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# Python基础



#### 本次说明

□本PPT后面仅列举使用Python库的效果截图, 详细内容请参考该PPT的配套代码。



## Python简介

- □ Python是一种面向对象的解释型语言,由荷兰人Guido van Rossum于1989年发明,第一个公开发行版于1991年发布。
  - 现在Python是由一个核心开发团队维护, Guido van Rossum仍然占据着至关重要的作用,指导其进展。
- □ Python语法简洁清晰,强制用空白符(white space)作为语句缩进。
- □ 使用Python开发的功能模块共享给他人时,必须同时提供源码本身。
  - 当然,可使用py2exe等包转换成系统能够执行的文件。
- □ 最大特点:简单、强大
  - Python具有丰富强大的库,常被称为胶水语言,能够把用其他语言制作的各种模块很轻松地联结在一起。
  - XGBoost/TensorFlow



## Python库

- □ Pip
  - 安装Python包的推荐工具: https://pypi.python.org/pypi/pip
  - 更换国内源: pip install -i https://pypi.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/simple numpy
- $\square$  Numpy:
  - 为Python提供快速的多维数组处理能力
- ☐ Pandas: PythoN Data AnalysiS Library
  - 在Numpy基础上提供了更多的数据读写工具
- □ Scipy
  - 在NumPy基础上添加了众多科学计算工具包
- ☐ Matplotlib
  - Python丰富的绘图库
- □ 官网:
  - Numpy/Scipy: http://www.scipy.org
  - Pandas: http://pandas.pydata.org/
  - Matplotlib: http://www.matplotlib.org

## 使用pip进行Python包的更新

```
C:\Users\zouwang>pip install pandas --upgrade
Collecting pandas
  Downloading pandas-0. 19. 1-cp27-cp27m-win32. whl (6.7MB)
                                                                             6.7MB 81kB/s
Collecting python-dateutil (from pandas)
  Downloading python_dateutil-2.6.0-py2.py3-none-any.whl (194kB)
                                                                             194kB 103kB/s
Collecting numpy>=1.7.0 (from pandas)
  Downloading numpy-1.11.2-cp27-none-win32.whl (6.5MB)
                                                                             6.5MB 103kB/s
Collecting pytz>=2011k (from pandas)
  Downloading pytz-2016.7-py2.py3-none-any.whl (480kB)
                                                                             481kB 244kB/s
Requirement already up-to-date: six>=1.5 in c:\python27\lib\site-packages (from python-dateutil->pandas)
Installing collected packages: python-dateutil, numpy, pytz, pandas
  Found existing installation: python-dateutil 2.5.2
    Uninstalling python-dateutil-2.5.2:
      Successfully uninstalled python-dateutil-2.5.2
  Found existing installation: numpy 1.11.1+mkl
    Uninstalling numpy-1.11.1+mkl:
      Successfully uninstalled numpy-1.11.1+mkl
  Found existing installation: pytz 2016.3
    Uninstalling pytz-2016.3:
      Successfully uninstalled pytz-2016.3
  Found existing installation: pandas 0.18.1
    Uninstalling pandas-0.18.1:
      Successfully uninstalled pandas-0.18.1
Successfully installed numpy-1.11.2 pandas-0.19.1 python-dateutil-2.6.0 pytz-2016.7
```

