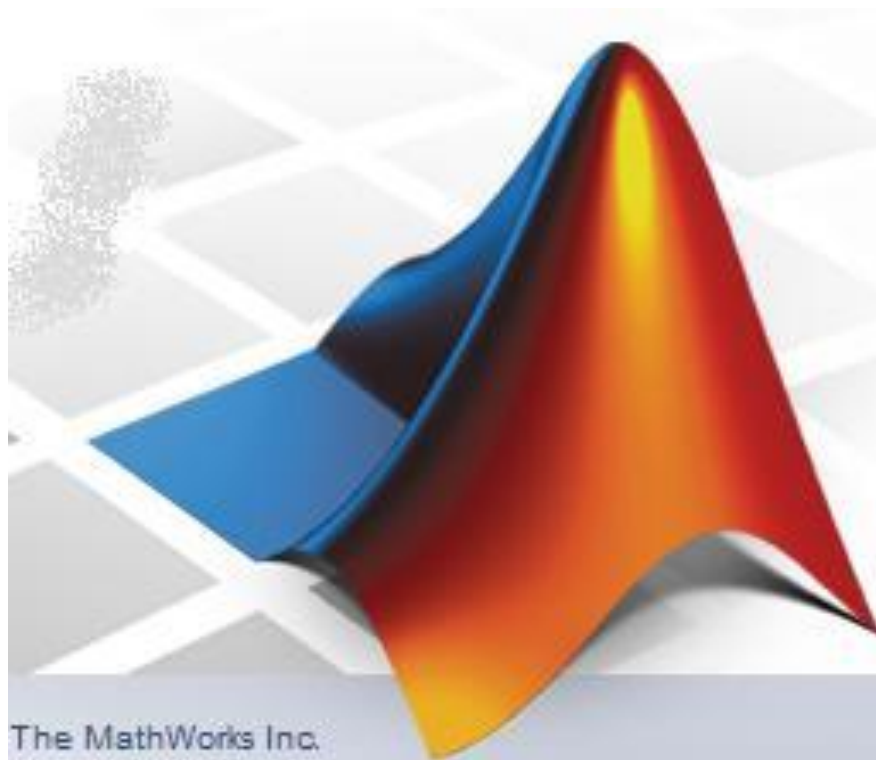


MATLAB (1) - úvod do programovania vedeckých problémov



Obsah (5. prednáška):

- fitovanie funkcií (Curve Fitting Toolbox)
- fitovanie funkcií (bez použitia tohot toolboxu)
- riešenie systémov lineárnych rovníc
- rýchla Fourierova transformácia (FFT) v Matlabe
- konvolúcia (v priestorovej oblasti)



dôležité príkazy – fitovanie nelineárnych funkcií:

Použitie funkcie `fit()` z Curve Fitting Toolbox

Príklad: fitovanie expon. funkcie

```
x = (0:0.2:5)';  
y = 2*exp(-0.2*x) + 0.1*randn(size(x));  
f = fit(x,y,'exp1')  
plot(f,x,y)
```

f =

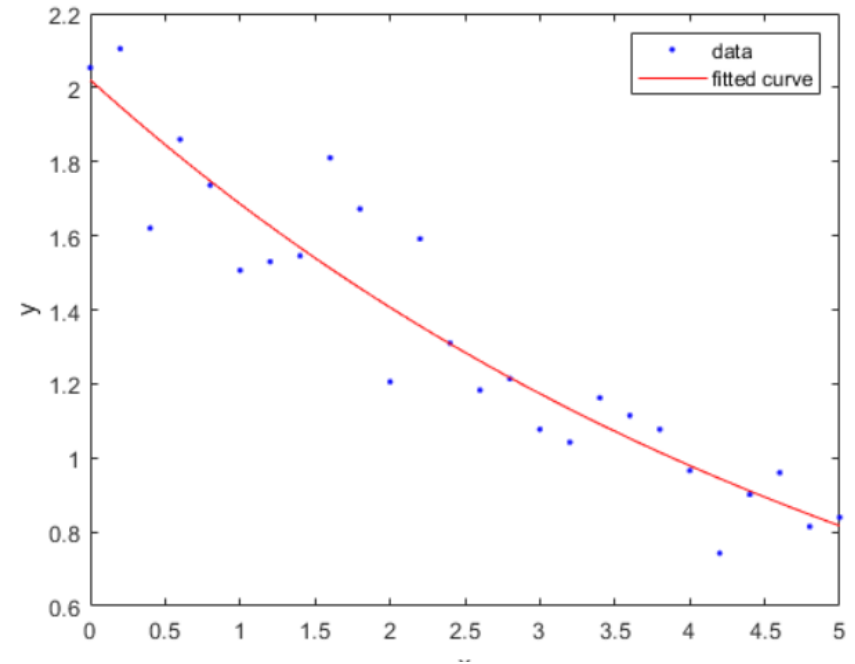
General model Exp1:

$f(x) = a \cdot \exp(b \cdot x)$

Coefficients (with 95% confidence bounds):

a = 2.021 (1.89, 2.151)

b = -0.1812 (-0.2104, -0.152)



dôležité príkazy – fitovanie nelineárnych funkcií:

Použitie funkcie `fit()` z Curve Fitting Toolbox



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fit

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fit

Fit curve or surface to data

Syntax

```
fitobject = fit(x,y,fitType)
fitobject = fit([x,y],z,fitType)
fitobject = fit(x,y,fitType,fitOptions)
fitobject = fit(x,y,fitType,Name,Value)
[fitobject,gof] = fit(x,y,fitType)
[fitobject,gof,output] = fit(x,y,fitType)
```

Description

`fitobject` = `fit(x,y,fitType)` creates the fit to the data in `x` and `y` with the model specified by `fitType`.

`fitobject` = `fit([x,y],z,fitType)` creates a surface fit to the data in vectors `x`, `y`, and `z`.

`fitobject` = `fit(x,y,fitType,fitOptions)` creates a fit to the data using the algorithm options specified by the `fitOptions` object.

`fitobject` = `fit(x,y,fitType,Name,Value)` creates a fit to the data using the library model `fitType` with additional options specified by one or more `Name,Value` pair arguments. specific library model.

`[fitobject,gof]` = `fit(x,y,fitType)` returns goodness-of-fit statistics in the structure `gof`.

`[fitobject,gof,output]` = `fit(x,y,fitType)` returns fitting algorithm information in the structure `output`.

Examples

Fit a Quadratic Curve

Load some data, fit a quadratic curve to variables `cdate` and `pop`, and plot the fit and data.

dôležité príkazy – fitovanie nelineárnych funkcií:

Bez použitia funkcie `fit()` z Curve Fitting Toolbox

<https://www.mathworks.com/matlabcentral/answers/126146-curve-fitting-without-the-toolbox>



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PF

curve fitting without the toolbox

Asked by [pavlos](#) on 17 Apr 2014

Latest activity Commented on by [Shariefa Shaik](#) on 28 Feb 2018

Accepted Answer by [Star Strider](#) **MVP**

326 views (last 30 days)

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Hello,

I would like to ask if there are any functions that can I use to fit two series of data without using the Curve Fitting Toolbox.

For example is there a built-in function to fit the data through the "Exponential" type of fitting

$a \cdot \exp(b \cdot x)$

that is found in the toolbox?

If not, how can I write one that performs the "Exponential" fitting?

Thank you very much.

Best,

Pavlos

dôležité príkazy – fitovanie nelineárnych funkcií:

Bez použitia funkcie `fit()` z Curve Fitting Toolbox

<https://www.mathworks.com/matlabcentral/answers/126146-curve-fitting-without-the-toolbox>

There are the functions `lsqcurvefit` (Optimization Toolbox) and `nlinfit` (Statistics Toolbox) that will fit an objective function you provide. They each have their own advantages and disadvantages, depending upon what you want to do.

If you don't have those, using the MATLAB core function `fminsearch` can do the nonlinear fit with an additional line of code (the OLS cost function). (See the `fminsearch` documentation for details on what it does and how it works.)

