

**THE WORLD IS A CAT**



**PLAYING WITH AUSTRALIA**

# PP 275: Section 03

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September 9, 2022

# Agenda

1. Logistics
  - a. Lab submissions
  - b. Office hours today
2. Lab 0 and 1 review
3. Lecture Review - K-function
4. Jupyter Notebook

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# Logistics: Office Hours

Will only have 30 minutes after section today

# Logistics: Lab Submissions

- Make sure you re-run *all* of your cells in your notebooks prior to submission
- Please make sure to list the folks you've worked with
- Please also submit a PDF version of your labs

**Side note: Start Lab 3 early if you haven't started already!**

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## Lab 0 Review: Problem 6

Write out  $\vec{v} + \vec{r}'$ .

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Write out  $\vec{v} + \vec{r}'$ .

*Trick question!* Remember our two vectors look like:

$$\vec{v} = [50 \quad 63] \quad \vec{r} = [1 \quad 2]$$

Where  $\vec{r}'$  looks like  $\vec{r}' = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$

We cannot add two vectors that don't have matching dimensions



## Lab 0 Review: Problem 11

Write out the set  $\tilde{S} = \{\mathbf{A}, [\vec{r}, \vec{v}]\}$ .

Where  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 50 \\ 2 & 63 \end{bmatrix}$        $\vec{v} = [50 \quad 63]$        $\vec{r} = [1 \quad 2]$

## Lab 0 Review: Problem 11

Write out the set  $\tilde{S} = \{\mathbf{A}, [\vec{r}, \vec{v}]\}$ .

Where  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 50 \\ 2 & 63 \end{bmatrix}$        $\vec{v} = [50 \quad 63]$        $\vec{r} = [1 \quad 2]$

$$\tilde{S} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 50 \\ 2 & 63 \end{bmatrix}, [1 \quad 2 \quad 50 \quad 63] \right\}$$

# Lab 1 Review

- Make sure to read all instructions carefully!
- `np.hstack`
  - *Warm up exercise:* Suppose we have the following two arrays.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 11 & 12 \\ 13 & 14 & 15 \\ 10 & 11 & 12 \\ 13 & 14 & 15 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Will these two work in `np.hstack`?
- If not, could be manipulate them to work?

# Lab 1 Review

```
np.hstack((D, C))
```

```
-----  
ValueError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
```

```
Input In [35], in <cell line: 1>()  
----> 1 np.hstack((D, C))
```

```
File <__array_function__ internals>:5, in hstack(*args, **kwargs)
```

```
File ~/opt/anaconda3/lib/python3.9/site-packages/numpy/core/shape_base.py:345, in hstack(tup)  
    343     return _nx.concatenate(arrs, 0)  
    344 else:
```

```
--> 345     return _nx.concatenate(arrs, 1)
```

```
File <__array_function__ internals>:5, in concatenate(*args, **kwargs)
```

```
ValueError: all the input array dimensions for the concatenation axis must match exactly, but along dimension 0,  
the array at index 0 has size 6 and the array at index 1 has size 3
```

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# K-function

- What is it and what is its purpose?
- How do we calculate it?

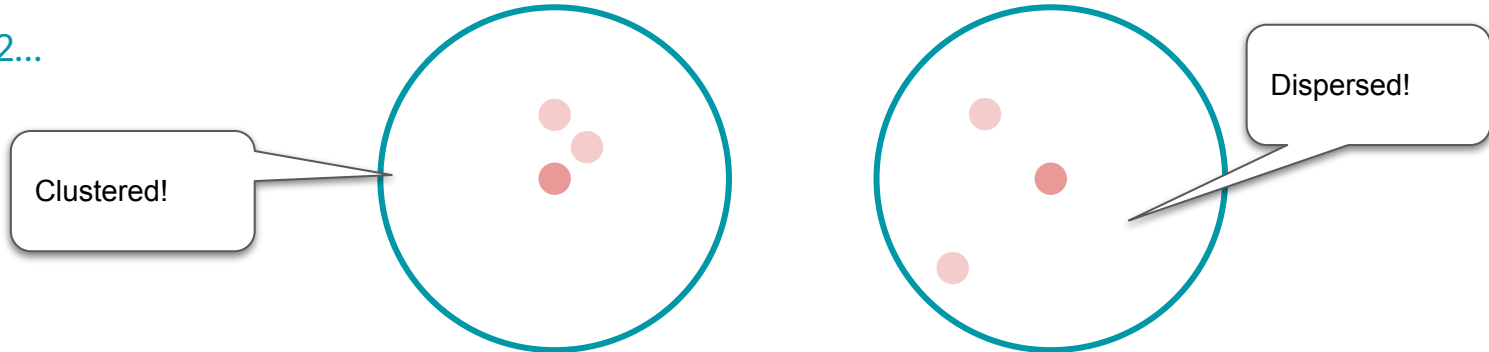
# K-function

What is it and what is its purpose?

K-function helps us answer the question:

- *How do events relate to each other?*
- Second order effects: think clustering vs dispersion

For  $h=2\ldots$



# K-function

How do we calculate it?\*

Compare all points

$$\hat{K}(h) = \frac{1}{\hat{\lambda}} \sum_i \sum_j \frac{\mathbb{I}(D(\vec{S}_i, \vec{S}_j) < h)}{N}$$

Distance  $h$  from a known event

Proportion of events within distance  $h$

Where  $\lambda$  hat is the intensity of events in your entire area



# K-function

How do we calculate it?\*

$$\hat{K}(h) = \frac{1}{\hat{\lambda}} \sum_i \sum_j \frac{\mathbb{I}(D(\vec{S}_i, \vec{S}_j) < h)}{N}$$

Compare all points

Proportion of events within distance  $h$

Distance  $h$  from a known event

Where  $\lambda$  hat is the intensity of events in your entire area

We vary  $h$  to see how much clustering changes with varying distances from our points

\*Note that notation in the lab is slightly different

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# Jupyter Notebook

Download it from bcourses and follow along!

Office Hours now!  
in Hearst Living Room