Graficos

JAMD

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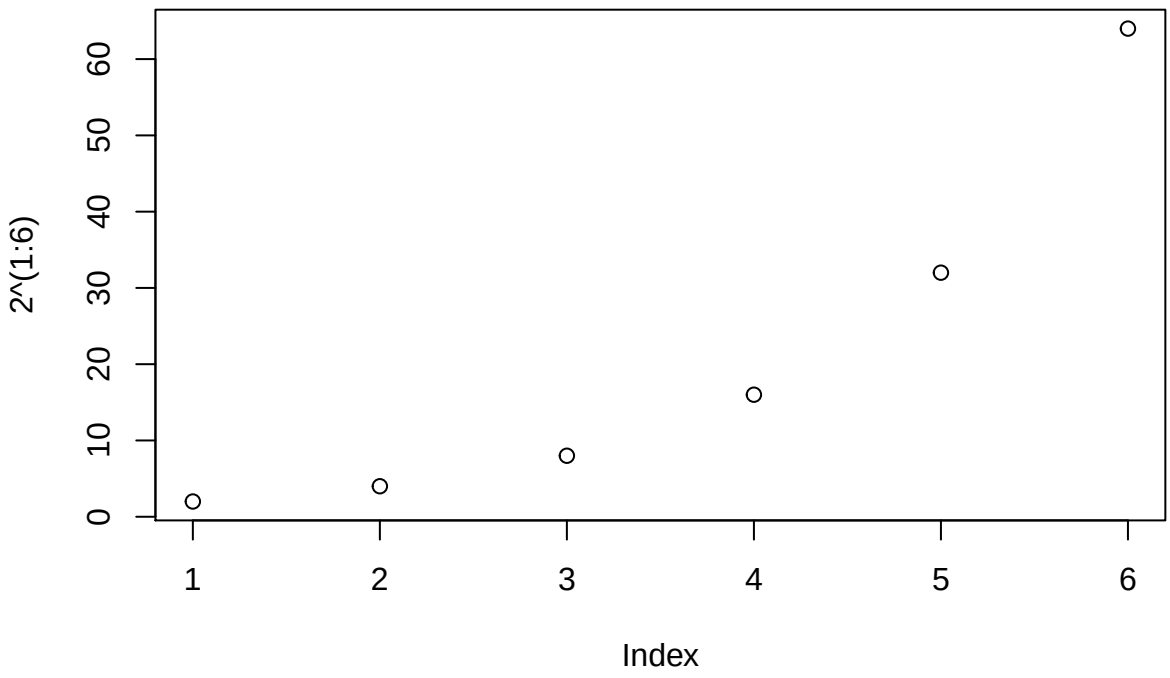
Gráficos con la funcion `plot`

```
x = c(2,6,4,9,-1)
y = c(1,8,4,-2,4)
plot(x,y)
```

Si no incorporamos vector `Y`, `R`nos va tomar el parametro `X` como si fuese el vector de datos `Y`: `plot(1:n,x)`

```
plot(2^(1:6))
```



Si queremos representar una función $f(x)$:

```
f <- function(x){sqrt((x))}
plot(f)
```

