Matematicas aplicadas

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Invalid Date

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Preface

This is a Quarto book.

To learn more about Quarto books visit https://quarto.org/docs/books.

1 Introduction

This is a book created from markdown and executable code.

See Knuth (1984) for additional discussion of literate programming.

2 Summary

In summary, this book has no content whatsoever.

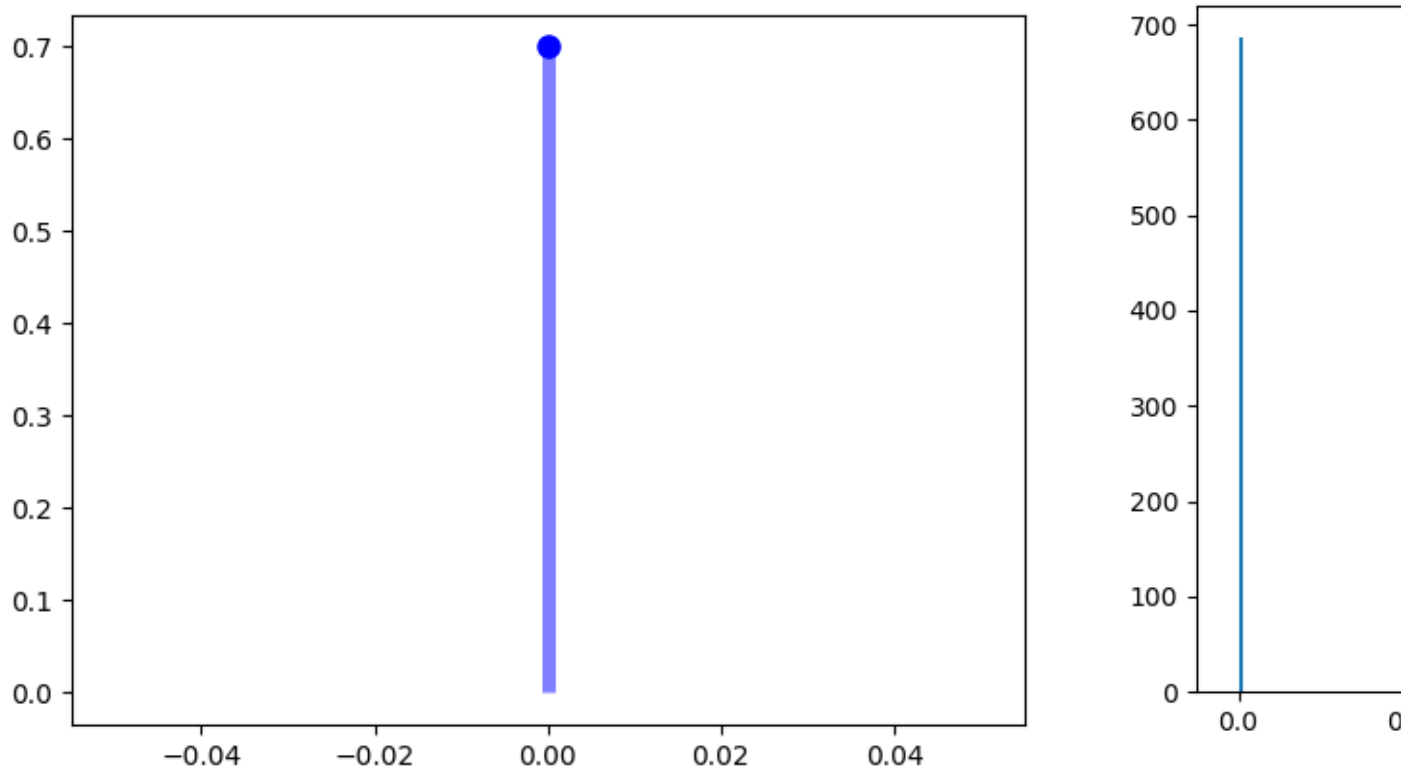
3 Tarea 1

Exercise 3.1. Se generan variables aleatorias Bernoulli y el histograma de los valores que toma con paremetro $p = 0.3$.

