

Mathematik mit SciPy und Python

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Kantonsschule Zug

Inhalt

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- Umgebung für interaktives Python
- Überblick über die Pakete in `scipy`
- Beispiele aus dem Unterricht
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Warum Python?



```
In [2]: print("Hello World")
```

```
Hello World
```

```
In [3]: class Number:  
    def __init__(self, value):  
        self.value = value  
  
        # Klärender Kommentar  
    def sum(self):  
        if self.value <= 0:  
            return 0  
        else:  
            s = 0  
            for i in range(self.value):  
                s += i  
            return s  
  
    fifty = Number(50)  
    fifty.sum()
```

```
Out[3]: 1225
```

```
In [4]: zeile = [0,0]
        matrix = [zeile, zeile]
        matrix
```

```
Out[4]: [[0, 0], [0, 0]]
```

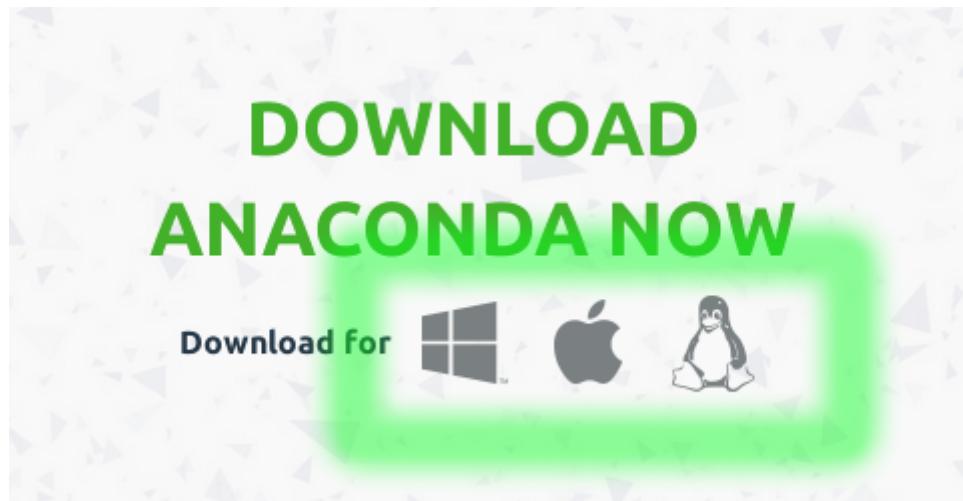
```
In [5]: matrix[0][0] = 1
        matrix
```

```
Out[5]: [[1, 0], [1, 0]]
```

Umgebung für interaktives Python

Installation von Python: Anaconda

- <https://continuum.io/downloads>
(<https://continuum.io/downloads>)



Interaktive Tools



REPL: qtconsole

Jupyter QtConsole

In [7]: $-\text{Rational}(1,2)*(x-1)^{\star\star 2} + 6$

Out[7]:

$$-\frac{1}{2} (x - 1)^2 + 6$$

In [8]: `plot(_, (x, -3, 5))`

Out[8]: <sympy.plotting.plot.Plot at 0x7fcf20e905f8>

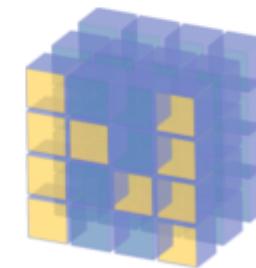
Im Web-Browser: **notebook**

- Interaktive Zellen-Basierte Oberfläche im Browser
 - Gleicher Ursprung wie die *Sage*-Oberfläche
 - Ähnliche Funktionsweise wie *wxmaxima*
- Unterstützt LaTeX-Formeln
- HTML und Markdown Formatierung von Text
- Dateiformat geeignet für Arbeitsblätter
- <https://try.jupyter.org/> (<https://try.jupyter.org/>)

Konvertieren von Notebooks: nbconvert

- Konvertieren nach *HTML, PDF, LaTeX, Markdown, ...*
- Beispiel: Diese Präsentation...

Überblick über die Pakete in `scipy`



Computer-Algebra mit **sympy**

- Term-Manipulation mit Python Syntax

```
In [6]: from sympy import *
x = symbols('x', real=True)

solve(x**2 + 4*x - 5, x)
```

```
Out[6]: [-5, 1]
```

Zahlen in sympy

```
In [7]: 42          # Beliebig grosse Integer in Python
```

```
Out[7]: 42
```

```
In [8]: (1/42)**(1/2)  # Eingeschränkte 64-bit Fliesskommazahlen
```

```
Out[8]: 0.1543033499620919
```

```
In [9]: Rational(1,42)**Rational(0.5)
```

```
Out[9]: 
$$\frac{\sqrt{42}}{42}$$

```

```
In [10]: S('((1/42)^(1/2))' ) # sympify...
```

```
Out[10]: 
$$\frac{\sqrt{42}}{42}$$

