Visualisierung von Normalverteilung In [9]: def generate_data(mittelwerts_vektor, kovarianz_matrix): #Erstellung von 500 Samples fuer x und y zwischen -8 und 8 x = np.linspace(-10, 10, 500)y = np.linspace(-10, 10, 500)X, Y = np.meshgrid(x, y)pos = np.empty(X.shape + (2,))pos[:, :, 0] = Xpos[:, :, 1] = Yrandom_variable = multivariate_normal(mittelwerts_vektor, kovarianz_matrix) return X, Y, random_variable, pos def plot_3d(X, Y, random_variable, pos): #Erstellung des 3D Plot fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10, 10)) ax = fig.gca(projection='3d') ax.plot_surface(X, Y, random_variable.pdf(pos),cmap='viridis',linewidth=0) ax.set_title("3D Oberfläche") ax.set_xlabel('X axis') ax.set_ylabel('Y axis') ax.set_zlabel('Z axis') plt.show() def plot_contures(X, Y, random_variable, pos): #Erstellung Konturbild fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10, 10)) ax = fig.add_subplot(111,aspect='equal') ax.contourf(X, Y, random_variable.pdf(pos)) ax.set title("Konturbild") ax.set_xlabel('X axis') ax.set_ylabel('Y axis') plt.show() def plot_samples(sample_size, mittelwerts_vektor, kovarianz_matrix): x random, y random = np.random.multivariate normal(mittelwerts vektor, kovarianz matrix, sample siz e).T fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10, 10)) ax = fig.add_subplot(111,aspect='equal') ax.plot(x_random, y_random, 'o') ax.set_title("2D Verteilung Samples") ax.set_xlabel('X axis') ax.set_ylabel('Y axis') ax.axis('equal') plt.show() In [10]: | mittelwerts_vektor = np.array([0,0]) $kovarianz_matrix = np.matrix([[4,0], [0,1]])$ sample_size= 5000 X, Y, rv, pos = generate_data(mittelwerts_vektor, kovarianz_matrix) plot_3d(X, Y, rv, pos) plot_contures(X, Y, rv, pos) plot_samples(sample_size, mittelwerts_vektor, kovarianz_matrix) 3D Oberfläche -0.07 -0.06 ~0.05 -0.04 Z 0.03 -0.01 0.00 10.0 7.5 5.0 -10.0 _{-7.5} _{-5.0} _{-2.5} _{0.0} 2.5 -2.5 4 8415 X axis 2.5 5.0 -7.5 -10.0Konturbild 10.0 7.5 5.0 2.5 0.0 -2.5-5.0-7.5 -10.0 -10.0 -7.5 -5.0 -2.5 2.5 5.0 7.5 0.0 10.0 X axis 2D Verteilung Samples 0 -2 -6 X axis In [11]: mittelwerts_vektor = np.array([1,1]) $kovarianz_matrix = np.matrix([[7,3*np.sqrt(3)], [3*np.sqrt(3),13]])$ sample_size= 5000 X, Y, rv, pos = generate_data(mittelwerts_vektor, kovarianz_matrix) plot_3d(X, Y, rv, pos) plot_contures(X, Y, rv, pos) plot_samples(sample_size, mittelwerts_vektor, kovarianz_matrix) 3D Oberfläche 0.0175 0.0150 9.0125 6.0100 6.0100 0.0075 0.0050 0.0025 **1**0.0000 10.0 5.0 -10.0 -7.5 -5.0 -2.5 0.0 X axis 2.5 2.5 -7.5 5.0 7.5 -10.0 10.0 Konturbild 10.0 7.5 5.0 2.5 0.0 -2.5-5.0 -7.5 -10.0 -10.0 -7.5 -5.0 -2.5 7.5 0.0 2.5 5.0 10.0 X axis 2D Verteilung Samples 10 5 -5 -10 -5 X axis In [31]: | mittelwerts_vektor = np.array([4,0]) $kovarianz_matrix = np.matrix([[1,0], [0,4]])$ sample_size= 5000 X, Y, rv, pos = generate data(mittelwerts vektor, kovarianz matrix) plot_3d(X, Y, rv, pos) plot_contures(X, Y, rv, pos) plot_samples(sample_size, mittelwerts_vektor, kovarianz_matrix) 3D Oberfläche 0.07 0.06 -0.05 -0.04 X 0.03 0.02 0.01 0.00 5.0 -10.0 -7.5 -5.0 -2.5 0.0 $\chi_{a_{X_{i_{S}}}}$ 2.5-7.5 5.0 7.5 -10.0 10.0 Konturbild 10.0 7.5 5.0 2.5 0.0 -2.5 -5.0 -7.5 -10.0 -10.0 -5.0 -7.5 -2.5 2.5 0.0 5.0 7.5 10.0 X axis 2D Verteilung Samples 8 6 2 0 -2 -2 12 X axis In []:

Aufgabe 2b

In [4]: #Notwendige Bibliotheken
import numpy as np

In [5]: def mittelwertsvektor(x):

temp=0

In [7]: mittelwertsvektor(X)

Out[7]: array([[-1., 1.]])

Out[8]: array([[6. , 1.],

In [8]: autokovarianzmatrix(X)

[1. , 1.5]])

for x_i in x:

from scipy.stats import multivariate_normal

Mittelwertsvektor und Autokovarianzmatrix

temp2=x_i - mittelwertsvektor(x)
temp+=(temp2)*np.transpose(temp2)

In [6]: X = [np.array([[1,2]]), np.array([[-1,-1]]), np.array([[-5,1]]), np.array([[1,2]])]

from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

return (1/len(x))*sum(x)

def autokovarianzmatrix(x):

return (1/len(x)) *temp