

How can I draw arrows in Matplotlib?

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Matplotlib is a powerful library used for creating visualizations in Python. One of its many features includes the ability to draw arrows on plots. To draw arrows in Matplotlib, the user can utilize the "arrow()" function which takes in parameters such as the starting and ending coordinates of the arrow, its width, length, and color. Additionally, Matplotlib provides the option to customize the appearance of the arrow, such as changing the arrowhead style or adding a text label. This functionality allows for precise and clear annotations on plots, making it a valuable tool for data analysis and presentation.

Draw Arrows in Matplotlib

To draw arrows in Matplotlib, you can use the `matplotlib.pyplot.arrow` function, which uses the following syntax:

```
matplotlib.pyplot.arrow(x, y, dx, dy)
```

where:

x, y: The x and y coordinates of the arrow based
dx, dy: The length of the arrow along the x and y direction

This tutorial provides several examples of how to use this function in practice.

Example 1: Draw a Single Arrow

The following code shows how to draw a single arrow on a Matplotlib plot:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
#define two arrays for plotting
```

```
A =
```

```
B =
```

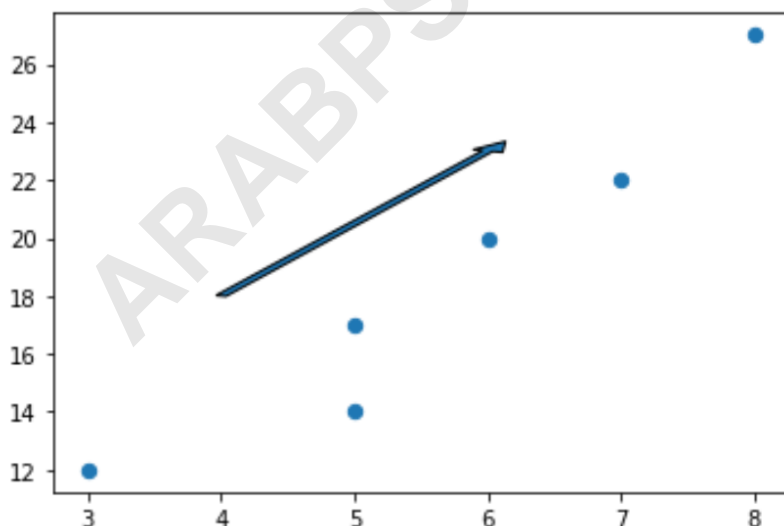
```
#create scatterplot, specifying marker size to be 40  
plt.scatter(A, B, s=40)
```

```
#add arrow to plot
```

```
plt.arrow(x=4, y=18, dx=2, dy=5, width=.08)
```

```
#display plot
```

```
plt.show()
```



Note that we can set $dx=0$ to create a vertical arrow and

dy=0 to create a horizontal arrow.

For example, here's how to create a vertical arrow:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
#define two arrays for plotting
```

```
A =
```

```
B =
```

```
#create scatterplot, specifying marker size to be 40
```

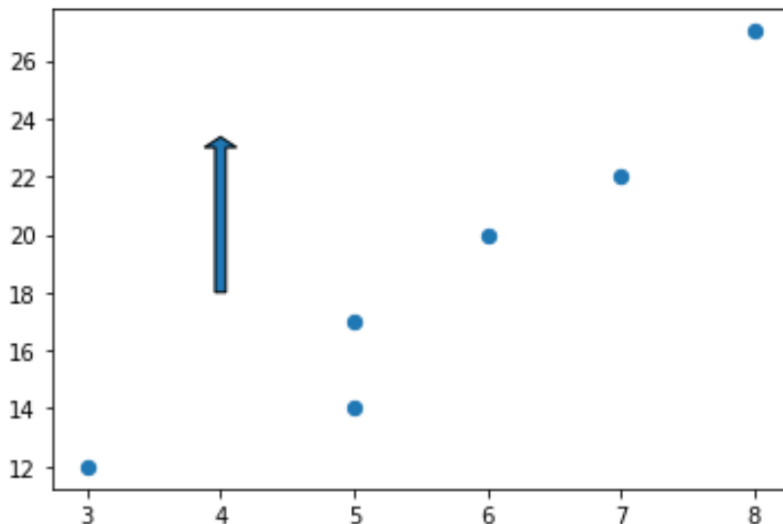
```
plt.scatter(A, B, s=40)
```

```
#add arrow to plot
```

```
plt.arrow(x=4, y=18, dx=0, dy=5, width=.08)
```

```
#display plot
```

```
plt.show()
```



