

Vorlesung Fehlerrechnung & Datenanalyse

Olaf Kaczmarek & Udo Werner

Heutiges Thema:

Grafische Darstellung von Funktionen und Daten

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Heutiges Thema:

Grafische Darstellung von Funktionen und Daten

- Darstellung von Daten, z.B. Werte-Paare $\{x,y\}$, $\{x,y,\Delta y\}$ oder $\{x,y,z\}$

Ein Plot sagt mehr als tausend Zahlen!

- Zeichnen von Funktionen $f(x)$ (2-dimensional) oder $g(x,y)$ (3-dimensional)
- Grafische Gestaltung und aussagekräftige Darstellung der Daten/Funktionen

Ein Plot kann wenig oder viel sagen!

- Exportieren von Plots in verschiedene Formate → Einbindung in Dokumente

Was nützt es, wenn man es niemandem zeigen kann!

- Least Squares Fits von Funktionen an Daten

Physikalische Interpretation von experimentellen Daten!

Beispiel Datensatz:

```
#  
# Mean Temperature (in Celsius) over Land & Ocean  
# (from http://data.giss.nasa.gov/gistemp/graphs)  
#-----  
# Year   Land   Ocean  
#-----  
1880  -0.41  -0.22  
1881  -0.32  -0.16  
1882  -0.25  -0.22  
1883  -0.38  -0.20  
1884  -0.67  -0.21  
1885  -0.64  -0.23  
1886  -0.53  -0.19  
1887  -0.68  -0.27  
1888  -0.50  -0.20  
1889  -0.18  -0.14  
1890  -0.50  -0.34  
1891  -0.56  -0.20  
1892  -0.52  -0.29  
1893  -0.49  -0.28  
1894  -0.38  -0.32  
1895  -0.43  -0.23  
1896  -0.37  -0.12  
1897  -0.17  -0.10  
1898  -0.26  -0.25  
1899  -0.15  -0.17  
1900  -0.06  -0.10  
1901  -0.02  -0.19  
1902  -0.36  -0.24  
1903  -0.29  -0.32  
1904  -0.36  -0.33  
1905  -0.24  -0.24  
1906  -0.07  -0.23  
1907  -0.51  -0.34  
1908  -0.31  -0.34  
1909  -0.31  -0.36  
1910  -0.21  -0.37  
1911  -0.28  -0.35  
1912  -0.44  -0.30
```

Daten alleine machen noch keinen guten Physiker!
(oder gutes Wetter)

Wichtig ist es, Daten sinnvoll und anschaulich darzustellen
und physikalische Ergebnisse verständlich zu präsentieren!

Beispiel Datensatz:

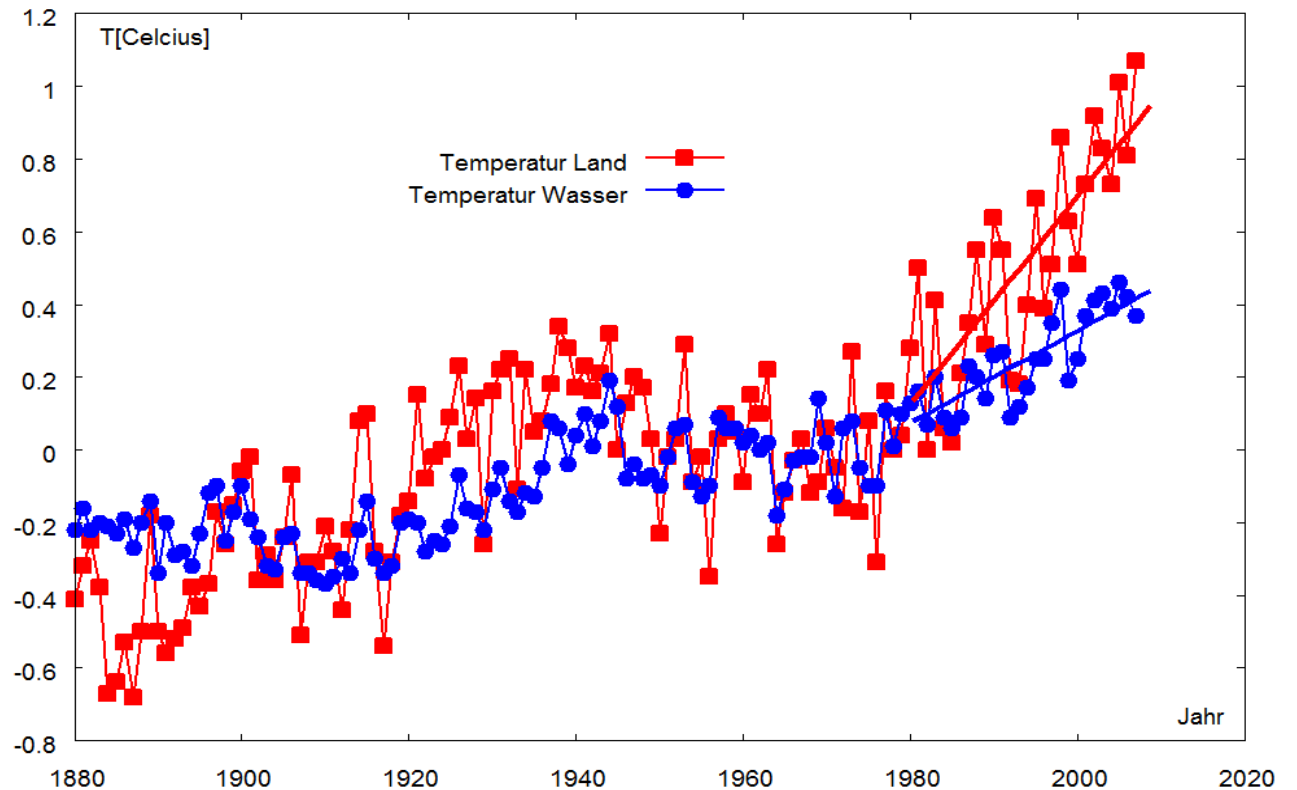
 # Mean Temperature (in Celsius) over Land & Ocean
 # (from <http://data.giss.nasa.gov/gistemp/graphs>)

#-----
 # Year Land Ocean
 #-----

1880	-.41	-.22
1881	-.32	-.16
1882	-.25	-.22
1883	-.38	-.20
1884	-.67	-.21
1885	-.64	-.23
1886	-.53	-.19
1887	-.68	-.27
1888	-.50	-.20
1889	-.18	-.14
1890	-.50	-.34
1891	-.56	-.20
1892	-.52	-.29
1893	-.49	-.28
1894	-.38	-.32
1895	-.43	-.23
1896	-.37	-.12
1897	-.17	-.10
1898	-.26	-.25
1899	-.15	-.17
1900	-.06	-.10
1901	-.02	-.19
1902	-.36	-.24
1903	-.29	-.32
1904	-.36	-.33
1905	-.24	-.24
1906	-.07	-.23
1907	-.51	-.34
1908	-.31	-.34
1909	-.31	-.36
1910	-.21	-.37
1911	-.28	-.35
1912	-.44	-.30

**Ein Bild sagt mehr als tausend Worte
 oder
 Ein Plot sagt mehr als tausend Zahlen**

Mittlere Temperatur gemessen über Land/Ozean



Programme zum Plotten von Daten

- **gnuplot**: einfache Bedienung (Kommandozeile), für viele Betriebssysteme verfügbar
- **xmgr**: ähnlich wie gnuplot, nur für Betriebssystem Unix/Linux
- **root**: komplettes Datenanalyse Programmpaket, umfangreich aber schwer zu lernen
- **Origin**: nur für Windows (Campuslizenz im HRZ)
- **Mathematica**: Computeralgebra System (Studentenlizenzen der Fakultät)
- **Matlab/Octave**
-

Gnuplot

- Kommando-orientiertes Programm
- Steuerung über Kommandozeile oder Skripte (Befehle in Textdateien)
- Nach dem Lernen der wichtigsten Befehle schnell und einfach zu bedienen
- Vielfältige Gestaltungsmöglichkeiten (plot-styles, Beschriftungen, Fonts, Farben...)
- Einfaches Exportieren von Plots in diverse Ausgabeformate
- Einbinden der Grafiken in alle Textverarbeitungssysteme (Latex, Office...) problemlos
- Wissenschaftliche Präsentation von Ergebnissen

