

6_Más_sobre_Listas,tuplas,matrices

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1 Estructura de datos de almacenamiento

En el presente documento se han incluido varios de los archivos de clase.

Incluye:

- Tuplas,
- Listas,
- Diccionarios,
- etc

1.1 Tuplas

```
[1]: # 0, 1, 2, 3 ... Izquierda a derecha  
# -1, -2, -3, ... Derecha a Izquierda  
A = (10, 20, 30, 40)  
A
```

```
[1]: (10, 20, 30, 40)
```

```
[2]: A[2]
```

```
[2]: 30
```

```
[3]: A[0], A[1], A[2], A[3]
```

```
[3]: (10, 20, 30, 40)
```

```
[4]: B = (1, 2,)  
B
```

```
[4]: (1, 2)
```

```
[5]: C = A + B
C
```

```
[5]: (10, 20, 30, 40, 1, 2)
```

```
[6]: D = (400,)
E = B + D
E
```

```
[6]: (1, 2, 400)
```

```
[7]: A = A + B
A
```

```
[7]: (10, 20, 30, 40, 1, 2)
```

```
[8]: # Eliminación de toda la tupla:

del A

A # NameError: name 'A' is not defined
```

```
-----
NameError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
Cell In[8], line 5
      1 # Eliminación de toda la tupla:
      3 del A
----> 5 A # NameError: name 'A' is not defined

NameError: name 'A' is not defined
```

```
[9]: # No se puede ni modificar
     # No se puede apendizar
```

1.2 Arrays

```
[10]: import numpy as np
```

```
[11]: B = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4])
B
```

```
[11]: array([1, 2, 3, 4])
```

```
[12]: B[0]
```

```
[12]: np.int64(1)
```

```
[13]: B[0] = 20  
B
```

```
[13]: array([20,  2,  3,  4])
```

```
[14]: B1 = np.append(B, 50)  
B1
```

```
[14]: array([20,  2,  3,  4, 50])
```

```
[15]: # se puede modificar  
# se pueden añadir/ apendizar
```

o concatenar...

```
[16]: B2 = np.array([60])  
B2
```

```
[16]: array([60])
```

```
[17]: # unir dos arrays  
B3 = np.concatenate((B1, B2))  
B3
```

```
[17]: array([20,  2,  3,  4, 50, 60])
```

1.3 Listas

```
[18]: C = list((1, 2, 3, 4))  
C
```

```
[18]: [1, 2, 3, 4]
```

```
[19]: D = [0, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8]  
D
```

```
[19]: [0, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8]
```

```
[20]: D[2]
```

```
[20]: 3
```

```
[21]: D[2] = 100  
D
```

```
[21]: [0, 2, 100, 5, 7, 8]
```

```
[22]: D
```

[22]: [0, 2, 100, 5, 7, 8]

```
[23]: # Eliminar por valor concreta
D.remove(100)
D
```

[23]: [0, 2, 5, 7, 8]

```
[24]: # Eliminar por posición concreta
D.remove(D[2])
D
```

[24]: [0, 2, 7, 8]

```
[25]: # Otra opción más:
del D[3]
D
```

[25]: [0, 2, 7]

```
[26]: L = [1, 1, 2, 3, 6, 3, 3, 8, 10, 10, 5, 1]
L
```

[26]: [1, 1, 2, 3, 6, 3, 3, 8, 10, 10, 5, 1]

```
[27]: # ordenar los valores
L.sort()
L
```

[27]: [1, 1, 1, 2, 3, 3, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 10]

```
[28]: # Eliminar valores duplicados y colocarlos
L = set(L)
L
```

[28]: {1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10}

```
[29]: type(L)
```

[29]: set

```
[30]: L[0] = 100
```

TypeError

Traceback (most recent call last)

Cell In[30], line 1

----> 1 L[0] = 100

```
TypeError: 'set' object does not support item assignment
```

```
[31]: L.append(50)
```

```
-----  
AttributeError                                Traceback (most recent call last)  
Cell In[31], line 1  
----> 1 L.append(50)  
  
AttributeError: 'set' object has no attribute 'append'
```

```
[32]: L1 = list(L)  
      L1
```

```
[32]: [1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10]
```

```
[33]: L1[0] = 100  
      L1
```

```
[33]: [100, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10]
```

```
[34]: L1.append(500)  
      L1
```

```
[34]: [100, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 500]
```

