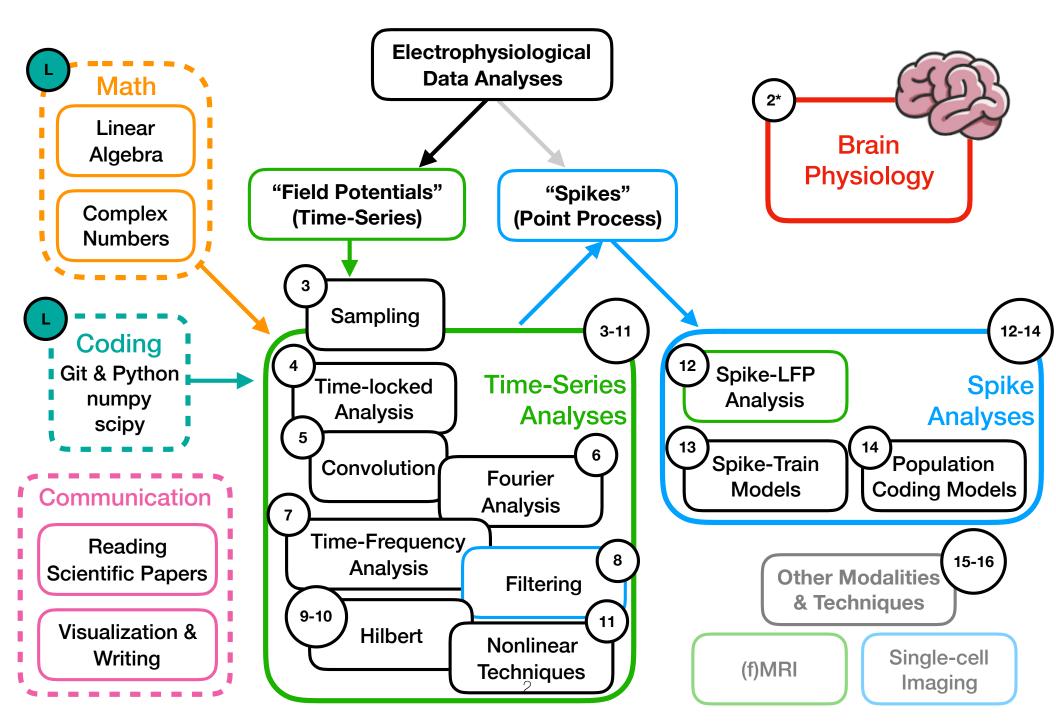
COGS118C: Neural Signal Processing

Math & Python Bootcamp

Lab 1 July 1, 2019



Course Outline: Road Map



Goals for Today

- 1. Get (re)acquainted with GitHub & python
- 2. Vectors and dot product
- 3. Complex numbers