This works:

```
y = @(b,x) b(1).*exp(-b(2).*x);           % Objective function

p = [3; 5]*1E-1;                          % Create data
x = linspace(1, 10);
yx = y(p,x) + 0.1*(rand(size(x))-0.5);

OLS = @(b) sum((y(b,x) - yx).^2);          % Ordinary Least Squares cost function
opts = optimset('MaxFunEvals',50000, 'MaxIter',10000);
B = fminsearch(OLS, rand(2,1), opts)       % Use 'fminsearch' to minimise the 'OLS' functi
```

```
figure(1)
plot(x, yx, '*b')
hold on
plot(x, y(B,x), '-r')
hold off
grid
```

Skript príklad_znetu.m

dôležité príkazy – fitovanie nelineárnych funkcií:

Bez použitia funkcie `fit()` z Curve Fitting Toolbox

<https://www.mathworks.com/matlabcentral/answers/126146-curve-fitting-without-the-toolbox>

Z našej 6.prednášky – anonymné funkcie:

Anonymné funkcie

Anonymná funkcia je zjednodušená forma funkcie v Matlabe, ktorá nepotrebuje M-súbor. Pozostáva z jedného výrazu v Matlabe a rôzneho počtu vstupných alebo výstupných argumentov. Môže byť zadefinovaná v príkazovom riadku, ďalšej funkcii alebo skripte.

Syntax anonymnej funkcie je nasledujúci:

`f = @ (argumenty) výraz`

Samozrejme môžeme použiť niekoľko vstupných argumentov alebo žiadne.

Využitie anonymnej funkcie si môžeme ukázať na nasledujúcom príklade (2. mocnina):

```
sqr = @(x) x.^2;  
a = sqr(5)
```

dôležité príkazy – fitovanie nelineárnych funkcií:

Bez použitia funkcie `fit()` z Curve Fitting Toolbox

<https://www.mathworks.com/matlabcentral/answers/126146-curve-fitting-without-the-toolbox>

Z Helpu Matlabu – funkcia `fminsearch`:

fx ▶ MATLAB ▶ Functions ▶ Mathematics ▶ Nonlinear Numerical Methods ▶ Optimization ▶ `fminsearch`

`fminsearch`

Find minimum of unconstrained multivariable function using derivative-free method

Syntax

```
x = fminsearch(fun,x0)
x = fminsearch(fun,x0,options)
[x,fval] = fminsearch(...)
[x,fval,exitflag] = fminsearch(...)
[x,fval,exitflag,output] = fminsearch(...)
```

Description

`fminsearch` finds the minimum of a scalar function of several variables, starting at an initial estimate. This is generally referred to as *unconstrained nonlinear optimization*.

`x = fminsearch(fun,x0)` starts at the point `x0` and returns a value `x` that is a local minimizer of the function described in `fun`. `x0` can be a scalar, vector, or matrix. `fun` is a function handle. See [Function Handles](#) in the MATLAB Programming documentation for more information.

[Parameterizing Functions](#) in the MATLAB Mathematics documentation explains how to pass additional parameters to your objective function `fun`. See also [Example 2](#) and [Example 3](#) below.

`x = fminsearch(fun,x0,options)` minimizes with the optimization parameters specified in the structure `options`. You can define these parameters using the `optimset` function. `fminsearch` uses these `options` structure fields:

dôležité príkazy – fitovanie nelineárnych funkcií:

Bez použitia funkcie `fit()` z Curve Fitting Toolbox

<https://www.mathworks.com/matlabcentral/answers/126146-curve-fitting-without-the-toolbox>

fx ▶ MATLAB ▶ Functions ▶ Mathematics ▶ Nonlinear Numerical Methods ▶ Optimization ▶ optimset

optimset

Create or edit optimization options structure

Syntax

```
options = optimset('param1',value1,'param2',value2,...)
optimset
options = optimset
options = optimset(optimfun)
options = optimset(oldopts,'param1',value1,...)
options = optimset(oldopts,newopts)
```

Description

The function `optimset` creates an `options` structure that you can pass as an input argument to the following four MATLAB optimization functions:

- [fminbnd](#)
- [fminsearch](#)
- [fzero](#)
- [lsqnonneg](#)

