

 免費電子書

學習

numpy

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#numpy

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1: numpy

NumPy “numb pie” “numb pea” Python.

| | |
|----------|------------|
| 1.3.0 | 2009-03-20 |
| 1.4.0 | 2010-07-21 |
| 1.5.0 | 2010-11-18 |
| 1.6.0 | 2011-05-15 |
| 1.6.1 | 2011-07-24 |
| 1.6.2 | 2012-05-20 |
| 1.7.0 | 2013-12-12 |
| 1.7.1 | 2013-12-17 |
| 1.7.2 | 2013-12-31 |
| 1.8.0 | 2013-11-10 |
| 1.8.1 | 2014-03-26 |
| 1.8.2 | 2014-08-09 |
| 1.9.0 | 2014-09-07 |
| 1.9.1 | 2014-11-12 |
| 1.9.2 | 2015-03-31 |
| 1.10.0 | 2015-01-07 |
| 1.10.1 | 2015-01-02 |
| 1.10.2 | 2015-02-14 |
| 1.10.4 * | 2016-01-17 |
| 1.11.0 | 2016-05-29 |

Examples

Mac

MacNumPypip

```
pip install numpy
```

Conda

CondaWindowsMacLinux

1. Conda Anaconda numpy Miniconda Conda Python Anaconda Miniconda Conda
2. Miniconda `conda install numpy`

Windows

[pypi](#) [Numpy](#) [pip](#) [Windows](#) [Windows](#)

[Christopher Gohkle](#) Python 64 Python 3.5

1. `numpy-1.11.1+mkl-cp35-cp35m-win_amd64.whl`
2. Windows cmd powershell
3. `pip install C:\path_to_download\numpy-1.11.1+mkl-cp35-cp35m-win_amd64.whl`

[Winpython](#) [Anaconda Python distribution](#) [numpy](#)

[conda](#)

1. [conda](#)
2. Windows
3. `conda install numpy`

Linux

[NumPy](#) [Linux](#) [Linux](#)

[Linux](#) [Python 2.x](#) [Python 3.x](#) [NumPy](#) [Ubuntu](#) [Debian](#) [APT](#) [numpy](#)

```
sudo apt-get install python-numpy
sudo apt-get install python3-numpy
```

[zypper](#) [Suse](#) [yum](#) [Fedora](#)

[numpy](#) [Python](#) [Python 2](#) [pip](#) [Python 3](#) [pip3](#)

```
pip install numpy # install numpy for Python 2
pip3 install numpy # install numpy for Python 3
```

[pip](#) [Linux](#) [Python 2](#) [Python 3](#)

```
sudo apt-get install python-pip # pip for Python 2
sudo apt-get install python3-pip # pip for Python 3
```

pip for Python 2 pip3 for Python 3 pip Python numpy fortran

numpy Python virtualenv Ubuntu virtualenv

```
sudo apt-get install virtualenv
```

Python 2 Python 3 virtualenv pip numpy

```
virtualenv venv # create virtualenv named venv for Python 2
virtualenv venv -p python3 # create virtualenv named venv for Python 3
source venv/bin/activate # activate virtualenv named venv
pip install numpy # use pip for Python 2 and Python 3; do not use pip3 for Python3
```

numpy

```
import numpy as np
```

np numpy "np" "numpy"

```
x = np.array([1,2,3,4])
```

Rackspace Jupyter

Jupyter Python numpy Jupyter numpy Rackspace tmpnb.org

Jupyter Cal Poly San Luis Obispo Rackspace

tmpnb.org numpy

1. tmpnb.org
2. Welcome to Python.ipynb
3. >> Python 2
4. >> Python 3

numpy <https://riptutorial.com/zh-TW/numpy/topic/823/numpy>

2: numpy.cross

- `numpy.cross(a, b)` *abb*
- `numpy.cross(a, b, axisa=-1)` *aab asta*
- `numpy.cross(a, b, axisa=-1, axisb=-1, axisc=-1)` *abaxisc*
- `numpy.cross(a, b, axis=None)` *bAB*

| | |
|--------------|--|
| AB | <code>ab</code> ²³ ◦ ◦ <code>a'b'</code> <code>cross(a,b)</code> <code>ab</code> ◦ ◦ <code>b a</code> <code>cross(a,b)</code> <code>ab</code> ◦ ◦ <code>ab</code> ◦ ◦ <code>cross(a,b)</code> <code>cross(a[0],b[0]),</code> <code>cross(a[1], b[1]), ...</code> |
| axisa / B | <code>a</code> ◦ ◦ <code>axisa</code> <code>cross()</code> <code>a</code> ◦ ◦ <code>axisb</code> <code>cross()</code> ; <code>axisc</code> <code>cross</code> ◦ ◦ <code>axisc</code> ◦ |
| | <code>axisa axisb axisc</code> all ◦ ◦ <code>axisaxis</code> ◦ |

