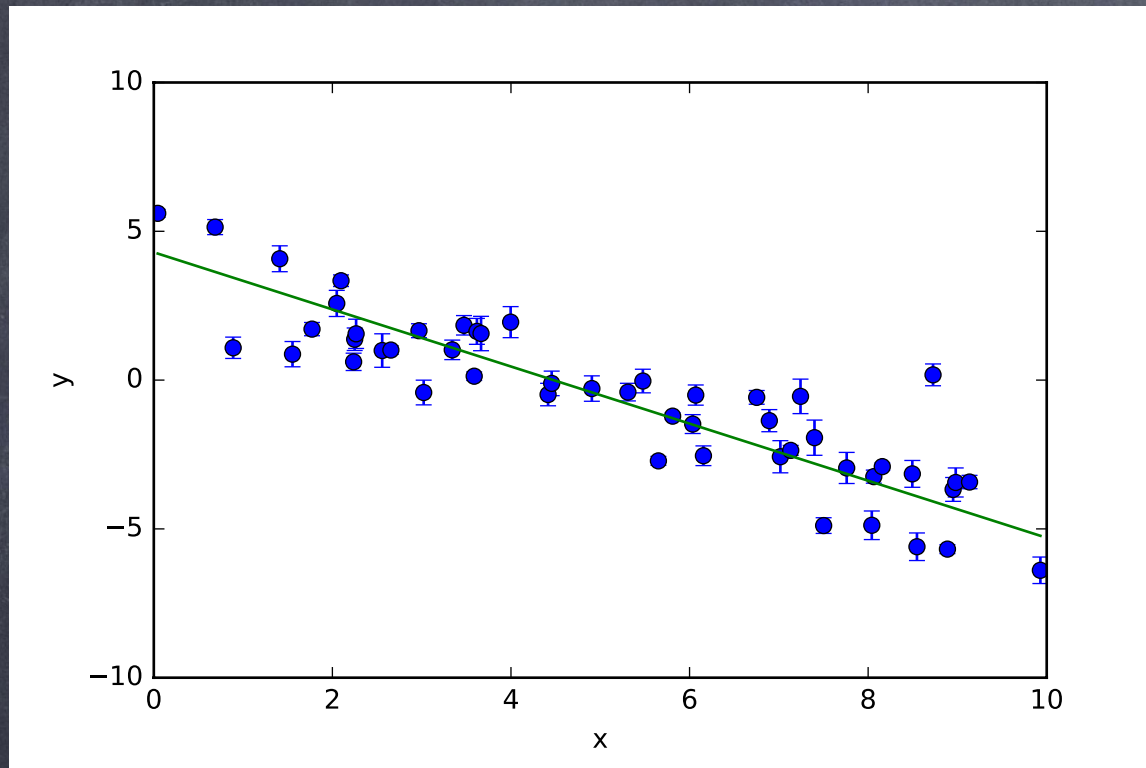


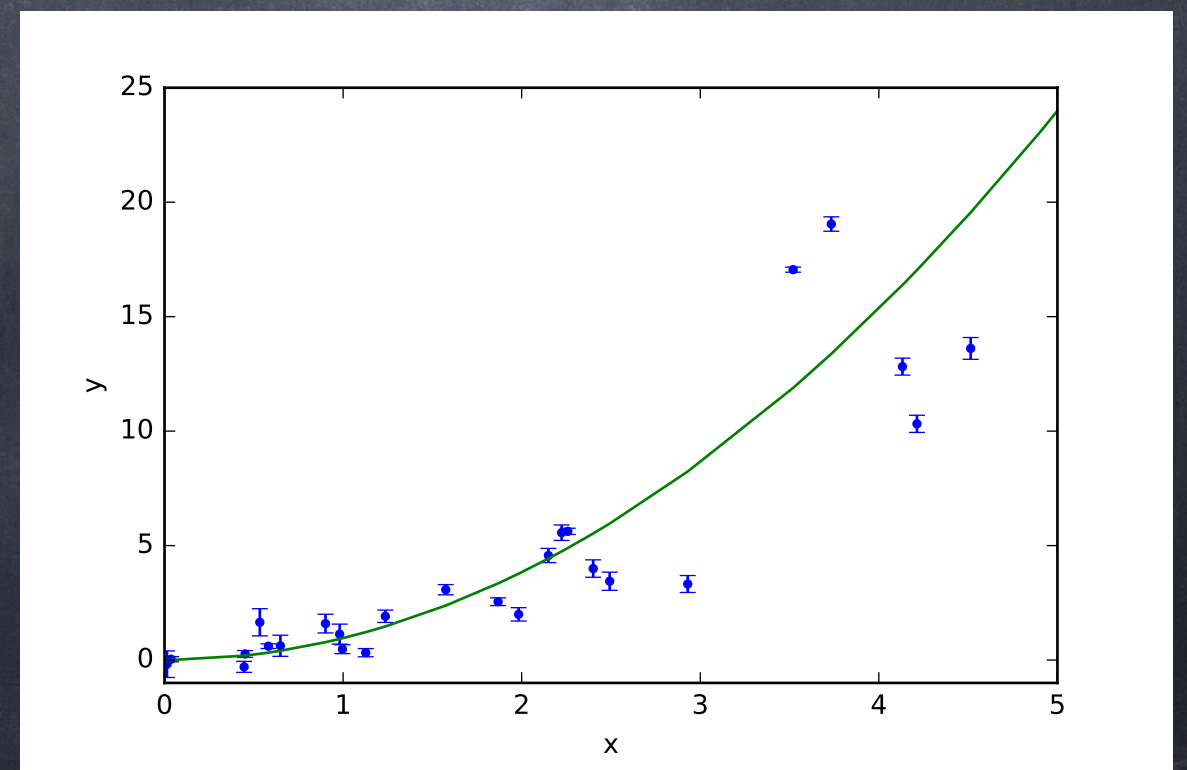
Parameter Estimation

- What do we do if we want to estimate the slope and y-intercept?



- Linear least square method

- What if data is not a straight line? And/or model is not linear, and/or if we have more than two free parameters? or more important what if I don't believe too much on the error bars*



Parameter Estimation. Level 0

• Least square method.

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i}{n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - (\sum_{i=1}^n x_i)^2} \\ &= \frac{\bar{y} (\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2) - \bar{x} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n \bar{x}^2} \\ b &= \frac{n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \sum_{i=1}^n y_i}{n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - (\sum_{i=1}^n x_i)^2} \\ &= \frac{(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i) - n \bar{x} \bar{y}}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n \bar{x}^2} \end{aligned}$$

Where this comes from?

Minimize the residual

$$R^2 \equiv \sum [y_i - f(x_i, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)]^2$$

assuming:

- A linear function $f=ax+b$.
- Errors are Gaussian and uncorrelated.

Minimization
implies:

$$\frac{\partial R^2}{\partial a_i} = 0$$

Parameter Estimation. Level 1

• χ^2 Minimization

$$\frac{\partial \chi^2}{\partial \theta} = 0$$

$$\chi^2 = \sum (y_i - y(x_i, \theta))^2 / \sigma_{y_i}^2$$

θ : free parameters

σ_{y_i} : variance on y_i

We will see how least square, and minimum χ^2 methods are just special cases of Inference.

Show that if $y=mx+b$, and you minimize with respect to m and b , you recover the expressions for the least square methods.