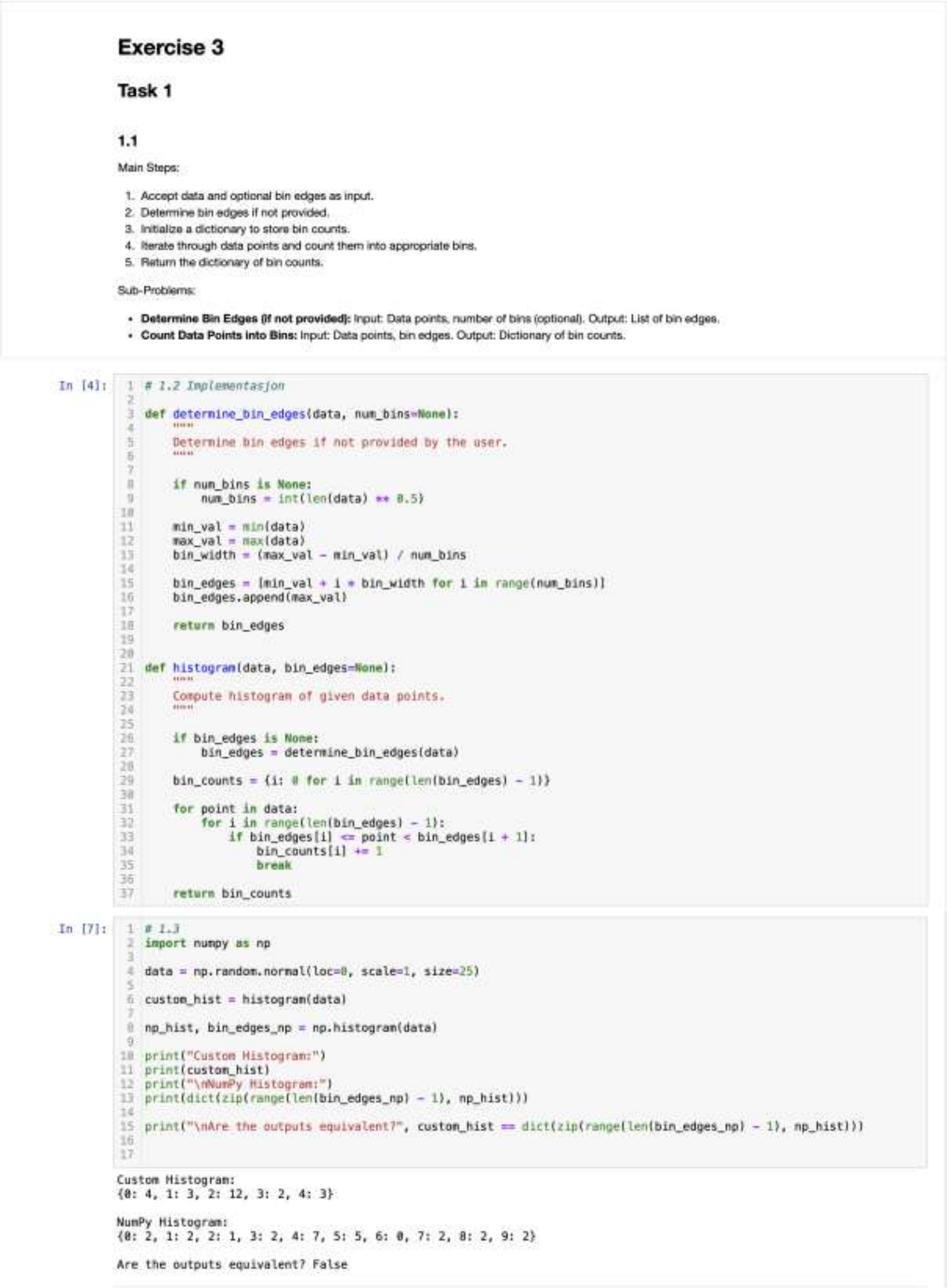
Exercise 3



Exercise 3

Task 1

1.1

Main Steps:

1. Accept data and optional bin edges as input.
2. Determine bin edges if not provided.
3. Initialize a dictionary to store bin counts.
4. Iterate through data points and count them into appropriate bins.
5. Return the dictionary of bin counts.

