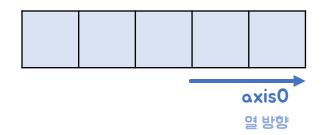
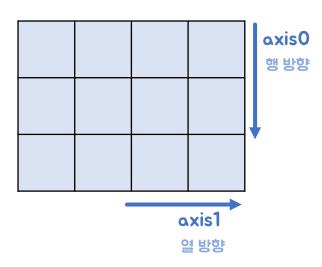


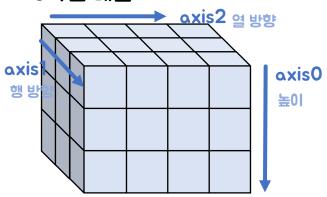
1차원 배열



2차원 배열



3차원 배열



Numpy에서의 차원을 축이라고 합니다.

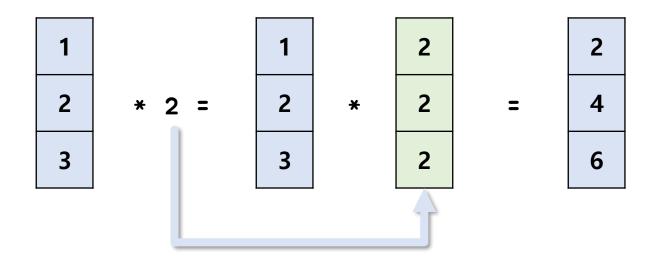


일반적으로 배열을 연산할 때 배열들의 shape가 맞아야 연산이 가능할 것이라고 볼 것입니다.

그런데 Numpy에서 이 두 배열의 shape가 다르더라도 연산을 자동으로 맞춰서 해주는 기능이 있습니다.

이것을 브로드캐스트라고 합니다. 예를 들어서 스칼라와 배열 사이의 연산이 가능하죠.

(단, shape가 다 달라도 무조건 가능하진 않습니다. Shape가 같거나 차원 중 값이 1인 것이 존재하면 됩니다.)





Array A

N차원

 $A_1, A_2, A_3, \dots, A_{n-1}, A_n$ A_1 과 A_2 의 차이는 101 아닙니다.

Array B

M차원

 $B_1, B_2, B_3, \dots, B_{m-1}, B_m$

해당 값들은 미지수입니다.

 $(N, M \ge 2)$

dot함수를 사용하기 위해서는 n과 m-101 같아야 합니다.

정확히는 배열 A.dot(배열 B)을 하였으면 A_n 과 B_{m-1} 은 같아야 합니다.

https://numpy.org/doc/stable/reference/generated/numpy.dot.html

• If α is an N-D array and b is an M-D array (where M>=2), it is a sum product over the last axis of α and the second-to-last axis of b:

```
dot(a, b)[i,j,k,m] = sum(a[i,j,:] * b[k,:,m])
```

Numpy 정식 문서에 보면 위와 같이 기재되어 있기 때문입니다.

선형대수에 내적이 아닌, 프로그래밍에 정의된 방법에 따라 진행됨을 유의하여 주세요.

Array A N차원

 $A_1, A_2, A_3, \dots, A_{n-1}, A_n$

 A_1 과 A_2 의 차이는 101 아닙니다.

Array B M차원

 $B_1, B_2, B_3, \dots, B_{m-1}, B_m$

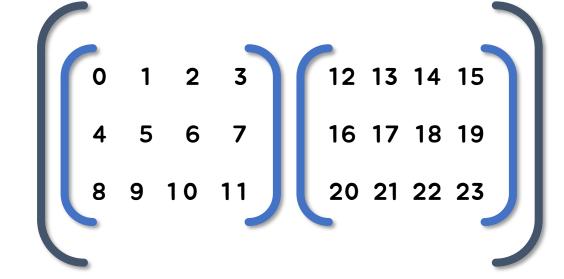
해당 값들은 미지수입니다.

