

## Tutorial Week 2: NumPy for Arrays (Questions)

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### Example: Element-wise addition of 2 NumPy arrays

Given are 2 NumPy arrays with the same shape, return a new array, in which every element is an element-wise sum of the 2 arrays.

```
[1]: import numpy as np

a1 = np.array([[1,2,3],
               [4,5,6]])

a2 = np.array([[10,11,12],
               [13,14,15]])

### Start your code here ###

b = a1 + a2
print(b)

### End your code here ###
```

```
[[11 13 15]
 [17 19 21]]
```

## 1 Questions

Hint:

- Write **your code** between two comment lines: *### Start/End your code here ###*.
- **Expected output** is shown at the end of each question (directly below the code cell).

### 1.1 Create a 2D NumPy array

- Create a 5x2 integer array from a range between 100 and 200 such that the difference between each element is 10.
- Print the array and its shape.

Hint:

- Use NumPy `arange()` and `reshape()`.

```
[2]: import numpy as np

### Start your code here ###
```

```
### End your code here ###
```

The array is:

```
[[100 110]
 [120 130]
 [140 150]
 [160 170]
 [180 190]]
```

Its shape is:

```
(5, 2)
```

## 1.2 Reverse a 1D array

Write a function to reverse an array (the first element becomes the last).

```
[3]: import numpy as np

print("Original array:")
a = np.array([1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 86])
print(a)

print("Reverse array:")

### Start your code here ###

### End your code here ###
```

Original array:

```
[ 1  2  5 10 15 86]
```

Reverse array:

```
[86 15 10  5  2  1]
```

## 1.3 Multiply a 2D array by a scalar

Given a 2D array (matrix), return an array, which is equal to the original matrix multiplied by 2.

```
[4]: import numpy as np

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

### Start your code here ###

### End your code here ###
```

```
[[ 2  4  6]
 [ 8 10 12]]
```

## 1.4 Horizontal stacking of NumPy arrays

- Stack 2 NumPy arrays horizontally i.e., 2 arrays having the same 1st dimension (number of rows in 2D arrays).
- Print the array and its shape.

```
[5]: import numpy as np

a1 = np.array([[1,2,3],
               [4,5,6]])

a2 = np.array([[7,8,9],
               [10,11,12]])

### Start your code here ###

### End your code here ###
```

The stacked array is:

```
[[ 1  2  3  7  8  9]
 [ 4  5  6 10 11 12]]
```

Its shape is:

```
(2, 6)
```

## 1.5 Vertically stacking of NumPy arrays

- Stack 2 NumPy arrays vertically i.e., 2 arrays having the same last dimension (number of columns in 2D arrays).
- Print the array and its shape.

```
[6]: import numpy as np

a1 = np.array([[1,2],
               [3,4],
               [5,6]])

a2 = np.array([[7,8],
               [9,10],
               [10,11]])

### Start your code here ###

### End your code here ###
```

The stacked array is:

```
[[ 1  2]
```

```
[ 3  4]
[ 5  6]
[ 7  8]
[ 9 10]
[10 11]]
```

Its shape is:

(6, 2)

### 1.6 Convert the values of Celsius degrees into Fahrenheit degrees

Convert the values of Celsius degrees ( $C$ ) into Fahrenheit degrees ( $F$ ). Values are stored in a NumPy array and rounded to 2 decimal places.

$$F = 9 * \frac{C}{5} + 32$$

```
[7]: import numpy as np
C = np.array([-27.79, -11.12, 7.34, 1.16, 37.73, 0.70])
print("Values in Centigrade degrees:")
print(C)

print("Values in Fahrenheit degrees:")

### Start your code here ###

### End your code here ###
```

Values in Centigrade degrees:

```
[-27.79 -11.12  7.34  1.16 37.73  0.7 ]
```

Values in Fahrenheit degrees:

```
[-18.02 11.98 45.21 34.09 99.91 33.26]
```

### 1.7 Print max from axis 0 and min from axis 1 from a 2D array

Hint:

- Use NumPy `amax()` and `amin()`.

```
[8]: import numpy as np

print("Original array:")
a = np.array([[34, 43, 73], [82, 22, 12], [53, 94, 66], [23, 45, 79]])
print(a)

### Start your code here ###

### End your code here ###
```

```
Original array:
[[34 43 73]
 [82 22 12]
 [53 94 66]
 [23 45 79]]
Max along axis 0:
[82 94 79]
Min along axis 1:
[34 12 53 23]
```

### 1.8 Select elements from a NumPy array which are divisible by 3

```
[9]: import numpy as np

print("Original array:")
a = np.array([5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29])
print(a)

print("Output array:")

### Start your code here ###

### End your code here ###
```

```
Original array:
[ 5  7  9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25 27 29]
Output array:
[ 9 15 21 27]
```

### 1.9 Select elements from a NumPy array which are greater than 5 and less than 20

```
[10]: import numpy as np

print("Original array:")
a = np.array([5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29])
print(a)

print("Output array:")

### Start your code here ###

### End your code here ###
```

```
Original array:
[ 5  7  9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25 27 29]
Output array:
[ 7  9 11 13 15 17 19]
```

## 1.10 Add, subtract, divide, and multiply 2D arrays

Hint:

- Use NumPy `add()`, `subtract()`, `divide()`, `multiply()`.

```
[11]: import numpy as np

a1 = np.array([[5, 10], [15, 20]])
a2 = np.array([[25, 30], [35, 40]])

### Start your code here ###

### End your code here ###
```

Addition of two arrays:

```
[[30 40]
 [50 60]]
```

Subtraction of two arrays:

```
[[ -20  -20]
 [ -20  -20]]
```

Division of two arrays:

```
[[0.2      0.33333333]
 [0.42857143 0.5      ]]
```

Multiplication of two arrays:

```
[[125 300]
 [525 800]]
```