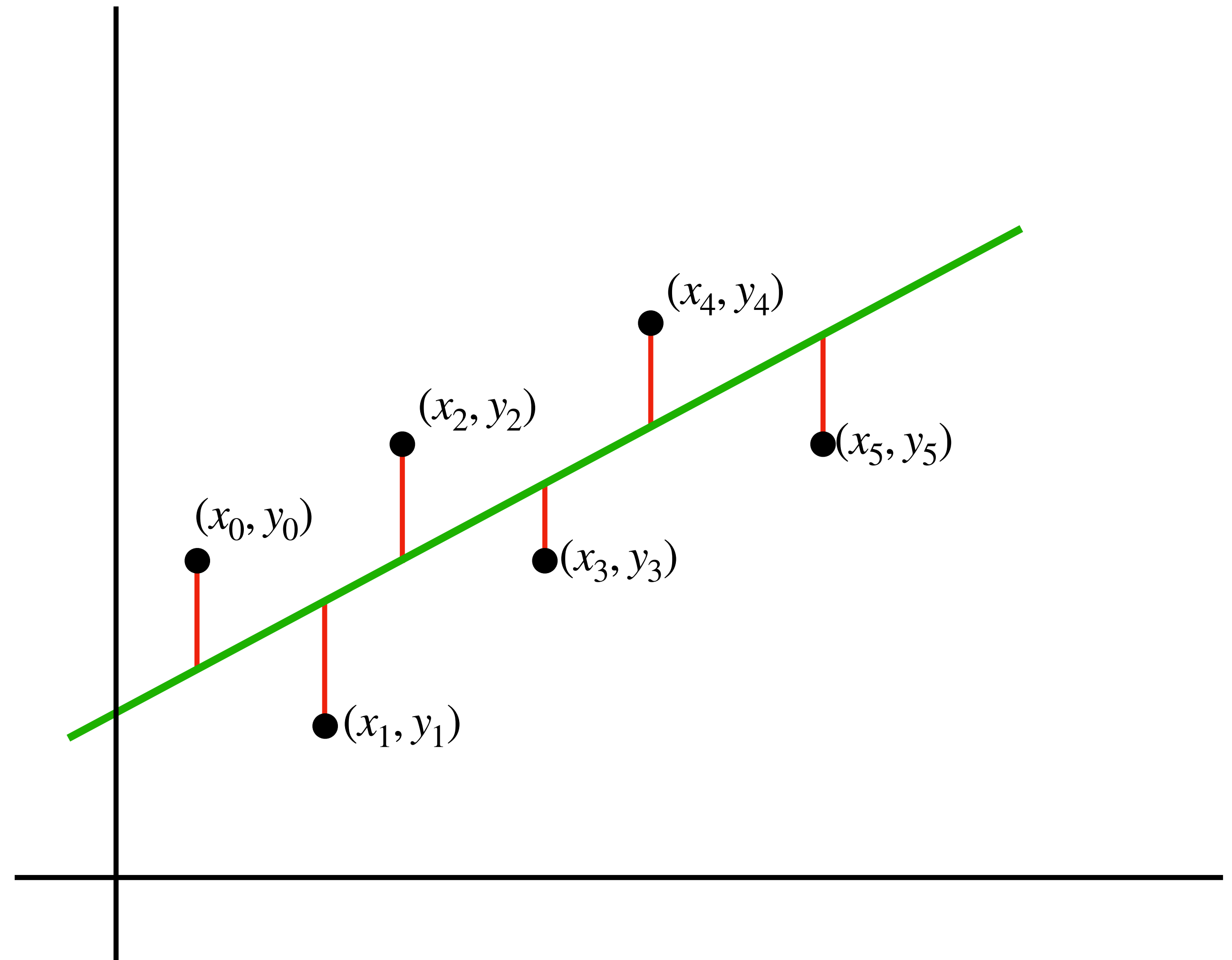
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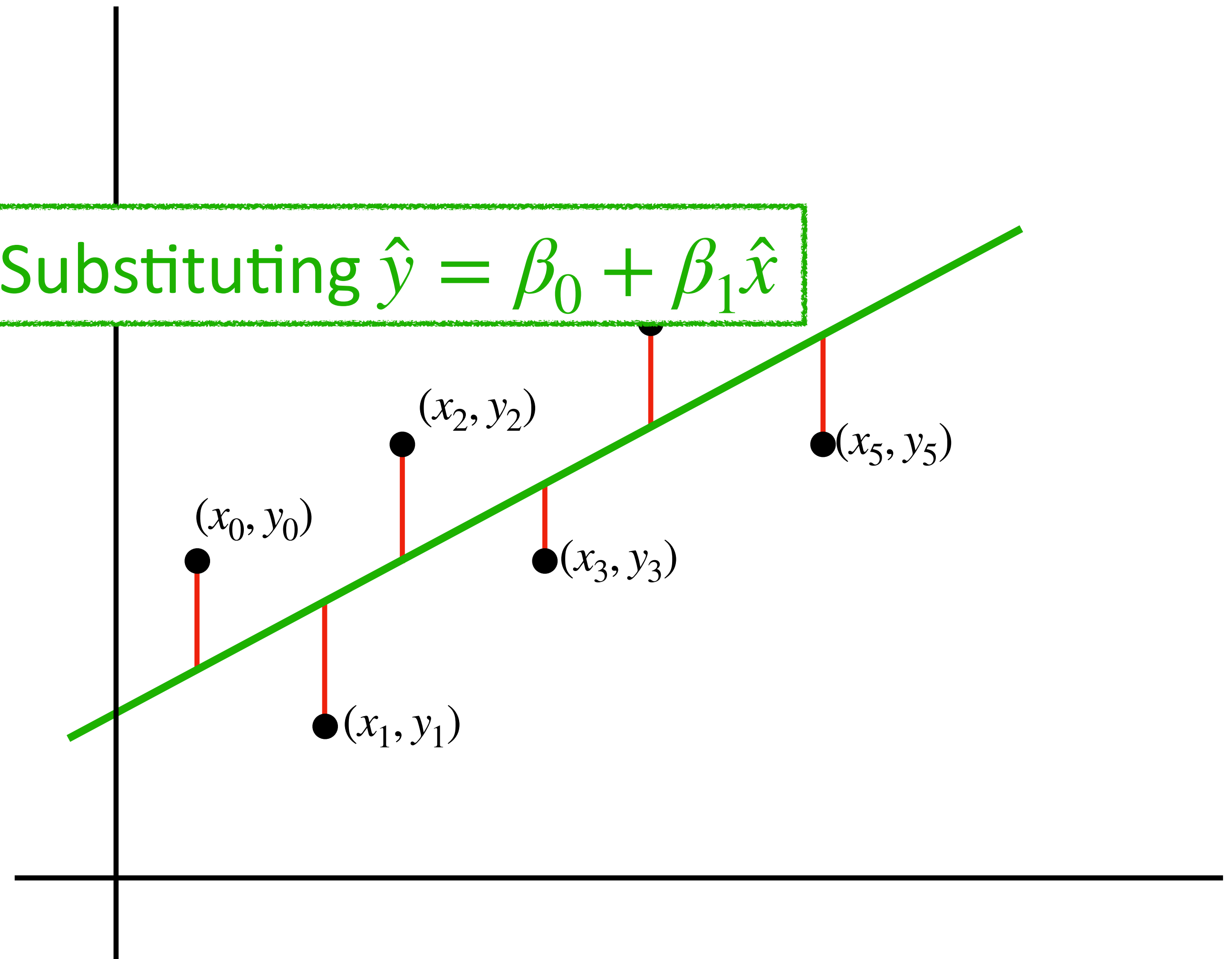
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Substituting $\hat{y} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \hat{x}$



