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% gda12_10
% plots Fisher distribution for two different
% values of the precision parameter
% Supports Figure 12.14

clear all;

% independent variable x
Nx = 101;
xmin = -pi;
xmax = pi;
Dx = (xmax-xmin)/(Nx-1);
x = xmin + Dx*[0:Nx-1]';

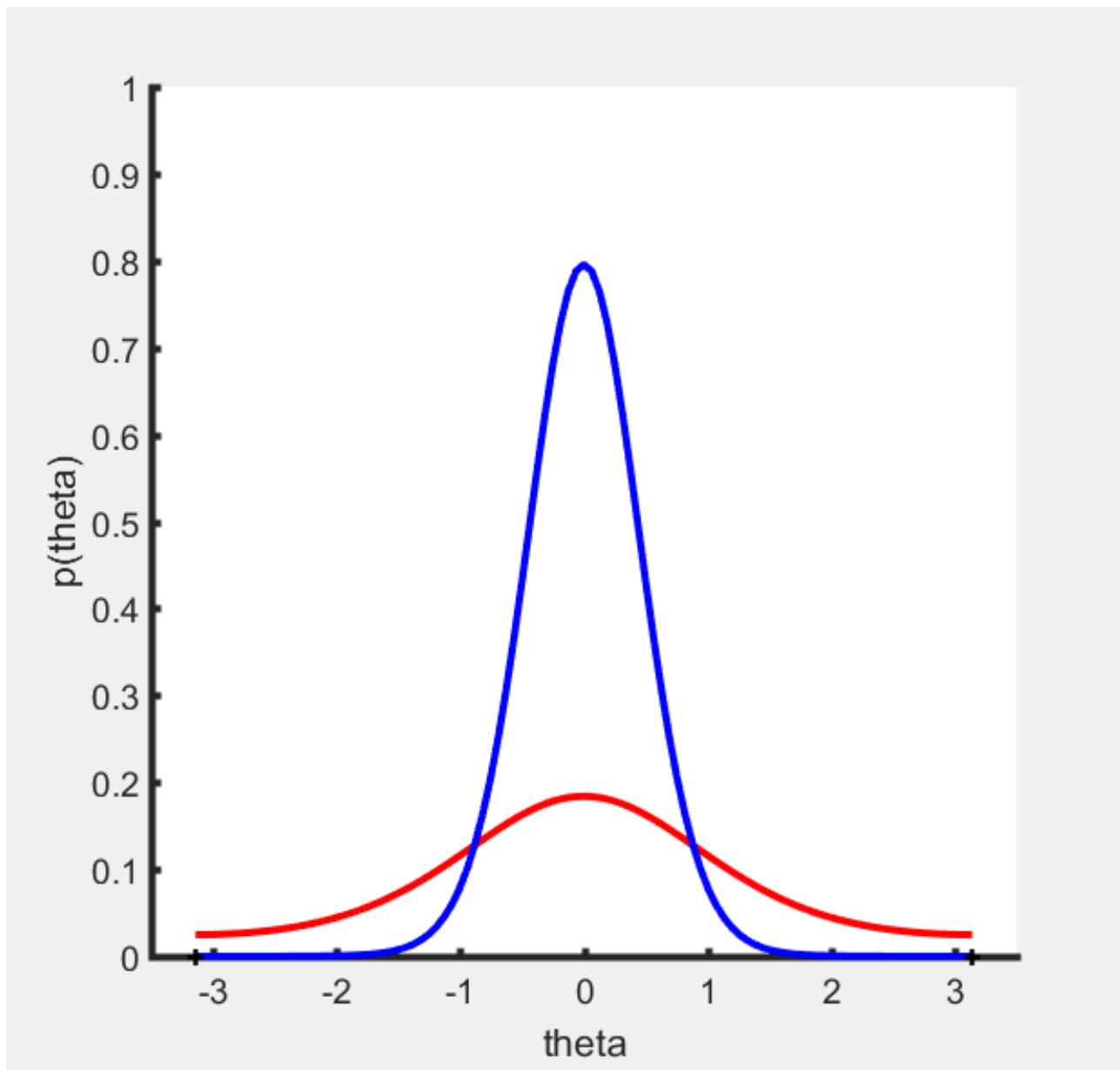
figure(1);
clf;
set(gca, 'LineWidth', 3);
set(gca, 'FontSize', 14);
hold on;
axis( [-3.5, 3.5, 0, 1] );
xlabel('theta');
ylabel('p(theta)');

% precision parameters
k1=1;
k2=5;

% Fisher p.d.f.'s
p1 = (k1/(4*pi*sinh(k1)))*exp(k1*cos(x));
p2 = (k2/(4*pi*sinh(k2)))*exp(k2*cos(x));

% plot from -pi to pi so they look symmetrical,
% like a Normal distribution
plot( x, p1, 'r-', 'LineWidth', 3);
plot( x, p2, 'b-', 'LineWidth', 3);
plot( -pi, 0, 'k+', 'LineWidth', 2);
plot( pi, 0, 'k+', 'LineWidth', 2);

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% Figure 12.14 Fisher distribution,  $p(\theta, \phi)$ , for a large precision parameter ( $\kappa = 5$ , blue curve)  
% and a small precision parameter ( $\kappa = 1$ , red curve). MatLab script gda12_10.
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