



Computación 1 - 2023

Gráficos en 2D y 3D

Necesidades

- Visualizar tendencias, patrones, frecuencias, trayectorias o cambios que son difíciles de encontrar en un conjunto de datos.
- ¡Una imagen vale más que mil palabras!
- Los gráficos ayudan a la toma de decisiones.

Ejemplo: Encontrar el máximo de un conjunto

Columns 1 through 10:

2.8175 10.1326 2.2346 16.0404 4.4026 1.9738 1.0462 1.0091 1.1983 3.9982

Columns 11 through 20:

4.0988 1.1173 2.9033 1.8290 3.0760 1.9099 1.7212 4.4390 4.1799 2.8604

Columns 21 through 30:

1.6685 1.6588 23.6487 3.1122 1.3537 2.8040 12.1043 1.1234 7.2549 2.5510

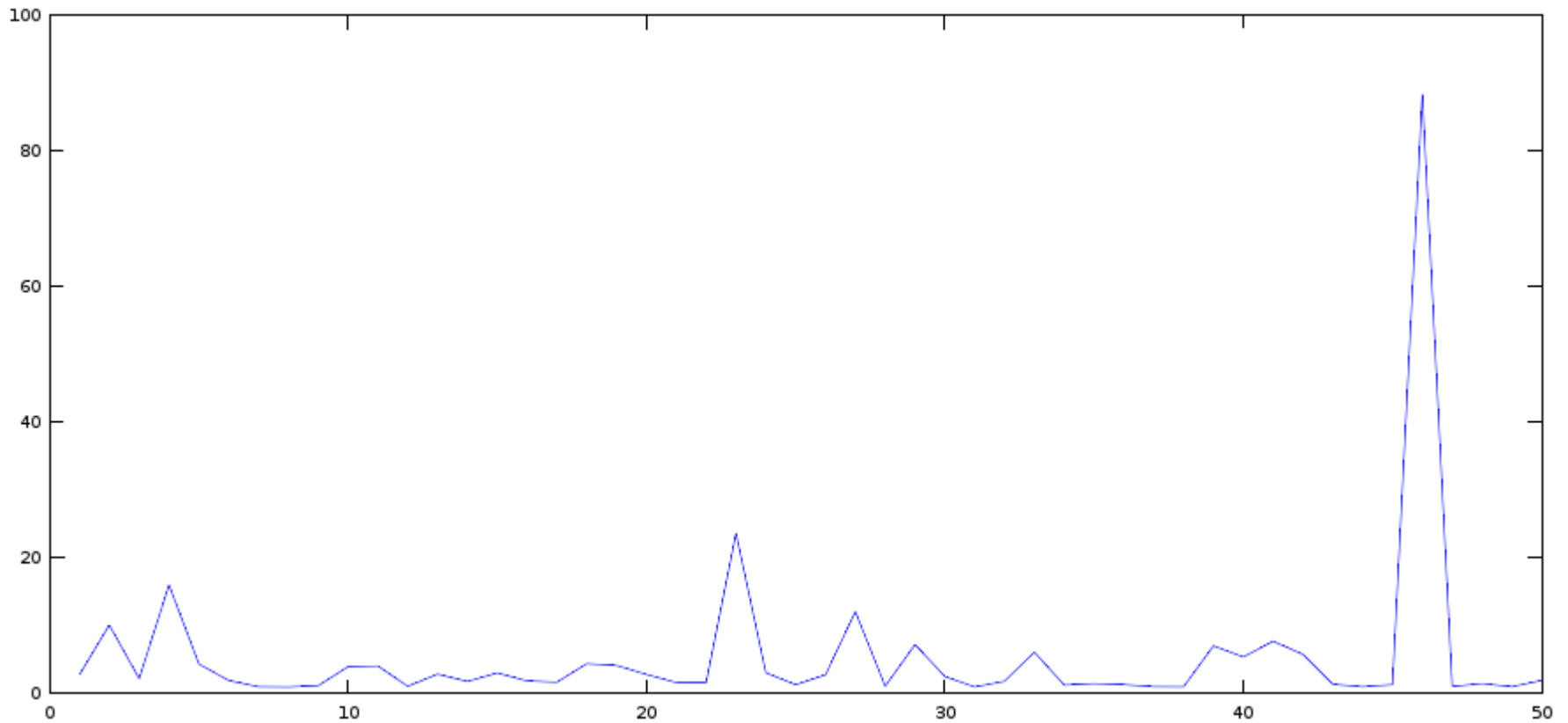
Columns 31 through 40:

1.0208 1.8573 6.1357 1.2936 1.5113 1.3588 1.0568 1.0353 7.0616 5.4359

Columns 41 through 50:

7.7418 5.8158 1.4088 1.0493 1.3506 88.2787 1.0783 1.5144 1.0504 1.9798

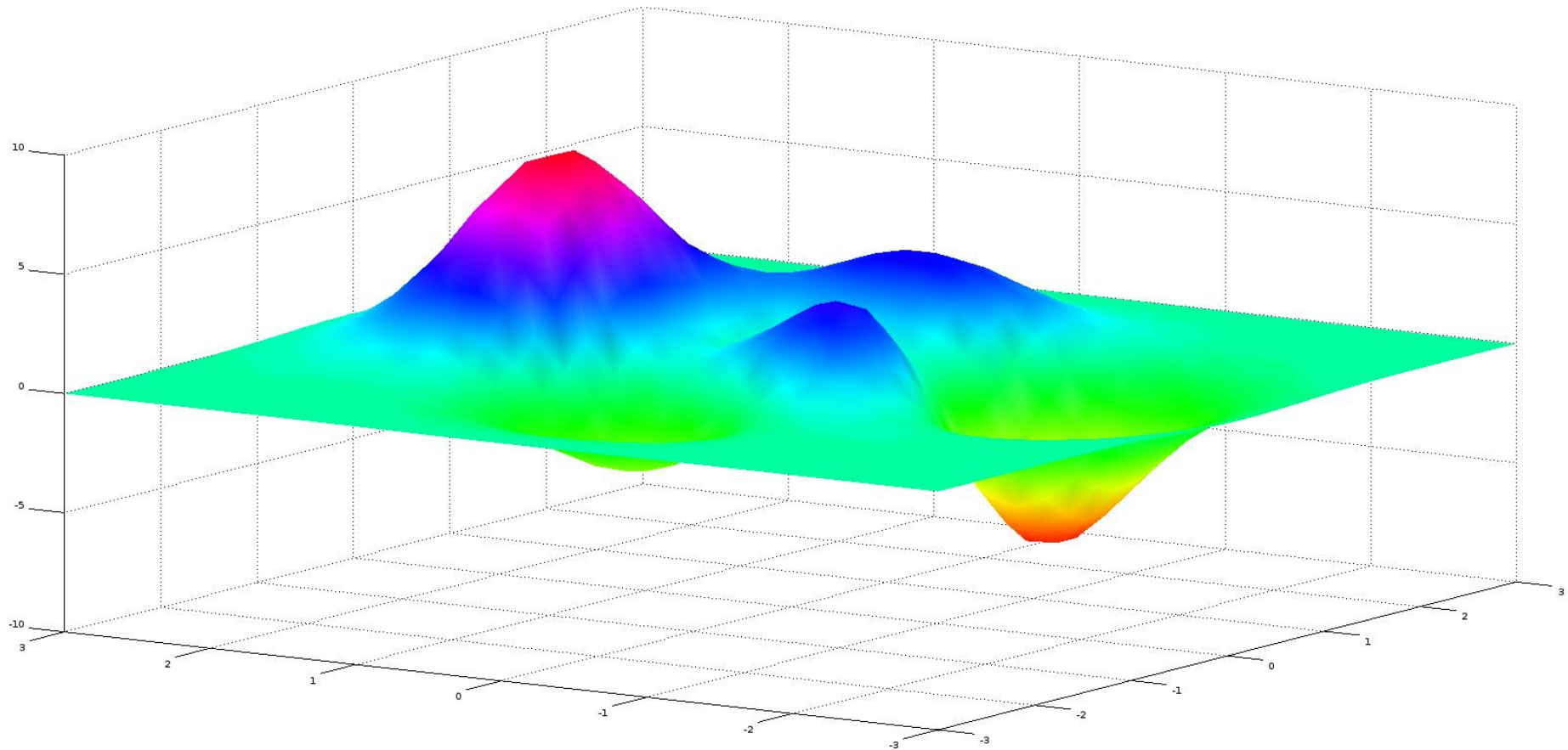
Ejemplo: Encontrar el máximo de un conjunto




Ejemplo: comprender los valores de una matriz

```
6.6713e-001 1.8839e+000 4.7741e+000 1.0777e+001 2.1394e+001 3.6471e+001 5.0583e+001
1.3615e+000 3.8340e+000 9.6617e+000 2.1597e+001 4.2155e+001 6.9640e+001 9.0076e+001
2.5254e+000 7.1228e+000 1.7932e+001 3.9905e+001 7.7097e+001 1.2454e+002 1.5203e+002
4.2186e+000 1.2008e+001 3.0443e+001 6.8078e+001 1.3182e+002 2.1240e+002 2.5513e+002
6.2063e+000 1.8068e+001 4.6737e+001 1.0655e+002 2.1060e+002 3.4844e+002 4.3922e+002
7.5942e+000 2.3267e+001 6.2895e+001 1.4951e+002 3.0917e+002 5.4240e+002 7.5890e+002
6.3417e+000 2.2602e+001 6.8123e+001 1.7707e+002 3.9821e+002 7.6741e+002 1.2302e+003
-1.1225e+000 6.8887e+000 4.1208e+001 1.4570e+002 3.9997e+002 9.0680e+002 1.7199e+003
-1.9702e+001 -3.6995e+001 -4.9776e+001 -1.4926e+001 1.7475e+002 7.1218e+002 1.8363e+003
-5.4300e+001 -1.2273e+002 -2.3984e+002 -3.8692e+002 -4.5374e+002 -1.6297e+002 9.5564e+002
-1.0726e+002 -2.5761e+002 -5.4981e+002 -1.0249e+003 -1.6170e+003 -2.0097e+003 -1.5137e+003
-1.7555e+002 -4.3457e+002 -9.6566e+002 -1.9065e+003 -3.2925e+003 -4.8399e+003 -5.7083e+003
-2.4947e+002 -6.2846e+002 -1.4280e+003 -2.9054e+003 -5.2395e+003 -8.2460e+003 -1.1023e+004
-3.1455e+002 -8.0081e+002 -1.8439e+003 -3.8169e+003 -7.0483e+003 -1.1486e+004 -1.6241e+004
-3.5622e+002 -9.1279e+002 -2.1186e+003 -4.4305e+003 -8.2937e+003 -1.3777e+004 -2.0056e+004
-3.6521e+002 -9.3958e+002 -2.1915e+003 -4.6112e+003 -8.7022e+003 -1.4618e+004 -2.1628e+004
-3.4066e+002 -8.7864e+002 -2.0556e+003 -4.3417e+003 -8.2338e+003 -1.3923e+004 -2.0795e+004
-2.8977e+002 -7.4835e+002 -1.7535e+003 -3.7105e+003 -7.0529e+003 -1.1961e+004 -1.7935e+004
-2.2450e+002 -5.7955e+002 -1.3569e+003 -2.8679e+003 -5.4404e+003 -9.1957e+003 -1.3709e+004
-1.5754e+002 -4.0507e+002 -9.4320e+002 -1.9778e+003 -3.7084e+003 -6.1557e+003 -8.9070e+003
-9.8907e+001 -2.5140e+002 -5.7608e+002 -1.1802e+003 -2.1360e+003 -3.3464e+003 -4.3581e+003
-5.4262e+001 -1.3408e+002 -2.9484e+002 -5.6663e+002 -9.1945e+002 -1.1565e+003 -7.7683e+002
-2.4739e+001 -5.6841e+001 -1.1076e+002 -1.6815e+002 -1.3785e+002 2.2964e+002 1.4433e+003
-8.1050e+000 -1.4173e+001 -1.1749e+001 3.8443e+001 2.4657e+002 8.5999e+002 2.3362e+003
-5.1250e-001 4.1789e+000 2.7246e+001 1.0911e+002 3.4831e+002 9.4937e+002 2.2727e+003
1.8783e+000 8.7246e+000 3.2725e+001 1.0544e+002 2.9951e+002 7.6005e+002 1.7364e+003
1.9284e+000 7.3675e+000 2.4829e+001 7.4832e+001 2.0326e+002 4.9992e+002 1.1169e+003
1.2963e+000 4.6465e+000 1.5003e+001 4.3870e+001 1.1657e+002 2.8208e+002 6.2266e+002
7.0011e-001 2.4357e+000 7.6959e+000 2.2143e+001 5.8120e+001 1.3934e+002 3.0541e+002
3.2235e-001 1.1033e+000 3.4431e+000 9.8129e+000 2.5567e+001 6.0947e+001 1.3300e+002
```

Ejemplo: comprender los valores de una matriz





¿Cómo podemos utilizar la visualización para potenciar la comprensión de los datos?

