

```
In [2]: import numpy as np
import csv
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.kernel_ridge import KernelRidge
from sklearn.linear_model import Ridge
from scipy import optimize
import pylab as py
from scipy.stats import norm
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
from sklearn.svm import SVR
from scipy.stats import norm
import matplotlib.mlab as mlab
from sklearn.model_selection import StratifiedShuffleSplit
from matplotlib.pyplot import plot
import matplotlib
```

```
In [3]: # Rebin function taken from http://scipy-cookbook.readthedocs.io/items/Rebinning.html
def rebin( a, newshape ):
    '''Rebin an array to a new shape.'''
    assert len(a.shape) == len(newshape)

    slices = [ slice(0,old, float(old)/new) for old,new in zip(a.shape,newshape) ]
    coordinates = np.mgrid[slices]
    indices = coordinates.astype('i') #choose the biggest smaller integer index
    return a[tuple(indices)]

# Add the relative noise
def add_noise(a,rel_noise,len_data,width_data):
    b = np.ones((len_data,width_data+2))
    for i in range(len(a[:,0])):
        b[i,:] = a[i,:]+ np.random.normal(0, rel_noise,len(a[0,:]))
    return b
```

```
In [4]: def ProfPSF(amplitudes,positions,len_data,width_data,sigmaPSF, rebin=1):
        profdata=np.ones((len_data, width_data))
        profdataout=np.ones((len_data, int(width_data/rebin)))
        profred=np.ones((rebin,int(width_data/rebin)))
        sigPSF=sigmaPSF#125.0e-6 # [m] original range of the profile data i
        s -5...5 mm
        # gaussPSF=[]
        gaussPSF = np.exp(-(positions/sigPSF)**2/2)
        # plt.figure(100)
        #plt.plot(gaussPSF)
        # for p in positions:
        #     gaussPSF.append(np.exp(-(p/sigPSF)**2/2))
        # convolution before rebinning:
        for i in range(len_data):
            profdata[i,:]=np.convolve(amplitudes[i,:], gaussPSF, mode="same"
        )
            # plt.figure(99)
            #plt.plot(profdata[i,:])
            profred=(profdata[i,:].reshape(int(width_data/rebin),rebin)) # i
n case rebinning is needed
            profdataout[i,:] = profred.mean(axis=1)
            profdataout[i,:] = profdataout[i,:]/np.amax(profdataout[i,:])
            # plt.figure(101)
            #plt.plot(profdataout[i,:])
        #     print ("Length rebinned",len(profred))
        #     print (profred)
        #     profmax=np.amax(profred)
        #     print (profmax)
        #     profdataout[i,:]=float(np.squeeze(profred))
        return profdataout
```

```
In [7]: noise = 0.005
        PSF = 125.0e-6
        pos = np.arange(-5.0e-3,5.0e-3,10.0e-6)
        # This comma separated file is matrix of 375*1002
        file_name = 'input_train.txt'
        sample_num = 375
        profile_length = 1000
        input_data = np.ones((sample_num,profile_length+2)) # 2 accounts for Np
        and sigma_l
        rebinning = 10
        rebinned_data = np.ones((sample_num,int(profile_length/rebinning)+2))
        noisy_rebinned_data = np.ones((sample_num,int(profile_length/rebinning)
        +2))
```

```
In [8]: with open(file_name, 'r') as f:
        reader = csv.reader(f,delimiter=',')
        rownum = 0
        for row in reader:
            # print (row)
            colnum = 0
            for col in row:
                input_data[rownum,colnum] = float(col)
                colnum = colnum +1
            rownum = rownum+1
```

```

In [9]: # Only profile data for rebinning
profile_data = input_data[:,0:1000]

#plt.figure(5)
#plt.plot(profile_data[10,:])
# Rebin the data
# Do the PSF here
rebinned_data = ProfPSF(profile_data,pos,sample_num,profile_length,PSF,r
ebinning)
#rebinned_data = rebin(profile_data,[375,int(profile_length/rebinning)])

# Do the PSF here

# Add Np and sigma_l back
rebinned_data = np.concatenate((rebinned_data,input_data[:,1000:1002]),1
)

# Add noise
noisy_rebinned_data = add_noise(rebinned_data,noise,sample_num,int(profi
le_length/rebinning))
#plt.plot(noisy_rebinned_data[10,0:1000])
#plt.plot(rebinned_data[10,:])
#plt.plot(noisy_rebinned_data[10,:])

#plt.show()

#print('rebinned data',rebinned_data)
#print('noisy_rebinned_data',noisy_rebinned_data)
print('noisy_rebinned_data ',len(noisy_rebinned_data[0]) )

noisy_rebinned_data  102

