# Graficos

#### Curso de Estadística Descriptiva

# 22/12/2018

# Gráficos con la función plot

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

y = c(1,8,4,-2,4)

plot(x,y)
```

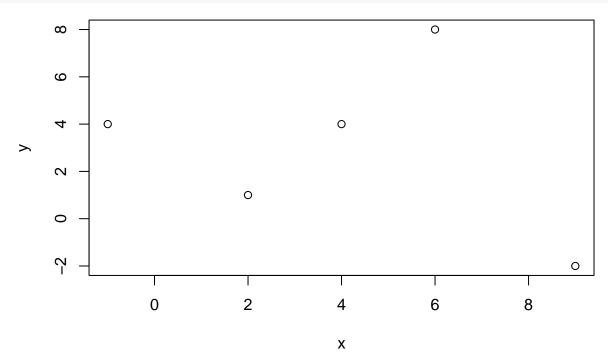
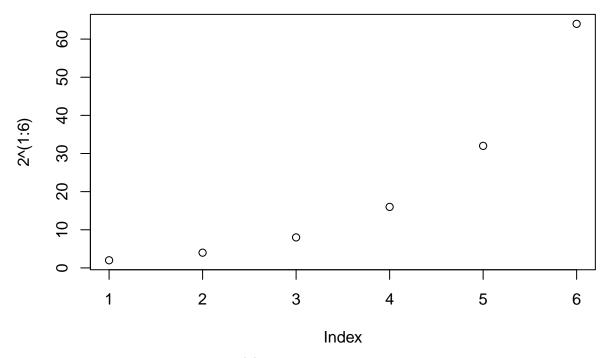


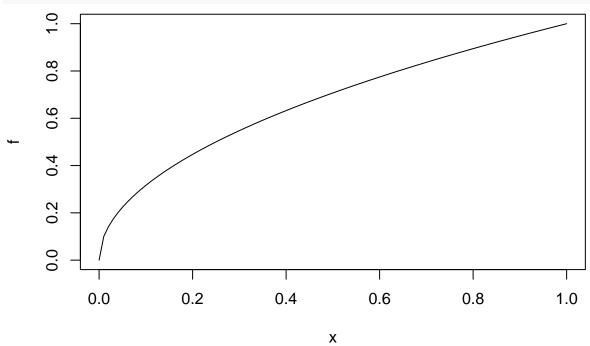
Figure 1: Gráfico básico explicando el uso del plot

Si no incorporamos vector y, R nos va a tomar el parámetro 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)</pre>

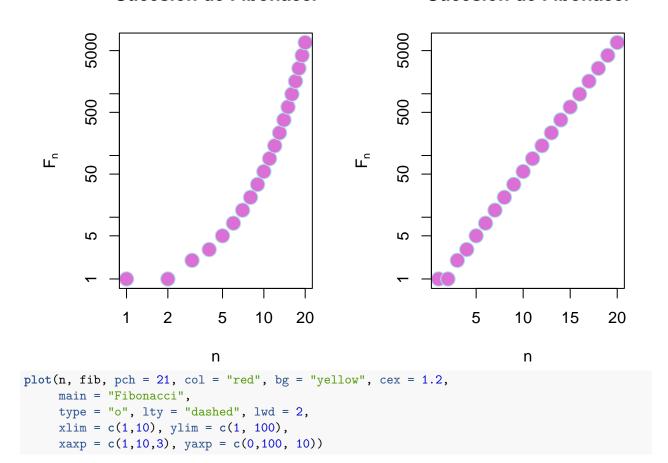


#### Parámetros

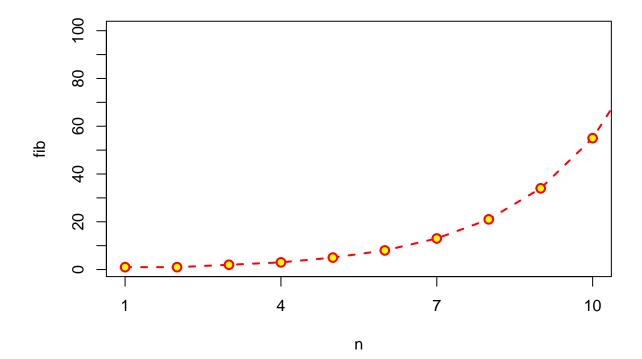
## [1] 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34 55 89 144 233 377 610 ## [16] 987 1597 2584 4181 6765

# Sucesión de Fibonacci

# Sucesión de Fibonacci

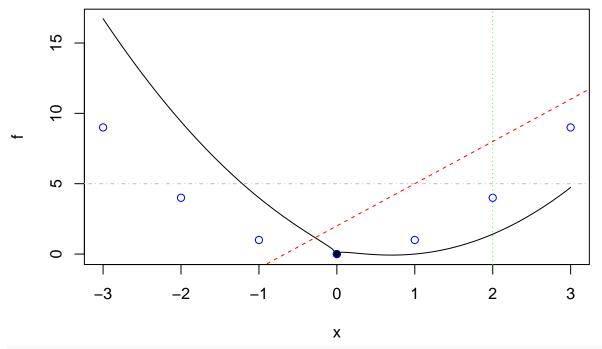


# **Fibonacci**

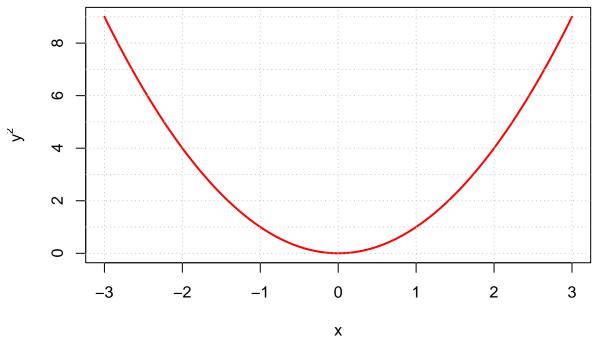