(N, M >= 2)

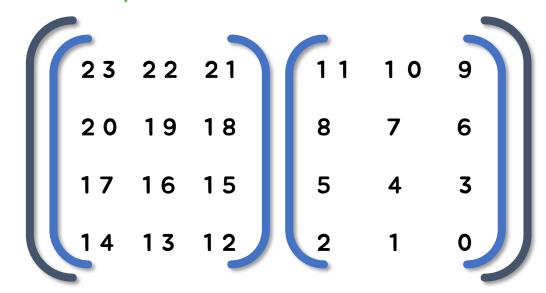
dot 함수의 결과는

 $A_1, A_2, A_3, \dots, A_{n-1}, B_1, B_2, B_3, \dots, B_{m-2}, B_m$ Shape을 가진 배열입니다.

dot 함수



배열 B Shape = (2, 4, 3)



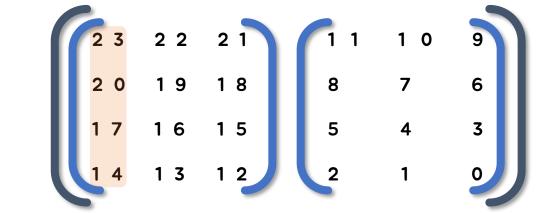
이러한 배열A와 배열B가 있다고 하겠습니다.

해당 배열A.dot(배열B)의 결과를 살펴보도록 하겠습니다.

dot 함수

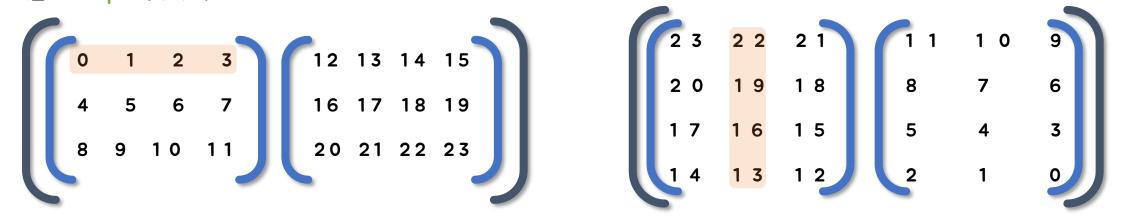
배열 A Shape = (2, 3, 4)

배열 B Shape = (2, 4, 3)



$$A_{11}B_{11}$$
 = (0 * 23) + (1 * 20) + (2 * 17) + (3 * 14)
= 96

배열 B Shape = (2, 4, 3)

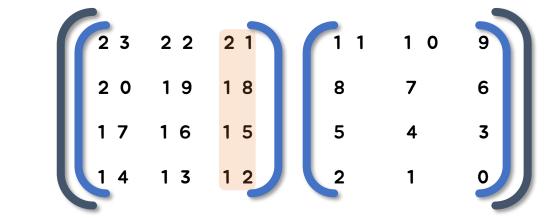


$$A_{11}B_{12}$$
 = (0 * 22) + (1 * 19) + (2 * 16) + (3 * 13)
= 90

dot 함수

배열 A Shape = (2, 3, 4)

배열 B Shape = (2, 4, 3)



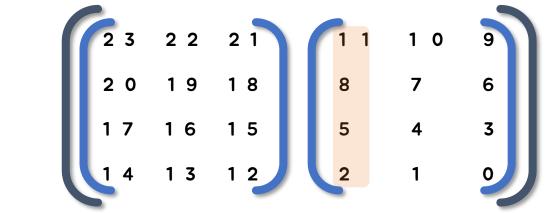
$$A_{11}B_{13} = (0 * 21) + (1 * 18) + (2 * 15) + (3 * 12)$$

= 84

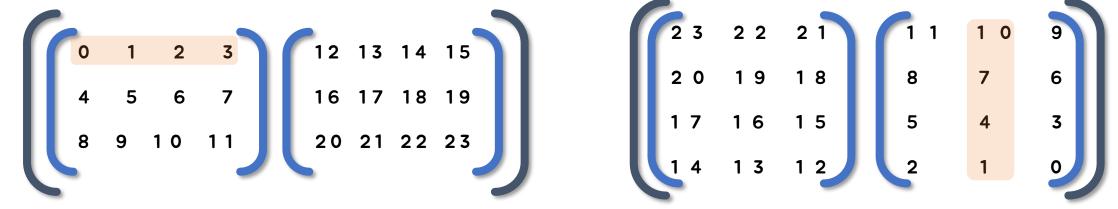
dot 함수

배열 A Shape = (2, 3, 4)

