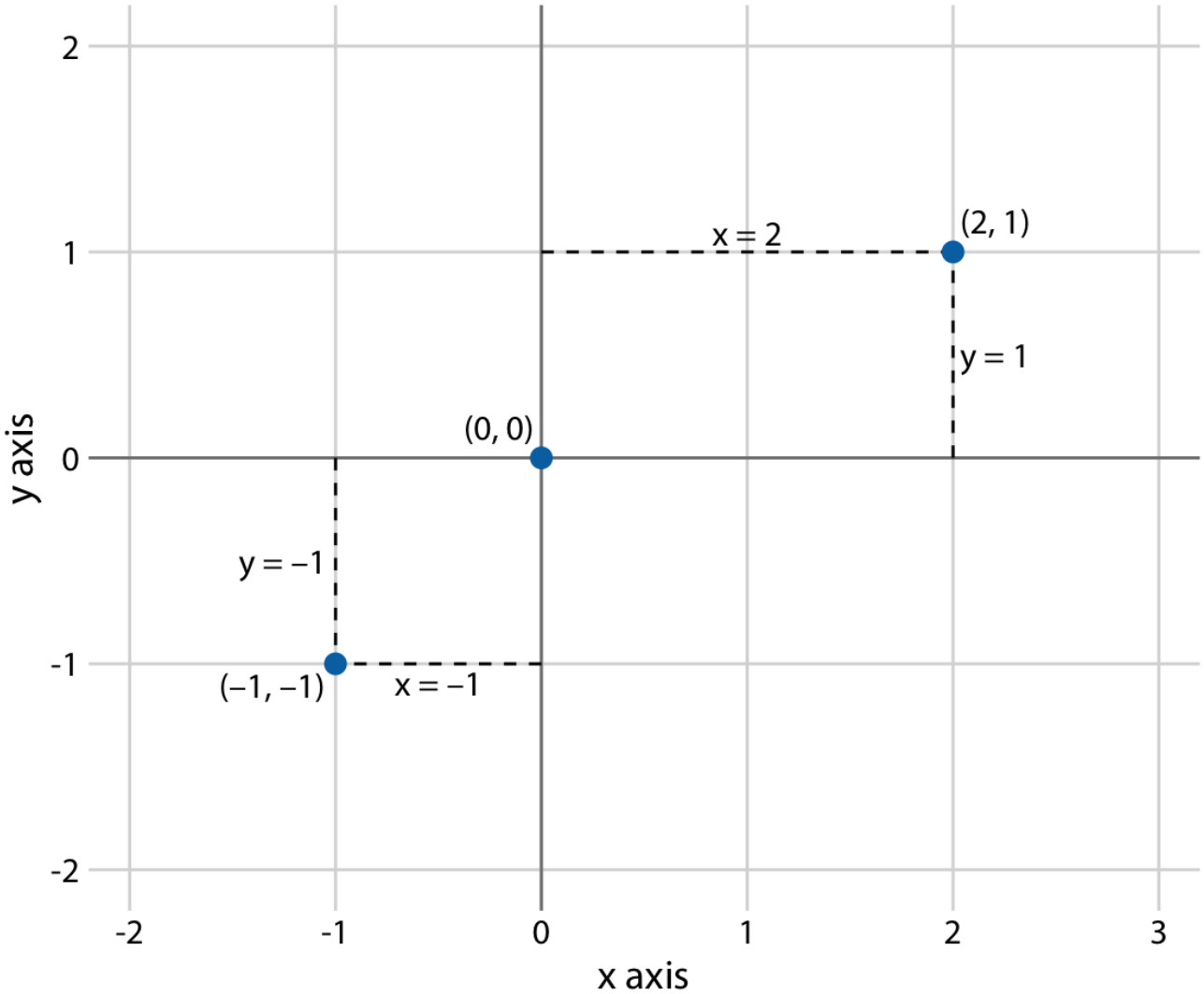
Fundamentals of Data Visualization

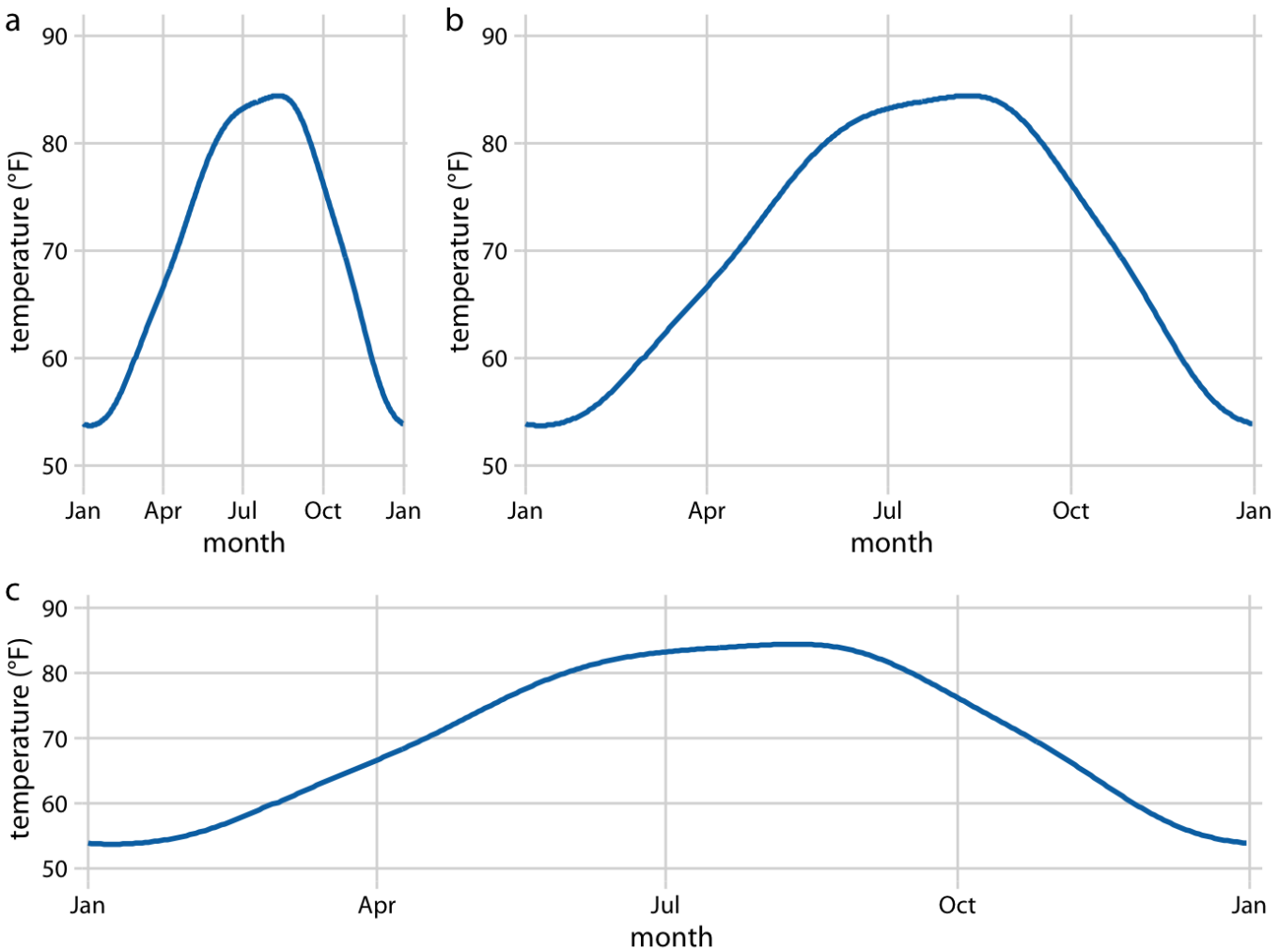
Chapter 3

April 23, 2023

