# visualizations-v4

April 1, 2020

# 1 Visualizations, version 4 revision 2

# 1.1 Setup packages.

```
[1]: require(abind)
  require(data.table)
  require(magrittr)

  require(ggplot2)

Loading required package: abind
```

Loading required package: abilid Loading required package: data.table Loading required package: magrittr Loading required package: ggplot2

### 1.2 Read data tables.

#### 1.2.1 3D dataset.

```
[2]: xs3d <- fread("xs-3d-20200322a.csv")[, case:=factor(case)]
xs3d %>% dim

1. 1331 2. 4
[3]: ys3d <- fread("ys-3d-20200322a.csv")[, case:=factor(case)]
ys3d %>% dim

1. 27951 2. 5
[4]: s3d <- merge(xs3d, ys3d)
s3d %>% dim

1. 27951 2. 8
```

#### 1.3 Reorganize as a tensor.

```
[5]: y <- array(
          as.matrix(s3d[order(t, x3, x2, x1)][, .(y1, y2, y3)]),
          dim = c(
                length(unique(s3d$x1)),
                 length(unique(s3d$x2)),</pre>
```

```
length(unique(s3d$x3)),
    length(unique(s3d$t )),
    3
),
    dimnames = list(
        x1=sort(unique(s3d$x1)),
        x2=sort(unique(s3d$x2)),
        x3=sort(unique(s3d$x3)),
        t =sort(unique(s3d$t )),
        i =1:3
)
)
y %>% dim
```

1. 11 2. 11 3. 11 4. 21 5. 3

#### 1.4 Compute differences.

#### 1.4.1 First differences (Jacobians).

```
[6]: dy1 <- y[2:11, , , , ] - y[1:10, , , , ]
  dy2 <- y[, 2:11, , , ] - y[, 1:10, , , ]
  dy3 <- y[, , 2:11, , ] - y[, , 1:10, , ]

dy <- abind(
        (dy1[, 2:11, 2:11, , ] + dy1[, 1:10, 1:10, , ]) / 2,
        (dy2[2:11, , 2:11, , ] + dy2[1:10, , 1:10, , ]) / 2,
        (dy3[2:11, 2:11, , , ] + dy3[1:10, 1:10, , , ]) / 2,
        along=6
)
  dy %>% dim
```

1. 10 2. 10 3. 10 4. 21 5. 3 6. 3

# 1.4.2 Second differences (Hessians).

1.92.93.94.215.36.37.3

#### 1.5 Curvatures (determinant of Hessians).

#### 1.5.1 Compute the tensor.

```
[8]: cy <- array(
        0,
        dim = c(
            dim(ddy)[1],
            dim(ddy)[2],
            dim(ddy)[3],
            dim(ddy)[4],
            dim(ddy)[5]
        ),
        dimnames = list(
            x1=dimnames(y)$x1[2:10],
            x2=dimnames(y)$x2[2:10],
            x3=dimnames(y)$x3[2:10],
            t =dimnames(y)$t,
            i =dimnames(y)$i
        )
    for (x1 in 1:dim(cy)[1])
        for (x2 in 1:dim(cy)[2])
            for (x3 in 1:dim(cy)[3])
                for(t in 1:dim(cy)[4])
                    for (i in 1:dim(cy)[5])
                         cy[x1, x2, x3, t, i] \leftarrow det(ddy[x1, x2, x3, t, i, ,])
    cy %>% dim
```

