aufgabe3

December 13, 2018

1 Aufgabe 24 - F-Praktikum

1.1 Teilaufgabe a)

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        from scipy import optimize
        from uncertainties import correlated_values
        import uncertainties as unc
        import uncertainties.unumpy as unp
        from uncertainties import ufloat
In [2]: def sinCos(x, a_1, a_2):
            return a_1*np.cos(x)+a_2*np.sin(x)
In [3]: psi = np.linspace(0,330,12)
       psi = np.deg2rad(psi)
        asymmetrie = np.array([-0.032,0.010,0.057,0.068,0.076,0.080,0.031,0.005,-0.041,-0.090]
       f1 = np.cos(psi)
        f2 = np.sin(psi)
        A = np.vstack((f1,f2)).T # 12x2-Matrix, da zwei f und 12 psi.
       print('Die Designmatrix ist:')
       print(A)
        sigma = 0.011
        W = np.diag(1/sigma**2*np.ones(len(psi))) # Mach eine Diagonale Matrix mit 1/sigma^2 a
Die Designmatrix ist:
[[ 1.00000000e+00 0.00000000e+00]
 [ 8.66025404e-01 5.00000000e-01]
 [ 5.00000000e-01 8.66025404e-01]
 [ 6.12323400e-17 1.00000000e+00]
 [-5.00000000e-01 8.66025404e-01]
 [-8.66025404e-01 5.00000000e-01]
 [-1.00000000e+00 1.22464680e-16]
 [-8.66025404e-01 -5.00000000e-01]
 [-5.0000000e-01 -8.66025404e-01]
 [-1.83697020e-16 -1.00000000e+00]
 [ 5.0000000e-01 -8.66025404e-01]
```

1.2 Teilaufgabe b)

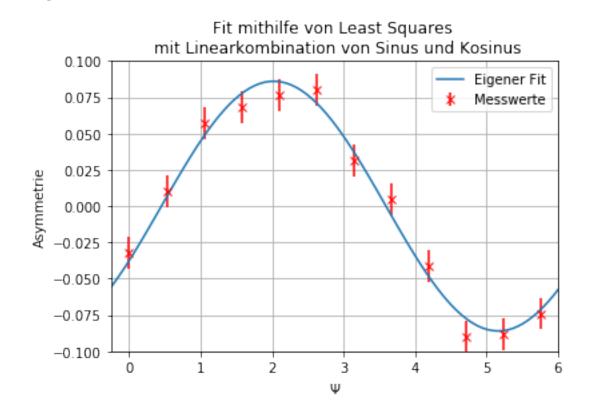
plt.clf()

```
print('Die selbst berechneten Schätzungen für die Parameter a_i sind:')
    print('a_1 =', eigeneParams[0], 'und a_2 =', eigeneParams[1])

Die selbst berechneten Schätzungen für die Parameter a_i sind:
    a_1 = -0.03750629752731356 und a_2 = 0.07739977596525384

In [5]: psilin = np.linspace(-0.5,6.5,100)
    plt.errorbar(psi, asymmetrie, color='r',yerr = sigma, label='Messwerte', ls='none', man plt.plot(psilin, sinCos(psilin,*eigeneParams), label='Eigener Fit')
    plt.legend()
    plt.grid()
    plt.axis((-0.25,6,-0.1,0.1))
    plt.ylabel('Asymmetrie')
    plt.xlabel(r'$\Psi$')
    plt.title('Fit mithilfe von Least Squares \n mit Linearkombination von Sinus und Kosim plt.show()
```

In [4]: eigeneParams = np.dot(np.linalg.inv(A.T@W@A)@A.T@W, asymmetrie)



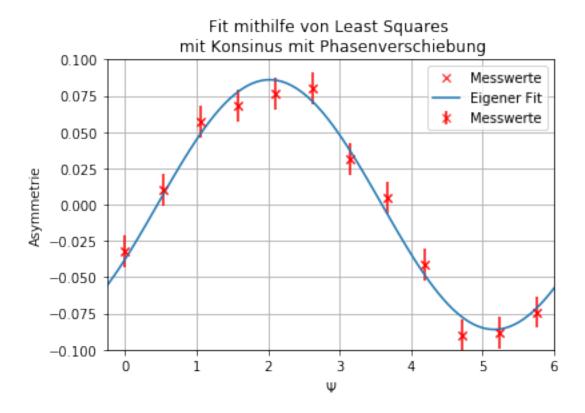
1.3 Teilaufgabe c)

plt.grid()

plt.show()

plt.axis((-0.25,6,-0.1,0.1))plt.ylabel('Asymmetrie') plt.xlabel(r'\$\Psi\$')