¿Qué es la visualización?

- “Transformación de lo simbólico en lo geométrico” [McCormick et al. 1987]
- “... encontrar la memoria artificial que mejor soporta nuestras formas naturales de percepción.” [Bertin 1967]
- “El uso de representación visual de los datos, generada por computadora e interactiva para amplificar la comprensión y la adquisición de conocimientos” [Card, Mackinlay, & Shneiderman 1999]

Cuarteto de Anscombe

Set A		Set B		Set C		Set D	
X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y
10	8.04	10	9.14	10	7.46	8	6.58
8	6.95	8	8.14	8	6.77	8	5.76
13	7.58	13	8.74	13	12.74	8	7.71
9	8.81	9	8.77	9	7.11	8	8.84
11	8.33	11	9.26	11	7.81	8	8.47
14	9.96	14	8.1	14	8.84	8	7.04
6	7.24	6	6.13	6	6.08	8	5.25
4	4.26	4	3.1	4	5.39	19	12.5
12	10.84	12	9.11	12	8.15	8	5.56
7	4.82	7	7.26	7	6.42	8	7.91
5	5.68	5	4.74	5	5.73	8	6.89

Summary Statistics

$$u_X = 9.0 \quad \sigma_X = 3.32$$

$$u_Y = 7.5 \quad \sigma_Y = 2.03$$

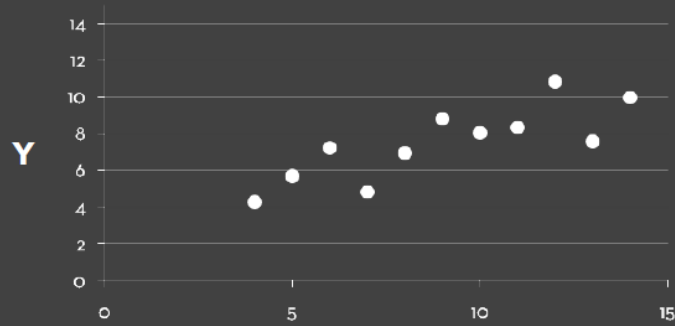
Linear Regression

$$Y = 3 + 0.5 X$$

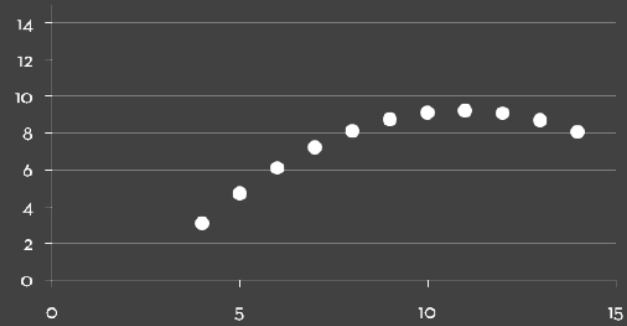
$$R^2 = 0.67$$

[Anscombe 1973]

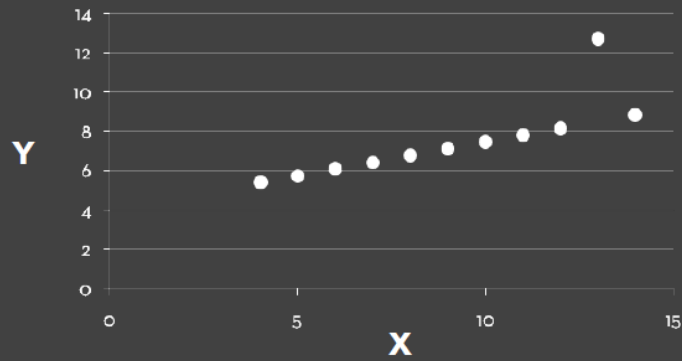
Set A



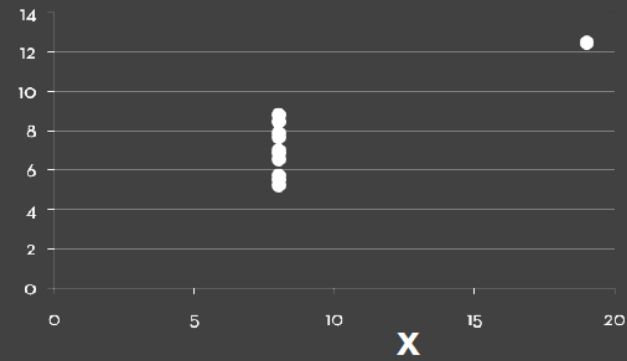
Set B



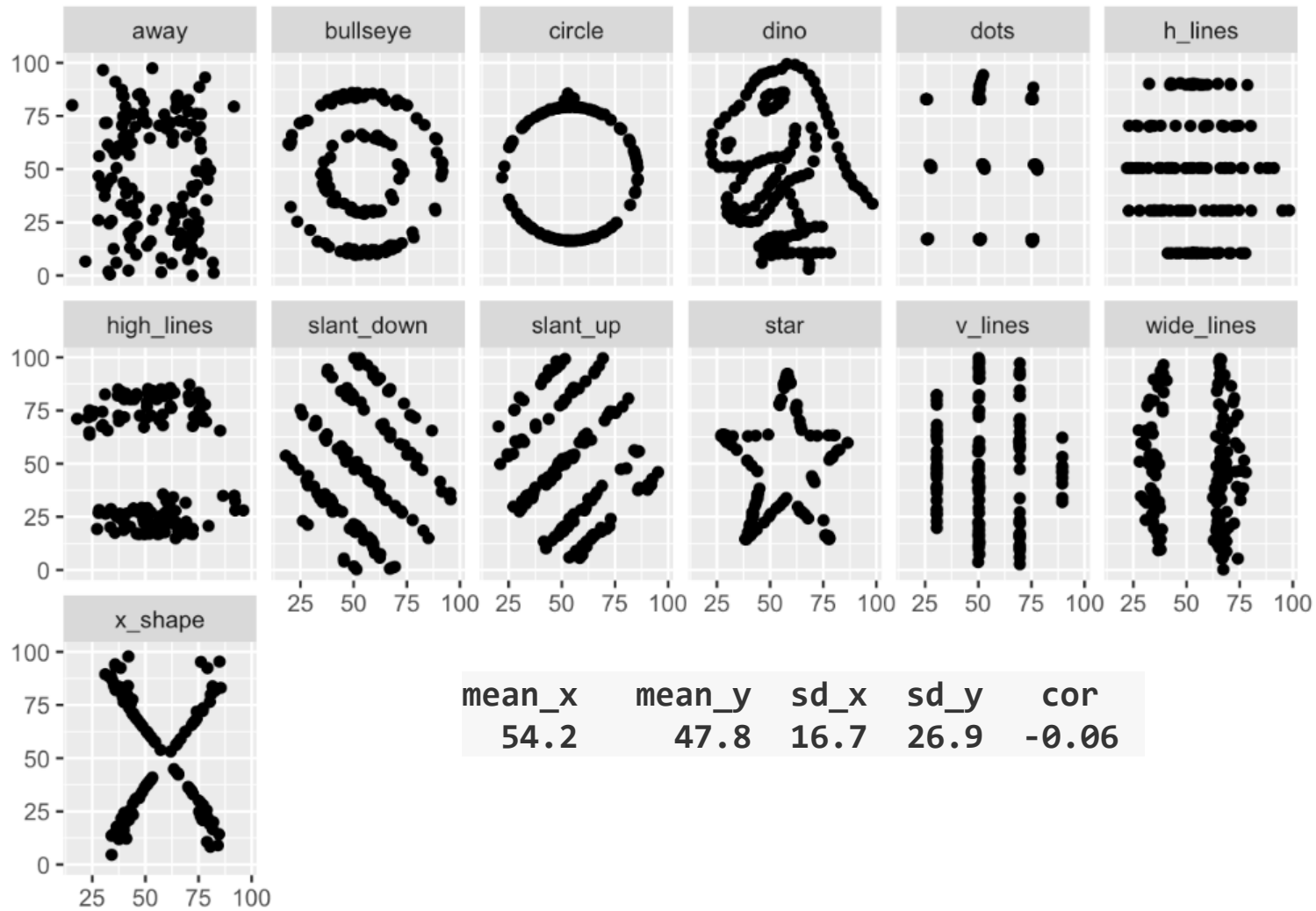
Set C



Set D

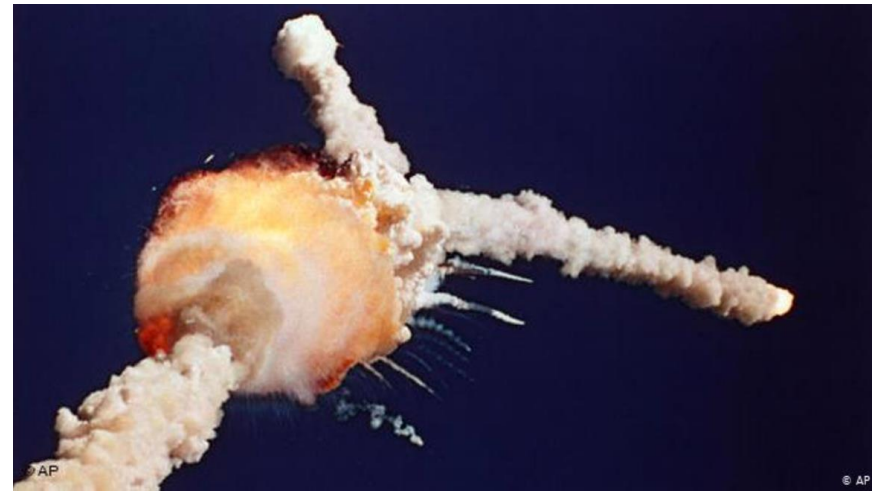
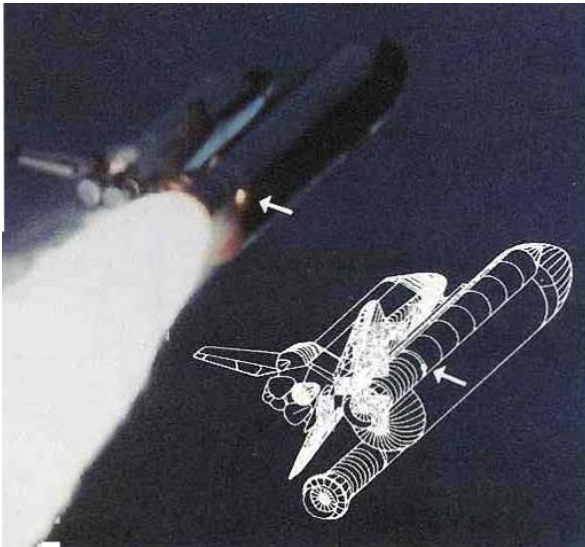


[Anscombe 1973]