Listing 3.1 `Exploring functions to generate random variables with a Bernoulli distribution.py`

```
import numpy as np
from scipy.stats import bernoulli
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
fig_01, ax_01 = plt.subplots(1, 1)
fig_02, ax_02 = plt.subplots(1, 1)
p = 0.3
mean, var, skew, kurt = bernoulli.stats(p, moments='mvsk')
print(mean, var, skew,kurt)

x = np.arange(bernoulli.ppf(0.01, p),
              bernoulli.ppf(0.99, p))
ax_01.plot(x, bernoulli.pmf(x, p), 'bo', ms=8, label='bernoulli pmf')
ax_01.vlines(x, 0, bernoulli.pmf(x, p), colors='b', lw=5, alpha=0.5)
r = bernoulli.rvs(p, size=1000)
ax_02.hist(r, bins=200)
plt.show()
```



Exercise 3.2. Se generan variables aleatorias normales y el histograma de los valores que toma.

Exercise 3.3. Modificando reproducir el gráfico de una distribución gaussiana bivariada con media vectorial $\mu[0.1, 0.5]$ y matriz de covarianza

$$\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} 3.0 & 0.3 \\ 0.75 & 1.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

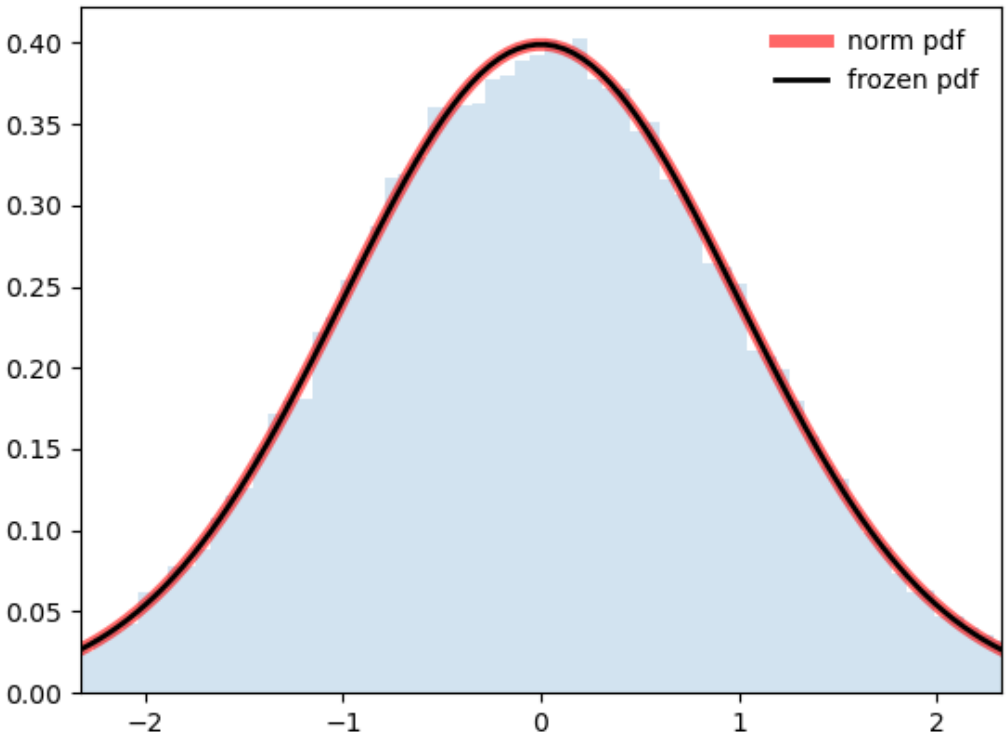
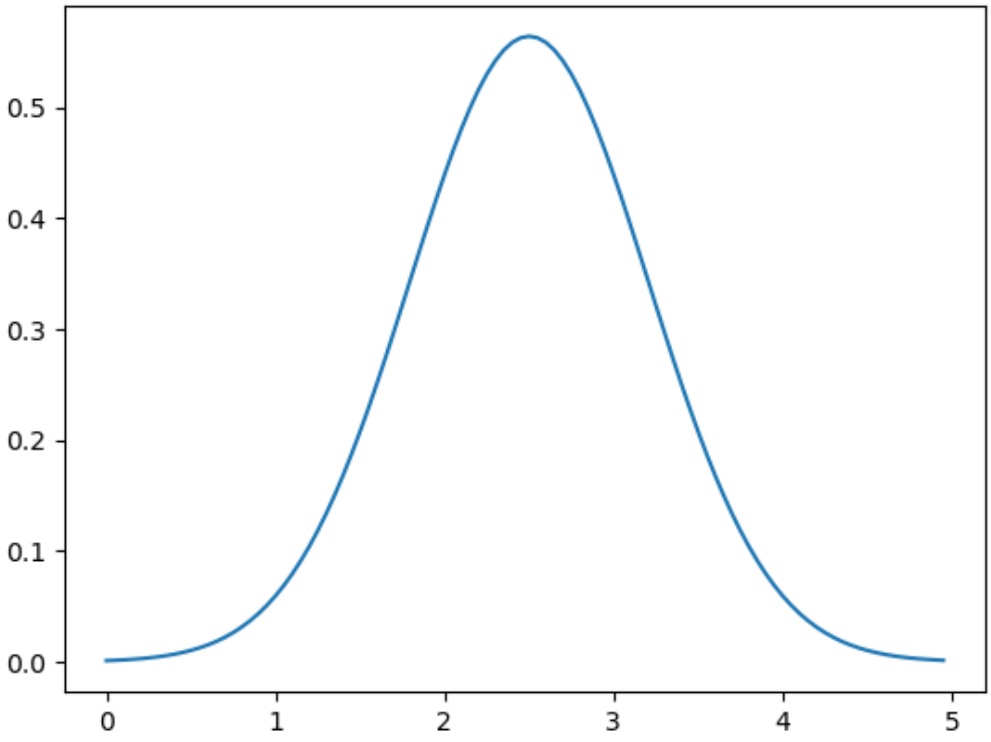