Sub-Problems:

- **Determine Bin Edges (if not provided):** Input: Data points, number of bins (optional). Output: List of bin edges.
- **Count Data Points into Bins:** Input: Data points, bin edges. Output: Dictionary of bin counts.

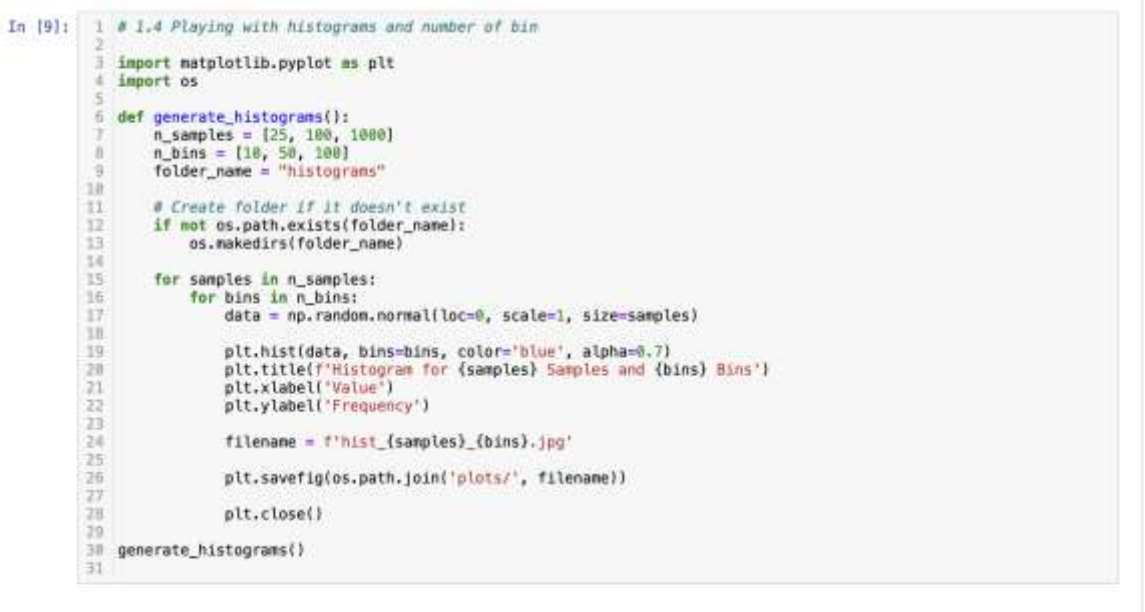
In [4]:

```python
# 1.2 Implementasjon

def determine_bin_edges(data, num_bins=None):
    """
    Determine bin edges if not provided by the user.
    """

    if num_bins is None:
        num_bins = int(len(data) ** 0.5)

    min_val = min(data)
    max_val = max(data)
    bin_width = (max_val - min_val) / num_bins

    bin_edges = [min_val + i * bin_width for i in range(num_bins)]
    bin_edges.append(max_val)

    return bin_edges


def histogram(data, bin_edges=None):
    """
    Compute histogram of given data points.
    """

    if bin_edges is None:
        bin_edges = determine_bin_edges(data)

    bin_counts = {i: 0 for i in range(len(bin_edges) - 1)}

    for point in data:
        for i in range(len(bin_edges) - 1):
            if bin_edges[i] <= point < bin_edges[i + 1]:
                bin_counts[i] += 1
                break

    return bin_counts
```

In [7]:

```python
# 1.3
import numpy as np

data = np.random.normal(loc=0, scale=1, size=25)

custom_hist = histogram(data)

np_hist, bin_edges_np = np.histogram(data)

print("Custom Histogram:")
print(custom_hist)
print("\nNumPy Histogram:")
print(dict(zip(range(len(bin_edges_np) - 1), np_hist)))

print("\nAre the outputs equivalent?", custom_hist == dict(zip(range(len(bin_edges_np) - 1), np_hist)))
```

```
Custom Histogram:
{0: 4, 1: 3, 2: 12, 3: 2, 4: 3}

NumPy Histogram:
{0: 2, 1: 2, 2: 1, 3: 2, 4: 7, 5: 5, 6: 0, 7: 2, 8: 2, 9: 2}

Are the outputs equivalent? False
```



