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# Sequential Least Squares

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Let

$$\rho(\theta, t) = (1 - \gamma) \left( \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \gamma^s e^2(\theta, s) \right) \quad (1)$$

where

$$e^2(\theta, s) = \frac{1}{2} (y_s - x'_s \theta)^2 \quad (2)$$

Note

$$\frac{\partial e^2(\theta, s)}{\partial \theta} = x_s y_s - x_s x'_s \theta \quad (3)$$

and

$$\frac{\partial \rho(\theta, t)}{\partial \theta} = (1 - \gamma) \left( \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} x_s y_s \right) - (1 - \gamma) \left( \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} x_s x'_s \right) \theta \quad (4)$$

$$= f_{xy}(t) - f_{xx}(t) \theta \quad (5)$$

where

$$f_{xx}(t) = (1 - \gamma) \left( \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \gamma^s x_s x'_s \right) \quad (6)$$

$$f_{xy}(t) = (1 - \gamma) \left( \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \gamma^s x_s y_s \right) \quad (7)$$

$$(8)$$

The minimum of  $\rho(\theta, t)$  with respect to  $\theta$  is achieved for

$$\theta_t = f_{xx}^{-1}(t) f_{xy}(t) \quad (9)$$

Note the  $f_{xx}$  matrix and the  $f_{xy}$  vector can be computed in a recursive manner

$$f_{xx}(t) = (1 - \gamma) x_t x'_t + \gamma f_{xx}(t - 1) \quad (10)$$

$$f_{xy}(t) = (1 - \gamma) x_t y_t + \gamma f_{xy}(t - 1) \quad (11)$$

$$(12)$$

Moreover, the inverse matrix  $f_{xx}^{-1}(t)$  can also be computed in a recursive manner. Using the matrix inversion theorem

$$f_{xx}^{-1}(t) = \frac{1}{\gamma} \left( f_{xx}^{-1}(t - 1) - \frac{\alpha}{1 + \alpha x'_t z_t} z_t z'_t \right) \quad (13)$$

where

$$\alpha = \frac{1 - \gamma}{\gamma} \quad (14)$$

$$z_t = f_{xx}^{-1}(t - 1) x_t \quad (15)$$

## 1 Appendix: Example Code

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% Example Matlab Code for Sequential Least Squares
% Javier R. Movellan. Feb 2010
clear
```

```

p = 10; % The dimensionality of the input
T = 500; % The number of time steps
gamma = 0.99;
alpha = (1-gamma)/gamma;

trueTheta = (1:p)';
x = randn(p,T);
y = x'*trueTheta;

theta= zeros(p,T); % our running estimate of theta;

fxxinv = eye(p); % Initial value of the fxxInv matrix
fxy = zeros(p,1); % Initial value of the fxy vector
theta(:,1) = fxxinv*fxy;

for t=2:T
    xt = x(:,t);
    zt = fxxinv*xt;
    fxy= (1-gamma)*xt*y(t)+ gamma*fxy;
    fxxinv = (fxxinv - (alpha/(1+ alpha*xt'*zt))*zt*zt')/gamma;
    theta(:,t) = fxxinv*fxy;
end

plot(theta')
xlabel('Trial Number');
ylabel( '\theta');

```