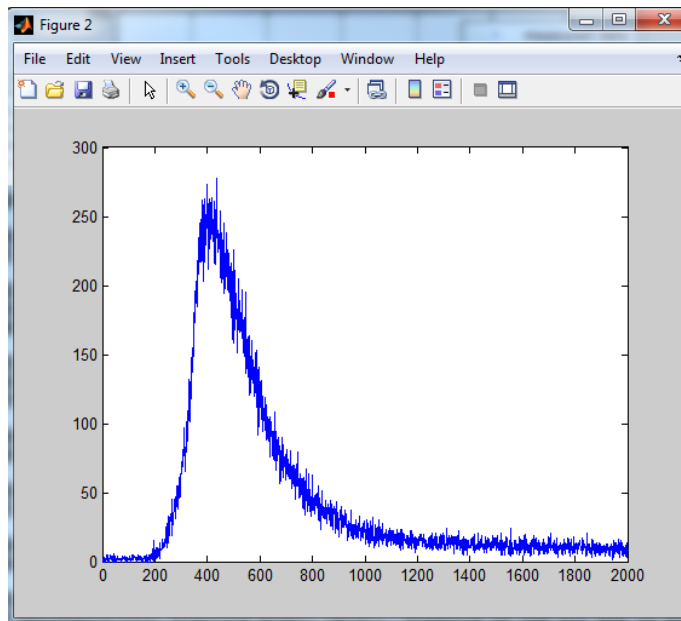
dôležité príkazy – fitovanie nelineárnych funkcií:

Bez použitia funkcie `fit()` z Curve Fitting Toolbox

Skript `fluoresc_processing.m` na fitovanie fluorescenčných dát

$$I_t = \alpha e^{-t/\tau}$$

I_t je fluorescenčná intenzita v čase t , α je predexponenciálny faktor a τ je fluorescenčná doba života.



d'alsie dôležitè príkazy:

riešenie systému lineárnych rovníc:

$$Ax = b$$

kde A je tzv. matica systému (m -riadkov \times n -stĺpcov) ,

x je vektor hľadaných neznámych – jednotstĺpcová matica (n -riadkov \times 1 -stĺpec)

a b tzv. pravá strana systému - jednotstĺpcová matica (m -riadkov \times 1 -stĺpec)

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \dots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \dots \\ b_m \end{pmatrix}$$

systém je riešiteľný, keď $m = n$ (počet neznámych = počet rovníc),

prípadne keď $m > n$, kde ide o tzv. preurčený systém (rieši sa metódou LSQ)

d'alšie dôležité príkazy:

riešenie systému lineárnych rovníc: $Ax = b$

kde A je tzv. matica systému (m -riadkov \times n -stĺpcov) ,
 x je vektor hľadaných neznámych – jednotstĺpcová matica (n -riadkov \times 1 -stĺpec)
a b tzv. pravá strana systému - jednotstĺpcová matica (m -riadkov \times 1 -stĺpec)

- poznáme veľké množstvo metód – Matlab ich poskytuje v značnom množstve



- hlavný príkaz v Matlabe: $x = A \backslash b$; (\-'backslash' na rozdiel od /-'slash')
($x = A / b$ by riešil výpočet inverznej matice,
viď prednáška č.2, snímka č.12)

(tento je však „čiernou skrinkou = black box“ – nevieme, že pre akú metódu sa Matlab pri konečnej realizácii rozhodne)

príklad:

```
clear all; close all; clc;
```

```
A=magic(3)
```

```
b=[3; 1; 4]
```

```
x = A\b      % použitie tzv. „black-box“ metódy
```

d'alšie dôležité príkazy:

riešenie systému lineárnych rovníc: $Ax = b$

prehľad metód:

- hlavný príkaz v Matlabe: $x = Ab;$
- d'alšie možnosti:
 - LU-rozklad (LU-decomposition),
 - Choleského-rozklad (Cholesky-decomposition),
 - SVD-rozklad (SVD-decomposition),
 - QR-rozklad (QR-factorization),
 - použitie pseudo-inverznej matice (v prípade, že matica systému A je singulárna)

d'alsie dôlezité príkazy:

riešenie systému lineárnych rovníc: $Ax = b$

príklady:

```
clear all;
A=magic(3)
b=[3; 1; 4]
[L,U] = lu(A) % použitie LU-rozkladu
y = L\b      % rieši spodný trojuholníkový systém
x = U\y      % rieši horný trojuholníkový systém
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{11} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & 0 & 0 \\ \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} & \alpha_{33} & 0 \\ \alpha_{41} & \alpha_{42} & \alpha_{43} & \alpha_{44} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \beta_{11} & \beta_{12} & \beta_{13} & \beta_{14} \\ 0 & \beta_{22} & \beta_{23} & \beta_{24} \\ 0 & 0 & \beta_{33} & \beta_{34} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \beta_{44} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} \end{bmatrix}$$

Moore–Penrose pseudoinverse

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