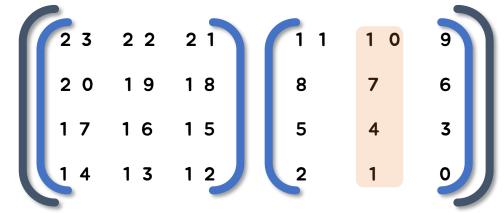
배열 B Shape = (2, 4, 3)



$$A_{11}B_{21}$$
 = (0 * 11) + (1 * 8) + (2 * 5) + (3 * 2)
= 24

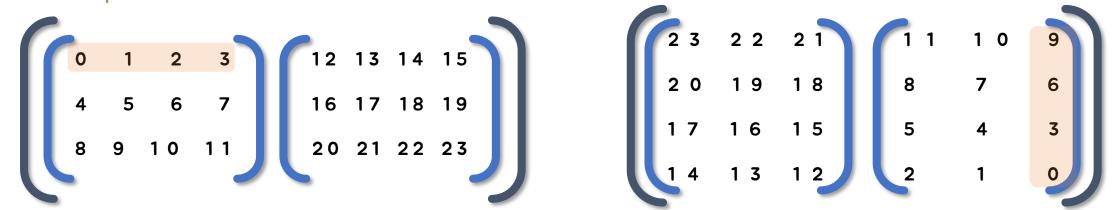


배열 B Shape = (2, 4, 3)



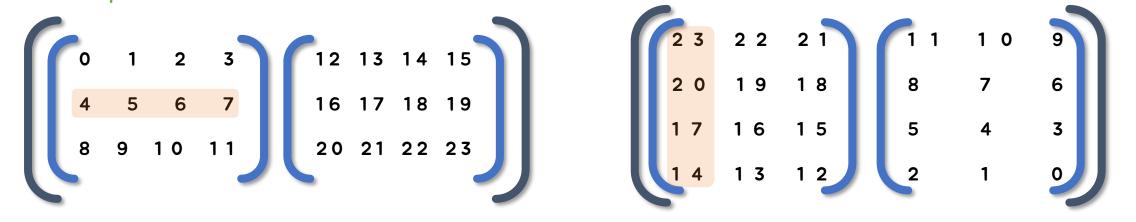
$$A_{11}B_{22}$$
 = (0 * 10) + (1 * 7) + (2 * 4) + (3 * 1)
= 18

배열 B Shape = (2, 4, 3)

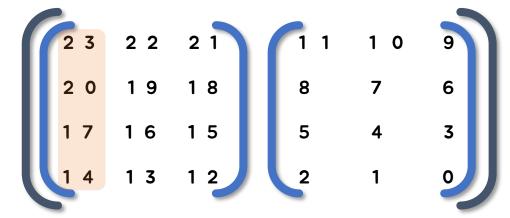


$$A_{11}B_{23}$$
 = (0 * 9) + (1 * 6) + (2 * 3) + (3 * 0)
= 12

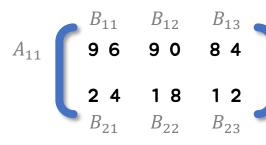
$$A_{11}B_{1j}$$
 9 6 9 0 8 4 $A_{11}B_{2j}$ 2 4 1 8 1 2



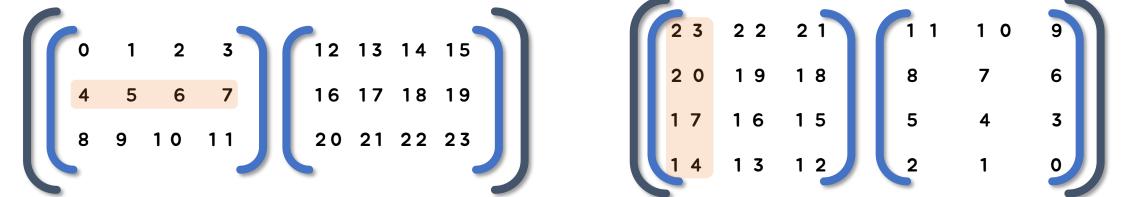
배열 B Shape = (2, 4, 3)



