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Subject: Re: Curvefit

Posted by [Lucio Chiappetti](#) on Fri, 23 May 1997 07:00:00 GMT

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On 21 May 1997, J.M. Zanotti wrote:

> I use CURVEFIT (on PV-WAVE CL Version 6.05 (sun4 solaris sparc)) to perform  
> non-linear least squares fitting. It works rather well, but once the fit is  
> performed, the vector of standard deviations for parameters (named Sigmaa)  
> seems to give very large values: for a given set of data, the error on  
> parameters is ten times greater with Curvefit than, for exemple, with  
> Kaleidagraph.

IDL's CURVEFIT should be based on Bevington's CURFIT algorithm.  
I've widely used CURFIT in my Fortran programs.

In general if I want to fit my data with a function  $y=f(x,a_1,a_2,...,a_n)$   
I use a "fitting" program to get the best fit (that will be a loop  
calling curfit until the chisquare converges to a stable minimum).  
I trust the values of  $a_1...a_n$  but not their errors.

To get meaningful errors, I use a "grid" program. It depends how many  
"interesting" fit parameters there are. Usually I consider 1 or 2  
parameters as interesting. In this case I do a grid on such parameter(s)

a loop with  $a_1$  stepped from  $A_0$  to  $A_0+n_a*\Delta A$   
a loop with  $a_2$  stepped from  $B_0$  to  $B_0+n_b*\Delta B$

For each grid point I use curfit to fit  $y=f(x,A_0,B_0,a_3..a_n)$ , i.e. the  
fitted parameters are now  $n-2$  and  $A_0,B_0$  are FIXED (at different values  
in each grid point).

I then report chisquare as a function of  $a_1$  (a curve) or as a function  
of  $a_1,a_2$  (image) and determine the locus in which chisquare is less  
than  $\text{chisquare}_{\text{min}} + \Delta\chi$ , where  $\Delta\chi$  is a value corresponding  
to the confidence level you want (e.g. 2.71 for 90% confidence and one  
interesting parameter).

It should not be difficult to write a wrapper like that around IDL's  
curvefit.

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For more info : <http://www.ifctr.mi.cnr.it/~lucio/personal.html>