Examples

Numpy `cross` ◦ `[1, 0, 0]` `[0, 1, 0]` `[1, 0, 0]` `[0, 0, 1]` ◦ Numpy

```
>>> a = np.array([1, 0, 0])
>>> b = np.array([0, 1, 0])
>>> np.cross(a, b)
array([0, 0, 1])
```

◦

◦ Numpy ◦ `c[c1, c2]` Numpy `[c1, c2, 0]` ◦

```
>>> c = np.array([0, 2])
>>> np.cross(a, c)
array([0, 0, 2])
```

Numpy `ndarray` `dot` `cross`

```
>>> a.cross(b)
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
AttributeError: 'numpy.ndarray' object has no attribute 'cross'
```

3-2-◦

```
>>> a=np.array([[1,0,0],[0,1,0],[0,0,1]])
>>> b=np.array([1,0,0])
>>> np.cross(a,b)
array([[ 0,  0,  0],
       [ 0,  0, -1],
       [ 0,  1,  0]])
```

`[np.cross(a[0],b[0]), np.cross(a[1],b[1]), np.cross(a[2],b[2])]`

`b3-2-a` ◦ `""` ◦

```
>>> b=np.array([[0,0,1],[1,0,0],[0,1,0]])
>>> np.cross(a,b)
array([[ 0, -1,  0],
       [ 0,  0, -1],
       [-1,  0,  0]])
```

`array([np.cross(a[0],b[0]), np.cross(a[1],b[1]), np.cross(a[2],b[2])])`

`numpy` `a[0,:]` `a[1,:]` `a[2,:]` ◦ `Numpy.crossaxis` ◦

```
>>> a=np.array([[1,1,1],[0,1,0],[1,0,-1]])
>>> b=np.array([0,0,1])
>>> np.cross(a,b)
array([[ 1, -1,  0],
       [ 1,  0,  0],
       [ 0, -1,  0]])
>>> np.cross(a,b,axisa=0)
array([[ 0, -1,  0],
       [ 1, -1,  0],
       [ 0, -1,  0]])
>>> np.cross(a,b,axisa=1)
array([[ 1, -1,  0],
       [ 1,  0,  0],
       [ 0, -1,  0]])
```

`axisa=1(np.cross([1,1,1],b), np.cross([0,1,0],b), np.cross([1,0,-1],b))` ◦ `axisa` ◦ `axisa=0`
`(np.cross([1,0,1],b), np.cross([1,1,0],b), np.cross([1,0,-1],b))` ◦

`axisb` `b2` ◦

`axisa` `axisb` `numpy` ◦ `axisc` `numpy` `ab` ◦ `ab`

```
>>> np.cross(a,b,1)
array([[ 1, -1,  0],
       [ 1,  0,  0],
       [ 0, -1,  0]])
>>> np.cross(a,b,1,axisc=0)
array([[ 1,  1,  0],
       [-1,  0, -1],
       [ 0,  0,  0]])
>>> np.cross(a,b,1,axisc=1)
array([[ 1, -1,  0],
       [ 1,  0,  0],
       [ 0, -1,  0]])
```

`axisc=1` `axisc` ◦ `axisc` ◦ `axisc=0` ◦

`axisa` `axisb` `axisc` ◦ `axis` ◦ `axisa` `axisb` `axisc` ◦

`numpy.cross` <https://riptutorial.com/zh-TW/numpy/topic/6166/numpy-cross> ◦

3: numpy.dot

- `numpy.dotabout = None`

| | |
|---|-------|
| | |
| | numpy |
| b | numpy |
| | numpy |

numpy.dot

ab₁-D; out.

Examples

- `numpy.ndarray`.

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> A = np.ones((4,4))
>>> A
array([[ 1.,  1.,  1.,  1.],
       [ 1.,  1.,  1.,  1.],
       [ 1.,  1.,  1.,  1.],
       [ 1.,  1.,  1.,  1.]])
>>> B = np.ones((4,2))
>>> B
array([[ 1.,  1.],
       [ 1.,  1.],
       [ 1.,  1.],
       [ 1.,  1.]])
>>> A.dot(B)
array([[ 4.,  4.],
       [ 4.,  4.],
       [ 4.,  4.],
       [ 4.,  4.]])
```

numpy.

```
>>> np.dot(A,B)
array([[ 4.,  4.],
       [ 4.,  4.],
       [ 4.,  4.],
       [ 4.,  4.]])
```

numpy.