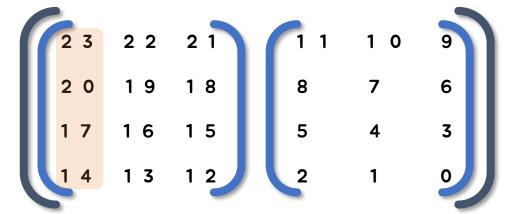
$$A_{12}B_{11}$$
 = (4 * 23) + (5 * 20) + (6 * 17) + (7 * 14)
= 392



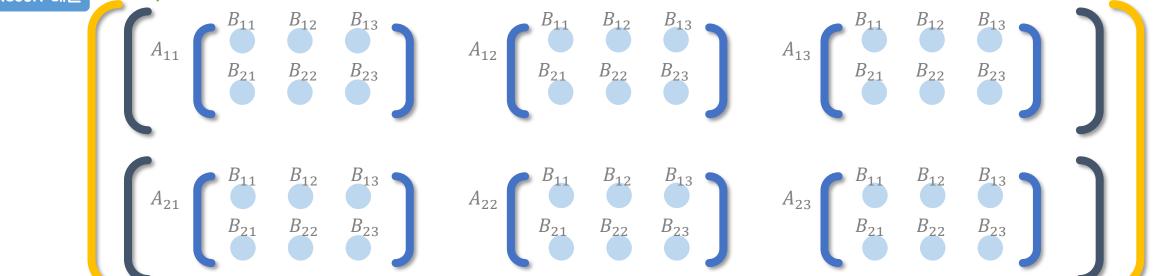


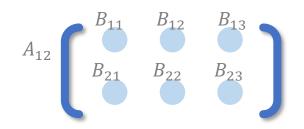


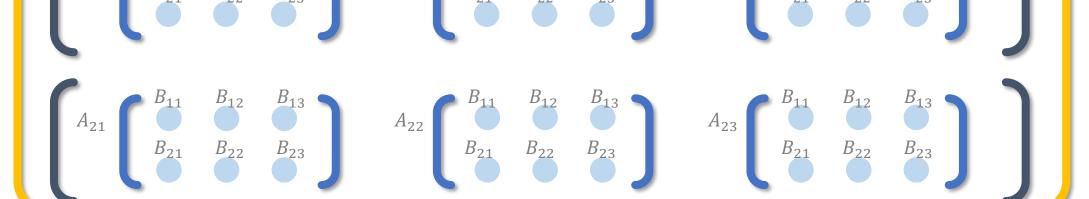
배열 B Shape = (2, 4, 3)



Shape = (2, 3, 2, 3)Result 배열







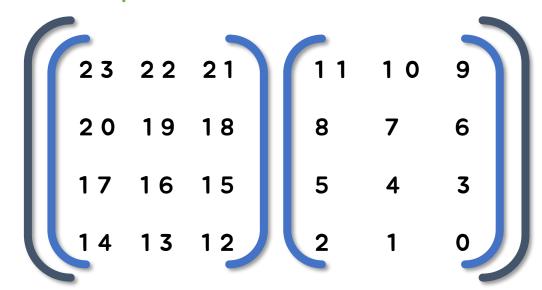


 0
 1
 2
 3
 12
 13
 14
 15

 4
 5
 6
 7
 16
 17
 18
 19

 8
 9
 10
 11
 20
 21
 22
 23

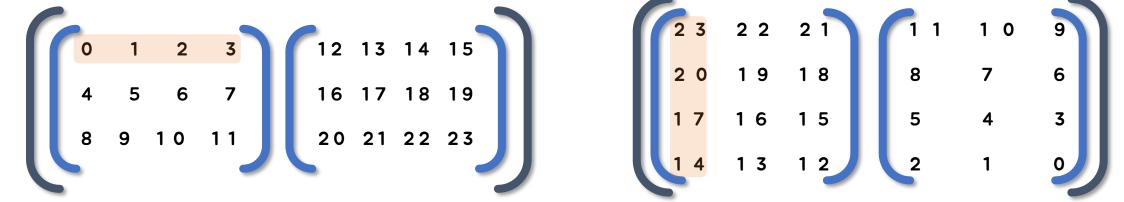
배열 B Shape = (2, 4, 3)



