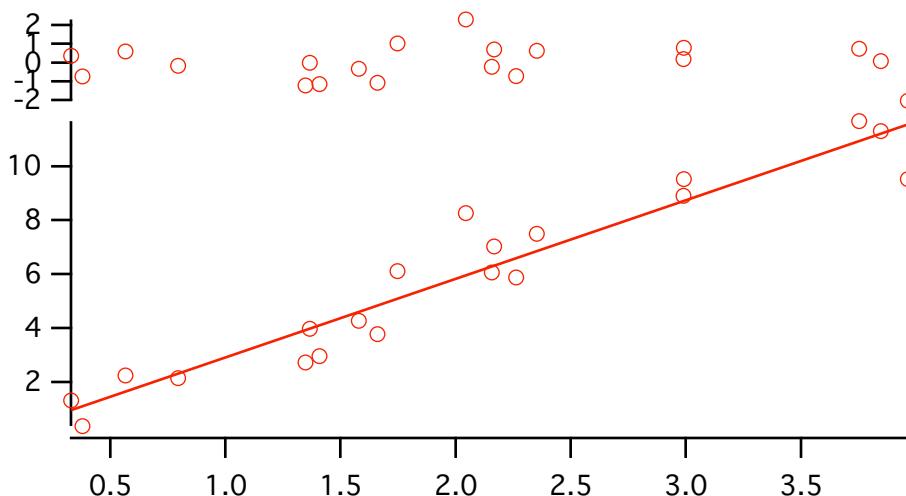


Now when we click Do It, the fit is recalculated with a held at zero so that the line passes through the origin. Residuals are calculated and added to the graph:



Note that the line on the graph doesn't cross the vertical axis at zero, because the horizontal axis doesn't extend to zero.

Holding a at zero, the result of the fit printed in the history is:

```

•K0 = 0; ━━━━ The /H flag shows that one or more coefficients are held.
•CurveFit/H="10" line LineYData /X=LineXData /D /R
  fit_LineYData= W_coef[0]+W_coef[1]*x
  Res_LineYData= LineYData[p] - (W_coef[0]+W_coef[1]*LineXData[p])
  W_coef={0,2.915}
  V_chisq= 18.2565; V_npnts= 20; V_numNaNs= 0; V_numINFs= 0;
  V_startRow= 0; V_endRow= 19; V_q= 1; V_Rab= 0; V_Pr= 0.956769;
  V_r2= 0.906186;
  W_sigma={0,0.0971}
  Coefficient values ± one standard deviation
    a = 0 ± 0 ━━━━ a is zero because it was held.
    b = 2.915 ± 0.0971

```

Automatic Guesses Didn't Work

Most built-in fits will work just like the line fit. You simply choose a function from the Function menu, choose your data wave (or waves if you have both X and Y waves) and select output options on the Output Options tab. For built-in fits you don't need the Coefficients tab unless you want to hold a coefficient.

In a few cases, however, automatic guesses don't work. Then you must use the Coefficient tab to set your own initial guesses. One important case in which this is true is if you are trying to fit a growing exponential, $y = ae^{bx}$, where b is positive.

Here are commands to create an example for this section. Once again, you may wish to enter these commands on the command line to follow along:

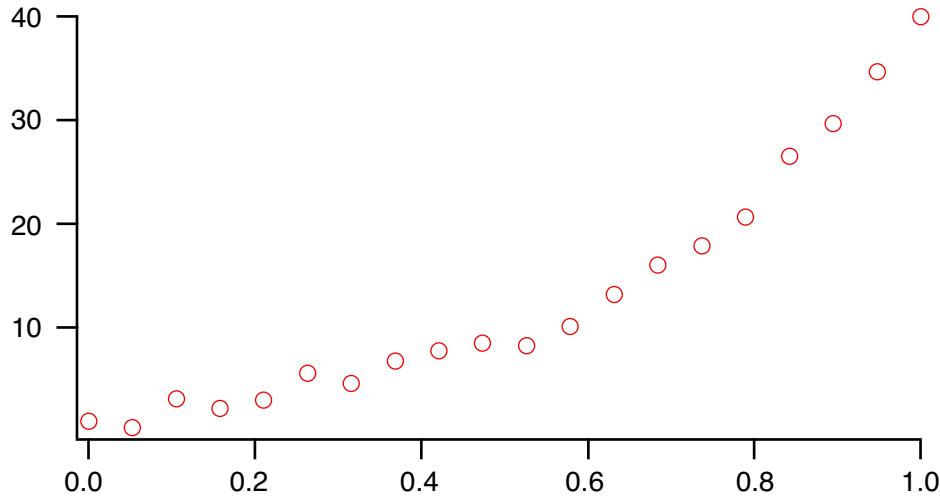
```

Make/N=20 RisingExponential
SetScale/I x 0,1,RisingExponential
SetRandomSeed 0.5
RisingExponential = 2*exp(3*x)+gnoise(1)
Display RisingExponential
ModifyGraph mode=3,marker=8

```

Chapter III-8 — Curve Fitting

These commands make a 20-point wave, set its X scaling to cover the range from 0 to 1, fill it with exponential values plus a bit of noise, and make a graph:



The first-cut trial to fitting an exponential function is to select exp from the Function menu and the Rising-Exponential wave in the Y Data menu (if you are continuing from the previous section, you may need to go to the Coefficients tab and un-hold the y_0 coefficient, and to the Output Options tab and de-select _auto trace_ in the Residual menu). Automatic guesses assume that the exponential is well described by a negative coefficient in the exponential, so the fit doesn't work:

```
•CurveFit exp RisingExponential /D
  Fit converged properly
  fit_RisingExponential= W_coef[0]+W_coef[1]*exp(-W_coef[2]*x)
  W_coef={108.87,-113.32,0.32737}
  V_chisq= 423.845;V_npnts= 20;V_numNaNs= 0;V_numINFs= 0;
  V_startRow= 0;V_endRow= 19;
  W_sigma={255,252,0.863}
  Coefficient values ± one standard deviation
    y0      =108.87 ± 255
    A       =-113.32 ± 252
    invTau=0.32737 ± 0.863
```

