

موضوع: یافتن پارامترهای آزاد یک تابع ترابط برآزنی با داده

Finding Best fit values for Model's free Parameters

① Model's free Parameters : $\{\theta\} = \{m, c\}$

② Model $\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{first Principal, اصول اولیه} \\ \rightarrow \text{Phenomenological approach, پدیده شناختی} \end{cases}$

$$Y_{\text{Theo.}}(\{\theta\}, x) = mx + c$$

جمع روش فیت کردن تعریفی برای تعیین مقادیر دقیق آن پیش از انجام آزمون وجود ندارد.

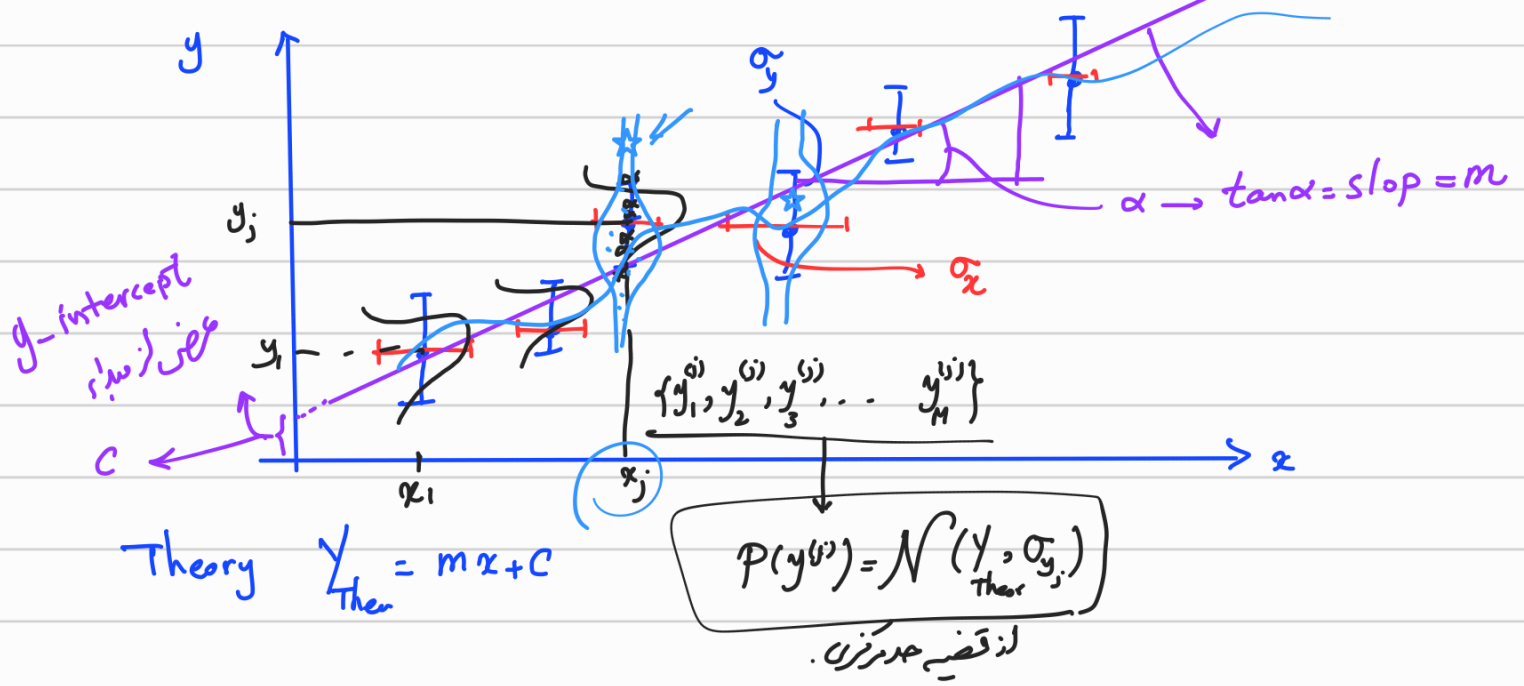
③ Measurements : observation اندازه گیری

$$\{D\} = \{(x_i \pm \sigma_{x_i}, y_i \pm \sigma_{y_i})\} \quad \boxed{i=1 \dots N}$$

x	y	σ_x	σ_y
x_1	y_1	σ_{x_1}	σ_{y_1}
x_2	y_2	σ_{x_2}	σ_{y_2}
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots
x_N	y_N	σ_{x_N}	σ_{y_N}

