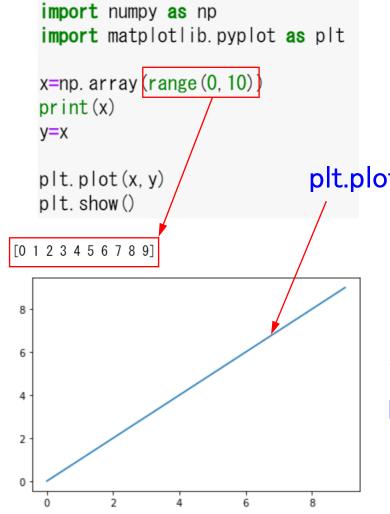
matplotlib

①WindowsPowershellあるいはコマンドプロンプトを用いて, py -m pip install matplotlibでインストール



 $plt.plot([X\ddot{r}-y],[Y\ddot{r}-y])$

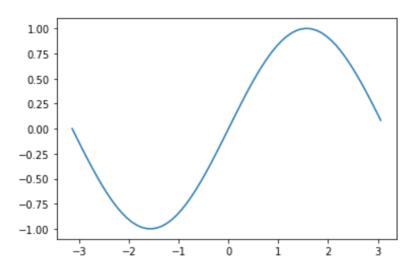
グラフ表示 plt.show() ②plotでグラフを作成してshowする

Sin曲線

```
一π~πまで0.1刻みの
   import numpy as np
                                             数列作成
                                                                       np.pi
   import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
   x=np. arange (-np. pi, np. pi, 0. 1)
   y=np. sin(x)
   print(x[:10])
   print(y[:10])
   plt.plot(x, y)
   plt. show
[-3. 14159265 -3. 04159265 -2. 94159265 -2. 84159265 -2. 74159265 -2. 64159265
-2. 54159265 -2. 44159265 -2. 34159265 -2. 24159265]
[-1.22464680e-16 -9.98334166e-02 -1.98669331e-01 -2.95520207e-01 -3.89418342e-01 -4.79425539e-01 -5.64642473e-01 -6.44217687e-01
                                                                 \leftarrowy=np.sin(x)
-7. 17356091e-01 -7. 83326910e-01]
```

<function matplotlib.pyplot.show(close=None, block=None)>

<function matplotlib.pyplot.show(close=None, block=None)>



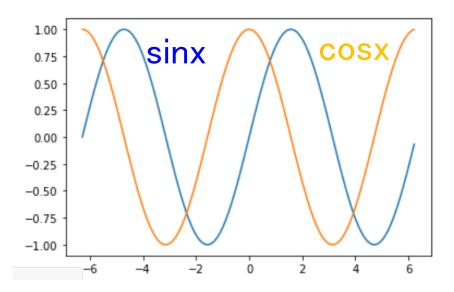
複数の曲線

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
x=np. arange (-2*np. pi, 2*np. pi, 0. 1)
y0=np. sin (x)
y1=np. cos (x)
print(x[:10])
print(y[:10])

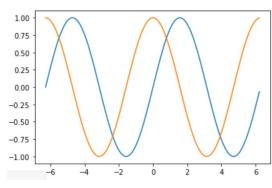
plt. plot(x, y0)
plt. plot(x, y1)
plt. show
```