```
>>> v = np.array([1,2])
>>> w = np.array([1,2])
```

```
>>> v.dot(w)
5
>>> np.dot(w,v)
5
>>> np.dot(v,w)
5
```

out

numpy dotout = None. . .

```
>>> I = np.eye(2)
>>> I
array([[ 1.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  1.]])
>>> result = np.zeros((2,2))
>>> result
array([[ 0.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  0.]])
>>> np.dot(I, I, out=result)
array([[ 1.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  1.]])
>>> result
array([[ 1.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  1.]])
```

dtypeint.

```
>>> np.dot(I, I, out=result)
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
ValueError: output array is not acceptable (must have the right type, nr dimensions, and be a C-Array)
```

Fortran.

```
>>> result = np.zeros((2,2), order='F')
>>> np.dot(I, I, out=result)
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
ValueError: output array is not acceptable (must have the right type, nr dimensions, and be a C-Array)
```

numpy.dot

```
>>> a
array([[ 1.,  2.],
       [ 3.,  1.]])
>>> b
array([[ 1.,  2.,  3.,  4.,  5.,  6.,  7.,  8.],
       [ 9., 10., 11., 12., 13., 14., 15., 16.]])
>>> np.dot(a, b)
array([[ 19., 22., 25., 28., 31., 34., 37., 40.],
       [ 12., 16., 20., 24., 28., 32., 36., 40.]])
```

```

>>> b
array([[ 1.,  9.],
       [ 2., 10.],
       [ 3., 11.],
       [ 4., 12.],
       [ 5., 13.],
       [ 6., 14.],
       [ 7., 15.],
       [ 8., 16.]])
>>> np.dot(a, b.T).T
array([[ 19., 12.],
       [ 22., 16.],
       [ 25., 20.],
       [ 28., 24.],
       [ 31., 28.],
       [ 34., 32.],
       [ 37., 36.],
       [ 40., 40.]])

```

einsum

```
>>> np.einsum('...ij,...j', a, b)
```

o

```

>>> a
array([[[ 0,  1],
        [ 2,  3]],
       [[ 4,  5],
        [ 6,  7]],
       [[ 8,  9],
        [10, 11]],
       [[12, 13],
        [14, 15]],
       [[16, 17],
        [18, 19]],
       [[20, 21],
        [22, 23]],
       [[24, 25],
        [26, 27]],
       [[28, 29],
        [30, 31]]])
>>> np.einsum('...ij,...j', a, b)
array([[ 9., 29.],
       [ 58., 82.],
       [123., 151.],
       [204., 236.],
       [301., 337.],
       [414., 454.],
       [543., 587.],
       [688., 736.]])

```

numpy.dot

```

>>> np.diag(np.dot(b,b.T))
array([ 82., 104., 130., 160., 194., 232., 274., 320.])

```

```
>>> (b * b).sum(axis=-1)
array([ 82., 104., 130., 160., 194., 232., 274., 320.] )
```

einsum

```
>>> np.einsum('...j,...j', b, b)
array([ 82., 104., 130., 160., 194., 232., 274., 320.] )
```

numpy.dot <https://riptutorial.com/zh-TW/numpy/topic/3198/numpy-dot>

4:

Numpy.

Examples

`numpy.save``numpy.load`

`np.save``np.load``numpy`

```
import numpy as np

a = np.random.randint(10, size=(3,3))
np.save('arr', a)

a2 = np.load('arr.npy')
print a2
```

<https://riptutorial.com/zh-TW/numpy/topic/10891/>

5: ndarray

- `def __array_prepare__(self, out_arr: ndarray, context: Tuple[ufunc, Tuple, int] = None) -> ndarray: # called on the way into a ufunc`
- `def __array_wrap__(self, out_arr: ndarray, context: Tuple[ufunc, Tuple, int] = None) -> ndarray: # called on the way out of a ufunc`
- `__array_priority__`: int # used to determine which argument to invoke the above methods on when a ufunc is called
- `def __array_finalize__(self, obj: ndarray): # called whenever a new instance of this class comes into existence, even if this happens by routes other than __new__`

Examples

```
class MySubClass(np.ndarray):
    def __new__(cls, input_array, info=None):
        obj = np.asarray(input_array).view(cls)
        obj.info = info
        return obj

    def __array_finalize__(self, obj):
        # handles MySubClass(...)
        if obj is None:
            pass

        # handles my_subclass[...] or my_subclass.view(MySubClass) or ufunc output
        elif isinstance(obj, MySubClass):
            self.info = obj.info

