

MatriX/ Arthimatic Operations on NDARRAY of Numpy

On ndarray object, we can perform mentioned ndarray Operation:

- 1) add()----->numpy.add(ndarrayobj1, ndarrayobj2)-----(+)
- 2)subtract()----->numpy.subtract(ndarrayobj1, ndarrayobj2)-----(-)
- 3)multiply()----->numpy.multiply(ndarrayobj1, ndarrayobj2)-----(\*)
- 4)matmul
- 5) dot()
- 6) divide() ----->numpy.divide(ndarrayobj1, ndarrayobj2)-----( / )
- 7) floor\_divide() -----> numpy.floor\_divide(ndarrayobj1, ndarrayobj2)-----(/)
- 8) mod() -----> numpy.mod(ndarrayobj1, ndarrayobj2)----- (%)
- 9)power()----->numpy.power(ndarrayobj1, ndarrayobj2)-----(\*\*)

Note:In Option(3), we do the element wise matrix multiplication. Actual Matrix Multiplication can be done by using (4) and (5)

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In [1]: # We can perform above arthimatic operation either by suing functions or by using operators

In [7]: import numpy as np

In [9]: a=np.array([[10,20],[30,40]])
print(a)

[[10 20]
 [30 40]]

In [5]: b=np.array([[1,2],[3,4]])
print(b)

[[1 2]
 [3 4]]

In [10]: c=np.add(a,b) #USING add() function
print(c)

[[11 22]
 [33 44]]

In [13]: c1=a+b #Using + operator
print(c1)

[[11 22]
 [33 44]]

In [14]: d=np.subtract(a,b) #using Subtract function
print(d)

[[ 9 18]
 [27 36]]

In [15]: d1= a-b
d1

Out[15]: array([[ 9, 18],
               [27, 36]])

In [16]: print(a)
print(b)

[[10 20]
 [30 40]]
[[1 2]
 [3 4]]

In [22]: print(d1)

[[ 9 18]
 [27 36]]

In [23]: a.ndim

Out[23]: 2

In [24]: d1.dtype

Out[24]: dtype('int32')

In [29]: print(d1,object)

[[ 9 18]
 [27 36]] <class 'object'>

In [30]: d1.dtype

Out[30]: dtype('int32')

In [34]: # Element wise Matrux Multiplication
print(a)
print(b)

[[10 20]
 [30 40]]
[[1 2]
 [3 4]]

In [36]: c= np.array(a*b)
print(c)

[[ 10  40]
 [ 90 160]]

In [38]: c=a*b
print(c)

[[ 10  40]
 [ 90 160]]

In [39]: c=np.multiply(a,b)
c

Out[39]: array([[ 10,  40],
               [ 90, 160]])

In [40]: #Actual Matrix Multiplication
print(a)
print(b)

[[10 20]
 [30 40]]
[[1 2]
 [3 4]]

In [42]: c=np.matmul(a,b)
print(c,type(c))

[[ 70 100]
 [150 220]] <class 'numpy.ndarray'>

In [45]: c=np.dot(a,b)
print(c,type(c))

[[ 70 100]
 [150 220]] <class 'numpy.ndarray'>

In [47]: a.dtype

Out[47]: dtype('int32')

In [48]: c=np.dot(a,b)
print(c,object)

[[ 70 100]
 [150 220]] <class 'object'>

In [56]: """Note: We can use matmul() or Dot() for same multiplication purpose. Anything we can use.
dot()/ matmul()-----for actual matrix multiplication
multiple()-----For elememy wise matrix Multiplication."""

Out[56]: 'Note: We can use matmul() or Dot() for same multiplication purpose. Anything we can use.\ndot()/ matmul()-----for actual matrix multiplication\nmultiple()-----For elememy wise matrix Mult
iplication.'
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In [57]: # Element wise division
print(a)
print(b)

[[10 20]
 [30 40]]
[[1 2]
 [3 4]]

In [60]: c=np.divide(a,b)
print(c,type(c))

[[10. 10.]
 [10. 10.]] <class 'numpy.ndarray'>

In [61]: d=a/b
print(d)

[[10. 10.]
 [10. 10.]]

In [65]: # Element wise floor_ Division by using function and also operator separately
print(a)
print(b)

[[10 20]
 [30 40]]
[[1 2]
 [3 4]]

In [63]: c=np.floor_divide(a,b)
print(c,type(c))

[[10 10]
 [10 10]] <class 'numpy.ndarray'>

In [64]: c= a//b
print(c,type(c))

[[10 10]
 [10 10]] <class 'numpy.ndarray'>

In [66]: # Element wise modulo Division by using function and also operator separately

In [67]: print(a)
print(b)

[[10 20]
 [30 40]]
[[1 2]
 [3 4]]

In [68]: c=np.mod(a,b)
print(c,type(c))

[[0 0]
 [0 0]] <class 'numpy.ndarray'>

In [69]: c=a%b
print(c,type(c))

[[0 0]
 [0 0]] <class 'numpy.ndarray'>

In [ ]: # Element wise power (exponentiation) operation by using function and also operator separately

In [70]: print(a)
print(b)

[[10 20]
 [30 40]]
[[1 2]
 [3 4]]

In [71]: c=np.power(a,b)
print(c,type(c))

[[ 10  400]
 [ 27000 2560000]] <class 'numpy.ndarray'>

In [72]: c=(a**b)
print(c,type(c))

[[ 10  400]
 [ 27000 2560000]] <class 'numpy.ndarray'>

In [ ]:

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In [ ]:
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