Построение графиков функций с помощью языка Python

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Введение

В данной работе представлены графики функций, построенные при помощи языка Python. При выполнении работы использовались библиотеки *matplotlib* и *numpy*. Каждый файл программного кода начинается с подключения указанных библиотек:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import numpy as np (далее опущено для краткости изложения)
```

Основная часть

1.
$$f(x) = \sqrt{5^x \cdot (2 + x - x^2)}$$

```
x = np.linspace(-1, 2, 1000)
y = np.sqrt((5**x)*(2+x-(x**2)))

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
points = np.array([-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2])
labels = [r'$-1$', r'$-0.5$', r'$0$', r'$0.5$', r'$1$', r'$1.5$', r'$2$']
plt.xticks(points, labels)
plt.grid(alpha=0.75, linestyle=':')
plt.annotate(r'f(x)=$\sqrt{5^x\cdot(2 + x - x^2)}$', xy=[0.6,2], fontsize=16)

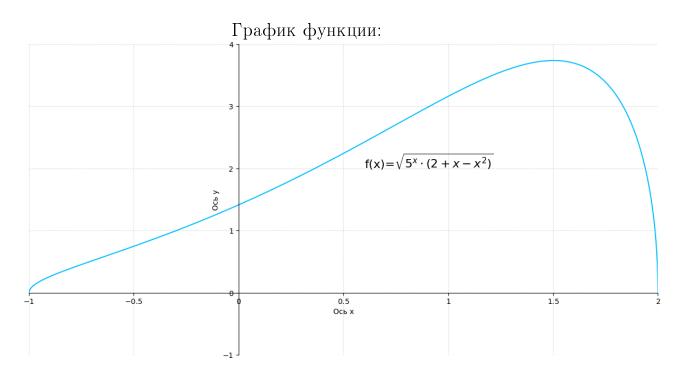
ax = plt.gca()
ax.spines['right'].set_color('none')
```

```
ax.spines['top'].set_color('none')
ax.xaxis.set_ticks_position('bottom')
ax.spines['bottom'].set_position(('data',0))
ax.yaxis.set_ticks_position('left')
ax.spines['left'].set_position(('data',0))

plt.xlim(-1, 2)
plt.ylim(-1, 4)

plt.plot(x, y, color = 'deepskyblue',
label=r'$y=\(5**x)*\(2*x-x**2)$')
plt.xlabel('Ocb x')
plt.ylabel('Ocb y')

plt.show()
```



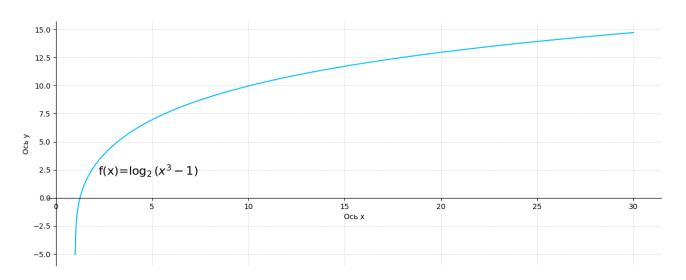
2.
$$f(x) = \log_2(x^3 - 1)$$

```
plt.ylabel('OCb y')
plt.grid(alpha=0.75, linestyle=':')
plt.annotate(r'f(x)=$\log_2(x^3 - 1)$', xy=[2.2,2], fontsize=16)

ax = plt.gca()
ax.spines['right'].set_color('none')
ax.spines['top'].set_color('none')
ax.xaxis.set_ticks_position('bottom')
ax.spines['bottom'].set_position(('data',0))
ax.yaxis.set_ticks_position('left')
ax.spines['left'].set_position(('data',0))

