【Python】numpy——矩阵matrix

```
import numpy as np
```

一、创建矩阵

```
1  import numpy as np
2  x = np.matrix([[1,2,3], [4,5,6]])
3  y = np.matrix([1,2,3,4,5,6])

In [1]:  import numpy as np
        x = np.matrix([[1,2,3], [4,5,6]])
        x

Out[1]:  matrix([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]])
        x

In [3]:  y = np.matrix([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6])
        y

Out[3]:  matrix([[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]])
```

二、矩阵转置

三、查看矩阵特征

1.平均值 matrix .mean()

```
1 import numpy as np
2 x = np.matrix([[1,2,3],[4,5,6]])
3
4
5 x.mean() # 所有元素平均值
6 x.mean(axis=0) # 纵向平均值
7 x.mean(axis=1) # 横向平均值
8
9 x.mean(axis=0).shape # 纵向平均值数组形状
```

2.求和 matrix.sum(), 最值 matrix.max()、matrix.min()

```
1 | x.sum()
2 | 3 | x.max(axis=1)
4 | x.argmax(axis=1)
```

3.对角线元素 matrix.diagonal(),非0元素下标 matrix.nonzero()

#x.nonzero()返回非0元素下标: 行下标数组和列下标数组

四、矩阵乘法

C[i,j]=Σ第i行对应元素*第i列对应元素

五、相关系数矩阵

- 相关系数矩阵是一个对称矩阵, 其中对角线上的元素都是1, 表示自相关系数。
- 非对角线元素表示互相关系数,每个元素的绝对值都小于等于1,反应变量变化趋势的相似程度。
- 例如,如果的相关系数矩阵中非对角线元素大于0,表示两个信号正相关,其中一个信号变大时另一个信号也变大,变化方向一致,或者说的变化对另一个信号的影响是"正面"的或者积极的。
- 相关系数的绝对值越大,表示两个信号互相影响的程度越大。

```
In [24]: import numpy as np np.corrcoef([1,2,3,4], [4,3,2,1]) #负相关. 变化方向相反 # x y # x i -i # y -i I

Out[24]: array([[1., -1.], [-1., 1.]])

In [25]: np.corrcoef([1,2,3,4], [8,3,2,1]) #负相关. 变化方向相反 Out[25]: array([[1. , -0.91350028], [-0.91350028, 1. ]])

In [26]: np.corrcoef([1,2,3,4], [1,2,3,4]) #正相关. 变化方向一数 Out[26]: array([[1., 1.], [1., 1.]])

In [27]: np.corrcoef([1,2,3,4], [1,2,3,40]) #正相关. 变化趋势接近 Out[27]: array([[1. , 0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010362], [0.8010
```

六、统计函数

垂直堆叠矩阵

```
      x = [-2.1, -1, 4.3]

      y = [3, 1.1, 0.12]

      X = np.vstack((x,y))
      # 垂直堆臺矩阵

      X

      array([[-2.1, -1. , 4.3], [3. , 1.1, 0.12]])
      CSDN @fftx_00
```

1.一维(方差、标准差)

```
import numpy as np

print(np.cov([1,1,1,1,1])) # 方差
print(np.std([1,1,1,1])) # 标准差

0.0
0.0 CSDN @ffbc_00
```

2.二维(方差、标准差、协方差)

