```python
#!/usr/bin/env python3
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
"""
Created on Mon Oct  5 12:51:52 2020

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"""
# Import relevant modules/packages
import numpy as np
from astropy import units as u
from astropy import constants as const
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Function to make a list of a descending geometric series
def DescendingGeometric(length):

    # Make list of coefficients that are all 1
    c = np.ones(length)

    # Multiply each component by another factor of 1/2
    for i in range(1,len(c)):
        c[i] *= .5/i

    return(c)

# Function to numerically solve differentiable equation
# Resource that helped me: https://www.math.ubc.ca/~pwalls/math-python/roots-optimization/newtor
def NewtonRaphson(f,df,x0,precision,numSteps):
    # Inputs:
    #    f: function to evaluate
    #    df: derivative of function
    #    x0: initial guess at solution
    #    precision: answer won't exactly be 0, so set a tolerance
    #    numSteps: maximum number of times to iterate

    # Establish first guess at solution
    x = x0

    # Iterate over number of steps
    for i in range(0,numSteps):

        # Evaluate function
        func = f(x)

        # If f(x) is within precision, declare that value of x as the solution
        if abs(func) <= precision:
            #print('A solution of {0:.2e} was found in {1} iterations'.format(x,i))
            break

        # If f(x) is not within precision, continue searching for solution
        elif abs(func) > precision:

            # Evaluate derivative
            deriv = df(x)

            # Adjust guess of solution by subtracting quotient of function and derivative from t
            x -= func/deriv

    return(x)

# Function to compute Chi Squared and reduced Chi Squared to compare models to obserations
def ChiSquared(model,observation,error,free):
    # Inputs:
    #     model = list of values from model
    #     observation = list of values from actual observations
    #     error = list of errors (sigma) for each observation
    #     free = number of free parameters in the model
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    # Returns:
    #     Chi Squared and reduced Chi squared to indicate goodness of fit for the model

    # Initialize Chi Squared as 0
    ChiSq = 0.0

    # Calculate number of degrees of freedom (# of data points - free)
    nu = len(model) - free

    # For each data point:
    for i in range(len(model)):
        # Calculate the difference between the obsrevation and model (residual)
        residual = observation[i] - model[i]

        # Calculate square of quotient of residual and error value for particular data point
        term = (residual/error[i])**2

        # Add this term to the overall Chi Squared value
        ChiSq += term

    # Calculate reduced Chi Squared (just Chi Squared / # of DoF)
    RedChiSq = ChiSq/nu

    return(ChiSq,RedChiSq,nu)

# Function to calculate Gaussian
def Gaussian(x,offset,amplitude,mean,stddev,wavelength=5000.0):
    # Inputs:
    #   x: point at which to calculate Gaussian (can be a list of values)
    #   offset: set continuum level of Gaussian
    #   amplitude: peak depth of function
    #   mean: center of Gaussian
    #   stddev: width of Gaussian
    #   wavelength: reference wavelength for spectrum

    # Returns:
    #   Value of Gaussian function at x

    # Define exponent
    exponent = (-1.0*(x-mean-wavelength)**2)/(2*stddev)

    # Calculate function value
    function = offset-(amplitude*np.exp(exponent))

    return(function)

# Function to calculate non-relativistic doppler shift
def NonRelDoppler(new_value,rest=5000.0):

    # Convert speed of light to km/s
    c = const.c.to(u.km/u.s).value

    # Calculate new velocity
    velocity = ((new_value/rest)-1)*c

    return(velocity)

"""wavelength = 5000.0
offset = 1.0
P = 0.5
mean = 0.0
sigma = 1.0
sample = 0.5

# Generate list of wavelengths to draw spectrum over
x = wavelength+np.arange(mean-5.0,mean+5.0+sample,sample)
y = Gaussian(x,offset,P,mean,sigma)
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plt.scatter(x,y)"""
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