#### 2to3

```
D:\Python\MachineLearning\4. Python\python 2to3. py .\Python3\4. 3. calc e. py
RefactoringTool: Skipping optional fixer: buffer
RefactoringTool: Skipping optional fixer: idioms
RefactoringTool: Skipping optional fixer: set literal
RefactoringTool: Skipping optional fixer: ws_comma
RefactoringTool: Refactored . \Python3\4.3. calc e.py
---. \Python3\4.3. calc e.py (original)
+++ .\Python3\4.3.calc_e.py (refactored)
<sup>1</sup>@@ −33, 17 +33, 17 @@
     t1 = np. linspace(-2, 0, 10, endpoint=False)
     t2 = np. linspace(0, 4, 20)
     t = np. concatenate((t1, t2))
    print t # 横轴数据
    print(t) # 横轴数据
     y = np. empty like(t)
     for i, x in enumerate(t):
         v[i] = calc e(x)
         print 'e^', x, ' = ', y[i], '(近似值)\t', math.exp(x), '(真实值)'
print('e^', x, ' = ', y[i], '(近似值)\t', math.exp(x), '(真实值)')
         # print '误差: ', y[i] - math.exp(x)
     plt. figure (facecolor='w')
     mpl.rcParams['font.sans-serif'] = [u'SimHei']
     mpl.rcParams['font.sans-serif'] = ['SimHei']
     mpl.rcParams['axes.unicode_minus'] = False
     plt.plot(t, y, 'r-', t, y, 'go', linewidth=2)
     plt.title(u'Taylor展式的应用 - 指数函数', fontsize=18)
     plt.title('Taylor展式的应用 - 指数函数', fontsize=18)
     plt.xlabel('X', fontsize=15)
     plt.ylabel('exp(X)', fontsize=15)
     plt.grid(True, ls=':')
RefactoringTool: Files that need to be modified:
RefactoringTool: .\Python3\4.3.calc e.py
```

#### 数据生成

- $\Box$  a = np.arange(0, 60, 10).reshape((-1, 1)) + np.arange(6)
- $\square$  A=

```
[[0 \ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5]]
```

[10 11 12 13 14 15]

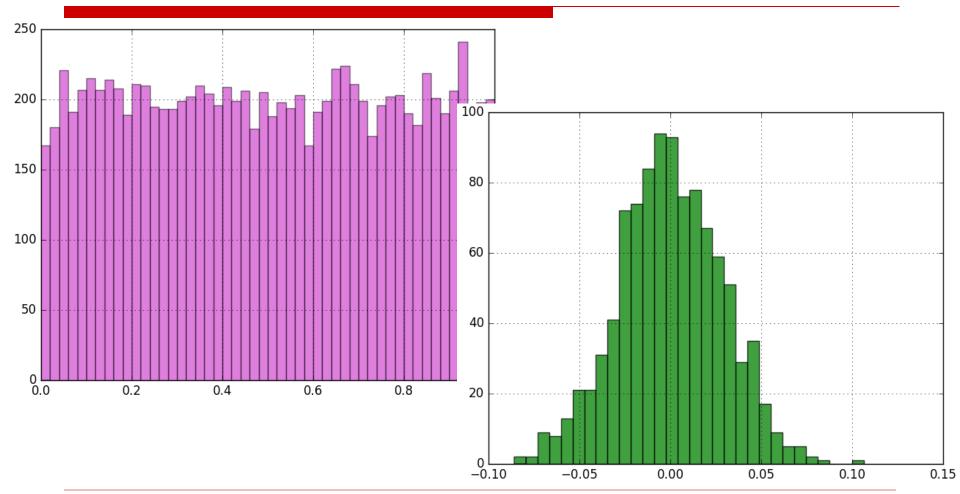
[20 21 22 23 24 25]

[30 31 32 33 34 35]

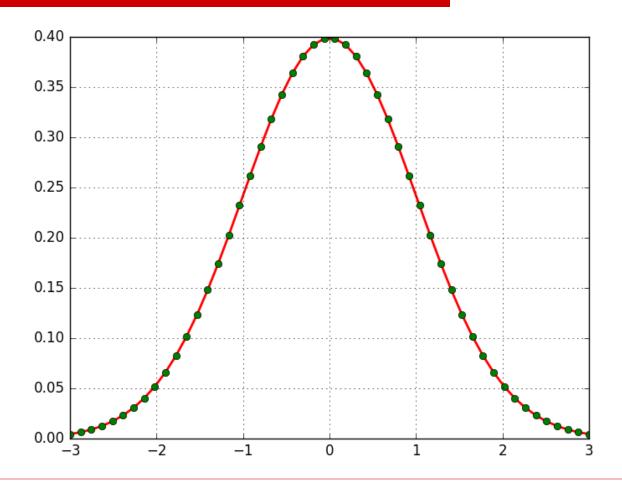
[40 41 42 43 44 45]

[50 51 52 53 54 55]]