In [9]:

```
# 1.4 Playing with histograms and number of bin

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import os

def generate_histograms():
    n_samples = [25, 100, 1000]
    n_bins = [10, 50, 100]
    folder_name = "histograms"

    # Create folder if it doesn't exist
    if not os.path.exists(folder_name):
        os.makedirs(folder_name)

    for samples in n_samples:
        for bins in n_bins:
            data = np.random.normal(loc=0, scale=1, size=samples)

            plt.hist(data, bins=bins, color='blue', alpha=0.7)
            plt.title(f'Histogram for {samples} Samples and {bins} Bins')
            plt.xlabel('Value')
            plt.ylabel('Frequency')

            filename = f'hist_{samples}_{bins}.jpg'

            plt.savefig(os.path.join('plots/', filename))

            plt.close()

generate_histograms()
```

OPPGAVE 3

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} r_i = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} (x_i - \bar{x}) = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \bar{x} = 0$$

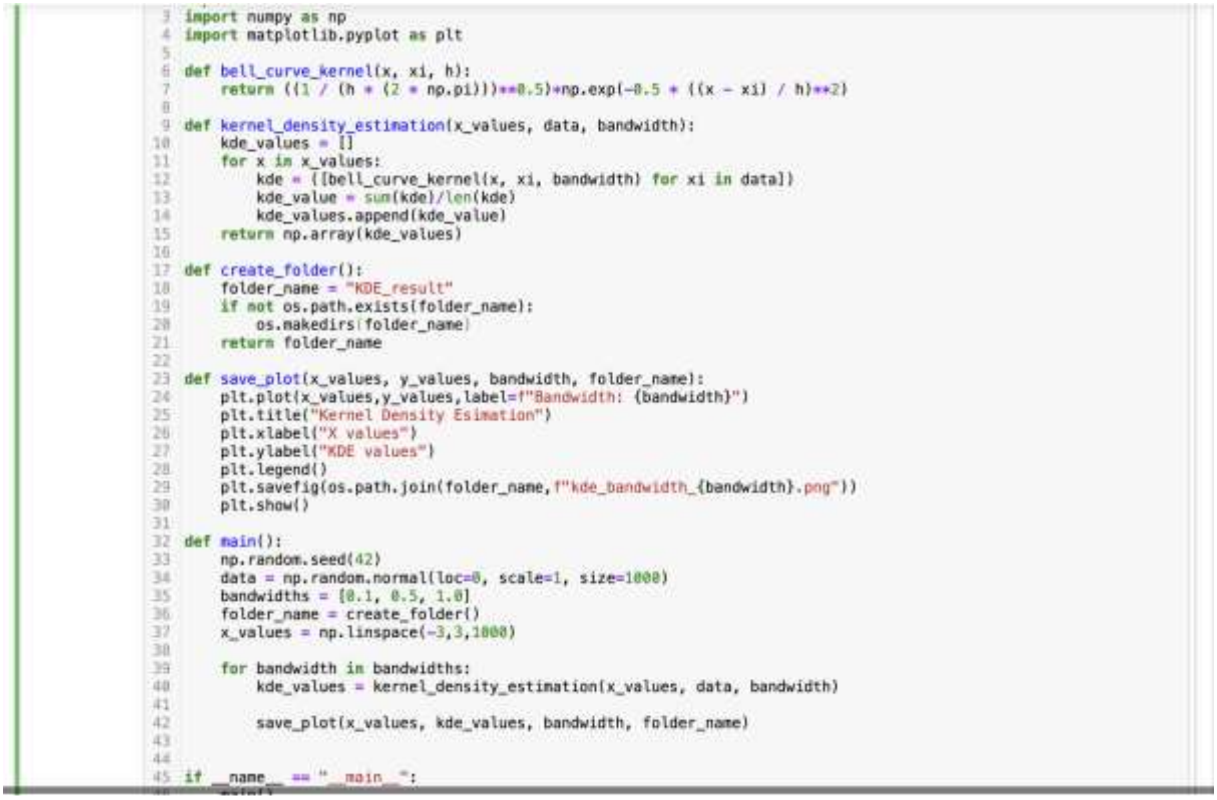
$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i - N\bar{x} = 0$$