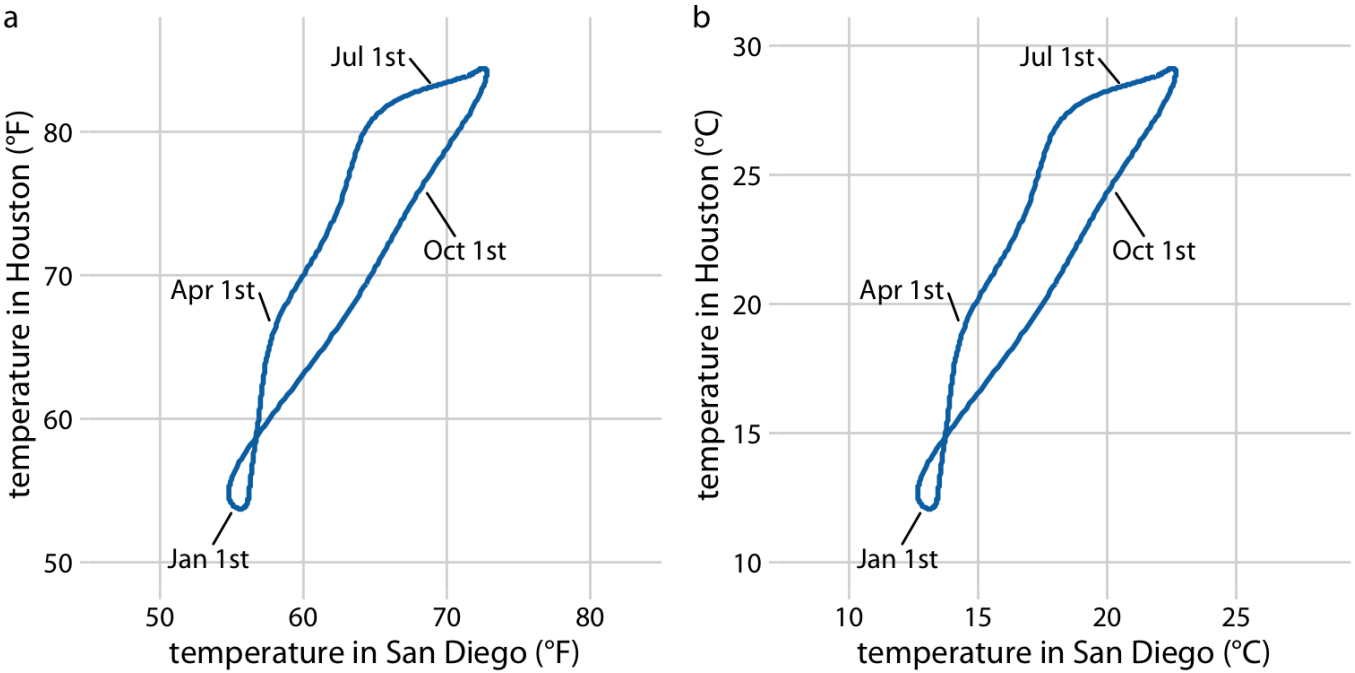
Coordinate systems and axes



Choice of axes

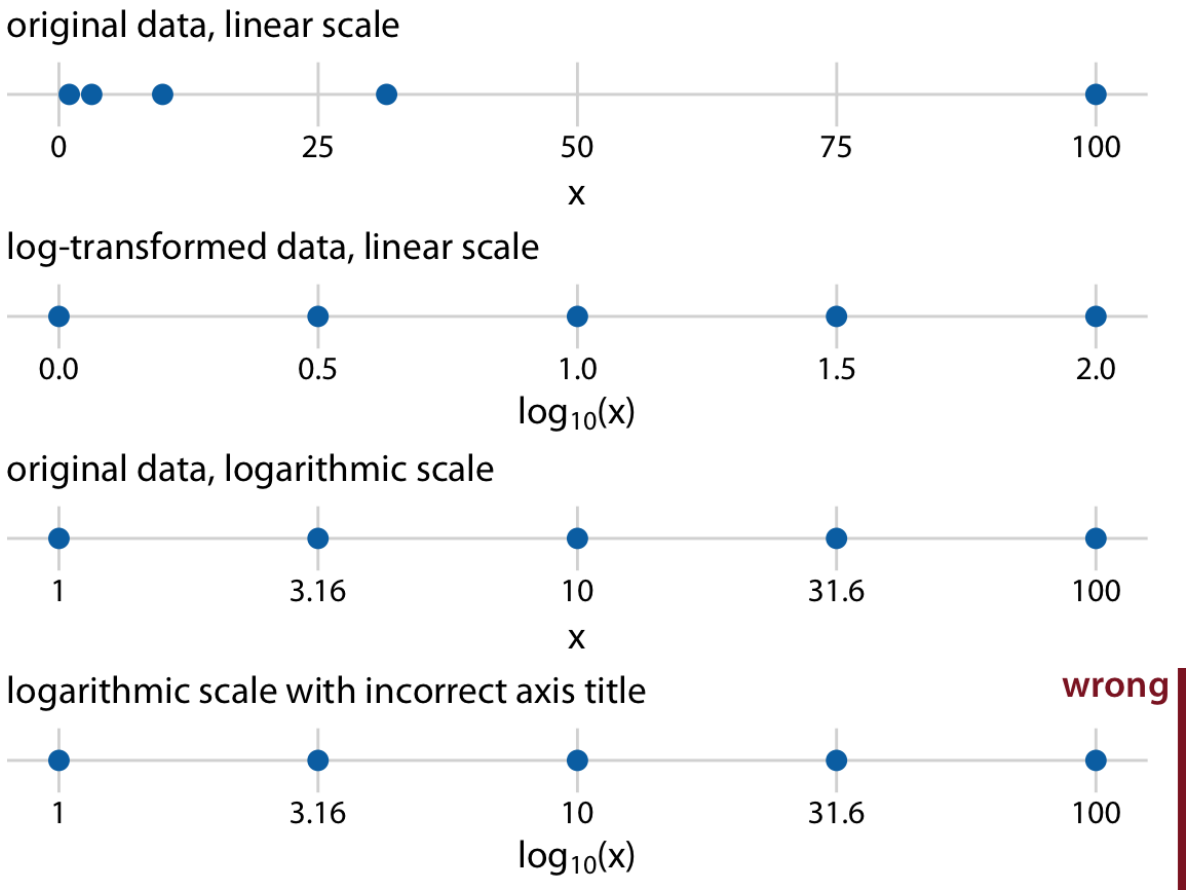