1. 9 2. 9 3. 9 4. 21 5. 3

#### 1.5.2 Organize as a data table.

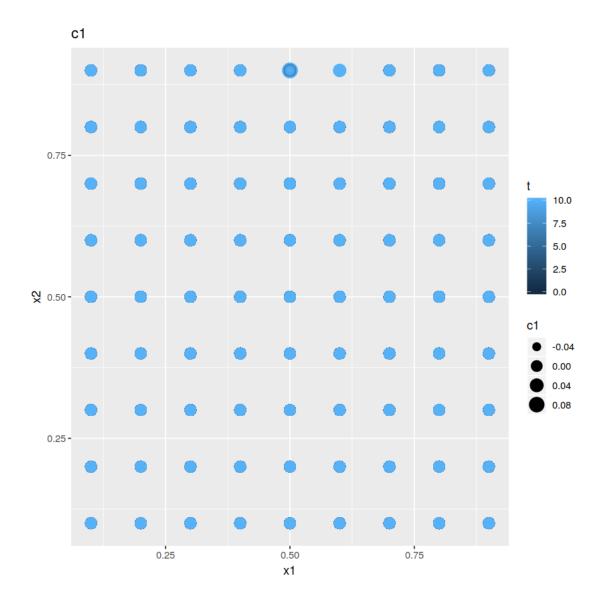
	case	t	x1	x2	<b>x</b> 3	y1	y2	y3	c1	c2
A data.table: 6 x 11	<fct></fct>	<dbl></dbl>	<0							
	134	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.190032	0.5144967	0.4093612	0	0
	134	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.190032	0.5144967	0.4093612	0	0
	134	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.190032	0.5144967	0.4093612	0	0
	134	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.190032	0.5144967	0.4093612	0	0
	134	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.190032	0.5144967	0.4093612	0	0
	134	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.190032	0.5144967	0.4093612	0	0

# 1.5.3 Save for later use.

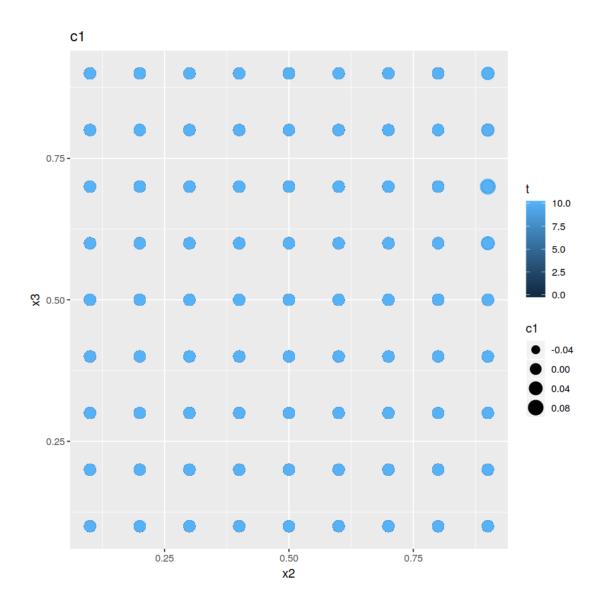
```
[10]: save(xs3d, ys3d, s3d, y, dy, ddy, curv, file="visualizations-v4.rdata")
```

# 1.5.4 Plot results.

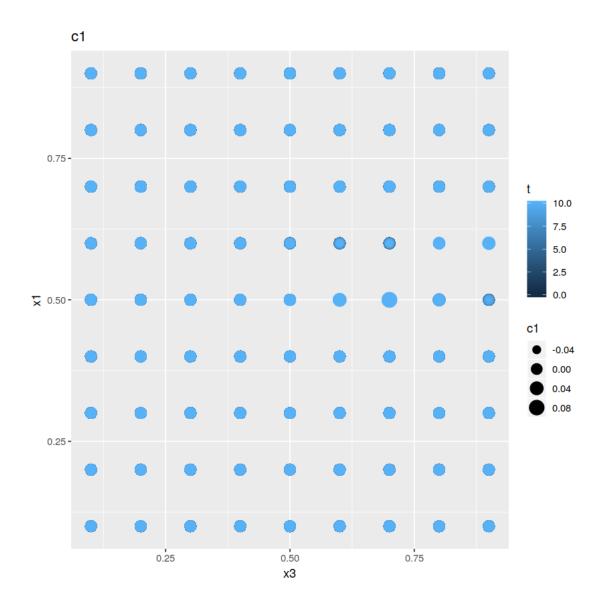
```
[11]: ggplot(curv, aes(x=x1, y=x2, color=t, size=c1)) + geom_point() + ggtitle("c1")
```