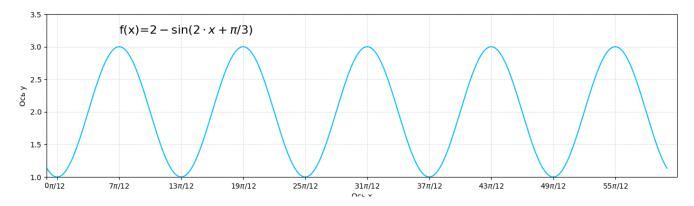
plt.xlabel('OCb x')
plt.ylabel('OCb y')

plt.plot(x, y, color = 'deepskyblue',
label=r'$y=\log2((x**2)*x - 1)$')
plt.show()
```



3.
$$f(x) = 2 - \sin(2 \cdot x - \frac{\pi}{3})$$

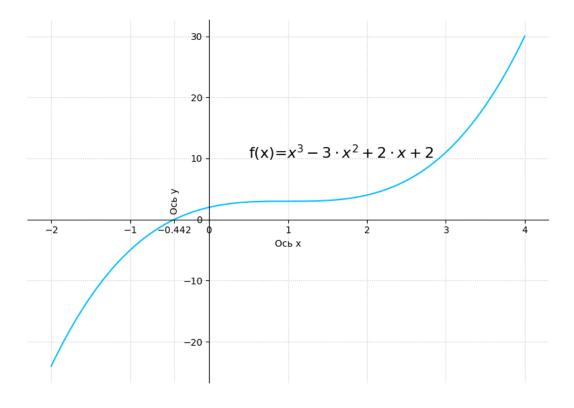
```
points = np.array([0, np.pi/12, 7*np.pi/12, 13*np.pi/12,
19*np.pi/12, 25*np.pi/12, 31*np.pi/12, 37*np.pi/12,
43*np.pi/12, 49*np.pi/12, 55*np.pi/12])
labels = [r'$0$', r'$\pi/12$', r'$7\pi/12$', r'$13\pi/12$',
r'$19\pi/12$',
r'$25\pi/12$', r'$31\pi/12$', r'$37\pi/12$', r'$43\pi/12$',
r'$49\pi/12$',
r'$55\pi/12$']
plt.xticks(points, labels)
plt.annotate(r'f(x)=$2 - \sin(2\cdot t\{x\} + \pi/3)$',
xy=[7*np.pi/12,3.2], fontsize=16)
plt.xlim(0, 61*np.pi/12)
plt.ylim(1, 3.5)
plt.xlabel('Ось x')
plt.ylabel('Ось y')
plt.plot(x, y, color = 'deepskyblue',
label=r'y= 2 - \sin(2*x + pi/3)')
plt.show()
```



4.
$$f(x) = x^3 - 3 \cdot x^2 + 2 \cdot x + 2$$

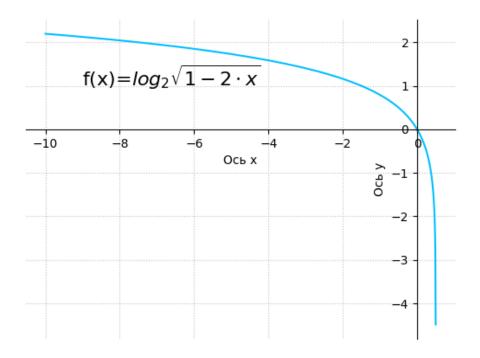
```
x = np.linspace(-2, 4, 1000)
y = (x**2)*x - 3*(x**2) + 3*x +2
plt.xlim(-2, 6)
plt.ylim(-10, 20)
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 7))
points = np.array([-2, -1, -0.442, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4])
labels = [r'$-2$', r'$-1$', r'$-0.442$', r'$0$', r'$1$', r'$2$',
```

