install.packages("ggplot2")

library(ggplot2)

# Przyklad 1

x = seq(from=0, to =10, by=0.1)

curve(dchisq(x,1), xlim=c(0,10), ylim=c(0,.6))

curve(dchisq(x,4), add=T)

# Przyklad 2

curve(dchisq(x,1), xlim=c(0,10), ylim=c(0,.6), col="red", lwd=3, main="Rozklady Chi^2", xlab="", ylab="")

curve(dchisq(x,4), add=T, col="green", lwd=3)

curve(dchisq(x,1), xlim=c(0,10), ylim=c(0,.6), col="red", lwd=3, main="Rozklady Chi^2", xlab="", ylab="", legend("topright",c("1 stopien swobody","4 stopnie swobody"),fill=c("red","green")))

curve(dchisq(x,4), add=T, col="green", lwd=3)

# Przyklad 3

proba = rnorm(200)

hist(proba,20,probability=T, col="light blue")

curve(dnorm(x), lwd=3, col="red", add=T)

# barplot

max.temp = c(22, 27, 26, 24, 23, 26, 28)

barplot(max.temp)

# barchart z dodanymi parametrami

barplot(max.temp,

main = "Maksymalne temp w tygodniu",

xlab = "St. Celsiusza",

ylab = "Dzien",

names.arg = c("Nd", "Pon", "Wt", "Sr", "Czw", "Pt", "Sb"),

col = "darkred",

horiz = TRUE)

# dane kategoryczne

age = c(17,18,18,17,18,19,18,16,18,18)

barplot(age)

table(age)

barplot(table(age))

barplot(table(age),

main="Wiek 10 licealistow - liczebnosc",

xlab="Wiek",

ylab="Liczebnosc",

border="red",

col="blue",

density=10

)

# wykres kolowy

pie(age)

pie(table(age))

pie(table(age), col=rainbow(4))

pie(table(age), col=grey(0:4/4))