Numpy作业

题目一

依照课件3中的内容给出测算三角波(triangle_wave ()) y1、y2、y3、y4四种方式的计算速度与结果比较的代码,并对其运算显示结果。

```
1
    import time
 2
    import numpy as np
 3
 4
 5
    def triangle_wave(x, c=0.6, c0=0.4, hc=1.0):
 6
        x = x - int(x)
        if x >= c:
 7
 8
            r = 0.0
 9
        elif x < c0:
10
            r = x / c0 * hc
11
        else:
12
            r = (c - x) / (c - c0) * hc
        return r
13
14
15
    x = np.linspace(0, 2, 1000000)
16
    start = time.process_time()
17
    y1 = np.array([triangle_wave(t) for t in x])
18
19
    print("y1 time:", time.process_time() - start)
20
21
   triangle_ufunc1 = np.frompyfunc(triangle_wave, 4, 1)
22
    start = time.process_time()
   y2 = triangle_ufunc1(x, 0.6, 0.4, 1.0)
23
    y2 = y2.astype(np.float64)
24
    print("y2 time:", time.process_time() - start)
25
26
    triangle_ufunc2 = np.frompyfunc(lambda i: triangle_wave(i, 0.6, 0.4, 1.0),
27
    1, 1)
   start = time.process_time()
28
29
    y3 = triangle_ufunc2(x)
    y3 = y3.astype(np.float64)
30
    print("y3 time:", time.process_time() - start)
31
32
33
   triangle_ufunc3 = np.vectorize(triangle_wave, otypes=[np.float64])
34
   start = time.process_time()
35
    y4 = triangle_ufunc3(x)
36 print("y4 time:", time.process_time() - start)
```

```
1 y1 time: 0.59375
2 y2 time: 0.25
3 y3 time: 0.28125
4 y4 time: 0.234375
```

题目二

arr11 = 5 - np.arange(1, 13).reshape(4, 3), 计算所有元素及每一列的和;对每一个元素、每一列求累积和;计算每一行的累计积;计算所有元素的最小值;计算每一列的最大值;计算所有元素、每一行的均值;计算所有元素、每一列的中位数;计算所有元素的方差,每一行的标准差。

代码实现:

```
1 import numpy as np
2
 3
   arr11 = 5 - np.arange(1, 13).reshape(4, 3)
 4
5
   sum_all = np.sum(arr11)
 6
   sum_row = np.sum(arr11, axis=1)
    sum_col = np.sum(arr11, axis=0)
8
   print("所有元素和:", sum_all)
    print("每一行的和: ", sum_row)
9
10
    print("每一列的和: ", sum_col)
11
12
    cumsum\_all = np.cumsum(arr11)
13
    cumsum_row = np.cumsum(arr11, axis=1)
14
    cumsum_col = np.cumsum(arr11, axis=0)
    print("每个元素的累积和: ", cumsum_all)
15
    print("每一行的累积和: ", cumsum_row)
16
    print("每一列的累积和: ", cumsum_col)
17
18
19
    min_all = np.min(arr11)
20
   max_col = np.max(arr11, axis=0)
    print("所有元素的最小值: ", min_all)
21
22
    print("每一列的最大值: ", max_col)
23
24
   mean\_all = np.mean(arr11)
25
    mean_row = np.mean(arr11, axis=1)
    print("所有元素的均值: ", mean_all)
26
    print("每一行的均值: ", mean_row)
27
28
29
    median_all = np.median(arr11)
    median_col = np.median(arr11, axis=0)
30
    print("所有元素的中位数: ", median_all)
31
    print("每一列的中位数: ", median_col)
32
33
34
   var_all = np.var(arr11)
35
   std_row = np.std(arr11, axis=1)
36
    print("所有元素的方差: ", var_all)
37
    print("每一行的标准差: ", std_row)
```

实验结果:

```
1 所有元素和: -18
 2
   每一行的和: [ 9 0 -9 -18]
 3
 4
 5 每一列的和: [-2 -6 -10]
 6
 7
    每个元素的累积和: [ 4 7 9 10 10 9 7 4 0 -5 -11 -18]
 8
    每一行的累积和:
 9
 10
    [[ 4 7 9]
 11
     [1 1 0]
     [ -2 -5 -9]
 12
     [ -5 -11 -18]]
 13
 14
     每一列的累积和:
 15
     [[ 4 3 2]
 16
     [ 5 3 1]
 17
     [ 3 0 -3]
 18
 19
     [ -2 -6 -10]]
 20
 21 所有元素的最小值: -7
 22
 23
    每一列的最大值: [4 3 2]
 24
    所有元素的均值: -1.5
 25
 26
 27
    每一行的均值: [ 3. 0. -3. -6.]
 28
 29
    所有元素的中位数: -1.5
 30
 31 每一列的中位数: [-0.5 -1.5 -2.5]
 32
 33
    所有元素的方差: 11.916666666666666
 34
 35 每一行的标准差: [0.81649658 0.81649658 0.81649658 0.81649658]
```

