

Statistics for Astronomers

Solutions to Homework #9

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Note: the solutions below use the script `hw9.py`.

1. (a) The script `hw9q1a` prints out

```
-----  
Best-fit intercept: 7.14 ± 32.6  
Best-fit slope: 2.38 ± 0.18  
Correlation coefficient rho_bm = -0.99  
-----
```

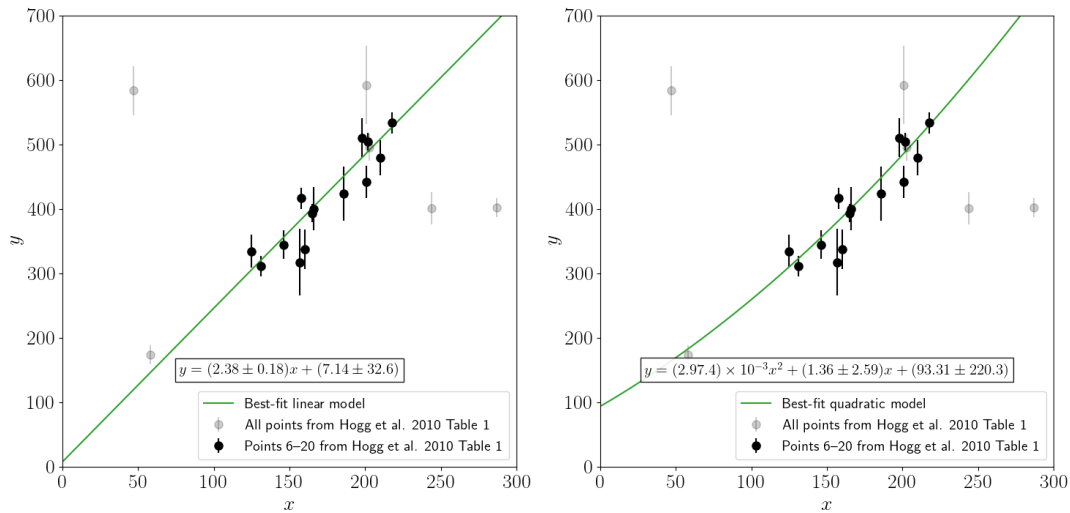


Figure 1: Linear (*left*) and quadratic (*right*) fits to the Hogg et al. data.

- (b) The script `hw9q1b` prints

```
-----  
Best-fit constant term b: 93.31 ± 220.3  
Best-fit linear term m: 1.36 ± 2.59  
Best-fit quadratic term q: (2.936 ± 7.425)e-03  
Correlation matrix:  
4.85e+04 -5.69e+02 1.62e+00  
-5.69e+02 6.70e+00 -1.92e-02
```

```
1.62e+00 -1.92e-02 5.51e-05
-----
```

Figure 1 compares the linear and quadratic fits to the data.

- (c) The model with the lower reduced χ^2 (the χ^2 per degree of freedom) is preferred. The code `hw9q1c` prints

```
Reduced chi-square for linear model: 17.52
Reduced chi-square for quadratic model: 17.36
The reduced chi-squared for the quadratic model is lower.
The quadratic model is a better fit.
```

An improvement on the reduced χ^2 is the Bayesian Information Criterion, which is defined in terms of the best-fit χ^2 as

$$\text{BIC} = p \ln N + \chi_{\text{best}}^2,$$

where p = the number of parameters. The smaller the BIC, the better the model. The code prints out

```
BIC for linear model: 22.8
BIC for quadratic model: 25.28
The BIC for the linear model is lower, the linear model is better.
```

2. The code `hw9q2` computes 1000 bootstrap resamples of the uncensored data and computes a linear fit for each resample. If b is the vector of resampled intercepts and b_0 is the best-fit intercept, we define $\widehat{\sigma}_b = \sqrt{\text{mean}[(b - b_0)^2]}$. A similar expression can be written down for $\widehat{\sigma}_m$. These are the bootstrap estimates for the standard deviations of the parameters. The code prints out

```
-----
Best-fit intercept: 213.27
Standard deviation in intercept: 86.59
Best-fit slope: 1.08
Standard deviation in slope: 0.49
-----
```

The standard deviations are higher than the estimates derived from the covariance matrix for the problem (see Figure 2 in Hogg et al.), but they are more realistic.