```
r'$3$', r'$4$']
plt.xticks(points, labels)
plt.grid(alpha=0.75, linestyle=':')
plt.annotate(r'f(x)=x^3 - 3 \cdot (x^2) + 2 \cdot (x^2) + 2,
xy=[0.5, 10], fontsize=16)
ax = plt.gca()
ax.spines['right'].set_color('none')
ax.spines['top'].set_color('none')
ax.xaxis.set_ticks_position('bottom')
ax.spines['bottom'].set_position(('data',0))
ax.yaxis.set_ticks_position('left')
ax.spines['left'].set_position(('data',0))
plt.xlabel('Ось x')
plt.ylabel('Ось y')
plt.plot(x, y, color = 'deepskyblue',
label=r'y= 2 - \sin(2*x + pi/3)')
plt.show()
```



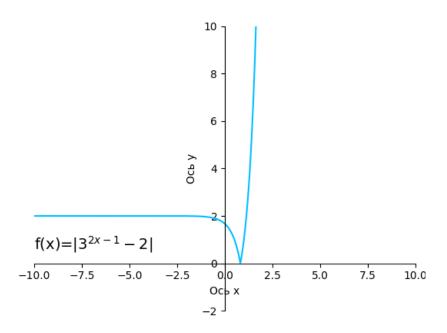
5.
$$f(x) = \log_2 \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot x}$$

```
x = np.linspace(-10, 0.499, 1000)
y = np.log2(np.sqrt(1-2*x))
plt.grid(alpha=0.75, linestyle=':')
plt.annotate(r'f(x)=\log_2\sqrt{1 - 2\cdot (x)}, xy=[-9, 1],
fontsize=16)
ax = plt.gca()
ax.spines['right'].set_color('none')
ax.spines['top'].set_color('none')
ax.xaxis.set_ticks_position('bottom')
ax.spines['bottom'].set_position(('data',0))
ax.yaxis.set_ticks_position('left')
ax.spines['left'].set_position(('data',0))
plt.xlabel('Ось x')
plt.ylabel('Ось y')
plt.plot(x, y, color = 'deepskyblue',
label=r'y= 2 - \sin(2*x + pi/3)')
plt.show()
```



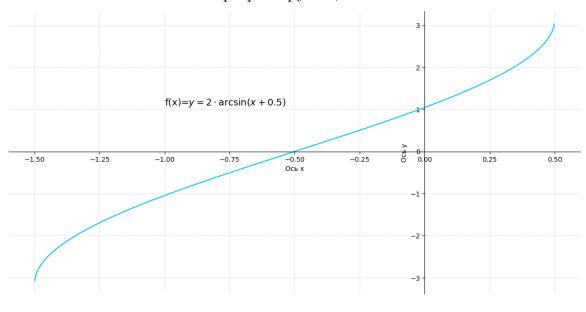
6.
$$f(x) = |3^{2 \cdot x - 1} - 2|$$

```
x = np.linspace(-10, 10, 1000) \#(3**(2*x-1) - 2)
y = np.abs(np.exp((2*x-1)*np.log(3)) -2)
plt.annotate(r'f(x)=$|3^{2x-1}-2|$', xy=[-10, 0.6], fontsize=14)
ax = plt.gca()
ax.spines['right'].set_color('none')
ax.spines['top'].set_color('none')
ax.xaxis.set_ticks_position('bottom')
ax.spines['bottom'].set_position(('data',0))
ax.yaxis.set_ticks_position('left')
ax.spines['left'].set_position(('data',0))
plt.xlabel('Ось x')
plt.ylabel('Ось y')
plt.xlim(-10, 10)
plt.ylim(-2, 10)
plt.plot(x, y, color = 'deepskyblue',
label=r'y= 2 - |3^{2x-1}-2|')
plt.show()
```



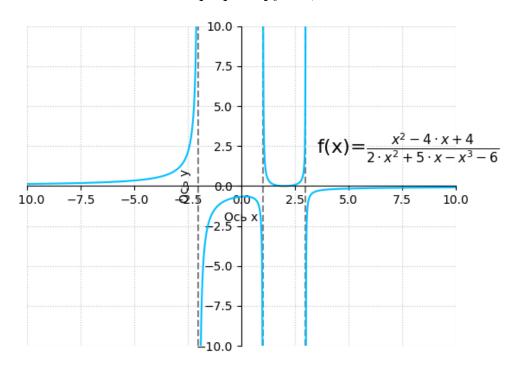
7.
$$f(x) = 2 \cdot \arcsin(x + \frac{1}{2})$$