```

```

In [11]: matrix2=[]

myfile2= open('output_train.txt','r')
for line in myfile2.readlines():
    for i in line.split(","):
        matrix2.append(i)

Ytrain=np.squeeze(np.asarray(matrix2))
y0=np.array(Ytrain).astype(np.float)
print('y0',len(y0))

y0 375

```

```

In [12]: # This comma separated file is matrix of 375*1002
file_name = 'input_val.txt'
sample_num = 128
input_data50 = np.ones((sample_num,profile_length+2)) # 2 accounts for N
p and sigma_l
rebinned_data50 = np.ones((sample_num,int(profile_length/rebinning)+2))
noisy_rebinned_data50 = np.ones((sample_num,int(profile_length/rebinnin
g)+2))

```

```

In [13]: with open(file_name, 'r') as f:
            reader = csv.reader(f,delimiter=',')
            rownum = 0
            for row in reader:
                # print (row)
                colnum = 0
                for col in row:
                    input_data50[rownum,colnum] = float(col)
                    colnum = colnum +1
                rownum = rownum+1

            # Only profile data for rebinning
            profile_data50 = input_data50[:,0:1000]

            # Rebin the data
            rebinned_data50 = ProfPSF(profile_data50,pos,sample_num,profile_length,P
            SF,rebinning)
            #rebinned_data50 = rebin(profile_data50,[sample_num,int(profile_length/r
            ebinning)])
            #function rebin is defined already
            # Add Np and sigma_l back
            rebinned_data50 = np.concatenate((rebinned_data50,input_data50[:,1000:10
            02]),1)
            #noise = 0.0
            # Add noise
            noisy_rebinned_data50 = add_noise(rebinned_data50,noise,sample_num,int(p
            rofile_length/rebinning))

            #plt.plot(rebinned_data50[10,:])
            #plt.plot(noisy_rebinned_data50[10,:])

            #plt.show()

            #print('rebinned data50',rebinned_data50)
            #print('noisy_rebinned_data50',noisy_rebinned_data50)

```

```

In [14]: matrix50=[]

            myfile50= open('output_val.txt','r')
            for line in myfile50.readlines():
                for i in line.split(","):
                    matrix50.append(i)

            Ytrain50=np.squeeze(np.asarray(matrix50))
            y50=np.array(Ytrain50).astype(np.float)
            print('y50',len(y50))
            #x=noisy_rebinned_data50
            #y=y50

            #25%validation data

            y50 128

```

```

In [15]: # This comma separated file is matrix of 375*1002
file_name = 'input_val.txt'
sample_num = 128
input_data25 = np.ones((sample_num,profile_length+2)) # 2 accounts for N
p and sigma_l
rebinned_data25 = np.ones((sample_num,int(profile_length/rebinning)+2))
noisy_rebinned_data25 = np.ones((sample_num,int(profile_length/rebinning)+2))

with open(file_name, 'r') as f:
    reader = csv.reader(f,delimiter=',')
    rownum = 0
    for row in reader:
#         print (row)
        colnum = 0
        for col in row:
            input_data25[rownum,colnum] = float(col)
            colnum = colnum +1
        rownum = rownum+1

# Only profile data for rebinning
profile_data25 = input_data25[:,0:1000]

# Rebin the data
rebinned_data25 = ProfPSF(profile_data25,pos,sample_num,profile_length,P
SF,rebinning)
#rebinned_data25 = rebin(profile_data25,[128,int(profile_length/rebinning)])

# Add Np and sigma_l back
rebinned_data25 = np.concatenate((rebinned_data25,input_data25[:,1000:1002]),1)
#noise = 0.01
# Add noise
noisy_rebinned_data25 = add_noise(rebinned_data25,noise,sample_num,int(profile_length/rebinning))

#plt.plot(rebinned_data50[10,:])
#plt.plot(noisy_rebinned_data50[10,:])

#plt.show()

#print('rebinned data50',rebinned_data50)
#print('noisy_rebinned_data50',noisy_rebinned_data50)