```
[-6. 28318531 -6. 18318531 -6. 08318531 -5. 98318531 -5. 88318531 -5. 78318531 -5. 68318531 -5. 58318531 -5. 48318531 -5. 38318531]
[-1. 22464680e-16 -9. 98334166e-02 -1. 98669331e-01 -2. 95520207e-01 -3. 89418342e-01 -4. 79425539e-01 -5. 64642473e-01 -6. 44217687e-01 -7. 17356091e-01 -7. 83326910e-01]
```

<function matplotlib.pyplot.show(close=None, block=None)>

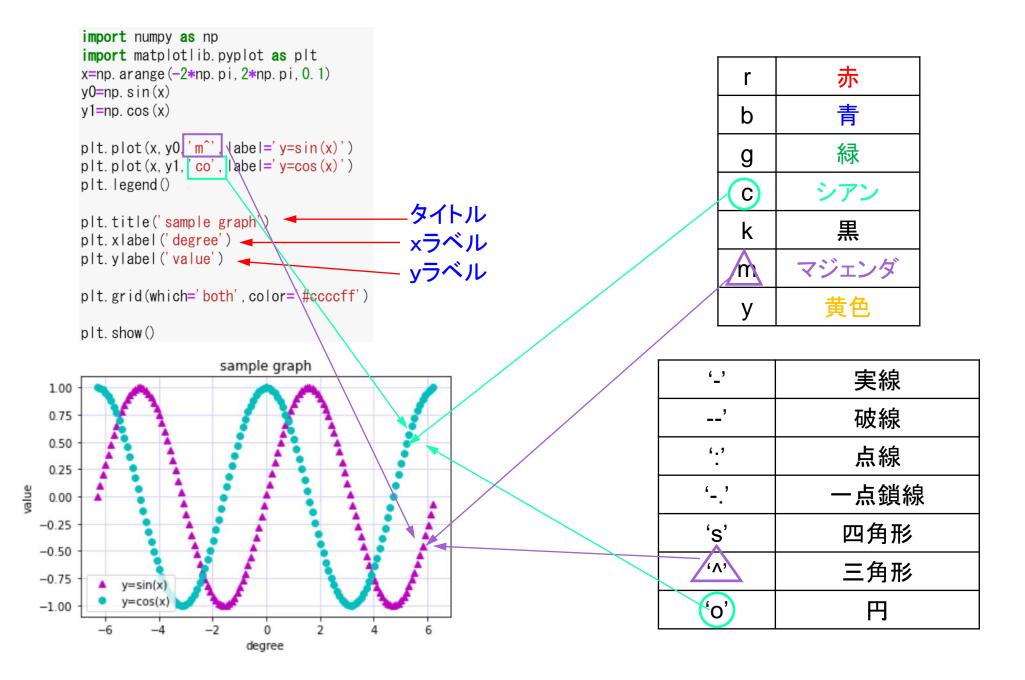


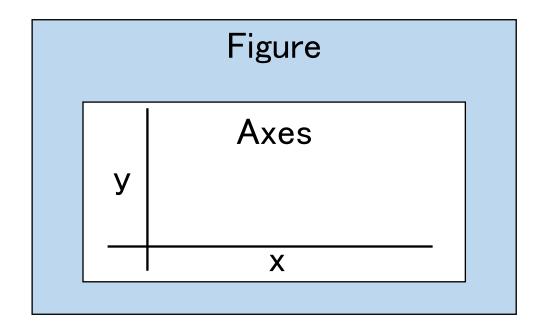
```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
x=np. arange (-2*np. pi, 2*np. pi, 0. 1)
y0=np. sin(x)
y1=np. cos(x)
print(x[:10])
print(y[:10])
plt. plot (x, y0)
plt. plot(x, y1)
plt.show
```

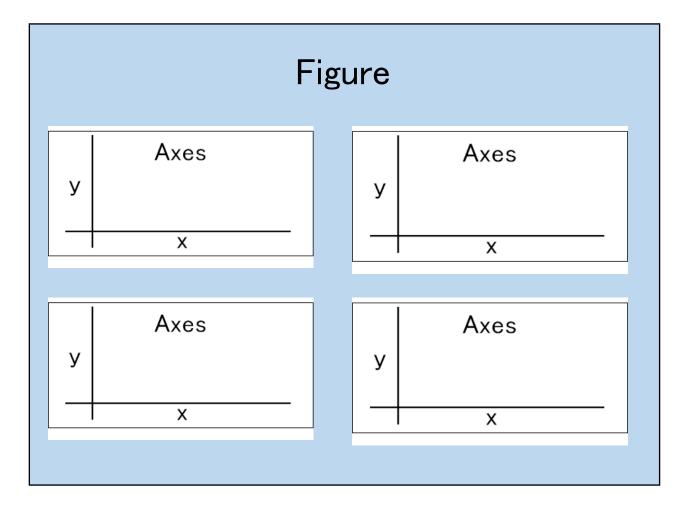