```
clear all;
A=magic(3)
b=[3; 1; 4]
x = pinv(A)*b %použitie pseudo-inverznej matice
```

In [mathematics](#), and in particular [linear algebra](#), a **pseudoinverse** A^+ of a [matrix](#) A is a [generalization](#) of the [inverse matrix](#).^[1] The [Moore](#)^[2] in 1920, [Arne Bjerhammar](#)^[3] in 1951 and [Roger Penrose](#)^[4] in 1955. Earlier, [Fredholm](#) had introduced the concept of a pse to indicate the Moore–Penrose pseudoinverse. The term [generalized inverse](#) is sometimes used as a synonym for pseudoinverse.

```
clear all;
A=magic(3)
b=[3; 1; 4]
R = chol(A) %Choleského-rozklad; pozor matica A musí splňať určité
y = R\b     %podmienky (tzv. pozitívne definitná, t.j.  $x^T Ax > 0$ )
x = R\y
```

Instead of seeking arbitrary lower and upper triangular factors L and U , Cholesky decomposition constructs a lower triangular matrix L whose transpose L^T can itself serve as the upper triangular part. In other words we replace equation (2.3.1) by

$$L \cdot L^T = A \quad (2.9.2)$$

d'alsie dôlezité príkazy:

riešenie systému lin. rovníc:

príklady:

```
clear all;  
A=magic(3)  
b=[3; 1; 4]  
x1 = A\b
```

```
[U,S,V] = svd(A) %použitie SVD-rozkladu (Singular Value Decomposition)  
for i=1: sqrt(numel(A)) %preklopenie diagonálnych prvkov matice S  
SD(i,i) = 1/S(i,i);  
end;
```

```
x = V*SD*(U'*b)
```

```
c = cond(A) %tzv. condition number (hovori o miere nestab. systému)
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} & & & \\ & \mathbf{A} & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} & & & \\ & \mathbf{U} & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} w_1 & & & \\ & w_2 & & \\ & & \dots & \\ & & & w_N \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \mathbf{V}^T \\ & & & \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.6.1)$$

$$\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \mathbf{V} \cdot [\text{diag}(1/w_j)] \cdot \mathbf{U}^T$$

```
clear all;  
A=magic(3)  
b=[3; 1; 4]  
x1 = A\b
```

```
[Q,R] = qr(A) % použitie QR-rozkladu
```

```
y = Q\b
```

```
x = R\y
```

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{Q} \cdot \mathbf{R}$$

Here \mathbf{R} is upper triangular, while \mathbf{Q} is orthogonal, that is,

$$\mathbf{Q}^T \cdot \mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{1}$$

výpočet rýchlej Fourierovej transformácie (FFT)

