```
In [1]:
    import torch
 3 \times = [2, 9, 16, 23, 35]
In [2]:
 1 # 1 检查x是否为tensor对象
 2 torch.is_tensor(x)
Out[2]:
False
In [3]:
 1 torch.is_storage(x)
Out[3]:
False
In [10]:
 1 y = torch.rand(1, 2)
In [11]:
 1 | y
Out[11]:
tensor([[0.2609, 0.0116]])
In [8]:
 1 torch.is_tensor(y)
Out[8]:
True
In [9]:
 1 torch.is_storage(y)
Out[9]:
False
In [12]:
 1 torch.numel(y) # 统计有多少个元素
Out[12]:
```

2

```
In [14]:
```

```
1 # 2 创建全0的tensor
2 z = torch.zeros(3, 3)
3 z
```

Out[14]:

In [15]:

```
1 torch.numel(z)
```

Out[15]:

9

In [16]:

```
1 # 3 创建对角线为1的tensor
2 torch.eye(3, 3)
```

Out[16]:

In [18]:

```
1 # 4 numpy # tensor
2 import numpy as np
3
4 x = np.array([3,4,5,6,7])
5 x
```

Out[18]:

```
array([3, 4, 5, 6, 7])
```

In [20]:

```
1 torch.from_numpy(x)
```

Out[20]:

```
tensor([3, 4, 5, 6, 7])
```

```
In [21]:
 1 # 5 切分
   torch.linspace(2, 10, steps = 5)
Out[21]:
tensor([ 2., 4., 6., 8., 10.])
In [22]:
 1 # 6 均匀分布: 值在0和1之间
   torch.rand(10)
Out[22]:
tensor([0.4174, 0.8224, 0.1174, 0.8415, 0.1034, 0.2841, 0.6364, 0.546
6, 0.0994,
       0.79931)
In [23]:
 1 # 7 正态分布:均值为0,方差为1
 2 torch.randn(10)
Out[23]:
tensor([ 0.6295,  0.7187, -0.1227,  1.1522, -1.4574, -0.7598,  0.1972,
0.9423,
        0.8848, 0.5814)
In [24]:
 1 # 8 选择随机数
 2 torch.randperm(10)
Out[24]:
tensor([3, 5, 2, 4, 8, 7, 0, 9, 6, 1])
In [26]:
 1 # 9 生成一个区间的数
   torch.arange(10, 30, 5)
Out[26]:
tensor([10, 15, 20, 25])
In [29]:
 1 # 10 获取行或列的最小值和最大值的索引
 2 \times = torch.rand(3, 3)
 3 x
Out[29]:
tensor([[0.9178, 0.4254, 0.9267],
       [0.1193, 0.7301, 0.3858],
```

[0.1571, 0.9794, 0.3650]])

```
In [30]:
 1 torch.argmin(x, dim=0)
Out[30]:
tensor([1, 0, 2])
In [31]:
 1 torch.argmax(x, dim=0)
Out[31]:
tensor([0, 2, 0])
In [33]:
 1 # 11 连接
   x = torch.randint(1, 10, (2, 3))
 3
Out[33]:
tensor([[5, 1, 8],
        [5, 8, 6]])
In [34]:
 1 torch.cat((x, x))
Out[34]:
tensor([[5, 1, 8],
        [5, 8, 6],
        [5, 1, 8],
        [5, 8, 6]])
In [38]:
   torch.cat((x, x), 1) # 横轴连接
Out[38]:
tensor([[5, 1, 8, 5, 1, 8],
        [5, 8, 6, 5, 8, 6]])
In [48]:
 1 # 12 chunk 切块
   a = torch.randint(10, 100, (3, 3))
 2
 3
   a
Out[48]:
tensor([[41, 49, 20],
        [65, 65, 42],
        [37, 79, 29]])
```

```
In [49]:
 1 torch.chunk(a, 2, 0) # 横轴切分为两块
Out[49]:
(tensor([[41, 49, 20],
         [65, 65, 42]]), tensor([[37, 79, 29]]))
In [50]:
 1 torch.chunk(a, 2, 1) # 纵轴切分为两块
Out[50]:
(tensor([[41, 49],
         [65, 65],
         [37, 79]]), tensor([[20],
         [42],
         [29]]))
In [51]:
 1 # 13 index select 根据索引选择
 2 \times = torch.randn(4, 4)
 3 x
Out[51]:
tensor([[ 1.1549, 0.4992, 0.8953, -0.0380],
        [-0.8262, -0.9964, -1.2510, 1.0942],
        [0.7331, -0.5104, 0.6739, -1.1947],
        [-0.7761, -2.4222, -0.5131, -0.6125]])
In [52]:
 1 indices = torch.tensor([0, 2])
In [53]:
   torch.index select(x, 0, indices) # 0 是横轴
Out[53]:
tensor([[ 1.1549, 0.4992, 0.8953, -0.0380],
        [0.7331, -0.5104, 0.6739, -1.1947]])
In [54]:
 1 torch.index select(x, 1, indices) # 1 是纵轴
Out[54]:
tensor([[ 1.1549, 0.8953],
        [-0.8262, -1.2510],
        [0.7331, 0.6739],
        [-0.7761, -0.5131]])
```

```
In [55]:
 1 # 14 split 分割
 2 \times \text{torch.tensor}([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8])
 3 torch.split(x, 2)
Out[55]:
(tensor([1, 2]), tensor([3, 4]), tensor([5, 6]), tensor([7, 8]))
In [56]:
   torch.split(x, 3)
Out[56]:
(tensor([1, 2, 3]), tensor([4, 5, 6]), tensor([7, 8]))
In [59]:
 1 # 15 .t 和 .transpose 转置
   x = torch.tensor([[1,2],[3,4]])
 3
   х
Out[59]:
tensor([[1, 2],
        [3, 4]])
In [60]:
 1 x.t()
Out[60]:
tensor([[1, 3],
        [2, 4]])
In [62]:
 1 x.transpose(1, 0)
Out[62]:
tensor([[1, 3],
        [2, 4]])
In [64]:
 1 # 16 tensor运算
 2
   x = torch.tensor([[1,2],[3,4]])
 3
Out[64]:
tensor([[1, 2],
        [3, 4]])
```