Peakfit 412

sigmascan pro excels at dealing with time series data. it will automatically extract the data from the first data point you drop into the chart, and continue to extrapolate the data points until you've collected all the data. it does this with great efficiency, making it a snap to integrate your data into your workflow. it will also read and write data files directly in the same format it imports, as well as clip or paste data from the clipboard. it also saves in a variety of common formats. peakfit allows you to try different search patterns for the x-axis data to fit your data. the patterns are decided by the number of points in the x-axis vector. the four available patterns are exponential, linear, logarithmic, and square. the exponential pattern will approximate an exponential rise. the linear pattern will approximate a straight line. the logarithmic pattern will approximate a logarithmic rise. the square pattern will approximate a square rise. peakfit files are very similar to those created by sigmascan pro, except that the peakfit files created have the exact same header information in the first few lines of text. the files created by sigmascan pro can be opened in all advanced software including ezfit and savitsky-golay to provide more detailed data analysis. sigmascan pro has a great feature when dealing with data that has noise in it. it is able to automatically ignore those points with a low quality fit. this is beneficial when you have data that is either compromised because of reading issues, or because some portion of the data cannot be adequately fit by the software.

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kelly coffey-meyer was really cool - the workout i picked that for cathe was the only workout i've done that wasn't a peak. i prefer cathe's workouts which usually include some peaks so i didn't know it would be possible for me to do it. kelly's workout was really good too. i just thought that it was a hard workout. cathe's workouts are usually harder in a good way. must make the assumption of gaussianity and that the peaks' shapes are symmetric with respect to y=0. ignores the first and last traces of the signal and any traces with a peak error higher than a specified level. must be able to handle any number of peaks, regardless of peak shape or peak frequency. - uses time domain and frequency domain methods of peak finding simultaneously. allows output in regular and vmd-compatible file formats (e.g. table, ascii text). - uses a non-linear optimization algorithm to decompose a complex, overlapping-peak signal into its component parts. the objective is to determine whether your signal can be represented as the sum of fundamental underlying peaks shapes. - accepts signals of any length, including those with non-integer and non-uniform x-values. - fits any number of peaks of 44 different shapes, including models with multiple shapes. - matlab 2007b or later. y=f(x). normalize x to [-1,1]. define p to be (xmax - xmin)/width (peak width), and assume that p is less than xmax - xmin. if a point xi satisfies y(xi)=p, then x(xi)=xi+thetai. find the minima of the n-th derivative of f(x). if k=1, as in peak function fitting, find the xi's that xk-th derivative is zero. if k=n, a n-order polynomial of x is fit to the xi's returned by finding the minima of the derivative. evaluate that polynomial at xi to get y(xi). return the i-th peak model. if k=1, as in peak functions, the deviation of y(xi) from the p is used to fit the peak function. 5ec8ef588b