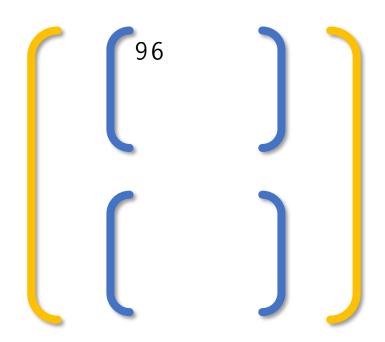
이러한 배열A와 배열B가 있다고 하겠습니다.

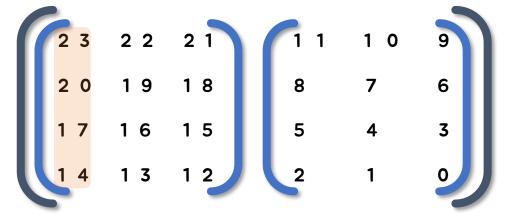
해당 np.matmul(배열A, 배열B)의 결과를 살펴보도록 하겠습니다.

배열 A Shape = (2, 3, 4)

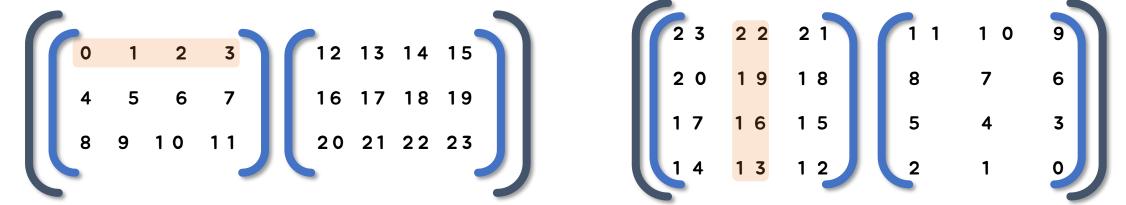


Result 배열

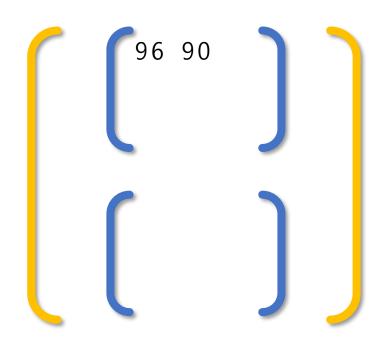


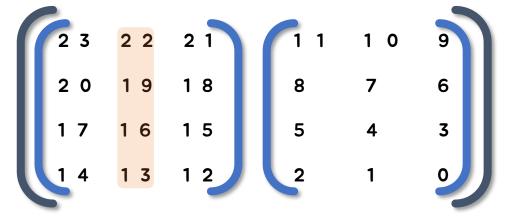


배열 A Shape = (2, 3, 4)