Apoyar al razonamiento

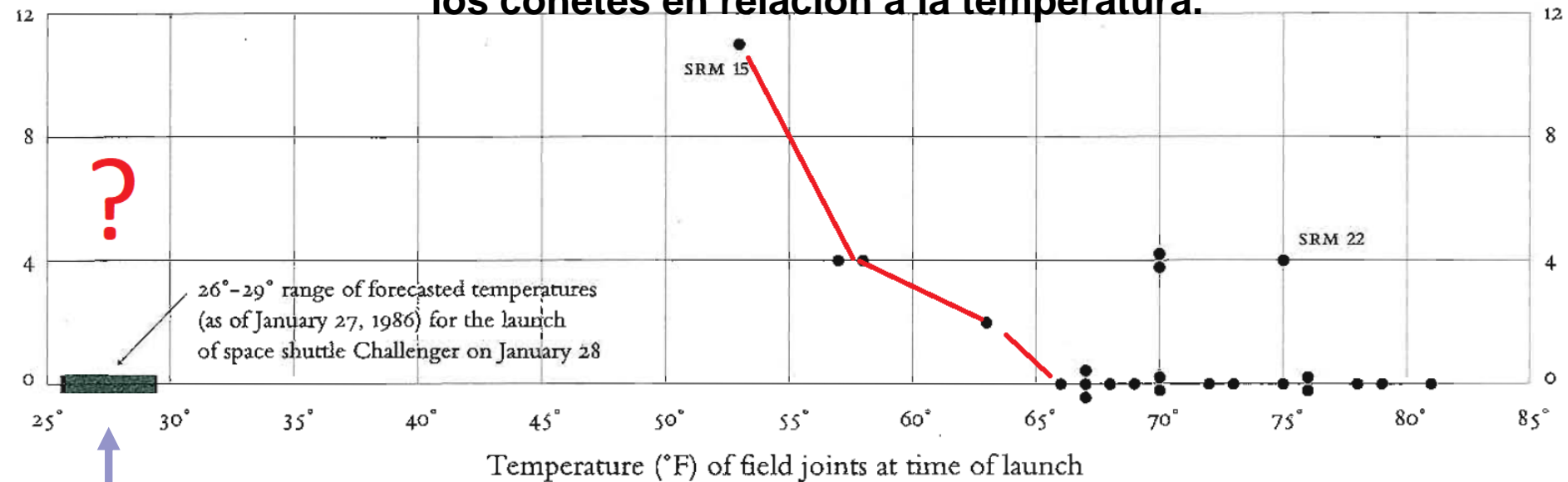
Explosión del Challenger, en enero de 1986.



Apoyar al razonamiento

Registro histórico (antes del accidente) de fallas de los cohetes en relación a la temperatura.

O-ring damage index, each launch



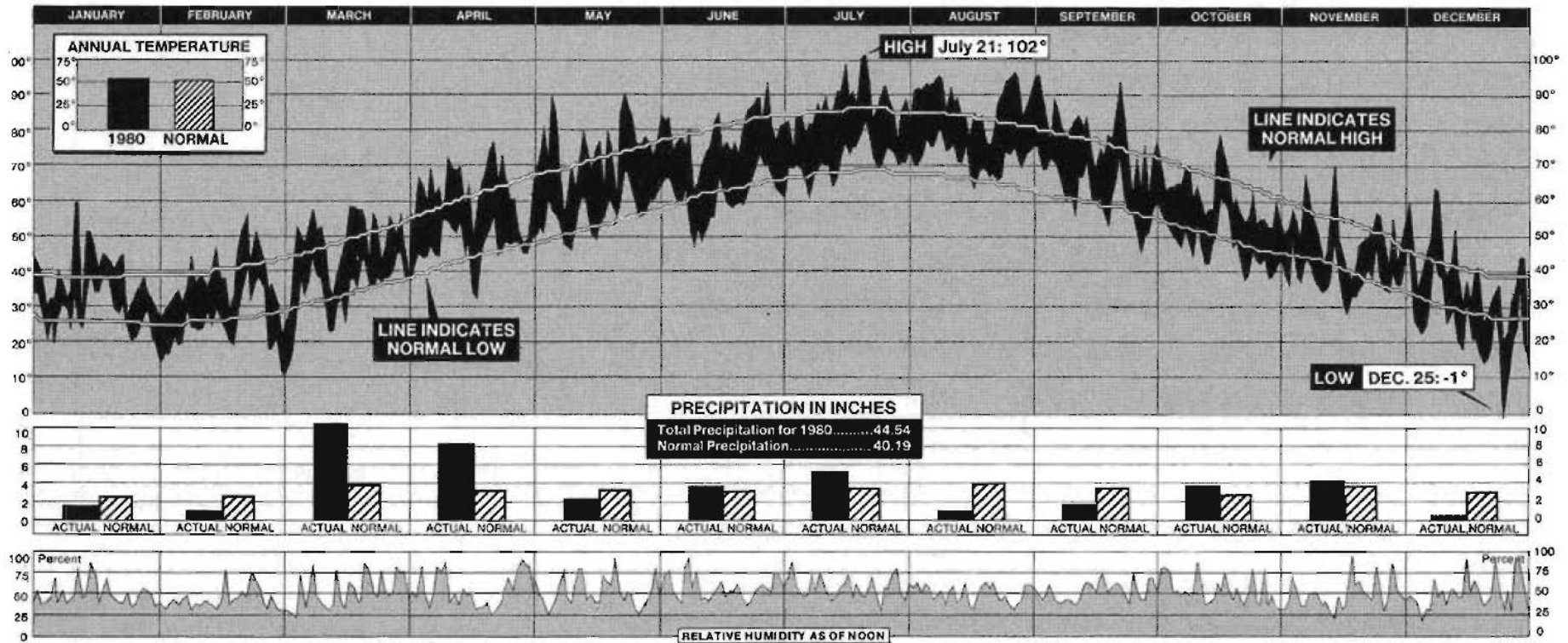
Temperatura pronosticada para el día del lanzamiento del Challenger

- En 1854, el brote de cólera mata a más de 700 personas en una semana. Dr. John Snow hace el mapa e hipotetiza que la causa debe ser la bomba de agua (pump) de Broad Street.



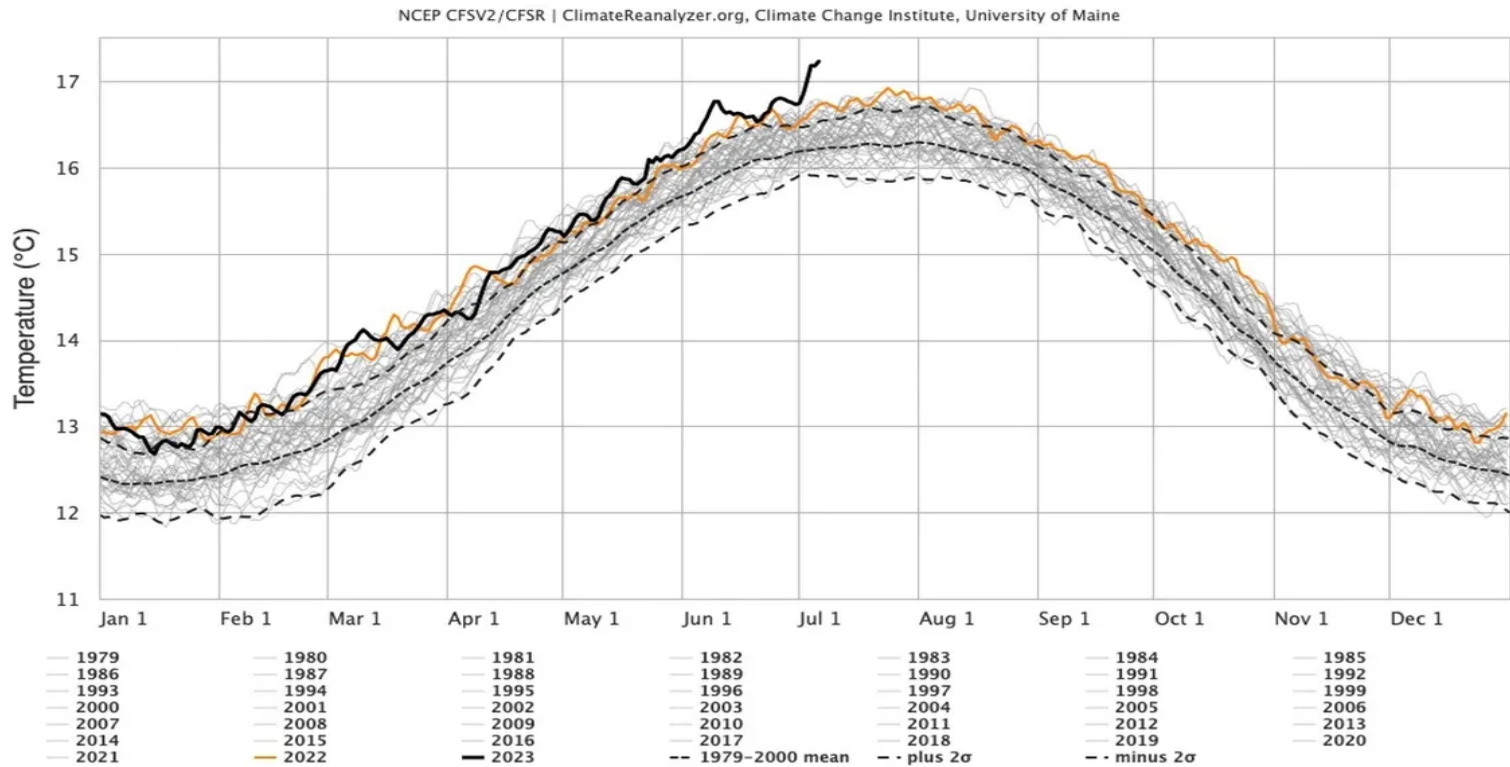
Encontrar patrones: Clima de NYC

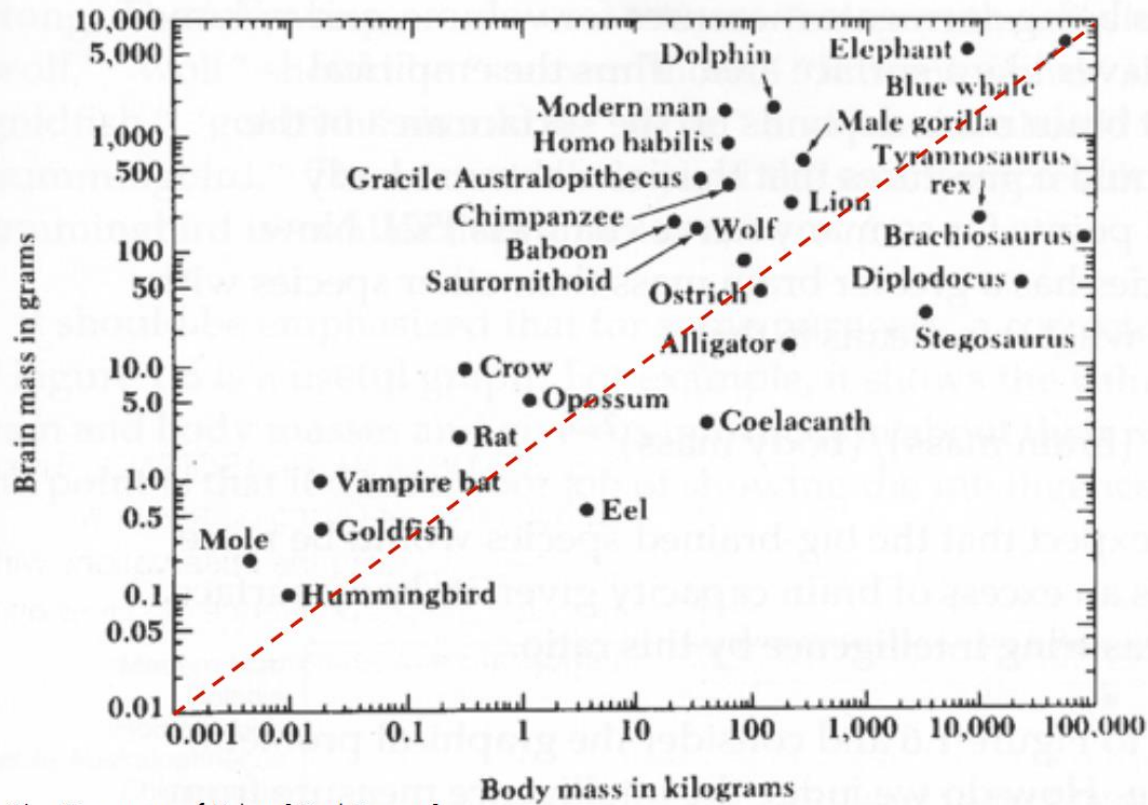
NEW YORK CITY'S WEATHER FOR 1980



New York Times, January 11, 1981, p. 32.

