

CNBC Matlab Mini-Course

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Day 4: Analyzing Data

Exploring Distributions

- Use **disttool** to display a distribution and manipulate its parameters.
- Switch between CDF and PDF.
- Click and drag a slider arrow to change a parameter.
- Try a Gamma distribution.
- Click and drag in the figure window to measure the value of the distribution (dashed red line will slide as you move the mouse).

Random Distributions

- Use **randtool** to explore random distributions.
- Select Poisson distribution.
- Click the Resample button a few times.
- Increase the sample size to 1000 samples.
- Try resampling now.
- Click the Export button to export samples to the workspace.

```
hist(poissrv)  
plot(sort(poissrv), 'o')
```

Quick Line Fitting

```
clear all
```

```
x = 0 : 0.1 : 5;
```

```
y = 3*x + rand(1, length(x));
```

```
scatter(x, y)
```

```
scatter(x, y, 20, 'r', 'filled')
```

```
lsline      % least squares line fit
```

Polynomial Fitting

```
clear all
```

```
x = -10 : 0.25 : 10;
```

```
y = x.^3/10 - x.^2 + 5*sin(x);
```

```
polytool(x,y)
```

*Try using a Degree of 2, then 3.
Click the Export button.*

```
beta
```

```
clf, plot(x, y, 'LineWidth', 2)
```

```
hold on, plot(x, polyval(beta, x), 'ro')
```

Anonymous Functions

```
f = @(x) 1 ./ (1+exp(-x.^2))
```

```
whos f
```

```
f(5)
```

```
f()
```

```
f(-1:4)
```

Plot Tools: Data Statistics

```
clf
```

```
x = randn(1000,1);
```

```
y = 1 - f(x)
```

```
plot(x, y, 'ro')
```

Undock the figure if it is docked.

*Select Tools > Data Statistics, then
check boxes for x mean and x std. dev.*

Plot Tools: Basic Fitting

Select Tools > Basic Fitting

Check “cubic”

Check “Show equations”

Click the → button

Click the next → button

In the “Find $y=f(x)$ ” panel, enter $-2 : 0.5 : 1.5$

*Click the Evaluate button, then
check “Plot evaluated results”*

Neurophysiology Exercise

- How does axon diameter in microns relate to conduction velocity in meters/second?

```
!wget www.cs.cmu.edu/~dst/Tutorials/Matlab/hursh.csv
```

```
type hursh.csv
```

```
clear all
```

Select “Import Data” from the toolbar

Select the file hursh.csv

Select Import as: Column Vectors

Click the Import Selection button

Neurophysiology Exercise (cont.)

- Notice the two variables in your workspace.
- Make a diameter-vs-velocity scatter plot.
- Fit a line to this data using the Basic Fitting tool.
- What is the predicted conduction velocity of an axon 22 microns in diameter?
- What diameter value would give a conduction velocity of 6 meters/second?

Fitting A Gaussian (Live Script)

- Download

<https://www.cs.cmu.edu/~dst/Tutorials/Matlab/Likelihood.mlx>

- Run the script.

Fitting A Gaussian (Manually)

- Load a dataset of gasoline prices:
clear all, load gas.mat
- Type the value of price2
- Let's look at the distribution of values:
hist(price2)
- Calculate some statistics:
n = length(price2)
mu = mean(price2)
sigma = std(price2) * sqrt((n-1)/n)

Plot the Gaussian

```
x = min(price2) : 0.25 : max(price2)
```

```
y = normpdf(x, mu, sigma);
```

```
scaled_y = y * 4/max(y);
```

```
hold on
```

```
plot(x, scaled_y, 'r')
```

Could also do: histfit(price2, 10)

What Is the Likelihood?

- We estimated the μ and σ parameters based on a small sample size (20 points).
- The true distribution may differ from our estimate.
- If we change μ and/or σ slightly, how well does the new distribution fit our dataset?

Calculating Likelihood

```
function z = gauslike(mu, sigma, points)
    n = length(points);
    z = ones(size(mu));
    for i = 1 : n
        z = z .* normpdf(points(i), mu, sigma);
    end
end
```

Plot the Likelihood Surface

```
mus = 116 : 0.5 : 121;  
sigmas = 2.5 : 0.1 : 5.5;  
[x,y] = meshgrid(mus, sigmas);  
z = gauslike(x, y, price2);  
clf, surfc(x, y, z*10)  
xlabel mu  
ylabel sigma  
zlabel Likelihood  
rotate3d on
```


Contour Plot of Likelihood

figure

```
[c,h] = contour(mus, sigmas, z*1e24);
```

```
clabel(c,h)
```

Interactive Contour Plot

```
fsurfht('gauslike', [116 122], [2.5 5.5], price2)
```

- Click and drag to move the crosshairs.
- Type the mean 118.5 into the X Value box.
- Type the sigma value 3.6401 into the Y Value box. Note the Z Value is 2.8386e-24
- Compute `std(price2)` and type that value into the Y-value box: the Z Value decreases.
- The peak is located at the sample mean, but not at the sample's standard deviation.
- Moral: the sigma value giving the greatest likelihood may not be the sample's sigma.

Nonlinear Regression

- Matlab can “tweak” parameters to fit an arbitrary model to a data set.
- First step: choose a model and determine its set of parameters. Example: a constant term plus an exponential function plus a noise term:

$$y_i = a_1 + a_2 \exp(-a_3 x_i) + \textit{epsilon}_i$$

- Write a Matlab function to evaluate the model given a parameter vector a and data x :

$$\text{mdl} = @(a,x) a(1) + a(2)*\exp(-a(3)*x)$$

Generate Some Test Data

```
true_a = [1; 3; 2]
x = exprnd(2.5, 100, 1);    % 100x1 exp. distrib.
noise = normrnd(0, 0.1, 100, 1);
y = mdl(true_a, x) + noise;
scatter(x,y)
```

Fitting The Model to the Data

- Need a starting point for the parameter vector.
- Doesn't have to be accurate; just guess.

```
a_guess = [2; 2; 2]
```

- Now use `nlinfit` to estimate the parameters:

```
a_hat = nlinfit(x, y, mdl, a_guess)
```

- Pretty close to `true_a`!

Examining the Fit

```
xrange = min(x) : 0.01 : max(x);  
clf, hold on  
scatter(x, y)  
plot(xrange, mdl(a_hat, xrange), 'r')
```

Box Plots

load carsmall

MPG

Origin

```
boxplot(MPG,Origin)
```

```
doc boxplot
```

Anova Example

doc anova1

Scroll down to Example 2. Are steel beams as strong as special alloy beams?

Cut and paste the sample code into your Matlab command window. Then do:

```
anova1(strength, alloy)
```


To Learn More

- Browse the Statistics Toolbox documentation:

doc stats
- Take Rob Kass' course on statistics for computational neuroscience.

Live Scripts

- Similar to Jupyter Notebooks (Python) or Mathematica notebooks
- Combine text, code, images, and hyperlinks
- File name ends in .mlx instead of .m

Live Scripts

- New Live Script button
- Type Matlab code
- Press the Run button, or left click on the bar at the left edge of the editor, or Control-Return.
- To enter text: click on the Text button
- Text formatting: style, bold/italics, etc.
- To insert a figure: go to the Insert tab and click the Image button
- Save as a .mlx file

Live Scripts

- Function definitions must go at the end of the file.
- Figures can appear either to the right, or inline.
- Type “open *<filename>*” to open the file.