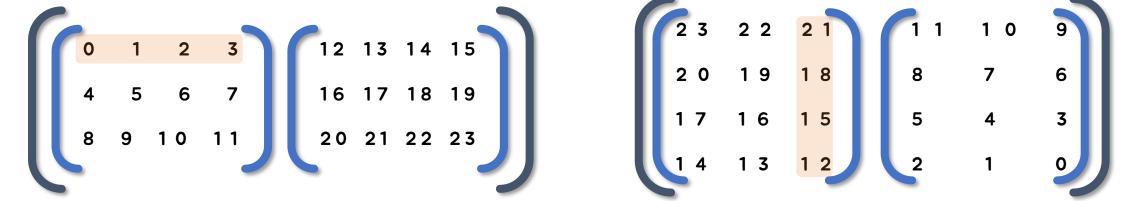


Result 배열

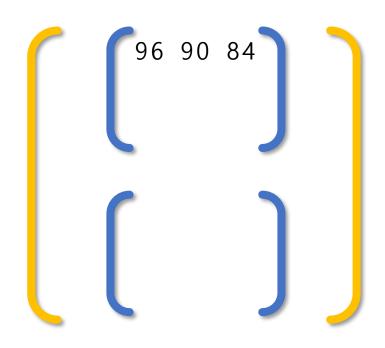


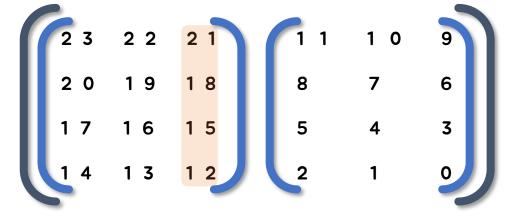


배열 A Shape = (2, 3, 4)



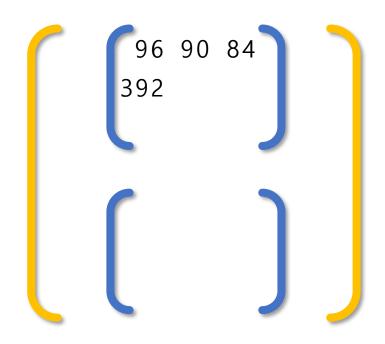
Result 배열

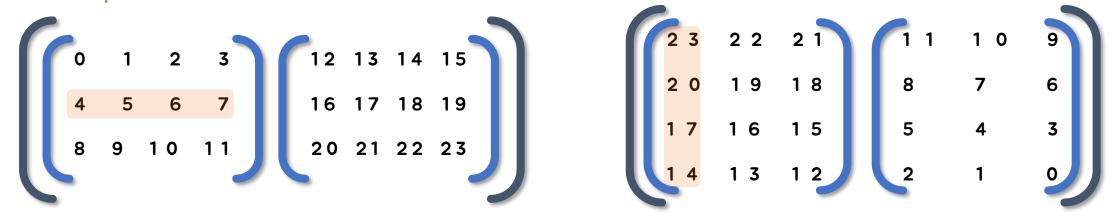




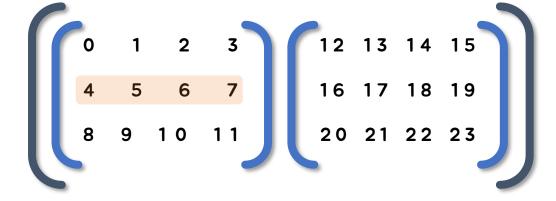
배열 A Shape = (2, 3, 4)

Result 배열

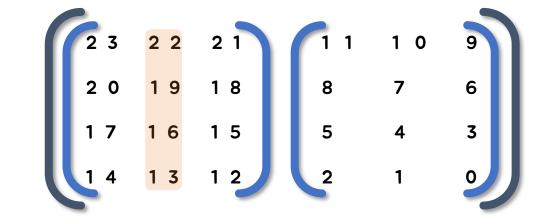




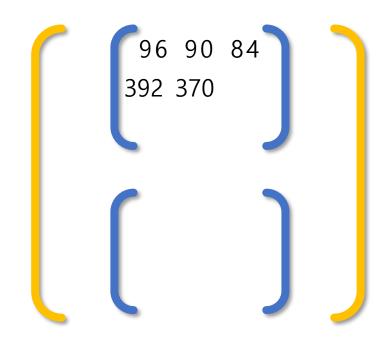
배열 A Shape = (2, 3, 4)



배열 B Shape = (2, 4, 3)



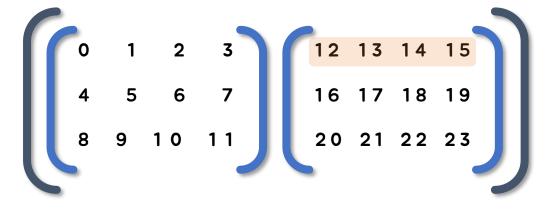
Result 배열



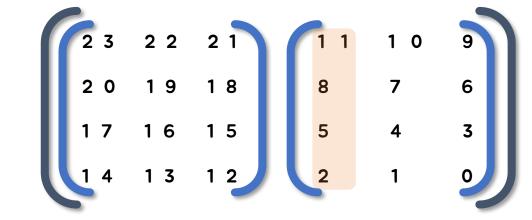
이러한 방식으로 위에 부분을 채웠다고 한다면,

아랫 부분은 어떻게 계산되는지 알아보도록 하겠습니다.

