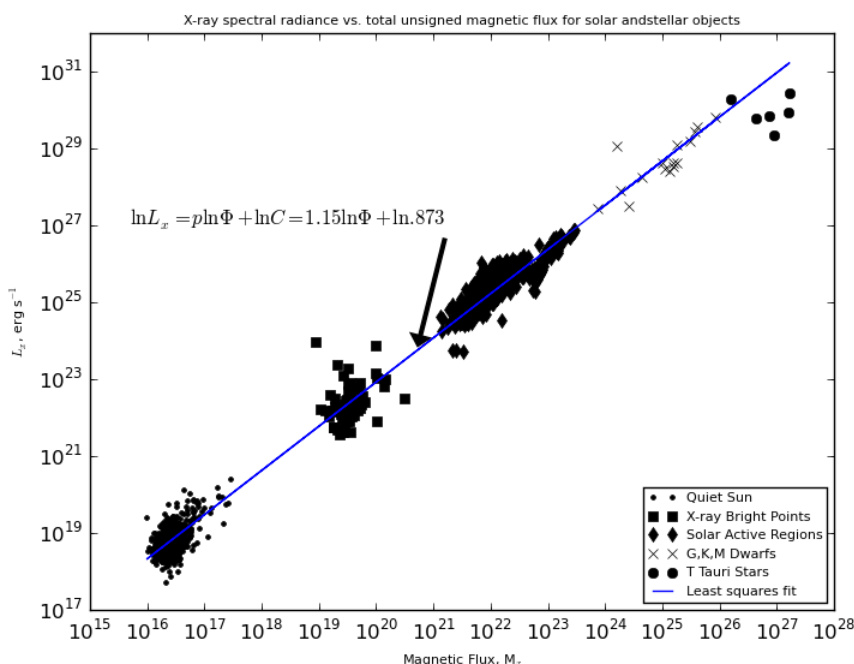


### Problem Set 3: Fitting Solar/Stellar data without error



1.

$$2. L_x = C * \Phi^p \Rightarrow \ln(L_x) = p \ln(\Phi) + \ln(C)$$

For  $n$  unknowns, the system of equations,  $Ax = b$  holds, where for an unknown  $n$   $b_n$  is  $L_{x,n}$ ,  $x_1$  is  $p$ ,  $x_2$  is  $\ln(C)$ ,  $A_{n1}$  is  $\ln \Phi$  and  $A_{n2}$  is 1.

3. The `mflux_lx_all.txt` file is 1316 lines long, so  $n = 1316$ .  $A$  is 2 by  $n$ ,  $x$  is 1 by 2, and  $b$  is 1 by  $n$ . The system of equations looks like,

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ A_{n1} & A_{n2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}$$

4.

$$\begin{aligned} Ax &= b \\ A^T Ax &= A^T b \\ x &= (A^T A)^{-1} A^T b \end{aligned}$$

The value of  $x$  found above minimizes  $(Ax - b)^T (Ax - b)$  because it is the solution to the equation  $(Ax - b) = 0$  and  $(Ax - b)^T (Ax - b)$  is effectively " $(Ax - b)^2$ ", so with  $x$  as above  $(Ax - b)^T (Ax - b) = 0$ , which is the minimum value for a real squared number.

5. Solving for  $x$  yields:  $p = 1.1492$ ,  $C = 8.7255 \cdot 10^{-1}$   
My  $p$  does agree with Pevtsov et al. (2003).
6. Overplotted in the figure in question 1. The mean absolute error in logspace of the fit is .546. If the mean absolute error was calculated in non-logspace, it would be huge, because the linear fit optimizes the fit to have approximately the same error for all points, and the scale of the error for the points with higher  $M_x$  would suddenly be much greater than that of points with lower  $M_x$ .

Code involved in this assignment:

```

1 #!/usr/bin/python3.4
2
3 import numpy as np
4 from numpy import linalg as la
5 from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
6 from copy import deepcopy
7
8 #####PLOT###GENERATION#####
9
10 #Reading in data and obtaining indices of different objects
11 data = np.genfromtxt('mflux_lx_all.txt').transpose() #Col 1: Mx, Col2: Lx
12 qsun_inds = np.where(data[0] < 1e18) # Quiet Sun
13 XBP_inds = np.where((data[0] > 1e18) & (data[0] < 1e21)) # Xray bright pts
14 asun_inds = np.where((data[0] > 1e21) & (data[1] < 1e27)) # Active Sun
15 dwf_inds = np.where((data[1] > 1e27) & (data[0] < 1e26)) # G,K,M dwarfs
16 TT_inds = np.where(data[0] > 1e26) # T Tauri stars
17
18
19 #Plotting everything as in Fig1 of Pevtsov et al 2003
20 fig = plt.figure() ; ax = fig.add_subplot(1,1,1)
21 ax.loglog(data[0][qsun_inds], data[1][qsun_inds], 'k.', label='Quiet Sun') #
    points
22 ax.loglog(data[0][XBP_inds], data[1][XBP_inds], 'ks', label='X-ray Bright Points'
    ) # squares
23 ax.loglog(data[0][asun_inds], data[1][asun_inds], 'kd', label='Solar Active
    Regions') # diamonds
24 ax.loglog(data[0][dwf_inds], data[1][dwf_inds], 'kx', label='G,K,M Dwarfs') # Xs
25 ax.loglog(data[0][TT_inds], data[1][TT_inds], 'ko', label='T Tauri Stars') #
    circles
26
27 #ax.legend(loc='lower right', fontsize= 8)
28 #fig.savefig('hw3_fig.png')
29 #plt.show()
30
31
32 #####FITTING###COEFFICIENTS#####
33 A = np.array([np.log(data[0]), np.ones(len(data[0]))])

```

```

34 b = deepcopy(np.log(data[1]))
35
36 x = np.linalg.solve(np.dot(A,A.transpose()), np.dot(b,A.transpose()))
37 p = x[0] ; C = np.exp(x[1])
38 print('p = ' + str(p))
39 print('C = ' + str(C))
40
41 fit = np.dot(x,A)
42 avg_abs_err = np.mean(np.abs(b - fit))
43 print('Mean absolute error of fit is: ' + str(avg_abs_err))
44
45
46 ##PLOTting##OUT##THE##FINAL##PLOT
47 ax.loglog(data[0],np.exp(fit),label='Least squares fit')
48
49 ax.set_xlabel('Magnetic Flux,  $M_x$ ', fontsize=8)
50 ax.set_ylabel('L_x, erg s-1', fontsize=8)
51 ax.set_title('X-ray spectral radiance vs. total unsigned magnetic flux for
    solar and stellar objects', fontsize=8)
52 ax.legend(loc='lower right', fontsize= 8)
53 ax.annotate('$\ln\{L_x\} = p\ln\{\Phi\} + \ln\{C\} = 1.15\ln\{\Phi\} + \ln\{.873\}$', xy=(5
    e20, 5e23), xytext=(5e15, 1e27), arrowprops=dict(facecolor='black', shrink
    =.05, width=2))
54 fig.savefig('hw3_fig.png')
55 plt.show()

```