```

```

In [17]: matrix25=[]

myfile25= open('output_val.txt','r')
for line in myfile25.readlines():
    for i in line.split(","):
        matrix25.append(i)

Ytrain25=np.squeeze(np.asarray(matrix25))
y25=np.array(Ytrain25).astype(np.float)
print('y25',len(y25))
#x=noisy_rebinned_data25
#y=y25

#1% validation data

y25 128

```

```

In [19]: # This comma separated file is matrix of 375*1002
file_name = 'input_val.txt'
sample_num = 128
input_data01 = np.ones((sample_num,profile_length+2)) # 2 accounts for N
p and sigma_l
rebinned_data01 = np.ones((sample_num,int(profile_length/rebinning)+2))
noisy_rebinned_data01 = np.ones((sample_num,int(profile_length/rebinning)+2))

with open(file_name, 'r') as f:
    reader = csv.reader(f,delimiter=',')
    rownum = 0
    for row in reader:
#         print (row)
        colnum = 0
        for col in row:
            input_data01[rownum,colnum] = float(col)
            colnum = colnum +1
        rownum = rownum+1

# Only profile data for rebinning
profile_data01 = input_data01[:,0:1000]

# Rebin the data
rebinned_data01 = ProfPSF(profile_data01,pos,sample_num,profile_length,P
SF,rebinning)
#rebinned_data01 = rebin(profile_data01,[sample_num,int(profile_length/r
ebinning)])

# Add Np and sigma_l back
rebinned_data01 = np.concatenate((rebinned_data01,input_data01[:,1000:10
02]),1)
#noise = 0.01
# Add noise
noisy_rebinned_data01 = add_noise(rebinned_data01,noise,sample_num,int(p
rofile_length/rebinning))

#plt.plot(rebinned_data50[10,:])
#plt.plot(noisy_rebinned_data50[10,:])

#plt.show()

#print('rebinned data50',rebinned_data50)
#print('noisy_rebinned_data50',noisy_rebinned_data50)

```

```

In [21]: matrix01=[]

myfile01= open('output_val.txt','r')
for line in myfile01.readlines():
    for i in line.split(","):
        matrix01.append(i)

Ytrain01=np.squeeze(np.asarray(matrix01))
y01=np.array(Ytrain01).astype(np.float)
print('y01',len(y01))
#x=noisy_rebinned_data01
#y=y01

y01 128

```

```

In [40]: #kernel ridge regression:

clf = KernelRidge(alpha=1.0, kernel='linear')
print(clf.fit)
print('w',rebinned_data)
clf.fit(noisy_rebinned_data, y0)

print('KR_regression coef length',len(clf.dual_coef_)) #coefficients of
prediction function
print(clf.fit)

#50% validation data
y_pred50=clf.predict(noisy_rebinned_data50) #prediction function Ridge R
egression
print('y50',len(y50))
Error_K_ridge_regression50=((y50-y_pred50)*100)/(y50)

#25% validation data
y_pred25=clf.predict(noisy_rebinned_data25) #prediction function Ridge R
egression
print('y25',len(y25))
Error_K_ridge_regression25=((y25-y_pred25)*100)/(y25)

#01% validation data
y_pred01=clf.predict(noisy_rebinned_data01) #prediction function Ridge R
egression
print('y01',len(y01))
Error_K_ridge_regression01=((y01-y_pred01)*100)/(y01)

matplotlib.rcParams.update({'font.size': 26}) #coefficients of predictio
n function

#plt.figure(10)
#plt.plot(clf.dual_coef_)
#plt.plot(noisy_rebinned_data[10,:]/5)
#plt.ylabel('weight')
#plt.xlabel('coefficients and original profile')

total_error=[]
total_error=np.concatenate((Error_K_ridge_regression50,Error_K_ridge_reg
ression25,Error_K_ridge_regression01), axis=0)

mu = np.mean(total_error)
sigma = np.std(total_error)

x1 = total_error

plt.figure(27)

data = py.hist(x1, bins = 30)
#Equation for Gaussian
def f(x, a, b, c):
    return a * py.exp(-(x - b*b)**2.0 / (2 * c**2))
# Generate data from bins as a set of points
x = [0.5 * (data[1][i] + data[1][i+1]) for i in range(len(data[1])-1)]
y = data[0]
popt, pcov = optimize.curve_fit(f, x, y)
x_fit = py.linspace(x[0], x[-1], 100)
print('x_fit',x_fit)

y_fit = f(x_fit, *popt) #generates the fitting-curve
print('y_fit',y_fit)
print('constant:a. mean:b. sigma:c'.*popt)

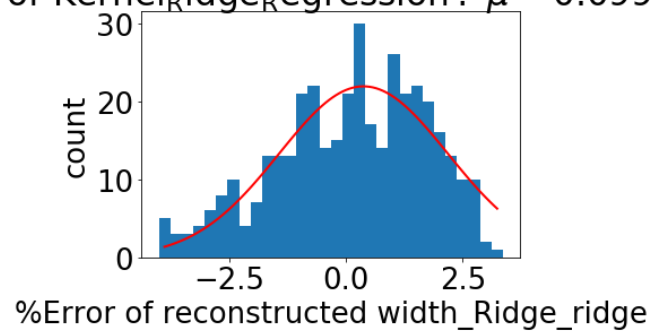
```