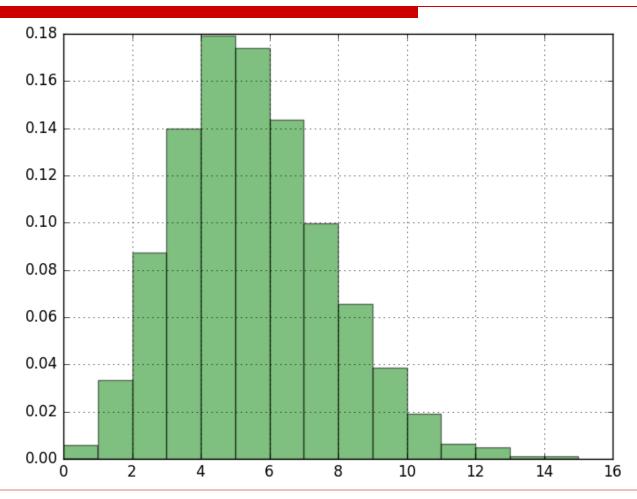
# 验证中心极限定理



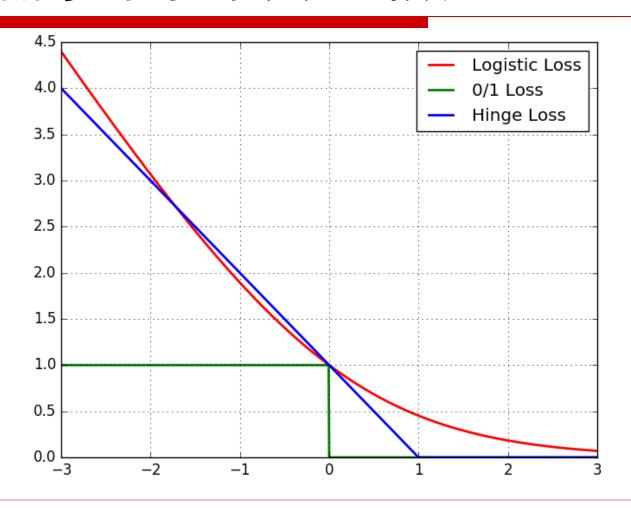
## 正态分布的概率密度函数

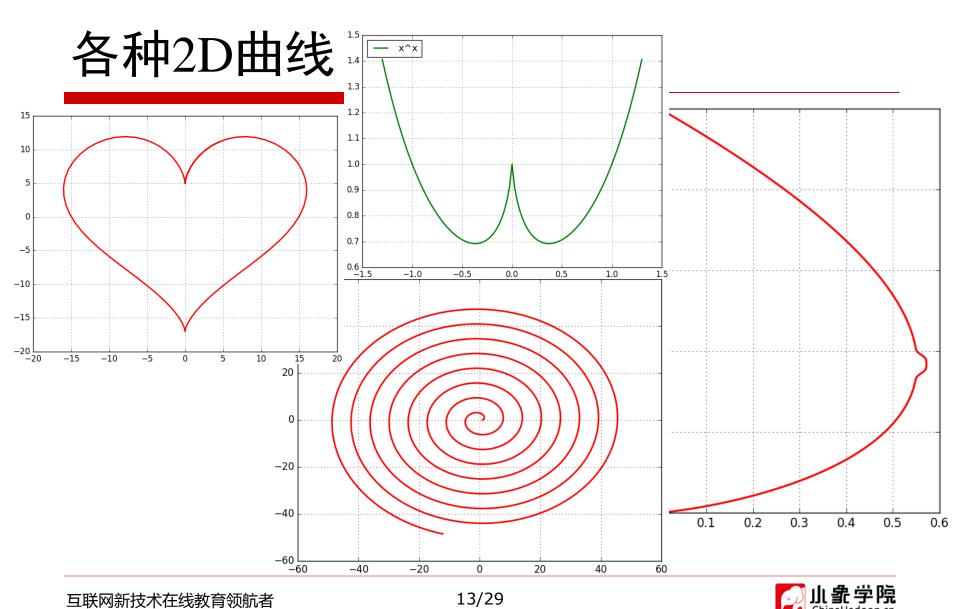


## Poisson分布的概率质量函数

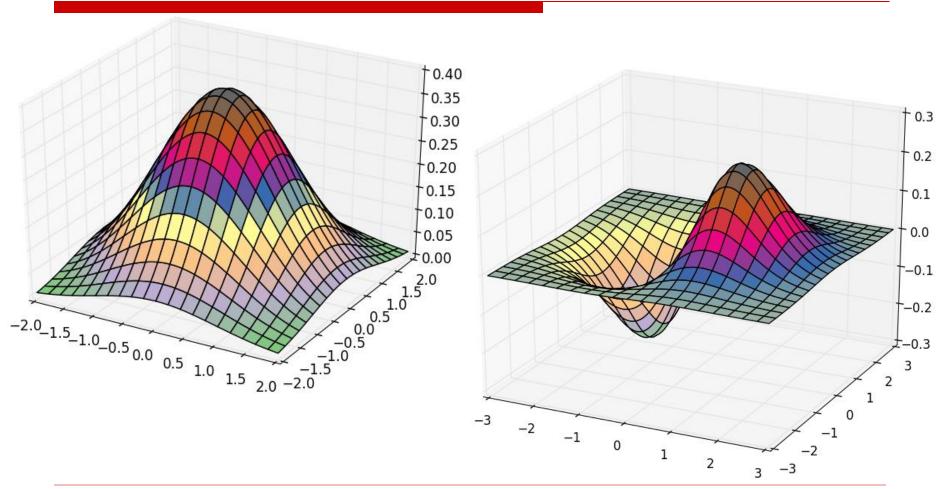


## 机器学习中的损失函数





#### 3D



## 类/继承类

class People:

```
def __init__(self, n, a, s):
                                            self.name = n
                                            self.age = a
                                            self. score = s
                                            self.print people()
                                            # self. print people() # 私有函数的作用
                                        def print people(self):
                                            str = u'%s的年龄: %d, 成绩为: %.2f' % (self.name, self.age, self. score)
                                            print str
                                         print people = print people
                                     class Student(People):
                                         def init (self, n, a, w):
                                            People. init (self, n, a, w)
                                            self.name = 'Student ' + self.name
                                        def print people(self):
                                            str = u'%s的年龄: %d' % (self.name, self.age)
                                            print str
                                     def func(p):
                                         p.age = 11
                                     if name == '__main__':
                                        p = People('Tom', 10, 3.14159)
                                        func(p) # p传入的是引用类型
                                         p.print_people()
                                        # 注意分析下面语句的打印结果,是否觉得有些"怪异"?
Student Jerry的年龄: 12,成绩为: 2.72
                                        j = Student('Jerry', 12, 2.71828)
                                        # 成员函数
                                        j.print people()
```

People.print people(j)

