

# NumPy for MATLAB users

## Help

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
doc	help()	Browse help interactively
help -i % browse with Info		
help help <i>or</i> doc doc	help	Help on using help
help plot	help(plot) <i>or</i> ?plot	Help for a function
help splines <i>or</i> doc splines	help(pylab)	Help for a toolbox/library package
demo		Demonstration examples

## Searching available documentation

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
lookfor plot		Search help files
help	help(); modules [Numeric]	List available packages
which plot	help(plot)	Locate functions

## Using interactively

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
octave -q	ipython -pylab	Start session
TAB <i>or</i> M-?	TAB	Auto completion
foo(.m)	execfile('foo.py') <i>or</i> run foo.py	Run code from file
history	hist -n	Command history
diary on [...] diary off		Save command history
exit <i>or</i> quit	CTRL-D	End session
	CTRL-Z # windows	
	sys.exit()	

## Operators

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
help -		Help on operator syntax

## Arithmetic operators

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
a=1; b=2;	a=1; b=1	Assignment; defining a number
a + b	a + b <i>or</i> add(a,b)	Addition
a - b	a - b <i>or</i> subtract(a,b)	Subtraction
a * b	a * b <i>or</i> multiply(a,b)	Multiplication
a / b	a / b <i>or</i> divide(a,b)	Division

a .^ b	a ** b	Power, \$a^b\$
	power(a,b)	
	pow(a,b)	
rem(a,b)	a % b	Remainder
	remainder(a,b)	
	fmod(a,b)	
a+=1	a+=b <i>or</i> add(a,b,a)	In place operation to save array creation overhead
		Factorial, \$n!\$
factorial(a)		

## Relational operators

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
a == b	a == b <i>or</i> equal(a,b)	Equal
a < b	a < b <i>or</i> less(a,b)	Less than
a > b	a > b <i>or</i> greater(a,b)	Greater than
a <= b	a <= b <i>or</i> less_equal(a,b)	Less than or equal
a >= b	a >= b <i>or</i> greater_equal(a,b)	Greater than or equal
a ~= b	a != b <i>or</i> not_equal(a,b)	Not Equal

## Logical operators

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
a && b	a and b	Short-circuit logical AND
a    b	a or b	Short-circuit logical OR
a & b <i>or</i> and(a,b)	logical_and(a,b) <i>or</i> a and b	Element-wise logical AND
a   b <i>or</i> or(a,b)	logical_or(a,b) <i>or</i> a or b	Element-wise logical OR
xor(a, b)	logical_xor(a,b)	Logical EXCLUSIVE OR
~a <i>or</i> not(a)	logical_not(a) <i>or</i> not a	Logical NOT
~a <i>or</i> !a		
any(a)		True if any element is nonzero
all(a)		True if all elements are nonzero

## root and logarithm

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
sqrt(a)	math.sqrt(a)	Square root
log(a)	math.log(a)	Logarithm, base \$e\$ (natural)
log10(a)	math.log10(a)	Logarithm, base 10
log2(a)	math.log(a, 2)	Logarithm, base 2 (binary)
exp(a)	math.exp(a)	Exponential function

## Round off

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
round(a)	around(a) <i>or</i> math.round(a)	Round
ceil(a)	ceil(a)	Round up

<code>floor(a)</code> <code>fix(a)</code>	<code>floor(a)</code> <code>fix(a)</code>	Round down Round towards zero
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## Mathematical constants

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<code>pi</code>	<code>math.pi</code>	$\pi=3.141592$
<code>exp(1)</code>	<code>math.e</code> <i>or</i> <code>math.exp(1)</code>	$e=2.718281$

## Missing values; IEEE-754 floating point status flags

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<code>NaN</code>	<code>nan</code>	Not a Number
<code>Inf</code>	<code>inf</code>	Infinity, $\infty$
	<code>plus_inf</code>	Infinity, $+\infty$
	<code>minus_inf</code>	Infinity, $-\infty$
	<code>plus_zero</code>	Plus zero, $+0$
	<code>minus_zero</code>	Minus zero, $-0$

## Complex numbers

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<code>i</code>	<code>z = 1j</code>	Imaginary unit
<code>z = 3+4i</code>	<code>z = 3+4j</code> <i>or</i> <code>z = complex(3,4)</code>	A complex number, $3+4i$
<code>abs(z)</code>	<code>abs(3+4j)</code>	Absolute value (modulus)
<code>real(z)</code>	<code>z.real</code>	Real part
<code>imag(z)</code>	<code>z.imag</code>	Imaginary part
<code>arg(z)</code>		Argument
<code>conj(z)</code>	<code>z.conj()</code> ; <code>z.conjugate()</code>	Complex conjugate