Choice of axes when both axes are the same quantity



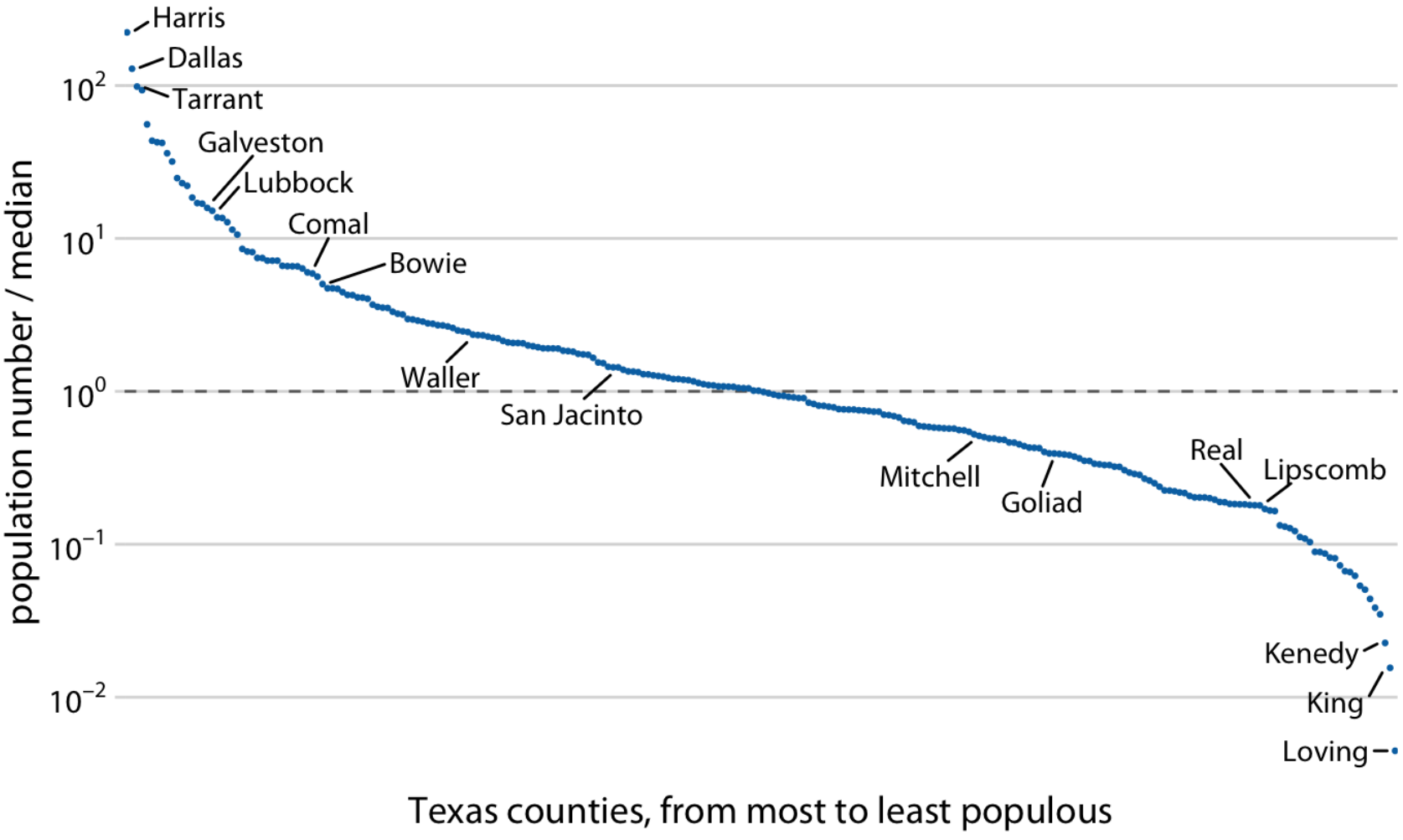
- Linear changes in axes should not change the figure.