$$(x_i + x_2 + x_3 + \ldots\ldots + x_w) - N\bar{x} = 0$$

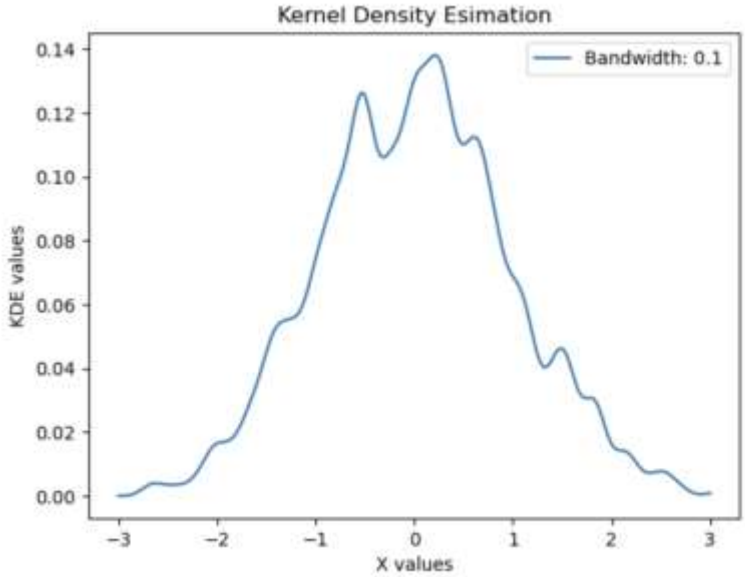
$$N\bar{x} - N\bar{x} = 0$$

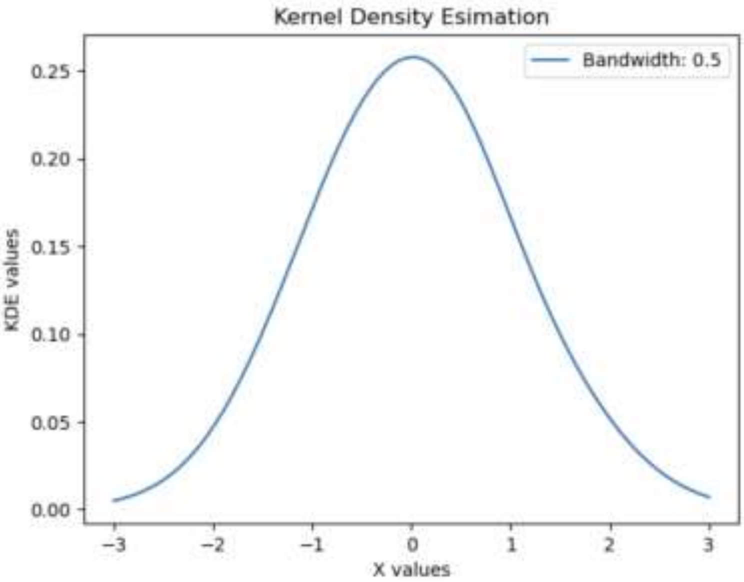
$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\sum_{i=1}^{N} r_i = 0}}$$