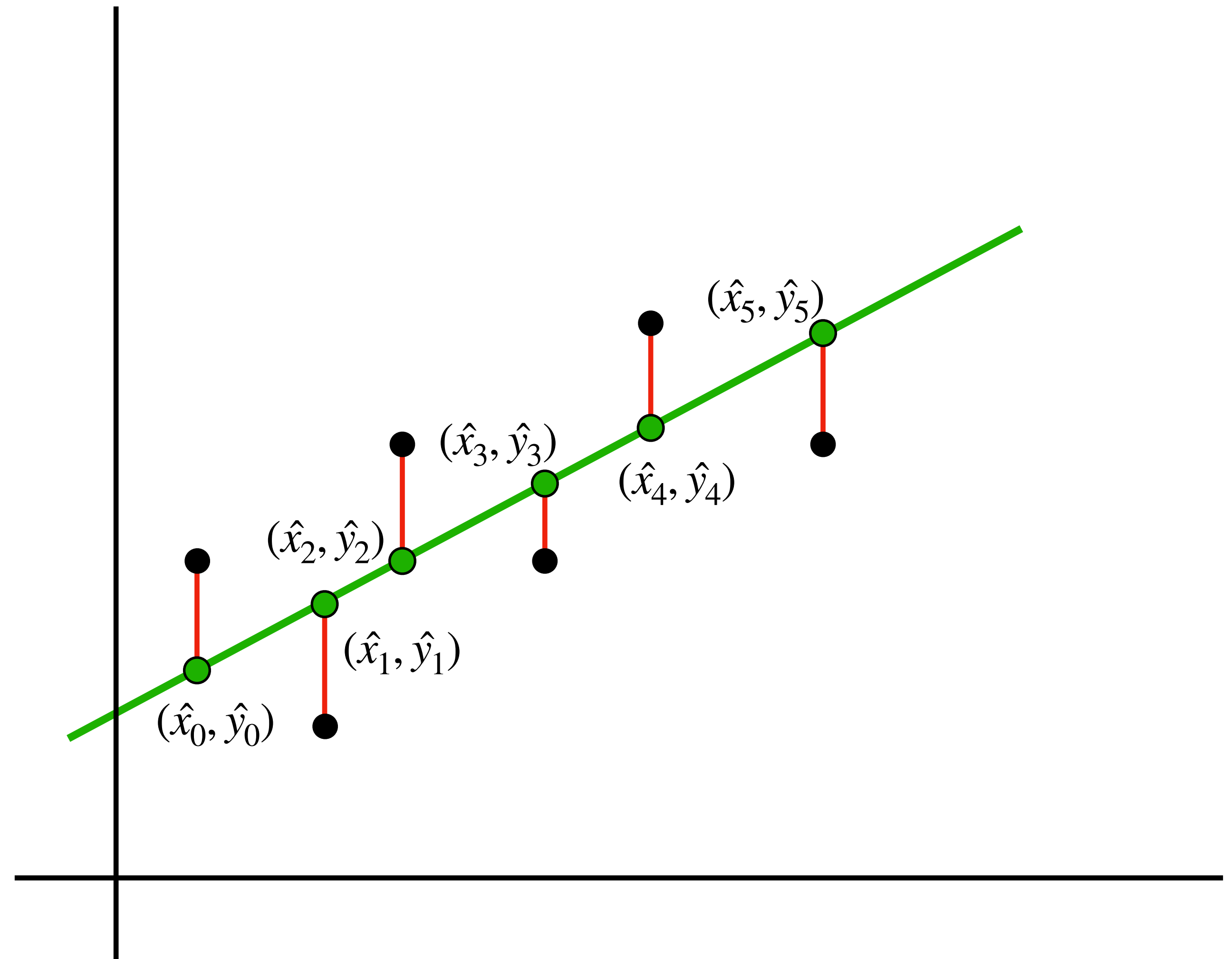
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