1. Create a three dimensional array specifying float data type and print it.

2. Create a 2 dimensional array (2X3) with elements belonging to complex data type

### and print it. Also display

- a. the no: of rows and columns
- b. dimension of an array
- c. reshape the same array to 3X2

```
import numpy as np
print("*****************")
print("Name: Ashish P S")
print("Roll No: SJC22MCA-2015")
print("Batch: 2022-24")
print()
# Create a 2D array (2x3) with complex data type
array_2d_complex = np.array([[1 + 2], 2 + 3], 3 + 4]],
                 [4 + 5j, 5 + 6j, 6 + 7j], dtype=complex)
# Print the 2D complex array
print("2D Complex Array:")
print(array_2d_complex)
# a. Get the number of rows and columns
num_rows, num_cols = array_2d_complex.shape
# b. Get the dimensions of the array
dimensions = array_2d_complex.shape
print("\nNumber of rows:", num_rows)
print("Number of columns:", num_cols)
print("Dimensions of the array:", dimensions)
# c. Reshape the array to 3x2
array_reshaped = array_2d_complex.reshape(3, 2)
print("\nReshaped 3x2 Array:")
print(array_reshaped)
```

```
Run: 🏺 q2_2Darray ×
      /home/sjcet/PycharmProjects/pythonProject1/venv/bin/
       ********
       Name: Ashish P S
       Roll No: SJC22MCA-2015
      Batch: 2022-24
       *********
      2D Complex Array:
       [[1.+2.j 2.+3.j 3.+4.j]
       [4.+5.j 5.+6.j 6.+7.j]]
       Number of rows: 2
       Number of columns: 3
       Dimensions of the array: (2, 3)
       Reshaped 3x2 Array:
       [[1.+2.j 2.+3.j]
       [3.+4.j 4.+5.j]
       [5.+6.j 6.+7.j]]
       Process finished with exit code 0
```

- 3. Familiarize with the functions to create
  - a) an uninitialized array
  - b) array with all elements as 1,
  - c) all elements as 0

import numpy as np

print("\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*")

print("Name: Ashish P S")

print("Roll No: SJC22MCA-2015")

```
print("Batch: 2022-24")
print("********************************
print()
uninitialized_array = np.empty((3, 3))

ones_array = np.ones((3, 4))

zeros_array = np.zeros((6, 6))

print("Uninitialized array:")
print(uninitialized_array)

print("\nArray with all ones:")
print(ones_array)

print("\nArray with all zeros:")
print(zeros_array)
```

```
Run: 🍦 q3_function
      /home/sjcet/PycharmProjects/pythonProject1/venv/bin/python /home/sjcet/PycharmProjects/pythonProject1/venv/bin/python
       *********
       Name: Ashish P S
       Roll No: SJC22MCA-2015
       Batch: 2022-24
        *********
       Uninitialized array:
       [[ 2.09871972e-316  0.00000000e+000 -6.15325317e+117]
        [ 6.91255971e-310 6.91255971e-310 6.47836052e+157]
        [ 6.91255971e-310 6.91255971e-310 3.95252517e-322]]
       Array with all ones:
       [[1. 1. 1. 1.]
        [1. 1. 1. 1.]
        [1. 1. 1. 1.]]
       Array with all zeros:
       [[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
        [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
        [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
        [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
        [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
        [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
       Process finished with exit code 0
```

- 4. Create an one dimensional array using arange function containing 10 elements. Display
  - a. First 4 elements
  - b. Last 6 elements
  - c. Elements from index 2 to 7

```
import numpy as np print("*****************")
```

