1. Create a square matrix with random integer values(use randint()) and use appropriate functions to find:
   i) inverse
   ii) rank of matrix
   iii) Determinant
   iv) transform matrix into 1D array
   v) eigen values and vectors

code

```
import numpy as np
import numpy as nf
from numpy.linalg import eig
mat = np.random.randint(10, size=(3, 3))
array = nf.random.randint(10, size=(3, 3))
print(mat)

M_inverse = np.linalg.inv(mat)
print("inverse of the array")
print(M_inverse)

rank = np.linalg.matrix_rank(mat)
print("Rank of the given Matrix ")
print(rank)

det = np.linalg.det(mat)
print("determinant of the given Matrix ")
print(det)

arr = mat.flatten()
print("transform matrix to array ")
print(arr)
w, v = eig(array)
print('E-value:', w)
print('E-vector', v)
```

output

```
sjcet/Documents/DS Lab/cycle2')
[[0 1 5]
 [3 0 4]
 [9 8 4]]
inverse of the array
[[-0.22222222  0.25        0.02777778]
 [ 0.16666667 -0.3125      0.10416667]
 [ 0.16666667  0.0625     -0.02083333]]
Rank of the given Matrix
3
determinant of the given Matrix
144.0
transform matrix to array
[0 1 5 3 0 4 9 8 4]
E-value: [10.93896135+0.j         4.03051933+0.7586328j
4.03051933-0.7586328j]
E-vector [[-0.92531738+0.j          0.80835751+0.j          0.80835751-0.j
]
 [-0.31484503+0.j         -0.19646709-0.03754808j -0.19646709+0.03754808j]
 [-0.21132994+0.j         -0.54580713+0.09297066j -0.54580713-0.09297066j]]

In [2]:
```

2.

2Create a matrix X with suitable rows and columns
i) Display the cube of each element of the matrix using different methods
 (use **multiply(), *, power()**,**)
 ii) Display identity matrix of the given square matrix.
  iii) Display each element of the matrix to different powers.
iv) Create a matrix Y with same dimension as X and perform the operation X^2+2Y

code

```
import numpy as np
arr1 =np.array([[1, 2, 3],[3,2,4],[2,2,1]])
print(arr1)
print("using power()")
print(pow(arr1, 3))
print("using multiply()")
print(np.multiply(arr1,(arr1*arr1)))
print("using *")
print(arr1*arr1*arr1)
print("using **")
print(arr1**3)
b = np.identity(3, dtype = int)
print("Identity matrix:\n", b)
out = np.power(arr1, arr1)
print("each element of the matrix to different powers:\n",out)
x = np.arange(1,10).reshape(3,3)
y = np.arange(11,20).reshape(3,3)
print("perform the operation X^2 +2Y: \n",np.add((np.power(x,2)),
(np.multiply(y,2))))
```

output

```
[[1 2 3]
 [3 2 4]
 [2 2 1]]
using power()
[[ 1  8 27]
 [27  8 64]
 [ 8  8  1]]
using multiply()
[[ 1  8 27]
 [27  8 64]
 [ 8  8  1]]
using *
[[ 1  8 27]
 [27  8 64]
 [ 8  8  1]]
using **
[[ 1  8 27]
 [27  8 64]
 [ 8  8  1]]
Identity matrix:
 [[1 0 0]
 [0 1 0]
 [0 0 1]]
each element of the matrix to different powers:
 [[  1   4  27]
 [ 27   4 256]
 [  4   4   1]]
perform the operation X^2 +2Y:
 [[ 23  28  35]
 [ 44  55  68]
 [ 83 100 119]]
```

3. Multiply a matrix with a submatrix of another matrix and replace the same in larger matrix.

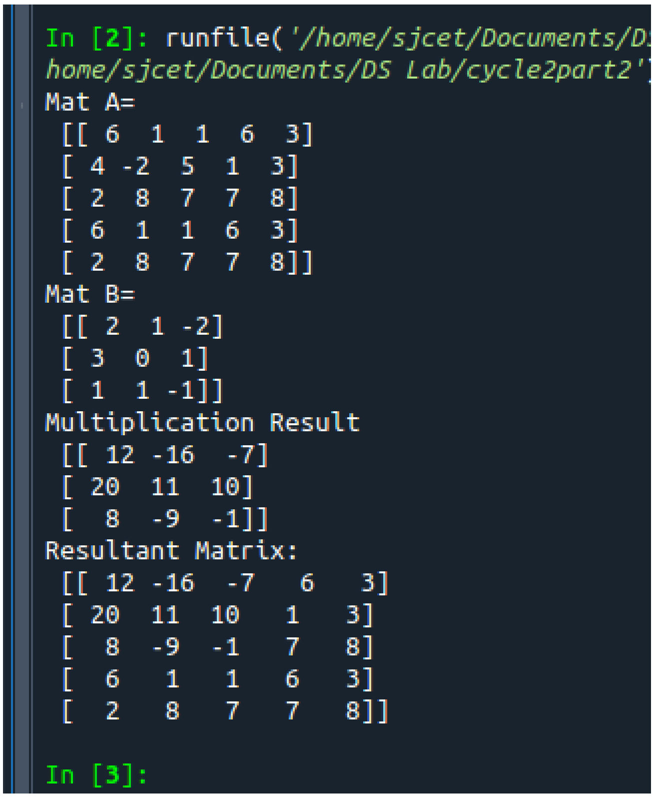
$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{00} & a_{01} & a_{02} & a_{03} & a_{04} & a_{05} \\ a_{10} & a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} & a_{15} \\ a_{20} & a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} & a_{25} \\ a_{30} & a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} & a_{35} \\ a_{40} & a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} & a_{45} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_{00} & b_{01} & b_{02} \\ b_{10} & b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{20} & b_{21} & b_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