Logarithmic scales

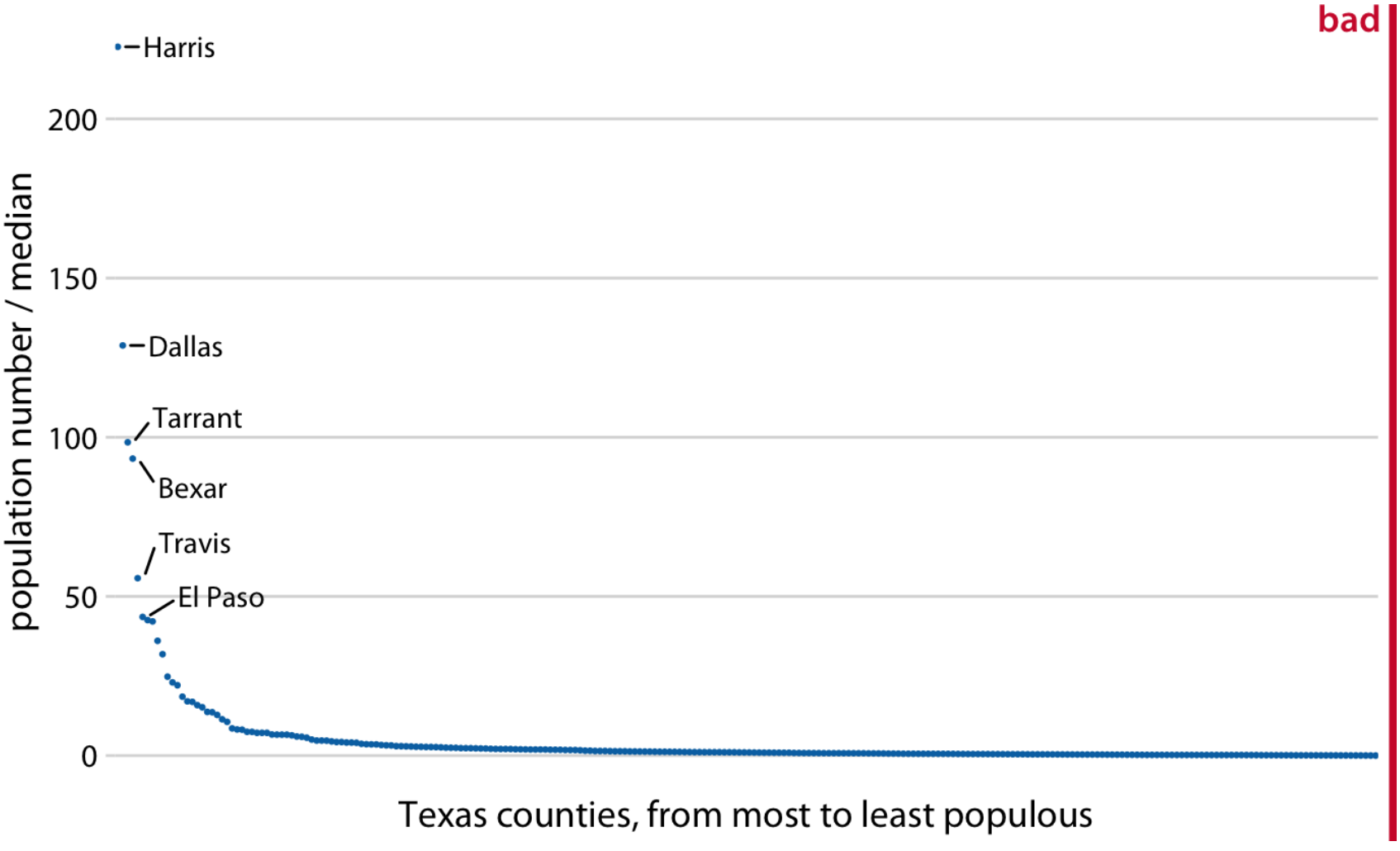


- Linear in multiplication
- Transform the data **or** the axis
- $\log(x)$ is ambiguous
- Usually preferable to label the axis
- Why 3.16?
- Ratios should be shown on log scales.

Texas counties, log scale



Texas counties, linear scale



Log scales

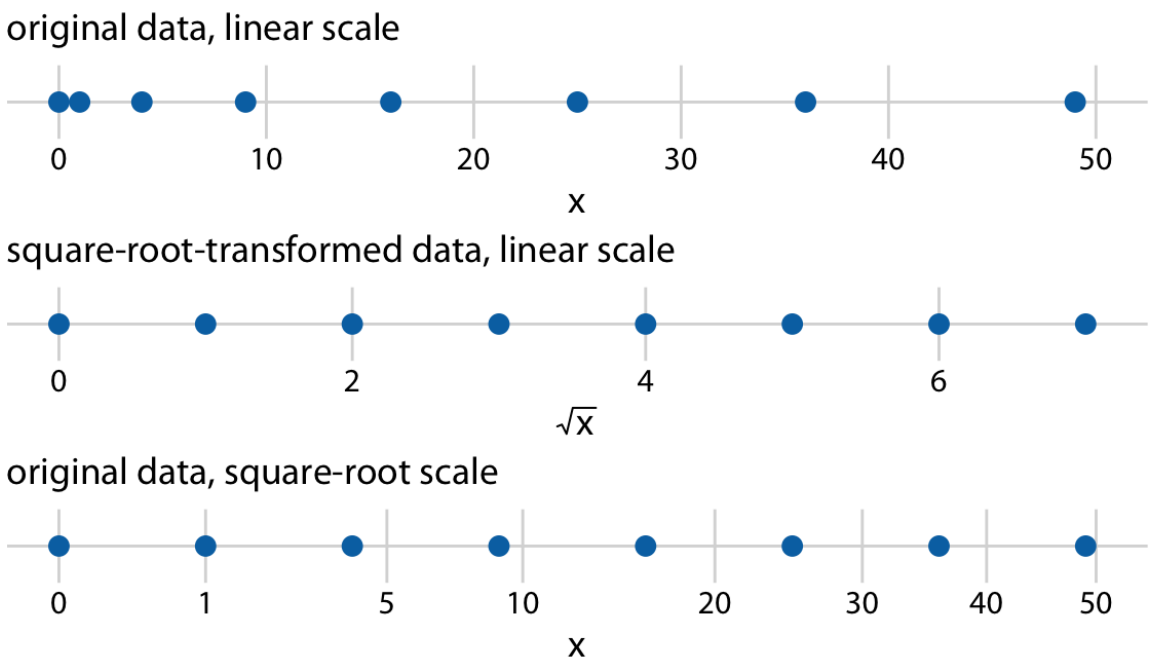
- We can think of values greater than 1 as representing multiplications and values less than 1 divisions.
- The value 0 can never appear on a log scale: $\log(0) = -\infty$
- It takes infinite divisions to reach zero: $1/10/10/10/10/10/10 \cdots = 0$
- On a log scale, the value 1 is the natural midpoint, similar to the value 0 on a linear scale.
- We can think of values greater than 1 as representing multiplications and values less than 1 divisions.

Log scales

- Frequently used when there is a large range in the data:
  - Harris: 4,092,459
  - Loving: 82
- What if there was a county with 0 inhabitants?
- This county could not be shown on a logarithmic scale.