```

Terme und Gleichungen

```
In [11]: (x**3 + 4*x**2 + sin(x)**2*x + cos(x)**2*x) / x - 1
```

```
Out[11]: 
$$-1 + \frac{1}{x} (x^3 + 4x^2 + x \sin^2(x) + x \cos^2(x))$$

```

```
In [12]: expr = _.simplify()  
expr
```

```
Out[12]: 
$$x(x + 4)$$

```

```
In [13]: expr.expand()
```

```
Out[13]: 
$$x^2 + 4x$$

```

```
In [14]: expr
```

```
Out[14]:  $x(x + 4)$ 
```

```
In [15]: expr.subs(x, 4)
```

```
Out[15]: 32
```

```
In [16]: Eq(expr, 5)
```

```
Out[16]:  $x(x + 4) = 5$ 
```

```
In [17]: solve(Eq(expr, 5), x)
```

```
Out[17]: [-5, 1]
```

Integral- und Differenzialrechnung

```
In [18]: f = x**3 + 2*x**2 + exp(2*x) - sin(x)  
f
```

```
Out[18]:  $x^3 + 2x^2 + e^{2x} - \sin(x)$ 
```

```
In [19]: f.diff(x)
```

```
Out[19]:  $3x^2 + 4x + 2e^{2x} - \cos(x)$ 
```

```
In [20]: f.integrate(x)
```

```
Out[20]:  $\frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{2x^3}{3} + \frac{e^{2x}}{2} + \cos(x)$ 
```

```
In [21]: f.integrate((x,-1, 3))
```

```
Out[21]:  $\cos(3) - \cos(1) - \frac{1}{2e^2} + \frac{116}{3} + \frac{e^6}{2}$ 
```

```
In [22]: N(_)
```

```
Out[22]: 238.783100968947
```

Numerisches Rechnen

numpy

- Freie MatLab-Alternative für numerisches
Matrizenrechnen

scipy

- Erweiterung mit diversen Algorithmen
 - Optimierung
 - Statistik
 - Wahrscheinlichkeitsrechnen

numpy Arrays

```
In [24]: import numpy as np  
data = np.array([[1, 2, 3, 4], [2, 3, -2, 3], [-4, 3, 2,  
-1]])  
data
```

```
Out[24]: array([[ 1,  2,  3,  4],  
                 [ 2,  3, -2,  3],  
                 [-4,  3,  2, -1]])
```

```
In [25]: np.arange(1, 10)
```

```
Out[25]: array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])
```

```
In [26]: np.linspace(0.5, 6.5, 9) # Bereiche mit nicht-ganzzahligen Schritten
```

```
Out[26]: array([ 0.5 ,  1.25,  2.  ,  2.75,  3.5 ,  4.25,  5.  ,  
                 5.75,  6.5 ])
```

```
In [27]: # Rechnen mit Arrays  
data / 4 + 1
```

```
Out[27]: array([[ 1.25,  1.5 ,  1.75,  2. ],  
                 [ 1.5 ,  1.75,  0.5 ,  1.75],  
                 [ 0. ,  1.75,  1.5 ,  0.75]])
```

```
In [28]: data + np.array([5, 4, 3, 5])
```

```
Out[28]: array([[6, 6, 6, 9],  
                 [7, 7, 1, 8],  
                 [1, 7, 5, 4]])
```

```
In [58]: np.abs(data)
```

```
Out[58]: array([[1, 2, 3, 4],  
                 [2, 3, 2, 3],  
                 [4, 3, 2, 1]])
```

Graphische Darstellungen mit `matplotlib`

- 2D und 3D Darstellungen von Daten
 - Punkt- und Liniengraphen
 - Balkendiagramm
 - Animationen
 - Interaktive Plots
- <http://matplotlib.org/examples/>
[\(http://matplotlib.org/examples/\)](http://matplotlib.org/examples/)
 - `simple_3danim.py`
 - `slider_demo.py`