배열 A Shape = (2, 3, 4)



배열 B Shape = (2, 4, 3)



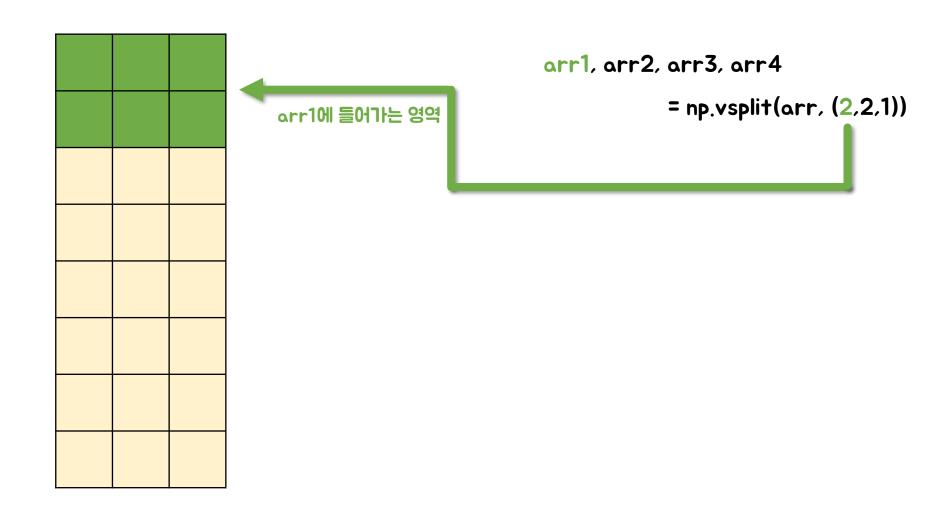
Result 배열

Shape = (2, 3, 3)

아랫 부분은 이렇게 진행이 됩니다.

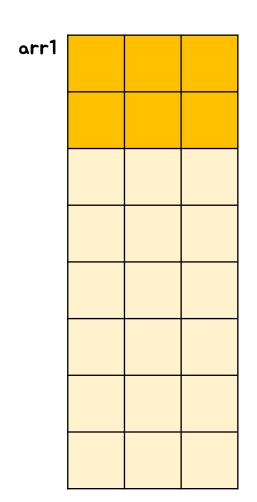


Horizontal





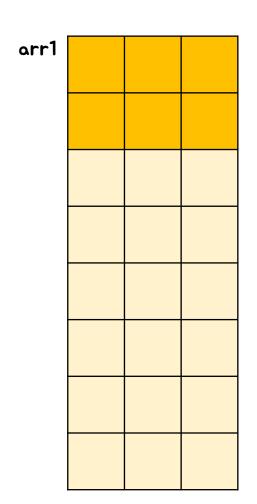
Horizontal



arr1, arr2, arr3, arr4
이미 할당된 영역
arr2 = []



Horizontal



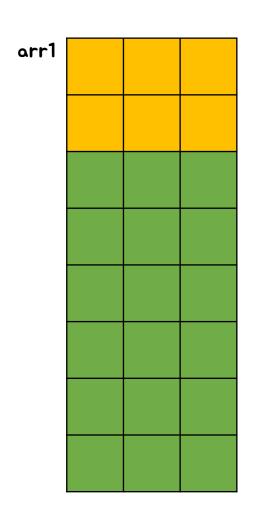
arr1, arr2, arr3, arr4

이미 할당된 영역
arr3 = []



Horizontal

arr4



arr1, arr2, arr3, arr4 = np.vsplit(arr, (2,2,1)) 할당되지 않은 나머지 영역

할당 시키기 위해서는 뒤에 인자가 앞에 숫자보다 더 커야함



1	2
3	4
5	6



1	3	5
2	4	6

shape(3, 2)

shape(2, 3)