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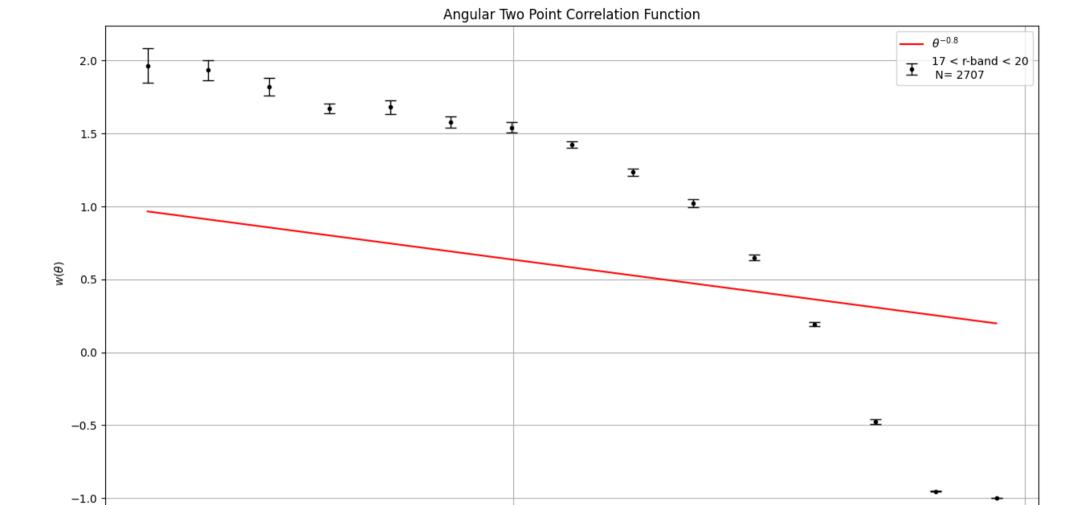
CS20BTECH11063

Data Science Analysis Assignment 8

```
In [ ]: import numpy as np
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        import scipy.stats as stats
        from scipy import optimize
        import astroML
        from astroML.stats import sigmaG
        import pandas as pd
        import seaborn as sns
        np.random.seed(0)
        import emcee
        import corner
        from sklearn.neighbors import KernelDensity
        from IPython.display import display, Math
        import dynesty
        # import nestle
        from astroML.correlation import bootstrap two point angular
```

Q1

```
results = angular two point corr function(df)
bins = results[0]
corr = results[1]
corr err = results[2]
nbootstraps = results[3]
bin centers = 0.5 * (bins[1:] + bins[:-1])
power law = -0.8
# Plotting the results
plt.figure(figsize=(15, 8))
x = np.array([np.min(bin centers), np.max(bin centers)])
plt.xscale('log')
plt.yscale('linear')
plt.errorbar(bin_centers, corr, yerr=corr_err, fmt='.k', capsize=5, lw=1, label='17 < r-band < 20\n N= %d' % len(df))
plt.plot(x, (10**x)**(power law), 'r', label=r'$\theta^{-0.8}$')
plt.xlabel(r'$\theta$')
plt.ylabel(r'$w(\theta)$')
plt.title('Angular Two Point Correlation Function')
plt.legend()
plt.grid()
plt.show()
plt.close()
# print(bin_centers, corr, corr_err)
```



 10^{-1}

θ

10⁰

Assumption taken is Two point correlation function follows the power law and is proportional to $heta^{-0.8}$

Reference:

https://www.astroml.org/book_figures/chapter6/fig_correlation_function.html