

CS 260: Foundations of Data Science

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Fall 2026



HAVERFORD
COLLEGE

Admin

- **Sit somewhere new**
- **Lab 2** is due tonight at midnight
- **Lab 3** posted (due next Tuesday)

Outline for today

- Recap *simple* (i.e., $p=1$) linear regression
- Introduction to applied linear algebra
- *Multiple* linear regression
- Analytic solution to multiple linear regression

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Simple linear regression

- Model: $h_{\vec{w}}(x) = w_0 + w_1x = \hat{y}$
- Cost function:

$$J(w_0, w_1) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - w_0 - w_1x_i)^2$$

- $\hat{w}_1 = \frac{\text{Cov}(x,y)}{\text{Var}(x)} = \frac{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \quad \hat{w}_0 = \bar{y} - \hat{w}_1 \bar{x}$

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Vectors

- Vector magnitude

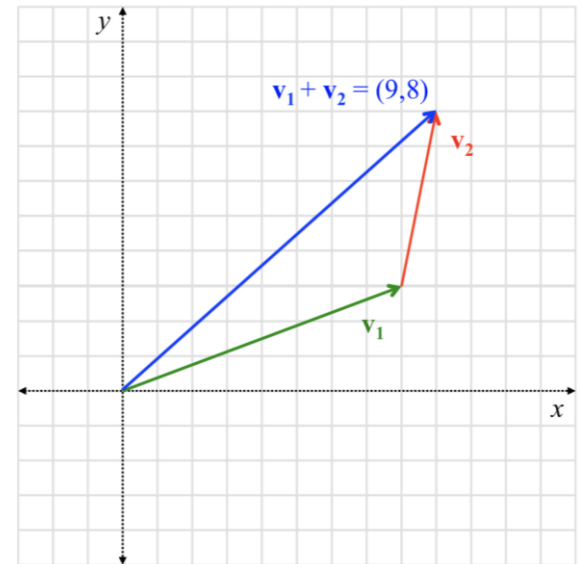
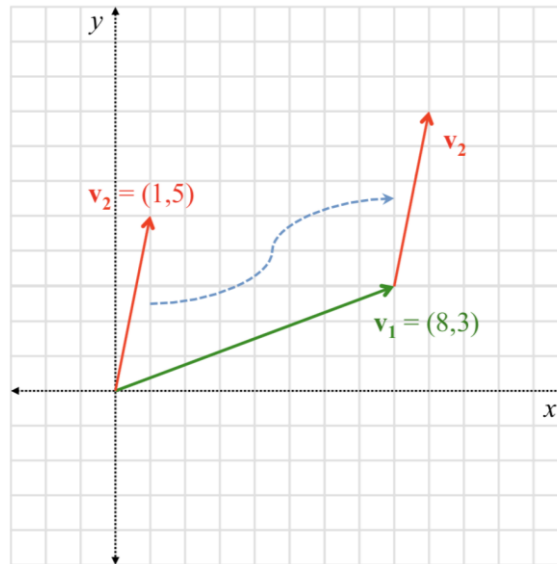
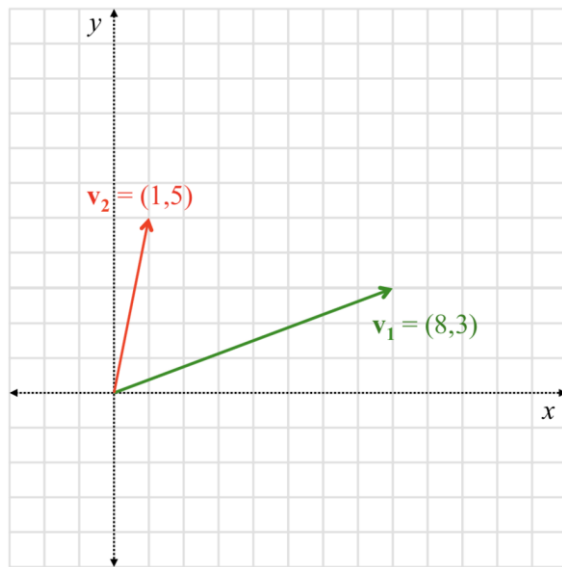
$$\boldsymbol{v} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}, \text{ then } |\boldsymbol{v}| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

