

Python For Data Science *Cheat Sheet*

SciPy - Linear Algebra

SciPy

The **SciPy** library is one of the core packages for scientific computing that provides mathematical algorithms and convenience functions built on the NumPy extension of Python.



Interacting With NumPy

Also see NumPy

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> a = np.array([1,2,3])
>>> b = np.array([(1+5j,2j,3j), (4j,5j,6j)])
>>> c = np.array([(1.5,2,3), (4,5,6)], [(3,2,1), (4,5,6)])
```

Index Tricks

<pre>>>> np.mgrid[0:5,0:5] >>> np.ogrid[0:2,0:2] >>> np.r_[[3,[0]*5,-1:1:10j]] >>> np.c_[b,c]</pre>	Create a dense meshgrid Create an open meshgrid Stack arrays vertically (row-wise) Create stacked column-wise arrays
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Shape Manipulation

<pre>>>> np.transpose(b) >>> b.flatten() >>> np.hstack((b,c)) >>> np.vstack((a,b)) >>> np.hsplit(c,2) >>> np.vpsplit(d,2)</pre>	Permute array dimensions Flatten the array Stack arrays horizontally (column-wise) Stack arrays vertically (row-wise) Split the array horizontally at the 2nd index Split the array vertically at the 2nd index
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Polynomials

<pre>>>> from numpy import polyld >>> p = polyld([3,4,5])</pre>	Create a polynomial object
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Vectorizing Functions

<pre>>>> def myfunc(a): if a < 0: return a*2 else: return a/2 >>> np.vectorize(myfunc)</pre>	Vectorize functions
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Type Handling

<pre>>>> np.real(c) >>> np.imag(c) >>> np.real_if_close(c,tol=1000) >>> np.cast['f'](np.pi)</pre>	Return the real part of the array elements Return the imaginary part of the array elements Return a real array if complex parts close to 0 Cast object to a data type
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Other Useful Functions

<pre>>>> np.angle(b,deg=True) >>> g = np.linspace(0,np.pi,num=5) >>> g[3:] += np.pi >>> np.unwrap(g) >>> np.logspace(0,10,3) >>> np.select([c<4],[c*2]) >>> misc.factorial(a) >>> misc.comb(10,3,exact=True) >>> misc.central_diff_weights(3) >>> misc.derivative(myfunc,1.0)</pre>	Return the angle of the complex argument Create an array of evenly spaced values (number of samples) Unwrap Create an array of evenly spaced values (log scale) Return values from a list of arrays depending on conditions Factorial Combine N things taken at k time Weights for Np-point central derivative Find the n-th derivative of a function at a point
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Linear Algebra

You'll use the `linalg` and `sparse` modules. Note that `scipy.linalg` contains and expands on `numpy.linalg`.

```
>>> from scipy import linalg, sparse
```

Creating Matrices

```
>>> A = np.matrix(np.random.random((2,2)))
>>> B = np.asmatrix(b)
>>> C = np.mat(np.random.random((10,5)))
>>> D = np.mat([[3,4], [5,6]])
```

Basic Matrix Routines

Inverse

```
>>> A.I
>>> linalg.inv(A)
>>> A.T
>>> A.H
>>> np.trace(A)
```

Inverse
Inverse
Transpose matrix
Conjugate transposition
Trace

Norm

```
>>> linalg.norm(A)
>>> linalg.norm(A,1)
>>> linalg.norm(A,np.inf)
```

Frobenius norm
L1 norm (max column sum)
L inf norm (max row sum)

Rank

```
>>> np.linalg.matrix_rank(C)
```

Matrix rank

Determinant

```
>>> linalg.det(A)
```

Determinant

Solving linear problems

```
>>> linalg.solve(A,b)
>>> E = np.mat(a).T
>>> linalg.lstsq(D,E)
```

Solver for dense matrices
Solver for dense matrices
Least-squares solution to linear matrix equation

Generalized inverse