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<bound method KernelRidge.fit of KernelRidge(alpha=1.0, coef0=1, degree=3
, gamma=None, kernel='linear',
  kernel_params=None)>
w [[ 2.57263727e-137  6.04419396e-129  7.49405765e-121 ...,
      5.78008700e-146  8.75000000e-001  9.11764706e-001]
 [ 6.95857486e-156  6.25892641e-147  2.97057423e-138 ...,
      3.41045952e-163  8.75000000e-001  1.00000000e+000]
 [ 2.66198872e-162  3.75270537e-153  2.79210599e-144 ...,
      8.05448032e-170  8.75000000e-001  7.35294118e-001]
 ...,
 [ 4.23369661e-145  1.76818806e-136  3.89698597e-128 ...,
      6.02054751e-134  7.50000000e-001  7.35294118e-001]
 [ 9.27540622e-141  2.81406311e-132  4.50548081e-124 ...,
      3.85714932e-128  7.50000000e-001  8.23529412e-001]
 [ 1.41416988e-148  7.68486441e-140  2.20465991e-131 ...,
      4.12235581e-133  7.50000000e-001  8.23529412e-001]]
KR_regression coef length 375
<bound method KernelRidge.fit of KernelRidge(alpha=1.0, coef0=1, degree=3
, gamma=None, kernel='linear',
  kernel_params=None)>
y50 128
y25 128
y01 128
x_fit [ -3.89237182e+00 -3.82032759e+00 -3.74828336e+00 -3.67623913e+0
0
      -3.60419490e+00 -3.53215067e+00 -3.46010644e+00 -3.38806221e+00
      -3.31601798e+00 -3.24397374e+00 -3.17192951e+00 -3.09988528e+00
      -3.02784105e+00 -2.95579682e+00 -2.88375259e+00 -2.81170836e+00
      -2.73966413e+00 -2.66761990e+00 -2.59557567e+00 -2.52353144e+00
      -2.45148721e+00 -2.37944298e+00 -2.30739875e+00 -2.23535452e+00
      -2.16331029e+00 -2.09126606e+00 -2.01922183e+00 -1.94717760e+00
      -1.87513337e+00 -1.80308914e+00 -1.73104491e+00 -1.65900068e+00
      -1.58695645e+00 -1.51491221e+00 -1.44286798e+00 -1.37082375e+00
      -1.29877952e+00 -1.22673529e+00 -1.15469106e+00 -1.08264683e+00
      -1.01060260e+00 -9.38558371e-01 -8.66514141e-01 -7.94469910e-01
      -7.22425680e-01 -6.50381450e-01 -5.78337219e-01 -5.06292989e-01
      -4.34248758e-01 -3.62204528e-01 -2.90160297e-01 -2.18116067e-01
      -1.46071837e-01 -7.40276062e-02 -1.98337577e-03 7.00608547e-02
      1.42105085e-01 2.14149315e-01 2.86193546e-01 3.58237776e-01
      4.30282007e-01 5.02326237e-01 5.74370468e-01 6.46414698e-01
      7.18458928e-01 7.90503159e-01 8.62547389e-01 9.34591620e-01
      1.00663585e+00 1.07868008e+00 1.15072431e+00 1.22276854e+00
      1.29481277e+00 1.36685700e+00 1.43890123e+00 1.51094546e+00
      1.58298969e+00 1.65503392e+00 1.72707815e+00 1.79912238e+00
      1.87116662e+00 1.94321085e+00 2.01525508e+00 2.08729931e+00
      2.15934354e+00 2.23138777e+00 2.30343200e+00 2.37547623e+00
      2.44752046e+00 2.51956469e+00 2.59160892e+00 2.66365315e+00
      2.73569738e+00 2.80774161e+00 2.87978584e+00 2.95183007e+00
      3.02387430e+00 3.09591853e+00 3.16796276e+00 3.24000699e+00]
y_fit [ 1.35915875  1.49177477  1.63473648  1.78856068  1.95375917
      2.13083492  2.32027792  2.52256077  2.73813396  2.96742105
      3.2108135  3.46866545  3.74128829  4.0289452  4.33184565
      4.65013983  4.98391328  5.33318155  5.69788508  6.07788432
      6.47295518  6.88278488  7.30696822  7.74500437  8.19629426
      8.66013861  9.13573662  9.62218548  10.11848062  10.62351683
      11.13609027  11.65490134  12.17855849  12.705583  13.23441457
      13.76341796  14.2908904  14.81506989  15.33414434  15.84626139
      16.34953895  16.84207633  17.32196588  17.78730501  18.23620863
      18.66682165  19.07733168  19.46598162  19.83108216  20.17102394
      20.48428936  20.76946384  21.02524646  21.25045979  21.444059
      21.60513985  21.73294579  21.82687381  21.88647925  21.91147927
      21.90175507  21.85735288  21.77848354  21.66552086  21.51899869
      21.33960665  21.12818481  20.88571707  20.61332355  20.312252
      19.98386826  19.62964594  19.25115545  18.8500524  18.42806557
      17.98698457  17.52864727  17.05492711  16.56772051  16.0689344  15.560
474
      15.044231  14.52207215  13.99582854  13.46728537  12.93817254
      12.410156  11.88482986  11.36370951  10.84822549  10.3397184

```


Histogram of KernelRidgeRegression : $\mu = 0.099$, $\sigma = 1.616$