- Different ways to write a vector

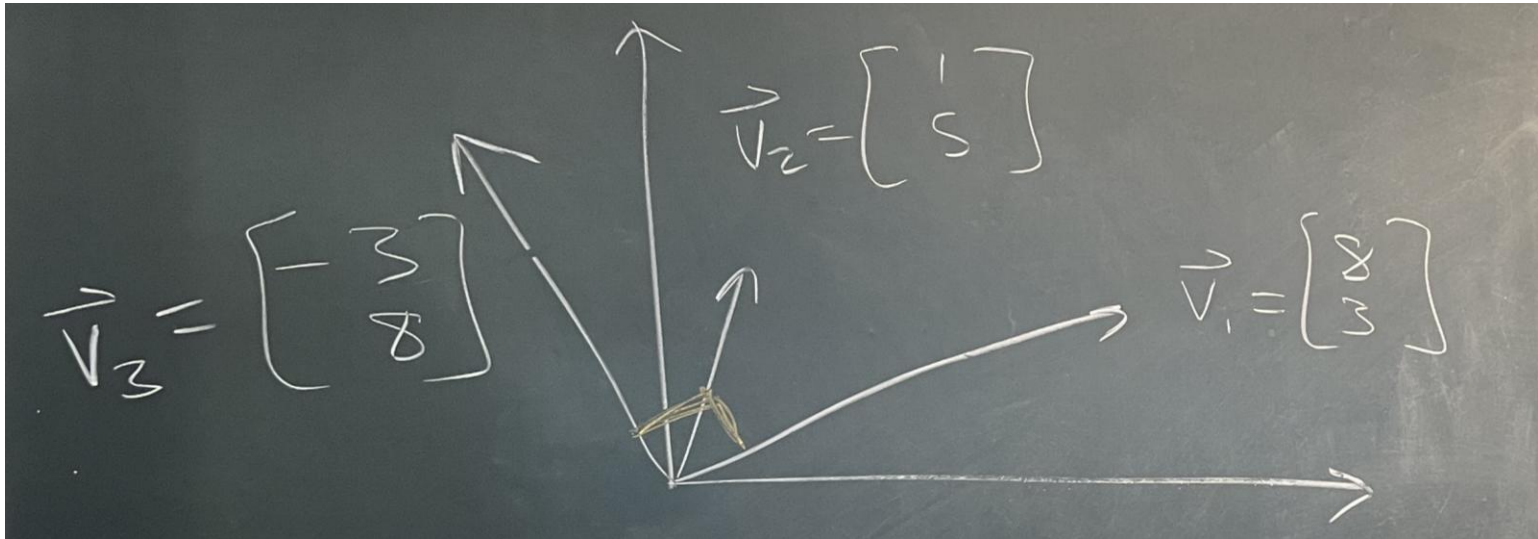
$$\boldsymbol{v} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = [x \quad y]^T$$

Vector Addition

$$v_1 + v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 + 1 \\ 3 + 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$$



Vector Dot Product



$$\vec{v}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix} \quad \vec{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad \vec{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} = 8 \times 1 + 3 \times 5 = 23$$

Positive result means vectors
point in "same" direction

$$\vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_3 = -3 \times 8 + 8 \times 3 = 0$$

Result of 0 means
perpendicular

Matrices

- Matrix addition (must be exactly the same dimension!)

$$\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} e & f \\ g & h \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a + e & b + f \\ c + g & d + h \end{bmatrix}$$

Matrix Multiplication

- Inner dimensions must match
- If $A.\text{shape} = (m, n)$ and $B.\text{shape} = (n, p)$, then $AB.\text{shape} = (m, p)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e & f \\ g & h \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ae + bg & \\ & \end{bmatrix}$$

dot product of row 1 and col 1



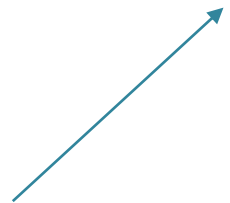
Matrix Multiplication

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- If $A.shape = (m, n)$ and $B.shape = (n, p)$, then $AB.shape = (m, p)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e & f \\ g & h \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ae + bg & \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e & f \\ g & h \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ae + bg & af + bh \\ \end{bmatrix}$$

dot product of row 1 and col 2



Matrix Multiplication

- Inner dimensions must match
- If $A.shape = (m, n)$ and $B.shape = (n, p)$, then $AB.shape = (m, p)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e & f \\ g & h \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ae + bg & \\ & \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e & f \\ g & h \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ae + bg & af + bh \\ & \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e & f \\ g & h \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ae + bg & af + bh \\ ce + dg & \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e & f \\ g & h \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ae + bg & af + bh \\ ce + dg & cf + dh \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{AB} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e & f \\ g & h \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ae + bg & af + bh \\ ce + dg & cf + dh \end{bmatrix}$$