Comunicar: Clima del Mundo



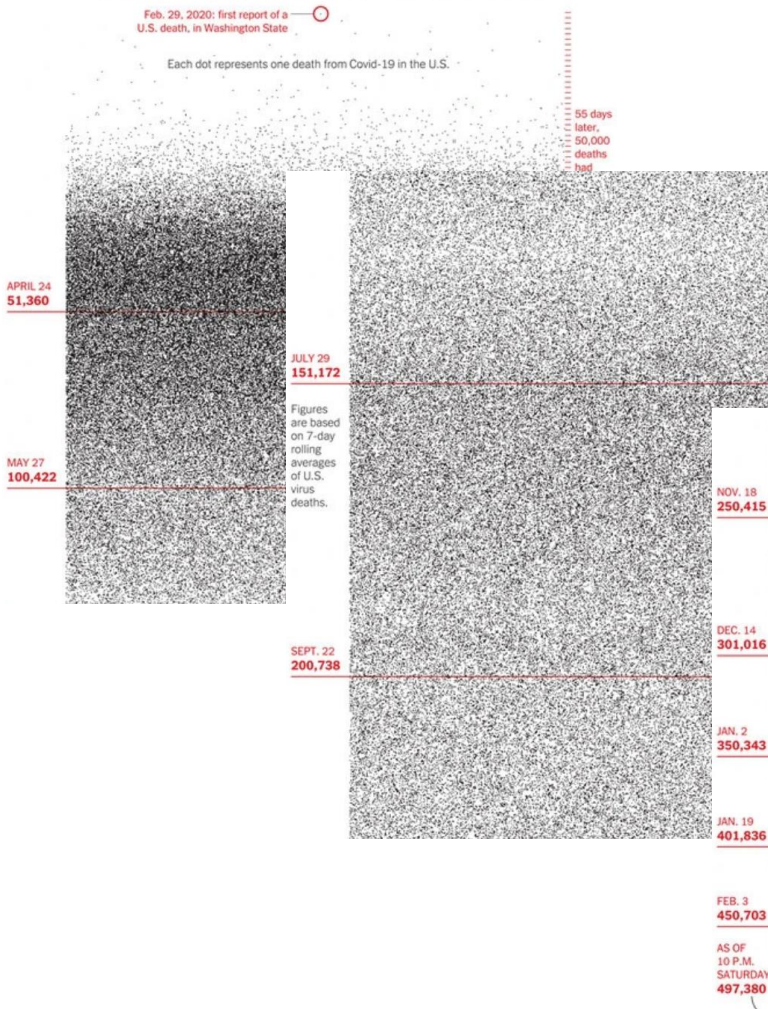


Responder preguntas:
¿Quién tiene el cerebro más potente?

The Toll: America Approaches Half a Million Covid Deaths

Feb. 29, 2020: first report of a U.S. death in Washington State

Each dot represents one death from Covid-19 in the U.S.



55 days later, 50,000 deaths had

63 days to reach the next 50,000 deaths.

Figures are based on 7-day rolling averages of U.S. virus deaths.

U.S. VIRUS DEATHS NEARING 500,000 IN JUST ONE YEAR

MORE THAN IN 3 YEARS
Empty Spaces in Cities, Towns, Restaurants, Homes and Hearts

By ALICE BROWMAN
CHICAGO — A notice posted by money and loss is contrasting a number that has the power to obliterate.
Already one year since the first nation death by the coronavirus in the United States, an indistinguishable loss is being felt — the loss of individual people.
In other countries, it is estimated that more than 1 million people have died from Covid-19 since the first case was reported in the United States. In the United States, the toll is estimated to be more than 500,000.

The living had themselves and their families were crowded by the virus. The virus had spread to the United States in the early months of the year. The virus had spread to the United States in the early months of the year. The virus had spread to the United States in the early months of the year.

There is a silver center in them. There, that was unexpected. There is a silver center in them. There, that was unexpected. There is a silver center in them. There, that was unexpected.

By ANTON TREBANSKI
MOSCOW — Margareta Stenstrom, the editor in chief of the network, recently relied on the government to track users to determine social media.
The news "Foreign intelligence" was the main reason for the shutdown of social network for users that message. There is a silver center in them. There, that was unexpected.

By RICH TURMONT and HAYDI HERRERA
SAN DIEGO DE LOS ANDES, Venezuela — The nation's health minister, Juan Guaidó, said that the health system is no longer able to handle the number of women who are being treated for complications from pregnancies at the time children they should have been born.

The Toll: America Approaches Half a Million Covid Deaths

Garland Faces Resurgent Peril Of Extremism
Oklahoma City Attack Shaped His Views
Unprepared for Threats Facing Power Grids, Water and Roads
STORMS EXPOSING A NATION PRIMED FOR CATASTROPHE
CLIMATE CHANGE WRAITH

By MARK LEWIS
WASHINGTON — Justice Department officials are reviewing the case of a man who was shot and killed in Oklahoma City last week. The man was shot and killed in Oklahoma City last week. The man was shot and killed in Oklahoma City last week.

By ANTON TREBANSKI
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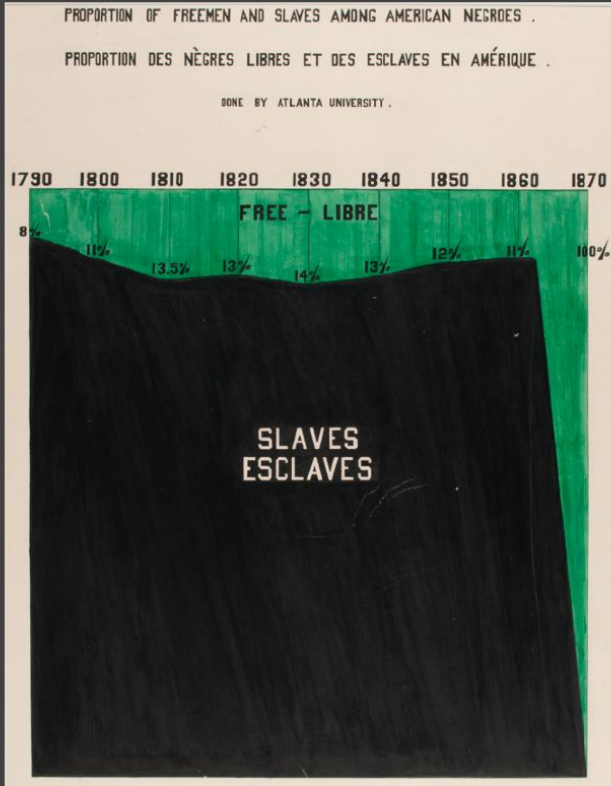
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Communicar, Informar, Inspirar



Visualizing Black America, Du Bois et al. 1900

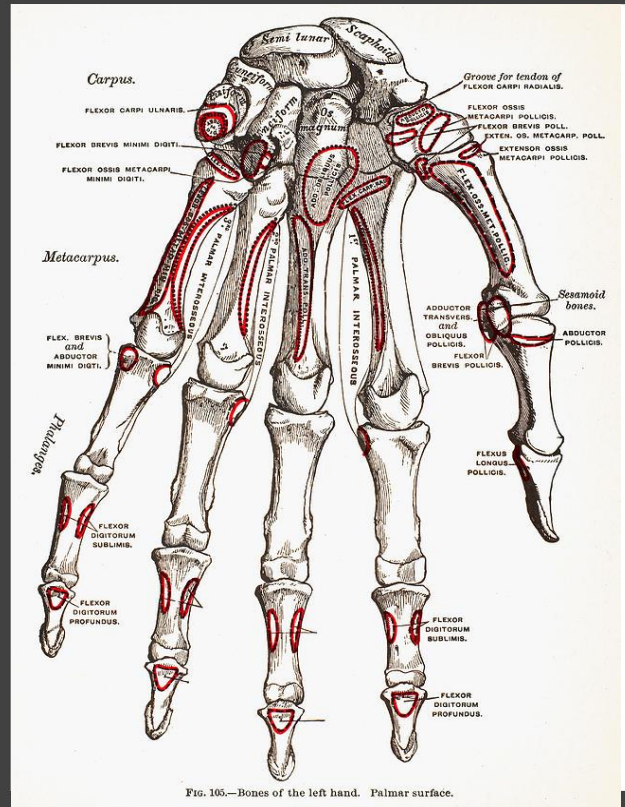


Fig. 105.—Bones of the left hand. Palmar surface.

Bones in hand, Gray's Anatomy 1918 ed.

Comunicar,
 Informar,
 Inspirar

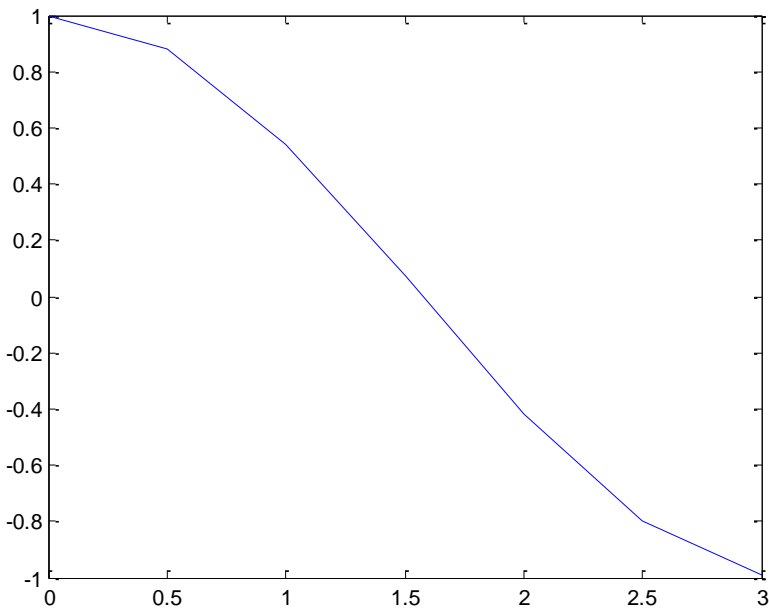
Comentarios

- Los gráficos representados en una computadora son discretos.
- A partir de una curva (matemática, materialmente inexistente), se toman puntos representantes y un programa se encarga de realizar una **interpolación**.
- El resultado de la **interpolación** se asemeja en mayor o en menor medida a la curva original.
- Existen varias formas de realizar **interpolaciones**.
- Para representar curvas, en Octave/Matlab utilizamos una interpolación lineal para aproximar el gráfico a la curva original.

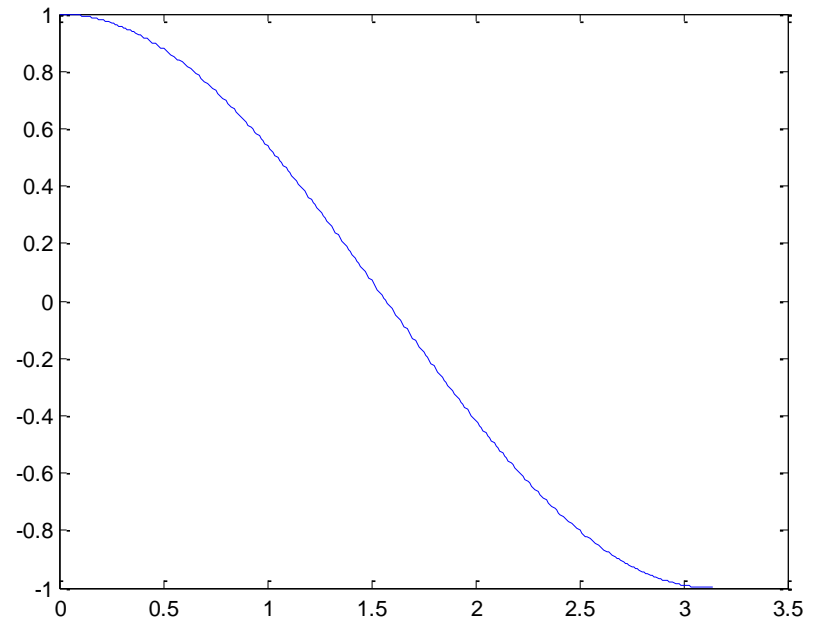
Comentario

- Cuantos más puntos, mejor será la aproximación
- Ejemplos:

$f(x) = \cos(x)$ para el conjunto $x = [0:0.5:\pi]$



$f(x) = \cos(x)$ para el conjunto $x = [0:0.01:\pi]$



Herramientas

- Operaciones para dibujar gráficos bidimensionales:

`plot`

Traza líneas.