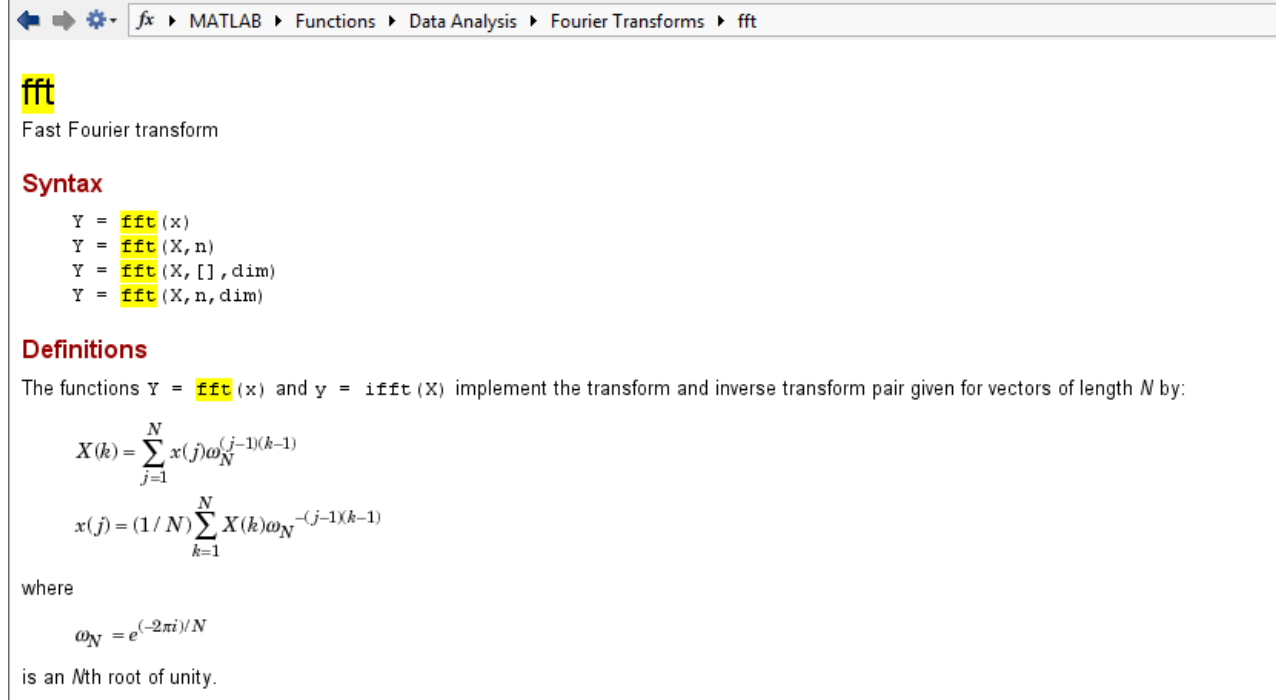
Fourierova transformácia FT (priama FT, inverzná FT⁻¹):

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(u) e^{iux} du ,$$

$$F(u) = \mathcal{F}\{f(x)\},$$

$$F(u) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-iux} dx .$$

Funkcie `fft()` a `ifft()`. Výstupom z `fft()` je komplexná matica.



The screenshot shows the MATLAB documentation for the `fft` function. The breadcrumb navigation at the top reads: `fx > MATLAB > Functions > Data Analysis > Fourier Transforms > fft`. The main heading is **fft**, with the subtitle "Fast Fourier transform".

Syntax

- `Y = fft(x)`
- `Y = fft(X, n)`
- `Y = fft(X, [], dim)`
- `Y = fft(X, n, dim)`

Definitions

The functions `Y = fft(x)` and `y = ifft(X)` implement the transform and inverse transform pair given for vectors of length N by:

$$X(k) = \sum_{j=1}^N x(j) \omega_N^{(j-1)(k-1)}$$
$$x(j) = (1/N) \sum_{k=1}^N X(k) \omega_N^{-(j-1)(k-1)}$$

where

$$\omega_N = e^{(-2\pi i)/N}$$

is an N th root of unity.

d'alsie dôležité príkazy:

príkaz: `conv(x, y)`

Konvolúcia:

$$h_j = \sum_{i=-m/2}^{+m/2} g_{j-i} f_i$$

príklad: filtrácia náhodnej vygenerovanej funkcie pomocou jednoduchého 3-prvkového car-box filtra (kĺzajúci priemer)

```
close all; clear all; clc;
```

```
x1 = randn(100,1); % generuje maticu nahodnych cisel s rozmermi 100x1  
plot(x1); hold; %nakresli graf funkcie x1 a pocka na dalsie kreslenie  
xlabel('porad. cislo []','FontSize',10); ylabel('funkcie []','FontSize',10);
```

```
b1 = [1; 1; 1]/3; %definovanie 3-prvkoveho car-box filtra ako maticu 3x1
```

```
y1 = conv(b1,x1); %konvolucia dvoch signalov (matic)
```

```
n1 = length(y1) %dlzka vystupu konvolucie je n+m-1, kde m je dlzka filtra
```

```
plot(y1,'--r') ; %dokresli graf vyhladenej funkcie y1 červenou prerusovanou  
legend('vygenerovane','filtrovane');
```

```
% vykreslenie nie je uplne korektne... preco?
```