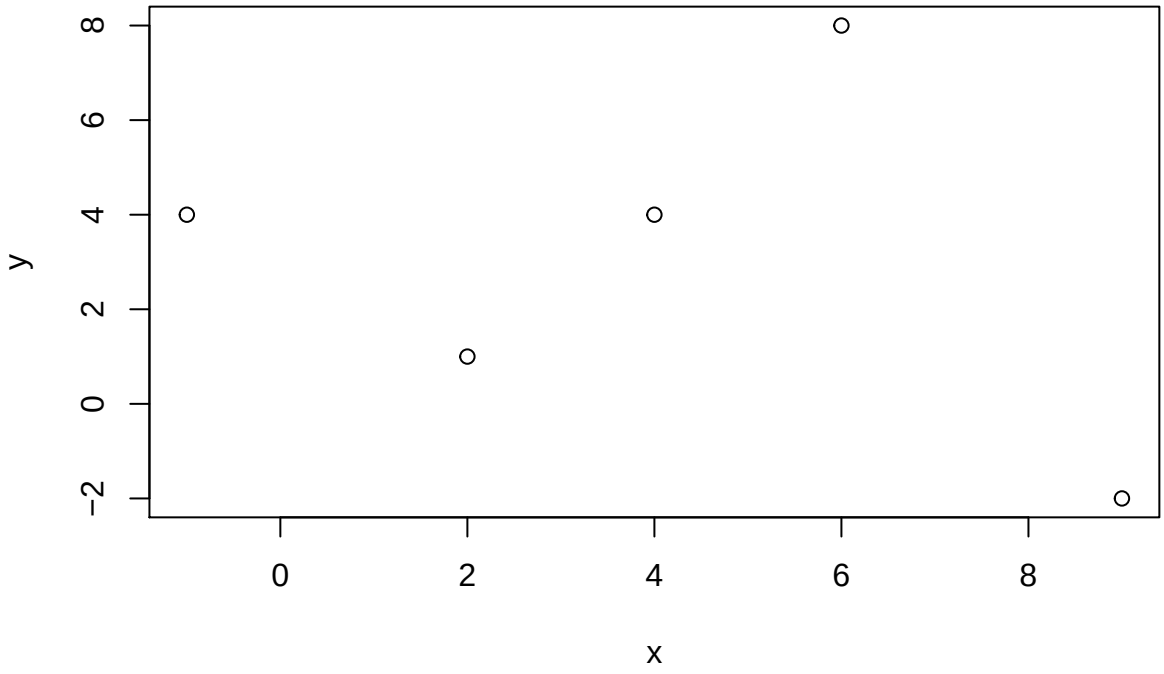
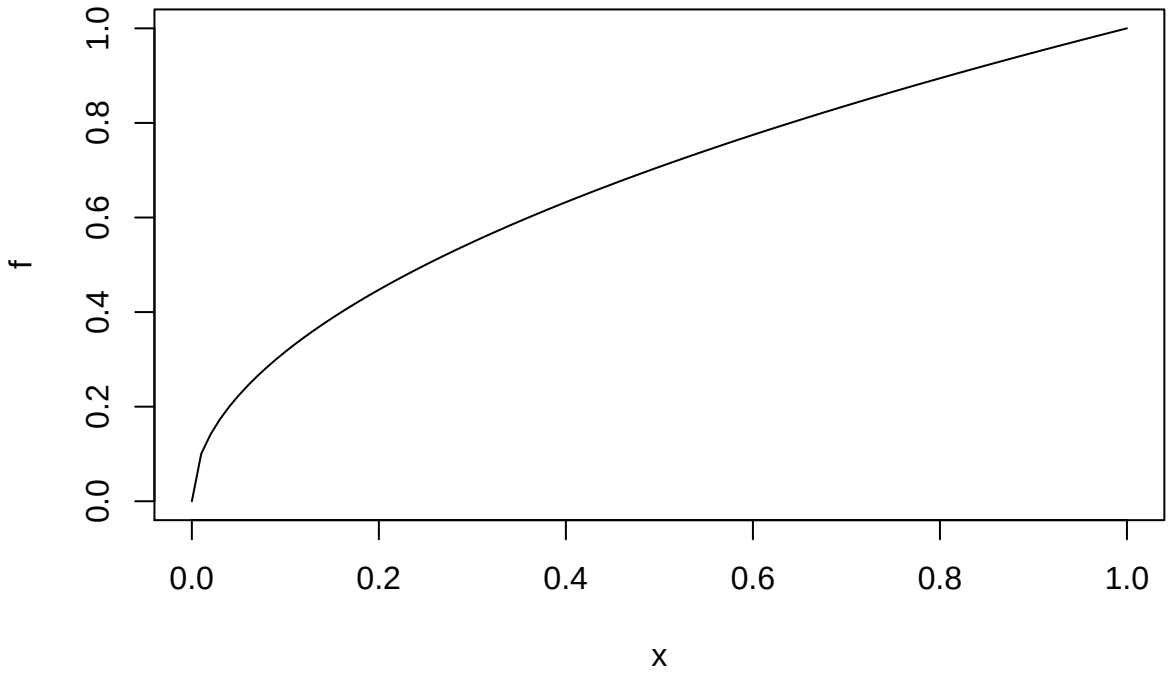