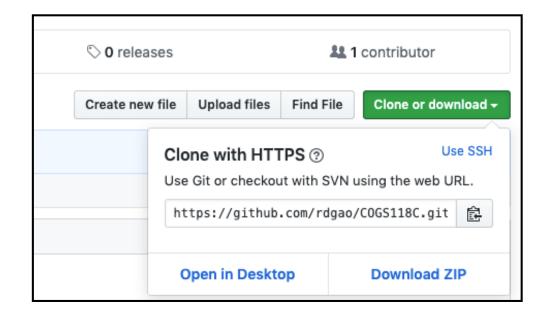


Fork & Clone Class Repo



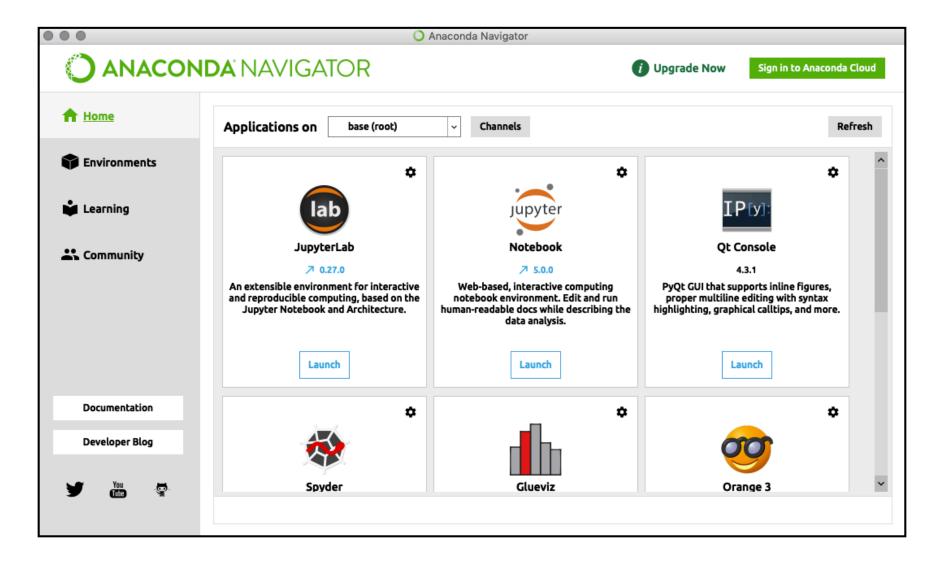
Now go to your GitHub account, where the forked repo should be, and clone a local version (on your laptop).

You can use git or GitHub Desktop



Open Jupyter Notebook

From **Anaconda Navigator**, or directly from Terminal (> jupyter notebook)



Some Basic Python Stuff



COGS 18 - Introduction To Python

Home

Materials

00-Introductio



Shannon Ellis

Important Note: This course was originally designed and developed by Tom Donoghue. While lectures, assignments, exams and coding labs will be altered from the original run of the course in Fall 2018, *tons* of credit for this course is due to Tom for his awesome work getting this course off the ground.

The PDF slides from the start of the first class are available here: https://cogs18.github.io/assets/intro/01_welcome.pdf

If you have not done any MATLAB or Python (or any) programming, or is feeling rusty with Python, please go to this course and complete up to (including) Lecture 11.

https://cogs18.github.io/materials/00-Introduction/

Download the notebooks, and try to answer the clicker questions before running the code to confirm your answers, and **experiment!**



Goals for Today

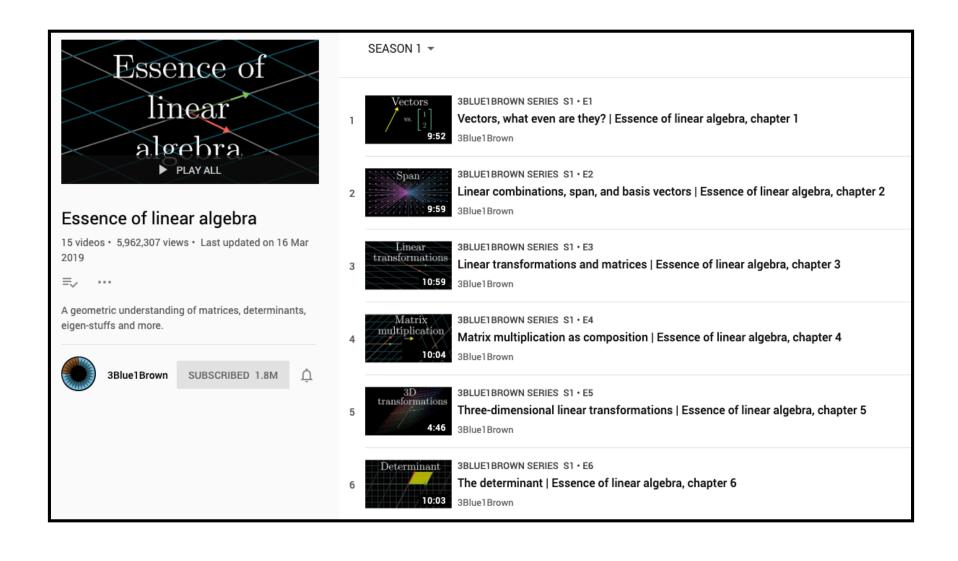
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Vectors & Arrays