Data in typical Experiment

④ $\{\theta\}_{\text{Best}} = \{m_{\text{Best}}, c_{\text{Best}}\}$



⑤ Bayes's theorem قضیه بیز

$$P(\{\theta\} | \{D\}) \Rightarrow P_{Max}(\{\theta_{Best}\} | \{D\})$$

Posterior Distribution

Likelihood Distribusion (تابع درست بینی)

توزیع پسینی

Prior Distribusion

توزیع پیشینی

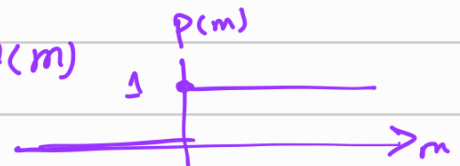
$$P(\{\theta\} | \{D\}) = \frac{L(\{D\} | \{\theta\}) P(\{\theta\})}{\int d\{\theta\} L(\{D\} | \{\theta\}) P(\{\theta\})}$$

$L(\{D\})$ هرگز اطلاعات اولیه در خصوص $\{\theta\}$
 ندارد $P(\{\theta\})$ داده می‌شود

$$P(\{\theta\}) = 1$$

اگر هیچ اطلاعاتی که مرجع کنند مقدار مشخص از $\{\theta\}$ نداشته باشیم پس $\{\theta\}$ با احتمال یک (تساوی) انتخاب می‌شود $m > 0$

$$P(m) = \theta(m)$$



Bayesian Inference
 استنباط بیزی

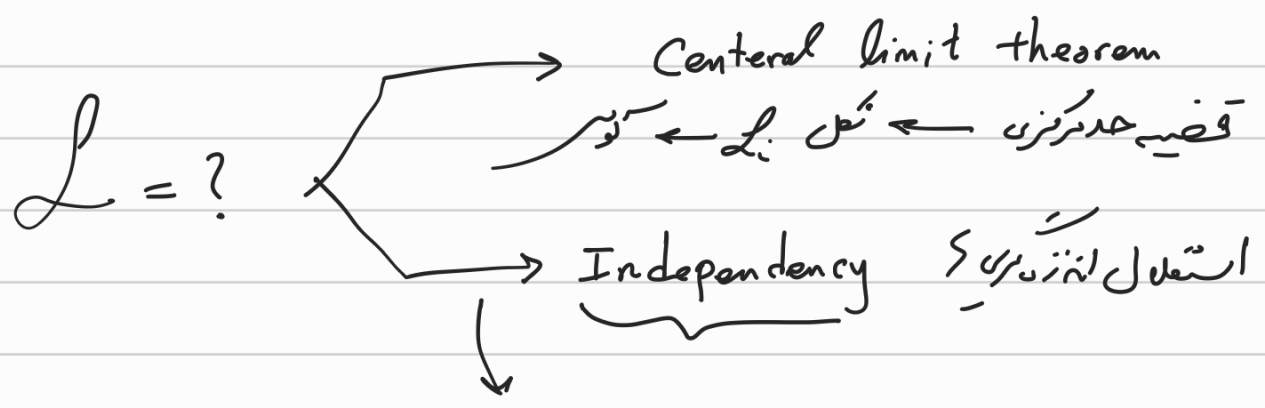
Frequentist Inference
 استنباط فرادستی (تکرار باره)

$$P(m) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_m^2}} e^{-\frac{(m-\mu)^2}{2\sigma_m^2}}$$

⑥ $L(\{D\}|\{\theta\})$ ☆ اصل راسته آزمای $\{D\}$ در صورتی که مدل $\{\theta\}$ درست باشد

$P(\{\theta\}|\{D\})$ ☆ اصل بخت آمدن مدل $\{\theta\}$ در صورتی که آزمای $\{D\}$ را داشته باشیم