Figure 1: Gráfico básico explicando el uso de plot

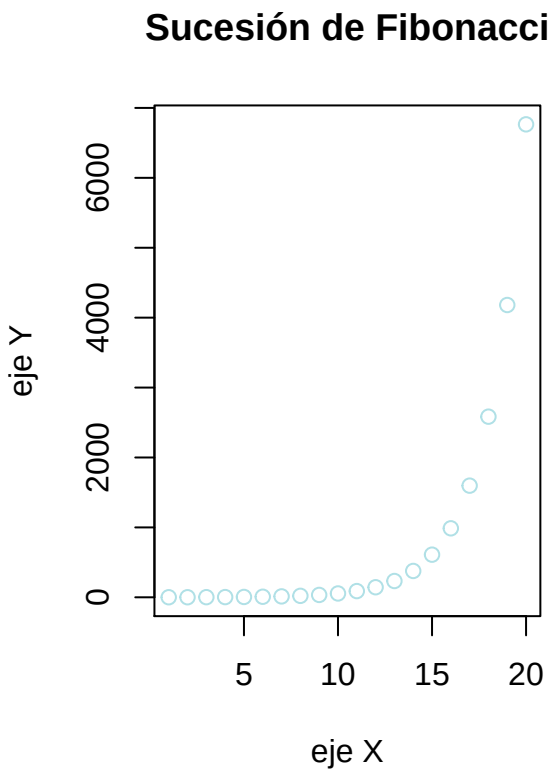


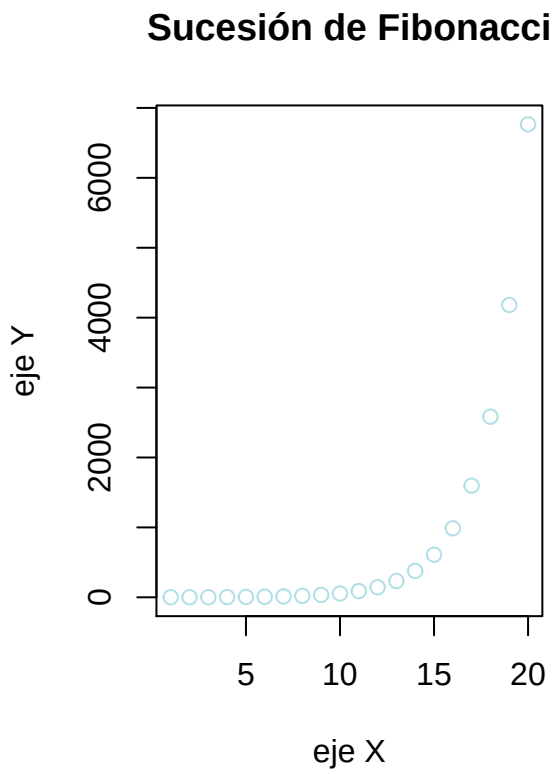
Parámetros

```
n = 1:20
fib = (1/sqrt(5))*((1+sqrt(5))/2)^n - (1/sqrt(5))*((1-sqrt(5))/2)^n
fib
```

```
##  [1]    1    1    2    3    5    8   13   21   34   55   89  144  233  377
## [15]  610  987 1597 2584 4181 6765
```

```
par(mfrow=c(1,2))
plot(x = n, y=fib, xlab = "eje X", ylab="eje Y",
      main= "Sucesión de Fibonacci", col="powderblue")
plot(x = n, y=fib, xlab = "eje X", ylab="eje Y",
      main= "Sucesión de Fibonacci", col="powderblue")
```






```
par(mfrow=c(1,1))
```