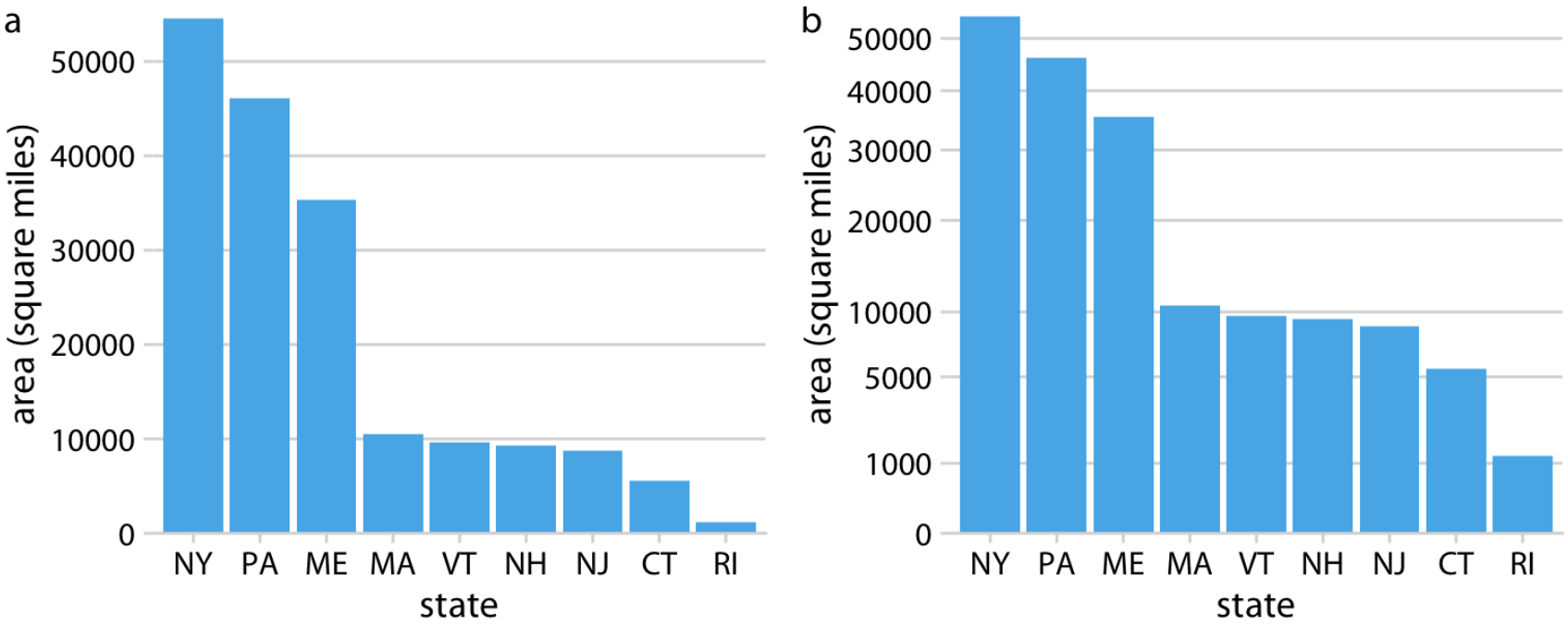
Square root scale

- Can represent zero.
- Compresses large values and expands small values.
- But:
  - One step on square root scale does not correspond to addition or multiplication.
  - Hard to place tics.