Example 2: Style an Arrow

By default, an arrow in Matplotlib is blue with black edges but we can easily change this by using the `facecolor` and `edgecolor` arguments:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
#define two arrays for plotting
```

```
A =
```

```
B =
```

```
#create scatterplot, specifying marker size to be 40
```

```
plt.scatter(A, B, s=40)
```

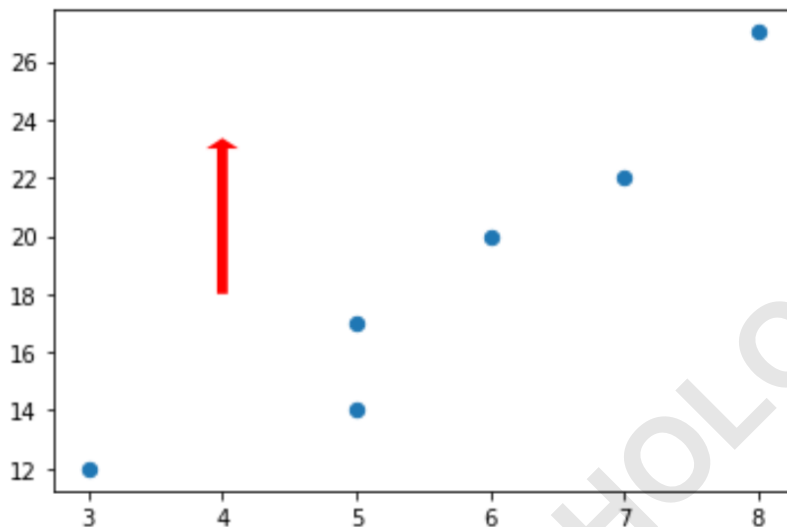
```
#add arrow to plot
```

```
plt.arrow(x=4, y=18, dx=0, dy=5, width=.08,
```

```
facecolor='red', edgecolor='none')
```

```
#display plot
```

```
plt.show()
```



Example 3: Add Annotations to Arrows

The following code shows how to add an annotation underneath an arrow on a Matplotlib plot:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
#define two arrays for plotting
```

```
A =
```

```
B =
```

```
#create scatterplot, specifying marker size to be 40
```

```
plt.scatter(A, B, s=40)
```

```
#add arrow to plot
```

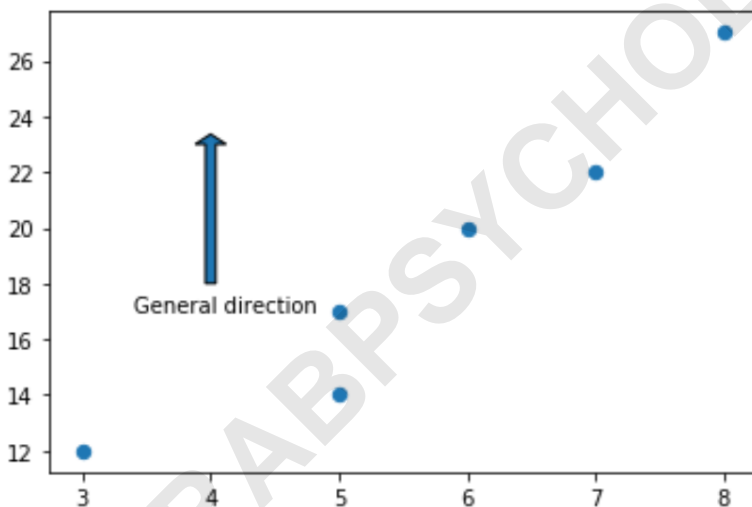
```
plt.arrow(x=4, y=18, dx=0, dy=5, width=.08)
```

```
#add annotation
```

```
plt.annotate('General direction', xy = (3.4, 17))
```

```
#display plot
```

```
plt.show()
```



[How to Plot Circles in Matplotlib \(With Examples\)](#)

[How to Draw Rectangles in Matplotlib \(With Examples\)](#)