## Trigonometry

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<code>atan(a,b)</code>	<code>atan2(b,a)</code> <code>hypot(x,y)</code>	Arctangent, $\arctan(b/a)$ Hypotenues; Euclidean distance

## Generate random numbers

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<code>rand(1,10)</code>	<code>random.random((10,))</code> <code>random.uniform((10,))</code>	Uniform distribution
<code>2+5*rand(1,10)</code>	<code>random.uniform(2,7,(10,))</code>	Uniform: Numbers between 2 and 7
<code>rand(6)</code>	<code>random.uniform(0,1,(6,6))</code>	Uniform: 6,6 array
<code>randn(1,10)</code>	<code>random.standard_normal((10,))</code>	Normal distribution

## Vectors

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<code>a=[2 3 4 5];</code> <code>adash=[2 3 4 5]';</code>	<code>a=array([2,3,4,5])</code> <code>array([2,3,4,5])[:,NewAxis]</code> <code>array([2,3,4,5]).reshape(-1,1)</code> <code>r_[1:10,'c']</code>	Row vector, $1 \times n$ -matrix Column vector, $m \times 1$ -matrix

## Sequences

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<code>1:10</code>	<code>arange(1,11, dtype=Float)</code> <code>range(1,11)</code>	1,2,3, ... ,10
<code>0:9</code>	<code>arange(10.)</code>	0.0,1.0,2.0, ... ,9.0
<code>1:3:10</code>	<code>arange(1,11,3)</code>	1,4,7,10
<code>10:-1:1</code>	<code>arange(10,0,-1)</code>	10,9,8, ... ,1
<code>10:-3:1</code>	<code>arange(10,0,-3)</code>	10,7,4,1
<code>linspace(1,10,7)</code>	<code>linspace(1,10,7)</code>	Linearly spaced vector of n=7 points
<code>reverse(a)</code>	<code>a[::-1]</code> <i>or</i>	Reverse
<code>a(:) = 3</code>	<code>a.fill(3)</code> , <code>a[:] = 3</code>	Set all values to same scalar value

## Concatenation (vectors)

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<code>[a a]</code>	<code>concatenate((a,a))</code>	Concatenate two vectors
<code>[1:4 a]</code>	<code>concatenate((range(1,5),a), axis=1)</code>	

## Repeating

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<code>[a a]</code>	<code>concatenate((a,a))</code> <code>a.repeat(3)</code> <i>or</i> <code>a.repeat(a)</code> <i>or</i>	1 2 3, 1 2 3 1 1 1, 2 2 2, 3 3 3 1, 2 2, 3 3 3

## Miss those elements out

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<code>a(2:end)</code>	<code>a[1:]</code>	miss the first element
<code>a([1:9])</code>		miss the tenth element
<code>a(end)</code>	<code>a[-1]</code>	last element
<code>a(end-1:end)</code>	<code>a[-2:]</code>	last two elements

## Maximum and minimum

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<code>max(a,b)</code>	<code>maximum(a,b)</code>	pairwise max
<code>max([a b])</code>	<code>concatenate((a,b)).max()</code>	max of all values in two vectors
<code>[v,i] = max(a)</code>	<code>v,i = a.max(0),a.argmax(0)</code>	

## Vector multiplication

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<code>a.*a</code>	<code>a*a</code>	Multiply two vectors
<code>dot(u,v)</code>	<code>dot(u,v)</code>	Vector dot product, $u \cdot v$

## Matrices

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<code>a = [2 3;4 5]</code>	<code>a = array([[2,3],[4,5]])</code>	Define a matrix

## Concatenation (matrices); rbind and cbind

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<code>[a ; b]</code>	<code>concatenate((a,b), axis=0)</code> <code>vstack((a,b))</code>	Bind rows
<code>[a , b]</code>	<code>concatenate((a,b), axis=1)</code> <code>hstack((a,b))</code>	Bind columns
	<code>concatenate((a,b), axis=2)</code> <code>dstack((a,b))</code>	Bind slices (three-way arrays)
<code>[a(:), b(:)]</code>	<code>concatenate((a,b), axis=None)</code>	Concatenate matrices into one vector
<code>[1:4 ; 1:4]</code>	<code>concatenate((r_[1:5],r_[1:5])).reshape(2,-1)</code> <code>vstack((r_[1:5],r_[1:5]))</code>	Bind rows (from vectors)
<code>[1:4 ; 1:4]'</code>		Bind columns (from vectors)