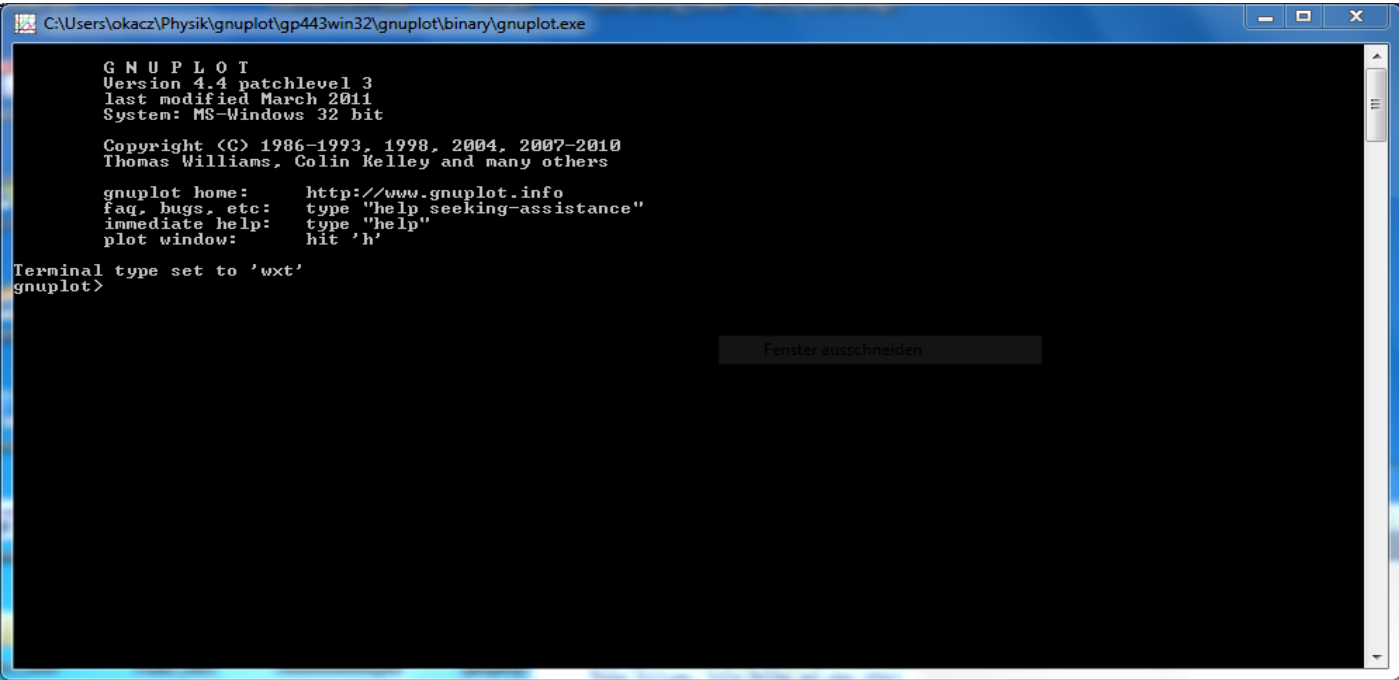
Gnuplot – Installation

- Download von: www.gnuplot.info
 - Unter Windows: **gp466-win32-setup.exe** runterladen und installieren
 - Unter Linux: In allen Distributionen enthalten, über Paketmanager installieren
 - Unter Mac OS: ???
-
- Readme oder Readme.Windows lesen!
 - Umfangreiche Dokumentation unter www.gnuplot.info / google-Suche: gnuplot
 - Viele Beispiele im Paket enthalten und auf der gnuplot-Homepage
 - Sehr gute Hilfe mit Beispielen integriert: Kommando **help** oder **help Befehl**

Gnuplot – erste Schritte

- Starten des Programms: `gnuplot` unter Linux / `gnuplot.exe` (`wgnuplot.exe` in Windows)

`gnuplot / gnuplot.exe` (reine Kommandozeile)



```
C:\Users\okacz\Physik\gnuplot\gp443win32\gnuplot\binary\gnuplot.exe

G N U P L O T
Version 4.4 patchlevel 3
last modified March 2011
System: MS-Windows 32 bit

Copyright (C) 1986-1993, 1998, 2004, 2007-2010
Thomas Williams, Colin Kelley and many others

gnuplot home:      http://www.gnuplot.info
faq, bugs, etc:   type "help seeking-assistance"
immediate help:   type "help"
plot window:      hit 'h'

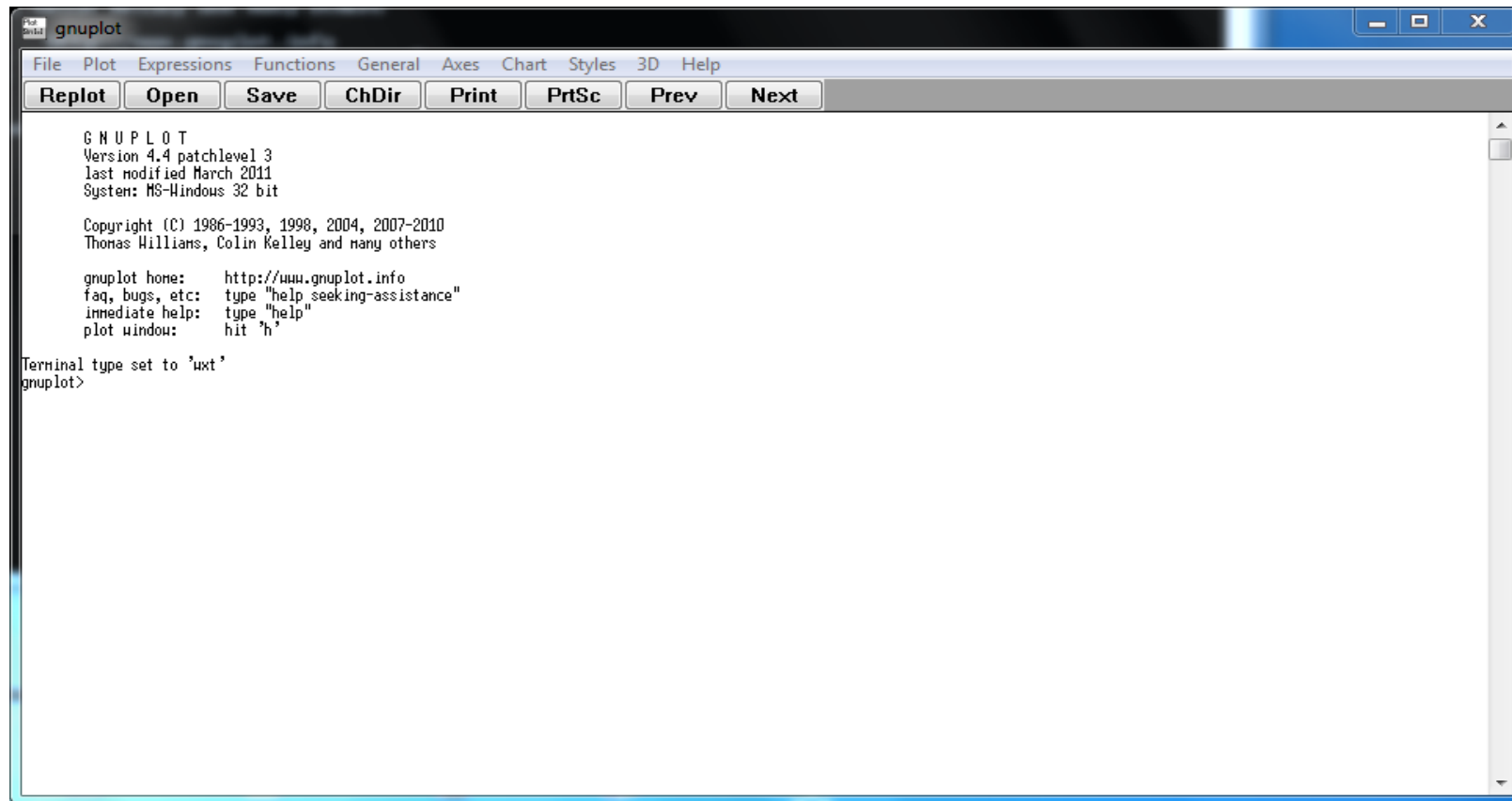
Terminal type set to 'wxt'
gnuplot>
```

Fenster ausschneiden

Gnuplot – erste Schritte

- Starten des Programms: `gnuplot` unter Linux / `gnuplot.exe` (`wgnuplot.exe` in Windows)

`wgnuplot.exe` (ein paar Menüs):



```
gnuplot
File Plot Expressions Functions General Axes Chart Styles 3D Help
Replot Open Save ChDir Print PrtSc Prev Next
GNUPLOT
Version 4.4 patchlevel 3
last modified March 2011
System: MS-Windows 32 bit

Copyright (C) 1986-1993, 1998, 2004, 2007-2010
Thomas Williams, Colin Kelley and many others

gnuplot home: http://www.gnuplot.info
faq, bugs, etc: type "help seeking-assistance"
immediate help: type "help"
plot window: hit "h"

Terminal type set to 'wxt'
gnuplot>
```