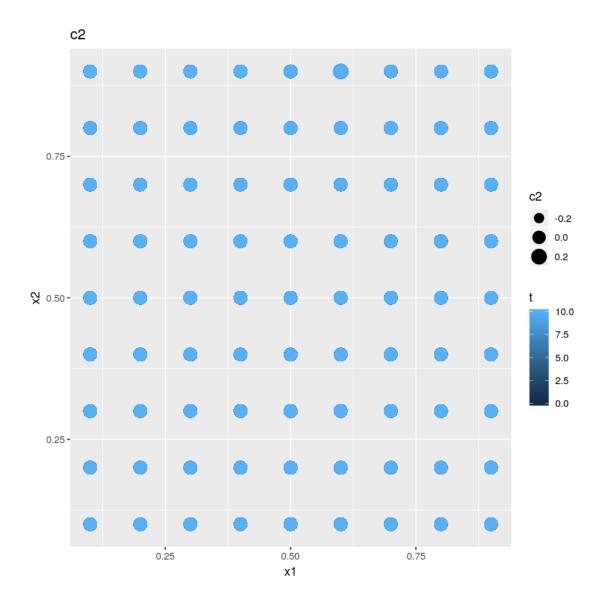
[12]: ggplot(curv, aes(x=x2, y=x3, color=t, size=c1)) + geom\_point() + ggtitle("c1")



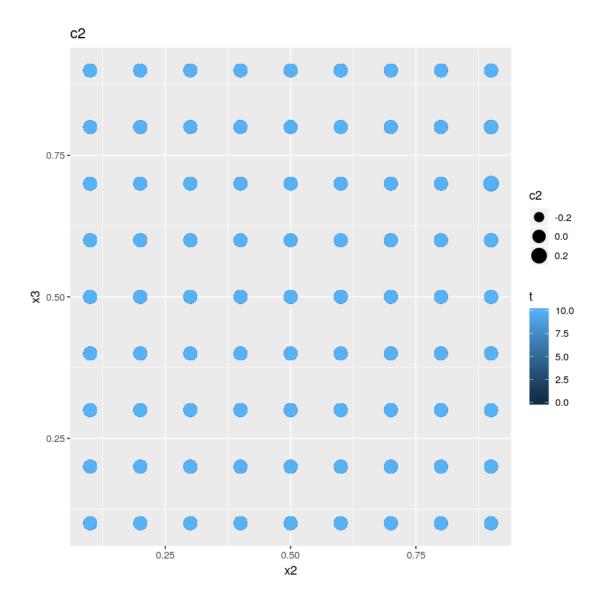
[13]: ggplot(curv, aes(x=x3, y=x1, color=t, size=c1)) + geom\_point() + ggtitle("c1")



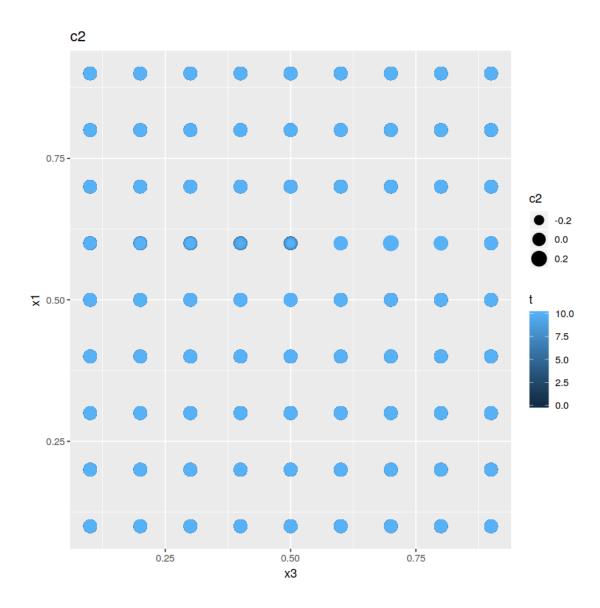
[14]: ggplot(curv, aes(x=x1, y=x2, color=t, size=c2)) + geom\_point() + ggtitle("c2")