## Array creation

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<code>zeros(3,5)</code>	<code>zeros((3,5),Float)</code>	0 filled array
	<code>zeros((3,5))</code>	0 filled array of integers
<code>ones(3,5)</code>	<code>ones((3,5),Float)</code>	1 filled array
<code>ones(3,5)*9</code>		Any number filled array
<code>eye(3)</code>	<code>identity(3)</code>	Identity matrix
<code>diag([4 5 6])</code>	<code>diag((4,5,6))</code>	Diagonal
<code>magic(3)</code>		Magic squares; Lo Shu
	<code>a = empty((3,3))</code>	Empty array

## Reshape and flatten matrices

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<code>reshape(1:6,3,2)';</code>	<code>arange(1,7).reshape(2,-1)</code> <code>a.setshape(2,3)</code>	Reshaping (rows first)
<code>reshape(1:6,2,3);</code>	<code>arange(1,7).reshape(-1,2).transpose()</code>	Reshaping (columns first)
<code>a'(:)</code>	<code>a.flatten()</code> <i>or</i>	Flatten to vector (by rows, like

<code>a(:)</code>	<code>a.flatten(1)</code>	comics) Flatten to vector (by columns)
<code>vech(a)</code>		Flatten upper triangle (by columns)

## Shared data (slicing)

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<code>b = a</code>	<code>b = a.copy()</code>	Copy of a

## Indexing and accessing elements (Python: slicing)

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<code>a = [ 11 12 13 14 ... 21 22 23 24 ... 31 32 33 34 ]</code>	<code>a = array([[ 11, 12, 13, 14 ], [ 21, 22, 23, 24 ], [ 31, 32, 33, 34 ]])</code>	Input is a 3,4 array
<code>a(2,3)</code>	<code>a[1,2]</code>	Element 2,3 (row,col)
<code>a(1,:)</code>	<code>a[0,]</code>	First row
<code>a(:,1)</code>	<code>a[:,0]</code>	First column
<code>a([1 3],[1 4]);</code>	<code>a.take([0,2]).take([0,3], axis=1)</code>	Array as indices
<code>a(2:end,:)</code>	<code>a[1:,]</code>	All, except first row
<code>a(end-1:end,:)</code>	<code>a[-2:,]</code>	Last two rows
<code>a(1:2:end,:)</code>	<code>a[:,2:,]</code>	Strides: Every other row
	<code>a[... ,2]</code>	Third in last dimension (axis)
<code>a(:, [1 3 4])</code>	<code>a.take([0,2,3],axis=1)</code>	Remove one column
	<code>a.diagonal(offset=0)</code>	Diagonal

## Assignment

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<code>a(:,1) = 99</code>	<code>a[:,0] = 99</code>	
<code>a(:,1) = [99 98 97]'</code>	<code>a[:,0] = array([99,98,97])</code>	
<code>a(a&gt;90) = 90;</code>	<code>(a&gt;90).choose(a,90)</code> <code>a.clip(min=None, max=90)</code> <code>a.clip(min=2, max=5)</code>	Clipping: Replace all elements over 90 Clip upper and lower values

## Transpose and inverse

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<code>a'</code>	<code>a.conj().transpose()</code>	Transpose
<code>a.' or transpose(a)</code>	<code>a.transpose()</code>	Non-conjugate transpose
<code>det(a)</code>	<code>linalg.det(a)</code> <i>or</i>	Determinant
<code>inv(a)</code>	<code>linalg.inv(a)</code> <i>or</i>	Inverse
<code>pinv(a)</code>	<code>linalg.pinv(a)</code>	Pseudo-inverse
<code>norm(a)</code>	<code>norm(a)</code>	Norms
<code>eig(a)</code>	<code>linalg.eig(a)[0]</code>	Eigenvalues
<code>svd(a)</code>	<code>linalg.svd(a)</code>	Singular values

```
chol(a) = eig(a)
rank(a)
```

## Sum

**MATLAB/Octave**

```
sum(a)
sum(a')
sum(sum(a))

cumsum(a)
```

```
linalg.cholesky(a)
linalg.eig(a)[1]
```

**Python**

```
rank(a)
```

**Cholesky factorization**  
**Eigenvectors**  
**Rank**

**Description**

Sum of each column  
Sum of each row  
Sum of all elements  
Sum along diagonal  
Cumulative sum (columns)