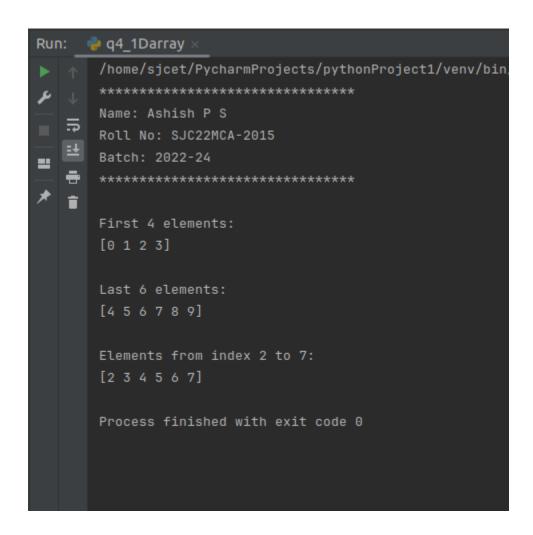
```
print("Name: Ashish P S")
print("Roll No: SJC22MCA-2015")
print("Batch: 2022-24")
print("**********************************
)
print()

my_array = np.arange(10)

print("First 4 elements:")
print(my_array[:4])

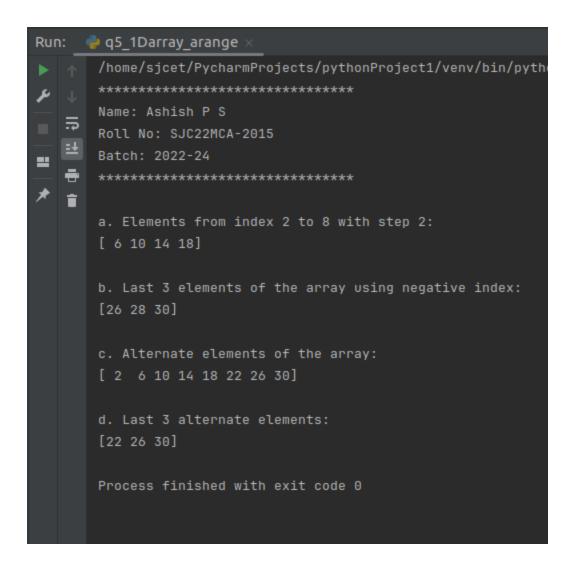
print("\nLast 6 elements:")
print(my_array[-6:])

print("\nElements from index 2 to 7:")
print(my_array[2:8])
```



- 5. Create an 1D array with arange containing first 15 even numbers as elements
  - a. Elements from index 2 to 8 with step 2(also demonstrate the same using slice function)
  - b. Last 3 elements of the array using negative index
  - c. Alternate elements of the array
  - d. Display the last 3 alternate elements

```
import numpy as np
print("******************")
print("Name: Ashish P S")
print("Roll No: SJC22MCA-2015")
print("Batch: 2022-24")
print("*******************")
print()
# Create a 1D array with the first 15 even numbers using arange
even numbers = np.arange(2, 31, 2)
# a. Elements from index 2 to 8 with step 2
subset_a = even_numbers[2:9:2] # Using array slicing
print("a. Elements from index 2 to 8 with step 2:")
print(subset a)
# b. Last 3 elements of the array using negative index
last 3 elements = even numbers[-3:]
print("\nb. Last 3 elements of the array using negative index:")
print(last 3 elements)
# c. Alternate elements of the array
alternate_elements = even_numbers[::2]
print("\nc. Alternate elements of the array:")
print(alternate_elements)
# d. Display the last 3 alternate elements
last_3_alternate_elements = alternate_elements[-3:]
print("\nd. Last 3 alternate elements:")
print(last 3 alternate elements)
```



- 6. Create a 2 Dimensional array with 4 rows and 4 columns.
  - a. Display all elements excluding the first row
  - b. Display all elements excluding the last column
  - c. Display the elements of 1 st and 2 nd column in 2 nd and 3 rd row
  - d. Display the elements of 2 nd and 3 rd column
  - e. Display 2 nd and 3 rd element of 1 st row
  - f. Display the elements from indices 4 to 10 in descending order(use-values)

import numpy as np

print("\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*")

print("Name: Ashish P S")

print("Roll No: SJC22MCA-2015")