        # handles my_arr.view(MySubClass)
        else:
            self.info = None

    def __array_prepare__(self, out_arr, context=None):
        # called before a ufunc runs
        if context is not None:
            func, args, which_return_val = context

        return super().__array_prepare__(out_arr, context)

    def __array_wrap__(self, out_arr, context=None):
        # called after a ufunc runs
        if context is not None:
            func, args, which_return_val = context

        return super().__array_wrap__(out_arr, context)
```

context funcnp.addnp.add argstuple which_return_valwhich_return_val

[ndarray https://riptutorial.com/zh-TW/numpy/topic/6431/ndarray](https://riptutorial.com/zh-TW/numpy/topic/6431/ndarray)

6:

Examples

dtype=bool dtype=bool 0 None False True

```
import numpy as np

bool_arr = np.array([1, 0.5, 0, None, 'a', '', True, False], dtype=bool)
print(bool_arr)
# output: [ True  True False False  True False  True False]
```

numpy

```
arr_1 = np.random.randn(3, 3)
arr_2 = np.random.randn(3, 3)

bool_arr = arr_1 < 0.5
print(bool_arr.dtype)
# output: bool

bool_arr = arr_1 < arr_2
print(bool_arr.dtype)
# output: bool
```

<https://riptutorial.com/zh-TW/numpy/topic/6072/>

7:

Ndarrays numpy. Python.

o

Examples

```
np.empty((2,3))
```

o o

```
np.array([0,1,2,3])  
# Out: array([0, 1, 2, 3])
```

```
np.arange(4)  
# Out: array([0, 1, 2, 3])
```

```
np.zeros((3,2))  
# Out:  
# array([[ 0.,  0.],  
#        [ 0.,  0.],  
#        [ 0.,  0.]])
```

```
np.ones((3,2))  
# Out:  
# array([[ 1.,  1.],  
#        [ 1.,  1.],  
#        [ 1.,  1.]])
```

```
np.linspace(0,1,21)  
# Out:  
# array([ 0. ,  0.05,  0.1 ,  0.15,  0.2 ,  0.25,  0.3 ,  0.35,  0.4 ,  
#        0.45,  0.5 ,  0.55,  0.6 ,  0.65,  0.7 ,  0.75,  0.8 ,  0.85,  
#        0.9 ,  0.95,  1.  ])
```

```
np.logspace(-2,2,5)  
# Out:  
# array([ 1.00000000e-02,  1.00000000e-01,  1.00000000e+00,  
#        1.00000000e+01,  1.00000000e+02])
```

```
np.fromfunction(lambda i: i**2, (5,))  
# Out:  
# array([ 0.,  1.,  4.,  9., 16.])  
np.fromfunction(lambda i,j: i**2, (3,3))  
# Out:  
# array([[ 0.,  0.,  0.],  
#        [ 1.,  1.,  1.],  
#        [ 4.,  4.,  4.]])
```

```
x = np.arange(4)
x
#Out: array([0, 1, 2, 3])
```

```
x+10
#Out: array([10, 11, 12, 13])
```

```
x*2
#Out: array([0, 2, 4, 6])
```

```
x+x
#Out: array([0, 2, 4, 6])
```

```
x*x
#Out: array([0, 1, 4, 9])
```

```
x.dot(x)
#Out: 14
```

Python 3.5 @

```
x = np.diag(np.arange(4))
print(x)
'''
  Out: array([[0, 0, 0, 0],
            [0, 1, 0, 0],
            [0, 0, 2, 0],
            [0, 0, 0, 3]])
'''
print(x@x)
print(x)
'''
  Out: array([[0, 0, 0, 0],
            [0, 1, 0, 0],
            [0, 0, 4, 0],
            [0, 0, 0, 9]])
'''
```

o o o

```
#np.append(array, values_to_append, axis=None)
x = np.array([0,1,2,3,4])
np.append(x, [5,6,7,8,9])
# Out: array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])
x
# Out: array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4])
y = np.append(x, [5,6,7,8,9])
y
# Out: array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])
```

hstack o o

vstack o o

```

# np.hstack(tup), np.vstack(tup)
x = np.array([0,0,0])
y = np.array([1,1,1])
z = np.array([2,2,2])
np.hstack(x,y,z)
# Out: array([0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2])
np.vstack(x,y,z)
# Out: array([[0, 0, 0],
#            [1, 1, 1],
#            [2, 2, 2]])

```

i:j:ki j k° python0

```

x = np.arange(10)
x[0]
# Out: 0

x[0:4]
# Out: array([0, 1, 2, 3])

x[0:4:2]
# Out: array([0, 2])

```

° -1

```

x[-1]
# Out: 9
x[-1:0:-1]
# Out: array([9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1])

```

°