## Sorting

**MATLAB/Octave**

```
a = [ 4 3 2 ; 2 8 6 ; 1 4 7 ]

sort(a(:))
sort(a)
sort(a')'
sortrows(a,1)
```

**Python**

```
a = array([[4,3,2],[2,8,6],
[1,4,7]])

a.ravel().sort() or
a.sort(axis=0) or msort(a)
a.sort(axis=1)
a[a[:,0].argsort()].j
a.ravel().argsort()
a.argsort(axis=0)
a.argsort(axis=1)
```

**Description**

Example data

Flat and sorted  
Sort each column  
Sort each row  
Sort rows (by first row)  
Sort, return indices  
Sort each column, return indices  
Sort each row, return indices

## Maximum and minimum

**MATLAB/Octave**

```
max(a)
max(a')
max(max(a))
[v i] = max(a)
max(b,c)
cummax(a)
```

**Python**

```
a.max(0) or amax(a [,axis=0])
a.max(1) or amax(a, axis=1)
a.max() or

maximum(b,c)

a.ptp(); a.ptp(0)
```

**Description**

max in each column  
max in each row  
max in array  
return indices, i  
pairwise max

max-to-min range

## Matrix manipulation

**MATLAB/Octave**

```
fliplr(a)
flipud(a)
rot90(a)
repmat(a,2,3)
kron(ones(2,3),a)
triu(a)
tril(a)
```

**Python**

```
flipplr(a) or a[:,::-1]
flipud(a) or a[::-1,:]
rot90(a)
kron(ones((2,3)),a)

triu(a)
tril(a)
```

**Description**

Flip left-right  
Flip up-down  
Rotate 90 degrees  
Repeat matrix: [ a a a ; a a a ]

Triangular, upper  
Triangular, lower

## Equivalents to "size"

**MATLAB/Octave**

```
size(a)
size(a,2) or length(a)
length(a(:))
ndims(a)
```

**Python**

```
a.shape or a.getshape()
a.shape[1] or size(a, axis=1)
a.size or size(a[, axis=None])
a.ndim
a.nbytes
```

**Description**

Matrix dimensions  
Number of columns  
Number of elements  
Number of dimensions  
Number of bytes used in memory

## Matrix- and elementwise- multiplication

**MATLAB/Octave**

```
a .* b
a * b
```

**Python**

```
a * b or multiply(a,b)
matrixmultiply(a,b)
inner(a,b) or
```

**Description**

Elementwise operations  
Matrix product (dot product)  
Inner matrix vector multiplication  
 $a \cdot b$   
Outer product

kron(a,b)  
a / b

```
outer(a,b) or
kron(a,b)
```

Kronecker product  
Matrix division,  $b \cdot a^{-1}$

a \ b

```
linalg.solve(a,b)
```

Left matrix division,  $b^{a^{-1}}$   
{\cdot}a\$ \newline (solve linear equations)

```
vdot(a,b)
cross(a,b)
```

Vector dot product  
Cross product

## Find; conditional indexing

**MATLAB/Octave**

```
find(a)
[i j] = find(a)
```

**Python**

```
a.ravel().nonzero()
(i,j) = a.nonzero()
(i,j) = where(a!=0)
```

**Description**

Non-zero elements, indices  
Non-zero elements, array indices

[i j v] = find(a)

```
v = a.compress((a!=0).flat)
v = extract(a!=0,a)
```

Vector of non-zero values

find(a>5.5)

```
(a>5.5).nonzero()
a.compress((a>5.5).flat)
```

Condition, indices  
Return values

a .\* (a>5.5)

```
where(a>5.5,0,a) or a * (a>5.5)
a.put(2,indices)
```

Zero out elements above 5.5  
Replace values

## Multi-way arrays

**MATLAB/Octave**

```
a = cat(3, [1 2; 1 2],[3 4; 3 4]);
a(1,:,:)

```

**Python**

```
a = array([[[1,2],[1,2]],
[[3,4],[3,4]]])
a[0,...]
```

**Description**

Define a 3-way array

## File input and output

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
f = load('data.txt')	f = fromfile("data.txt")	Reading from a file (2d)
f = load('data.txt')	f = load("data.txt")	Reading from a file (2d)
x = dlmread('data.csv', ';')	f = load('data.csv', delimiter=';')	Reading fram a CSV file (2d)
save -ascii data.txt f	save('data.csv', f, fmt='%.6f', delimiter=';')	Writing to a file (2d)
	f.tofile(file='data.csv', format='%%.6f', sep=';')	Writing to a file (1d)
	f = fromfile(file='data.csv', sep=';')	Reading from a file (1d)