Gnuplot – erste Schritte

- Der wichtigste Befehl: `help` oder `help <Kommando>`

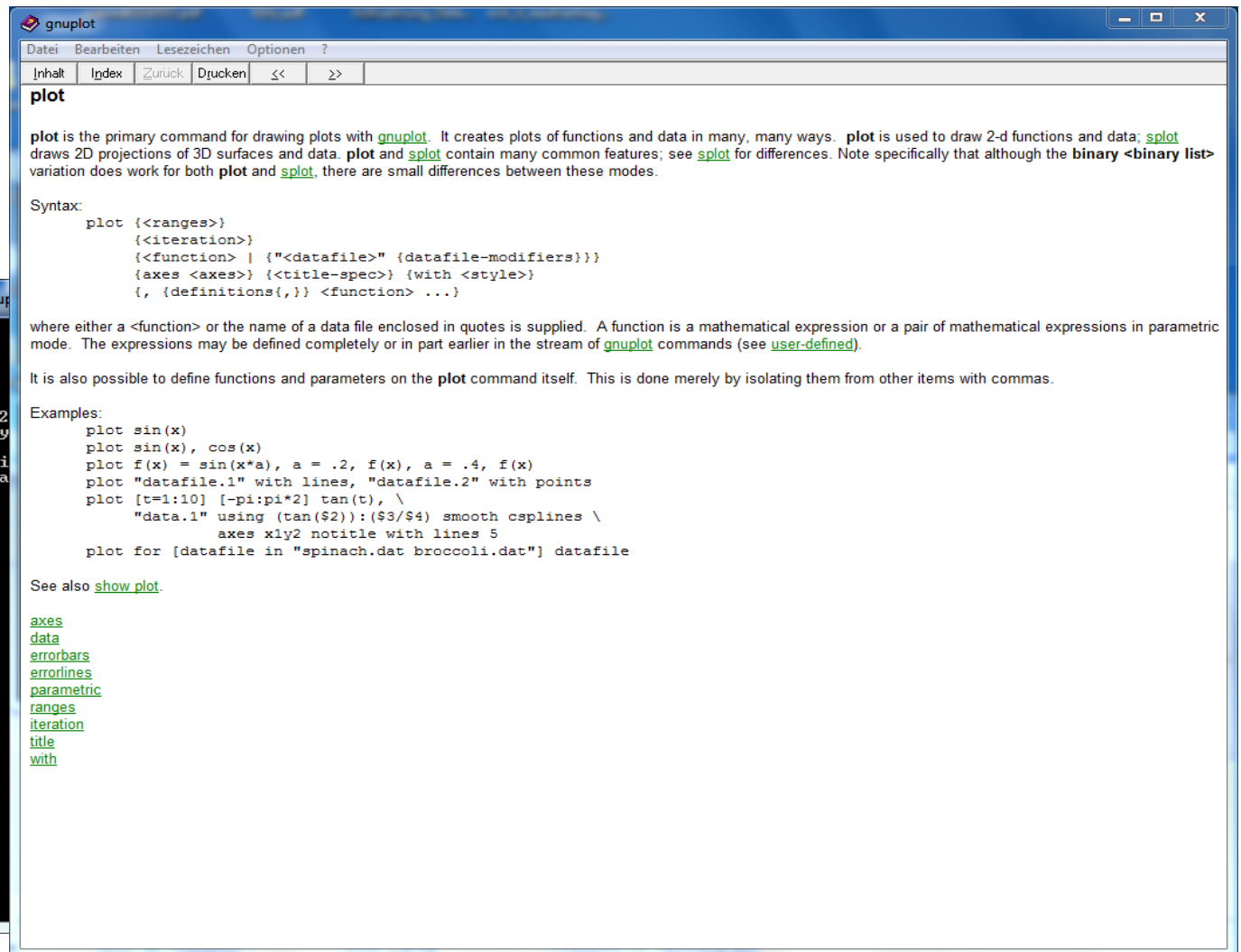
Beispiel: `help plot`

```
C:\Users\okacz\Physik\gnuplot\gp443win32\gnuplot\binary\gnuplot>
GNU PLOT
Version 4.4 patchlevel 3
last modified March 2011
System: MS-Windows 32 bit

Copyright (C) 1986-1993, 1998, 2004, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011
Thomas Williams, Colin Kelley and many others

gnuplot home:      http://www.gnuplot.info
faq, bugs, etc:   type "help seeking-a"
immediate help:   type "help"
plot window:      hit 'h'

Terminal type set to 'wxt'
gnuplot> help plot
```



The screenshot shows the gnuplot application window with the help text for the `plot` command. The window title is "gnuplot" and it has a menu bar with "Datei", "Bearbeiten", "Lesezeichen", and "Optionen". Below the menu bar is a navigation bar with "Inhalt", "Index", "Zurück", "Drucken", and navigation arrows. The main content area displays the following text:

plot

`plot` is the primary command for drawing plots with [gnuplot](#). It creates plots of functions and data in many, many ways. `plot` is used to draw 2-d functions and data; [splot](#) draws 2D projections of 3D surfaces and data. `plot` and [splot](#) contain many common features; see [splot](#) for differences. Note specifically that although the **binary <binary list>** variation does work for both `plot` and [splot](#), there are small differences between these modes.

Syntax:

```
plot [<ranges>]
    [<iteration>]
    [<function> | {"<datafile>" {datafile-modifiers}}]
    [<axes>] [<title-spec>] {with <style>}
    {, {definitions{,}} <function> ...}
```

where either a `<function>` or the name of a data file enclosed in quotes is supplied. A function is a mathematical expression or a pair of mathematical expressions in parametric mode. The expressions may be defined completely or in part earlier in the stream of [gnuplot](#) commands (see [user-defined](#)).

It is also possible to define functions and parameters on the `plot` command itself. This is done merely by isolating them from other items with commas.

Examples:

```
plot sin(x)
plot sin(x), cos(x)
plot f(x) = sin(x*a), a = .2, f(x), a = .4, f(x)
plot "datafile.1" with lines, "datafile.2" with points
plot [t=1:10] [-pi:pi*2] tan(t), \
    "data.1" using (tan($2)):(($3/$4) smooth csplines \
        axes x1y2 notitle with lines 5
plot for [datafile in "spinach.dat broccoli.dat"] datafile
```

See also [show plot](#).

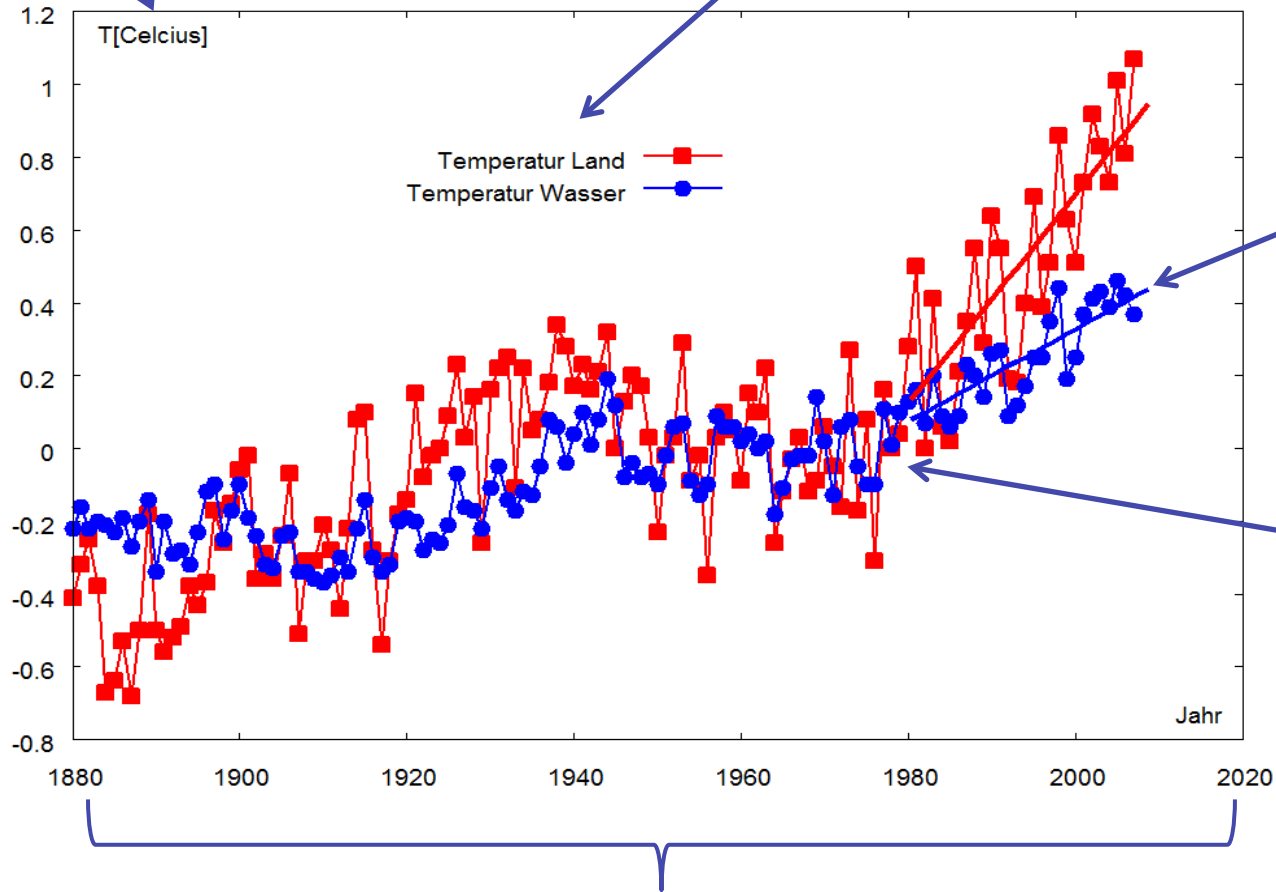
[axes](#)
[data](#)
[errorbars](#)
[errorlines](#)
[parametric](#)
[ranges](#)
[iteration](#)
[title](#)
[with](#)