```

x = np.arange(16).reshape((4,4))
x
# Out:
#      array([[ 0,  1,  2,  3],
#            [ 4,  5,  6,  7],
#            [ 8,  9, 10, 11],
#            [12, 13, 14, 15]])

x[1,1]
# Out: 5

x[0:3,0]
# Out: array([0, 4, 8])

x[0:3, 0:3]
# Out:
#      array([[ 0,  1,  2],
#            [ 4,  5,  6],
#            [ 8,  9, 10]])

x[0:3:2, 0:3:2]
# Out:
#      array([[ 0,  2],
#            [ 8, 10]])

```

```
arr = np.arange(10).reshape(2, 5)
```

.transpose

```
arr.transpose()
# Out:
#      array([[0, 5],
#             [1, 6],
#             [2, 7],
#             [3, 8],
#             [4, 9]])
```

.T

```
arr.T
# Out:
#      array([[0, 5],
#             [1, 6],
#             [2, 7],
#             [3, 8],
#             [4, 9]])
```

np.transpose

```
np.transpose(arr)
# Out:
#      array([[0, 5],
#             [1, 6],
#             [2, 7],
#             [3, 8],
#             [4, 9]])
```

◦ **n**◦ array.shape

```
a = np.arange(12).reshape((3,2,2))
a.transpose() # equivalent to a.transpose(2,1,0)
# Out:
#      array([[[ 0,  4,  8],
#              [ 2,  6, 10]],
#            [[ 1,  5,  9],
#              [ 3,  7, 11]])
```

```
a.transpose(2,0,1)
# Out:
#      array([[[ 0,  2],
#              [ 4,  6],
#              [ 8, 10]],
#            [[ 1,  3],
#              [ 5,  7],
#              [ 9, 11]])

a = np.arange(24).reshape((2,3,4)) # shape (2,3,4)
a.transpose(2,0,1).shape
```

```
# Out:  
# (4, 2, 3)
```

```
arr = np.arange(7)  
print(arr)  
# Out: array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6])
```

```
arr > 4  
# Out: array([False, False, False, False, False, True, True], dtype=bool)
```

4

```
arr[arr>4]  
# Out: array([5, 6])
```

```
# Two related arrays of same length, i.e. parallel arrays  
idxs = np.arange(10)  
sqrs = idxs**2  
  
# Retrieve elements from one array using a condition on the other  
my_sqrs = sqrs[idxs % 2 == 0]  
print(my_sqrs)  
# Out: array([0, 4, 16, 36, 64])
```

numpy.reshape numpy.ndarray.reshape

```
print(np.arange(10).reshape((2, 5)))  
# [[0 1 2 3 4]  
# [5 6 7 8 9]]
```

```
a = np.arange(12)  
a.reshape((3, 4))  
print(a)  
# [ 0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 10 11]
```

shapendarray

```
a = np.arange(12)  
a.shape = (3, 4)  
print(a)  
# [[ 0  1  2  3]  
# [ 4  5  6  7]  
# [ 8  9 10 11]]
```

ndarrayshape°

shape-1 ° numpy

```
a = np.arange(12)  
print(a.reshape((3, -1)))  
# [[ 0  1  2  3]
```

```
# [ 4  5  6  7]
# [ 8  9 10 11]]
```

```
a = np.arange(12)
print(a.reshape((3, 2, -1)))

# [[[ 0  1]
#    [ 2  3]]

#    [[ 4  5]
#     [ 6  7]]

#    [[ 8  9]
#     [10 11]]]
```

a.reshape((3, -1, -1))a.reshape((3, -1, -1)) ValueError ◦

Numpy ◦ ◦

```
# Create two arrays of the same size
a = np.arange(6).reshape(2, 3)
b = np.ones(6).reshape(2, 3)

a
# array([0, 1, 2],
#        [3, 4, 5])
b
# array([1, 1, 1],
#        [1, 1, 1])

# a + b: a and b are added elementwise
a + b
# array([1, 2, 3],
#        [4, 5, 6])
```

Numpy ◦ “”◦

```
# Create arrays of shapes (1, 5) and (13, 1) respectively
a = np.arange(5).reshape(1, 5)
a
# array([[0, 1, 2, 3, 4]])
b = np.arange(4).reshape(4, 1)
b
# array([0],
#        [1],
#        [2],
#        [3])

# When multiplying a * b, slices with the same dimensions are multiplied
# elementwise. In the case of a * b, the one and only row of a is multiplied
# with each scalar down the one and only column of b.
a*b
# array([[ 0,  0,  0,  0,  0],
#        [ 0,  1,  2,  3,  4],
#        [ 0,  2,  4,  6,  8],
#        [ 0,  3,  6,  9, 12]])
```

2D3D.