```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
x=np. arange (-2*np. pi, 2*np. pi, 0. 1)
v0=np. sin(x)
y1=np. cos(x)
                                                                      color グリッドの色、6桁の16進数
print(x[:10])
print(y[:10])
                                                                      alpha 透過度、O~1の実数
plt. plot (x, y0, label='y=sin(x)')
                                                                      which major, minor both
plt. plot (x, y1, label='y=cos(x)')
plt. legend()
                                                                      axis 描画方向
plt.title('sample graph')
                                                                      linestyle '-' は直線 ':' は点線
plt. xlabel ('degree')
plt.ylabel('value')
                                                                      linewidth ラインの太さ
plt.grid(which='both',axis='x',color='#0000ff',alpha=0.25,linestyle='-',linewidth=1)
plt.grid(which='major', axis='y', color='#00ff00', alpha=0.5, linestyle=':', linewidth=2)
plt.xlim([-7, 7])
                                                        plt.tytle→
                                                                          sample graph
plt.ylim([-1.5, 1.5]) ____
                                                 1.5
plt.show()
                                                                                            ▼ク゛リット゛
                                                 1.0
                                                 0.5
                         plt.ylabel→
                                               -0.5
                                                           y=sin(x)
                                plt.legend→
                                                           y = cos(x)
                                                                        -2
                                                                                            ←plt.xlabel
```

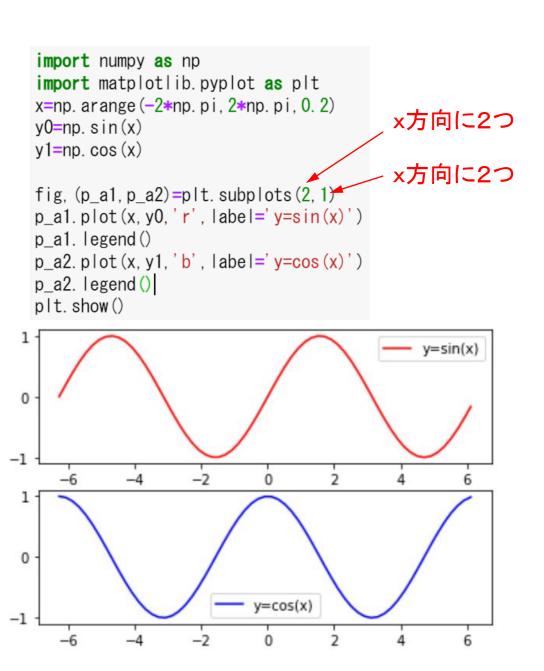
degree







変数、(変数)=plt. subplots(整数、整数)



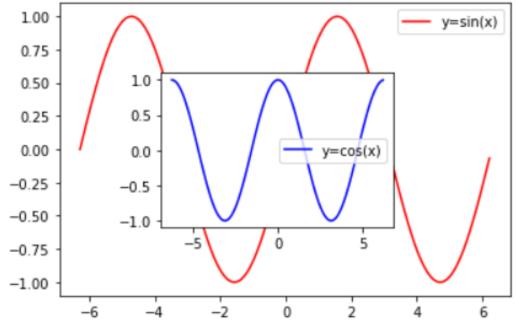
Figureに追加

変数=plt. axes([横位置、縦位置、幅、高さ])

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
x=np.arange(-2*np.pi,2*np.pi,0.1)
y0=np.sin(x)
y1=np.cos(x)

plt.plot(x,y0,'r',label='y=sin(x)')
plt.legend()
ax2=plt.axes([0.3,0.3,0.4,0.4])
ax2.plot(x,y1,'b',label='y=cos(x)')
plt.legend()

plt.show()
```



テキストに追加 変数=plt. text(X値、Y値、テキスト)

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
x=np.arange(-2*np.pi,2*np.pi,0.1)
y=np.sin(x)
plt.plot(x,y,'b',label='y=sin(x)')
plt.legend()
plt.text(-6,0.8,'This is Sin-wavw.',fontsize=16,color='r')
plt.annotate('Here!',xy=(0,0),xytext=(1,-0.5),
             arrowprops=dict(arrowstyle='simple',color='c'),
             fontsize=18,color='r')
plt.show()
  1.00
                                                 y=sin(x)
           This is Sin-wavw.
  0.75
  0.50
  0.25
  0.00
 -0.25
                                     Here!
 -0.50
 -0.75
 -1.00
```