⑦ $L = L(\{D\}|\{\theta\}_{Best}) = L(\underbrace{(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots}_{N} | \{m, \sigma\})$
Max $i=1, N$



$$L = L_1 \times L_2 \times \dots \times L_N$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^N L_i$$

$$L_i = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_{y_i}}} e^{-\frac{(y_i - \gamma_{Theo})^2}{2\sigma_{y_i}^2}}$$

$$L \propto \prod_{i=1}^N e^{-\frac{(y_i - \gamma_{The}(\{\theta\}, x_i))^2}{2\sigma_{y_i}^2}}$$

$$L \propto e^{-\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{[y_i - Y_{Theo}(t, x_i)]^2}{2\sigma_{y_i}^2}}$$

$$\propto e^{-\frac{\chi^2}{2}}$$

$$\chi^2 \equiv \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{(y_i - Y_{Theo}(t, x_i))^2}{\sigma_{y_i}^2}$$

$$L_{Max} \propto e^{-\frac{\chi_{min}^2}{2}}$$

$$\chi_{min} = ?$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial \chi^2}{\partial m} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \chi^2}{\partial c} = 0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} m = m_{Best} \\ c = c_{Best} \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} m_{Best} = \checkmark \\ c_{Best} = \checkmark \end{array}$$

فرض
 $\sigma_{y_i} = cts$

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - mx_i - c)^2$$

$$p.c. \frac{\partial \chi^2}{\partial m} = \sum_{i=1}^N -2x_i (y_i - mx_i - c) = 0$$

$$o.c. \frac{\partial \chi^2}{\partial c} = \sum_{i=1}^N -2(y_i - mx_i - c) = 0$$

Simple Algorithm for PDF estimation

الدرجته ساره بر تخمین تابع احتمال / قبل ← فرادانی

$$\{ \xi_i \}, \quad i=1, \dots, N=14$$

$20 = M \equiv \#$ of Classes تعداد طبقه ها

$\Delta x = 0.5$

14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
2.1	3	4.5	7	8	9.5	1.2	3.1	3.6	5	8.3	9.1	0.5	2.5

$\# \xi \in [x, x + \Delta x)$ $\sim Q(14)$

k ←

0	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	-
0	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	

4	4.5	5	5.5	6	6.5	7	7.5
0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0

8	8.5	9	9.5
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2	0	1	1
---	---	---	---

10
↑
0

$$Q(14 \times 20)$$

$$280$$

$n(x)$



$$\Delta x = 0.5$$

$$k = \left[\frac{\xi}{\Delta x} \right]$$

$$\underline{4} = \left[\frac{2.1}{0.5} \right] = \left[\frac{21}{5} \right] = [4.2]$$

$$P(4) = P(4) + 1$$

$$R = \left[\frac{4}{0.5} \right] = \left[\frac{40}{5} \right] = \textcircled{8}$$

$$R_{\min} = 0$$

$$R_{\max} = \left[\frac{10}{0.5} \right] = 20$$

$$P(8) = P(8) + 1$$

$x, P(x)$

$R \Delta x, P(k)$

$$\uparrow$$

8×0.5

4 $\underbrace{P(8)}$

\uparrow

EX 1

2.012, 2.016, 2.101, 2.165

2.200, - - -

21

21

$$\Delta x = 0.1$$

22

$$R = \text{float} \left[\frac{\xi}{0.1} \right]$$

$$\downarrow$$

2 - 2.1

$$\downarrow$$

2.1 - 2.2

$$\downarrow$$

2.2 - 2.3

$$k_1 = \left[\frac{2.012}{\textcircled{0.1}} \right] = [20.12]$$

$$= 20$$

$$k_2 = \left[\frac{2.016}{0.1} \right] = [20.16] = 20$$

Convolution Algorithm

الگوریتم

$$f(x) \xrightarrow{W} \bar{f} = W \otimes f$$

$$\bar{f}(x) = \int dx' W(x, x') f(x')$$

$N = \text{Data } 10^6$

$\bar{f} \sim O(10^{12})$

$10^6 \leftarrow \text{loop } x$
 $10^6 \text{ — loop } x'$

Fast Fourier Transform
 $O([N \log N] \times 3)$ FFT

$\sim O(N \log N \times 3)$

$O(10^6 \times 6 \times 3) \sim O(10^7)$
 $\underbrace{\hspace{2cm}}_{N \log N}$

F.T.