```

In [42]: #ridge regression:

clf = Ridge(alpha=1.0)
print(clf.fit)
print('w',rebinned_data)
clf.fit(noisy_rebinned_data, y0)

print('Ridge_regression coef length',len(clf.coef_)) #coefficients of pr
ediction function
print(clf.fit)

#50% validation data
y_pred50=clf.predict(noisy_rebinned_data50) #prediction function Ridge R
egression
print('y50',len(y50))
Error_K_ridge_regression50=((y50-y_pred50)*100)/(y50)

#25% validation data
y_pred25=clf.predict(noisy_rebinned_data25) #prediction function Ridge R
egression
print('y25',len(y25))
Error_K_ridge_regression25=((y25-y_pred25)*100)/(y25)

#01% validation data
y_pred01=clf.predict(noisy_rebinned_data01) #prediction function Ridge R
egression
print('y01',len(y01))
Error_K_ridge_regression01=((y01-y_pred01)*100)/(y01)

matplotlib.rcParams.update({'font.size': 26}) #coefficients of predictio
n function

#plt.figure(10)
#plt.plot(clf.dual_coef_)
#plt.plot(noisy_rebinned_data[10,:]/5)
#plt.ylabel('weight')
#plt.xlabel('coefficients and original profile')

total_error=[]
total_error=np.concatenate((Error_K_ridge_regression50,Error_K_ridge_reg
ression25,Error_K_ridge_regression01), axis=0)

mu = np.mean(total_error)
sigma = np.std(total_error)

x1 = total_error

plt.figure(27)

data = py.hist(x1, bins = 30)
#Equation for Gaussian
def f(x, a, b, c):
    return a * py.exp(-(x - b*b)**2.0 / (2 * c**2))
# Generate data from bins as a set of points
x = [0.5 * (data[1][i] + data[1][i+1]) for i in range(len(data[1])-1)]
y = data[0]
popt, pcov = optimize.curve_fit(f, x, y)
x_fit = py.linspace(x[0], x[-1], 100)
print('x_fit',x_fit)

y_fit = f(x_fit, *popt) #generates the fitting-curve
print('y_fit',y_fit)
print('constant:a. mean:b. sigma:c'.*popt)