## Plotting

### Basic x-y plots

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
plot(a)	plot(a)	1d line plot
plot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'o')	plot(x[:,0],x[:,1],'o')	2d scatter plot
plot(x1,y1, x2,y2)	plot(x1,y1,'bo', x2,y2,'go')	Two graphs in one plot
plot(x1,y1)	plot(x1,y1,'o')	Overplotting: Add new plots to current
hold on	plot(x2,y2,'o')	
plot(x2,y2)	show() # as normal	
subplot(211)	subplot(211)	subplots
plot(x,y,'ro-')	plot(x,y,'ro-')	Plotting symbols and color

### Axes and titles

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
grid on	grid()	Turn on grid lines
axis equal	figure(figsize=(6,6))	1:1 aspect ratio
axis('equal')		
replot		
axis([ 0 10 0 5 ])	axis([ 0, 10, 0, 5 ])	Set axes manually
title('title')		Axis labels and titles
xlabel('x-axis')		
ylabel('y-axis')		
	text(2,25,'hello')	Insert text

## Log plots

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
semilogy(a)	semilogy(a)	logarithmic y-axis
semilogx(a)	semilogx(a)	logarithmic x-axis
loglog(a)	loglog(a)	logarithmic x and y axes

## Filled plots and bar plots

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
fill(t,s,'b', t,c,'g') % fill has a bug?	fill(t,s,'b', t,c,'g', alpha=0.2)	Filled plot

## Functions

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
f = inline('sin(x/3) - cos(x/5)')		Defining functions
ezplot(f,[0,40])		
fplot('sin(x/3) - cos(x/5)', [0,40])	x = arange(0,40,.5) y = sin(x/3) - cos(x/5) plot(x,y, 'o')	Plot a function for given range
% no ezplot		

## Polar plots

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
theta = 0:.001:2*pi; r = sin(2*theta); polar(theta, rho)	theta = arange(0,2*pi,0.001) r = sin(2*theta) polar(theta, rho)	

## Histogram plots

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
hist(randn(1000,1))		
hist(randn(1000,1), -4:4)		
plot(sort(a))		

## 3d data

### Contour and image plots

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
contour(z)	levels, colls = contour(Z, V, origin='lower', extent=(-3,3,- 3,3)) clabel(colls, levels, inline=1, fmt='%1.1f', fontsize=10)	Contour plot
contourf(z); colormap(gray)	contourf(Z, V, cmap=cm.gray, origin='lower', extent=(-3,3,-3,3))	Filled contour plot
image(z)	im = imshow(Z, interpolation='bilinear', origin='lower', extent=(-3,3,-3,3))	Plot image data
colormap(gray)	# imshow() and contour() as above	Image with contours

<code>quiver()</code>	<code>quiver()</code>	Direction field vectors	<code>ismember(2,a)</code>	2 in a <code>setmember1d(2,a)</code> <code>contains(a,2)</code>	True for set member
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## Perspective plots of surfaces over the x-y plane

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<pre>n=-2:.1:2; [x,y] = meshgrid(n,n); z=x.*exp(-x.^2-y.^2); mesh(z) surf(x,y,z) <i>or</i> surfl(x,y,z) % no surfl()</pre>	<pre>n=arrayrange(-2,2,.1) [x,y] = meshgrid(n,n) z = x*power(math.e,-x**2-y**2)</pre>	<p>Mesh plot</p> <p>Surface plot</p>

## Scatter (cloud) plots

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<code>plot3(x,y,z,'k+')</code>		3d scatter plot

## Save plot to a graphics file

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<pre>plot(1:10) print -depsc2 foo.eps gset output "foo.eps" gset terminal postscript eps plot(1:10)</pre>	<pre>savefig('foo.eps')</pre>	PostScript
	<pre>savefig('foo.pdf') savefig('foo.svg')</pre>	PDF SVG (vector graphics for www)
<code>print -dpng foo.png</code>	<code>savefig('foo.png')</code>	PNG (raster graphics)