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Tom的年龄: 10, 成绩为: 3.14

Tom的年龄: 11, 成绩为: 3.14

Tom的年龄: 11, 成绩为: 3.14

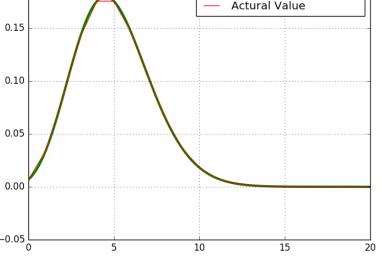
Tom的年龄: 11, 成绩为: 3.14

Student Terry的年龄: 12

Jerry的年龄: 12

#### 重心插值

- □ 给定实数对  $\{(x_j, y_j), j = 0,1,\cdots n\}$ 
  - X<sub>i</sub> 互不相同。



BarycentricInterpolator

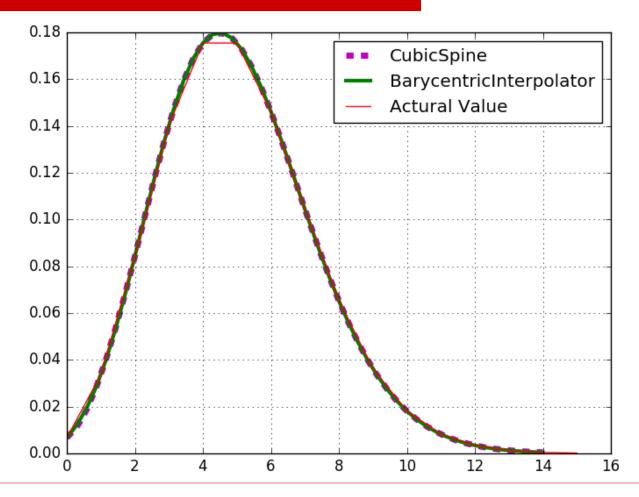
0.20

□ 对于给定的n+1个权值  $\{u_j \neq 0, j=0,1,\cdots n\}$ 

有:
$$f(x) = \frac{\sum_{j=0}^{n} \frac{u_j}{x - x_j} y_j}{\sum_{j=0}^{n} \frac{u_j}{x - x_j}}$$

- $\square$  则函数f(x)在 $x_k$ 处的值为 $y_k$ 。
  - 对于权值,可以选择  $\{u_j = (-1)^k, j = 0,1,\cdots n\}$

## 样条插值 – 重心插值



## Taylor展式

□ 数值计算:初等函数值的计算(在原点展开)

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \frac{x^9}{9!} + \dots + (-1)^{m-1} \frac{x^{2m-1}}{(2m-1)!} + R_{2m}$$

$$e^{x} = 1 + x + \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \dots + \frac{x^{n}}{n!} + R_{n}$$

## Taylor展式的应用

```
0.421052631579 = 1.5235644639 (近似值) 1.5235644639 (真实值)
                                                                        0.526315789474 = 1.69268460033 (近似值)
                                                                                                                   1.69268460033 (真实值)
def calc e small(x):
                                                                       0.631578947368 = 1.88057756929 (近似值)
                                                                                                                   1.88057756929 (真实值)
   n = 10
                                                                     e 0.736842105263 = 2.08932721042(近似值)
                                                                                                                   2.08932721042 (真实值)
   f = np.arange(1, n+1).cumprod()
   b = np.array([x]*n).cumprod()
                                                                                                                   2.32124867566 (真实值)
                                                                     e 0.842105263158 = 2.32124867566 (近似值)
   return np.sum(b / f) + 1
                                                                     e 0.947368421053 = 2.57891410565 (近似值)
                                                                                                                   2.57891410565 (真实值)
                                                                     e^ 1.05263157895 = 2.86518115618 (近似值) 2.86518115618 (真实值)
def calc e(x):
                                                                     e^ 1.15789473684 = 3.18322469126 (近似值) 3.18322469126 (真实值)
    reverse = False
                                                                     e^ 1.26315789474 = 3.53657199412 (近似值) 3.53657199412 (真实值)
   if x < ∅: # 处理负数
       X = -X
                                                                     e^ 1.36842105263 = 3.92914188683 (近似值) 3.92914188683 (真实值)
       reverse = True
                                                                     e<sup>1</sup> 1 47368491053 = 4 3659881999 (近似值) 4 3659881999 (直实值)
   ln2 = 0.69314718055994530941723212145818
                                                                                   Taylor展式的应用
                                                                                                                              真实值)
   c = x / ln2
   a = int(c+0.5)
                                                                                                                             真实值)
   b = x - a*ln2
                                                                                                                             〔实值)
   y = (2 ** a) * calc_e_small(b)
                                                                                                                             真实值)
   if reverse:
       return 1/v
   return y
if name == "__main__":
   t1 = np.linspace(-2, 0, 10, endpoint=False)
   t2 = np.linspace(0, 2, 20)
   t = np.concatenate((t1, t2))
              # 横轴数据
   print t
   y = np.empty like(t)
   for i, x in enumerate(t):
       y[i] = calc e(x)
       print 'e^', x, ' = ', y[i], '(近似值)\t', math.exp(x),
       # print '误差: ', y[i] - math.exp(x)
   mpl.rcParams['font.sans-serif'] = [u'SimHei']
   mpl.rcParams['axes.unicode_minus'] = False
   plt.plot(t, y, 'r-', t, y, 'go', linewidth=2)
   plt.title(u'Taylor展式的应用', fontsize=18)
   plt.xlabel('X', fontsize=15)
                                                                                                                          2. 0 n
    plt.ylabel('exp(X)', fontsize=15)
                                                                                           0.0
                                                                            -1.0
                                                                                   -0.5
                                                                                                   0.5
                                                                                                           1.0
                                                                                                                   1.5
    plt.grid(True)
                                                                                            χ
   plt.show()
```