print("Batch: 2022-24")

```
print()
# Create a 2D array with 4 rows and 4 columns
array_2d = np.array([
  [1, 2, 3, 4],
  [5, 6, 7, 8],
  [9, 10, 11, 12],
  [13, 14, 15, 16]
1)
print("4x4 2D array is :")
print("\n[1, 2, 3, 4]\n[5, 6, 7, 8]\n[9, 10, 11, 12]\n[13, 14, 15, 16]")
print("\n\na. All elements excluding the first row:")
print(array_2d[1:])
print("\nb. All elements excluding the last column:")
print(array_2d[:, :-1])
print("\nc. Elements of the 1st and 2nd column in the 2nd and 3rd row:")
print(array_2d[1:3, 0:2])
print("\nd. Elements of the 2nd and 3rd column:")
print(array_2d[:, 1:3])
print("\ne. 2nd and 3rd element of the 1st row:")
print(array_2d[0, 1:3])
print("\nf. Elements from indices 4 to 10 in descending order:")
print(array_2d.flatten()[10:3:-1])
```

```
Run: 🏺 q6_4x4_2Darray
       /home/sjcet/PycharmProjects/pythonProject1/venv/bin/python /home/sjce
       *********
       Name: Ashish P S
   ⋾
       Roll No: SJC22MCA-2015
       Batch: 2022-24
       4x4 2D array is :
       [1, 2, 3, 4]
       [5, 6, 7, 8]
       [9, 10, 11, 12]
       [13, 14, 15, 16]
       a. All elements excluding the first row:
        [ 9 10 11 12]
        [13 14 15 16]]
       b. All elements excluding the last column:
       [[1 2 3]
       [5 6 7]
        [ 9 10 11]
        [13 14 15]]
       c. Elements of the 1st and 2nd column in the 2nd and 3rd row:
       [[5 6]
       [ 9 10]]
```

```
d. Elements of the 2nd and 3rd column:

[[ 2  3]
  [ 6  7]
  [10  11]
  [14  15]]

e. 2nd and 3rd element of the 1st row:

[2  3]

f. Elements from indices 4 to 10 in descending order:

[11  10  9  8  7  6  5]

Process finished with exit code 0
```

- 7. Create two 2D arrays using array object and
  - a. Add the 2 matrices and print it
  - b. Subtract 2 matrices
  - c. Multiply the individual elements of matrix
  - d. Divide the elements of the matrices
  - e. Perform matrix multiplication
  - f. Display transpose of the matrix
  - g. Sum of diagonal elements of a matrix

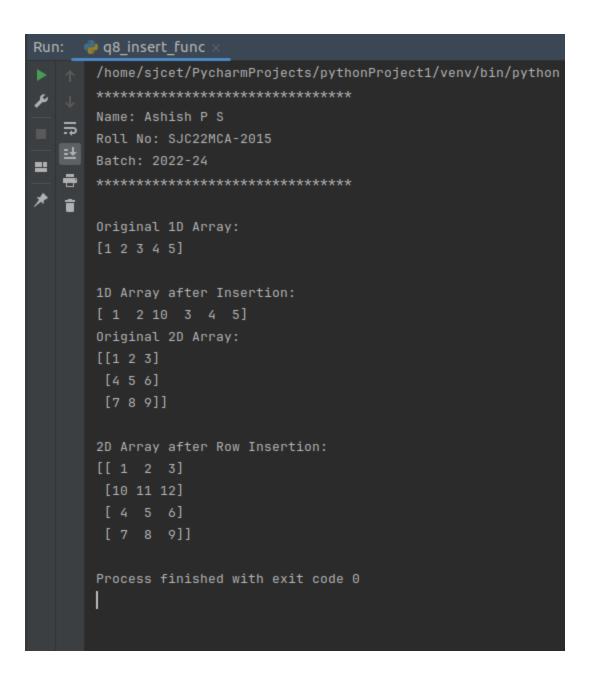
```
addition_result = array1 + array2
print("a. Addition of the two matrices:")
print(addition result)
subtraction result = array1 - array2
print("\nb. Subtraction of the two matrices:")
print(subtraction_result)
elementwise_multiply_result = array1 * array2
print("\nc. Elementwise multiplication of the two matrices:")
print(elementwise multiply result)
elementwise_divide_result = array1 / array2
print("\nd. Elementwise division of the two matrices:")
print(elementwise divide result)
matrix multiply result = np.dot(array1, array2)
print("\ne. Matrix multiplication of the two matrices:")
print(matrix_multiply_result)
transpose_result = array1.T
print("\nf. Transpose of the first matrix:")
print(transpose_result)
diagonal_sum = np.trace(array1)
print("\ng. Sum of diagonal elements of the first matrix:")
print(diagonal_sum)
```

```
Run: 🏺 q7_2Darray_object
       /home/sjcet/PycharmProjects/pythonProject1/venv/bin/pytho
ا عو
       Name: Ashish P S
   ===
       Roll No: SJC22MCA-2015

    Batch: 2022-24
==
   a. Addition of the two matrices:
       [[6 8]]
       [10 12]]
       b. Subtraction of the two matrices:
       [[-4 -4]
        [-4 -4]]
       c. Elementwise multiplication of the two matrices:
       [[ 5 12]
        [21 32]]
       d. Elementwise division of the two matrices:
       [[0.2 0.333333333]
        [0.42857143 0.5 ]]
       e. Matrix multiplication of the two matrices:
       [[19 22]
        [43 50]]
       f. Transpose of the first matrix:
       [[1 3]
        [2 4]]
       g. Sum of diagonal elements of the first matrix:
       Process finished with exit code 0
```

