## Solution 2

September 10, 2019

## 0.0.1 **Question 1**:

Perform the following actions:

1. Use range(25) to create an array with a dimension of 5X5, and use a for loop to calculate the sum of all elements in the diagonal of the array. (25 points)

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
        np.random.seed(89)
        arr1 = np.random.randn(25).reshape(5, 5)
        arr1
Out[1]: array([[-1.69373003, -0.00212133, -0.42589184, -0.25559046, -0.30577884],
               [0.04054968, -0.06835443, -1.2022241, -0.18253337, -0.87957607],
               [-0.24324777, 0.67403074, 0.34494632, -0.62528484, -0.20645163],
               [-0.87159742, -0.87010581, 0.39814764, -0.66525522, 0.13367724],
               [0.78621468, -0.00531721, -0.54656608, 0.55457963, 0.46951714]])
In [2]: res1 = 0
        for i in range(len(arr1)):
            res1 += arr1[i, i]
        res1
Out[2]: -1.6128762124920417
  Differnt approach:
In [3]: res1 = 0
        for i in arr1.diagonal():
            res1 += i
        res1
Out[3]: -1.6128762124920417
  2. Choose three functions to apply to this array. (25 points)
In [4]: np.var(arr1)
Out[4]: 0.35353162137795124
```

```
In [5]: np.std(arr1, axis = 1)
Out[5]: array([0.5948308, 0.49149818, 0.46161693, 0.53525632, 0.47501008])
In [6]: np.mean(arr1, axis = 0)
Out[6]: array([-0.39636217, -0.05437361, -0.28631761, -0.23481685, -0.15772243])
0.0.2 Question 2:
Perform the following actions: #### 1. Use x = np.random.randint(0, 1000, size = (10, 10)) to
generate 10x10 array and use a for loop to find out how many even numbers are in it. (25 points)
In [7]: np.random.seed(100)
        arr2 = np.random.randint(0, 1000, size = (10, 10))
        arr2
Out[7]: array([[520, 792, 835, 871, 855, 79, 944, 906, 350, 948],
               [866, 53, 578, 738, 526, 802, 752, 280, 655, 228],
               [875, 316, 570, 912, 507, 649, 93, 86, 386, 667],
               [876, 900, 415, 897, 141, 757, 723, 612,
               [955, 835, 135, 49, 431, 705, 317, 782, 695, 967],
                            2, 889, 617, 478, 403, 994, 63, 181],
               [283, 824, 238, 369, 926, 944, 303, 679, 877, 806],
               [172, 274, 192, 952, 930, 437, 714, 273, 584, 525],
               [618, 30, 17, 53, 68, 946, 488, 347, 475, 979],
               [693, 846, 0, 13, 185, 460, 362, 131, 582, 643]])
  Approach 1:
In [8]: evensum1 = 0
        for i in range(arr2.shape[0]):
            for j in range(arr2.shape[1]):
                if arr2[i, j]%2 == 0:
                    evensum1 += 1
        evensum1
Out[8]: 50
  Approach 2:
In [9]: evensum2 = 0
        for row in arr2:
            for element in row:
                if element %2 == 0:
                    evensum2 += 1
        evensum2
```

Out [9]: 50

**Approach 3:** Please refer to https://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy-1.15.0/reference/generated/numpy.nditer.html about how ndeiter function works.

2. Randomly generate a 8x9 array from a normal distribute with mean = 1, sigma = 0.5. Calculate the mean of elements whose indices i and j has a relation of (i+j)%5 == 0

## Approach 1

```
In [11]: np.random.seed(200)
         arr3 = np.random.normal(1, 0.5, 72)
         arr3 = arr3.reshape(8, 9)
In [12]: res2 = 0
         count = 0
         for i in range(arr3.shape[0]):
             for j in range(arr3.shape[1]):
                 if (i+j)\%5 == 0: # This is different from i+j\%5 == 0, add print(i, j) to
                     print(i, j)
                     res2 += arr3[i, j]
                     count += 1
         res2/count
0 0
0 5
1 4
2 3
2 8
3 2
3 7
4 1
4 6
5 0
5 5
6 4
7 3
7 8
```

Out[12]: 1.1771991417476577

```
Approach
                  2: Please
                                 refer
                                                   https://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy-
                                           to
1.15.0/reference/generated/numpy.ndenumerate.html about how ndenumerate function
works.
In [13]: res2 = 0
         count = 0
         for indexs, value in np.ndenumerate(arr3):
             if (indexs[0] + indexs[1]) % 5 == 0:
                 res2 += value
                 count += 1
         res2/count
Out[13]: 1.1771991417476577
  Approach 3:
In [14]: # Create an array to record column index for each element.
         ColumnArray = np.repeat([np.arange(0, 9),], 8, axis = 0)
         ColumnArray
Out[14]: array([[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8],
                [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8],
                [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8],
                [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8],
                [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8],
                [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8],
                [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8],
                [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8]])
In [15]: # Create an array to record row index for each element.
         RowArray = np.repeat([np.arange(0,8),], 9, axis = 0).transpose()
         RowArray
Out[15]: array([[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
                [1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1],
                [2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2]
                [3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3],
                [4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4],
                [5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5],
```

[6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6], [7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7]])