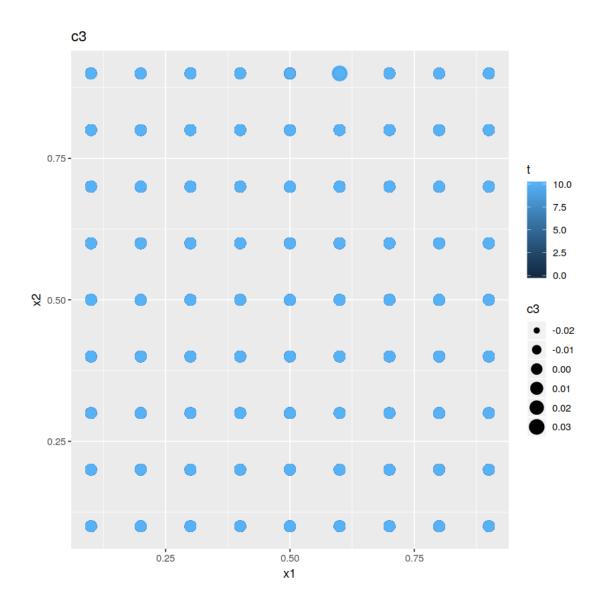
[15]: ggplot(curv, aes(x=x2, y=x3, color=t, size=c2)) + geom\_point() + ggtitle("c2")



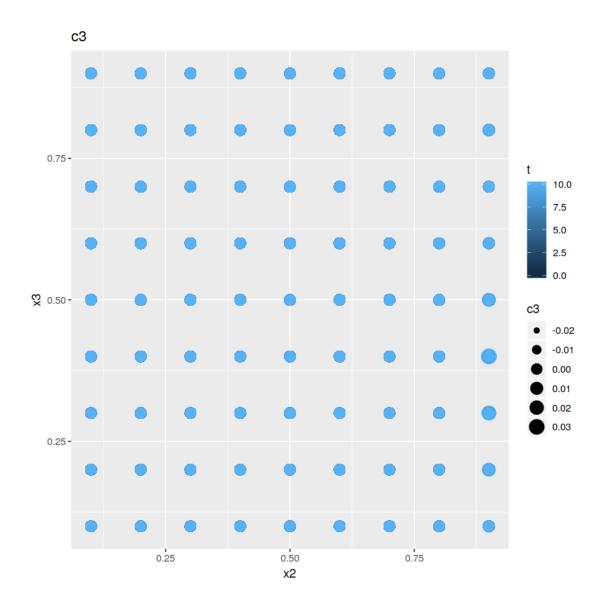
[16]: ggplot(curv, aes(x=x3, y=x1, color=t, size=c2)) + geom\_point() + ggtitle("c2")



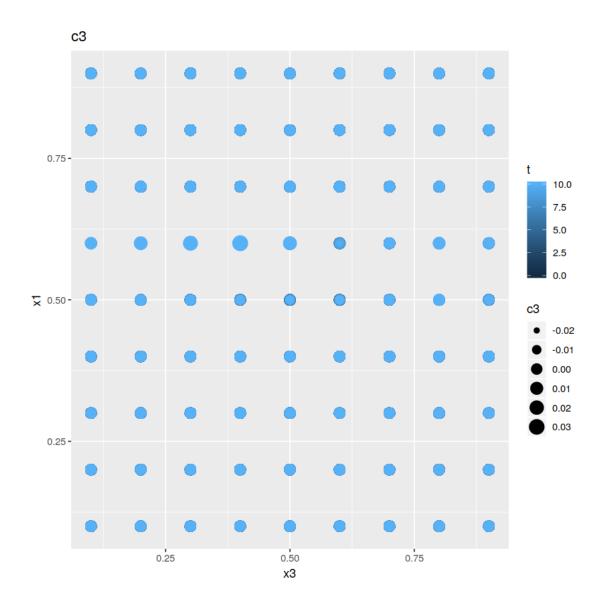
[17]: ggplot(curv, aes(x=x1, y=x2, color=t, size=c3)) + geom\_point() + ggtitle("c3")



