

## 1.用Python语言编程实现一个排序算法。数据随机生成。

代码截图如下

```
1  # 用 Python 语言编程实现一个排序算法。数据随机生成。
2  import random
3
4  #待排序 list
5  nums = []
6
7  #随机生成数据
8  len = random.randint(10,20)
9  for i in range(len):
10     nums.append(random.randint(1,100))
11
12  #打印排序前的数据
13  print("before sort:")
14  print(nums)
15
16  # 冒泡排序
17  for i in range(len):
18      for j in range(0,len-i-1):
19          if(nums[j] > nums[j+1]):
20              nums[j],nums[j+1] = nums[j+1],nums[j]
21
22  # 打印排序后的数据
23  print("after sort:")
24  print(nums)
```

运行结果截图如下

```
before sort:
[30, 29, 32, 21, 17, 55, 94, 94, 23, 35, 8, 8, 29, 77, 98]
after sort:
[8, 8, 17, 21, 23, 29, 29, 30, 32, 35, 55, 77, 94, 94, 98]
```

Process finished with exit code 0

## 2.用Matplotlib (1) 画出高斯分布概率密度函数 (2) 画出sigmoid函数 $y = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$

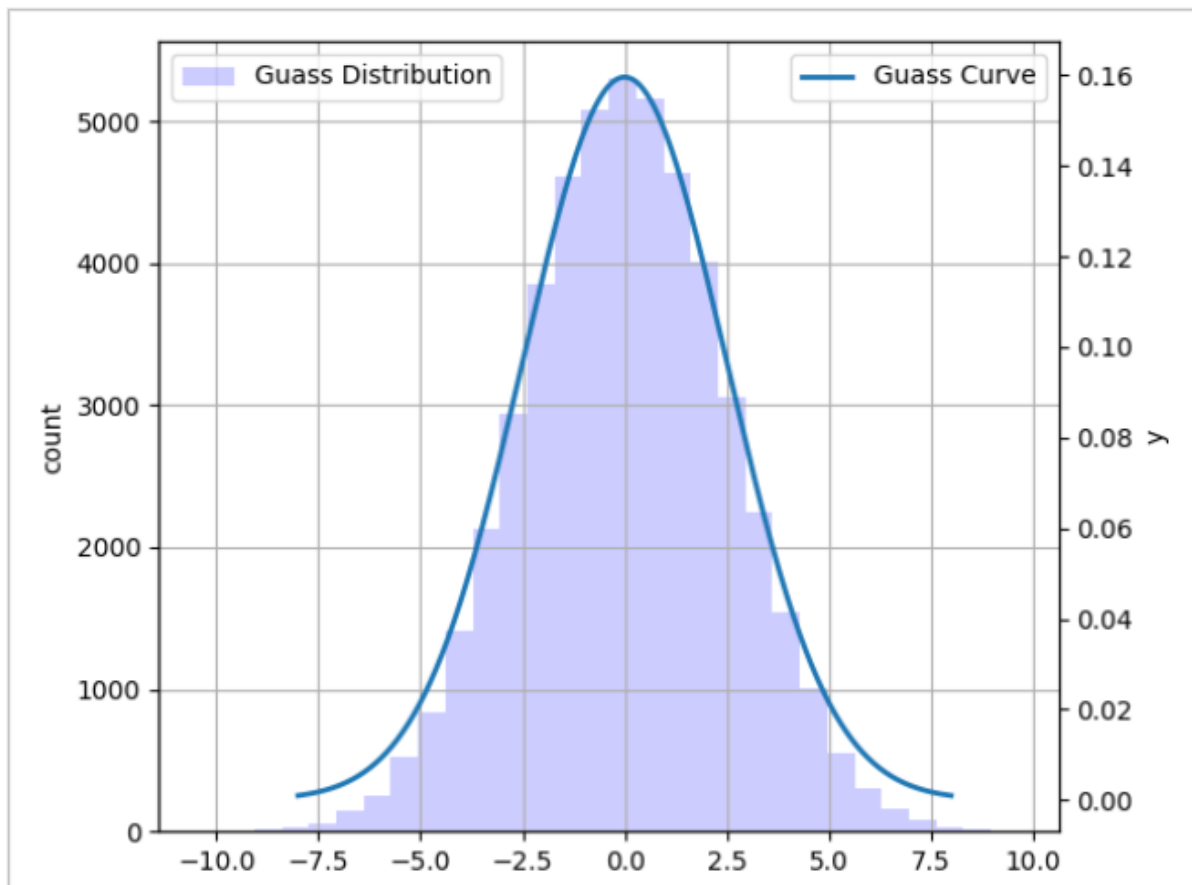
(1) 代码截图如下

```

1 import numpy as np
2 from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
3
4 #高斯概率分布均值和方差取值
5 mu = 0
6 sigma = 2.5
7
8 #概率分布密度函数
9 x = np.linspace(-8,8,1000)
10 y = np.power(np.e,-((x-mu)*(x-mu)/(2*sigma*sigma)))/(np.sqrt(2*np.pi)*sigma)
11
12 #坐标轴设置
13 fig, ax1 = plt.subplots()
14 ax1.set_ylabel('count')
15 ax2 = ax1.twinx()
16 ax2.set_ylabel('y')
17
18 #高斯概率生成数字
19 f = np.random.normal(mu,sigma,50000)
20 ax1.hist(f,30,color="b",alpha=0.2,label="Guass Distribution")
21 ax1.legend(loc="upper left")
22 ax1.grid()
23
24 #图像展示
25 ax2.plot(x,y,linewidth=2.0,label="Guass Curve")
26 ax2.legend(loc="upper right")
27 plt.show()

```

(1) 运行结果截图如下



(2) 代码截图如下

```

1 import numpy as np
2 from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
3
4 #sigmoid函数表达式
5 x = np.linspace(-8,8,1000)
6 y = 1/(1+pow(np.e,-x))
7
8 #坐标轴设置
9 plt.figure()
10 ax = plt.gca()
11 ax.spines['right'].set_color('none')
12 ax.spines['top'].set_color('none')
13 ax.spines['left'].set_position(('data',0))
14 ax.spines['bottom'].set_position(('data',0))
15
16 #图像展示
17 plt.plot(x,y,linewidth=2.0,label="Sigmoid Curve")
18 plt.legend(loc="best")
19 plt.show()

```

(2) 运行结果截图如下