Initialisieren eines Notebooks

```
from sympy import *
import numpy as np
import scipy as sp
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
from IPython.display import display

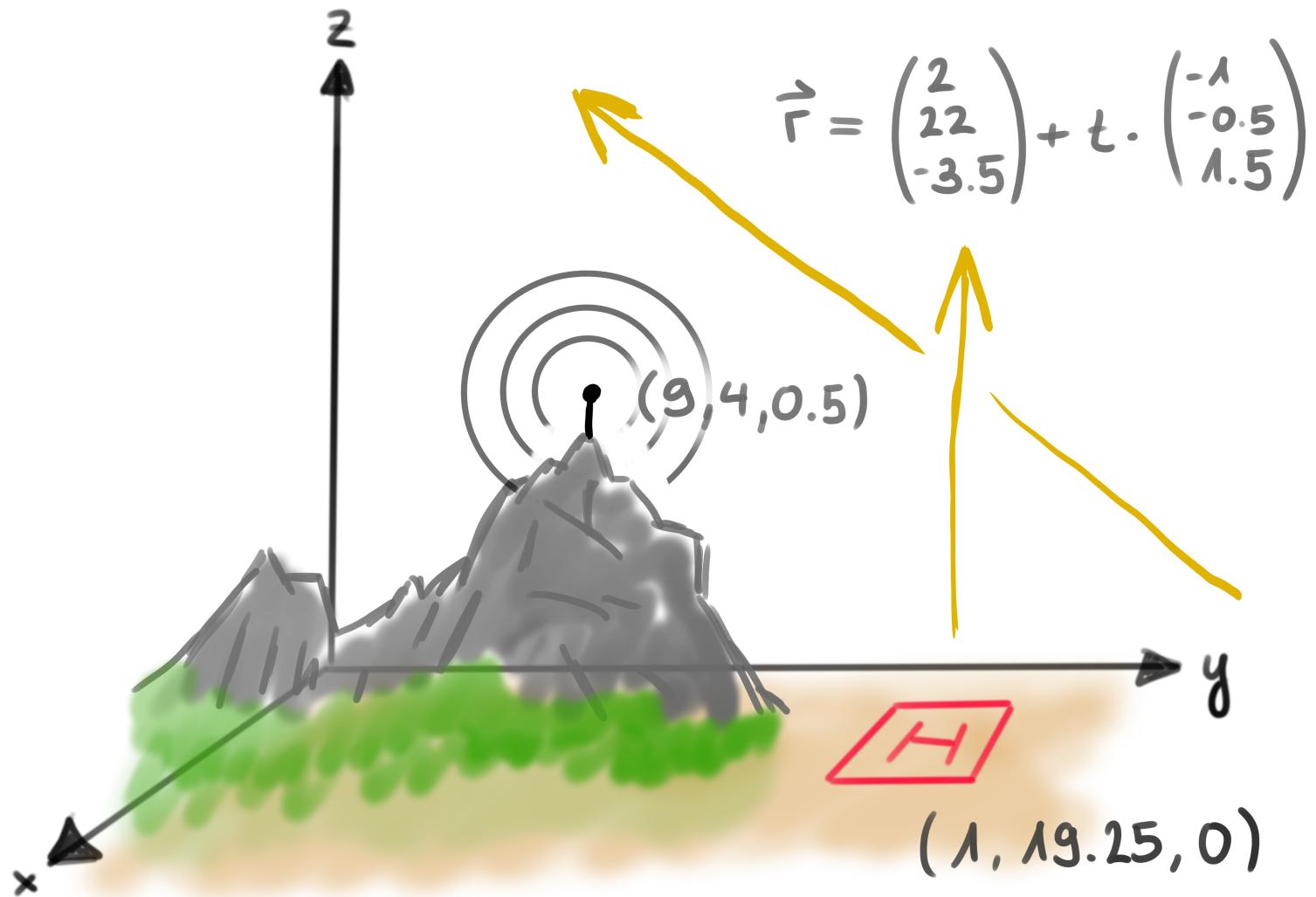
# Oft benutze Sympy-Variablen
x, y, z = symbols("x,y,z", real=True)
k, m, n = symbols("k,m,n", integer=True)

# Funktionen und Variablen für Vektorgeometrie
s,t = symbols("s,t", real=True)
Vec = lambda *args: Matrix([[x] for x in args])

# LaTeX-Formeln anzeigen
init_printing()

# Plots direkt im Dokument anzeigen
# (Nur für Jupyter-Notebook, nicht für iPython)
%matplotlib inline
%config InlineBackend.figure_format = 'svg'
```

Vektorgeometrie: Flugbahnen



```
In [30]: # P_1 = Matrix([[1], [19.25], [0]])
P_1 = Vec(1, 19.25, 0)
P_2 = Vec(2, 22, -3.5)
r_1 = Vec(0, 0, 1)
r_2 = Vec(-1, -0.5, 1.5)

Eq(Vec(x,y,z), P_2 + s*r_2)
```

Out[30]:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -s + 2 \\ -0.5s + 22 \\ 1.5s - 3.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

```
In [31]: n = r_1.cross(r_2)  
n
```

```
Out[31]: ⎡ 0.5 ⎤  
          ⎢ -1 ⎥  
          ⎣ 0 ⎦
```

```
In [32]: Eq(n.dot(Vec(x,y,z)), n.dot(P_1))
```

```
Out[32]: 0.5x - y = -18.75
```

```
In [33]: (n.dot(P_2) - n.dot(P_1))/n.norm()
```

```
Out[33]: -2.01246117974981
```

```
In [34]: abs(_)
```

```
Out[34]: 2.01246117974981
```


Numerischer Ansatz

- Algorithmisch das Minimum in zwei Variablen finden
 - Default: BFGS-Verfahren
(<https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/BFGS-Verfahren>)

```
In [35]: g_1 = P_1 + s*r_1
g_2 = P_2 + t*r_2
d = (g_2 - g_1).norm()
d
```

Out[35]: $\sqrt{(0.5t - 2.75)^2 + (t - 1)^2 + (s - 1.5t + 3.5)^2}$

```
In [36]: from scipy.optimize import minimize

def dist(vals):
    return d.subs(s, vals[0]).subs(t, vals[1])

minimize(dist, (0,0))
```

```
Out[36]:      fun: 2.012461179750537
      hess_inv: array([[ 5.49142869,  2.31123865],
                        [ 2.31123865,  1.53496148]])
        jac: array([-8.94069672e-08,  1.07288361e-06])
     message: 'Optimization terminated successfully.'
       nfev: 48
         nit: 10
        njev: 12
      status: 0
     success: True
           x: array([-0.64999788,  1.90000152])
```

Analysis: Optimale Geschwindigkeit

Bei welcher Geschwindigkeit passen am meisten Autos durch eine Strasse?