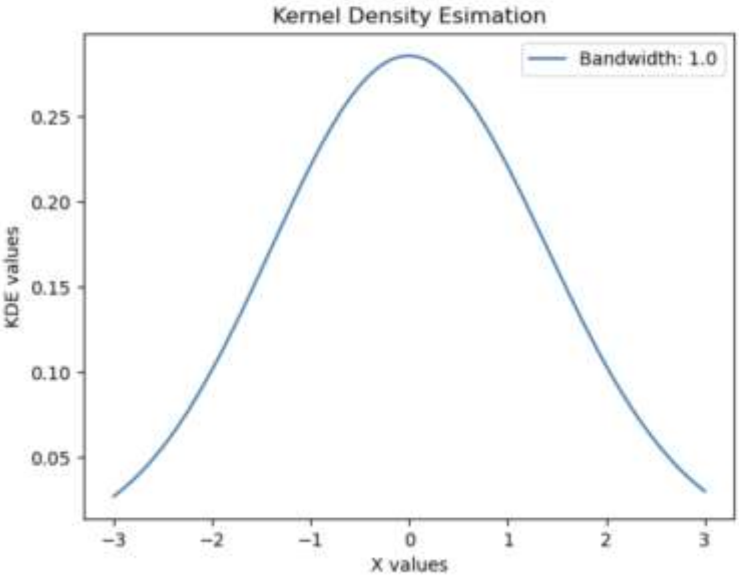
Oppgave 2



```python
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

def bell_curve_kernel(x, xi, h):
    return ((1 / (h * (2 * np.pi)))**0.5)*np.exp(-0.5 * ((x - xi) / h)**2)

def kernel_density_estimation(x_values, data, bandwidth):
    kde_values = []
    for x in x_values:
        kde = ([bell_curve_kernel(x, xi, bandwidth) for xi in data])
        kde_value = sum(kde)/len(kde)
        kde_values.append(kde_value)
    return np.array(kde_values)

def create_folder():
    folder_name = "KDE_result"
    if not os.path.exists(folder_name):
        os.makedirs(folder_name)
    return folder_name

def save_plot(x_values, y_values, bandwidth, folder_name):
    plt.plot(x_values,y_values,label=f"Bandwidth: {bandwidth}")
    plt.title("Kernel Density Esimation")
    plt.xlabel("X values")
    plt.ylabel("KDE values")
    plt.legend()
    plt.savefig(os.path.join(folder_name,f"kde_bandwidth_{bandwidth}.png"))
    plt.show()

def main():
    np.random.seed(42)
    data = np.random.normal(loc=0, scale=1, size=1000)
    bandwidths = [0.1, 0.5, 1.0]
    folder_name = create_folder()
    x_values = np.linspace(-3,3,1000)

    for bandwidth in bandwidths:
        kde_values = kernel_density_estimation(x_values, data, bandwidth)

        save_plot(x_values, kde_values, bandwidth, folder_name)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```




Kernel Density Esimation
Bandwidth: 0.5
KDE values
0.25
0.20
0.15
0.10
0.05
0.00
−3
−2
−1
0
1
2
3
X values


Kernel Density Esimation
Bandwidth: 1.0
KDE values
0.25
0.20
0.15
0.10
0.05
−3
−2
−1
0
1
2
3
X values

OPPGAVE 4   4.1

Translation: originale gjennomsnittet er gitt ved

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i$$

$$\bar{x}' = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}(x_i + a)$$

$$\bar{x}' = \frac{1}{N}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i + \sum_{i=1}^{N} a\right)$$

$$\bar{x}' = \frac{1}{N}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i + Na\right)$$

$$\bar{x}' = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i + a$$

$$\boxed{\bar{x}' = \bar{x} + a}$$

Scaling: $x \rightarrow x'\lambda$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i$$

$$\bar{x}' = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}(\lambda x_i)$$

$$\bar{x}' = \frac{\lambda}{N}\cdot\sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i$$

$$\underline{\bar{x}' = \bar{x}\lambda}$$

4.2

Translation:

sample variance er definert som:

$$S_x^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N}(x_i - \bar{x})^2}{N-1}$$

$\underline{x_i' = x_i + a}$:

$$s_x^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} ((x_i+a)-(\bar{x}+a))^2}{N-1}$$

$$s_x^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} (x_i-\bar{x})^2}{N-1}$$ Forblir uendret

Scaling:

Bruker $x_i' = \lambda x_i$:

$$s_{x'}^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} (\lambda x_i - \lambda \bar{x})^2}{N-1}$$

$$s_{x'}^2 = \frac{\lambda^2 \sum_{i=1}^{N} (x_i-\bar{x})^2}{N-1} = \underline{\underline{\lambda^2 s_x^2}}$$