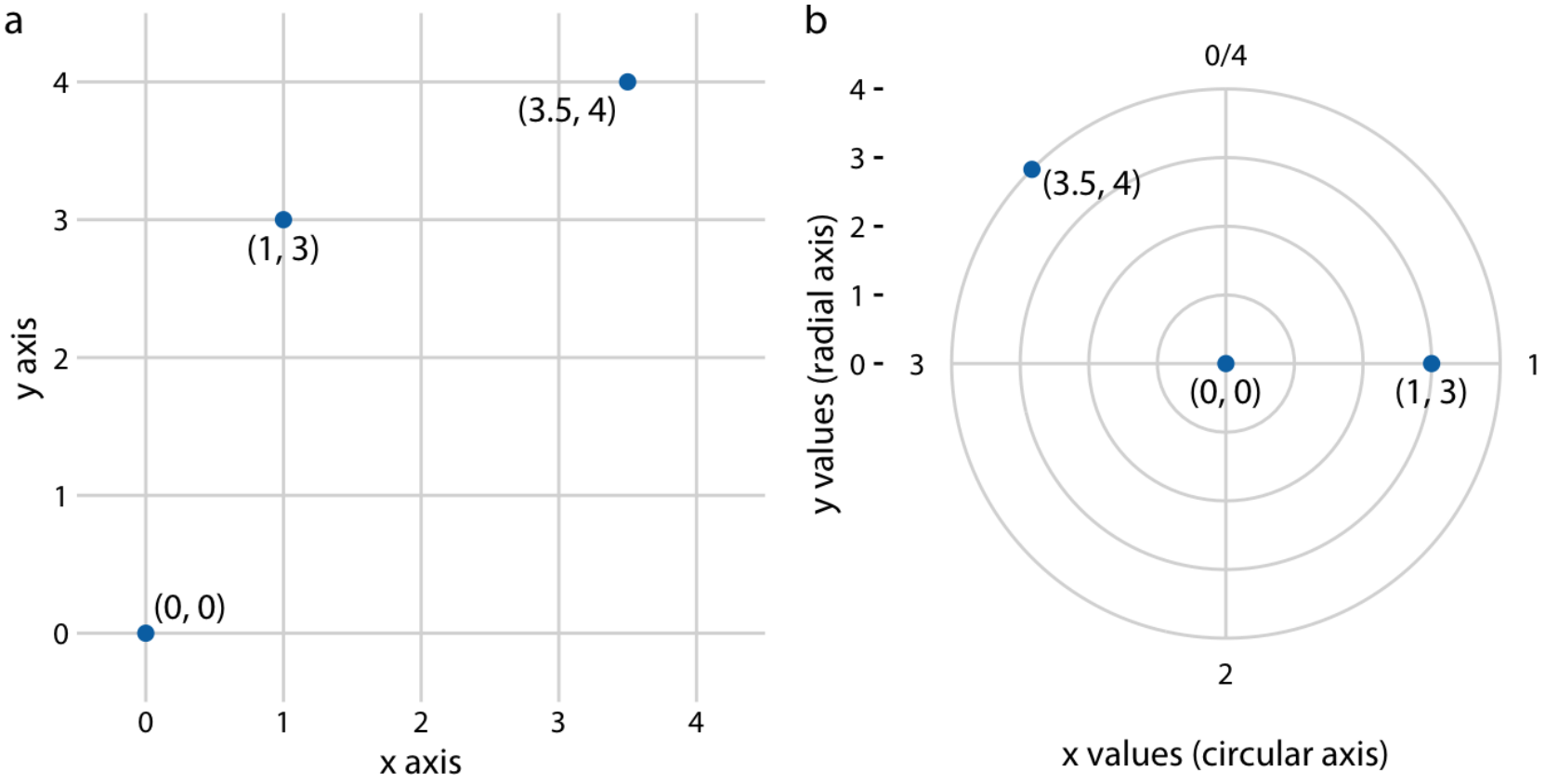


Square root scale

- Natural axis for areas.
- Intuitively, the "breadth" of an area.

