Subject: Re: Question about tutorial in 1D Gaussian Filter Posted by coraluk on Tue, 31 Jul 2001 06:15:14 GMT

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Craig Markwardt <craigmnet@cow.physics.wisc.edu> wrote in message
news:<onr8uygjxs.fsf@cow.physics.wisc.edu>...
> coraluk@hkpc.org (Cora) writes:
>
>> I want to use a 1D Gaussian Filter to fit a curve. After visiting the
>> tutorial about 1D Curve fitting in IDL, I still found some problems in
>> the function gauss1. Following are the guestions:
>>
   1) What is the return of "size(x)"?
>>
>>
>> 2) What is meant by "!dpi"?
>
> Cora, GAUSS1 is my program, so perhaps I should respond.
>
> I should be clear first of all, that computing the gaussian *should*
> be as simple as EXP(-Z^2/2). Unfortunately, the exponential function
> is sensitive to underflow warnings. If Z is too large, then
> EXP(-Z^2/2) will underflow. My personal wish is that this would yield
> zero silently, but that is not what happens.
>
> All of the code you see in GAUSS1 is designed to avoid the warning,
> but maintain as much precision as possible. The SIZE function is used
> to determine the dimension and data type of a variable. I use it that
> function to decide whether the data is FLOAT or DOUBLE. You can look
> up !DPI in the manual under system variables.
>
> If you like, a function like the following one may be easier to
 understand, but will produce underflow warnings:
>
 FUNCTION SIMPLEGAUSS, X, P
   return, P(2)*EXP(-(X-P(0))^2/(2.*P(1)^2))
>
> END
> Good luck,
> Craig
```

Thank you for your answers. However, there are some follow up questions after using the function simplegauss. (I have added some checking to avoid underflow and overflow)

In the function simplegauss, I only need to input my X values, mean and sd of Y, and the area. Then I get a bell shape of a gaussian

distribution. Is this a correct result of function simplegauss? If yes, then how can this result apply to my data to get a best fit, smooth curve.

Yours, Cora