

Data Science Analysis - Assignment 1

Varenya Upadhyaya

January 15, 2023

1. The following code plots the PDF (1) for a normal distribution with a mean of 1.5 and a standard deviation of 0.5

```
1 x=np.arange(0,3,0.01)
2 n = stats.norm.pdf(x,1.5,0.5)
3 plt.figure()
4 plt.plot(x,n,label='normal dist')
5 plt.title('Normal Distribution PDF')
6 plt.legend()
7 plt.savefig('1.png')
```

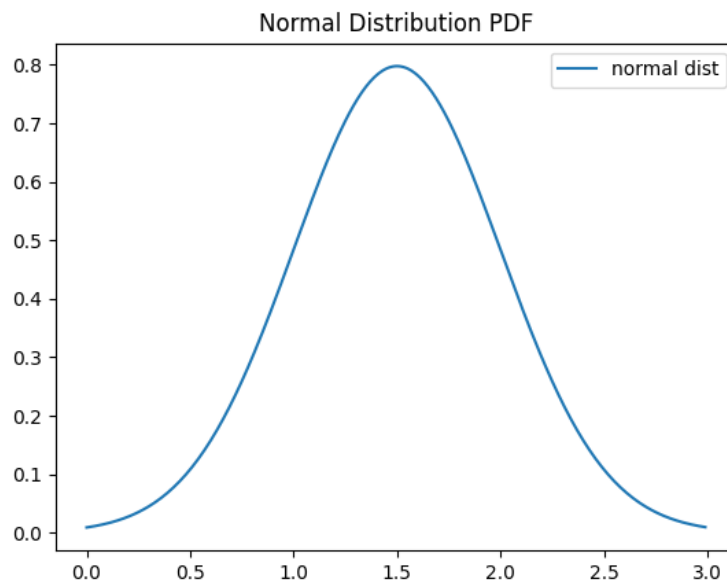


Figure 1: Normal Distribution

The mean, variance, skewness etc can be calculated using the following code:

```
1 dist = stats.norm(1.5,0.5)
2 sample = dist.rvs(1000)
3
4 mean = np.mean(sample)
5 variance = np.var(sample)
6 skewness = stats.skew(sample)
7 kurt = len(sample)*np.sum( (sample-np.mean(sample))**4 )/(np.sum((sample-np.mean(sample)
8   ))**2)**2
9 MAD = np.median(np.abs(sample-np.median(sample)))
10 std_dev_mad = 1.482 * MAD
11
12 sigma_g = 0.7413 * (np.percentile(sample,75)-np.percentile(sample,25))
13
14 print('mean = ',mean)
```

```

14 print('variance =', variance)
15 print('skewness =', skewness)
16 print('kurtosis =', kurt)
17 print('Standard Deviation using MAD =', std_dev_mad)
18 print('Sigma_g =', sigma_g)

```

The output gives:

```

mean = 1.461047636900386
variance = 0.25171551000359926
skewness = 0.02043337907633425
kurtosis = 3.3334109056539014
Standard Deviation using MAD = 0.4920394817631893
Sigma_g = 0.48781923660020565

```

2. The following code plots Fig. 2

```

1 import numpy as np
2 import scipy.stats as stats
3 from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
4
5 x=np.arange(-7,7,0.01)
6 dist = stats.norm(1.5,0.5)
7 dist_gaussian = stats.norm.pdf(x,0,1.5)
8 dist_cauchy = stats.cauchy.pdf(x,0,1.5)
9
10 plt.figure()
11 plt.plot(x,dist_gaussian,label='Gaussian')
12 plt.plot(x,dist_cauchy,ls='--',label='Cauchy')
13 plt.title('PDFs of Cauchy and Gaussian Distributions')
14 plt.legend()
15 plt.savefig('2.png')