### 8. Demonstrate the use of insert() function in 1D and 2D array

```
import numpy as np
print("******************")
print("Name: Ashish P S")
print("Roll No: SJC22MCA-2015")
print("Batch: 2022-24")
print("******************")
print()
# Create a 1D array
arr_1d = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
# Insert an element (e.g., 10) at a specific index (e.g., index 2)
arr 1d inserted = np.insert(arr 1d, 2, 10)
print("Original 1D Array:")
print(arr 1d)
print("\n1D Array after Insertion:")
print(arr_1d_inserted)
# Create a 2D array
arr_2d = np.array([[1, 2, 3],
            [4, 5, 6],
            [7, 8, 9]])
# Insert a row at a specific index (e.g., index 1)
new_row = np.array([10, 11, 12])
arr_2d_inserted = np.insert(arr_2d, 1, new_row, axis=0)
print("Original 2D Array:")
print(arr_2d)
print("\n2D Array after Row Insertion:")
print(arr_2d_inserted)
```



# 9. Demonstrate the use of diag() function in 1D and 2D array.(use both square matrix and matrix with different dimensions)

```
import numpy as np
print("******************")
print("Name: Ashish P S")
print("Roll No: SJC22MCA-2015")
print("Batch: 2022-24")
print()
A = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
D = np.diag(A)
print("Original 1D Array:")
print(A)
print("\nDiagonal Matrix:")
print(D)
B = np.array([[1, 2, 3],
        [4, 5, 6],
        [7, 8, 9]])
D_square = np.diag(B)
print("\nOriginal Square Matrix:")
print(B)
print("\nDiagonal Elements:")
print(D_square)
C = np.array([[1, 2, 3],
        [4, 5, 6]])
D_nonsquare = np.diag(C)
print("\nOriginal Non-Square Matrix:")
print(C)
```

print("\nDiagonal Matrix from Non-Square Matrix:")
print(D\_nonsquare)

```
🍦 rough
 /home/sjcet/PycharmProjects/pythonProject1/venv/bin/
 Name: Ashish P S
 Roll No: SJC22MCA-2015
 Batch: 2022-24
 Original 1D Array:
 [1 2 3 4 5]
 Diagonal Matrix:
  [[1 0 0 0 0]
  [0 2 0 0 0]
  [0 0 3 0 0]
  [0 0 0 4 0]
  [0 0 0 0 5]]
 Original Square Matrix:
 [[1 2 3]
  [4 5 6]
  [7 8 9]]
```

```
Diagonal Elements:
[1 5 9]

Original Non-Square Matrix:
[[1 2 3]
  [4 5 6]]

Diagonal Matrix from Non-Square Matrix:
[1 5]

Process finished with exit code 0
```