Bezeichnungen in gnuplot

label (Text an beliebiger Position)

key (Legende)

yrange



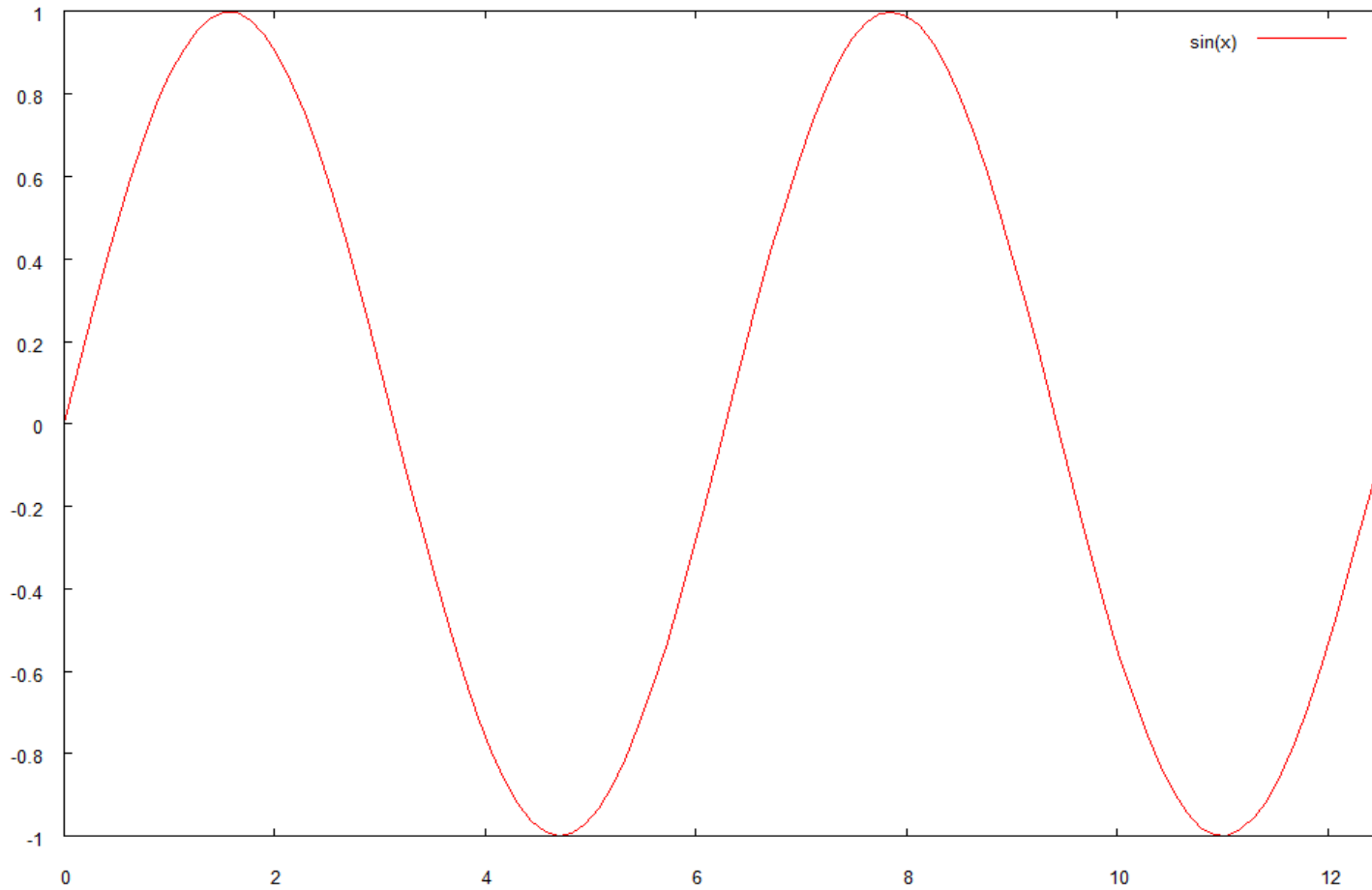
plot function(x)

plot "data-file"

xrange

1. Beispiel: plot

`plot [0:2*pi] sin(x)`
Kommando x-Bereich Funktion



Funktionen plotten

plot {<ranges>} <function> {title <title>} {with <style>}

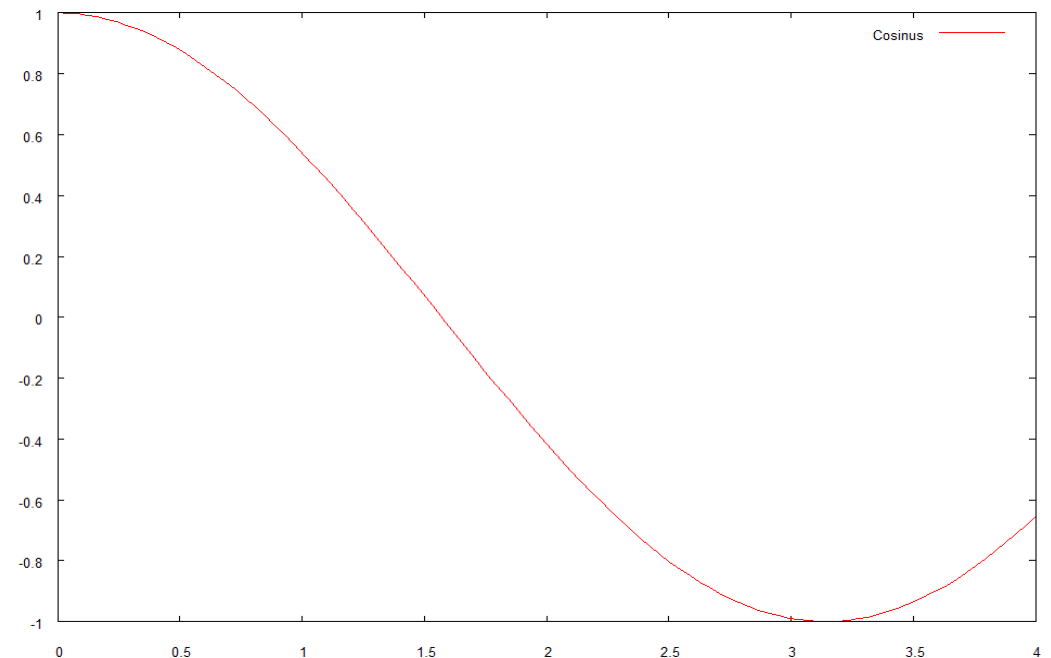
<ranges>: [x_{min}:x_{max}]
 [x_{min}:x_{max}] [y_{min}:y_{max}]

<title>: title "Funktion f(x)"

<style>: with lines
 with points
 with linespoints
 (siehe [help with](#))

Beispiel:

plot [0:4] cos(x) title "Cosinus" with lines



Vordefinierte Funktionen:

| Math library functions | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Function | Arguments | Returns |
| abs(x) | any | absolute value of x , $ x $; same type |
| abs(x) | complex | length of x , $\sqrt{\text{real}(x)^2 + \text{imag}(x)^2}$ |
| acos(x) | any | $\cos^{-1} x$ (inverse cosine) |
| acosh(x) | any | $\cosh^{-1} x$ (inverse hyperbolic cosine) in radians |
| arg(x) | complex | the phase of x |
| asin(x) | any | $\sin^{-1} x$ (inverse sin) |
| asinh(x) | any | $\sinh^{-1} x$ (inverse hyperbolic sin) in radians |
| atan(x) | any | $\tan^{-1} x$ (inverse tangent) |
| atan2(y,x) | int or real | $\tan^{-1}(y/x)$ (inverse tangent) |
| atanh(x) | any | $\tanh^{-1} x$ (inverse hyperbolic tangent) in radians |
| EllipticK(k) | real $k \in (-1:1)$ | $K(k)$ complete elliptic integral of the first kind |
| EllipticE(k) | real $k \in [-1:1]$ | $E(k)$ complete elliptic integral of the second kind |
| EllipticPi(n,k) | real $n < 1$, real $k \in (-1:1)$ | $\Pi(n, k)$ complete elliptic integral of the third kind |
| besj0(x) | int or real | j_0 Bessel function of x , in radians |
| besj1(x) | int or real | j_1 Bessel function of x , in radians |
| besy0(x) | int or real | y_0 Bessel function of x , in radians |
| besy1(x) | int or real | y_1 Bessel function of x , in radians |
| ceil(x) | any | $\lceil x \rceil$, smallest integer not less than x (real part) |
| cos(x) | any | $\cos x$, cosine of x |
| cosh(x) | any | $\cosh x$, hyperbolic cosine of x in radians |
| erf(x) | any | $\text{erf}(\text{real}(x))$, error function of $\text{real}(x)$ |
| erfc(x) | any | $\text{erfc}(\text{real}(x))$, 1.0 - error function of $\text{real}(x)$ |
| exp(x) | any | e^x , exponential function of x |
| floor(x) | any | $\lfloor x \rfloor$, largest integer not greater than x (real part) |
| gamma(x) | any | $\text{gamma}(\text{real}(x))$, gamma function of $\text{real}(x)$ |
| ibeta(p,q,x) | any | $\text{ibeta}(\text{real}(p, q, x))$, ibeta function of $\text{real}(p, q, x)$ |
| inverf(x) | any | inverse error function of $\text{real}(x)$ |
| igamma(a,x) | any | $\text{igamma}(\text{real}(a, x))$, igamma function of $\text{real}(a, x)$ |
| imag(x) | complex | imaginary part of x as a real number |
| invnorm(x) | any | inverse normal distribution function of $\text{real}(x)$ |
| int(x) | real | integer part of x , truncated toward zero |
| lambertw(x) | real | Lambert W function |
| lgamma(x) | any | $\text{lgamma}(\text{real}(x))$, lgamma function of $\text{real}(x)$ |
| log(x) | any | $\log_e x$, natural logarithm (base e) of x |
| log10(x) | any | $\log_{10} x$, logarithm (base 10) of x |
| norm(x) | any | normal distribution (Gaussian) function of $\text{real}(x)$ |
| rand(x) | any | $\text{rand}(x)$, pseudo random number generator |
| real(x) | any | real part of x |
| sgn(x) | any | 1 if $x > 0$, -1 if $x < 0$, 0 if $x = 0$. $\text{imag}(x)$ ignored |
| sin(x) | any | $\sin x$, sine of x |
| sinh(x) | any | $\sinh x$, hyperbolic sine of x in radians |
| sqrt(x) | any | \sqrt{x} , square root of x |
| tan(x) | any | $\tan x$, tangent of x |
| tanh(x) | any | $\tanh x$, hyperbolic tangent of x in radians |

Mehrere Funktionen in einem Plot

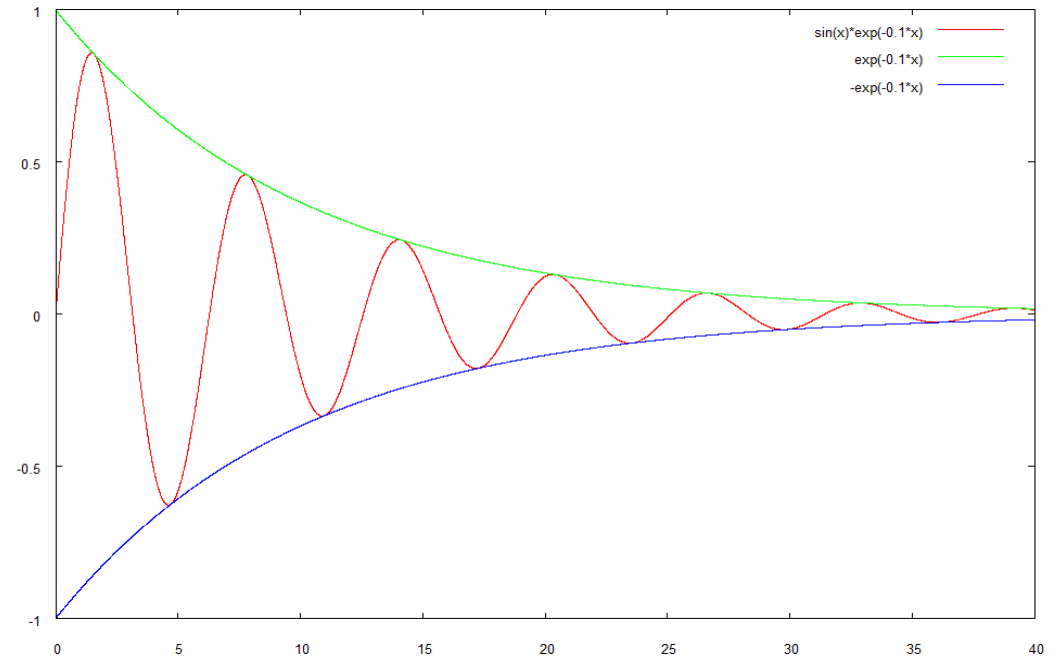
Beispiel:

```
set xrange [0:40]
```

```
plot sin(x)*exp(-0.1*x), exp(-0.1*x), -exp(0.1*x)
```

```
plot sin(x)*exp(-0.1*x)  
rep exp(-0.1*x)  
rep -exp(-0.1*x)
```

```
plot sin(x)*exp(-0.1*x) , \  
    exp(-0.1*x) , \  
    -exp(-0.1*x)
```



Definieren von Funktionen

Weitere Funktionen können definiert werden

- aus eingebauten Standardfunktionen
- mit mathematischen Operatoren (*, /, -, +, &&, ||, ?:)

Beispiele:

`f(x) = exp(x)*sin(x)`

`theta(x) = (x<0)?0:1`

(falls (x<0) dann 0, sonst 1)

`dist2D(x,y) = sqrt(x**2+y**2)`

(x**2 bedeutet x²)

`func(x,w) = sin(w*x)`

(w ist hier ein Parameter)

`plot func(x,1), func(x,2)`

Exportieren von Plots

- Plots lassen sich in gnuplot in diversen Formaten exportieren
- Unter Windows: Copy via Clipboard (STRG-C / STRG-V), mäßige Qualität
- Je nach Anwendung ist das eine oder andere Format besser

Beispiel: erzeugt eine Grafikdatei *sin.png*

```
plot sin(x)
```

```
set terminal png
```

← setzt das Ausgabeformat

```
set output "sin.png"
```

← setzt die Ausgabedatei

```
rep
```

```
set output
```

← setzt die Ausgabe zurück

```
set terminal windows
```

← setzt das Ausgabeformat zurück

Wichtige Ausgabeformate: Postscript

set term postscript - Seitenbeschreibungssprache Postscript

set term post eps enhanced color solid 24

eps: spezielles Format zum Einbinden in anderen Programmen

enhanced: erlaubt spezielle Text Features (x_i , x^2 , ...)

color / monochrome

solid / dashed: Linien durchgezogen oder gestrichelt

24: Schriftgröße

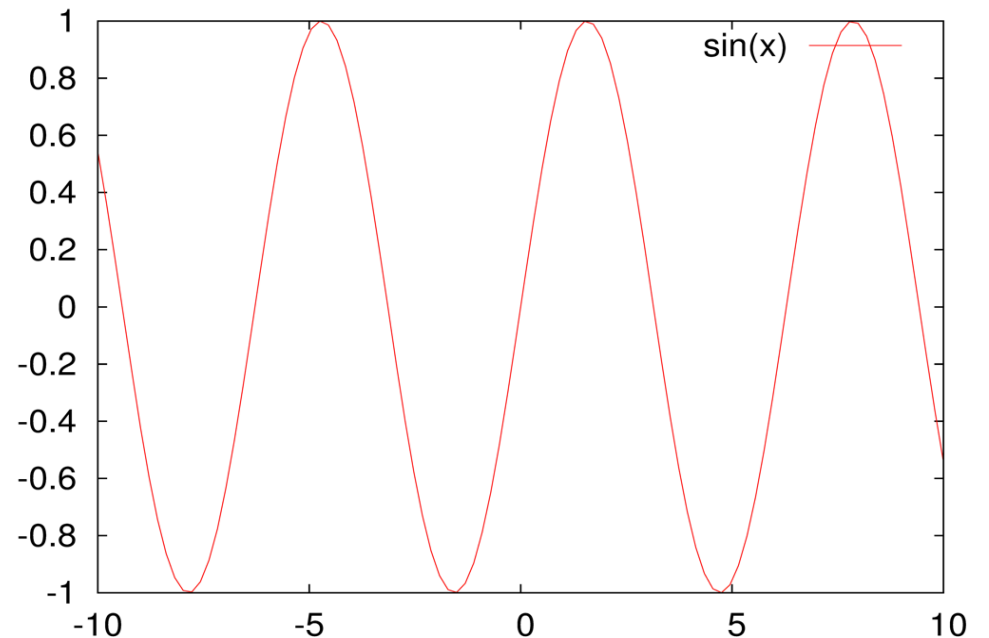
Vorteile:

Skalierbar, beste Ausgabequalität,

Postscript ist eine Druckersprache,

Vielfältige Möglichkeiten für Text-

und Sonderzeichen



Wichtige Ausgabeformate: PDF

set term pdf - Portable Document Format

set term pdf enhanced color solid font "Arial,10"

enhanced: erlaubt spezielle Text Features (x_i , x^2 , ...)