```
# Create arrays of shapes (2, 2, 3) and (2, 3) respectively
a = np.arange(12).reshape(2, 2, 3)
a
# array([[[ 0  1  2]
#         [ 3  4  5]]
#        [[ 6  7  8]
#         [ 9 10 11]]])
b = np.arange(6).reshape(2, 3)
# array([[0, 1, 2],
#        [3, 4, 5]])

# Executing a*b broadcasts b to each (2, 3) slice of a,
# multiplying elementwise.
a*b
# array([[[ 0,  1,  4],
#         [ 9, 16, 25]],
#        [[ 0,  7, 16],
#         [27, 40, 55]]])

# Executing b*a gives the same result, i.e. the smaller
# array is broadcast over the other.
```

-
- 1 ◦ ◦

```
(7, 5, 3) # compatible because dimensions are the same
(7, 5, 3)

(7, 5, 3) # compatible because second dimension is 1
(7, 1, 3)

(7, 5, 3, 5) # compatible because exceeding dimensions are not compared
(3, 5)

(3, 4, 5) # incompatible
(5, 5)

(3, 4, 5) # compatible
(1, 5)
```

◦

CSV

```
filePath = "file.csv"
data = np.genfromtxt(filePath)
```

```
data = np.genfromtxt(filePath, dtype='float', delimiter=';', skip_header=1, usecols=(0,1,3) )
```


Numpy ndarray

`numpy.ndarray` n° ndarray

-
- n

```
x = np.arange(15)
# array([ 0,  1,  2,  3,  4,  5,  6,  7,  8,  9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14])
x.shape
# (15,)
```

```
x = np.asarray([[0, 1, 2, 3, 4], [5, 6, 7, 8, 9], [10, 11, 12, 13, 14]])
x
# array([[ 0,  1,  2,  3,  4],
#        [ 5,  6,  7,  8,  9],
#        [10, 11, 12, 13, 14]])
x.shape
# (3, 5)
```

```
np.arange(12).reshape([2,3,2])
```

```
x = np.empty([2, 2])
# array([[ 0.,  0.],
#        [ 0.,  0.]])
```

data-type float

```
x = np.empty([2, 2])
# array([[ 0.,  0.],
#        [ 0.,  0.]])

x.dtype
# dtype('float64')
```

numpy

```
x = np.asarray([[1, 2], [3, 4]])
x.dtype
# dtype('int32')
```

numpy ndarray

```
x[1, 1] = 1.5 # assign a float value
x[1, 1]
# 1
# value has been casted to int
x[1, 1] = 'z' # value cannot be casted, resulting in a ValueError
```

◦

```
x = np.asarray([[1, 2], [3, 4]])
# array([[1, 2],
#        [3, 4]])
y = np.asarray([[5, 6]])
# array([[5, 6]])
```

2x21x2。

```
# x + y
array([[ 6,  8],
       [ 8, 10]])
```

y“ ”

```
array([[5, 6],
       [5, 6]])
```

x°

- ndarray [Nndarray](#)
- ndarray 。

<https://riptutorial.com/zh-TW/numpy/topic/1296/>

8: IOnumpy

Examples

numpy

```
x = np.random.random([100,100])
x.tofile('/path/to/dir/saved_binary.npy')
y = fromfile('/path/to/dir/saved_binary.npy')
z = y.reshape(100,100)
all(x==z)
# Output:
# True
```

np.loadtxtCSV

```
# File:
# # Col_1 Col_2
# 1, 1
# 2, 4
# 3, 9
np.loadtxt('/path/to/dir/csvlike.txt', delimiter=',', comments='#')
# Output:
# array([[ 1.,  1.],
#        [ 2.,  4.],
#        [ 3.,  9.]])
```

np.fromregex

```
np.fromregex('/path/to/dir/csvlike.txt', r'(\d+),\s(\d+)', np.int64)
# Output:
# array([[1, 1],
#        [2, 4],
#        [3, 9]])
```

CSVASCII

np.loadtxt np.savetxtASCII

```
import numpy as np
x = np.random.random([100,100])
np.savetxt("filename.txt", x)
```

```
np.savetxt("filename.txt", x, delimiter=" ",
           newline="\n", comments="$ ", fmt="%1.2f",
           header="commented example text")
```

```
$ commented example text
0.30, 0.61, 0.34, 0.13, 0.52, 0.62, 0.35, 0.87, 0.48, [...]
```

CSV

```
fromfile - o tofile o
```

```
genfromtxt - o skip_header o
```

```
loadtxt - o o
```

```
genfromtxtloadtxt o genfromtxt o
```

```
myfile.csv
```

```
#descriptive text line to skip
1.0, 2, 3
4, 5.5, 6

import numpy as np
np.genfromtxt('path/to/myfile.csv',delimiter=',',skiprows=1)
```