- Reaktionszeit

$$t_r = 1.2 \text{ s}$$

- Bremsverzögerung

$$a = 8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$

- Länge der Fahrzeuge

$$l = 5 \text{ m}$$

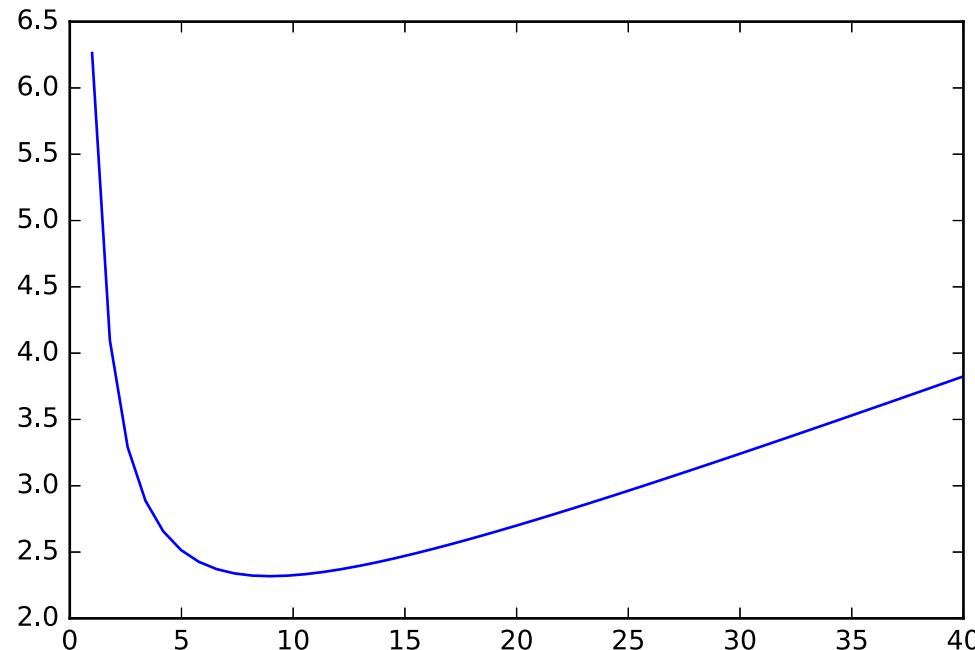
- Bremsweg

$$s_b = \frac{v^2}{2a}$$

In [38]: **def** bremsweg(v, a):
 return v**2 / (2*a)

```
In [39]: # Zeit pro Auto:  
def fahrzeug_zeit(v, a = 8, t_r = 1.2, l = 5):  
    platz_pro_auto = l + t_r*v + bremsweg(v, a)  
    return platz_pro_auto / v  
  
v = np.linspace(1, 40)  
plt.plot(v, fahrzeug_zeit(v))
```

```
Out[39]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7f1ef23e4320>]
```



```
In [40]: # Numerische Lösung
from scipy.optimize import minimize
result = minimize(fahrzeug_zeit, 5)
if result["success"]:
    opt_speed = result["x"][0]

# In Kilometer pro Stunde
opt_speed * 3.6
```

```
Out[40]: 32.1993271375
```

```
In [41]: # Algebraische Lösung mit Sympy  
v, a, t_r, l = symbols("v, a, t_r, l", real=True)  
fahrzeug_zeit(v, a, t_r, l)
```

Out[41]:

$$\frac{1}{v} \left(l + t_r v + \frac{v^2}{2a} \right)$$

```
In [42]: ziel_func = _.simplify()  
ziel_func
```

