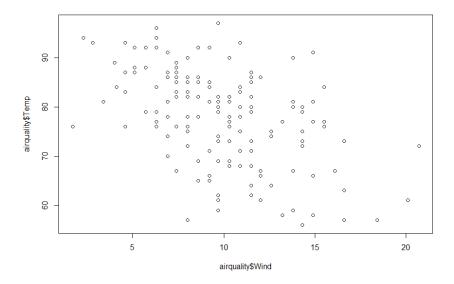
```
1 #用plot()函数画空气质量这个数据集里风俗和温度的散点图
```

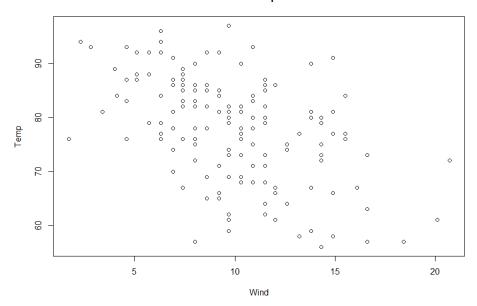
plot(airquality\$Wind,airquality\$Temp)



```
#Hwith()函数画空气质量这个数据集里风速和温度的散点图
with(airquality,plot(Wind,Temp))
#with()函数的第一个参数为数据集,第二个参数指绘图函数

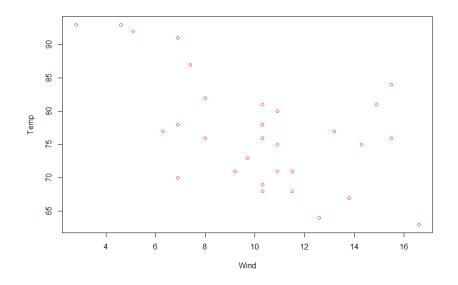
#给散点图添加标题
#法1
with(airquality,plot(Wind,Temp,main="wind and temp in NYC"))
#法2
with(airquality,plot(Wind,Temp))
title(main="wind and temp in NYC")
```

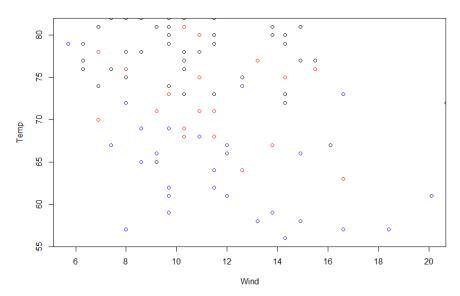
wind and temp in NYC



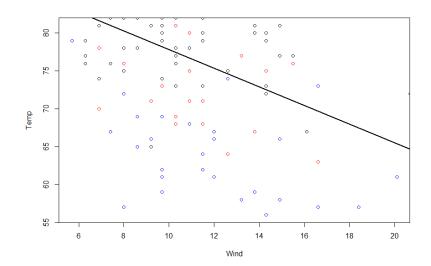
```
#按月份来画点,不同月份对应的数值显示不同的颜色
#一、画空气质量数据集中风速和温度9月份的散点图
#1.筛选空气质量数据集的子集,子集是9月份的数据
x<-subset(airquality,Month==9)

#2.画图
with(x,points(Wind,Temp,col="red"))
#画空气质量数据集中风速和温度5月份的散点图
with(subset(airquality,Month==5),points(Wind,Temp,col="blue"))
#画空气质量数据集中风速和温度6、7、8月份的散点图
with(subset(airquality,Month%in% c(6,7,8)),points(Wind,Temp,col="black"))
```





- 1 #在图形中添加回归线
- 2 #1. 先用1m()函数拟合一个线性模型
- 3 fit<-lm(Temp~Wind,airquality)</pre>
- 4 #2.给图形添加回归线,并设置线宽
- 5 abline(fit,lwd=2)
- 6 #上述lm()函数拟合的线性模型中, Temp(风速)指因变量, Wind(温度)指自变量, 它们都来自数据集airq



```
#五、用legend()函数给图形添加图例
legend("topright",pch=1,col=c("red","blue","black"),legend=c("Sep","May","Other"))
#legend()函数的第一个参数指图例说明的位置在右上方,第二个参数指图例保持跟散点图一样的蓝色、黑
#第三个参数指颜色,对应于我们画图的顺序,第四个参数指颜色赋予的含义,Others指6/7/8月份
legend("topleft",pch=1,col=c("red","blue","black"),legend=c("Sep","May","Other"))
```

wind and temp in NYC