color / monochrome

solid / dashed: Linien durchgezogen oder gestrichelt

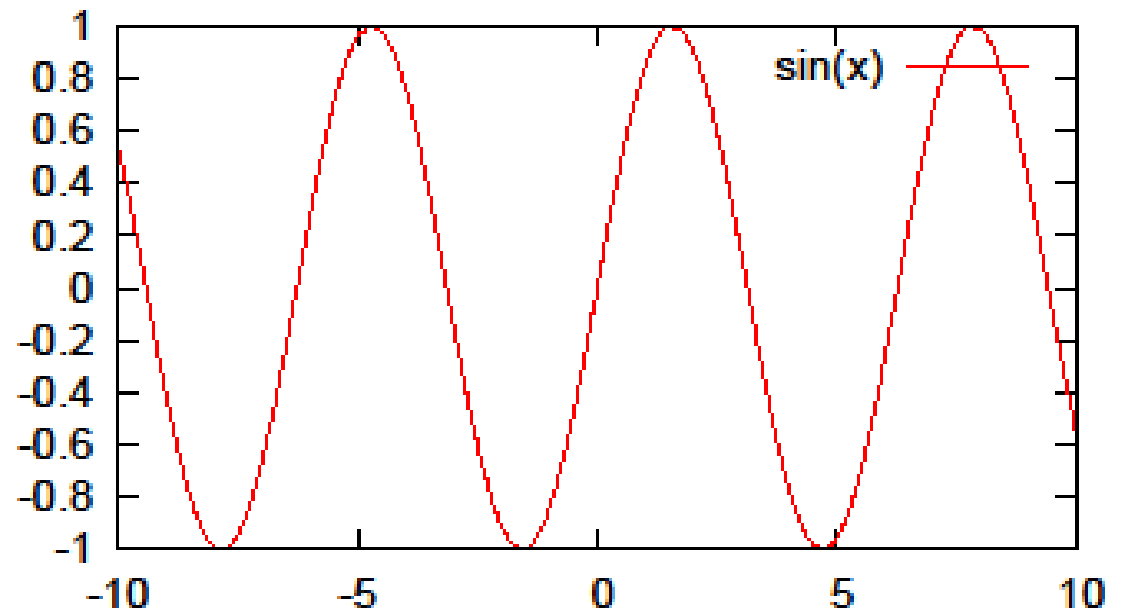
10: Schriftgröße

Vorteile:

Skalierbar, gute Ausgabequalität,

Portable, komprimiert

Windows Office Einbindung mäßig



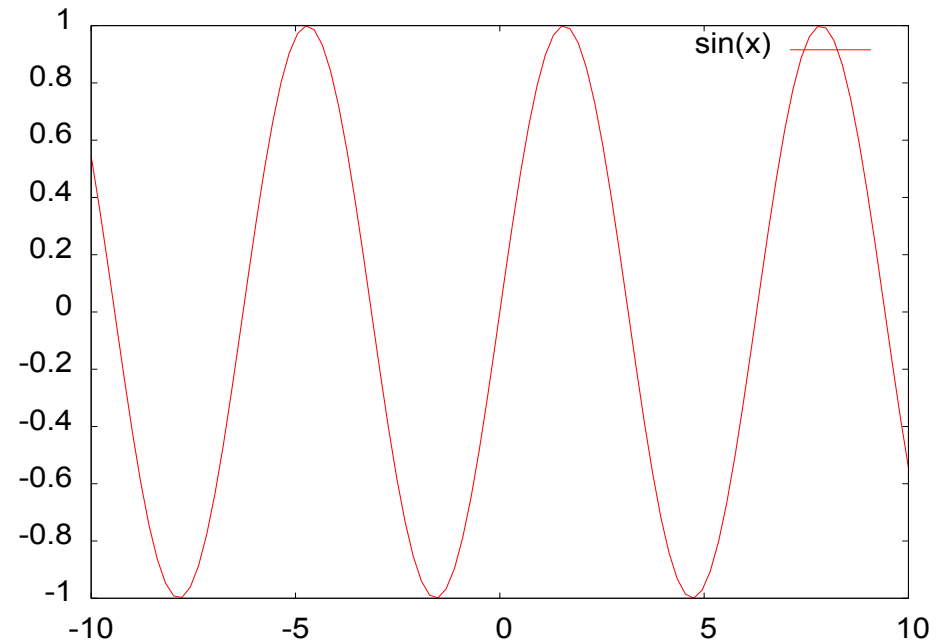
Wichtige Ausgabeformate: EMF

set term emf ... - Windows enhanced Metafile

Vorteile:

optimale Windows Unterstützung

schlechte Linux/Mac Unterstützung



Wichtige Ausgabeformate: PNG

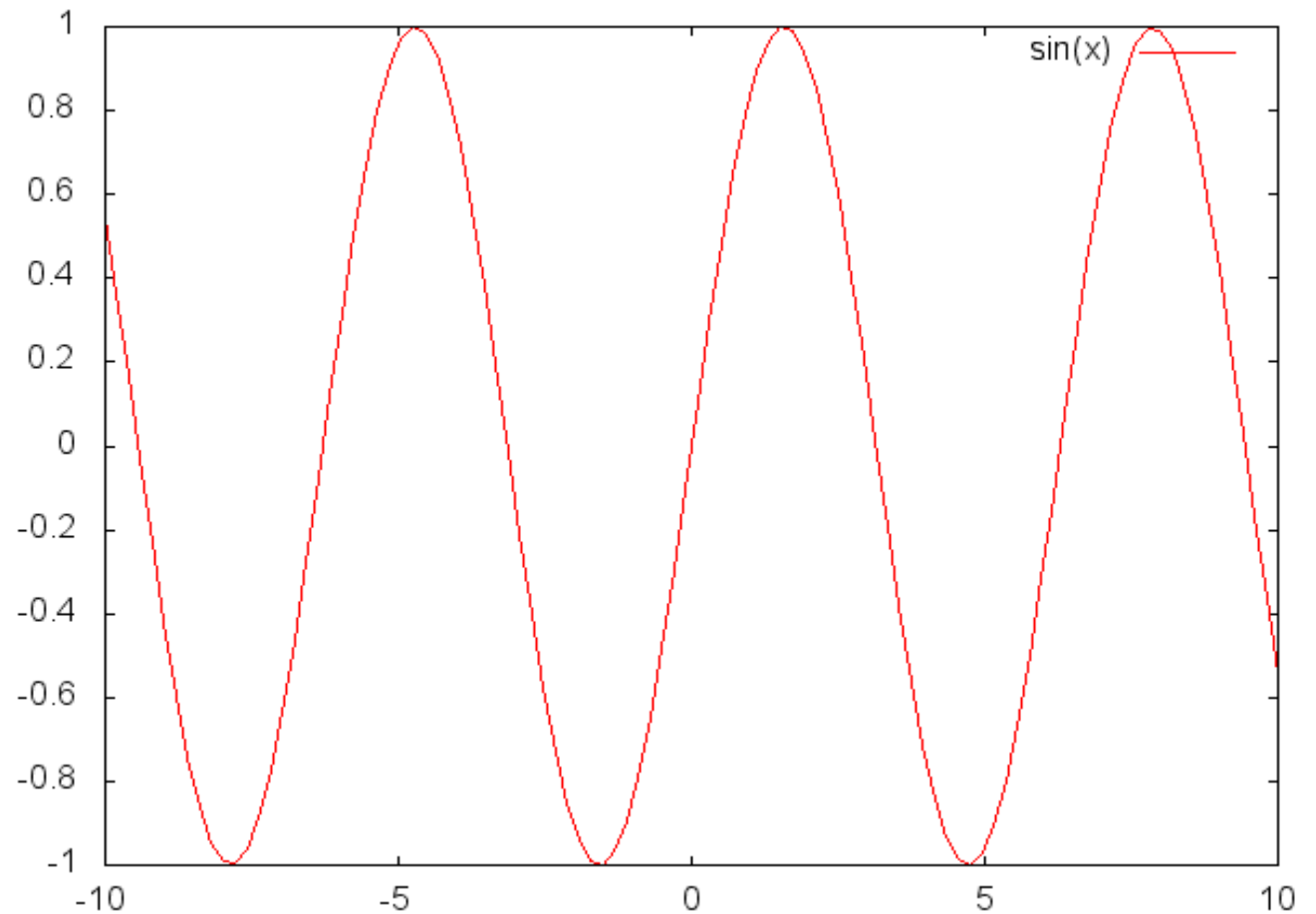
set term png ... - Portable Network Format

Vorteile:

optimal fürs Internet

schlechte Qualität

nicht skalierbar



Weitere Formate:

Graphics Devices

All screen graphics devices are specified by names and options. This information can be read from a startup file (.gnuplot in UNIX). If you change the graphics device, you must replot with the replot command or recreate it repeating the load of the script that created it.