- 10. Create a square matrix with random integer values(use randint()) and use appropriate functions to find:
  - i) inverse
  - ii) rank of matrix
  - iii) Determinant
  - iv) transform matrix into 1D array
  - v) eigen values and vectors

```
print(random_matrix)
try:
  inverse_matrix = np.linalg.inv(random_matrix)
  print("\nInverse Matrix:")
  print(inverse_matrix)
except np.linalg.LinAlgError:
  print("\nInverse does not exist for this matrix.")
rank = np.linalg.matrix_rank(random_matrix)
print("\nRank of the Matrix:", rank)
determinant = np.linalg.det(random_matrix)
print("\nDeterminant of the Matrix:", determinant)
matrix_1d = random_matrix.flatten()
print("\nMatrix as a 1D Array:")
print(matrix_1d)
eigenvalues, eigenvectors = np.linalg.eig(random_matrix)
print("\nEigenvalues:")
print(eigenvalues)
print("\nEigenvectors:")
print(eigenvectors)
```

```
Matrix as a 10 Array:
[ 3 10 3 2 10 8 2 5 9]

Eigenvalues:
[17.75515847+0.j 2.12242076+1.0618362j 2.12242076-1.0618362j]

Eigenvectors:
[[ 0.55223953+0.j 0.94767823+0.j 0.94767823-0.j ]
[ 0.66334359+0.j -0.00905943+0.1433295j -0.00905943-0.1433295j ]
[ 0.50498195+0.j -0.24702282-0.14233864j -0.24702282+0.14233864j]]

Process finished with exit code 0
```

- 11.. Create a matrix X with suitable rows and columns
  - i) Display the cube of each element of the matrix using different methods(use multiply(), \*, power(),\*\*)

- ii) Display identity matrix of the given square matrix.
- iii) Display each element of the matrix to different powers.

```
import numpy as np
print("******************")
print("Name: Ashish P S")
print("Roll No: SJC22MCA-2015")
print("Batch: 2022-24")
print()
X = np.array([[1, 2, 3],
        [4, 5, 6],
        [7, 8, 9]])
# i) Display the cube of each element of the matrix using different methods
# Using np.power() to calculate the cube
cubed_matrix1 = np.power(X, 3)
# Using the ** operator to calculate the cube
cubed matrix2 = X ** 3
# Using np.multiply() to calculate the cube
cubed matrix3 = np.multiply(X, np.multiply(X, X))
# Using the * operator to calculate the cube
cubed matrix4 = X * X * X
print("Matrix X:")
print(X)
print("\nCube of each element (using np.power()):")
print(cubed matrix1)
print("\nCube of each element (using ** operator):")
print(cubed matrix2)
print("\nCube of each element (using np.multiply()):")
print(cubed matrix3)
print("\nCube of each element (using * operator):")
```

```
print(cubed_matrix4)

# ii) Display the identity matrix of the given square matrix
identity_matrix = np.identity(X.shape[0])
print("\nIdentity Matrix of X:")
print(identity_matrix)

# iii) Display each element of the matrix to different powers
exponentials = [2, 3, 4]

powered_matrices = [np.power(X, exp) for exp in exponentials]

for i, exp in enumerate(exponentials):
    print(f"\nMatrix X to the power of {exp}:")
    print(powered_matrices[i])
```

## 12. Create a matrix Y with same dimension as X and perform the operation X^2+2Y

```
[70, 80, 90]])

result = np.power(X, 2) + 2 * Y

print("Matrix X:")
print(X)

print("\nMatrix Y:")
print(Y)

print(T\nResult of X^2 + 2Y:")
print(result)
```

```
Run: • q12_oper_X^2+2Y
       /home/sjcet/PycharmProjects/pythonProject1/venv/bin/py
       Roll No: SJC22MCA-2015
       Batch: 2022-24
       Matrix X:
       [[1 2 3]
        [7 8 9]]
       Matrix Y:
       [[10 20 30]
        [40 50 60]
        [70 80 90]]
       Result of X^2 + 2Y:
       [[ 21 44 69]
        [ 96 125 156]
        [189 224 261]]
       Process finished with exit code 0
```

13. Define matrices A with dimension 5x6 and B with dimension 3x3.

Extract a sub matrix of dimension 3x3 from A and multiply it with B. Replace the extracted sub matrix in A with the matrix obtained after multiplication

