

# Explanation of L2 norm of an error

When solving for the sparsest possible set of DEs, it is likely our found model will **not** describe the data exactly - there will be an error

Therefore we can measure the error and give the user it's  $\ell^2$ -norm

- The error is a vector of errors at each time-step
- More information regarding the  $\ell^2$ -norm is [here](#)

When working with 2 or more dimensional data, the  $\ell^2$ -norm returned will be vector of  $\ell^2$  norms in each coordinate

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