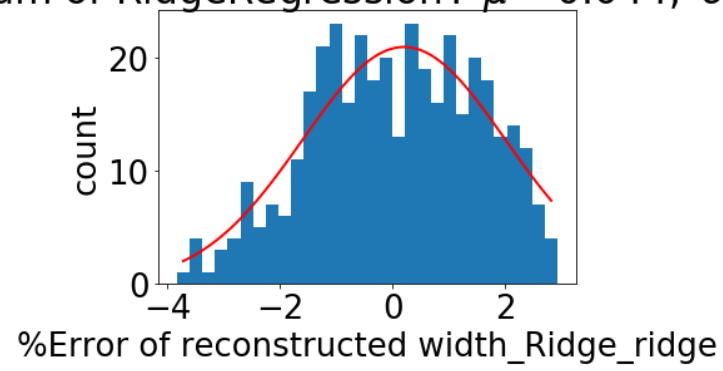
```

```

<bound method Ridge.fit of Ridge(alpha=1.0, copy_X=True, fit_intercept=Tr
ue, max_iter=None,
    normalize=False, random_state=None, solver='auto', tol=0.001)>
w [[ 2.57263727e-137  6.04419396e-129  7.49405765e-121 ...,
      5.78008700e-146  8.75000000e-001  9.11764706e-001]
 [ 6.95857486e-156  6.25892641e-147  2.97057423e-138 ...,
      3.41045952e-163  8.75000000e-001  1.00000000e+000]
 [ 2.66198872e-162  3.75270537e-153  2.79210599e-144 ...,
      8.05448032e-170  8.75000000e-001  7.35294118e-001]
 ...,
 [ 4.23369661e-145  1.76818806e-136  3.89698597e-128 ...,
      6.02054751e-134  7.50000000e-001  7.35294118e-001]
 [ 9.27540622e-141  2.81406311e-132  4.50548081e-124 ...,
      3.85714932e-128  7.50000000e-001  8.23529412e-001]
 [ 1.41416988e-148  7.68486441e-140  2.20465991e-131 ...,
      4.12235581e-133  7.50000000e-001  8.23529412e-001]]
Ridge_regression coef length 102
<bound method Ridge.fit of Ridge(alpha=1.0, copy_X=True, fit_intercept=Tr
ue, max_iter=None,
    normalize=False, random_state=None, solver='auto', tol=0.001)>
y50 128
y25 128
y01 128
x_fit [-3.72356675 -3.65739444 -3.59122213 -3.52504982 -3.45887751 -3.392
7052
-3.32653289 -3.26036058 -3.19418826 -3.12801595 -3.06184364 -2.99567133
-2.92949902 -2.86332671 -2.7971544 -2.73098208 -2.66480977 -2.59863746
-2.53246515 -2.46629284 -2.40012053 -2.33394822 -2.2677759 -2.20160359
-2.13543128 -2.06925897 -2.00308666 -1.93691435 -1.87074204 -1.80456973
-1.73839741 -1.6722251 -1.60605279 -1.53988048 -1.47370817 -1.40753586
-1.34136355 -1.27519123 -1.20901892 -1.14284661 -1.0766743 -1.01050199
-0.94432968 -0.87815737 -0.81198505 -0.74581274 -0.67964043 -0.61346812
-0.54729581 -0.4811235 -0.41495119 -0.34877888 -0.28260656 -0.21643425
-0.15026194 -0.08408963 -0.01791732  0.04825499  0.1144273  0.18059962
 0.24677193  0.31294424  0.37911655  0.44528886  0.51146117  0.57763348
 0.6438058  0.70997811  0.77615042  0.84232273  0.90849504  0.97466735
 1.04083966  1.10701197  1.17318429  1.2393566  1.30552891  1.37170122
 1.43787353  1.50404584  1.57021815  1.63639047  1.70256278  1.76873509
 1.8349074  1.90107971  1.96725202  2.03342433  2.09959664  2.16576896
 2.23194127  2.29811358  2.36428589  2.4304582  2.49663051  2.56280282
 2.62897514  2.69514745  2.76131976  2.82749207]
y_fit [ 1.97028116  2.13197158  2.30384396  2.48624061  2.67948727
 2.88388995  3.09973178  3.3272696  3.56673065  3.81830909
 4.08216255  4.35840869  4.64712179  4.94832941  5.26200912
 5.5880854  5.92642672  6.27684274  6.63908185  7.01282889
 7.39770327  7.79325735  8.19897521  8.61427187  9.03849288
 9.4709144  9.91074377  10.35712052  10.80911798  11.26574533
 11.72595024  12.18862203  12.65259533  13.11665427  13.57953723
 14.03994201  14.49653148  14.94793971  15.3927784  15.82964379
 16.25712377  16.67380537  17.07828231  17.46916289  17.84507779
 18.20468808  18.54669302  18.86983796  19.17292189  19.45480493
 19.7144154  19.95075665  20.16291339  20.35005761  20.51145397
 20.6464646  20.75455328  20.83528904  20.88834898  20.91352041
 20.91070234  20.87990606  20.82125516  20.73498461  20.62143928
 20.48107158  20.31443848  20.12219783  19.90510403  19.66400312
 19.39982723  19.11358866  18.80637336  18.4793341  18.13368329
 17.77068549  17.39164973  16.99792172  16.5908759  16.17190755
 15.74242491  15.30384139  14.85756802  14.40500599  13.94753965
 13.48652965  13.02330656  12.55916485  12.09535734  11.63309008
 11.17351778  10.71773963  10.26679584  9.8216645  9.38325911
 8.95242659  8.52994582  8.11652672  7.71280973  7.3193659 ]
constant:a, mean:b, sigma:c 20.9157538149 -0.455001681828 1.80831114614

```

Histogram of RidgeRegression: $\mu = 0.044$, $\sigma = 1.476$