```
In [6]: V = np.linalg.inv(A.T@W@A)
                  sigma_a1 = np.sqrt(V[0,0]) # 1,1 Element von V ist Varianz von x_1
                  sigma_a2 = np.sqrt(V[1,1])
                  eigena_1 = ufloat(eigeneParams[0], sigma_a1)
                  eigena_2 = ufloat(eigeneParams[1], sigma_a2)
                  cov = V[0,1]
                  rho = cov/(sigma_a1*sigma_a2)
                  print('Die selbst berechneten Werte sind:')
                  print('Kovarianzmatrix:')
                  print(V)
                  print('sigma_{a_1} =', sigma_a1, ',sigma_{a_2} =', sigma_a2)
                  print('Korrelationskoeffizient:', rho)
                  #Kontrolle
                  scipyParams, covariance_matrix = optimize.curve_fit(sinCos, psi, asymmetrie, sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=sigma=s
                  scipya_1, scippya_2 = correlated_values(scipyParams, covariance_matrix)
                  print('Zur Kontrolle sind die von Scipy berechneten Parameter:')
                  print('a_1 mit Fehler:', scipya_1, 'a_2 mit Fehler:', scippya_2)
Die selbst berechneten Werte sind:
Kovarianzmatrix:
[[ 2.01666667e-05 -1.10965933e-21]
  [-1.10965933e-21 2.01666667e-05]]
\label{eq:sigma} \texttt{sigma}_{a_1} = 0.004490731195102493 \ , \\ \texttt{sigma}_{a_2} = 0.004490731195102493
Korrelationskoeffizient: -5.502442945726215e-17
Zur Kontrolle sind die von Scipy berechneten Parameter:
a_1 mit Fehler: -0.038+/-0.004 a_2 mit Fehler: 0.077+/-0.004
1.4 Teilaufgabe d)
In [7]: A_0 = np.sqrt(eigeneParams[0]**2+eigeneParams[1]**2)
                  delta = np.arctan2(eigeneParams[1],eigeneParams[0]) # Eingebaute Fallunterscheidung fü
In [8]: plt.errorbar(psi, asymmetrie, color='r', yerr = sigma, label='Messwerte', ls='none', max
                  plt.plot(psi, asymmetrie, 'rx', label='Messwerte')
                  plt.plot(psilin, A_0*np.cos(psilin-delta), label='Eigener Fit')
                  plt.legend()
                  plt.title('Fit mithilfe von Least Squares \n mit Konsinus mit Phasenverschiebung')
```



Die Fehler von A_0 und δ lassen sich mit Hilfe einer Matrixmultiplikation berechnen. Die Kovarianzmatrix von a_1 und a_2 wird mit der Jacobi-Matrix J transformiert.

$$V[\vec{y}] = JV[\vec{x}]J^{\mathrm{T}} \tag{1}$$

 A_0 und δ lassen sich folgendermaSSen aus a_1 und a_2 berechnen.

$$A_0 = \sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2} \tag{2}$$

$$\delta = \arctan\left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}\right) \tag{3}$$

```
sigma_A0 = np.sqrt(V_new[0,0])
        sigma_delta = np.sqrt(V_new[1,1])
        eigenA0 = ufloat(A_0, sigma_A0)
        eigendelta = ufloat(delta, sigma_delta)
        cov_new = V_new[0,1]
        rho_new = cov_new/(sigma_A0*sigma_delta)
        print('Kovarianzmatrix:')
        print(V_new)
        print()
        print('A_0 =', eigenA0, 'delta =', eigendelta)
        print()
        print('Korrelationskoeffizient:', rho_new)
Kovarianzmatrix:
[[2.01666667e-05 1.35525272e-20]
 [1.35525272e-20 2.72616550e-03]]
A_0 = 0.086 + /-0.004 \text{ delta} = 2.02 + /-0.05
Korrelationskoeffizient: 5.77999040081017e-17
```