`semilogx`, `semilogy`.

Traza líneas, donde un eje tiene escala logarítmica

`loglog`

Traza líneas, donde ambos ejes tienen escala logarítmica

`contour`

Traza isolíneas, curvas de nivel.

`quiver`

Despliega vectores de velocidad como flechas.

Herramientas

- Operaciones para controlar la ventana de dibujo:

`title`

Agrega un título.

`legend`

Agrega una leyenda.

`xlabel`

Etiqueta el eje x.

`ylabel`

Etiqueta el eje y.

`grid`

Activar o desactivar la grilla.

`hold`

Permite determinar si el gráfico se descartará ante un nuevo trazo.

`subplot`

Divide la ventana de dibujo en celdas.

Herramientas

- Operaciones para cambiar la escala de los ejes:

`axis`

Cambia la escala de los ejes.

```
axis([xmin xmax ymin ymax])
```

```
axis('square')
```

`get`

Permite obtener el valor de una propiedad gráfica.

`set`

Permite definir el valor de una propiedad gráfica.

Traza de líneas usando `plot`

- Sintaxis:

```
plot(Y)
```

```
plot(x1, y1, ...)
```

```
plot(x1, y2, tipo_de_trazo)
```

Traza de líneas usando `plot`

- `plot(Y)`

Traza las columnas de Y contra sus índices.

- `plot(x1, Y1, ...)`

Traza las columnas de Y_i contra las columnas de X_i .

- `plot(x1, Y2, tipo_de_trazo)`

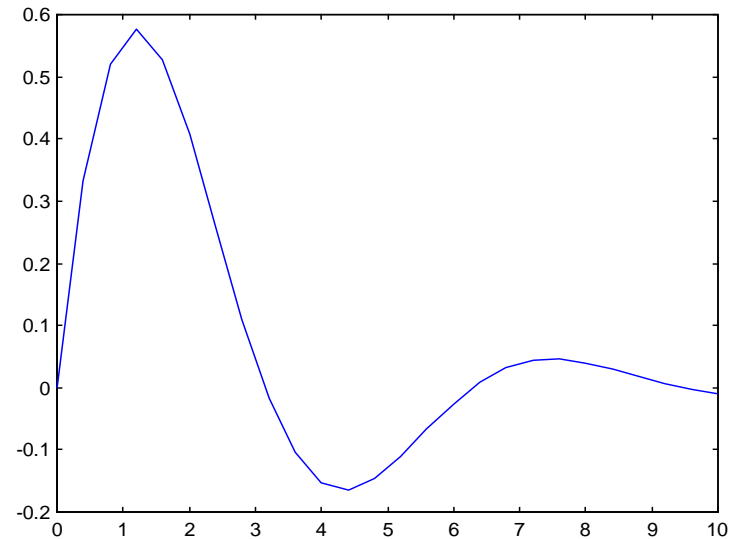
Ítem anterior, pero permite definir el tipo de línea, la forma de los puntos y el color del trazo.

Traza de líneas usando `plot`

- Ejemplo:

$$f(x) = \sin(x) e^{-0.4x}$$

```
x = ( 0:0.4:10 );  
y = sin(x) .* exp(-0,4 .* x);  
  
plot(x,y)
```

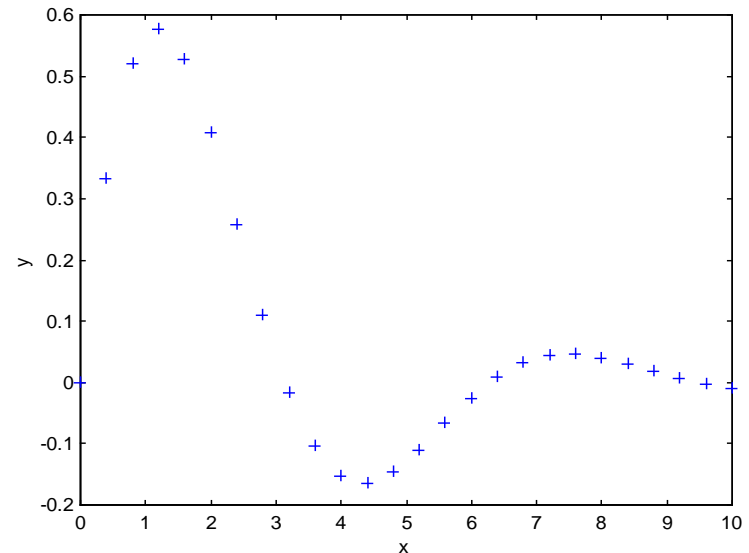


Traza de líneas usando `plot`

- Ejemplo:

$$f(x) = \sin(x) e^{-0.4x}$$

```
x = ( 0:0.4:10 );  
y = sin(x) .* exp(-0.4 .* x);  
  
plot(x,y, '+')
```



Traza de líneas usando `plot`

■ Tipos de trazo: forma del punto

Especificador	Forma de punto
<code>+</code>	Signo de más
<code>o</code>	Círculo
<code>*</code>	Asterisco
<code>.</code>	Punto
<code>x</code>	Cruz
<code>'square'</code> o <code>s</code>	Cuadrado
<code>'diamond'</code> o <code>d</code>	Diamante
<code>^</code>	Triángulo apuntando hacia arriba
<code>v</code>	Triángulo apuntando hacia abajo
<code>></code>	Triángulo apuntando hacia la derecha
<code><</code>	Triángulo apuntando hacia la izquierda
<code>'pentagram'</code> o <code>p</code>	Estrella de cinco puntos
<code>'hexagram'</code> o <code>h</code>	Estrella de seis puntos

Traza de líneas usando `plot`

- Tipos de trazo: tipo de línea

Especificador	Tipo de línea
-	Continua
--	Guionada
:	Punteada
-.	Guionada y punteada

Traza de líneas usando `plot`

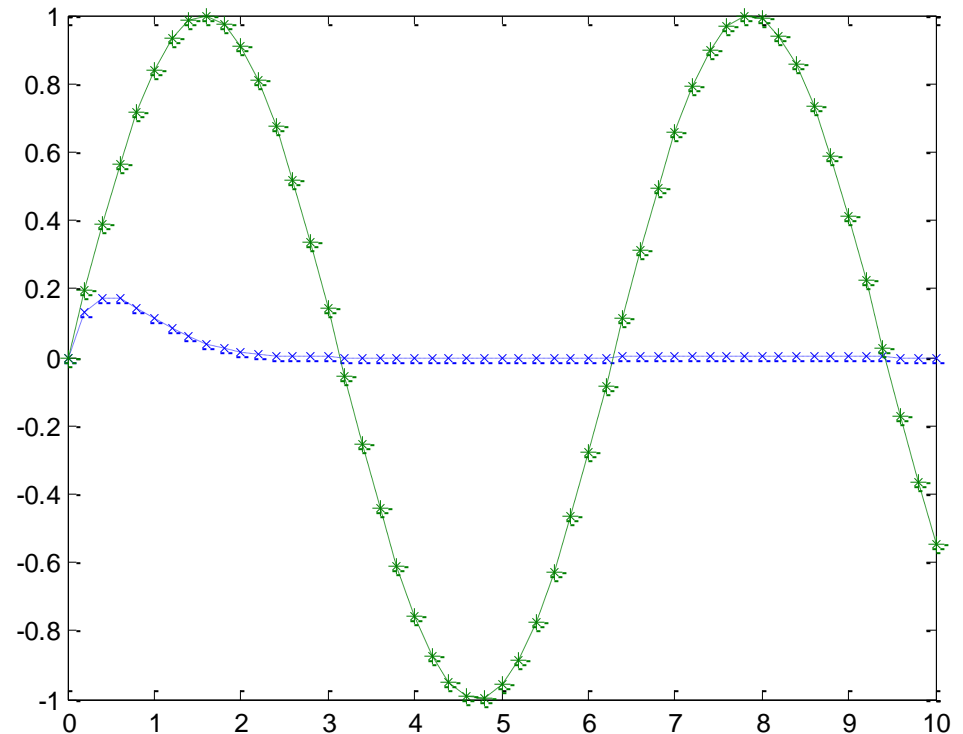
- Tipos de trazo: color

Especificador	Color
r	Rojo
g	Verde
b	Azul
c	Cian
m	Magenta
y	Amarillo
k	Negro
w	Blanco

Traza de líneas usando `plot`

- Ejemplo: $f(x) = \sin(x) e^{-4x}$
 $g(x) = \sin(x)$

```
x = ( 0:0.4:10 );  
f = sin(x) .* exp(-4 .* x);  
g = sin(x);  
  
plot(x,f,':x',x,g,'--*')
```



Traza de líneas usando `plot`

- Podemos mezclar marcas de puntos y tipos de línea en cualquier combinación.
- Esto es importante cuando el medio de visualización no permite colores.

Traza de líneas usando `plot`

■ Gráficas simultáneas.

- Utilizando el formato por defecto:

- `plot(x1, y1, x2, y2)`

- Aplicando un formato propio:

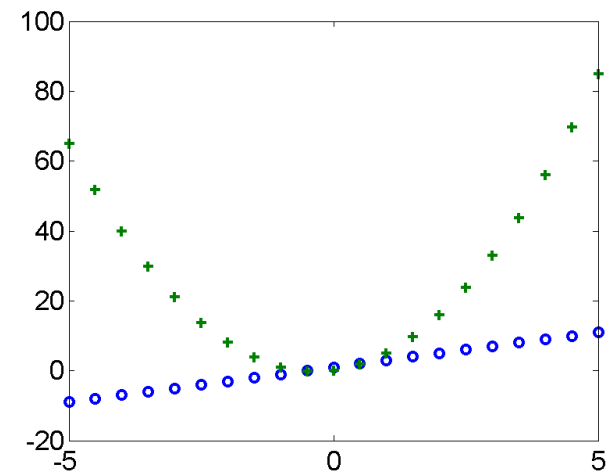
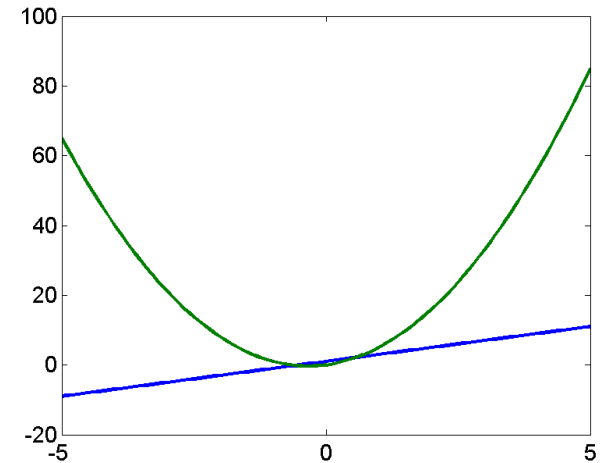
- `plot(x1, y1, 'o', x2, y2, '+')`

- Usando `hold on`:

- `plot(x1, y1, 'o')`

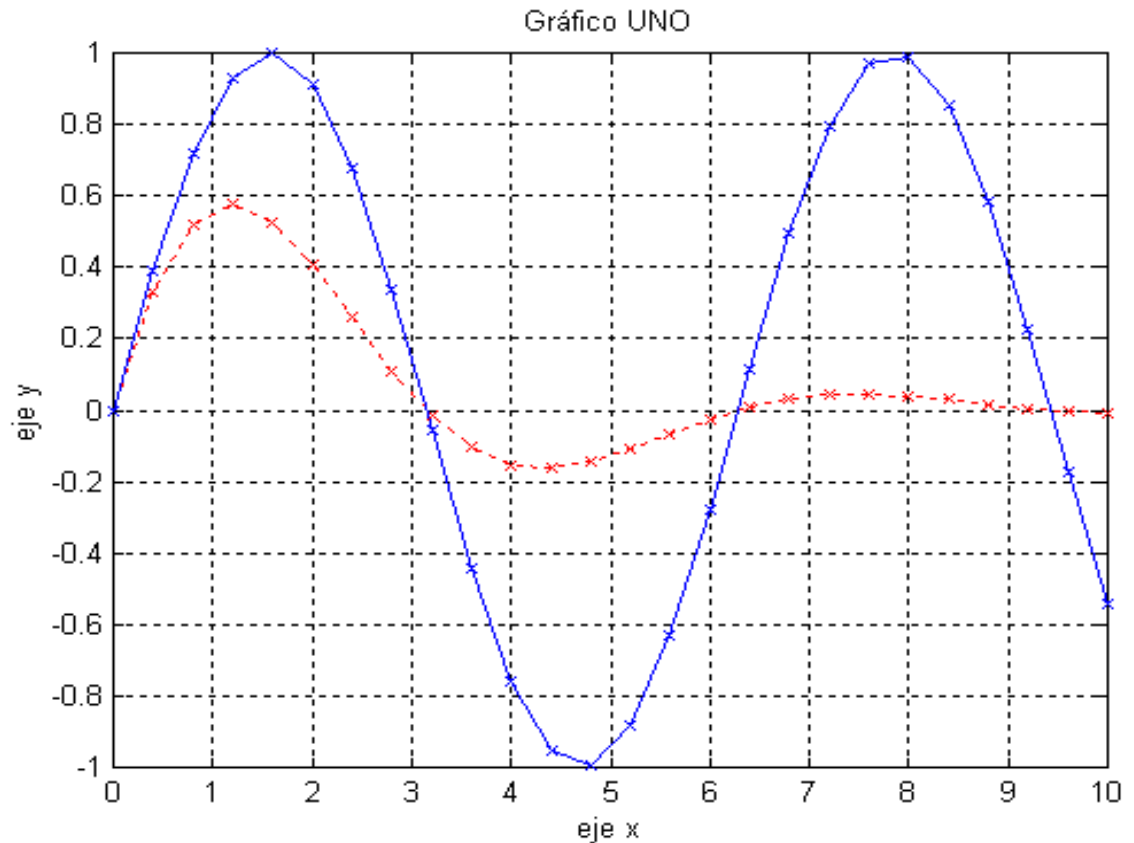
- `hold on`

- `plot(x2, y2, '+')`



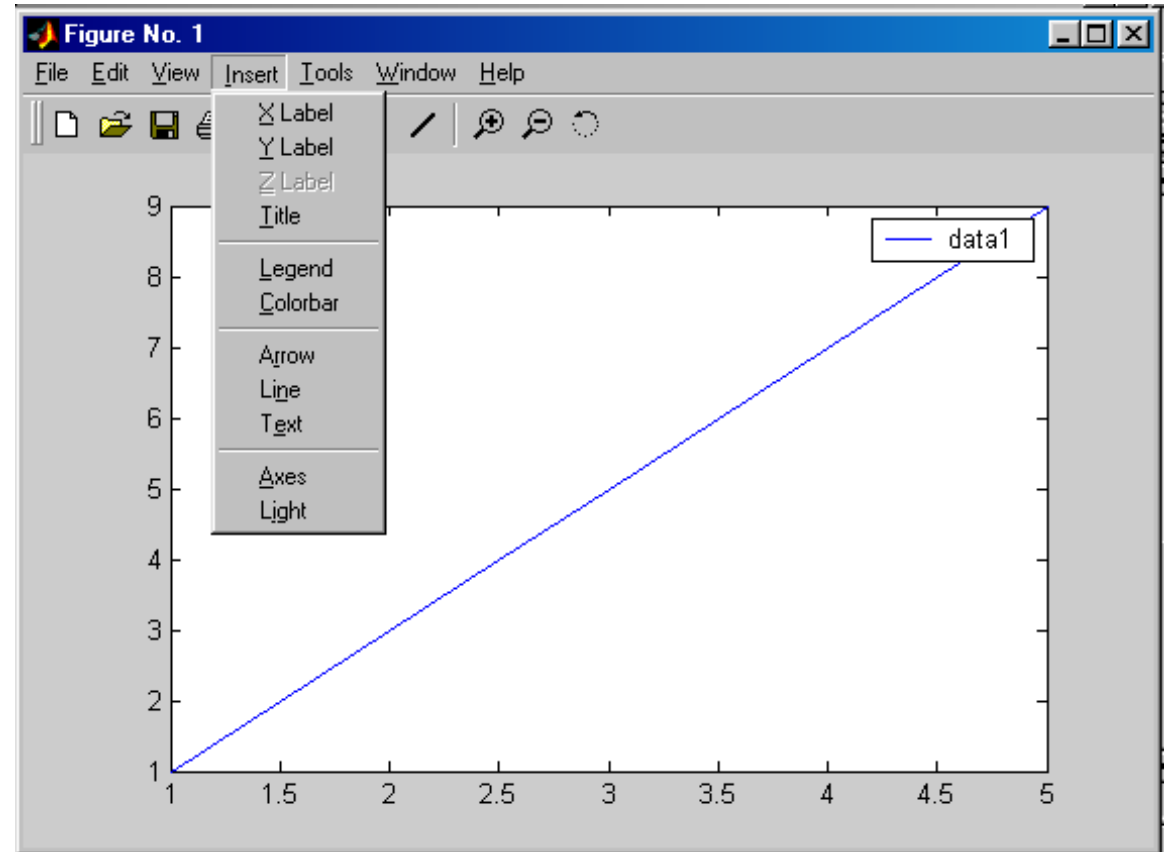
Grilla, etiqueta, título

```
plot ( x, y, ':xr')  
grid on  
xlabel('eje x');  
ylabel('eje y');  
hold on  
plot ( x, y1, '-xb')  
title('Gráfico UNO')
```



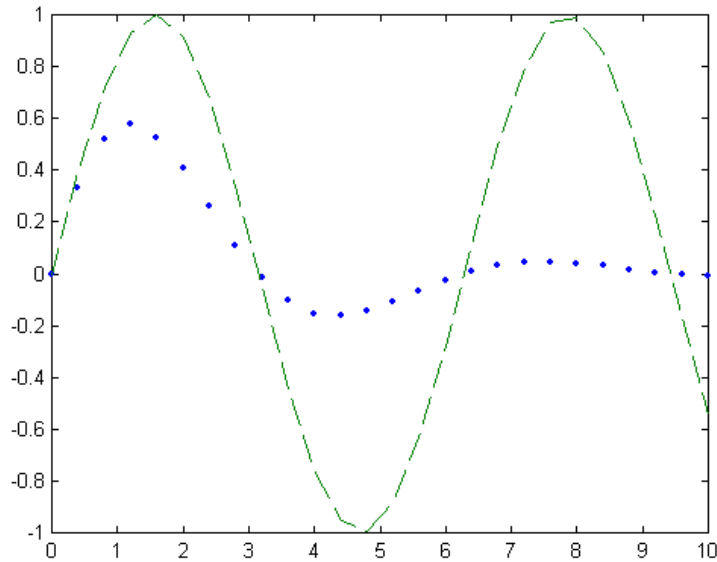
Grilla, etiqueta, título

```
plot ( x, y, '-b' )
```

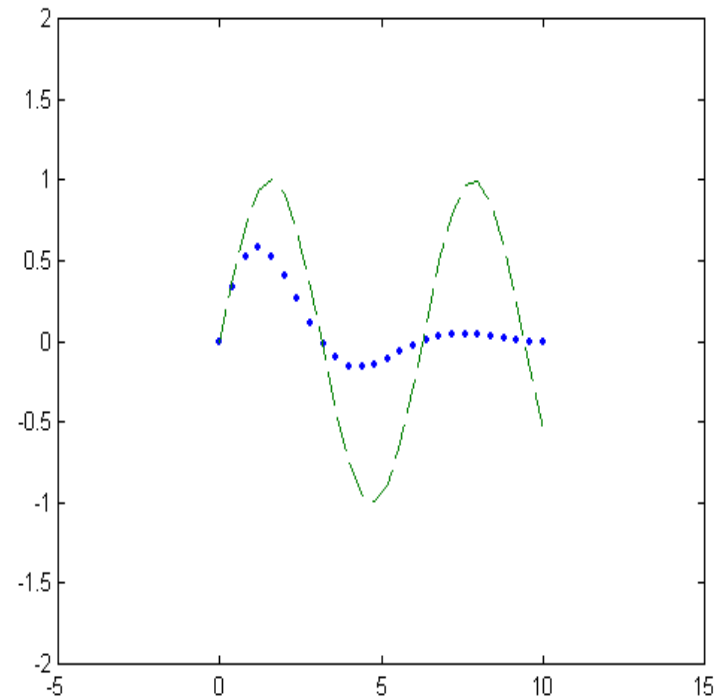


Escala de los ejes

- Escala seleccionada por Octave/Matlab



- Escala con `axis([-5 15 -2 2])`



Escala de los ejes

- Se puede hacer un forzar que la escala en alguno de los ejes (o ambos) sea logarítmica.
- Para ello, se utilizan los comandos `loglog`, `semilogx` o `semilogy`.
- Su funcionamiento es similar a `plot`, con la diferencia de que utilizan una escala logarítmica para realizar el trazo.

División de la ventana con `subplot`

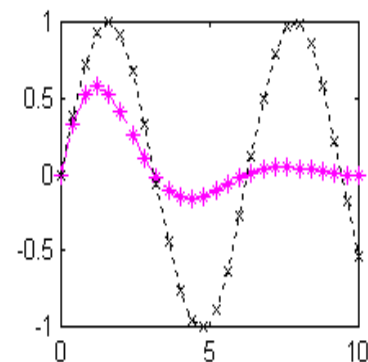
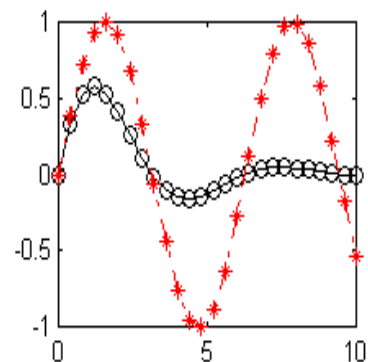
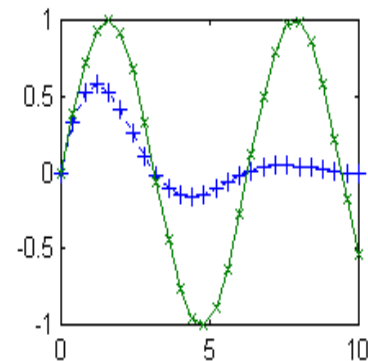
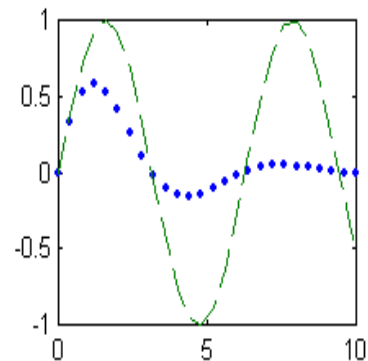
- El comando `subplot` permite dividir la ventana de dibujo en $m \times n$ celdas.
- A cada celda se le asigna un número: de izquierda a derecha y de arriba hacia abajo.
- El número permite definir sobre qué celda se trabajará.
- Sintaxis:

`subplot(m, n, número)`

Divide la ventana en m filas por n columnas, especificando qué número de celda se utilizará para dibujar el gráfico.