e<sup>-</sup> -0.8 = 0.449328964117 (近似值) 0.449328964117 (真实值) e<sup>-</sup> -0.6 = 0.548811636094 (近似值) 0.548811636094 (真实值) e<sup>-</sup> -0.4 = 0.670320046036 (近似值) 0.670320046036 (真实值) e<sup>-</sup> -0.2 = 0.818730753078 (近似值) 0.818730753078 (真实值)

0.210526315789 = 1.2343275351 (近似值) 1.2343275351 (真实值)

1.11100294108 (真实值)

1.37134152176 (真实值)

0.0 = 1.0 (近似值) 1.0 (真实值)

0.105263157895 = 1.11100294108 (近似值)

0.315789473684 = 1.37134152176 (近似值)

## Taylor展式的应用

plt.ylim((-1.1, 1.1))
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()

```
sin(-0.502654824574) = -0.481937724358(近似值)
                                                                                                                -0.481753674102 (真实值)
                                                                 sin(-0.376991118431) = -0.368412871668(近似值)
                                                                                                                -0.368124552685 (真实值)
                                                                 sin(-0.251327412287) = -0.249137247033(近似值)
                                                                                                                -0.248689887165 (真实值)
def calc sin small(x):
                                               Taylor展式的应用 - 正弦函数
   x2 = -x ** 2
                                                                                                1027336 (近似值)
                                                                                                                -0.125333233564 (真实值)
   t = x
                                                                                                197e-16 (近似值)
                                                                                                                8.881784197e-16 (真实值)
                              1.0
   f = 1
                                                                                                33564 (近似值)
                                                                                                                0.125333233564 (真实值)
   sum = 0
   for i in range(10):
                                                                                                87165 (近似值)
                                                                                                                0.248689887165 (真实值)
       sum += t / f
                                                                                                52685 (近似值)
                                                                                                                0.368124552685 (真实值)
       t *= x2
       f *= ((2*i+2)*(2*i+3))
                                                                                                74102 (近似值)
                                                                                                                0.481753674102 (真实值)
                              0.5
   return sum
                                                                                                52292 (近似值)
                                                                                                                0.587785252292 (真实值)
                                                                                                05929 (近似值)
                                                                                                                0.684547105929 (真实值)
                                                                                                42776 (近似值)
                                                                                                                0.770513242776 (真实值)
def calc sin(x):
   a = x / (2*np.pi)
                                                                                                5502 (近似值) 0.844327925502 (真实值)
   k = np.floor(a)
                                                                                                2466 (近似值) 0.904827052466 (真实值)
   a = x - k*2*np.pi
   return calc sin small(a)
                                                                                                6295 (近似值) 0.951056516295 (真实值)
                                                                                                0729 (近似值) 0.982287250729 (真实值)
                                                                                                8428 (近似值) 0.998026728428 (真实值)
if name == "__main__":
                             -0.5
                                                                                                8428 (近似值) 0.998026728428 (真实值)
   t = np.linspace(-2*np.pi,
   print t
              # 横轴数据
                                                                                                0729 (近似值) 0.982287250729 (真实值)
   y = np.empty like(t)
                                                                                                6295 (近似值) 0.951056516295 (真实值)
   for i, x in enumerate(t):
       y[i] = calc sin(x)
                                                                                                466 (近似值) 0.904827052466 (真实值)
                             -1.0
       print 'sin(', x, ') =
                                                                                                5502 (近似值) 0.844327925502 (真实值)
       # print '误差: ', y[i
                                                      -2
                                                                0
                                                                         2
                                                                                                2775 (近似值) 0.770513242776 (真实值)
   mpl.rcParams['font.sans-s
   mpl.rcParams['axes.unicoue_minus | - raise
                                                                                      U. 0845411U5927 (近似值) 0. 684547105929 (真实值)
                                                                 sin(2.38/01041073) =
   plt.figure(facecolor='w')
                                                                                      0.587785252288 (近似值) 0.587785252292 (真实值)
                                                                 sin( 2.51327412287 ) =
   plt.plot(t, y, 'r-', t, y, 'go', linewidth=2)
                                                                 sin(2.63893782902) = 0.481753674088(近似值)0.481753674102(真实值)
   plt.title(u'Taylor展式的应用 - 正弦函数', fontsize=18)
   plt.xlabel('X', fontsize=15)
                                                                 sin(2.76460153516) = 0.368124552648(近似值)0.368124552685(真实值)
   plt.ylabel('sin(X)', fontsize=15)
   plt.xlim((-7, 7))
```