get a list of valid devices set terminal [options]

Graphics Terminals:

Mac OS X set term aqua
AED 512 Terminal set term aed512
AED 767 Terminal set term aed767
Amiga set term amiga
Adobe Illustrator 3.0 Format set term aifm
Apollo graphics primitive, rescalable set term apollo
Atari ST set term atari
BBN Bitgraph Terminal set term bitgraph
SCO CGI Driver set term cgi
Apollo graphics primitive, fixed window set term gpr
SGI GL window set term iris4d [8 24]
MS-DOS Kermit Tek4010 term - color set term kc_tek40xx
MS-DOS Kermit Tek4010 term - mono set term km_tek40xx
NeXTstep window system set term next
OS/2 Presentation Manager set term pm
REGIS graphics language set term regis
Selanar Tek Terminal set term selanar
SunView window system set term sun
Tektronix 4106, 4107, 4109 & 420X set term tek40D10x
Tektronix 4010; most TEK emulators set term tek40xx
VAX UIS window system set term vms
VT-like tek40xx terminal emulator set term vttek
UNIX plotting (not always supplied) set term unixplot
AT&T 3b1 or 7300 UNXPC set term unixpc
MS Windows set term windows
X11 display terminal set term x11

Turbo C PC Graphics Modes:

Hercules set term hercules
Color Graphics Adaptor set term cga
Monochrome OGA set term mcga
Extended Graphics Adaptor set term ega
VGA set term vga
Monochrome VGA set term vga mono
Super VGA - requires SVGA driver set term svga
AT&T 6300 Micro set term att

Hardcopy Devices:

Unknown - not a plotting device set term unknown
Dump ASCII table of X Y [Z] values set term table
printer or glass dumb terminal set term dumb
Roland DXY800A plotter set term dry800a

Dot Matrix Printers

Epson-style 60-dot per inch printers set term epscn_60dpi
Epson LX-800, Star NL-10 set term epscn_lx800
NX-1000, PROPRINTER set term epscn_lx800
NEC printer CP6, Epson LQ-800 set term nec_cp6 [monochrome color draft]
Star Color Printer set term starc
Tandy DMP-130 60-dot per inch set term tandy_60dpi
Vectrix 384 & Tandy color printer set term vx384

Laser Printers

Talaris EXCL language set term excl
Imagen laser printer set term imagen
LN03-Plus in EGM mode set term ln03
PostScript graphics language set term post [mode color 'font' size]
CorelDraw EPS set term corel [mode color 'font' size]
Prescribe - for the Kyocera Laser Printer set term prescribe
Kyocera Laser Printer with Courier font set term kyo
QMS/QUIC Laser (also Talaris 1200) set term qms

Metafiles

AutoCAD DXF (120x80 default) set term dxf
FIG graphics language: SunView or X set term fig
FIG graphics language: Large Graph set term bfig
SCO hardcopy CGI set term hcgi
Frame Maker MIF 3.0 set term mif [pentype curvetype help]
Portable bitmap set term pbs [fontsize color]
Uniplex Redwood Graphics Interface Proto- set term rgtp
col
TGIF language set term tgif

HP Devices

HP2623A and maybe others set term hp2623a
HP2648 and HP2647 set term hp2648
HP7580, & probably other HPs (4 pens) set term hp7580B
HP7475 & lots of others (6 pens) set term hpgl
HP Laserjet series II & clones set term hpljii [75 100 150 300]
HP DeskJet 500 set term hpdj [75 100 150 300]
HP PaintJet & HP3630 set term hppj [FNT5X9 FNT9X17 FNT13x25]
HP laserjet III (HPGL plot vectors) set term pcl5 [mode font fontsize]

TeX picture environments

LaTeX picture environment set term latex
EEPIC - extended LaTeX picture set term eepic
LaTeX picture with emTeX specials set term emtex
PSTricks macros for TeX or LaTeX set term pstricks
TPIC specials for TeX or LaTeX set term tpic
MetaFont font generation input set term mf

Saving and restoring terminal

restore default or pushed terminal set term pop
save (push) current terminal set term push

Commands associated to interactive terminals

change mouse settings set mouse
change hotkey bindings bind

siehe gnuplot Dokumentation

Daten plotten

plot {<ranges>} "datendatei" using 1:2 {title <title>} {with <style>}

<ranges>: [x_{min}:x_{max}]
 [x_{min}:x_{max}] [y_{min}:y_{max}]

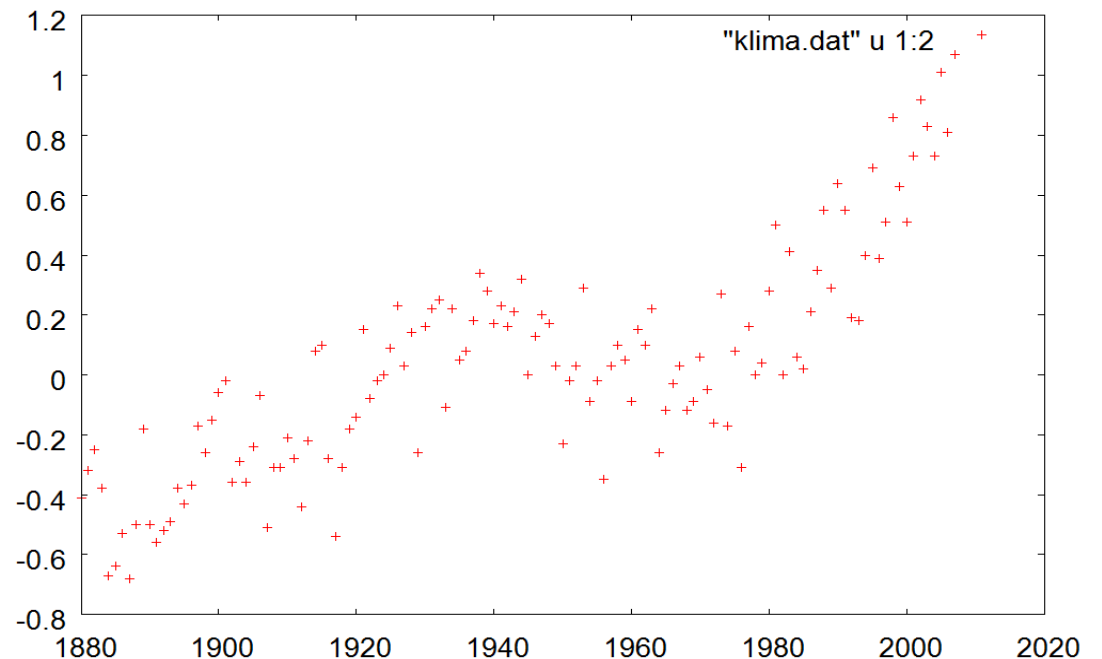
<title>: title "Daten xy"

using 1:2 : Benutze Spalte 1 und Spalte 2 als Datenpunkte {x,y}

<style>: with lines
 with points
 with linespoints
 (siehe [help with](#))

Beispiel:

plot "klima.dat" u 1:2



Daten mit Fehlern plotten

plot {<ranges>} "datendatei" using 1:2:3 {title <title>} {with <style>}

<ranges>: [x_{min}:x_{max}]
 [x_{min}:x_{max}] [y_{min}:y_{max}]

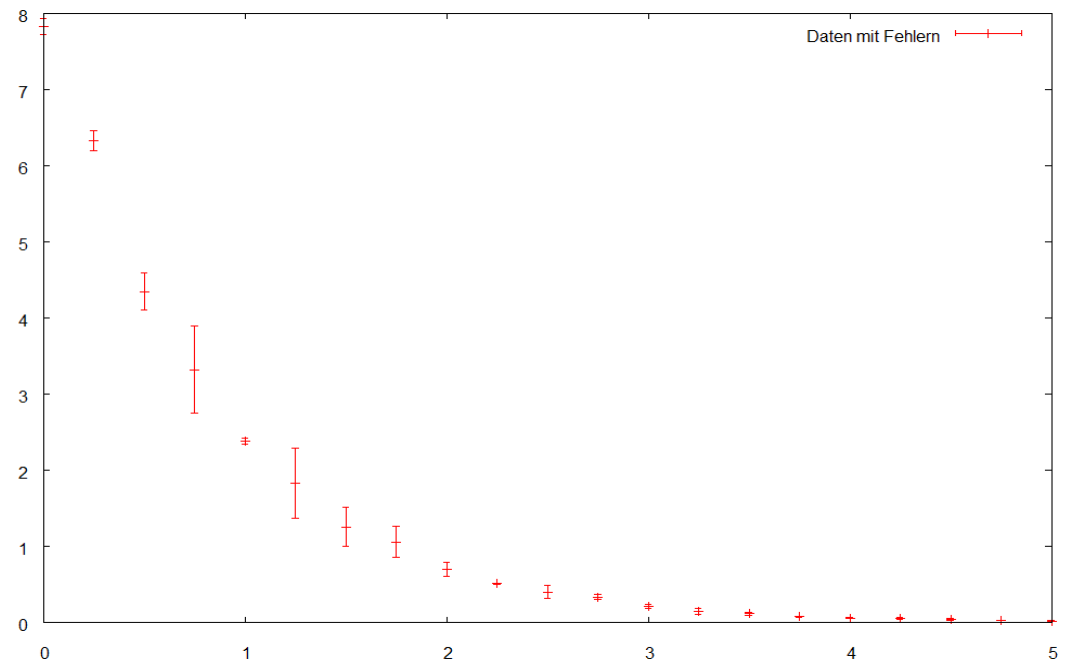
<title>: title "Daten xy"

using 1:2:3 : Benutze Spalte 1 und Spalte 2 als Datenpunkte {x,y} und Spalte 3 als Fehler von y