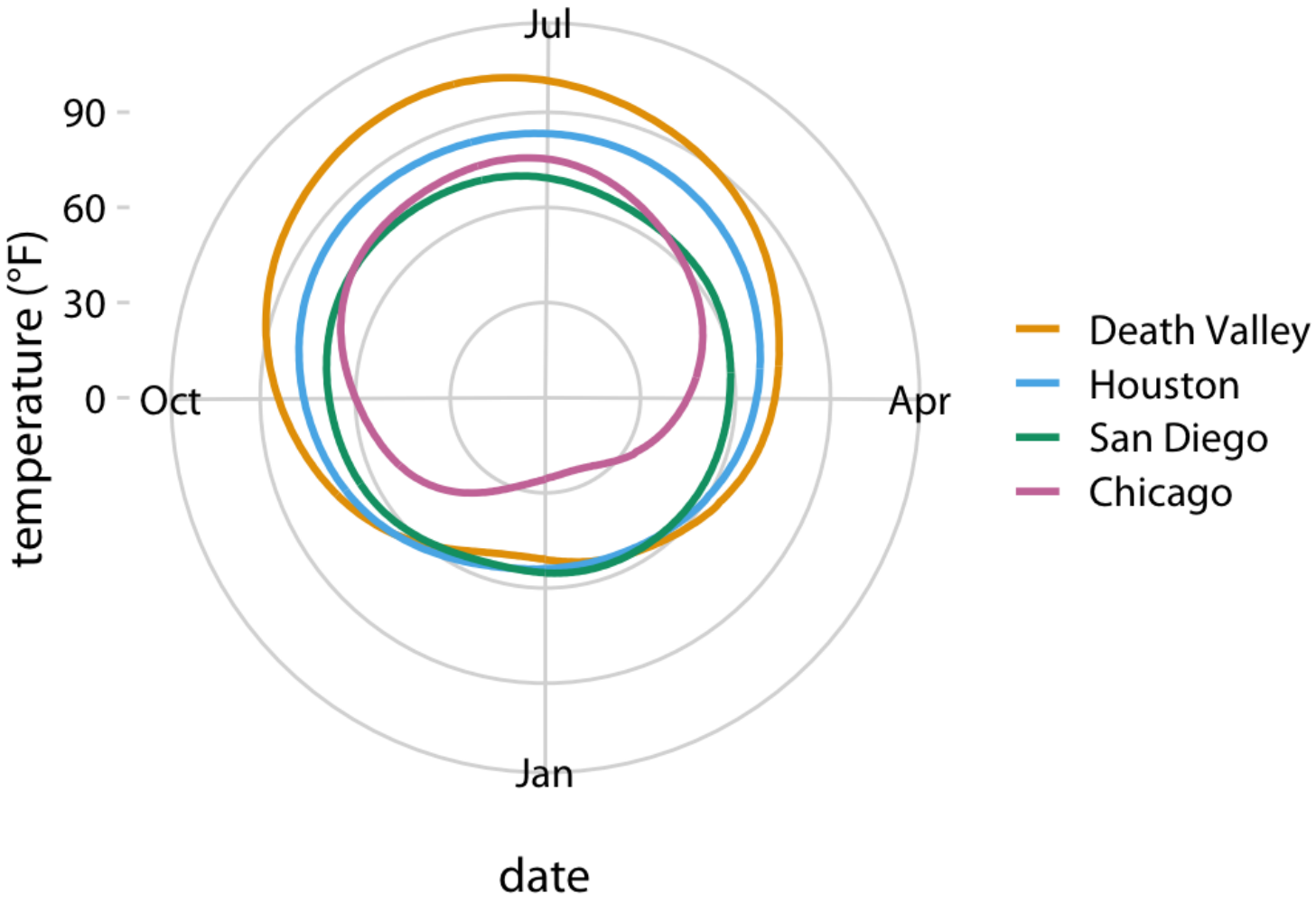


Curved axes: polar coordinate system



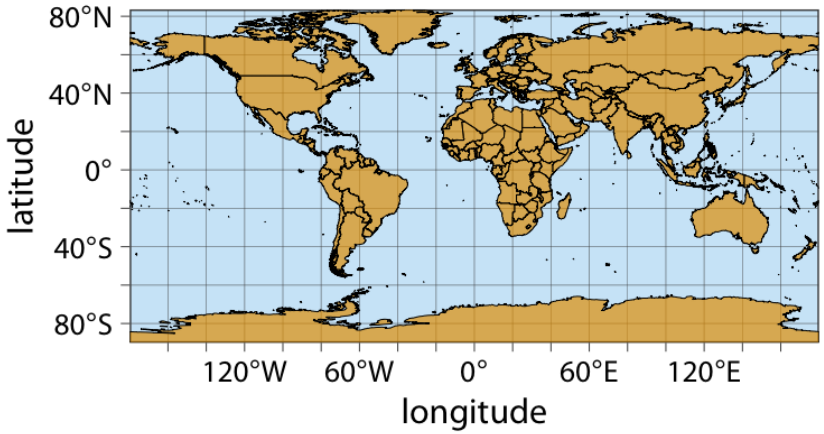
Curved axes: polar coordinate system

- Useful for periodic data.

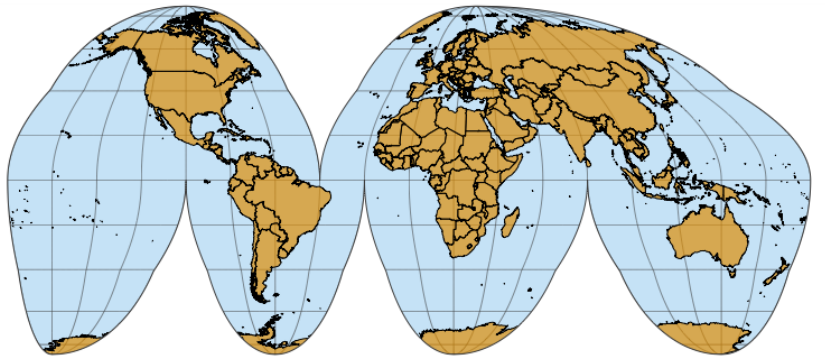