```
>>> linalg.pinv(C)
>>> linalg.pinv2(C)
```

Compute the pseudo-inverse of a matrix (least-squares solver)
Compute the pseudo-inverse of a matrix (SVD)

Creating Sparse Matrices

<pre>>>> F = np.eye(3, k=1) >>> G = np.mat(np.identity(2)) >>> C[C > 0.5] = 0 >>> H = sparse.csr_matrix(C) >>> I = sparse.csc_matrix(D) >>> J = sparse.dok_matrix(A) >>> E.todense() >>> sparse.isspmatrix_csc(A)</pre>	Create a 2X2 identity matrix Create a 2x2 identity matrix Compressed Sparse Row matrix Compressed Sparse Column matrix Dictionary Of Keys matrix Sparse matrix to full matrix Identify sparse matrix
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Sparse Matrix Routines

Inverse

```
>>> sparse.linalg.inv(I)
```

Inverse

Norm

```
>>> sparse.linalg.norm(I)
```

Norm

Solving linear problems

```
>>> sparse.linalg.spsolve(H,I)
```

Solver for sparse matrices

Sparse Matrix Functions

<pre>>>> sparse.linalg.expm(I)</pre>	Sparse matrix exponential
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Asking For Help

```
>>> help(scipy.linalg.diagsvd)
>>> np.info(np.matrix)
```

Also see NumPy

Matrix Functions

Addition

```
>>> np.add(A,D)
```

Addition

Subtraction

```
>>> np.subtract(A,D)
```

Subtraction

Division

```
>>> np.divide(A,D)
```

Division

Multiplication

```
>>> np.multiply(D,A)
>>> np.dot(A,D)
>>> np.vdot(A,D)
>>> np.inner(A,D)
>>> np.outer(A,D)
>>> np.tensordot(A,D)
>>> np.kron(A,D)
```

Multiplication
Dot product
Vector dot product
Inner product
Outer product
Tensor dot product
Kronecker product

Exponential Functions

```
>>> linalg.expm(A)
>>> linalg.expm2(A)
>>> linalg.expm3(D)
```

Matrix exponential
Matrix exponential (Taylor Series)
Matrix exponential (eigenvalue decomposition)

Logarithm Function

```
>>> linalg.logm(A)
```

Matrix logarithm

Trigonometric Functions

```
>>> linalg.sinm(D)
>>> linalg.cosm(D)
>>> linalg.tanm(A)
```

Matrix sine
Matrix cosine
Matrix tangent

Hyperbolic Trigonometric Functions

```
>>> linalg.sinhm(D)
>>> linalg.coshm(D)
>>> linalg.tanhm(A)
```

Hyperbolic matrix sine
Hyperbolic matrix cosine
Hyperbolic matrix tangent

Matrix Sign Function

```
>>> np.sigm(A)
```

Matrix sign function

Matrix Square Root

```
>>> linalg.sqrtm(A)
```

Matrix square root

Arbitrary Functions

```
>>> linalg.funm(A, lambda x: x*x)
```

Evaluate matrix function

Decompositions

Eigenvalues and Eigenvectors

```
>>> la, v = linalg.eig(A)

>>> l1, l2 = la
>>> v[:,0]
>>> v[:,1]
>>> linalg.eigvals(A)
```

Solve ordinary or generalized eigenvalue problem for square matrix
Unpack eigenvalues
First eigenvector
Second eigenvector
Unpack eigenvalues

Singular Value Decomposition

```
>>> U,s,Vh = linalg.svd(B)
>>> M,N = B.shape
>>> Sig = linalg.diagsvd(s,M,N)
```

Singular Value Decomposition (SVD)
Construct sigma matrix in SVD

LU Decomposition

```
>>> P,L,U = linalg.lu(C)
```

LU Decomposition

Sparse Matrix Decompositions

<pre>>>> la, v = sparse.linalg.eigs(F,1) >>> sparse.linalg.svds(H, 2)</pre>	Eigenvalues and eigenvectors SVD
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