[18]: ggplot(curv, aes(x=x2, y=x3, color=t, size=c3)) + geom\_point() + ggtitle("c3")



[19]: ggplot(curv, aes(x=x3, y=x1, color=t, size=c3)) + geom\_point() + ggtitle("c3")



# 1.6 Curvatures (maximum of Hessians).

# 1.6.1 Compute the tensor.

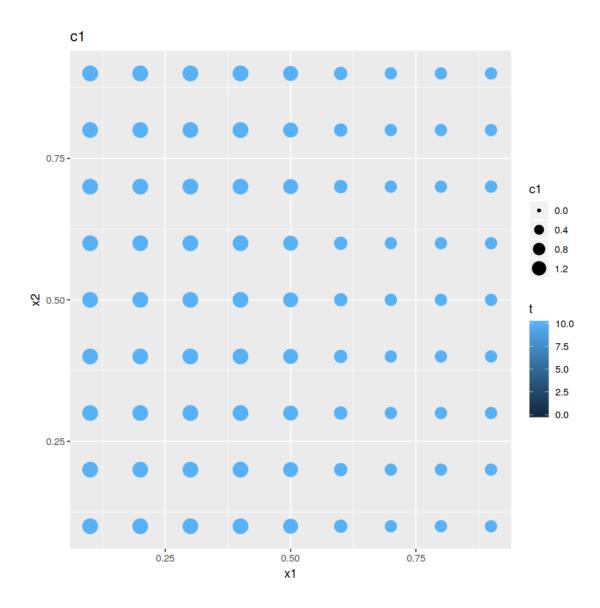
1.92.93.94.215.3

#### 1.6.2 Organize as a data table.

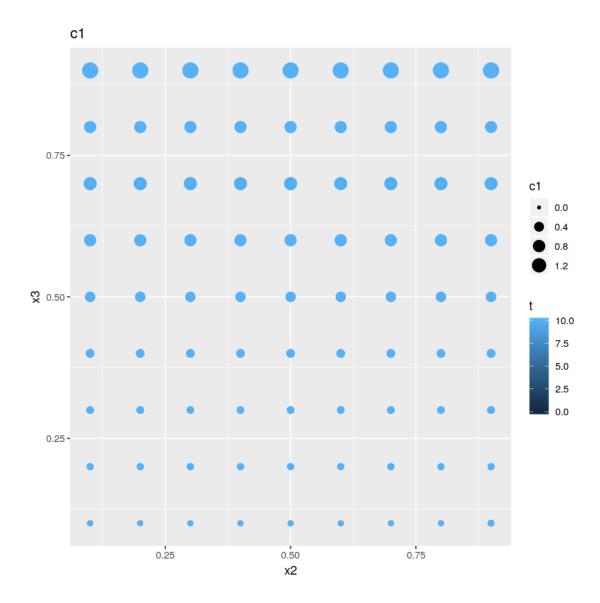
c1 **x**1 x2х3 t y1 y2 y3 case <fct> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> 0.1 134 0.0 0.1 0.1 -0.190032 0.5144967 0.4093612 0.00000000134 0.5 0.1 0.1 0.4093612 0.00099455 0.1 -0.190032 0.5144967 A data.table: 6 x 11 134 0.1 1.0 0.1 0.1 -0.190032 0.5144967 0.4093612 0.00199070 134 | 1.5 0.1 0.1 0.1 -0.190032 0.5144967 0.4093612 0.00298847 134 2.0 0.1 0.1 0.1 -0.190032 0.5144967 0.40936120.00398785 134 2.5 0.1 0.1 0.1 -0.190032 0.5144967 0.4093612 0.00498885

