

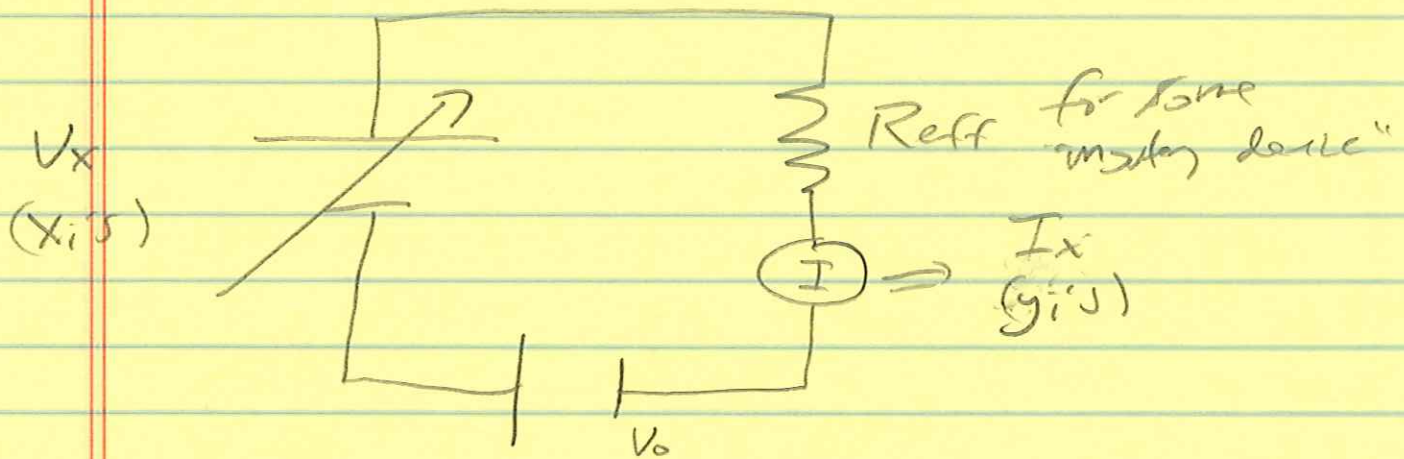
391
sp 16
L5.1

1) LS fitting

2) a bit of Astrophysics (w/ caveat)

1) have N responses from experiment with y_i responses from x_i (manipulated) inputs. (Changin x)

for example.



our goal is to determine R_{eff}

assume Ohm's Law applies $V = IR_{\text{eff}} = V_x + V_0$

$$\text{solve for } I = \frac{V_0}{R_{\text{eff}}} + \frac{V_x}{R_{\text{eff}}}$$

of form $y_i = A + Bx_i$ ($A = \frac{V_0}{R_{\text{eff}}}$ $B = \frac{1}{R_{\text{eff}}}$)

3π
Sp 6
LS.2

writing $y_i = A + Bx_i$ could imply a pair
 A, B for each pair (x_i, y_i)

as in $y_i = A_i + B_i x_i$

our goal, however, is to determine one
pair A, B that provide a "best fit"
for all (x_i, y_i) pairs.

to start, consider a set of "optimal"
 \bar{y}_i 's corresponding to x_i 's w/ $\bar{y}_i = y_i$ b/c of statistics

we also assume that each observed y_i is
normally distributed about its respective \bar{y}_i

$$\text{so: } P_{\bar{y}_i}(y_i) = \frac{1}{\sigma_y} e^{-\frac{[y_i - \bar{y}_i]^2}{2\sigma_y^2}}$$

$$\text{and, for one pair } (x_i, y_i) = \frac{1}{\sigma_y} e^{-\frac{[y_i - (A + Bx_i)]^2}{2\sigma_y^2}}$$

to recap, we have assumed there is a set of
optimal \bar{y}_i 's, generated from $\bar{y}_i = A + Bx_i$,
and that our observed y_i 's are normally
distributed about these \bar{y}_i 's

So think + share question: "what is probability
of observing our N y_i 's for our x_i 's?"

The Joint Probability is

$$JP \propto \frac{1}{(\sigma_y)^N} e^{-\frac{\chi^2}{2}}$$

with $\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{[y_i - A - Bx_i]^2}{\sigma_y^2}$

↑
chi-squared, sum of residuals

as per usual, want to maximize $JP(\hat{A}, \hat{B})$ min. χ^2

$$\text{So } \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial A} (JP) &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial B} (JP) &= 0 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \text{best } A + B$$

391
 WLS
 LSR

As per usual, we want to
 maximize the JIP (find the true \bar{Y} 's).
 This means minimizing χ^2 (negative exp)

for example, set

$$\frac{\partial(JP)}{\partial A} = 0 \text{ and solve}$$

also $\frac{\partial(JP)}{\partial B} = 0$

→ that gives?

$$\begin{aligned} A N + B \sum x_i &= \sum y_i \\ A \sum x_i + B \sum x_i^2 &= \sum x_i y_i \end{aligned}$$

2 eqns, 2 unknowns, but wait!
 This is a job for linear algebra

Write this as $\vec{M} \cdot \vec{F} = \vec{K}$
 matrix \vec{F} \vec{K} vectors

$$\vec{M} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} N & \sum x_i \\ \sum x_i & \sum x_i^2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sum y_i \\ \sum x_i y_i \end{pmatrix}$$

\vec{F} \vec{K}
vectors

solve by "dividing" both sides by \vec{M}

2) continued

391

w/b

L5.6

$$\vec{F} = m_0(\vec{m}) = \vec{K}$$

(Mathlab L3 FTS.m poly01.m)

what if variances vary eg $\sigma_{y1}^2 \neq \sigma_{y2}^2 \neq \dots$

then weight individual y_i pieces of χ^2 by their own variances

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{(y_i - A - Bx_i)^2}{\sigma_i^2}$$

that's defined

as with weighted sums, define $w_i = \frac{1}{\sigma_i^2}$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{m} = \begin{pmatrix} \sum w_i & \sum w_i x_i \\ \sum w_i x_i & \sum w_i x_i^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{K} = \begin{pmatrix} \sum w_i y_i \\ \sum w_i x_i y_i \end{pmatrix}$$

easy to fix in ML (python)

(poly01_wst.m)

hde ~~for~~ connects & help

376
wks
LS.7

2) confid

ask them
=>

finally, what about higher order or
other "fit" functions?

define $Y_i = A + Bx_i + Cx_i^2$ quad.
fit
ctn

$$JP \propto e^{-\frac{\chi^2}{2}}$$

$$\chi^2 \equiv \sum_{i=1}^N w_i \left[y_i - (A + Bx_i + Cx_i^2) \right]^2$$

($w_i = \frac{1}{\sigma_i^2}$ as before)

then minimize $\chi^2 \Rightarrow A, B, C$

set $\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial \chi^2}{\partial A} = 0, \text{ solve} \\ \frac{\partial \chi^2}{\partial B} = 0, \text{ solve} \\ \frac{\partial \chi^2}{\partial C} = 0, \text{ solve} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow 3 \text{ eqns for 3}$
unknowns (A, B, C)

again, solve using linear eqns

show polyod wgt