**Demarcus Cotto** 

726005570

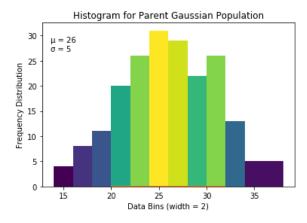
ASTR 320 - 500

29 March 2020

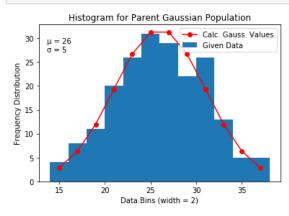
## **ASSIGNMENT 3**

```
In [191]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
          import numpy as np
          from matplotlib import colors
          from matplotlib.ticker import PercentFormatter
          from scipy import fft
          from scipy import signal
In [192]: # part a: Plotting the histogram
          frequency = [4,8,11,20,26,31,29,22,26,13,5,2,3]
          bin = [14,16,18,20,22,24,26,28,30,32,34,36,38]
          x = np.zeros(200)
          i = 0
          for j in range(0,np.size(frequency)):
              for k in range(0,frequency[j]):
                  x[i] = bin[j]
                  i = i + 1
          N, bins, patches = plt.hist(x, bins = [14,16,18,20,22,24,26,28,30,32,34,36,38])
          fracs = N / N.max()
          norm = colors.Normalize(fracs.min(),fracs.max())
          for thisfrac, thispatch in zip(fracs, patches):
              color = plt.cm.viridis(norm(thisfrac))
              thispatch.set_facecolor(color)
          plt.figure(1)
          plt.hist(x, bins = [14,16,18,20,22,24,26,28,30,32,34,36,38], density = True)
          plt.ylabel('Frequency Distribution')
          plt.xlabel('Data Bins (width = 2)')
          plt.title('Histogram for Parent Gaussian Population')
          plt.figtext(.150,.75,"\u03BC = 26 \n\u03C3 = 5")
```

Out[192]: Text(0.15, 0.75,  $\mu = 26 \n\sigma = 5$ )



```
In [198]: # part b:
                                               mu = 26
                                              std = 5
                                              bin new = np.zeros(np.size(bin) -1)
                                              gauss_func = np.zeros(np.size(bin_new))
                                               for i in range(0,np.size(bin) - 1):
                                                               bin_new[i] = bin[i] + 1
                                                                gauss\_func[i] = (1/(std*np.sqrt(2*np.pi))) * np.exp((-1/2)*(bin\_new[i] - mu)**2/std**2) * 400 \# to normalize to the area of 
                                               the histogram - multiply by 400
                                              plt.figure(2)
                                              plt.hist(x, bins = [14,16,18,20,22,24,26,28,30,32,34,36,38], label = 'Given Data')
plt.ylabel('Frequency Distribution')
                                              plt.xlabel('Data Bins (width = 2)')
                                               plt.title('Histogram for Parent Gaussian Population')
                                             plt.figtext(.150,.75,"\u03BC = 26 \n\u03C3 = 5")
plt.plot(bin_new,gauss_func,'o-', color = 'red', label = 'Calc. Gauss. Values')
plt.legend(loc = 'upper right')
                                              plt.show()
                                              print(gauss_func)
```



[ 2.83796743 6.31601266 11.97819725 19.35765796 26.65796823 31.28341552 31.28341552 26.65796823 19.35765796 11.97819725 6.31601266 2.83796743]

```
In [194]: # part c:
    chi_2 = np.zeros(np.size(x))
    x_mid = np.zeros(np.size(x))

for i in range(0, np.size(x)):
        x_mid[i] = x[i] + 1
        chi_2[i] = ((x_mid[i] - mu) / std)**2

chi_2_sum = np.sum(chi_2)
    print(chi_2_sum)
```

204.15999999999997