```
array([[ 1. ,  2. ,  3. ],
       [ 4. ,  5.5,  6. ]])
```

```
1  2.0000  buckle_my_shoe
3  4.0000  margery_door

import numpy as np
np.genfromtxt('filename', dtype= None)

array([(1, 2.0, 'buckle_my_shoe'), (3, 4.0, 'margery_door')],
      dtype=[('f0', '<i4'), ('f1', '<f8'), ('f2', '|S14')])
```

dtype dtype=None o

file1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 22 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

```
result=np.fromfile(path_to_file,dtype=float,sep="\t",count=-1)
```

IONumpy <https://riptutorial.com/zh-TW/numpy/topic/4973/ionumpy>

9:

NumPy_{random}

◦

Examples

```
# Generates 5 random numbers from a uniform distribution [0, 1)
np.random.rand(5)
# Out: array([ 0.4071833 ,  0.069167  ,  0.69742877,  0.45354268,  0.7220556 ])
```

random.seed

```
np.random.seed(0)
np.random.rand(5)
# Out: array([ 0.5488135 ,  0.71518937,  0.60276338,  0.54488318,  0.4236548 ])
```

```
prng = np.random.RandomState(0)
prng.rand(5)
# Out: array([ 0.5488135 ,  0.71518937,  0.60276338,  0.54488318,  0.4236548 ])
```

```
# Creates a 5x5 random integer array ranging from 10 (inclusive) to 20 (inclusive)
np.random.randint(10, 20, (5, 5))
```

```
'''
Out: array([[12, 14, 17, 16, 18],
           [18, 11, 16, 17, 17],
           [18, 11, 15, 19, 18],
           [19, 14, 13, 10, 13],
           [15, 10, 12, 13, 18]])
'''
```

```
letters = list('abcde')
```

-

```
np.random.choice(letters, 3)
'''
Out: array(['e', 'e', 'd'],
          dtype='<U1')
'''
```

```
np.random.choice(letters, 3, replace=False)
'''
Out: array(['a', 'c', 'd'],
          dtype='<U1')
'''
```

```
# Choses 'a' with 40% chance, 'b' with 30% and the remaining ones with 10% each
np.random.choice(letters, size=10, p=[0.4, 0.3, 0.1, 0.1, 0.1])

'''
Out: array(['a', 'b', 'e', 'b', 'a', 'b', 'b', 'c', 'a', 'b'],
          dtype='<U1')
'''
```

```
# Generate 5 random numbers from a standard normal distribution
# (mean = 0, standard deviation = 1)
np.random.randn(5)
# Out: array([-0.84423086,  0.70564081, -0.39878617, -0.82719653, -0.4157447 ])
```

```
# This result can also be achieved with the more general np.random.normal
np.random.normal(0, 1, 5)
# Out: array([-0.84423086,  0.70564081, -0.39878617, -0.82719653, -0.4157447 ])
```

```
# Specify the distribution's parameters
# Generate 5 random numbers drawn from a normal distribution with mean=70, std=10
np.random.normal(70, 10, 5)
# Out: array([ 72.06498837,  65.43118674,  59.40024236,  76.14957316,  84.29660766])
```

numpy.random
numpy.random.poisson
numpy.random.binomial
numpy.random.logistic

```
np.random.poisson(2.5, 5) # 5 numbers, lambda=5
# Out: array([0, 2, 4, 3, 5])

np.random.binomial(4, 0.3, 5) # 5 numbers, n=4, p=0.3
# Out: array([1, 0, 2, 1, 0])

np.random.logistic(2.3, 1.2, 5) # 5 numbers, location=2.3, scale=1.2
# Out: array([ 1.23471936,  2.28598718, -0.81045893,  2.2474899 ,  4.15836878])
```

<https://riptutorial.com/zh-TW/numpy/topic/2060/>

10:

o

Examples

np.polyfit

\$ $fx = mx + c$ \$

```
npoints = 20
slope = 2
offset = 3
x = np.arange(npoints)
y = slope * x + offset + np.random.normal(size=npoints)
p = np.polyfit(x,y,1) # Last argument is degree of polynomial
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
f = np.poly1d(p) # So we can call f(x)
fig = plt.figure()
ax = fig.add_subplot(111)
plt.plot(x, y, 'bo', label="Data")
plt.plot(x, f(x), 'b-', label="Polyfit")
plt.show()
```

<https://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy/reference/generated/numpy.polyfit.html>numpy.

np.linalg.lstsq

polyfit

```
npoints = 20
slope = 2
offset = 3
x = np.arange(npoints)
y = slope * x + offset + np.random.normal(size=npoints)
```

| $cA b$ | $** 2A b = c$

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt # So we can plot the resulting fit
A = np.vstack([x,np.ones(npoints)]).T
m, c = np.linalg.lstsq(A, y)[0] # Don't care about residuals right now
fig = plt.figure()
ax = fig.add_subplot(111)
plt.plot(x, y, 'bo', label="Data")
plt.plot(x, m*x+c, 'r--', label="Least Squares")
plt.show()
```

<https://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy/reference/generated/numpy.linalg.lstsq.html>numpy.