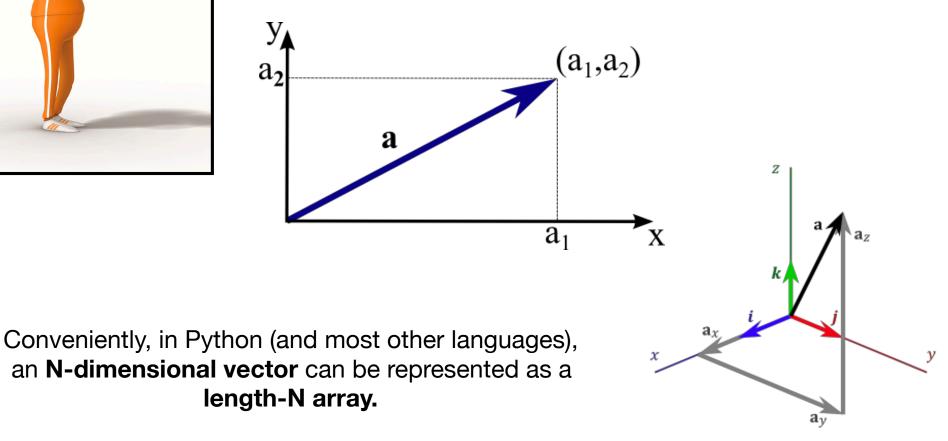


Vectors & Arrays



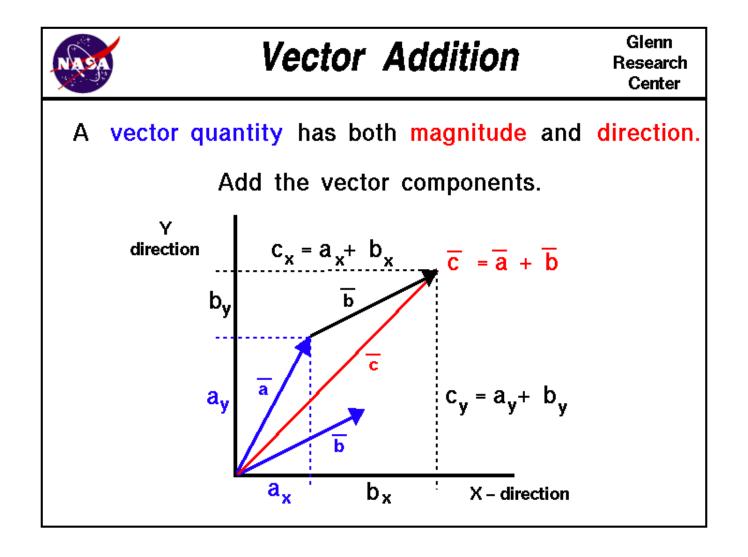
A vector is most intuitively thought about graphically. It has a **direction** and a **magnitude**.

Can be in arbitrary number of dimensions.



Vectors Arithmetics

Operations between vectors (adding, multiplying, etc) are done element-wise.



Algebraic definition [edit]

The dot product of two vectors $\mathbf{a} = [a_1, a_2, ..., a_n]$ and $\mathbf{b} = [b_1, b_2, ..., b_n]$ is defined as:^[1]

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i b_i = a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + \cdots + a_n b_n$$

where Σ denotes summation and n is the dimension of the vector space. For instance, in three-dimensional space, the dot product of vectors [1, 3, -5] and [4, -2, -1] is:

$$[1,3,-5] \cdot [4,-2,-1] = (1 \times 4) + (3 \times -2) + (-5 \times -1)$$
$$= 4 - 6 + 5$$
$$= 3$$

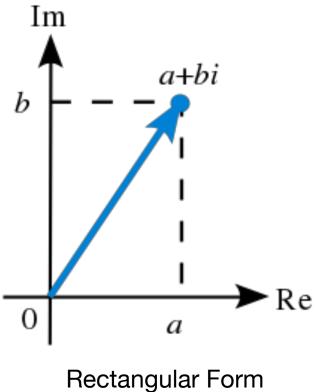
We'll be using various forms of this. **A LOT**.

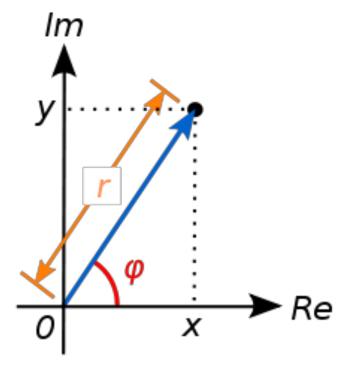
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Complex Numbers





orm Polar Form