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numpy.random.randn

numpy.random.randn(d0, d1, ..., dn)

Return a sample (or samples) from the "standard normal" distribution.

If positive, int_like or int_convertible arguments are provided, randn generates an array of shape (d0, d1, ..., dn), filled with random floats sampled from a univariate "normal" (Gaussian) distribution of mean 0 and variance 1 (if any of the d_i are floats, they are first converted to integers by truncation). A single float randomly sampled from the distribution is returned if no argument is provided.

This is a convenience function. If you want an interface that takes a tuple as the first argument, use numpy.random.standard_normal

(numpy.random.standard_normal.html#numpy.random.standard_normal) instead.

Parameters: d0, d1, ..., dn : int, optional

The dimensions of the returned array, should be all positive. If no argument is given a single Python float is returned.

Returns: Z : ndarray or float

> A (d0, d1, ..., dn)-shaped array of floating-point samples from the standard normal distribution, or a single such float if no parameters were supplied.

See also:

random.standard_normal Similar, but takes a tuple as its argument.

Notes

For random samples from $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, use:

sigma * np.random.randn(...) + mu

Examples

```
>>> np.random.randn()
2.1923875335537315 #random
```

Two-by-four array of samples from N(3, 6.25):

>>>

```
>>> 2.5 * np.random.randn(2, 4) + 3
array([[-4.49401501, 4.00950034, -1.81814867, 7.29718677], #random
        [ 0.39924804, 4.68456316, 4.99394529, 4.84057254]]) #random
```

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