```

In [48]: #Using SVM for regression (SVR) :

clf = SVR(C=10, cache_size=200, coef0=0.0, degree=3, epsilon=0.01, gamma
=0.01, \
        kernel='rbf', max_iter=-1, shrinking=True, tol=0.001, verbose=False)
#print('SVR_regression_coefficients',clf.dual_coef_)

print(clf.fit)
print('w',rebinned_data)
clf.fit(noisy_rebinned_data, y0)

print('KR_regression coef length',len(clf.dual_coef_)) #coefficients of
prediction function
print(clf.fit)

#50% validation data
y_pred50=clf.predict(noisy_rebinned_data50) #prediction function Ridge R
egression
print('y50',len(y50))
Error_K_ridge_regression50=((y50-y_pred50)*100)/(y50)

#25% validation data
y_pred25=clf.predict(noisy_rebinned_data25) #prediction function Ridge R
egression
print('y25',len(y25))
Error_K_ridge_regression25=((y25-y_pred25)*100)/(y25)

#01% validation data
y_pred01=clf.predict(noisy_rebinned_data01) #prediction function Ridge R
egression
print('y01',len(y01))
Error_K_ridge_regression01=((y01-y_pred01)*100)/(y01)

matplotlib.rcParams.update({'font.size': 26}) #coefficients of predictio
n function

#plt.figure(10)
#plt.plot(clf.dual_coef_)
#plt.plot(noisy_rebinned_data[10,:]/5)
#plt.ylabel('weight')
#plt.xlabel('coefficients and original profile')

total_error=[]
total_error=np.concatenate((Error_K_ridge_regression50,Error_K_ridge_reg
ression25,Error_K_ridge_regression01), axis=0)

mu = np.mean(total_error)
sigma = np.std(total_error)

x1 = total_error

plt.figure(27)

data = py.hist(x1, bins = 30)
#Equation for Gaussian
def f(x, a, b, c):
    return a * py.exp(-(x - b*b)**2.0 / (2 * c**2))
# Generate data from bins as a set of points
x = [0.5 * (data[1][i] + data[1][i+1]) for i in range(len(data[1])-1)]
y = data[0]
popt, pcov = optimize.curve_fit(f, x, y)
x_fit = pv.linspace(x[0], x[-1], 100)

```