Out[42]:

$$\frac{l}{v} + t_r + \frac{v}{2a}$$

```
In [43]: ziel_func.diff(v)
```

$$\text{Out[43]: } -\frac{l}{v^2} + \frac{1}{2a}$$

```
In [44]: solve(_, v)
```

$$\text{Out[44]: } [-\sqrt{2}\sqrt{al}, \sqrt{2}\sqrt{al}]$$

```
In [45]: _[1]
```

$$\text{Out[45]: } \sqrt{2}\sqrt{al}$$

```
In [46]: _.subs(a,8).subs(l,5)
```

$$\text{Out[46]: } 4\sqrt{5}$$

```
In [47]: _.n() * 3.6
```

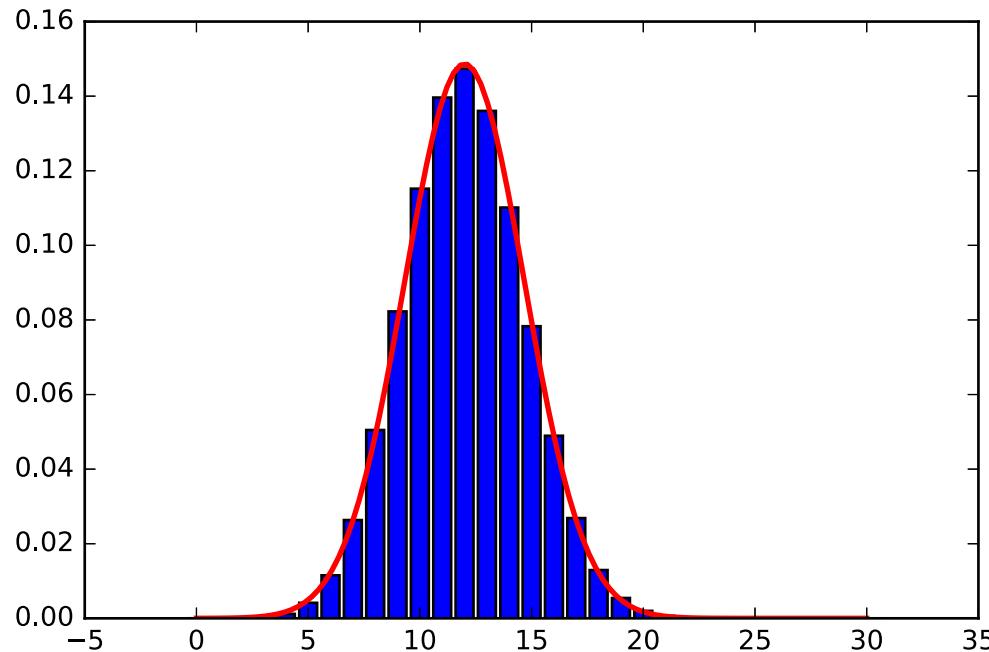
$$\text{Out[47]: } 32.199378875997$$

Stochastik: Binomial und Normalverteilung

```
In [48]: import scipy.stats as st  
n = 30  
p = 0.4  
x = np.arange(0, n + 1)  
xn = np.linspace(0,n,100)
```

```
In [49]: y = st.binom(n, p).pmf(x)
yn = st.norm.pdf(xn, loc=n*p, scale=(n*p*(1-p))**0.5)
plt.bar(x, y, align="center", width=0.8)
plt.plot(xn, yn, color="red", linewidth=2)
```

```
Out[49]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7f1ef1c77208>]
```

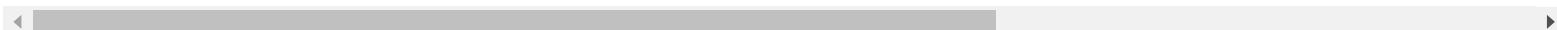


Schwerpunktfach: Regressionskurven

In einer Klasse wurden bei einer Semesterprüfung die Vorbereitungszeiten und die erreichten Punktzahlen der einzelnen Schülerinnen und Schüler festgehalten (Punktemaximum 100).

Zeit	3.0	4.2	2.0	9.3	5.2	5.5	0.5	6.2	7.6
Punkte	82	90	53	89	74	78	40	87	87

Zeit	4.9	7.0	2.6	0.5	8.2	5.1	1.5	3.7	6.5
Punkte	93	96	75	56	94	86	73	85	85



1. Stelle die Daten graphisch dar.
2. Bestimme die Gleichung der besten
Regressionskurve und füge sie in den Plot ein.

Wir betrachten die folgenden Modelle:

Logarithmische x - und y -Achse:

$$f(x) = a \cdot x^b$$

Logarithmische x -Achse:

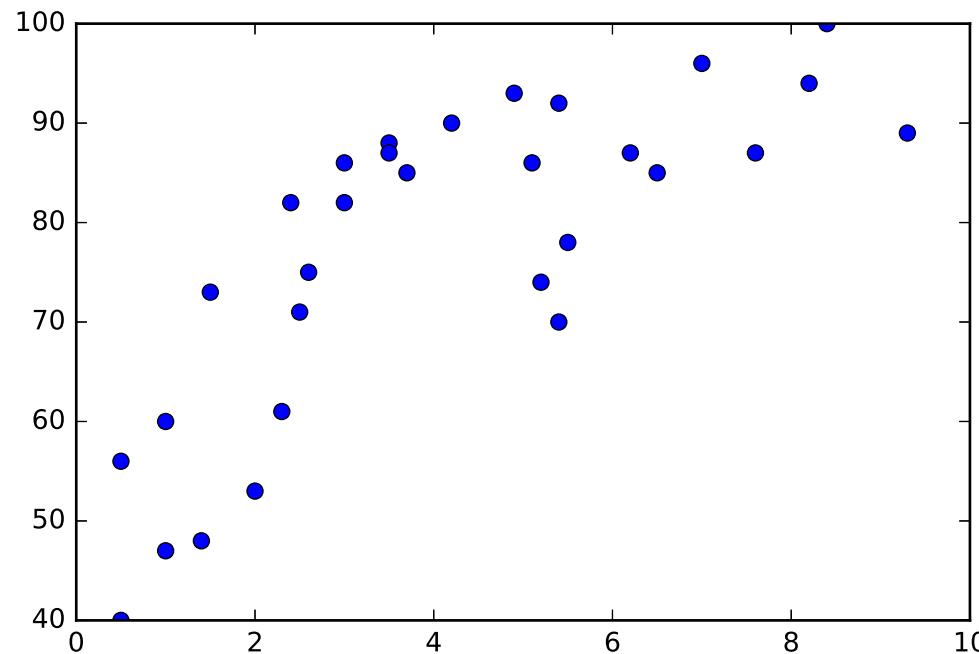
$$f(x) = a \cdot \ln(x) + b$$

Logarithmische y -Achse:

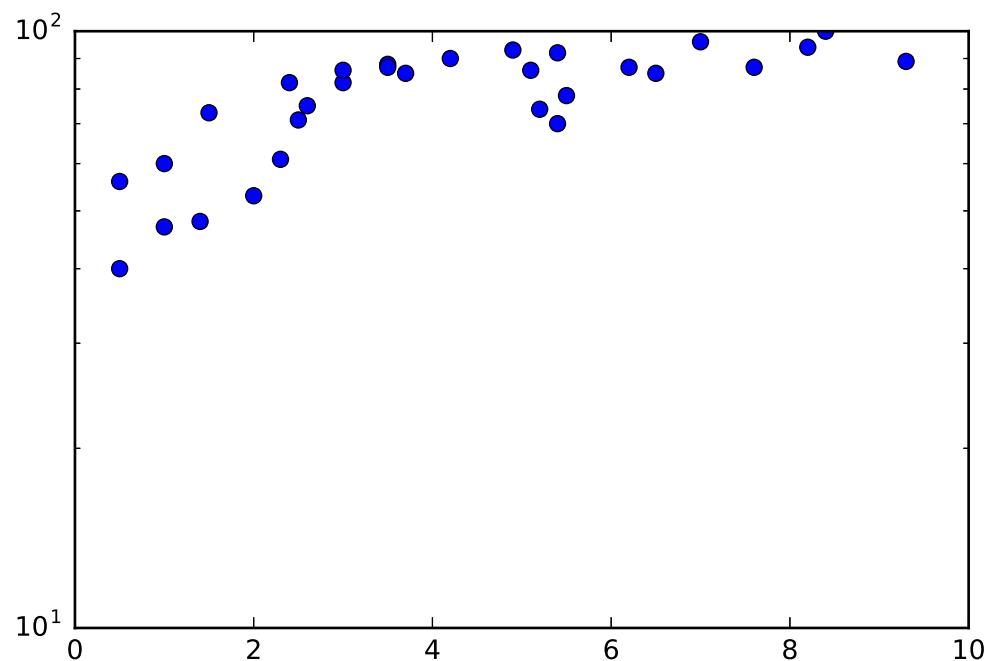
$$f(x) = a \cdot b^x$$

```
In [50]: time =  
np.array([3.0,4.2,2.0,9.3,5.2,5.5,0.5,6.2,7.6,1.0,1.0,3.5,  
4,1.4,3.5,4.9,7.0,2.6,0.5,8.2,5.1,1.5,3.7,6.5,3.0,2.5,2.4,  
4,2.3,5.4])  
points = np.array([82,90,53,89,74,78,40,87,87,47,60,88,10  
0,48,87,93,96,75,56,94,86,73,85,85,86,71,82,70,61,92])  
plt.plot(time, points, 'o')
```