#### 1.6.3 Plot results.

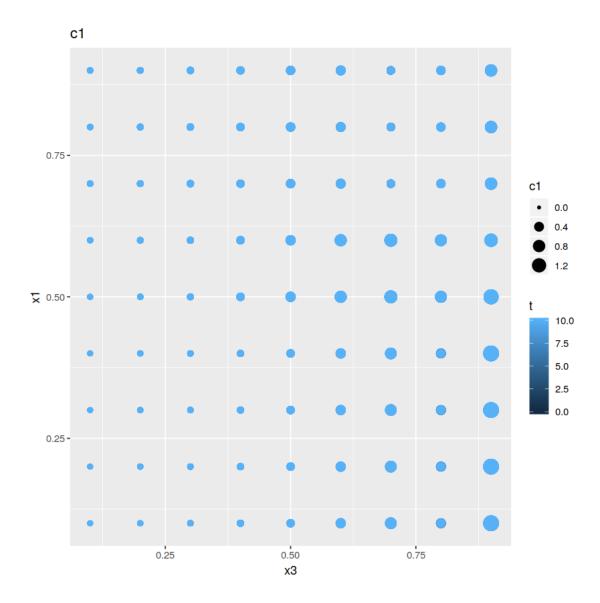
```
[22]: ggplot(curv, aes(x=x1, y=x2, color=t, size=c1)) + geom_point() + ggtitle("c1")
```



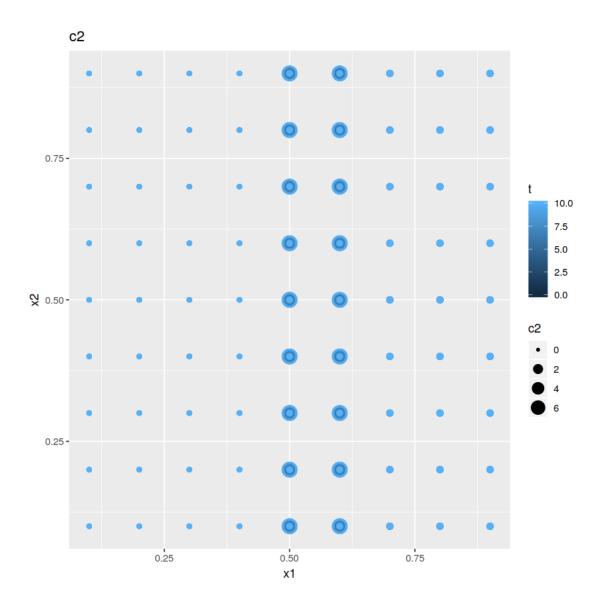
[23]: ggplot(curv, aes(x=x2, y=x3, color=t, size=c1)) + geom\_point() + ggtitle("c1")



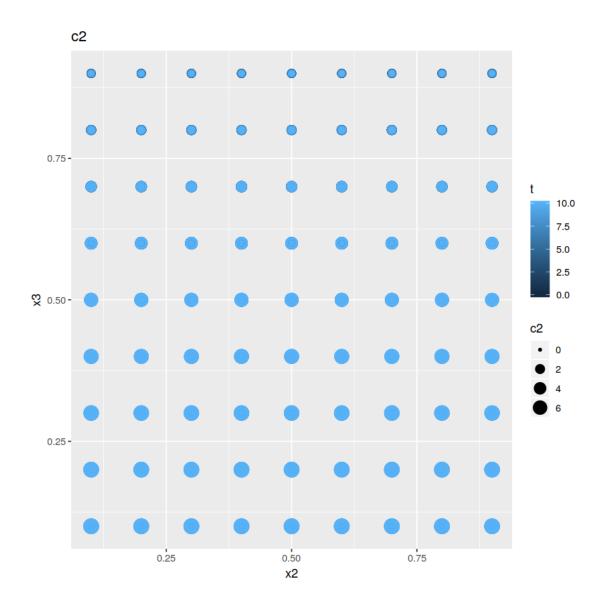
[24]: ggplot(curv, aes(x=x3, y=x1, color=t, size=c1)) + geom\_point() + ggtitle("c1")