```
x = np.linspace(-2, 2, 1000)
y = 2*np.arcsin(x + 0.5)
plt.annotate(r'f(x)=2\cdot (x + 0.5)); y, xy=[-2, 1],
fontsize=14)
plt.xlim(-2, 2)
plt.ylim(-3.5, 3.5)
plt.figure(figsize=(5, 10))
plt.grid(alpha=0.75, linestyle=':')
ax = plt.gca()
ax.spines['right'].set_color('none')
ax.spines['top'].set_color('none')
ax.xaxis.set_ticks_position('bottom')
ax.spines['bottom'].set_position(('data',0))
ax.yaxis.set_ticks_position('left')
ax.spines['left'].set_position(('data',0))
plt.xlabel('Ось x')
plt.ylabel('Ось y')
plt.plot(x, y, color = 'deepskyblue',
label=r'y=2{\alpha(x + 0.5)}')
plt.show()
```



```
8. f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 4 \cdot x + 4}{2 \cdot x^2 + 5 \cdot x - x^3 - 6}
```

```
x1 = np.linspace(-10, -2.001, 1000)
y1 = (x1**2 - 4*x1 + 4)/(2*(x1**2) + 5*x1 - (x1**2)*x1 - 6)
x2 = np.linspace(-1.999, 0.999, 1000)
y2 = (x2**2 - 4*x2 + 4)/(2*(x2**2) + 5*x2 - (x2**2)*x2 - 6)
x3 = np.linspace(1.001, 2.999, 1000)
y3 = (x3**2 - 4*x3 + 4)/(2*(x3**2) + 5*x3 - (x3**2)*x3 - 6)
x4 = np.linspace(3.001, 10, 1000)
y4 = (x4**2 - 4*x4 + 4)/(2*(x4**2) + 5*x4 - (x4**2)*x4 - 6)
plt.xlim(-10, 10)
plt.ylim(-10, 10)
plt.grid(alpha=0.75, linestyle=':')
plt.annotate(r'f(x)=\frac{x^2 - 4 \cdot x^2 - 4 \cdot x^2 + 4}{2 \cdot x^2} +
5 \cdot (x) - x^3 - 6; xy=[3.5,2], fontsize=16)
plt.vlines(-2, -10, 10, colors='grey', linestyles='--')
plt.vlines(1, -10, 10, colors='grey', linestyles='--')
plt.vlines(3, -10, 10, colors='grey', linestyles='--')
ax = plt.gca()
ax.spines['right'].set_color('none')
ax.spines['top'].set_color('none')
ax.xaxis.set_ticks_position('bottom')
ax.spines['bottom'].set_position(('data',0))
ax.yaxis.set_ticks_position('left')
ax.spines['left'].set_position(('data',0))
plt.xlabel('Ось x')
plt.ylabel('Ось y')
plt.plot(x1, y1, color = 'deepskyblue')
plt.plot(x2, y2, color = 'deepskyblue')
plt.plot(x3, y3, color = 'deepskyblue')
plt.plot(x4, y4, color = 'deepskyblue')
plt.show()
```



9.
$$f(x) = log_3^2(x)$$

```
x = np.linspace(0.001, 10, 1000)
y = (np.log(x)/np.log(3))**2
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
points = np.array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10])
labels = [r'$0$', r'$1$', r'$2$', r'$3$', r'$4$', r'$5$', r'$6$',
r'$7$', r'$8$', r'$9$', r'$10$']
plt.xticks(points, labels)
plt.grid(alpha=0.75, linestyle=':')
plt.annotate(r'f(x)=\sin(2*x + pi/3)), xy=[1,2], fontsize=16)
ax = plt.gca()
ax.spines['right'].set_color('none')
ax.spines['top'].set_color('none')
ax.xaxis.set_ticks_position('bottom')
ax.spines['bottom'].set_position(('data',0))
ax.yaxis.set_ticks_position('left')
ax.spines['left'].set_position(('data',0))
plt.xlabel('Ось x')
plt.ylabel('Ось y')
```

```
plt.plot(x, y, color = 'deepskyblue',
label=r'$y= 2 - \sin(2*x + pi/3)$')
plt.show()
```

