Numpy - wstęp import numpy as np a = np.array([[[1, 2, 3]]])print(type(a)) b = [1, 2, 3]print(type(b)) print(a.shape) #wymiary <class 'numpy.ndarray'> <class 'list'> (1, 1, 3) In [4]: a = np.array([1, 2, 3])print(a[0], a[1], a[2]) a[0] = 5print(a) 1 2 3 [5 2 3] b = np.array([[1,2,3],[4,5,6]])print(b.shape) print(b[0, 0], b[0, 1], b[1, 0]) print(b[0]) print(b) (2, 3) 1 2 4 [1 2 3] [[1 2 3] [4 5 6]] a = np.zeros((5,2,3))print(a) [[[0. 0. 0.]] [0. 0. 0.]] [[0. 0. 0.] [0. 0. 0.]] [[0. 0. 0.] [0. 0. 0.]] [[0. 0. 0.] [0. 0. 0.]] [[0. 0. 0.] [0. 0. 0.]]] b = np.ones((1,2))print(b) [[1. 1.]] c = np.full((2,2), 7)print(c) [[7 7] [7 7]] In [9]: d = np.eye(5)print(d) [[1. 0. 0. 0. 0.] [0. 0. 1. 0. 0.] [0. 0. 0. 1. 0.] [0. 0. 0. 0. 1.]] e = np.random.random((2,2))print(e) [[0.33710166 0.24716308] [0.51206397 0.96574697]] Indeksowanie a = np.array([[1,2,3,4], [5,6,7,8], [9,10,11,12]])print(a) [[1 2 3 4] [5 6 7 8] [9 10 11 12]] b = a[:2, 1:3] #zewnętrzny wymiar, wewnętrzny wymiar print(b) print(a[0, 1]) b[0, 0] = 77print(a[0, 1]) [[2 3] [6 7]] 2 77 a = np.array([[1,2,3,4], [5,6,7,8], [9,10,11,12]])In [14]: $row_r1 = a[1, :]$ $row_r2 = a[1:2, :]$ print(row_r1, row_r1.shape) print(row_r2, row_r2.shape) [5 6 7 8] (4,) [[5 6 7 8]] (1, 4) $col_r1 = a[:, 1]$ $col_r2 = a[:, 1:2]$ print(col r1, col r1.shape) print(col_r2, col_r2.shape) [2 6 10] (3,) [[2] [6] [10]] (3, 1) a = np.array([[1,2], [3, 4], [5, 6]])print(a) print(a[[0, 1, 2], [0, 1, 0]]) print(np.array([a[0, 0], a[1, 1], a[2, 0]])) [[1 2] [3 4] [5 6]] [1 4 5] [1 4 5] print(a[[0, 0], [1, 1]]) print(np.array([a[0, 1], a[0, 1]])) [2 2] [2 2] In [18]: a = np.arange(10)print(a) [0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9] In [19]: a = np.array([[1,2,3], [4,5,6], [7,8,9], [10, 11, 12]])print(a) b = np.array([0, 2, 0, 1])print(b) print(a[np.arange(4), b]) [[1 2 3] [4 5 6] [7 8 9] [10 11 12]] [0 2 0 1] [1 6 7 11] a[np.arange(4), b] += 10print(a) [[11 2 3] [4 5 16] [17 8 9] [10 21 12]] lista zwykla = [1,2,3,4] $lista_zwykla_2 = [5,6,7,8]$ lista numpy = np.array([1,2,3,4])lista numpy 2 = np.array([5,6,7,8])print(lista zwykla + lista zwykla 2) print(lista_numpy + lista_numpy_2) [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8] [6 8 10 12] Indeksowanie warunkowe In [24]: a = np.array([[1,2], [3, 4], [5, 6]])print(a) bool idx = (a > 2)print(bool idx) [[1 2] [3 4] [5 6]] [[False False] [True True] [True True]] print(a[bool_idx]) print(a[a > 2])[3 4 5 6] [3 4 5 6] Typy danych x = np.array([1, 2])print(x.dtype) x = np.array([1.0, 2.0])print(x.dtype) x = np.array([1, 2], dtype=np.float64)print(x.dtype) int32 float64 float64 x = np.array(["Ala", "kot"]) print(x.dtype) <U3 Operacje na macierzach In [29]: x = np.array([[1,2],[3,4]], dtype=np.float64)y = np.array([[5,6],[7,8]], dtype=np.float64) print(x) print(y) print(x + y) print(np.add(x, y)) [[1. 