```

<bound method BaseLibSVM.fit of SVR(C=10, cache_size=200, coef0=0.0, degree=3, epsilon=0.01, gamma=0.01,
    kernel='rbf', max_iter=-1, shrinking=True, tol=0.001, verbose=False)>
w [[ 2.57263727e-137  6.04419396e-129  7.49405765e-121 ...,
      5.78008700e-146  8.75000000e-001  9.11764706e-001]
 [ 6.95857486e-156  6.25892641e-147  2.97057423e-138 ...,
      3.41045952e-163  8.75000000e-001  1.00000000e+000]
 [ 2.66198872e-162  3.75270537e-153  2.79210599e-144 ...,
      8.05448032e-170  8.75000000e-001  7.35294118e-001]
 ...,
 [ 4.23369661e-145  1.76818806e-136  3.89698597e-128 ...,
      6.02054751e-134  7.50000000e-001  7.35294118e-001]
 [ 9.27540622e-141  2.81406311e-132  4.50548081e-124 ...,
      3.85714932e-128  7.50000000e-001  8.23529412e-001]
 [ 1.41416988e-148  7.68486441e-140  2.20465991e-131 ...,
      4.12235581e-133  7.50000000e-001  8.23529412e-001]]
KR_regression coef length 1
<bound method BaseLibSVM.fit of SVR(C=10, cache_size=200, coef0=0.0, degree=3, epsilon=0.01, gamma=0.01,
    kernel='rbf', max_iter=-1, shrinking=True, tol=0.001, verbose=False)>
y50 128
y25 128
y01 128
x_fit [-2.38881189 -2.34698372 -2.30515555 -2.26332737 -2.2214992 -2.179
67103
-2.13784286 -2.09601469 -2.05418652 -2.01235835 -1.97053018 -1.92870201
-1.88687384 -1.84504567 -1.8032175 -1.76138933 -1.71956115 -1.67773298
-1.63590481 -1.59407664 -1.55224847 -1.5104203 -1.46859213 -1.42676396
-1.38493579 -1.34310762 -1.30127945 -1.25945128 -1.21762311 -1.17579493
-1.13396676 -1.09213859 -1.05031042 -1.00848225 -0.96665408 -0.92482591
-0.88299774 -0.84116957 -0.7993414 -0.75751323 -0.71568506 -0.67385689
-0.63202871 -0.59020054 -0.54837237 -0.5065442 -0.46471603 -0.42288786
-0.38105969 -0.33923152 -0.29740335 -0.25557518 -0.21374701 -0.17191884
-0.13009067 -0.08826249 -0.04643432 -0.00460615 0.03722202 0.07905019
0.12087836 0.16270653 0.2045347 0.24636287 0.28819104 0.33001921
0.37184738 0.41367555 0.45550372 0.4973319 0.53916007 0.58098824
0.62281641 0.66464458 0.70647275 0.74830092 0.79012909 0.83195726
0.87378543 0.9156136 0.95744177 0.99926994 1.04109812 1.08292629
1.12475446 1.16658263 1.2084108 1.25023897 1.29206714 1.33389531
1.37572348 1.41755165 1.45937982 1.50120799 1.54303616 1.58486434
1.62669251 1.66852068 1.71034885 1.75217702]
y_fit [ 0.16581229 0.19610332 0.23128062 0.2720067 0.31901127
0.37309421 0.43512802 0.50605959 0.58691112 0.67878005
0.78283795 0.90032795 1.03256085 1.18090957 1.34680181
1.5317109 1.73714462 1.964632 2.21570794 2.49189579
2.79468782 3.12552366 3.4857669 3.87668002 4.29939782
4.75489982 5.24398178 5.7672269 6.32497722 6.91730549
7.54398835 8.20448121 8.89789555 9.62297914 10.37809993
11.16123404 11.96995848 12.80144917 13.65248446 14.51945478
15.39837844 16.28492384 17.17443812 18.06198204 18.94237095
19.81022148 20.66000336 21.48609577 22.28284756 23.04464032
23.76595343 24.44143002 25.06594285 25.63465877 26.14310092
26.58720723 26.96338449 27.26855667 27.50020687 27.65641179
27.73586839 27.73791197 27.66252541 27.51033944 27.28262382
26.98126972 26.60876357 26.1681529 25.66300482 25.09735796
24.47566877 23.80275312 23.08372436 22.32392888 21.52888032
20.70419357 19.85551966 18.98848253 18.10861867 17.22132054
16.33178446 15.4449637 14.56552715 13.6978241 12.84585529
12.01325037 11.20325173 10.41870456 9.66205298 8.93534177
8.24022339 7.57796971 6.94948797 6.35534034 5.7957665
5.27070866 4.77983829 4.32258418 3.89816106 3.50559839]
constant:a, mean:b, sigma:c 27.7466100434 -0.378014516514 0.791157420439

```

Histogram of SupportVectorRegression: $\mu = 0.030$, $\sigma = 0.779$

