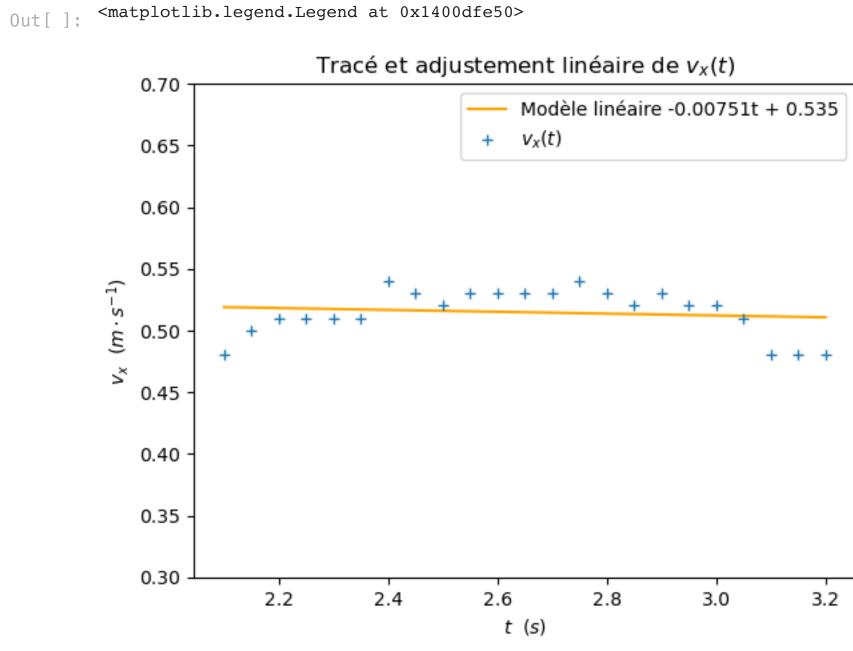
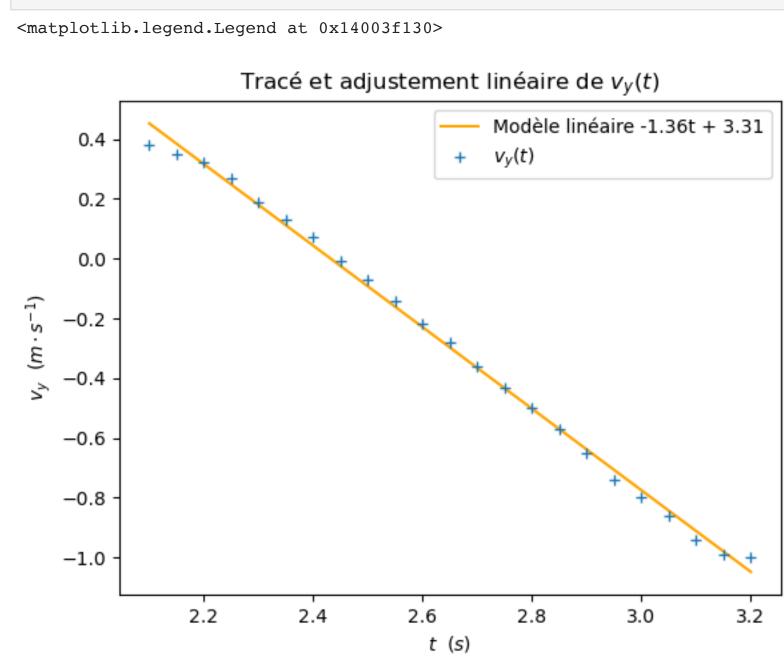
```
In [ ]: import pandas
         import numpy as np
         import matplotlib.pylab as plt
         from scipy.optimize import curve_fit
         import datetime
In [ ]: def lin_model(x, a, b):
             return a*x + b
         data2 = pandas.read csv("data/parabole.csv").to numpy()
         t = data2[:, 0]
         x = data2[:, 1]
        y = data2[:, 2]
         # call curve_fit to obtain the optimized coefficients and covariance
         popt, pcov = curve_fit(f=lin_model, xdata=t, ydata=x)
         [ax, bx] = popt
         t_model = np.linspace(min(t), max(t), 1000)
        x_model = lin_model(t_model, ax, bx)
         plt.plot(t_model, x_model, label=f"Modèle linéaire {ax:.3}t + {bx:.3}", color='orange')
         plt.plot(t, x, label="x(t)", marker="+", linestyle="none", color="tab:blue")
         #plt.plot(t, y, label="y(t)")
        plt.xlabel("t (s)")
        plt.ylabel("x (m)")
        plt.legend()
        plt.title("Tracé de x(t) ajusté avec un modèle linéaire")
         #plt.savefig(f'figures/x(t){str(datetime.datetime.now())}.png', dpi=300, format='png', transparent=True)
        Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Tracé de x(t) ajusté avec un modèle linéaire')
Out[]:
                        Tracé de x(t) ajusté avec un modèle linéaire
            0.6
                      Modèle linéaire 0.523t + -1.1
                  + x(t)
            0.5
            0.4
         € 0.3
×
            0.2
            0.1
            0.0
                      2.2
                                           2.6
                                                      2.8
                                 2.4
                                                                 3.0
                                                                           3.2
                                             t (s)
In [ ]: def quad_model(x, a, b, c):
             return a*x**2 + b*x + c
         # call curve_fit to obtain the optimized coefficients and covariance
        popt, pcov = curve_fit(f=quad_model, xdata=t, ydata=y)
         [ay, by, cy] = popt
        y_model = quad_model(t_model, ay, by, cy)
        plt.plot(t_model, y_model, label=f"Modèle quadratique {ay:.3}t² + {by:.3}t + {cy:.3}", color='orange')
        plt.plot(t, y, label="y(t)", marker="+", linestyle="none", color='tab:blue')
        plt.title("y(t) adjustée avec un modèle quadratique")
         plt.xlabel("t (s)")
        plt.ylabel("y (m)")
        plt.ylim(-0.3, max(y_model)+0.05)
         plt.legend()
        <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x140051d90>
Out[]:
                           y(t) adjustée avec un modèle quadratique
             0.10
             0.05
             0.00
            -0.05
            -0.10
            -0.15
            -0.20
                         Modèle quadratique -0.704t² + 3.44t + -4.12
            -0.25
                         y(t)
            -0.30
                                   2.4
                                              2.6
                                                         2.8
                                                                   3.0
                                                                              3.2
                         2.2
                                                t (s)
In [ ]: def finite_diff_grad(X, T):
             dX = np.zeros(len(X))
             for i in range(len(X)):
                if i == 0:
                     dX[i] = (X[i] - X[i+1])/(T[i] - T[i+1])
                     continue
                 elif i == len(X)-1:
                     dX[i] = (X[i] - X[i-1])/(T[i] - T[i-1])
                     continue
```







5.215908570454124 Out[]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x1402081c0>