<style>: with errorbars
 with xerrorbars
 with errorlines
 (siehe [help with](#))

Beispiel:

plot "error.dat" u 1:2:3 w e



Plot Styles

plot "klima.dat" using 1:2 with linespoints \

pointtype 5 \

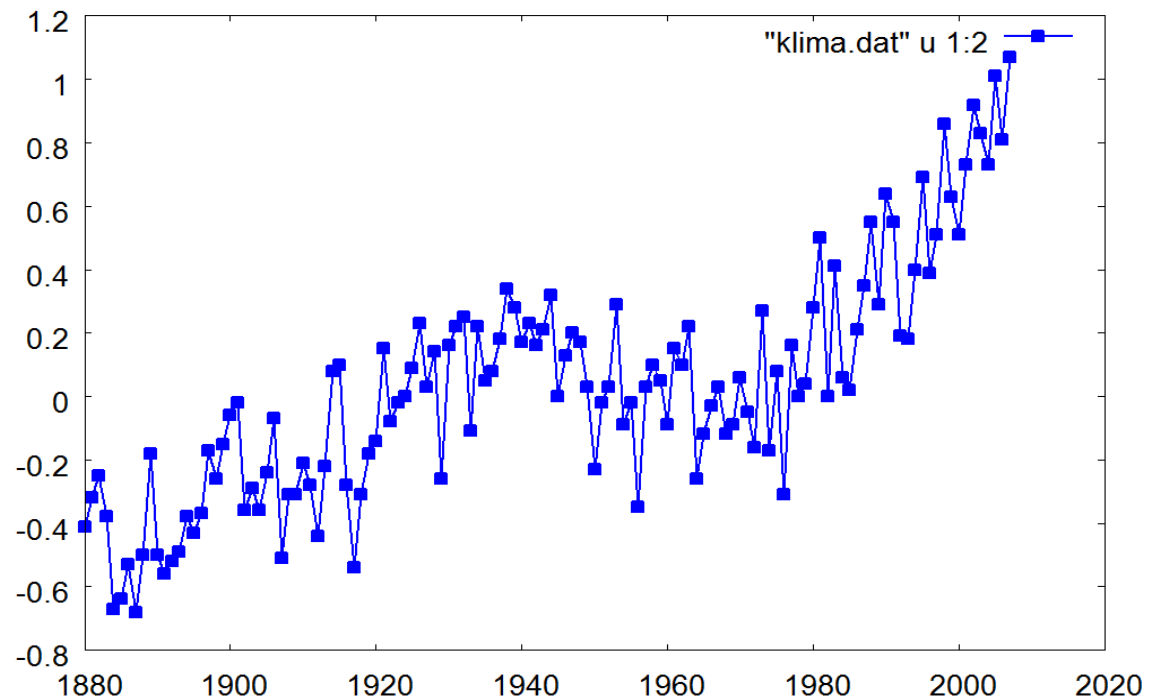
linetype 3 \

pointsize 1.5 \

linewidth 2

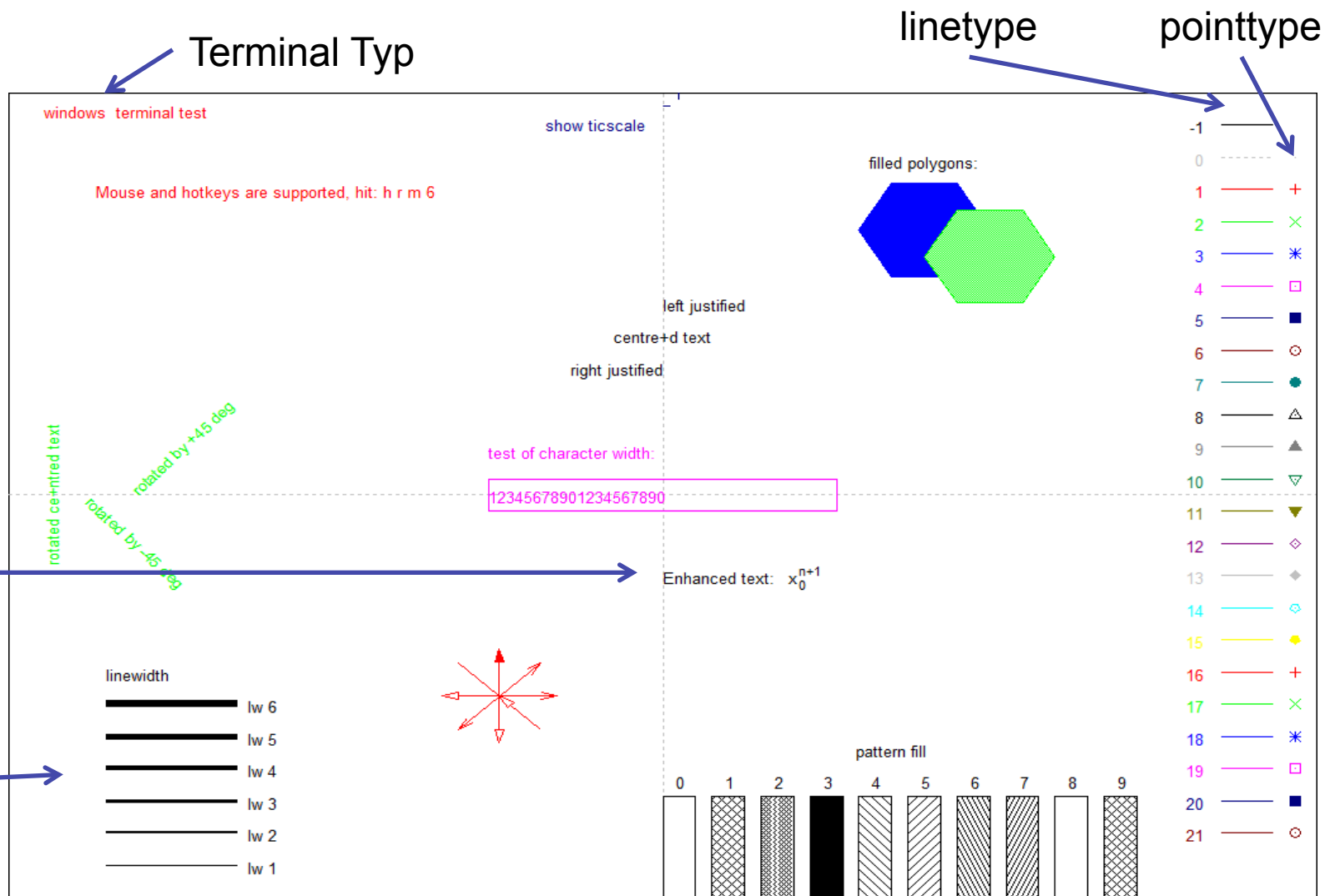
oder in kurzschreibweise:

p "klima.dat" u 1:2 w linesp pt 5 lt 3 ps 1.5 lw 2



Plot Styles

gnuplot> test



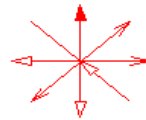
Terminal Typ

linetype

pointtype

enhanced style

linewidth



Skripte = Plotdateien

klima.gnu:

```
set xr [1880:2020]
set yr [:1.2]
set term windows font "Arial,14"
plot "klima.dat" u 1:2 title "Temperatur Land" w lp ls 1 lw 2 pt 5
rep "klima.dat" u 1:3 title "Temperatur Wasser" w lp ls 3 lw 2 pt 7
```

```
f(x) = a+b*x
g(x) = c+d*x
```

```
fit [1980:*] f(x) "klima.dat" u 1:2 via a,b
fit [1980:*] g(x) "klima.dat" u 1:3 via c,d
```

```
rep f(x)*((x>1980 && x<2010)?1:1/0) title "" w l ls 1 lw 4
rep g(x)*((x>1980 && x<2010)?1:1/0) title "" w l ls 3 lw 4
```

```
set key at 1960,0.85
set label 1 "Jahr" at 2012,-0.72
set label 2 "T[Celcius]" at 1883,1.15
set term emf 20
set out "klima.emf"
rep
set term windows
set out
```

Alle Befehle auf der Kommandozeile können in eine Textdatei geschrieben werden und mit

load "plotfile"

geladen und ausgeführt werden!

