5th exercises for SIM'2018

Ex. 1

Fit nonlinear model to observed degree of linear polarization of comet Hale-Bopp in red wavelength filter. Download data from course webpage (dataRed.dat). Use trigonometric model

$$y_i = f_i(\beta) = \beta_1 \sin(x_i)^{\beta_2} \cos(x_i/2)^{\beta_3} \sin(x_i - \beta_4).$$
(1)

a) Program function $S(b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4) = \sum^n (y_i - f_i(b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4))^2$ in your computing environment. Use minimization procedure to find best estimates b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4 . (If you cannot use minimization, test few choices for parameters yourself and choose the best ones).

b) Plot data together with the best fit function.

c) Compute sum of squared residuals, *SSE*, and residual variance s^2 . d) Compute test statistics $t_i = \frac{b_i}{s\sqrt{m^{ii}}}$ for the parameters. For $m^{ii} = [M^{-1}]_{ii}$ you need the matrix $\mathbf{F}(\boldsymbol{b})$ as in Eq. (4.15). Partial derivatives of f are given in the end of this page.

e) Which parameter is the most uncertain, i.e. has smallest value of test statistics? Test it's p-value for the hypothesis H_0 that it could be removed from the model.

Ex. 2

Do kernel density estimation for one-dimensional data asteroid_density.dat, where the densities (in g/cm^3) of some asteroids are recorded. Test either few different kernels or few values of smoothing parameter h. Plot the density estimates. Can there be 'unphysical' features in the density estimate?

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial b_1} = -\sin(x)^{b_2} \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{b_3} \sin(b_4 - x) \tag{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial b_2} = -b_1 \sin(x)^{b_2} \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{b_3} \sin(b_4 - x) \log\left(\sin(x)\right) \tag{3}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial b_3} = -b_1 \sin(x)^{b_2} \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{b_3} \sin(b_4 - x) \log\left(\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right) \tag{4}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial b_4} = -b_1 \sin(x)^{b_2} \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{b_3} \cos(b_4 - x) \tag{5}$$