$2_Arrays_and_matrices$

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In [1]: # Python has built-in 'lists':
       x = [1,2,3]
       print(x)
[1, 2, 3]
In [2]: # But they don't work as you would expect
       x*2
Out[2]: [1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3]
In [3]: # And most vector-operations fail
       x*2.3
       ______
       TypeError
                                              Traceback (most recent call last)
       <ipython-input-3-c4e56f154bc0> in <module>()
         1 # And most vector-operations fail
   ---> 2 x*2.3
       TypeError: can't multiply sequence by non-int of type 'float'
In [4]: # Numpy: The module for scientific computing with python
       import numpy as np
       x = np.array([1,2,3])
       print(x)
[1 2 3]
In [5]: x.dtype
Out[5]: dtype('int64')
In [6]: # Now you can manipulate your array in every way thinkable:
       x*2.3
Out[6]: array([ 2.3, 4.6, 6.9])
In [7]: x/100.
Out[7]: array([ 0.01,  0.02,  0.03])
```

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In [8]: # numpy arrays can be combined with lists
       y = [10., 10, 10]
        x+y
Out[8]: array([ 11., 12., 13.])
In [9]: x/y
Out[9]: array([ 0.1, 0.2, 0.3])
In [10]: x**2
Out[10]: array([1, 4, 9])
In [12]: # The dot (or scalar) or cross product
         np.cross(x,y)
Out[12]: array([-10., 20., -10.])
In [13]: # Setting up a matrix
         z = np.array([[2,3,5],[4,3,7],[9,4,5]])
         print(z)
[[2 3 5]
 [4 3 7]
[9 4 5]]
In [14]: z*z
Out[14]: array([[ 4, 9, 25],
                [16, 9, 49],
                [81, 16, 25]])
In [15]: k = np.array([3,2,1])
         np.dot(z,k)
Out[15]: array([17, 25, 40])
In [16]: # Note: np.dot(z,k) is not the same as z*k:
Out[16]: array([[ 6, 6, 5],
                [12, 6, 7],
                [27, 8, 5]])
In [17]: # How to access an element in an array:
         k
Out[17]: array([3, 2, 1])
In [18]: k[0]
Out[18]: 3
In [19]: # Normal parentheses are for callable functions only:
         k(0)
```