Code

```
import numpy as np
A = np.array([[6, 1, 1,6,3],
          [4, -2, 5,1,3],
          [2, 8, 7,7,8],
          [6, 1, 1,6,3],
          [2, 8, 7,7,8]])
B=np.array([[2, 1, -2],
```

```
            [3, 0, 1],
            [1, 1, -1]])
print("Mat A=\n",A)
print("Mat B=\n",B)
C=A[:3, :3]
res = np.dot(B,C)
print("Multiplication Result\n",res)
A[:3,:3]=res[:3,:3]
print("Resultant Matrix:\n",A)
```

output



```
In [2]: runfile('/home/sjcet/Documents/D
home/sjcet/Documents/DS Lab/cycle2part2'
Mat A=
 [[ 6  1  1  6  3]
 [ 4 -2  5  1  3]
 [ 2  8  7  7  8]
 [ 6  1  1  6  3]
 [ 2  8  7  7  8]]
Mat B=
 [[ 2  1 -2]
 [ 3  0  1]
 [ 1  1 -1]]
Multiplication Result
 [[ 12 -16  -7]
 [ 20  11  10]
 [  8  -9  -1]]
Resultant Matrix:
 [[ 12 -16  -7   6   3]
 [ 20  11  10   1   3]
 [  8  -9  -1   7   8]
 [  6   1   1   6   3]
 [  2   8   7   7   8]]

In [3]:
```

4.Given 3 Matrices A, B and C. Write a program to perform matrix multiplication of the 3 matrices.

Code

```
import numpy as np
m1 = np.random.randint(20, size=(2, 2))
print(m1)
m2 = np.random.randint(20, size=(2, 2))
print(m2)
m3 = np.random.randint(20, size=(2, 2))
print(m3)
print("multiplication of the 3 matrices")
m4 = np.dot(m1,m2,m3)
print(m4)
```

output

```
sjcet/Documents/DS Lab/cycle2')
[[9 3]
 [7 3]]
[[ 9  4]
 [16 17]]
[[ 5  6]
 [11  6]]
multiplication of the 3 matrices
[[129  87]
 [111  79]]

In [3]:
```

5.Write a program to check whether given matrix is symmetric or Skew Symmetric.

Solving systems of equations with numpy

One of the more common problems in linear algebra is solving a matrix-vector equation.

Here is an example. We seek the vector x that solves the equation

A X = b

Where $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 5 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$

And $X=A^{-1}b$.

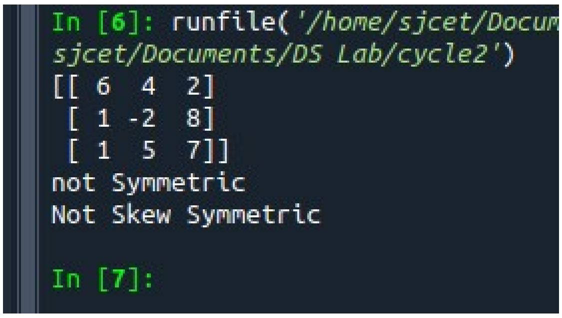
Numpy provides a function called solve for solving such eauations.

Code

```
import numpy as np

A = np.array([[6, 1, 1],

        [4, -2, 5],

        [2, 8, 7]])

 inv=np.transpose(A)
```

```
print (inv)

neg=np.negative(A)

comparison = A == inv

comparison1 = inv== neg

equal_arrays = comparison.all()

skew=comparison1.all()

if equal_arrays :

print("Symmetric")

else:

 print("not Symmetric")

  if skew:

 print("Skew Symmetric")

else:

print("Not Skew Symmetric")
```

output



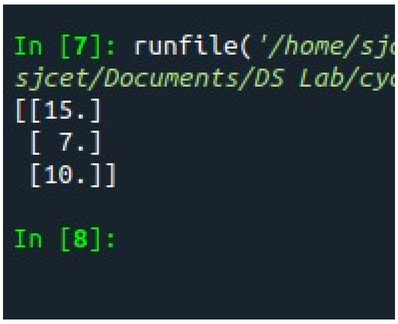
6.Write a program to find out the value of X using **solve(),** given **A** and **b** as above

