# **Beyond Least Squares**

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Paul's day – Eindhoven, 19 April, 2024

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Pros:

- returns a single model (handy for design, e.g. to contruct a controller)
- compromizes among various situations and returns a "central" model

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here, the idea is that of "<u>coverage</u>"









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#### how is this constructed?

*minimize size while keeping points inside* (inherently different from enlarging from LS estimate)





#### in formulas:

$$\min_{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left( y_i - f_{\theta}(u_i) \right)^2 \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \min_{\theta} \max_{i=1,\dots,N} \left| y_i - f_{\theta}(u_i) \right|$$

### another example



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 min-max modelling was introduced by Leonhard Euler some half a century before least squares

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relaxation

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for example, SVM:  $\min_{w \in \mathbb{R}^{d}, b \in \mathbb{R}, \xi_{i} \ge 0} \|w\|^{2} + \rho \sum_{i=1}^{N} \xi_{i}$ subject to:  $1 - y_{i}(\langle w, u_{i} \rangle - b) \le \xi_{i}$ 









- → develop trust in the model
- tune hyper-parameters



 $\min_{\substack{w,\gamma,b,\xi_i \ge 0}} (\gamma + 0.01 ||w||^2) + \rho \sum_{i=1}^N \xi_i$ subject to:  $|y_i - \langle w, \phi_i \rangle - b| - \gamma \le \xi_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, 2000$  $\langle \phi_i, \phi_j \rangle = \exp(-(u_i - u_j))^2$  (Gaussian kernel)



$$\rho = \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{\ell}, \quad \ell = 0, \dots, 14$$









 $\rho = (3/5)^0$ 



 $\rho = (3/5)^{14}$ 

the "big challenge": move away from i.i.d



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something one of us knows very well!

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a smart guy!

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