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{00}a_{01} & a_{02} & a_{03} & a_{04} & a_{05} \\ a_{10} & a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} & a_{15} \\ a_{20} & a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} & a_{25} \\ a_{30} & a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} & a_{35} \\ a_{40} & a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} & a_{45} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_{00} & b_{01} & b_{02} \\ b_{10} & b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{20} & b_{21} & b_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

import numpy as np

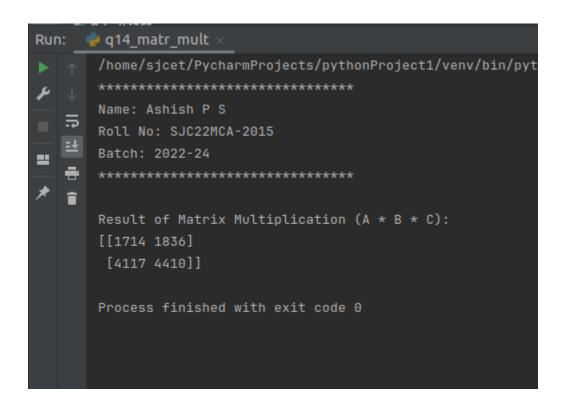
result = np.dot(submatrix\_A, B)

$$A[:3, :3] = result$$

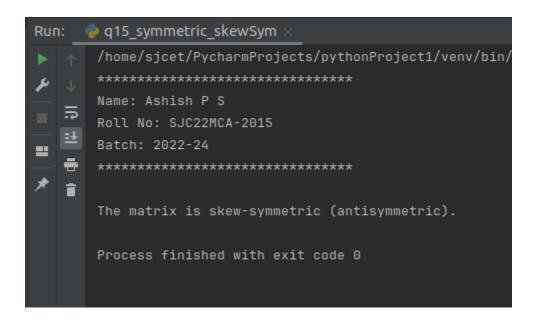
# Display the updated matrix A print("Updated Matrix A:") print(A)

```
## Process finished with exit code 0
```

14. Given 3 Matrices A, B and C. Write a program to perform matrix multiplication of the 3 matrices.



### 15. Write a program to check whether given matrix is symmetric or Skew Symmetric.



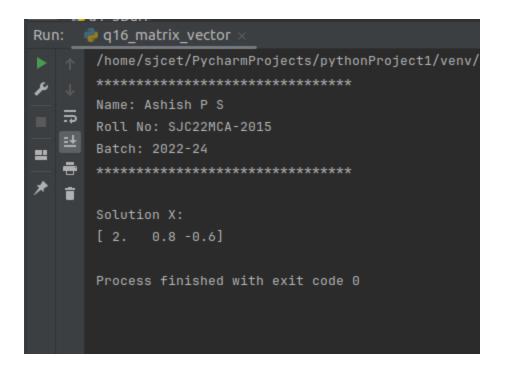
16. Given a matrix-vector equation AX=b. Write a program to find out the value of X using solve(), given A and b as below

$$X=A^{-1}b$$
.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 5 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Note: Numpy provides a function called solve for solving such equations.

```
import numpy as np
print("******************")
print("Name: Ashish P S")
print("Roll No: SJC22MCA-2015")
print("Batch: 2022-24")
print()
A = np.array([[2, 3, -1],
        [1, 2, 1],
        [3, 1, -2]])
b = np.array([7, 3, 8])
try:
  X = np.linalg.solve(A, b)
  print("Solution X:")
  print(X)
except np.linalg.LinAlgError:
  print("Matrix A is singular. The system of equations may not have a unique solution.")
```



17. Write a program to perform the SVD of a given matrix A. Also reconstruct the given matrix from the 3 matrices obtained after performing SVD.

Use the function:numpy.linalg.svd()

#### **Singular value Decomposition**

Matrix decomposition, also known as matrix factorization, involves describing a given matrix using its constituent elements.

The Singular-Value Decomposition, or SVD for short, is a matrix decomposition method for reducing a matrix to its constituent parts in order to make certain subsequent matrix calculations simpler. This approach is commonly used in reducing the no: of attributes in the given data set.

The SVD of mxn matrix A is given by the formula

$$A = U \Sigma V^T$$

```
print()
A = np.array([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9]])
U, S, Vt = np.linalg.svd(A)
A_hat = U @ np.diag(S) @ Vt
print("Original Matrix A:")
print(A)
print("\nSingular Values:")
print(S)
print("\nReconstructed Matrix A_hat:")
print(A_hat)
```

