
Subject: Re: Calculating Error Estimates

Posted by [Wayne Landsman](#) on Tue, 14 Jul 1998 07:00:00 GMT

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Before giving my answer David Fanning's question about estimating errors from CURVEFIT, I first want to post a related complaint about the procedure SVDFIT. SVDFIT has an output parameter SIGMA which according to the documentation gives the "1-sigma error estimates of the returned parameters." What the documentation doesn't say is that unless you supply values in the optional WEIGHTS input keyword, then the values returned by SIGMA are likely to be complete nonsense.

In order to compute the uncertainties in the derived parameters, SVDFIT needs to know the uncertainties in the individual data points. If the user does not supply these, then SVDFIT assume that the uncertainties are all equal (which is reasonable), and that they are all equal to 1 unit (which is likely to be very unreasonable).

What one should do -- and what David F. should do for his example -- is to estimate the uncertainties by comparing the data with the best fit. This is done correctly by the procedure LINFIT.

$$\text{SIGMA} = \text{SQRT}((\text{TOTAL}((Y - YFIT)^2) / (\text{NPTS} - \text{NPARAMS})))$$

where NPTS and NPARAMS are respectively the number of data points and number of parameters used in the fit.

As an example of the problem with SVDFIT, consider a linear fit with an uncertainty of 0.01 in the Y coordinate

```
STIS> x = indgen(10)
STIS> y = x + 0.01*randomn(seed,10)
```

First, I try a linear fit with LINFIT and print the derived parameters and their sigma values

```
IDL> param = LINFIT(x, y, sigma = sig)
```

```
IDL> print,param
-0.00540641    1.00106
IDL> print, sig
0.00654651    0.00122627
```

Now try a linear fit (a polynomial with 2 parameters) of the same data using SVDFIT

```
IDL> param = svdfit(x,y,2,sigma=sig)
IDL> print,param
-0.00540641    1.00106
IDL> print,sig
0.587754    0.110096
```

Although SVDFIT gives the right parameter values, the associated sigma values are much too large. This is because SVDFIT assumed individual errors of 1 unit, whereas LINFIT computed

```
yfit = param(1)*x + param(0)
sigma = total( (yfit-y)^2)/8. )
```

to estimate individual errors of 0.011 units

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