Figure 3.1: Figura 3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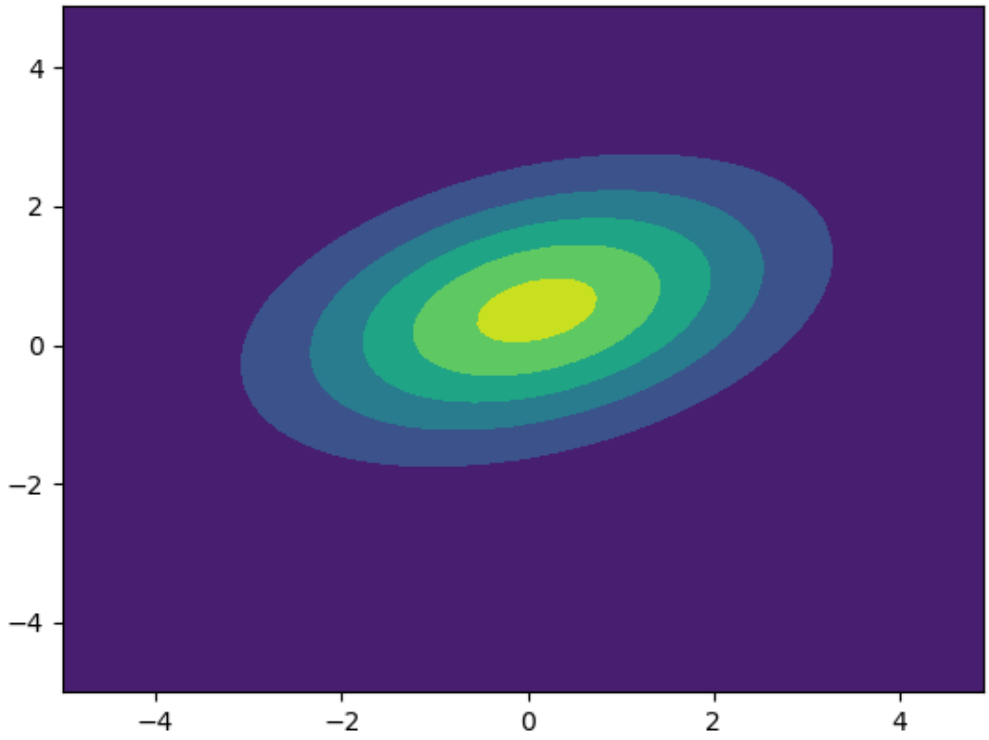
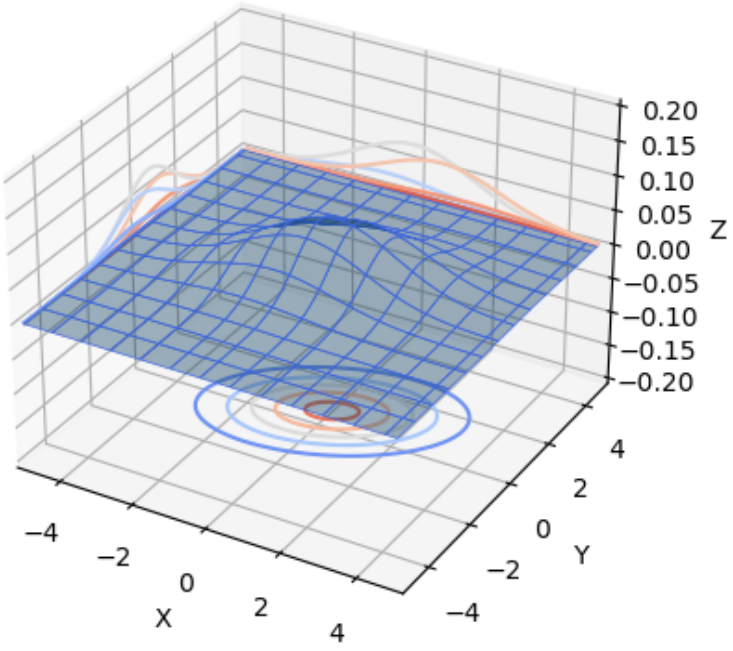
0.4
0.3
0.2
0.1
0.0
0
1
2
3
4
5