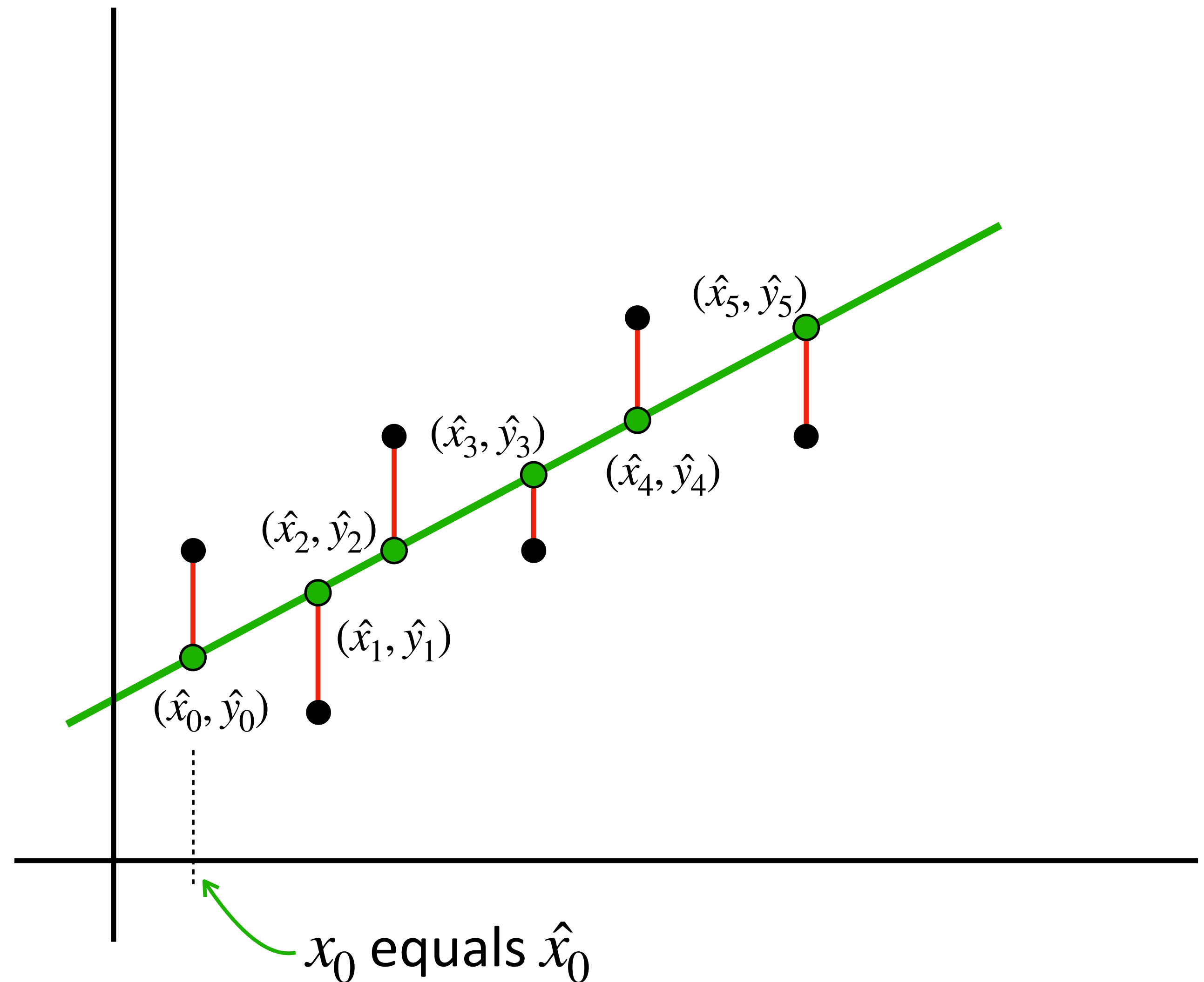
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Substitute x_i for \hat{x}_i



