第一題

1. 繪製下圖 (線條顏色、符號與數量都可以由程式輕易變更)

注意事項:

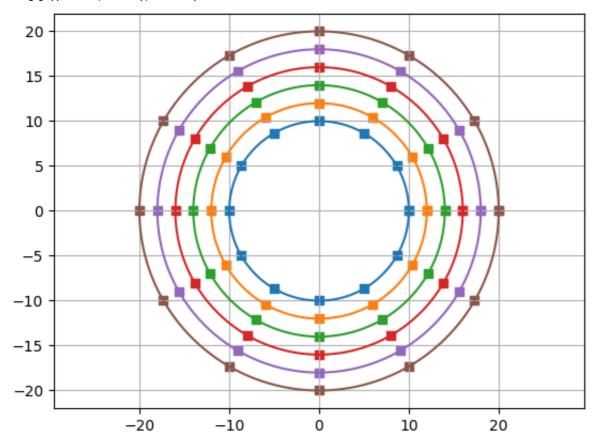
- 將數量的決定放在 code 第一條,譬如,n=6
- 將符號的決定放在 code 第二條,譬如, marker = 's'
- 不論畫同心圓或圓上方塊符號,可以採用迴圈方式或非迴圈的矩陣計算方式。最好兩者都試試看(從自己最有 把握的方法先做),才知道 python 的長處(可以先不論顏色)。
- 上述方式可以迅速變更設定,看到結果。

Getting started

In []:#Q1

```
from turtle import color
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from pyparsing import col
colors = ['r', 'g', 'b']
xmin, xmax = -20, 20
r = np.linspace(10,20,6)
theta = np.linspace(0, 2*np.pi, 200)
fig = plt.figure()
axes = fig.add_subplot(111)
axes.axis('equal')
for i in r:
  x = i * np.cos(theta)
  y = i * np.sin(theta)
  plt.plot(x, y)
theta1 = np.linspace(0, 2*np.pi, 13)
for i in r:
  x = i * np.cos(theta1)
  y = i * np.sin(theta1)
  plt.scatter(x, y, marker='s')
plt.xlim(-20, 20), plt.grid(True)
```

Out[]:((-20.0, 20.0), None)



2. 繪製下圖 (線條顏色與數量都可以由程式輕易決定)

注意事項:

• 將方框數量的決定放在 code 第一條,譬如,n=8,改變 n值,便能看到結果的改變,譬如,n=128 得到右圖。

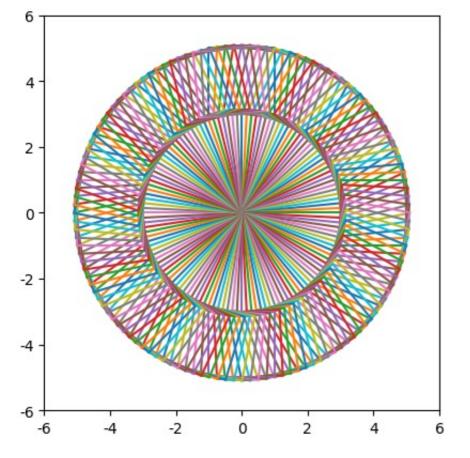
```
Getting started
Getting started
In []:# Q2
      import numpy as np
      import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
      figure, ax = plt.subplots()
      ax.set_xticks(np.array([-6, -4, -2, 0, 2, 4, 6]))
      ax.set_xticklabels(['-6', '-4', '-2', '0', '2', '4', '6'], fontsize=10)
      ax.set_yticks(np.array([-6, -4, -2, 0, 2, 4, 6]))
      ax.set_yticklabels(['-6', '-4', '-2', '0', '2', '4', '6'], fontsize=10)
      ax.set_xlim([-6, 6])
      ax.set_ylim([-6, 6])
      ax.grid(False)
      ax.set_aspect(1)
      x = np.array([0, 0, -1, -1, 1, 1, 0])
      y = np.array([0, 3, 3, 5, 5, 3, 3])
      m = np.array([x,y])
      n = 8
      for i in range(n):
        tm = np.array([[np.cos(2*i*np.pi/n),np.sin(2*i*np.pi/n)],
        [(-1) *np.sin(2* i * np.pi/n),np.cos(2*i*np.pi/n)]]).dot(m)
```

plt.plot(tm[0,:],tm[1,:])

```
6
  4
  2
  0
 -2
  -4
  -6
                                      0
               -4
                          -2
                                                 2
    -6
                                                            4
                                                                       6
In [ ]:figure, ax = plt.subplots()
      ax.set_xticks(np.array([-6, -4, -2, 0, 2, 4, 6]))
      ax.set_xticklabels(['-6', '-4', '-2', '0', '2', '4', '6'], fontsize=10)
      ax.set_yticks(np.array([-6, -4, -2, 0, 2, 4, 6]))
      ax.set_yticklabels(['-6', '-4', '-2', '0', '2', '4', '6'], fontsize=10)
      ax.set_xlim([-6, 6])
      ax.set_ylim([-6, 6])
      ax.grid(False)
      ax.set_aspect(1)
      x = np.array([0, 0, -1, -1, 1, 1, 0])
      y = np.array([0, 3, 3, 5, 5, 3, 3])
      m = np.array([x,y])
      n = 128
      for i in range(n):
        tm = np.array([[np.cos(2*i*np.pi/n),np.sin(2*i*np.pi/n)],
```

[(-1) *np.sin(2* i * np.pi/n),np.cos(2*i*np.pi/n)]]).dot(m)

plt.plot(tm[0,:],tm[1,:])



第三題

計算如下右圖的卡方右尾面積與自由度對照表,並輸出到 EXCEL 檔,檔名爲: Chi2Table.xlsx,含欄與列的名稱。

```
In []:#Q3
     from scipy.stats import chi2
     import pandas as pd
     import numpy as np
     import math
      #sol1
     \# F = np.array([0.995, 0.99, 0.975, 0.95, 0.9, 0.1, 0.05, 0.025, 0.01, 0.005])
     # for i in F:
        # for j in range(1,16):
          \# x = chi2.ppf(1-i, j)
          # print(x)
     #s012
     df=np.linspace(1, 15, 15)
     F=np.array([[0.995], [0.99], [0.975], [0.95], [0.9], [0.1], [0.05], [0.025], [0.01], [0.005]])
     x = chi2.ppf(1-F, df)
     A = pd.DataFrame(x)
     B=A.T
     B.columns=["0.995", "0.99", "0.975", "0.95", "0.9", "0.1", "0.05", "0.025", "0.01", "0.005"]
     B.index=[np.linspace(1, 15, 15)]
     В
     file_name = 'Chi2Table.xlsx'
     B.to_excel(file_name)
```