División de la ventana con `subplot`

```
subplot( 2, 2, 1)
plot ( x, y, '.', x, y1, '--')
subplot( 2, 2, 2)
plot ( x, y, '+:', x, y1, 'x-')
subplot( 2, 2, 3)
plot ( x, y, 'o-k', x, y1, '*-.r')
subplot( 2, 2, 4)
plot ( x, y, '*--m', x, y1, 'x:k')
```

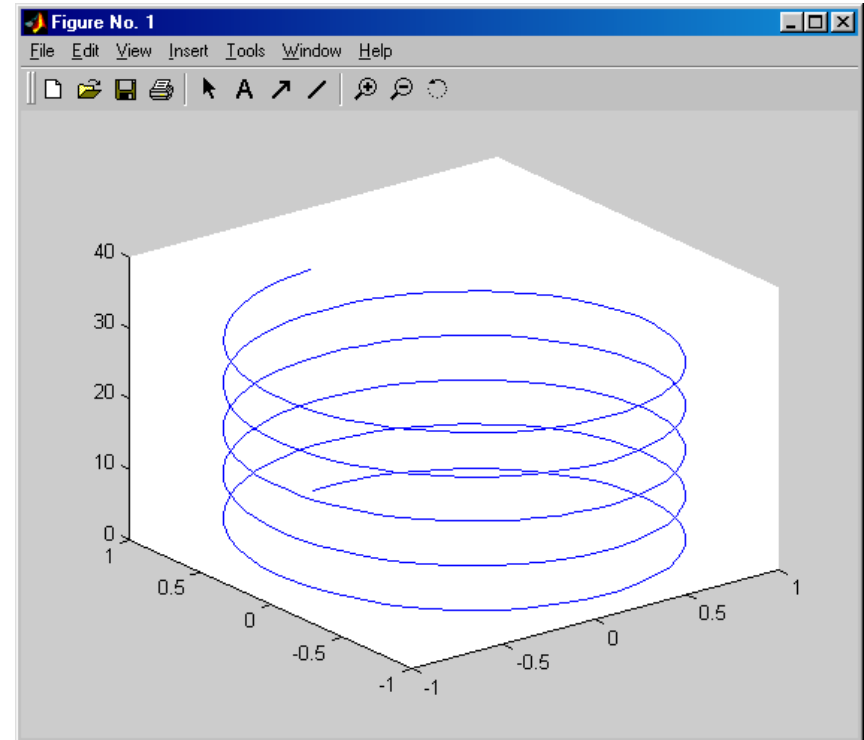


Otras opciones de gráficos

- Gráficas 3D
- Mallas (mesh)
- Superficies con texturas
- Efectos de iluminación, etc.

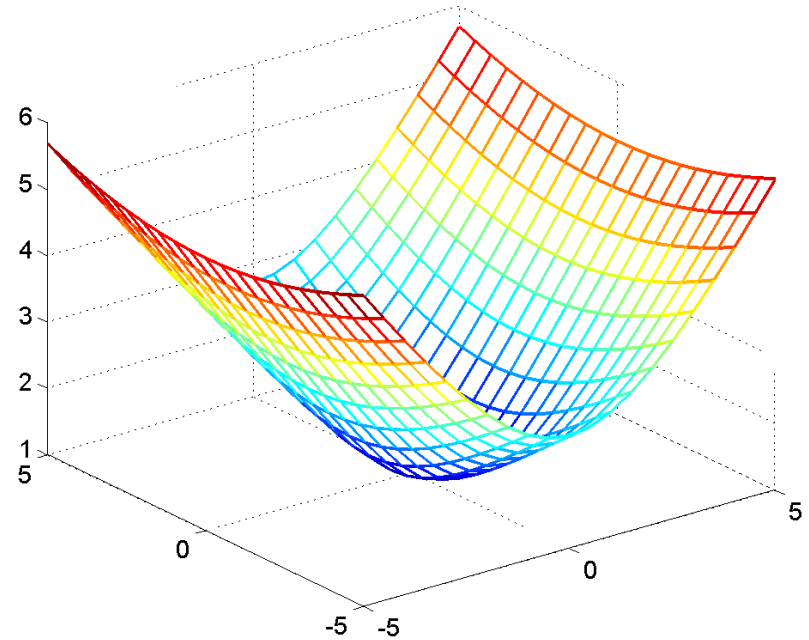
Ejemplo de plot 3D

```
t = 0:.1:10*pi;  
plot3 (sin(t), cos(t), t)
```



Ejemplo de mesh

```
x = [-5:.5:5];  
y = x;  
[X,Y] = meshgrid(x,y);  
Z = sqrt(1+0.25*Y.^2+X.^2);  
mesh(X,Y,Z)
```



Funcionamiento de meshgrid

- Transforma el dominio especificado por los vectores x e y en matrices X e Y .
- X e Y pueden ser utilizadas para evaluar funciones de dos variables y gráficas tridimensionales (usando `mesh` o `surface`).
- Las filas de la matriz X son copias del vector x .
- Las columnas de la matriz Y son copias del vector y .
- Ejemplo:

```
[X, Y] = meshgrid(1:3, 10:14)
```

$X =$

1	2	3
1	2	3
1	2	3
1	2	3
1	2	3

$Y =$

10	10	10
11	11	11
12	12	12
13	13	13
14	14	14

Funcionamiento de meshgrid

■ Ejemplo:

```
[X, Y] = meshgrid(-3:3, -3:3)
```

X =

-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3

Y =

-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3

Funcionamiento de meshgrid

- Plano $Z = 10$:

```
>> Z = ones(7,7)*10
```

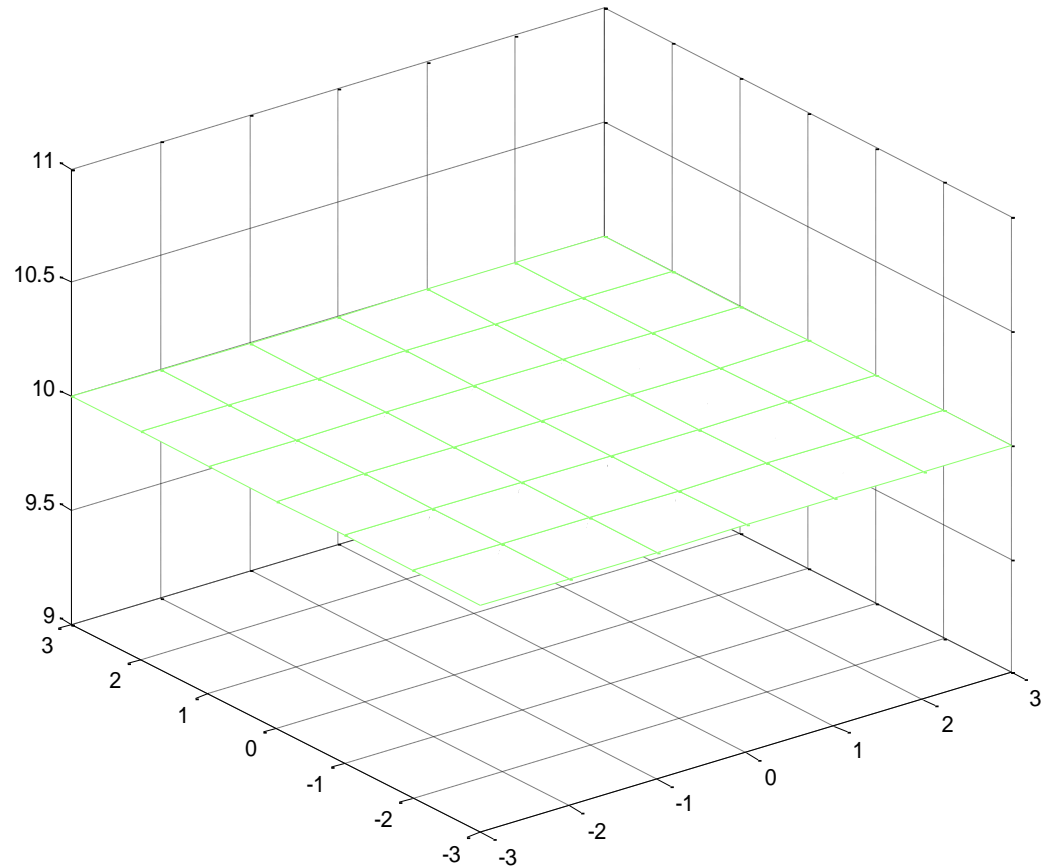
```
Z =
```

```
10    10    10    10    10    10    10
10    10    10    10    10    10    10
10    10    10    10    10    10    10
10    10    10    10    10    10    10
10    10    10    10    10    10    10
10    10    10    10    10    10    10
10    10    10    10    10    10    10
```

Funcionamiento de meshgrid

■ Gráfico:

```
>> mesh(X, Y, Z)
```



Gráficos: contour

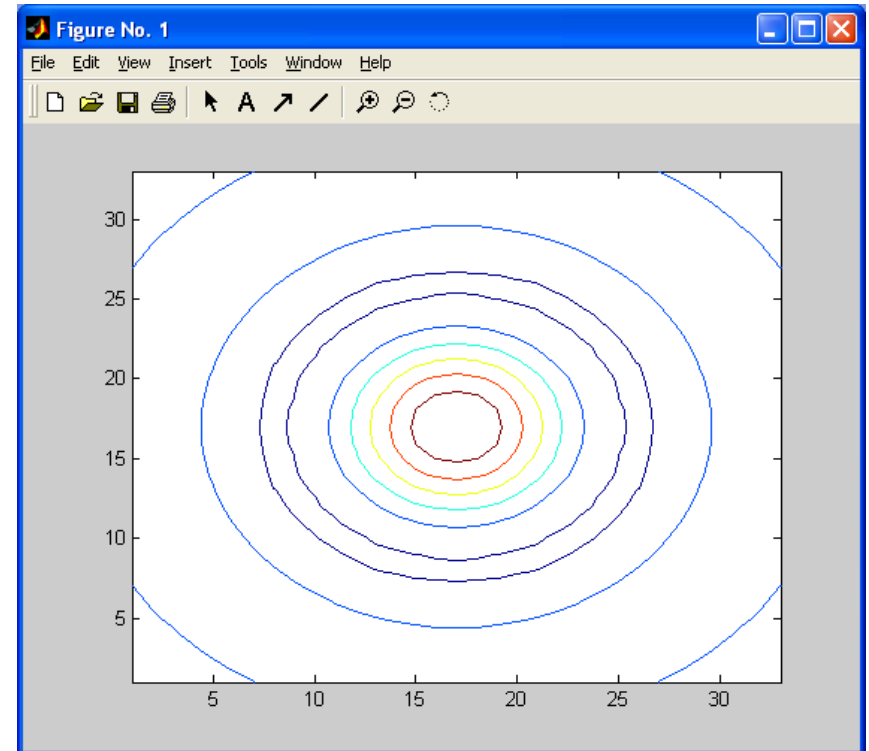
■ Variantes:

`contour(Z)`

`contour(X, Y, Z)`

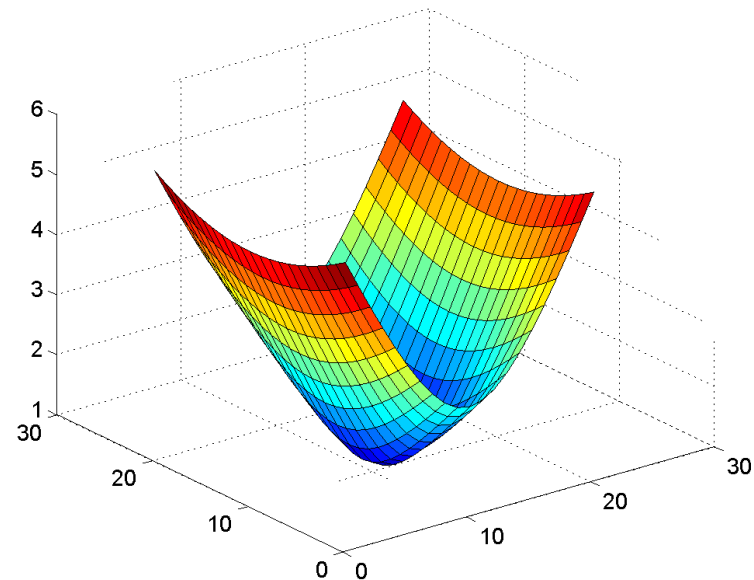
`contour(Z, n)`

`contour(X, Y, Z, n)`



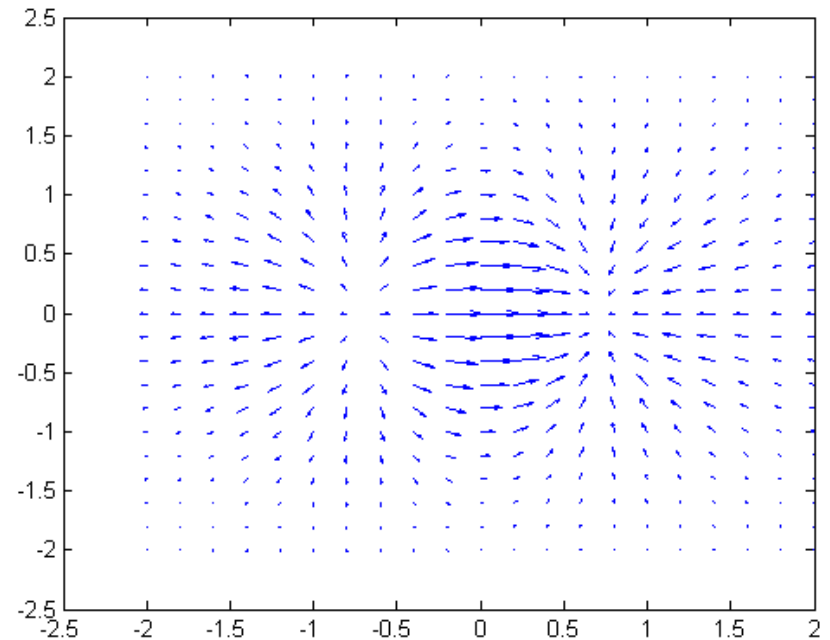
Gráficos: surf

```
x = [-5:.5:5];  
y = x;  
[X,Y] = meshgrid(x,y);  
Z = sqrt(1+0.25*Y.^2+X.^2);  
surf(Z)
```



Gráficos: quiver

```
figure
[X,Y] = meshgrid(-2:.2:2);
Z = X.*exp(-X.^2 - Y.^2);
[DX,DY] = gradient(Z, .2, .2);
quiver(X, Y, DX, DY)
```

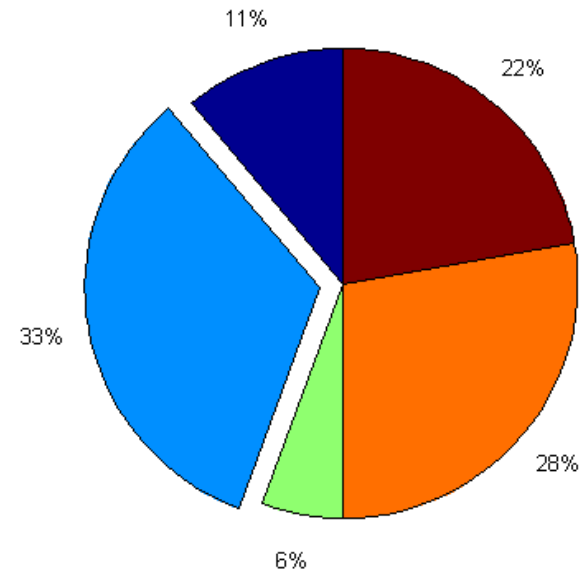


Gráficos: pie

```
x = [1 3 0.5 2.5 2];  
explode = [0 1 0 0 0];
```

```
pie(x,explode)
```

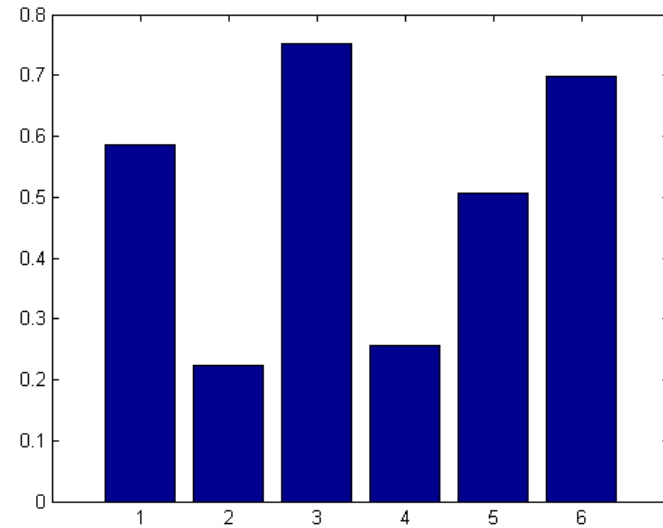
```
colormap jet
```



Gráficos: bar

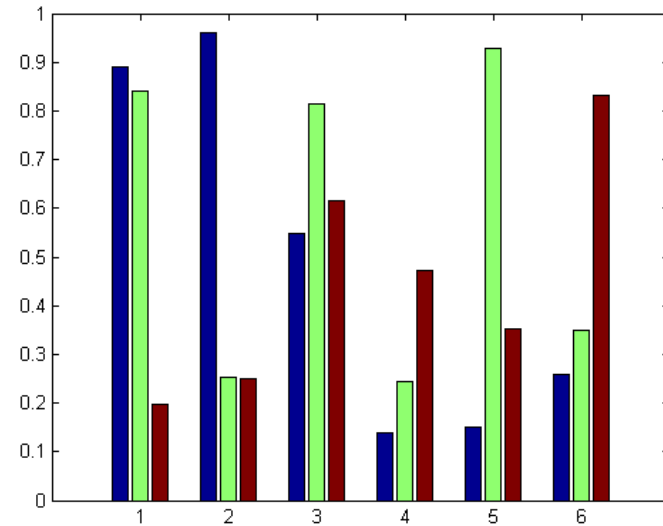
```
A=rand(6,1);
```

```
bar(A)
```



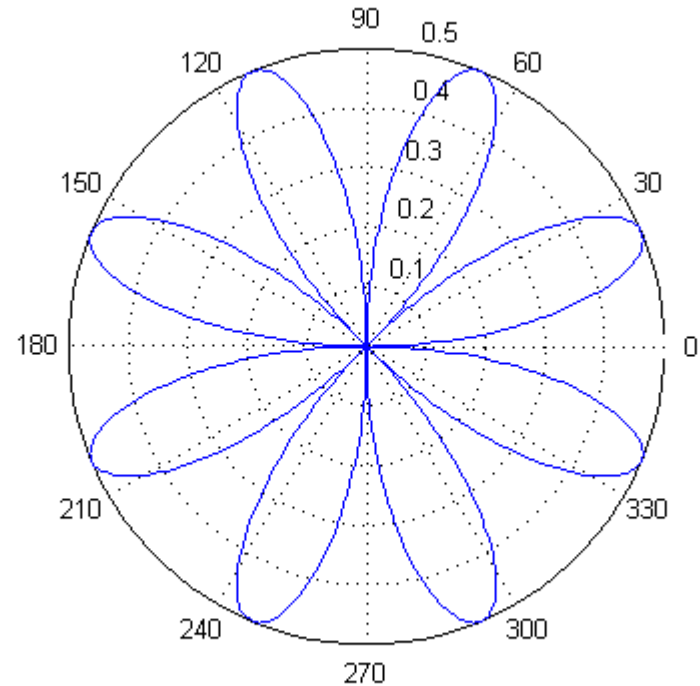
```
A=rand(6,3);
```

```
bar(A)
```



Gráficos: polar

```
figure  
t = 0:.01:2*pi;  
r=sin(2*t).*cos(2*t);  
polar(t,r)
```

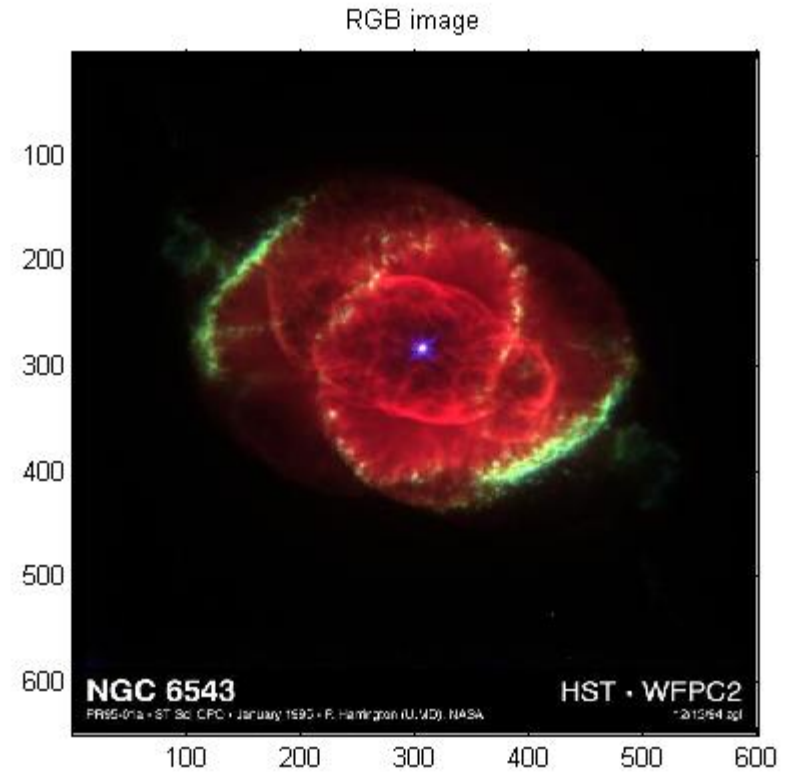


Gráficos: image

```
rgb =  
    imread('ngc6543a.jpg');
```

```
image(rgb);
```

```
title('RGB image')  
axis('square')
```



Gráficos: image

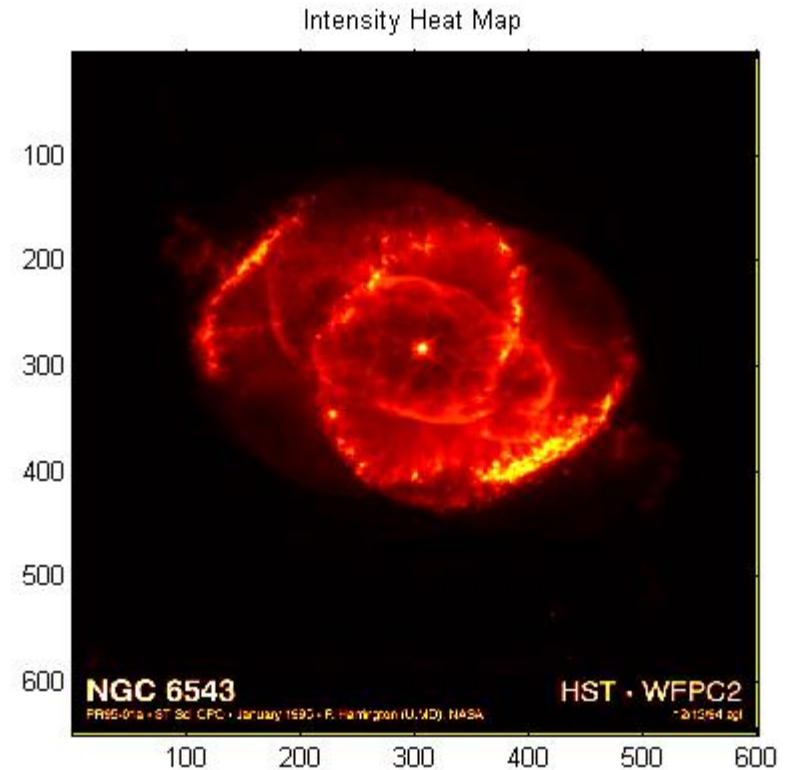
```
rgb = imread('ngc6543a.jpg');  
im = mean(rgb,3);
```

```
image(im) ;
```

```
title('Intensity Heat Map')
```

```
colormap(hot(256))
```

```
axis('square')
```



Los 3 canales (r,g,b) de la imagen

```
rgb = imread('ngc6543a.jpg');  
figure  
subplot( 2, 2, 1)  
image(rgb(:,:,1));  
colormap(gray(256))  
subplot( 2, 2, 2)  
image(rgb(:,:,2));  
subplot( 2, 2, 3)  
image(rgb(:,:,3));  
subplot( 2, 2, 4)  
image(rgb);
```