```

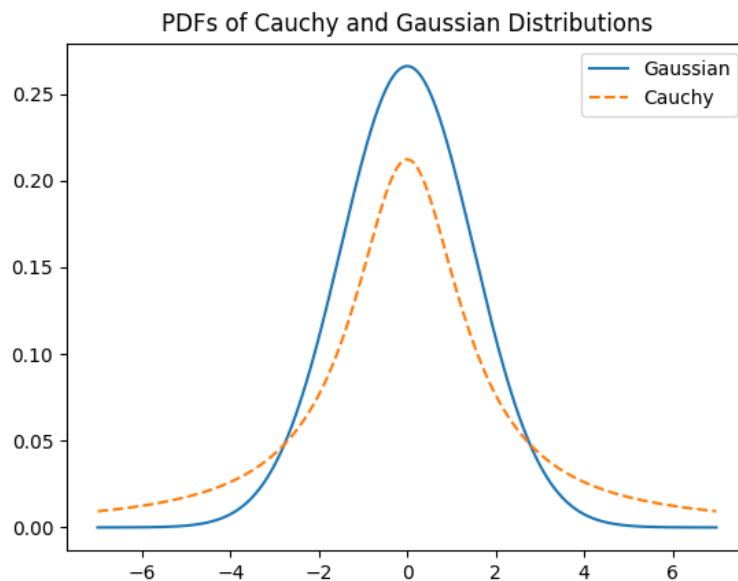


Figure 2: Cauchy v. Gaussian Distribution

3. The following code plots Fig. 3

```

1 import numpy as np
2 import scipy.stats as stats
3 from matplotlib import pyplot as plt

```

```

4
5 x=np.arange(0,10,0.01)
6 dist = stats.norm(1.5,0.5)
7 dist_gaussian = stats.norm.pdf(x,5,np.sqrt(5))
8 dist_poisson = stats.poisson.pmf(x,5)
9
10 plt.figure()
11 plt.plot(x,dist_gaussian,label='Gaussian')
12 plt.plot(x,dist_poisson,label='Poisson')
13 plt.title('PDFs of Poisson and Gaussian Distributions')
14 plt.legend()
15 plt.savefig('3.png')

```

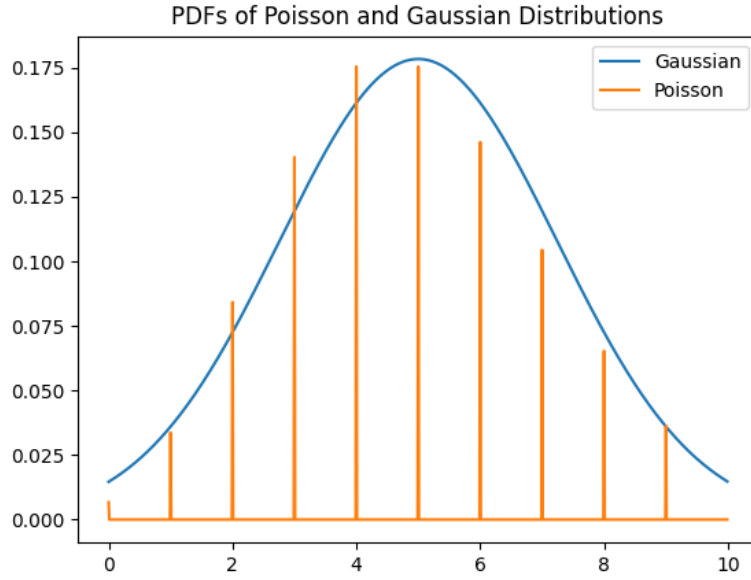


Figure 3: Poisson v. Gaussian Distribution

4. The values for the mean lifetime are given as:

$$x = 0.8920 \pm 0.00044; 0.881 \pm 0.009; 0.8913 \pm 0.00032; 0.9837 \pm 0.00048; 0.8958 \pm 0.00045 \quad (1)$$

The weighted mean can be calculated using the formula:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N x_i / \sigma_i^2}{\sum_{i=1}^N 1 / \sigma_i^2} \quad (2)$$

$$\sigma_x^2 = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^N 1 / \sigma_i^2} \quad (3)$$

The following code computes the weighted mean and the corresponding uncertainty based on Eqs. (2) and (3).

```

1 import numpy as np
2
3 k = np.array([0.8920, 0.881, 0.8913, 0.9837, 0.8958])
4 e = np.array([0.00044, 0.009, 0.00032, 0.00048, 0.00045])
5
6 k_weighted = np.sum(k/e**2)/np.sum(1/e**2)