<https://riptutorial.com/zh-TW/numpy/topic/8808/>

11: np.linalg

1.8 np.linalg.solve

```
np.random.seed(123)
A = np.random.rand(2,3,3)
b = np.random.rand(2,3)
x = np.linalg.solve(A, b)

print np.dot(A[0,:,:], x[0,:])
# array([ 0.53155137,  0.53182759,  0.63440096])

print b[0,:]
# array([ 0.53155137,  0.53182759,  0.63440096])
```

npa : (... , M, M) array_like

Examples

np.solve

```
x0 + 2 * x1 + x2 = 4
           x1 + x2 = 3
x0 +           x2 = 5
```

A * x = b

```
A = np.array([[1, 2, 1],
              [0, 1, 1],
              [1, 0, 1]])
b = np.array([4, 3, 5])
```

np.linalg.solve

```
x = np.linalg.solve(A, b)
# Out: x = array([ 1.5, -0.5,  3.5])
```

A/ np.linalg.solveLinAlgError: Singular matrix

```
A = np.array([[1, 2, 1],
              [2, 4, 2], # Note that this row 2 * the first row
              [1, 0, 1]])
b = np.array([4,8,5])
```

np.linalg.lstsq

np.linalg.lstsq

.

```
x0 + 2 * x1 + x2 = 4
x0 + x1 + 2 * x2 = 3
2 * x0 + x1 + x2 = 5
x0 + x1 + x2 = 4
```

A * x = b

```
A = np.array([[1, 2, 1],
              [1, 1, 2],
              [2, 1, 1],
              [1, 1, 1]])
b = np.array([4, 3, 5, 4])
```

np.linalg.lstsq

```
x, residuals, rank, s = np.linalg.lstsq(A,b)
```

x residuals rankA sA ◦ b lstsqb

```
A = np.array([[1, 2, 1],
              [1, 1, 2],
              [2, 1, 1],
              [1, 1, 1]])
b = np.array([[4, 3, 5, 4], [1, 2, 3, 4]]).T # transpose to align dimensions
x, residuals, rank, s = np.linalg.lstsq(A,b)
print x # columns of x are solutions corresponding to columns of b
#[[ 2.05263158  1.63157895]
# [ 1.05263158 -0.36842105]
# [ 0.05263158  0.63157895]]
print residuals # also one for each column in b
#[ 0.84210526  5.26315789]
```

ranksA ◦

[np.linalg https://riptutorial.com/zh-TW/numpy/topic/3753/np-linalg](https://riptutorial.com/zh-TW/numpy/topic/3753/np-linalg)

12:

Examples

`numpy.where` `numpy.nonzero`

```
import numpy as np

a = np.arange(20).reshape(2,10)
# a = array([[ 0,  1,  2,  3,  4,  5,  6,  7,  8,  9],
#           [10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19]])

# Generate boolean array indicating which values in a are both greater than 7 and less than 13
condition = np.bitwise_and(a>7, a<13)
# condition = array([[False, False, False, False, False, False, False, False,  True,  True],
#                   [ True,  True,  True, False, False, False, False, False, False, False]],
#                  dtype=bool)

# Get the indices of a where the condition is True
ind = np.where(condition)
# ind = (array([0, 0, 1, 1, 1]), array([8, 9, 0, 1, 2]))

keep = a[ind]
# keep = [ 8  9 10 11 12]
```

`numpy.extract`

```
# np.extract(condition, array)
keep = np.extract(condition, a)
# keep = [ 8  9 10 11 12]
```

`numpy.where` `numpy.put`

```
# Set elements of a which are NOT greater than 7 and less than 13 to zero, np.where(condition, x, y)
a = np.where(condition, a, a*0)
print(a)
# Out: array([[ 0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  8,  9],
#           [10, 11, 12,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0]])
```

o

```
a = np.random.normal(size=10)
print(a)
# [-1.19423121  1.10481873  0.26332982 -0.53300387 -0.04809928  1.77107775
#  1.16741359  0.17699948 -0.06342169 -1.74213078]
b = a[a>0]
print(b)
#[ 1.10481873  0.26332982  1.77107775  1.16741359  0.17699948]
```

<https://riptutorial.com/zh-TW/numpy/topic/6187/>

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| 3 | numpy.dot | bpachev , paddyg , Shubham Dang |
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