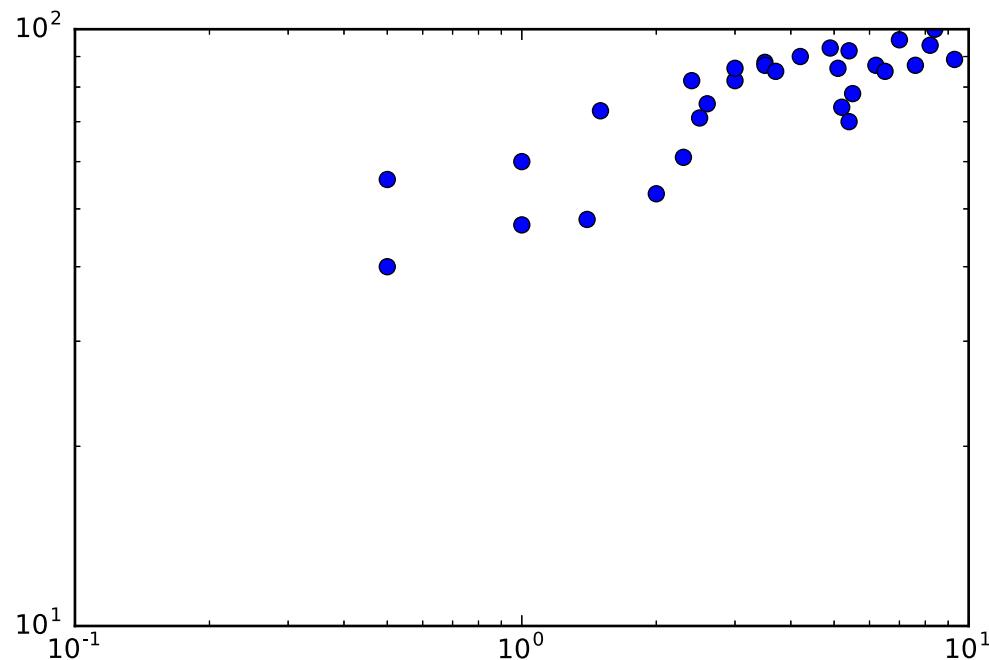
```
Out[50]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7f1ef1820518>]
```



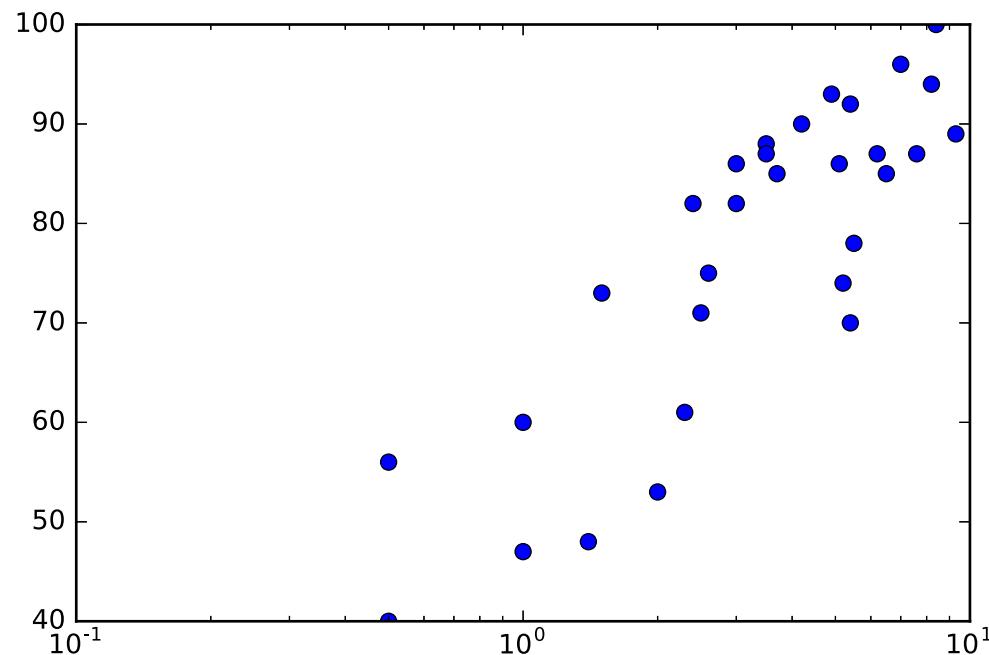
```
In [51]: plt.plot(time, points, 'o')
plt.yscale('log')
plt.show()
```



```
In [52]: plt.plot(time, points, 'o')
plt.yscale('log')
plt.xscale('log')
plt.show()
```



```
In [53]: plt.plot(time, points, 'o')
plt.xscale('log')
plt.show()
```



```
In [54]: from scipy.stats import linregress  
  
# Exponentialfunktion  
slope_e, intercept_e, r_e = linregress(time, np.log(points))[:3]  
  
# Potenzfunktion  
slope_p, intercept_p, r_p = linregress(np.log(time), np.log(points))[:3]  
  
# Logarithmusfunktion  
slope_l, intercept_l, r_l = linregress(np.log(time), points)[:3]  
  
r_e, r_p, r_l
```

Out[54]: (0.741757806423, 0.845077371888,
 0.84579004091)