4
2
0
−2
−4
−4
−2
0
2
4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0.15
0.10
0.05
0.00
−0.05
−0.10
−0.15
−0.20
Z
−4
−2
0
2
4
X
4
2
0
−2
−4
Y

Listing 3.2 Exploring functions to generate random variables with a Gaussian distribution.py

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy.stats import norm

fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 1)
mean, var, skew, kurt = norm.stats(moments='mvsk')

x = np.linspace(norm.ppf(0.01), norm.ppf(0.99), 100)
ax.plot(
    x,
    norm.pdf(x),
    'r-',
    lw=5,
    alpha=0.6,

    label='norm pdf'
)
rv = norm()
ax.plot(x, rv.pdf(x), 'k-', lw=2, label='frozen pdf')
vals = norm.ppf([0.001, 0.5, 0.999])

np.allclose([0.001, 0.5, 0.999], norm.cdf(vals))

r = norm.rvs(size=50000)

ax.hist(r, density=True, bins='auto', histtype='stepfilled', alpha=0.2)
ax.set_xlim([x[0], x[-1]])
ax.legend(loc='best', frameon=False)
plt.show()
```

Listing 3.3 Revising multivariate Gaussian.py

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import axes3d
from scipy.stats import multivariate_normal

x = np.linspace(0, 5, 100, endpoint=False)
y = multivariate_normal.pdf(x, mean=2.5, cov=0.5);


fig1 = plt.figure()
ax = fig1.add_subplot(111)
ax.plot(x, y)
# plt.show()

x, y = np.mgrid[-5:5:.1, -5:5:.1]

pos = np.dstack((x, y))
rv = multivariate_normal([0.1, 0.5], [[3.0, 0.3], [0.75, 1.5]])
fig2 = plt.figure()
ax2 = fig2.add_subplot(111)
ax2.contourf(x, y, rv.pdf(pos))
# plt.show()


ax = plt.figure().add_subplot(projection='3d')
ax.plot_surface(
    x,
    y,
    rv.pdf(pos),
    edgecolor='royalblue',
    lw=0.5,

    rstride=8,
    cstride=8,
    alpha=0.4
)
ax.contour(x, y, rv.pdf(pos), zdir='z', offset=-.2, cmap='coolwarm')
ax.contour(x, y, rv.pdf(pos), zdir='x', offset=-5, cmap='coolwarm')
ax.contour(x, y, rv.pdf(pos), zdir='y', offset=5, cmap='coolwarm')


ax.set(
    xlim=(-5, 5),
    ylim=(-5, 5),
    zlim=(-0.2, 0.2),
    xlabel='X',
    ylabel='Y',
    zlabel='Z'

)
plt.show()
```