code

```
import numpy as np
A = np.array([[2, 1, -2],
             [3, 0, 1],
             [1, 1, -1]])
b=np.array([[3],
```

```
            [5],
            [-2]])
inv=np.linalg.inv(A)
x=np.linalg.solve(inv,b)
print(x)
```

output

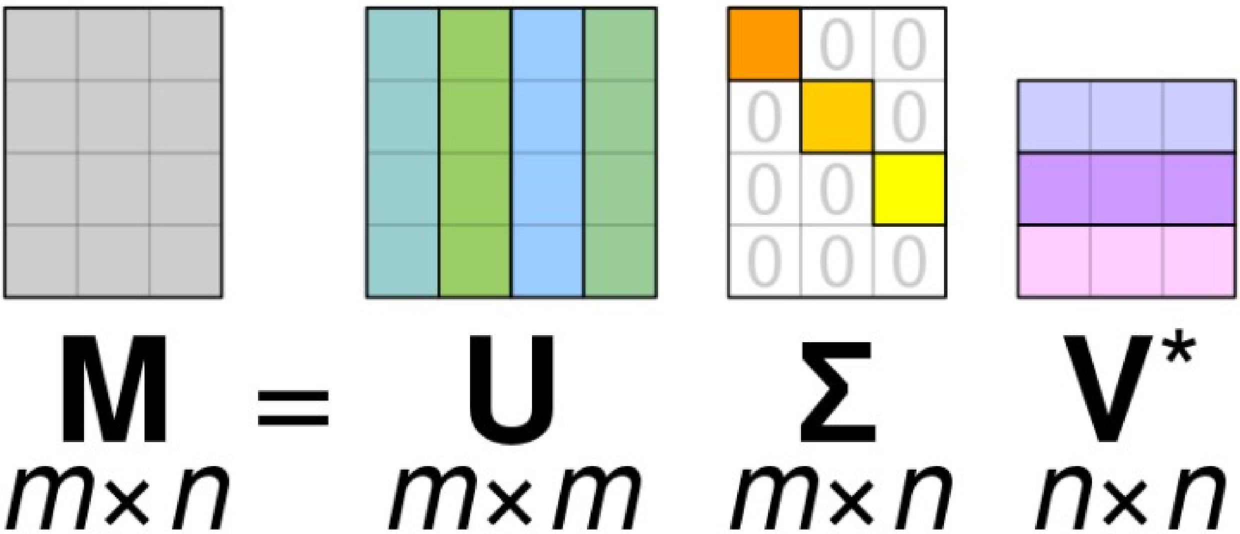


Singular value Decomposition

Matrix decomposition, also known as matrix factorization, involves describing a given matrix using its constituent elements.

The Singular-Value Decomposition, or SVD for short, is a matrix decomposition method for reducing a matrix to its constituent parts in order to make certain subsequent matrix calculations simpler. This approach is commonly used in reducing the no: of attributes in the given data set.

M= U ∑V^T



- **M**-is original matrix we want to decompose
- **U**-is left singular matrix (columns are left singular vectors). **U** columns contain eigenvectors of matrix **MM**^{t}
- **Σ**-is a diagonal matrix containing singular (eigen) values.

- **V**-is right singular matrix (columns are right singular vectors). **V** columns contain eigenvectors of matrix $\mathbf{M}^t\mathbf{M}$

Numpy provides a function for performing svd, which decomposes the given matrix into 3 matrices.

7.Write a program to perform the SVD of a given matrix. Also reconstruct the given matrix from the 3 matrices obtained after performing SVD.

Code

```
from numpy import array
from scipy.linalg import svd
from numpy import diag
from numpy import dot
from numpy import zeros
# define a matrix
A = array([[1, 2], [3, 4], [5, 6]])
print(A)
# SVD
U, s, VT = svd(A)
print("first" ,U)
print("second",s)
print("3rd" ,VT)
Sigma = zeros((A.shape[0], A.shape[1]))
# populate Sigma with n x n diagonal matrix
Sigma[:A.shape[1], :A.shape[1]] = diag(s)
# reconstruct matrix
B = U.dot(Sigma.dot(VT))
    print(B)
```

output

```
sjcet/Documents/DS Lab/cycle2')
[[1 2]
 [3 4]
 [5 6]]
first [[-0.2298477   0.88346102  0.40824829]
 [-0.52474482  0.24078249 -0.81649658]
 [-0.81964194 -0.40189603  0.40824829]]
second [9.52551809 0.51430058]
3rd [[-0.61962948 -0.78489445]
 [-0.78489445  0.61962948]]
[[1. 2.]
 [3. 4.]
 [5. 6.]]

In [9]:
```