```
矢印追加
  xy=plt. arrow(X値、Y値、X値、Y値)
注釈追加
  変数=plt. annotate(テキスト)
矢印の先端位置
   変数=(X値、Y値)
テキスト位置
  xytext=(X値、Y値)
 フォントサイズ
  fontsize=数值
テキストの色
  color= 色の指定
 矢印の細かな設定
  arrowprps = dict(属性=値、・・・)
```

線の描画

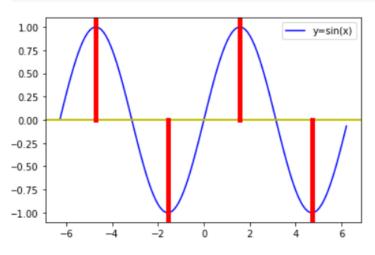
```
plt. axhline(y=値) plt. axvline(x=値) alpha 透明度0~1の実数 xmin xmax axhlineの最小値と最大値
```

xmin,xmax axhlineの最小値と最大値 ymin,ymax axvlineの最小値と最大値

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
x=np.arange(-2*np.pi,2*np.pi,0.1)
y=np.sin(x)

plt.plot(x,y,'b',label='y=sin(x)')
plt.legend()

plt.axhline(y=0.,linewidth=2,color='y')
plt.axvline(x=-np.pi*1.5,ymin=0.5,ymax=1.,linewidth=5,color='r')
plt.axvline(x=-np.pi*0.5,ymin=0.,ymax=0.5,linewidth=5,color='r')
plt.axvline(x=np.pi*0.5,ymin=0.5,ymax=1.,linewidth=5,color='r')
plt.axvline(x=np.pi*1.5,ymin=0.,ymax=0.5,linewidth=5,color='r')
plt.show()
```



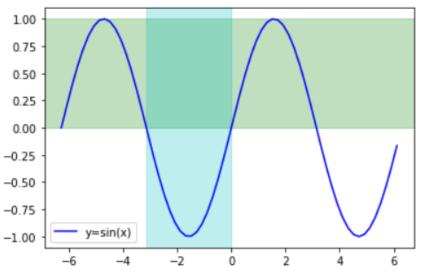
塗りつぶし

```
plt. axhspan(Y最小值、Y最大值)
plt. axvspan(X最小值、X最大值)
```

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
x=np.arange(-2*np.pi,2*np.pi,0.2)
y=np.sin(x)

plt.plot(x,y,'b',label='y=sin(x)')
plt.legend()

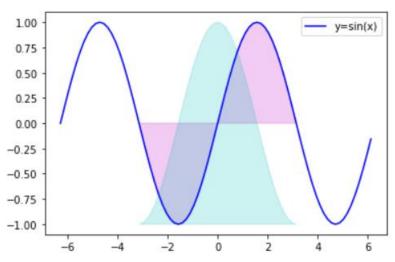
plt.axhspan(0.,1.,color='g',alpha=0.25)
plt.axvspan(-np.pi,0.,color='c',alpha=0.25)
plt.show()
```



指定領域塗りつぶし plt. fill([Xリスト]、[Yリスト])

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
x=np.arange(-2*np.pi,2*np.pi,np.pi/20)
y=np.sin(x)

s_x=np.arange(-np.pi,np.pi+0.001,np.pi/20)
s_y=np.sin(s_x)
c_x=np.arange(-np.pi,np.pi+0.001,np.pi/20)
c_y=np.cos(c_x)
plt.plot(x,y,'b',label='y=sin(x)')
plt.legend()
plt.fill(s_x,s_y,color='m',alpha=0.2)
plt.fill(c_x,c_y,color='c',alpha=0.2)
plt.show()
```



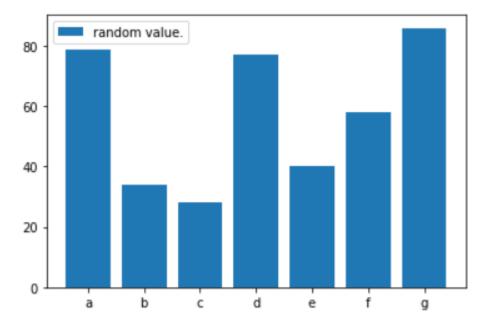
棒グラフ

plt. bar([Xデータ]、[Yデータ])

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

x=list('abcdefg')
y=np.array([np.random.randint(75)+25 for i in range(7)])

plt.bar(x,y,label='random value.')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



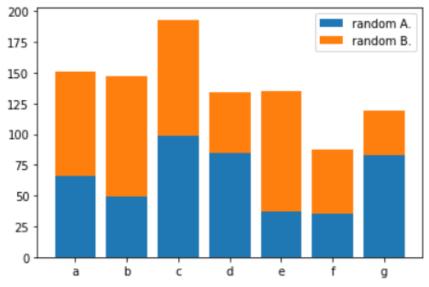
棒グラフを重ねる

bottomで棒の下端を指定

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

x=list('abcdefg')
y0=np.array([np.random.randint(75)+25 for i in range(7)])
y1=np.array([np.random.randint(75)+25 for i in range(7)])

plt.bar(x,y0,label='random A.')
plt.bar(x,y1,bottom=y0,label='random B.')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

