

## Abgabe PHYSEC 3

### 1. Messungen

### 2. Implementierung Pearson Correlation

```
#!/usr/bin/env python2
# -*- coding: UTF-8 -*-

#####
#####
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##                                           ##
##   DO ONLY CHANGE MARKED FUNCTION BODIES ##
##                                           ##
#####
#####

import utils
import numpy

"""
Excercise 3:
Implement the Pearson correlation coefficient.
Do NOT use any given function for standard-deviation or mean-value but implement
them by yourself.

X, Y are given as lists.

Blockwise application is done outside so please use the whole vectors at once.
"""

# Pearson Korrelation nur bestimmbar, wenn die Vektoren gleich lang sind
def correlation(X, Y):
    mean_x = numpy.mean(X) # Arithmetisches Mittel von Vektor X
    mean_y = numpy.mean(Y) # Arithmetisches Mittel von Vektor Y

    zaehler = 0
    sum1 = 0 # Summe von i=0 bis n-1 von (x[i]-mean_x)^2
    sum2 = 0 # Summe von i=0 bis n-1 von (y[i]-mean_y)^2
```

```

if len(X) != len(Y):
    raise Exception("Fehler: Vektoren unterschiedlich lang!\n")

for i in range(len(X)):
    zaehler += (X[i] - mean_x)*(Y[i] - mean_y)
    sum1 += (X[i]-mean_x)*(X[i]-mean_x)
    sum2 += (Y[i]-mean_y)*(Y[i]-mean_y)

nenner = numpy.sqrt(sum1*sum2)

try:
    pearson = zaehler/nenner
except ZeroDivisionError: # Falls Nenner = 0
    return -999

return pearson

"""
Example mean-quantizer.
"""

# A, B, E are lists. Args is not used here but might be necessary when it comes
# to Q1 and Q2.
def quant0(A, B, E, args):
    # Q maps to 1 if x>t. Otherwise Q maps to 0.
    def Q(x, t): return 1 if x > t else 0
    bA = map(Q, A, [numpy.mean(A)
                    for i in range(len(A))]) # bA[i]=Q(A[i], mean(A))
    bB = map(Q, B, [numpy.mean(B) for i in range(len(B))])
    bE = map(Q, E, [numpy.mean(E) for i in range(len(E))])
    return bA, bB, bE

```

### 3. Auswertung

### 4. Quantisierer Jana Multibit

### 5. Quantisierer Mathur Suhas

### 6. Bonus: Reading Assignment