## Data analysis

### Set membership operators

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<pre>a = [ 1 2 2 5 2 ]; b = [ 2 3 4 ];</pre>	<pre>a = array([1,2,2,5,2]) b = array([2,3,4]) a = set([1,2,2,5,2]) b = set([2,3,4])</pre>	Create sets
<code>unique(a)</code>	<code>unique1d(a)</code> <code>unique(a)</code> <code>set(a)</code>	Set unique
<code>union(a,b)</code>	<code>union1d(a,b)</code> <code>a.union(b)</code>	Set union
<code>intersect(a,b)</code>	<code>intersect1d(a)</code> <code>a.intersection(b)</code>	Set intersection
<code>setdiff(a,b)</code>	<code>setdiff1d(a,b)</code> <code>a.difference(b)</code>	Set difference
<code>setxor(a,b)</code>	<code>setxor1d(a,b)</code> <code>a.symmetric_difference(b)</code>	Set exclusion

## Statistics

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<code>mean(a)</code>	<code>a.mean(axis=0)</code> <code>mean(a [,axis=0])</code>	Average
<code>median(a)</code>	<code>median(a)</code> <i>or</i> <code>median(a [,axis=0])</code>	Median
<code>std(a)</code>	<code>a.std(axis=0)</code> <i>or</i> <code>std(a [,axis=0])</code>	Standard deviation
<code>var(a)</code>	<code>a.var(axis=0)</code> <i>or</i> <code>var(a)</code>	Variance
<code>corr(x,y)</code>	<code>correlate(x,y)</code> <i>or</i> <code>corrcoef(x,y)</code>	Correlation coefficient
<code>cov(x,y)</code>	<code>cov(x,y)</code>	Covariance

## Interpolation and regression

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<pre>z = polyval(polyfit(x,y,1),x) plot(x,y,'o', x,z ,'-')</pre>	<pre>(a,b) = polyfit(x,y,1) plot(x,y,'o', x,a*x+b,'-')</pre>	Straight line fit
<code>a = x\y</code>	<code>linalg.lstsq(x,y)</code>	Linear least squares \$y = ax + b\$
<code>polyfit(x,y,3)</code>	<code>polyfit(x,y,3)</code>	Polynomial fit

## Non-linear methods

### Polynomials, root finding

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<code>roots([1 -1 -1])</code>	<code>poly()</code>	Polynomial
<code>f = inline('1/x - (x-1)')</code> <code>fzero(f,1)</code>	<code>roots()</code>	Find zeros of polynomial Find a zero near \$x = 1\$
<code>solve('1/x = x-1')</code>		Solve symbolic equations
<code>polyval([1 2 1 2],1:10)</code>	<code>polyval(array([1,2,1,2]),arange(1,11))</code>	Evaluate polynomial

## Differential equations

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<code>diff(a)</code>	<code>diff(x, n=1, axis=0)</code>	Discrete difference function and approximate derivative Solve differential equations

## Fourier analysis

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<code>fft(a)</code>	<code>fft(a)</code> <i>or</i>	Fast fourier transform

ifft(a)	ifft(a) <i>or</i> convolve(x,y)	Inverse fourier transform Linear convolution	cd foo !notepad <b>system("notepad")</b>	os.chdir('foo') os.system('notepad') os.popen('notepad')	Change working directory Invoke a System Command
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## Symbolic algebra; calculus

<b>MATLAB/Octave</b> factor()	<b>Python</b>	<b>Description</b> Factorization
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## Programming

<b>MATLAB/Octave</b> .m % <b>% <i>or</i> #</b> % must be in MATLABPATH <b>% must be in LOADPATH</b> string='a=234'; eval(string)	<b>Python</b> .py #  from pylab import *  string="a=234" eval(string)	<b>Description</b> Script file extension Comment symbol (rest of line)  Import library functions  Eval
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## Loops

<b>MATLAB/Octave</b> for i=1:5; disp(i); end  for i=1:5 disp(i) disp(i*2) end	<b>Python</b> for i in range(1,6): print(i)  for i in range(1,6): print(i) print(i*2)	<b>Description</b> for-statement Multiline for statements
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## Conditionals

<b>MATLAB/Octave</b> if 1>0 a=100; end  if 1>0 a=100; else a=0; end	<b>Python</b> if 1>0: a=100	<b>Description</b> if-statement if-else-statement
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## Debugging

<b>MATLAB/Octave</b> ans whos <i>or</i> who clear x <i>or</i> clear [all] disp(a)	<b>Python</b>    print a	<b>Description</b> Most recent evaluated expression List variables loaded into memory Clear variable \$\$ from memory Print
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## Working directory and OS

<b>MATLAB/Octave</b> dir <i>or</i> ls what pwd	<b>Python</b> os.listdir(".") grep.grep("*.py") os.getcwd()	<b>Description</b> List files in directory List script files in directory Displays the current working directory
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Time-stamp: "2007-11-09T16:46:36 vidar"  
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