5.2.calc\_sin

sin(-1.25663706144) = -0.951066447544(近似值)

sin(-1.13097335529) = -0.904843692145(近似值)

sin(-1.00530964915) = -0.844355457307(近似值)

sin(-0.879645943005) = -0.770558254809(近似值)

sin(-0.753982236862) = -0.684619861245(近似值)

sin(-0.628318530718) = -0.587901575106(近似值)

-0.951056516295 (真实值)

-0.904827052466 (真实值)

-0.844327925502 (真实值)

-0.770513242776 (真实值)

-0.684547105929 (真实值)

-0.587785252292 (真实值)

#### 计算圆周率

```
import numpy as np
if name == ' main ':
        print np.sqrt(6 * np.sum(1 / np.arange(1, 100000, dtype=np.float) ** 2))
             \sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \frac{x^9}{9!} + \dots + (-1)^{m-1} \frac{x^{2m-1}}{(2m-1)!} + R_{2m}
               \sin\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{3!} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^3 + \frac{1}{5!} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^3 - \frac{x^7}{7!} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^7 + \frac{x^9}{9!} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^7
               = \left(x - \frac{1}{\pi}\right)\left(x + \frac{1}{\pi}\right)\left(x - \frac{1}{2\pi}\right)\left(x + \frac{1}{2\pi}\right)\left(x - \frac{1}{3\pi}\right)\left(x + \frac{1}{3\pi}\right)\cdots
```

### 数值计算

- □对于某二分类问题,若 构造了九个正确率都是 0.6的分类器,采用少数 服从多数的原则进行最 级分类,则最终分类 确率是多少?
  - 若构造99个分类器呢?

```
for i in range(n / 2 + 1, n + 1):
          s += c(n, i) * p ** i * (1 - p) ** (n - i)
       return s
  if name == " main ":
      for t in range(9, 100, 10):
          print t, '次采样正确率: ', bagging(t, 0.6)
     C:\Python27\python.exe D:/Python/Ensumble.py
     9 次采样正确率: 0.73343232
     19 次采样正确率: 0.813907978585
     29 次采样正确率: 0.863787051336
     39 次采样正确率: 0.897941368711
     49 次采样正确率: 0.922424437652
     59 次采样正确率: 0.940447995732
                        Bagging
  0.95
  0.90
  0.85
0.70
  0.65
  0.60
  0.55
             20
                        采样次数
```

def bagging(n, p):
 p = 0.6
 s = 0

### 我爱乒乓球

- □ 福原爱与刘诗变正在乒乓球比赛,若任何一球刘诗 变赢的概率都是60%。则对于11分制的一局,刘诗 变获胜的概率有多大?
  - 为计算简便,暂不考虑分差必须大于等于2□ 注:如果考虑分差大于等于2,结果相差非常小
  - 0.825622133638/0.836435199842
- □ 如果考虑"五局三胜制"或"七局四胜制",则刘 诗变最终获胜的概率有多大?
  - 0.966274558546
  - 0.983505058096

### 负二项分布

□对于一系列独立的成败实验,每次实验成功的概率恒为p,持续实验直到r次成功(r为正整数),则总实验次数X的概率为

$$P(X = x; r, p) = C_{x-1}^{r-1} \cdot p^r \cdot (1-p)^{x-r}$$
$$x \in [r, r+1, r+2, \dots \infty)$$