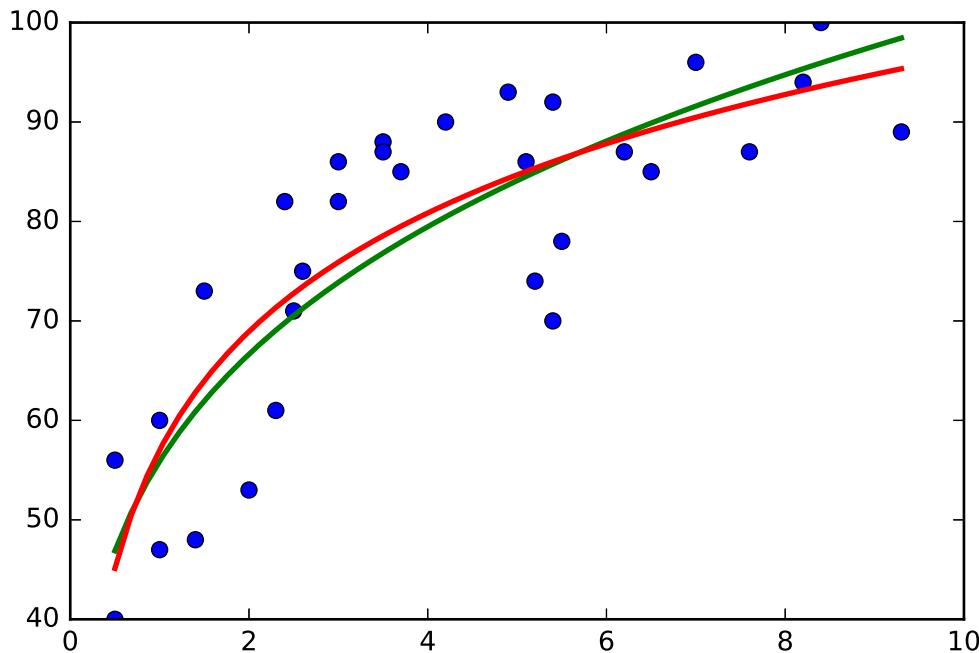
```
In [55]: def potenzfkt(x):
    return np.exp(intercept_p)*x**slope_p

def logfkt(x):
    return slope_l*np.log(x) + intercept_l

time_vals = np.linspace(min(time), max(time))
```

```
In [56]: plt.plot(time, points, 'o')
plt.plot(time_vals, potenzfkt(time_vals), linewidth=2)
plt.plot(time_vals, logfkt(time_vals), linewidth=2)
```

```
Out[56]: []
```

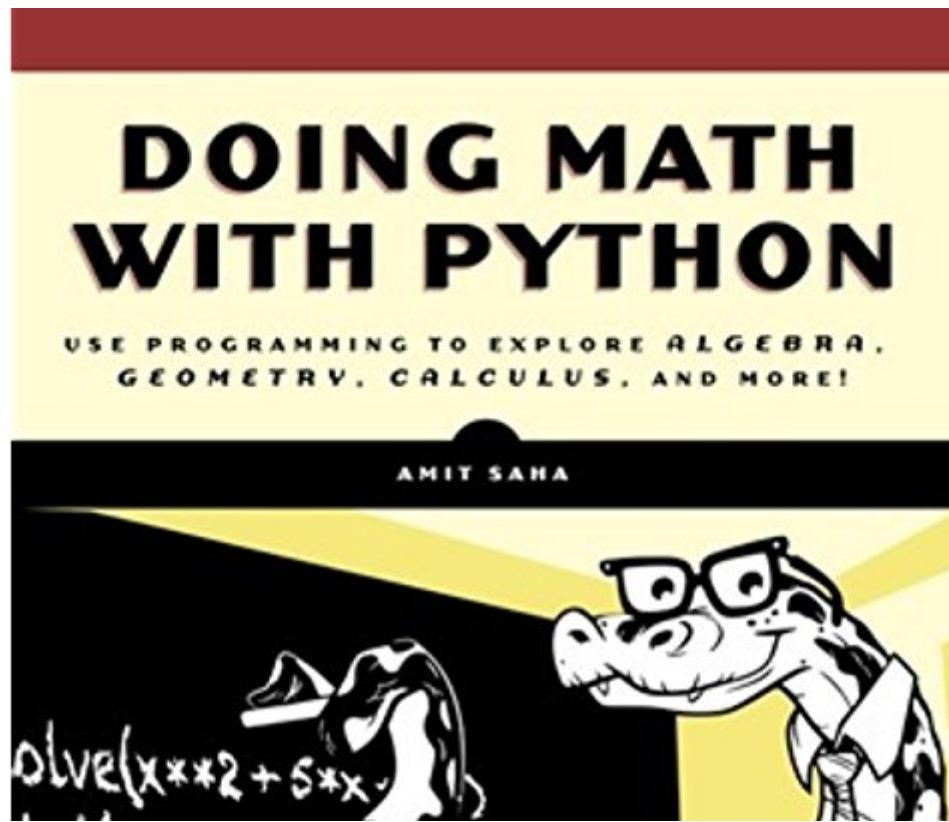


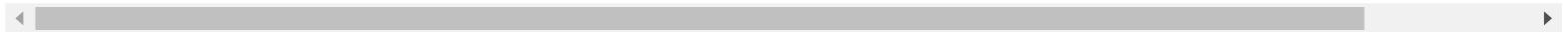
Wie weiter?

Quellen

Lesen

- https://minireference.com/static/tutorials/sympy_tutorial.pdf
(https://minireference.com/static/tutorials/sympy_tutorial.pdf)
- <https://www.nostarch.com/doingmathwithpython>
(<https://www.nostarch.com/doingmathwithpython>)





Fragen

???