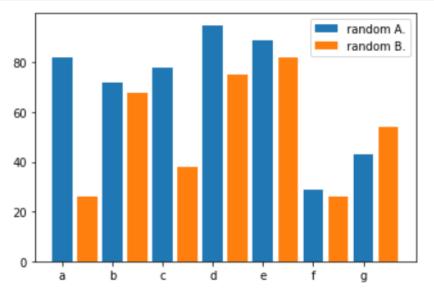


棒グラフを並べる

tick_label でX軸のラベル設定

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

x0=np.arange(0,13,2)
x1=np.arange(1,14,2)
y0=np.array([np.random.randint(75)+25 for i in range(7)])
y1=np.array([np.random.randint(75)+25 for i in range(7)])
Ib=list('abcdefg')
plt.bar(x0,y0,tick_label=lb,label='random A.')
plt.bar(x1,y1,label='random B.')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



円グラフを描く

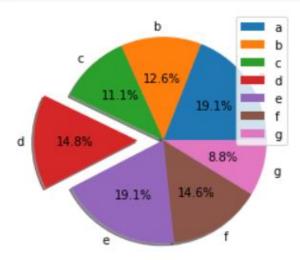
```
plt. pie(データ)
```

shadow Trueで影を付ける explode 離して描く startangle デフォルトでは3時の方向が最初 autopct パーセント表示 '%1.nf%%'

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

x=np.array([np.random.randint(75)+25 for i in range(7)])
y=list('abcdefg')
ex=[0,0,0,0.25,0,0,0]

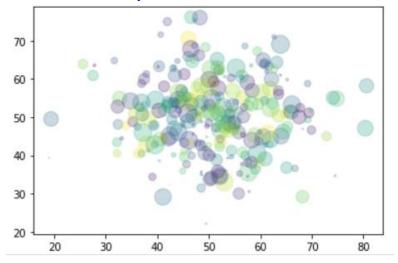
plt.pie(x,labels=y,shadow=True,autopct='%1.1f%%',explode=ex)
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



散布図

plt. scatter(Xデータ、Yデータ)

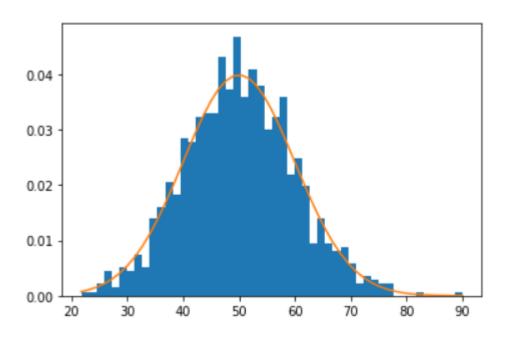
plt. pcolormesh(Xデータ、Yデータ、色データ)



ヒストグラムを描く

(n,bin,patches) = plt.hist(データ、分割数)

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy.stats import norm
(sigma,mu)=(10,50)
value=np.random.randn(1000)*sigma+mu
(n,bins,patches)=plt.hist(value,50,density=True)
plt.plot(bins,norm.pdf(bins,loc=mu,scale=sigma))
plt.show()
```



range グラフの範囲 orientation グラフの方向 stacked データの積み重ね density 確率密度関数の近似値 histtype バーのスタイル

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy.stats import norm
(sigma,mu)=(10,50)
value0=np.random.randn(1000)*sigma+mu
value1=np.random.randn(1000)*sigma+mu
(n,bins.patches)=plt.hist([value0,value1],25,stacked=True,density=True)
plt.plot(bins,norm.pdf(bins,loc=mu,scale=sigma))
plt.show()
```