题目三

在数组[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]中每相邻两个数字中间插入两个0。

代码实现:

```
1 import numpy as np
2
3 a = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
4 a = np.insert(a, [1, 2, 3, 4], 0)
5 a = np.insert(a, [2, 4, 6, 8], 0)
6 print(a)
```

实验结果:

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

题目四

归一化,将矩阵规格化到0~1,即最小的变成0,最大的变成1,最小与最大之间的等比缩放。试对 Z = np.random.random((5,5))进行归一化。

代码实现:

```
import numpy as np

z = np.random.random((5, 5))

max_z = np.max(z)

min_z = np.min(z)

z_norm = (z - min_z) / (max_z - min_z)

print(z_norm)
```

实验结果:

```
1 [[0.30423472 0.04814522 0.70006122 0.05231924 0.46879318]
2 [0.24464478 0.7153423 1. 0.43115026 0.44971281]
3 [0.82218341 0.5858797 0.61524078 0.3804148 0.16385332]
4 [0.43697317 0.54965638 0. 0.44503508 0.07876655]
5 [0.40095621 0.39440565 0.33282681 0.67513582 0.78560205]]
```

题目五

找出数组中与给定值最接近的数(通用方法)。 (例:任一数组Z = array([[0, 1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6, 7]]), 给任一定值z = 5.1,如何找出Z中的5)

代码实现:

```
import numpy as np

z = np.array([[0, 1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6, 7]])

z0 = 5.1

# z0 = np.random.random()

gap = np.abs(z - z0)

ans_idx = np.where(gap == np.min(gap))

ans = z[ans_idx]

print(ans)
```

实验结果:

```
1 | [5]
```

题目六

```
解方程: 3x + 6y - 5z = 12; x - 3y + 2z = -2; 5x - y + 4z = 10。
```

```
import numpy as np

w = np.array([[3, 6, -5], [1, -3, 2], [5, -1, 4]])

b = np.array([12, -2, 10])

solution = np.linalg.solve(w, b)

print(solution)
```

实验结果:

```
1 [1.75 1.75 0.75]
```

题目七

参见课件4第45页,对g(y)在100个切比雪夫节点之上分別使用 Polynomial(Polynomial.fit)和 Chebyshev(Chebyshev.fit)进行插值, 在[-1,1]区间上取1000个等距点对误差进行比较。g(x)= sin(z ** 2) + sin(z) ** 2, 其中z = (x - 1) * 5。

代码实现:

```
1 import numpy as np
   from numpy.polynomial import Chebyshev, Polynomial
3
4
   def g(x):
5
6
        z = (x - 1) * 5
        return np.sin(z ** 2) + (np.sin(z)) ** 2
7
8
9
   xd = np.linspace(-1, 1, 1000)
10
11
12
   n = 100
13 | x = Chebyshev.basis(n).roots()
14 c1 = Polynomial.fit(x, g(x), n - 1, domain=[-1, 1])
15 c2 = Chebyshev.fit(x, g(x), n - 1, domain=[-1, 1])
16 print("Polynomial插值结果: ", abs(c1(xd) - g(xd)).max())
17 | print("Chebyshev插值结果: ", abs(c2(xd) - g(xd)).max())
```

实验结果:

```
1 Polynomial插值结果: 1.1952231085476113
2 Chebyshev插值结果: 6.475768365987733e-09
```

题目八

试用bincount()函数替代histogram()函数完成统计男青少年年龄和身高的例子的计算(数据见height.csv)

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd

data = pd.read_csv("height.csv")

A = data["A"]

B = data["B"]

sums = np.bincount(A, weights=B)[7:]

cnts = np.bincount(A)[7:]

print(sums / cnts)
```

实验结果:

```
1 [125.96 132.06666667 137.82857143 143.8 148.14
2 153.44 162.15555556 166.86666667 172.83636364 173.3
3 175.275 174.19166667 175.075 ]
```

题目九

使用二项分布进行赌博计算. 同时抛弃5枚硬币,如果正面朝上少于3枚,则输掉8元,否则就赢8元。如果手中有1000元作为赌资,请问赌博10000次后可能会是什么情况呢? (参见课件)

```
1 import numpy as np
2 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
 3
4 money_list = []
5
   money = 1000
6 for i in range(10000):
7
       # if money < 0:</pre>
8
            break
9
       result = np.random.binomial(5, 0.5)
10
      if result < 3:
11
           money -= 8
12
        else:
           money += 8
13
        money_list.append(money)
14
15
16 plt.figure()
17 plt.plot(range(len(money_list)), money_list)
18 plt.show()
```

