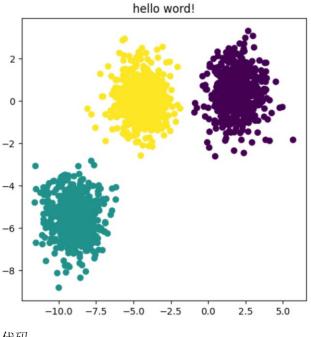
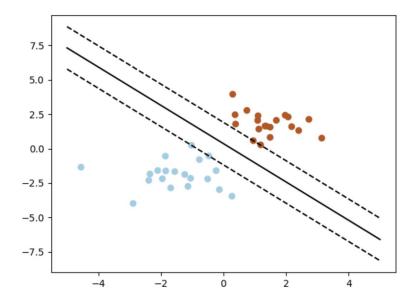
图一:



```
代码:
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
from sklearn.datasets import make_blobs
def show kmeans():
    print(__doc__)
    plt.figure(figsize=(12, 12))
    n_samples = 1500
    random\_state = 170
    X, y = make blobs(n samples=n samples, random state=random state)
    y_pred = KMeans(n_clusters=3, random_state=random_state).fit_predict(X)
    plt.subplot(221)
    plt.scatter(X[:, 0], X[:, 1], c=y_pred)
    plt.title("hello word!")
    plt.show()
if __name__ == '__main__':
    show kmeans()
```

该代码使用 Matplotlib 库将原始数据和聚类结果可视化,并在子图标题中打印"hello word!"。函数的输出是一个图形,显示了原始数据和聚类结果。

图二:



代码: import numpy as np import matplotlib.pyplot as plt from sklearn import svm

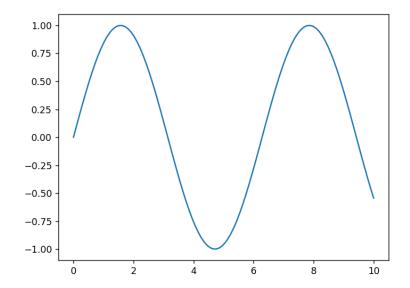
plt.plot(xx, yy_up, 'k--')

```
\label{eq:continuous} \begin{split} &\text{np.random.seed}(0) \\ &X = \text{np.r}\_[\text{np.random.randn}(20, 2) - [2, 2], \text{np.random.randn}(20, 2) + [2, 2]] \\ &Y = [0] * 20 + [1] * 20 \\ &\text{clf} = \text{svm.SVC}(\text{kernel='linear'}) \\ &\text{clf.fit}(X, Y) \\ &\text{w} = \text{clf.coef}\_[0] \\ &\text{a} = -\text{w}[0] / \text{w}[1] \\ &\text{xx} = \text{np.linspace}(-5, 5) \\ &\text{yy} = \text{a} * \text{xx} - (\text{clf.intercept}\_[0]) / \text{w}[1] \\ &\text{b} = \text{clf.support\_vectors}\_[0] \\ &\text{yy\_down} = \text{a} * \text{xx} + (\text{b}[1] - \text{a} * \text{b}[0]) \\ &\text{b} = \text{clf.support\_vectors}\_[-1] \\ &\text{yy\_up} = \text{a} * \text{xx} + (\text{b}[1] - \text{a} * \text{b}[0]) \\ &\text{plt.plot}(\text{xx}, \text{yy}, 'k-') \\ &\text{plt.plot}(\text{xx}, \text{yy\_down}, 'k--') \end{split}
```

```
\label{eq:plt.scatter} $$\operatorname{plt.scatter}(clf.support\_vectors\_[:, 0], \ clf.support\_vectors\_[:, 1], \\ s=80, \ facecolors='none') \\ \operatorname{plt.scatter}(X[:, 0], X[:, 1], \ c=Y, \ cmap=plt.cm.Paired) \\ \operatorname{plt.axis}('tight') \\ \operatorname{plt.show}()
```

该代码生成包含 40 个可分离点的数据集,前 20 个标记为 10,后 20 个标记为 1,然后构造超平面,使用 svm 处理获取分离超平面并计算平面上的点,最后使用 Matplotlib 库绘制分离超平面、支持向量和原始数据点,并使用不同的颜色进行分类。

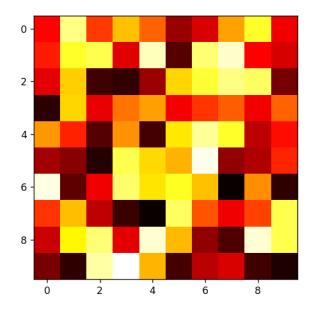
图三:



代码:
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
x = np.linspace(0, 10, 100)
y = np.sin(x)
plt.plot(x, y)
plt.show()

使用 matplotlib 和 numpy 库绘制折线图。

图四:



代码: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import numpy as np

data = np.random.rand(10, 10)
plt.imshow(data, cmap='hot', interpolation='nearest')
plt.show()

使用 matplotlib 和 numpy 库绘制热力图。