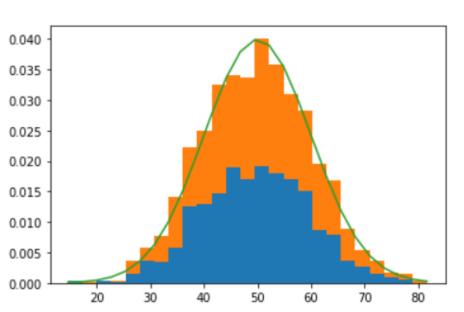
戻り値

n 各バーのデータ数のリスト

bins バーの境界値のリスト

分割数10なら11個

patches 書くバーのオブジェクト



norm.pdf関数は因数に bins指定で確率密度を 計算 曲線の位置をlocと scaleで調整

3Dグラフを描く

サーフェースで描く ワイヤーフレームで描く

```
ax.plot_surface(X\bar{\tau} -\varphi, Y\bar{\tau} -\varphi, Z\bar{\tau} -\varphi)
ax.plot_wireframe(X\bar{\tau} -\varphi, Y\bar{\tau} -\varphi, Z\bar{\tau} -\varphi)
```

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D

ax=plt.figure().gca(projection='3d')

x0=np.arange(0,5,0.1)
y0=np.arange(0,5,0.1)
(x,y)=np.meshgrid(x0,y0)
z=np.sin(x*y)

surf=ax.plot_surface(x,y,z,cmap='gray',antialiased=True')
plt.show()
```

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D

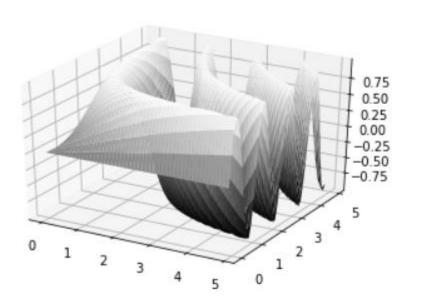
ax=plt.figure().gca(projection='3d')

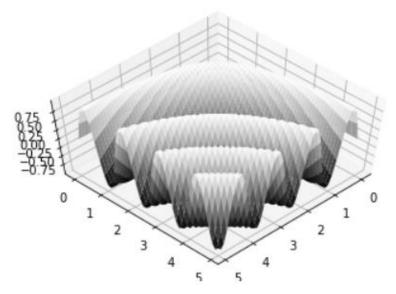
x0=np.arange(0,5,0.1)
y0=np.arange(0,5,0.1)
(x,y)=np.meshgrid(x0,y0)
z=np.sin(x*y)

surf=ax.plot_surface(x,y,z,cmap='gray',antialiased=True)
ax.view_init(60,45)
plt.show()
```

import numpy as np import matplotlib.pyplot as plt from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D ax=plt.figure().gca(projection='3d') x0=np.arange(0,5,0.1) y0=np.arange(0,5,0.1) (x,y)=np.meshgrid(x0,y0) z=np.sin(x*y) surf=ax.plot surface(x,y,z,cmap='gray',antialiased=True) ax.pontourf(x,y,z,zdir='z',offset=-1.,cmap='hot') plt.show()

antialiased=True なめらかに描く

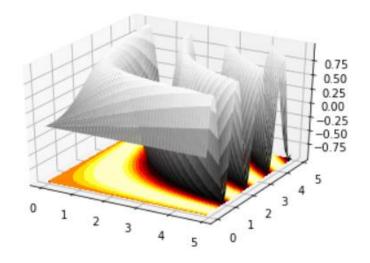




ax.view_init(縱角度、回転角度)

ax.contourf($X\bar{\tau}$ - φ , $Y\bar{\tau}$ - φ , $Z\bar{\tau}$ - φ)

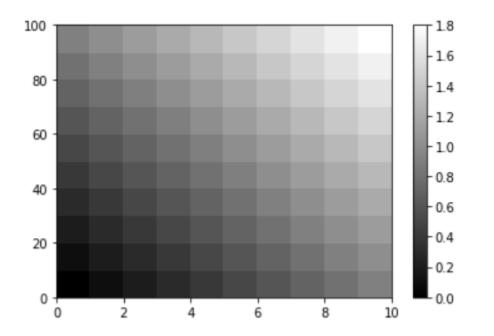
zdir 投影する面(x,y,z)を指定 offset 面からの離れ度合



グラデーション作成

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy.stats import norm

x=np.arange(0,11,1)
y=np.arange(0,110,10)
c=[np.arange(n/10,1.+n/10,0.1)for n in range(0,10)]
plt.pcolormesh(x,y,c,cmap='gray',vmin=0,vmax=1.8)
plt.colorbar()
plt.show()
```



cmap

カラーマップ名 autumn,bone,copper,flag,gray,hot,jet,pink,prism,spring, summer,winter