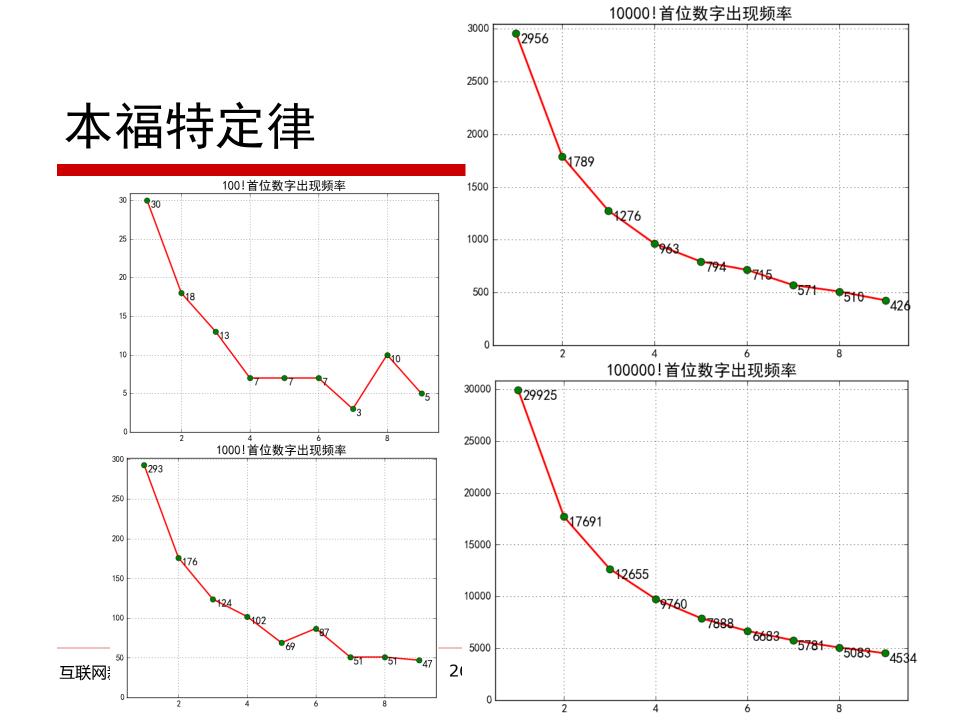
□ 若记X=k为失败的次数,则有:

$$P(X = k; r, p) = C_{k+r-1}^{r-1} \cdot p^r \cdot (1-p)^k, \ k \in \mathbb{N}$$

#### Code

import numpy as np

```
from scipy import special
if name == ' main ':
   method = 'strict'
   # 1. 暴力模拟
   if method == 'simulation':
       p = 0.6
       a, b, c = 0, 0, 0
       t, T = 0, 1000000
       while t < T:
           a = b = 0
           while (a <= 11) and (b <= 11):
               if np.random.uniform() < p:</pre>
                   a += 1
               else:
                  b += 1
           if a > b:
               c += 1
           t += 1
       print float(c) / float(T)
   # 2. 直接计算
   elif method == 'simple':
       answer = 0
                  # 每分的胜率
       p = 0.6
       N = 11 # 每局多少分
       for x in np.arange(N): # x为对手得分
           answer += special.comb(N + x - 1, x) * ((1-p) ** x) * (p ** N)
       print answer
   # 3. 严格计算
   else:
       answer = 0
       p = 0.6 # 每分的胜率
       N = 11 # 每局多少分
       for x in np.arange(N-1): # x为对手得分: 11:9 11:8 11:7 11:6...
           answer += special.comb(N + x - 1, x) * ((1 - p) ** x) * (p ** N)
       p10 = special.comb(2*(N-1), N-1) * ((1-p)*p) ** (N-1) # 10:10的概率
       for n in np.arange(100): # {XO}(0,) | 00 思考: 可以如何简化?
           t += (2*p*(1-p)) ** n * p * p
       answer += p10 * t
                                                                         Hadoop.cn
       print answer
```



#### 作业

- □ 实现任何一个函数曲线/曲面的Python显示。
  - Matplotlib
- □ 利用Python提供的SVD库函数,实现图像恢复。
- □ 数值计算

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# 感谢大家!

恳请大家批评指正!