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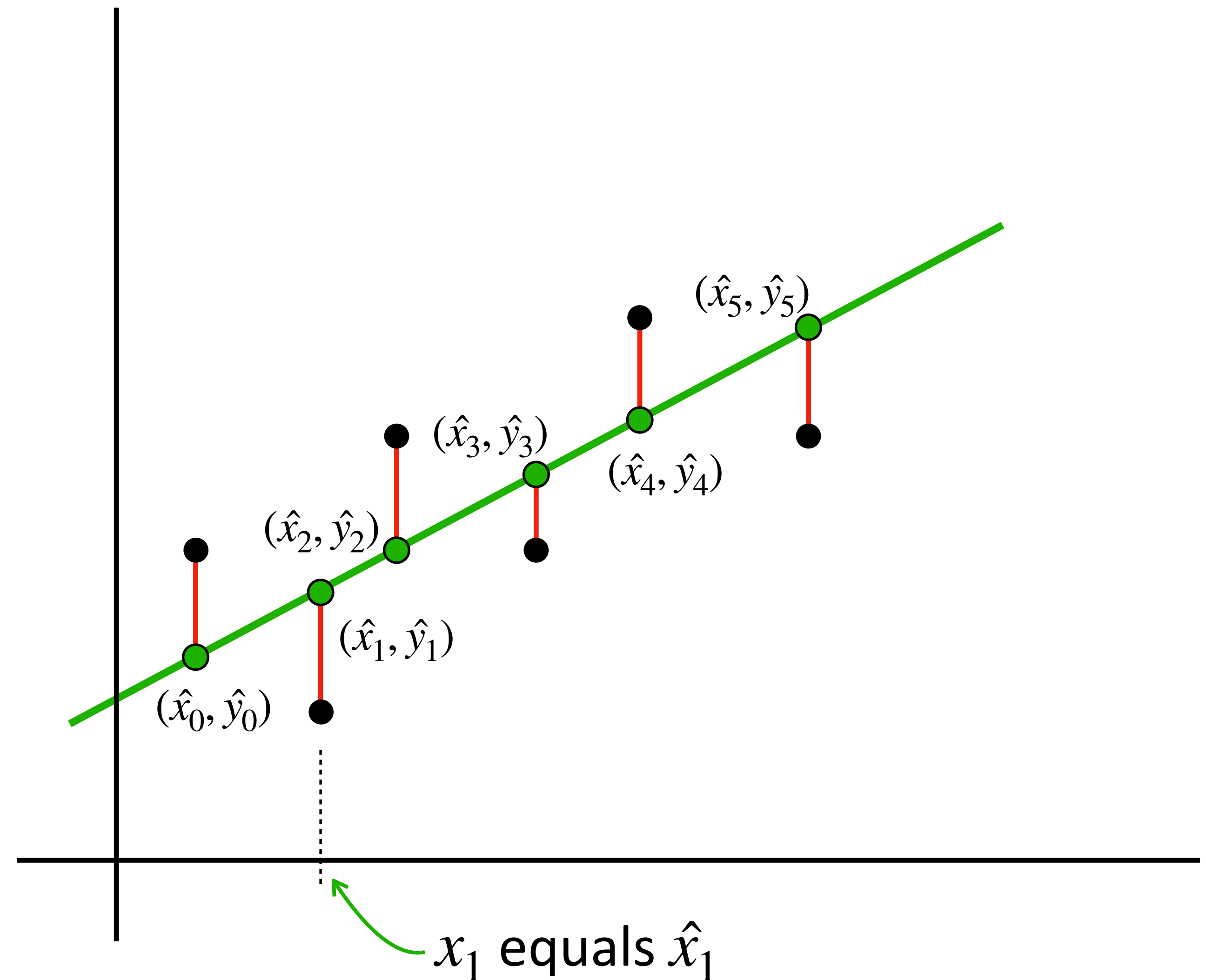
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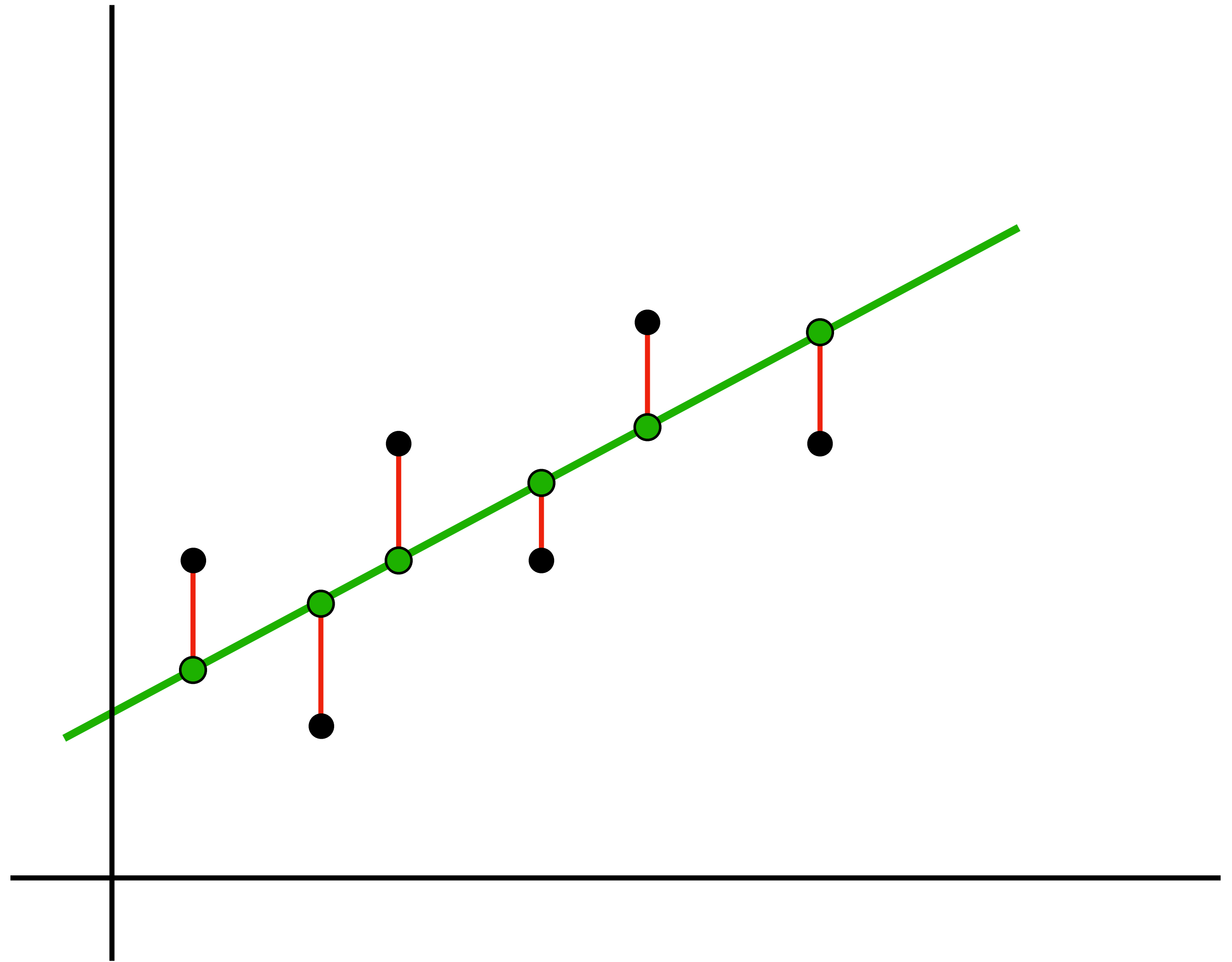
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Solution:

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

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

Lets walk through the proof...

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

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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](#)

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

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Taking the partial derivative of $\sum_{i=0}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)$

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

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

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

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

Taking the partial derivative of $\sum_{i=0}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)$

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

[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):

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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):

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

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

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

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

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

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):

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

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

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

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

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):

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

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

Add $\sum_{i=0}^n x_i \sum_{i=0}^n y_i - n \sum_{i=0}^n x_i y_i$
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):

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

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

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

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

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):

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

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

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

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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):

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

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

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Factor out β_1

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

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):

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

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

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

Divide both sides by $n \sum_{i=0}^n x_i^2 - \left(\sum_{i=0}^n x_i \right)^2$

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):

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

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

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

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:

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

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

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.

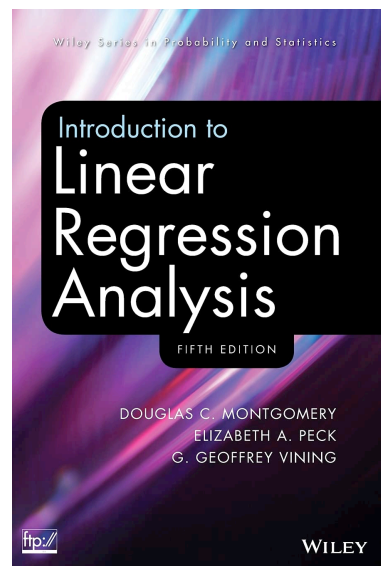
Multiple Regression ↗

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>