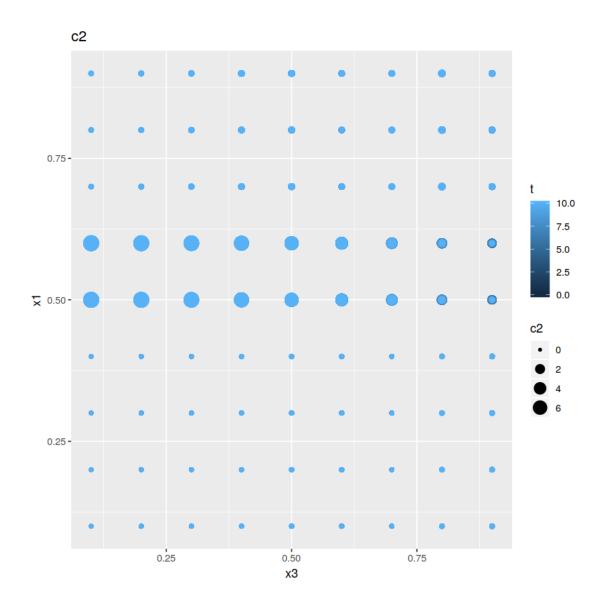
[25]: ggplot(curv, aes(x=x1, y=x2, color=t, size=c2)) + geom\_point() + ggtitle("c2")



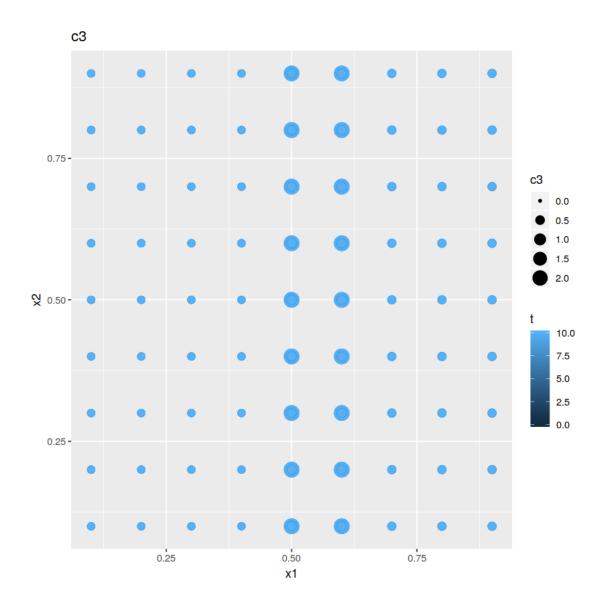
[26]: ggplot(curv, aes(x=x2, y=x3, color=t, size=c2)) + geom\_point() + ggtitle("c2")



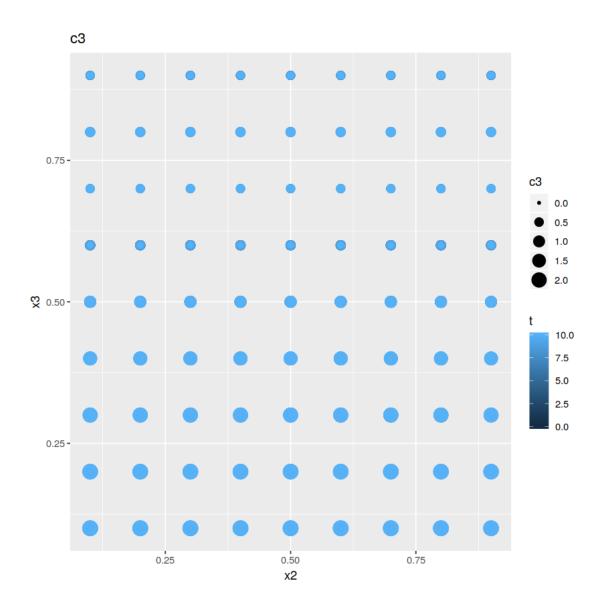
[27]: ggplot(curv, aes(x=x3, y=x1, color=t, size=c2)) + geom\_point() + ggtitle("c2")



[28]: ggplot(curv, aes(x=x1, y=x2, color=t, size=c3)) + geom\_point() + ggtitle("c3")



[29]: ggplot(curv, aes(x=x2, y=x3, color=t, size=c3)) + geom\_point() + ggtitle("c3")



[30]: ggplot(curv, aes(x=x3, y=x1, color=t, size=c3)) + geom\_point() + ggtitle("c3")