#### Cómo añadir elementos a un gráfico

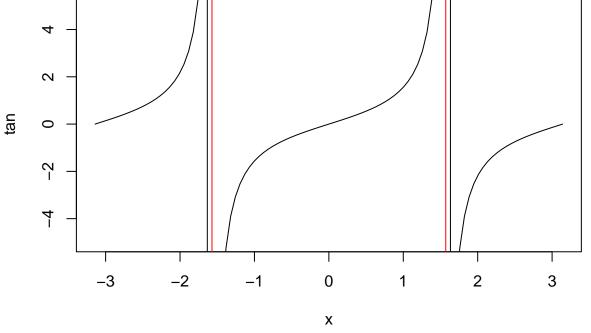
```
f <- function(x){
    x^2 -2*x + sqrt(abs(x))
}
plot(f, xlim = c(-3,3))
points(0,0, pch = 19)
points(-3:3, (-3:3)^2, col = "blue")
abline(2,3, lty = "dashed", col = "red")
abline(v = 2, lty = "dotted", col = "green")
abline(h = 5, lty = "dotdash", col = "gray")</pre>
```



```
f \leftarrow function(x)\{x^2\}
plot(f, xlim = c(-3,3), col = "red", lwd = 2, ylab = expression(y^2), xlab = "x")
abline(h=0:9, v = -3:3, lty="dotted", col = "grey")
```



```
plot(tan, xlim = c(-pi, pi), ylim = c(-5,5))
abline(v = c(-pi/2, pi/2), col = "red")
```



```
plot(0,0)
text(0,0, labels = "debajo", pos = 1)
text(0,0, labels = "izquierda", pos = 2)
text(0,0, labels = "arriba", pos = 3)
text(0,0, labels = "derecha", pos = 4)
points(0,1)
text(0,1, labels = "centro")
```