Real Space (x)

Fourier Space $k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$

$$\bar{f}(x) = \int dx' W(x-x') f(x')$$

$$\tilde{f}(k) = \int dx e^{ikx} f(x)$$

$$\tilde{W}(k) = \int dx e^{ikx} W(x)$$

$$f(x) = \int dk e^{-ikx} \tilde{f}(k)$$

$$W(x-x') = \int dk e^{-ik(x-x')} \tilde{W}(k)$$

$$\bar{f}(x) = \int dx' \underbrace{\int dk e^{-ik(x-x')} \tilde{W}(k)}_{W(x-x')} \times \underbrace{\int dk' e^{-ik'x'} f(k')}_{f(x')}$$

$$= \int dk \int dk' \underbrace{\int dx' e^{+ix'(k-k')}}_{\delta(k-k')} e^{-ikx} \tilde{W}(k) \tilde{f}(k')$$

$$\bar{f}(x) = \int dk e^{-ikx} \tilde{W}(k) \tilde{f}(k) \quad \text{F.T } \mathcal{O}(N^2)$$

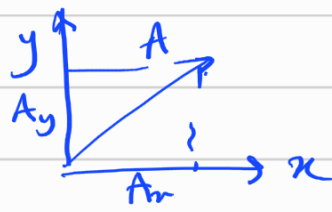
$$= \int dk e^{-ikx} \tilde{f}(k) \quad \begin{matrix} \text{N log N} \\ \text{F.T.} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{N log N} \\ \text{F.T.} \end{matrix}$$

$$\bar{f}(x) \xrightarrow{\text{I.F.T } \mathcal{O}(N^2)} f(k) = \tilde{W}(k) \tilde{f}(k) \quad \text{O(N)} \quad \text{جزیب داده}$$

x — x, x'
 | ↑ ↑
 فرض فرض

$$f(x) = \int dk \underbrace{\tilde{f}(k)}_{\text{فرض}} \underbrace{e^{-ikx}}_{\text{فرض}} \underbrace{\sin(kx)}_{\text{فرض}} \underbrace{\sin(k'x)}_{\text{فرض}}$$

$$\int dk e^{-ikx} e^{-ik'x} = \delta_D(k-k')$$



$$\vec{A} = A_x \hat{i} + A_y \hat{j}$$

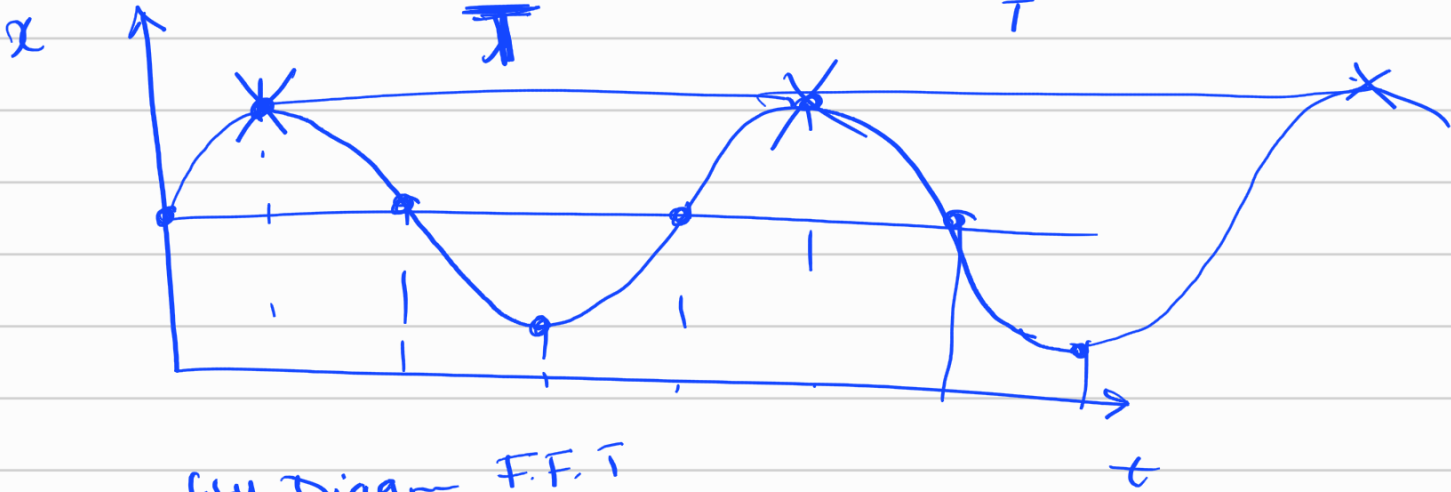
$$= A_x \hat{i} + A_y \hat{j}$$

$$A_x A_y$$

$$\hat{i} \cdot \hat{j} = 0$$

nu

$$v = \frac{1}{T}$$



Butterfly Diagram F.F.T

$$f_s \geq 2f_D$$