Matrix Transpose

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^T = \begin{bmatrix} a & d \\ b & e \\ c & f \end{bmatrix}$$

Useful note: $(AB)^T = B^T A^T$

Matrix Inverse

$$AA^{-1} = I$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \qquad A^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad - bc} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}$$

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Lab 3: USA Housing data

Avg. Area Income	Avg. Area House Age	Avg. Area Number of Rooms	Avg. Area Number of Bedrooms	Area Population	Price
79545.45857	5.682861322	7.009188143	4.09	23086.8005	1059033.558
79248.64245	6.002899808	6.730821019	3.09	40173.07217	1505890.915
61287.06718	5.86588984	8.51272743	5.13	36882.1594	1058987.988
63345.24005	7.188236095	5.586728665	3.26	34310.24283	1260616.807
59982.19723	5.040554523	7.839387785	4.23	26354.10947	630943.4893
80175.75416	4.988407758	6.104512439	4.04	26748.42842	1068138.074
64698.46343	6.025335907	8.147759585	3.41	60828.24909	1502055.817
78394.33928	6.989779748	6.620477995	2.42	36516.35897	1573936.564
59927.66081	5.36212557	6.393120981	2.3	29387.396	798869.5328
81885.92718	4.42367179	8.167688003	6.1	40149.96575	1545154.813
80527.47208	8.093512681	5.0427468	4.1	47224.35984	1707045.722
50593.6955	4.496512793	7.467627404	4.49	34343.99189	663732.3969
39033.80924	7.671755373	7.250029317	3.1	39220.36147	1042814.098
73163.66344	6.919534825	5.993187901	2.27	32326.12314	1291331.518
69391.38018	5.344776177	8.406417715	4.37	35521.29403	1402818.21
73091.86675	5.443156467	8.517512711	4.01	23929.52405	1306674.66
79706.96306	5.067889591	8.219771123	3.12	39717.81358	1556786.6

X

Y

Multiple Linear Regression

- $\hat{y} = h_{\vec{w}}(\vec{x})$
 $= w_0 + w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + \cdots + w_px_p = \vec{w} \cdot \vec{x}$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_{11} & x_{12} & x_{13} & \cdots & x_{1p} \\ 1 & & & & & \\ \vdots & & & & & \\ 1 & & & & & \end{bmatrix}$$

First column
has “fake” ones



$n \times (p + 1)$

- Goal: minimize cost function

$$J(\vec{w}) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \vec{w} \cdot \vec{x}_i)^2$$

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Analytic solution to multiple linear regression

- $$J(\vec{w}) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \vec{w} \cdot \vec{x}_i)^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\vec{y} - X\vec{w}) \cdot (\vec{y} - X\vec{w})$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} (\vec{y} \cdot \vec{y} - 2\vec{y} \cdot X\vec{w} + X\vec{w} \cdot X\vec{w})$$

- Take derivative and set to $\vec{0}$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \vec{w}} = -X^T \vec{y} + (X^T X) \vec{w} = \vec{0}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (X^T X) \vec{w} = X^T \vec{y}$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow \vec{w} = \underbrace{(X^T X)^{-1}}_{\text{Variance of X}} \underbrace{X^T \vec{y}}_{\text{Covariance of X and } \vec{y}}$$

(Keep this formula and its interpretation in mind!)

Variance of X

Covariance
of X and $\vec{y}$

Handout 5

Handout 5, #1

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } \mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{AB} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ -8 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } \mathbf{BA} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 4 \\ -1 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

Handout 5

$$2. X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \vec{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

“fake” ones 

$$3. \vec{w} = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T \vec{y}$$

$$= \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right)^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

 Same as before!