Curved axes: geospatial data

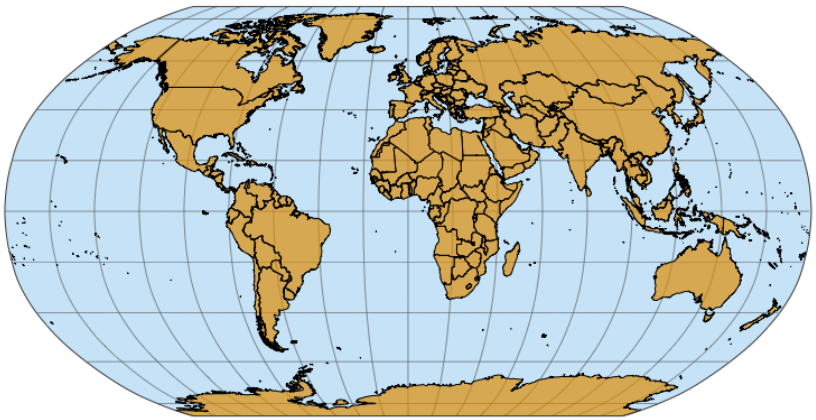
Cartesian longitude and latitude



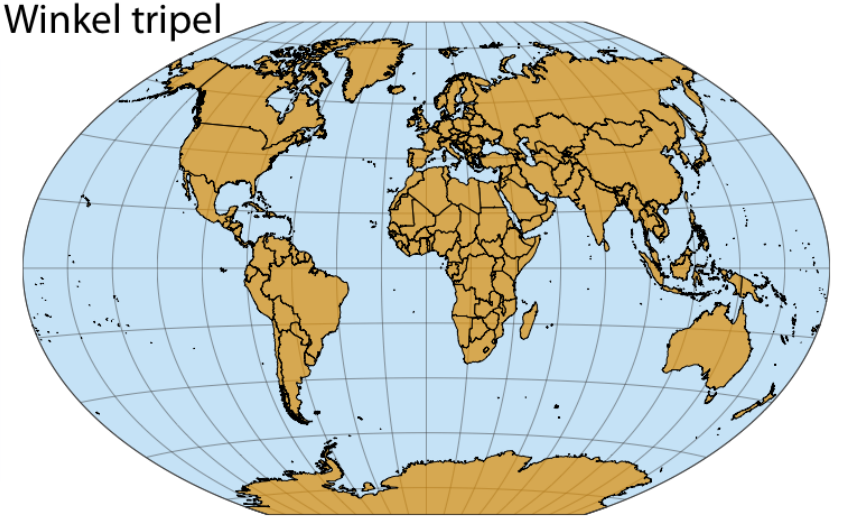
Interrupted Goode homolosine



Robinson



Winkel tripel



Axis transforms to straighten data