2.] [3. 4.]] [[5. 6.] [7. 8.]] [[6. 8.] [10. 12.]] [[6. 8.] [10. 12.]] lista_1 = [[1,2],[3,4]] #python $lista_2 = [[5,6],[7,8]]$ print(lista_1 + lista_2) [[1, 2], [3, 4], [5, 6], [7, 8]] print(x - y) print(np.subtract(x, y)) [[-4. -4.][-4. -4.][[-4. -4.][-4. -4.]print(x * y) print(np.multiply(x, y)) [[5. 12.] [21. 32.]] [[5. 12.] [21. 32.]] print(x / y) print(np.divide(x, y)) [[0.2 0.33333333] [0.42857143 0.5 0.33333333] [[0.2 [0.42857143 0.5 In [34]: print(np.sqrt(x)) 1.41421356] [1.73205081 2. x = np.array([[1,2],[3,4]])y = np.array([[5, 6], [7, 8]])v = np.array([9,10])w = np.array([11, 12])print(v.dot(w)) print(np.dot(v, w)) 219 219 print(x.dot(v)) print(np.dot(x, v)) [29 67] [29 67] print(x.dot(y)) print(np.dot(x, y)) [[19 22] [43 50]] [[19 22] [43 50]] In [39]: x = np.array([[1,2],[3,4]])print(np.sum(x)) print(np.sum(x, axis=0)) print(np.sum(x, axis=1)) 10 [4 6] [3 7] In [40]: x = np.array([[1,2], [3,4]])print(x) print(x.T) v = np.array([1, 2, 3])print(v) print(v.T) [[1 2] [3 4]] [[1 3] [2 4]] [1 2 3] [1 2 3] **Broadcasting** In [43]: x = np.array([[1,2,3], [4,5,6], [7,8,9], [10, 11, 12]])v = np.array([1, 0, 1]) $y = np.empty_like(x)$ print(y) for i in range(4): y[i, :] = x[i, :] + vprint(y) [[1 2 3] [4 5 6] [789] [10 11 12]] [[2 2 4] [5 5 7] [8 8 10] [11 11 13]] In [44]: x = np.array([[1,2,3], [4,5,6], [7,8,9], [10, 11, 12]])v = np.array([1, 0, 1])vv = np.tile(v, (4, 1))print(vv) print(x) y = x + vvprint(y) [[1 0 1] [1 0 1] [1 0 1] [1 0 1]] [[1 2 3] [4 5 6] [789] [10 11 12]] [[2 2 4] [557] [8 8 10] [11 11 13]]

In [54]:

In [45]:

x = np.array([[1,2,3], [4,5,6], [7,8,9], [10, 11, 12]])

43 ms \pm 1.21 ms per loop (mean \pm std. dev. of 7 runs, 10 loops each) 715 μs \pm 84.3 μs per loop (mean \pm std. dev. of 7 runs, 1000 loops each)

Porównanie Python vs Numpy

v = np.array([1, 0, 1])

def pure_python(n): X = range(n)Y = range(n)

def pure_numpy(n): X = np.arange(n)Y = np.arange(n)

Z = X + Y

Materialy

for i in range(n):

%timeit pure_python(100000) %timeit pure_numpy(100000)

Z.append(X[i]+Y[i])

https://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy/reference/

Z = []

y = x + vprint(y)

[[2 2 4] [557] [8 8 10] [11 11 13]]