```

```

7 e_weighted = np.sqrt(1/np.sum(1/e**2))
8
9 print(k_weighted, e_weighted)

```

This gives (in $10^{-10}s$):

$$\bar{x} = 0.9089 \quad (4)$$

$$\sigma_x = 0.0002 \quad (5)$$

Weighted mean lifetime = $(0.9089 \pm 0.0002) \times 10^{-10}s$

5. The histograms for both the raw eccentricities and the gaussianized eccentricities can be seen in Fig. 4 The sample was gaussianized using the Box-Cox method and the following code illustrates the same:

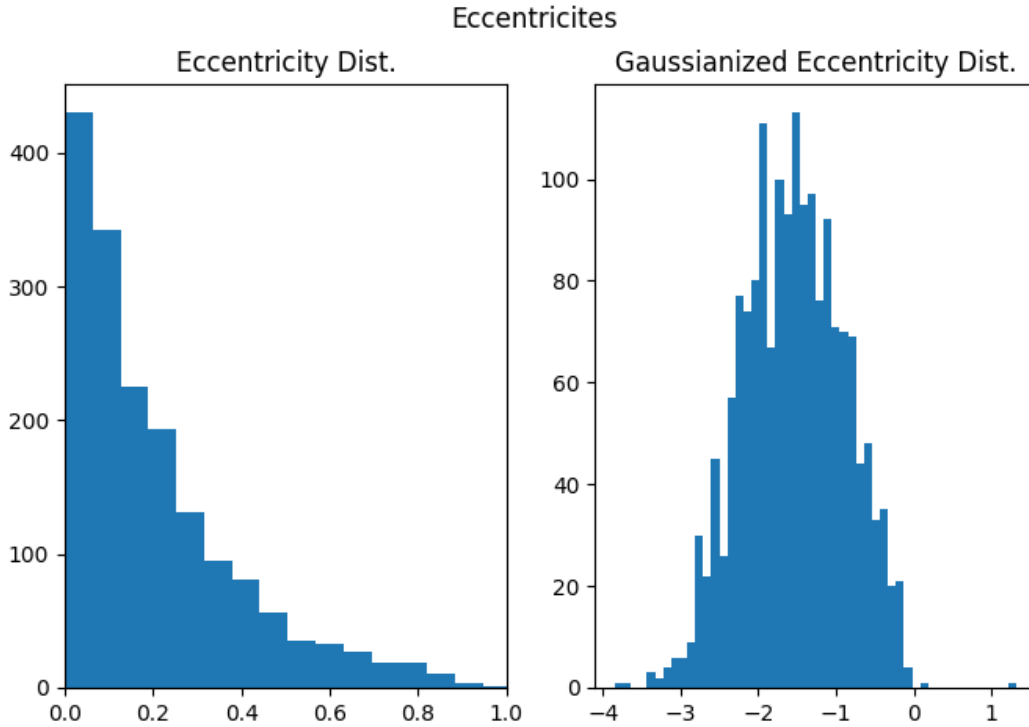


Figure 4: Eccentricities

```

1 import numpy as np
2 import pandas as pd
3 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
4 from scipy import stats
5
6 #reading the data
7 data = pd.read_csv("exoplanet.eu_catalog.csv")
8 e=data['eccentricity'].dropna().tolist()
9
10 #considering only the positive values (as is required for boxcox)
11 e = [x for x in e if x != 0]
12 e_norm,lamb = stats.boxcox(e)
13
14 print(e,e_norm) #printing out the samples
15
16 #plotting the histograms
17 fig, (ax1, ax2) = plt.subplots(1, 2)
18 fig.set_figheight(6)
19 fig.set_figwidth(8)
20 fig.suptitle('Eccentricites')

```

```
21 ax1.hist(e, 50, density=False)
22 ax1.set_title('Eccentricity Dist.')
23 ax1.set_xlim(0,1)
24 ax2.hist(e_norm, 50, density=False)
25 ax2.set_title('Gaussianized Eccentricity Dist.')
26 plt.savefig('5.png')
```

All the codes and figures used in this assignment can be found [in this repository](#)