1.4 Otras cosas importantes

```
[35]: listado = [3, 7, 5, 1]  
      listado
```

```
[35]: [3, 7, 5, 1]
```

```
[36]: min(listado)
```

```
[36]: 1
```

```
[37]: max(listado)
```

```
[37]: 7
```

```
[38]: # Recomendación listas:  
      L = [1, 23, 26, 45, 48, 1, 3, 6, 8]  
      L
```

[38]: [1, 23, 26, 45, 48, 1, 3, 6, 8]

```
[39]: # separar en grupos de 3 en 3:
L = [
    1, 23, 26,
    45, 48, 1,
    3, 6, 8
]
L
```

[39]: [1, 23, 26, 45, 48, 1, 3, 6, 8]

```
[40]: test = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
test
```

[40]: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]

```
[41]: test.reverse()
test
```

[41]: [6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1]

```
[42]: test1 = enumerate(test)
test1
```

[42]: <enumerate at 0x76b1e0394310>

```
[43]: list(test1)
```

[43]: [(0, 6), (1, 5), (2, 4), (3, 3), (4, 2), (5, 1)]

1.5 Transformación de entre ellas (Array/Lista)

Numpy array a lista

```
[44]: import numpy as np
```

```
[45]: E = np.array([1, 3, 4, 25, 1, 6, 7])
E
```

[45]: array([1, 3, 4, 25, 1, 6, 7])

```
[46]: E1 = E.tolist()
E1
```

[46]: [1, 3, 4, 25, 1, 6, 7]

Lista a numpy Array

```
[47]: F = [2, 3, 6, 8, 4, 12, 25]
      F
```

```
[47]: [2, 3, 6, 8, 4, 12, 25]
```

```
[48]: F1 = np.array(F)
      F1
```

```
[48]: array([ 2,  3,  6,  8,  4, 12, 25])
```

```
[49]: print(F1)

[ 2  3  6  8  4 12 25]
```

```
[50]: type(E1), type(F1)
```

```
[50]: (list, numpy.ndarray)
```

1.6 Matrices

1.6.1 Ejemplo 1: Teoría

```
[51]: import numpy as np
```

```
[52]: a = np.array([
      [10, 20, 30, 40],
      [50, 60, 70, 80],
      [90, 100, 110, 120]
      ])
      a
```

```
[52]: array([[ 10,  20,  30,  40],
      [ 50,  60,  70,  80],
      [ 90, 100, 110, 120]])
```

1.6.2 Ejemplo 2: Suma de matrices

```
[53]: # np.array([ [fila1], [fila2]])
      matriz1 = np.array([[1, 2], [3, 4]])
      matriz1
```

```
[53]: array([[1, 2],
      [3, 4]])
```

```
[54]: matriz2 = np.array([[5, 6], [7, 8]])
      matriz2
```

```
[54]: array([[5, 6],
      [7, 8]])
```

```
[55]: matriz_suma = matriz1 + matriz2
matriz_suma
```

```
[55]: array([[ 6,  8],
           [10, 12]])
```

1.6.3 Ejemplo 3: Multiplicación y división de matrices

```
[56]: # np.array([ [fila1], [fila2]])
matriz1 = np.array([[1, 2], [3, 4]])
matriz1
```

```
[56]: array([[1, 2],
           [3, 4]])
```

```
[57]: matriz1[1][0]
```

```
[57]: np.int64(3)
```

```
[58]: matriz2 = np.array([[5, 6], [7, 8]])
matriz2
```

```
[58]: array([[5, 6],
           [7, 8]])
```

```
[59]: # Multiplicación
matriz_multiplicacion = 2 * matriz1
matriz_multiplicacion
```

```
[59]: array([[2, 4],
           [6, 8]])
```

```
[60]: # División
matriz_division = matriz_multiplicacion / 2
matriz_division
```

```
[60]: array([[1., 2.],
           [3., 4.]])
```

```
[61]: matriz_division = matriz2 / 2
matriz_division
```

```
[61]: array([[2.5, 3. ],
           [3.5, 4. ]])
```

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