

Introduction to Computer Programming Lecture 7.2:

Numpy Functionality

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NumPy ("Numerical Python"): scientific computing applications

- Fourier Transform
- Shape Manipulation
- **Mathematical and Logical Operations**
- **Linear Algebra**
- **Random Number Generation**

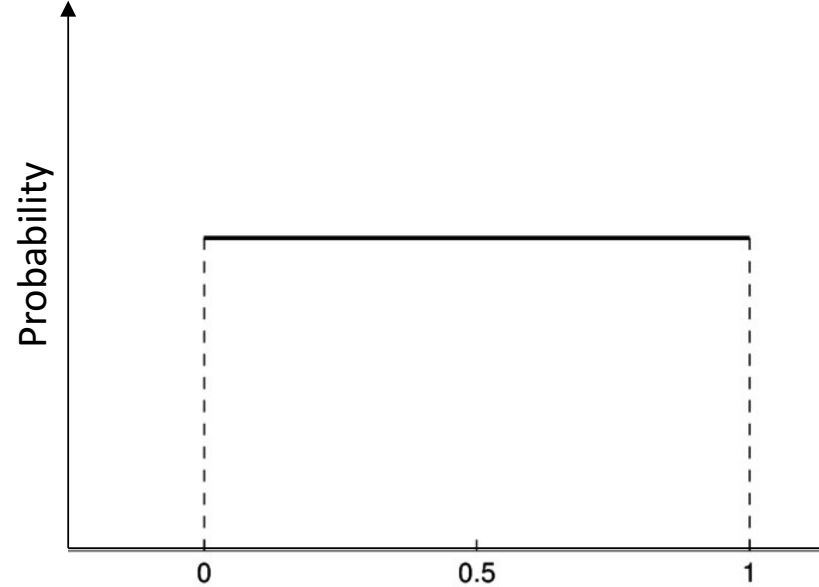
```
1 | import numpy as np
```

Random

Uniform

```
1 R = np.random.rand(2, 2)
2 print(R)
```

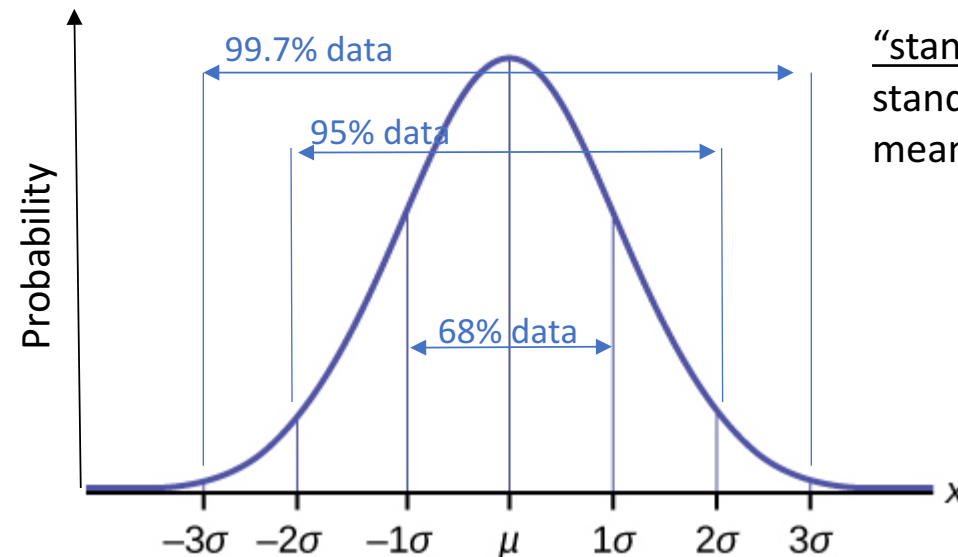
```
[[0.16204554 0.16171102]
 [0.13975907 0.13328215]]
```



Gaussian/ normal

```
1 R = np.random.randn(3, 3)
2 print(R)
```

```
[[ 1.79519988  0.37809335  0.9191431 ]
 [-1.01874789 -2.21842261  0.65666726]
 [-0.94934458  0.06886373  0.30048544]]
```



“standard normal” distribution
standard deviation $\sigma = 1$
mean $\mu = 0$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \mu)^2}{N}}$$

x_i = value i

μ = population mean

N = size of population

Min/Max



```
1 R = np.random.randint(50, 100, 5)
2 print(R)
```

[90 56 64 94 90]

```
1 xmin = R.min()
2 print(xmin)
```

56

```
1 xmax = R.max()
2 print(xmax)
```

94

Min/Max



Diagram illustrating the parameters of `np.random.randint` in the first code block:

- `min` points to the first argument `50`.
- `max` points to the second argument `100`.
- `n vals` points to the third argument `5`.

```
1 R = np.random.randint(50, 100, 5)
2 print(R)
```

[90 56 64 94 90]

```
1 xmin = R.min()
2 print(xmin)
```

56

```
1 xmax = R.max()
2 print(xmax)
```

94

Namespaces

Rename sub-package

```
1 import numpy as np
2 import numpy.random as r
3
4 R = r.randint(50, 100, 5)
5 print(R)
```

[56 53 50 64 58]

Import individual function

```
1 import numpy as np
2 from numpy.random import randint
3
4 R = randint(50, 100, 5)
5 print(R)
```

[50 81 73 63 87]

Arithmetic

Numpy operations act **elementwise**, when applied to a numpy array

```
1 x = np.random.randint(50, 100, 5)
2 y = np.arange(5)
3 print(x, y)
```

```
[53 76 62 63 78] [0 1 2 3 4]
```

Elementwise addition

```
1 z = x + y
2 print(z)
```

```
[53 77 64 66 82]
```

Elementwise multiplication

```
1 u = x * y
2 print(u)
```

```
[ 0  76 124 189 312]
```

Elementwise exponential function

```
1 e = np.exp(y)
2 print(e)
```

```
[ 1.          2.71828183  7.3890561  20.08553692 54.59815003]
```

Linear Algebra

Matrix multiplication with dot

```
x = np.arange(3)
y = np.arange(3)
print(x)
print(y)
```

```
[0 1 2]
[0 1 2]
```

```
print(x.dot(y))
```

```
5
```

```
x = np.arange(3).reshape(1,3)
y = np.arange(3).reshape(3,1)
print(x)
print(y)
```

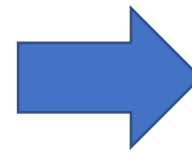
```
[[0 1 2]]
[[0]
 [1]
 [2]]
```

```
print(x.dot(y))
```

```
[[5]]
```

Numpy manipulates
1D array

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \text{error!}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = (0 \times 0 + 1 \times 1 + 2 \times 2) = 5$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = (0 \times 0 + 1 \times 1 + 2 \times 2) = 5$$

Linear Algebra

Matrix multiplication with dot

```
1 x = np.arange(3).reshape(1,3)
2 y = np.arange(3).reshape(3,1)
3 print(x)
4 print(y)
```

```
[[0 1 2]]
[[0]
 [1]
 [2]]
```

```
1 print(x.dot(y))
```

```
[[5]]
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = (0 \times 0 + 1 \times 1 + 2 \times 2) = 5$$

```
1 x = np.arange(5).reshape(1,5)
2 y = np.arange(5).reshape(1,5)
3 print(x)
4 print(y)
```

```
[[0 1 2 3 4]]
[[0 1 2 3 4]]
```

```
1 print(x.dot(y))
```

```
-----
ValueError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-110-9437f9fe4c3a> in <module>
----> 1 print(x.dot(y))

ValueError: shapes (1,5) and (1,5) not aligned: 5 (dim 1) != 1 (dim 0)
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \text{error!}$$

Inner dimensions of 2D
arrays must be equal

Inner dimensions are equal (n columns matrix A = m rows matrix B)

```
1 x = np.ones((2, 3))  
2 y = np.ones((3, 2))
```

```
1 print(x.dot(y))
```

```
[[3. 3.]  
 [3. 3.]]
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (1 \times 1 \times 1 + 1 \times 1 \times 1 + 1 \times 1 \times 1) & (1 \times 1 \times 1 + 1 \times 1 \times 1 + 1 \times 1 \times 1) \\ (1 \times 1 \times 1 + 1 \times 1 \times 1 + 1 \times 1 \times 1) & (1 \times 1 \times 1 + 1 \times 1 \times 1 + 1 \times 1 \times 1) \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\begin{matrix} A & B & = \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Matrices have same dimensions

```
1 x = np.ones((2, 3))  
2 y = np.ones((2, 3))
```

```
1 print(x.dot(y))
```

```
-----  
ValueError                                Traceback (most recent call last)  
<ipython-input-103-9437f9fe4c3a> in <module>  
----> 1 print(x.dot(y))
```

```
ValueError: shapes (2,3) and (2,3) not aligned: 3 (dim 1) != 2 (dim 0)
```

Matrix multiplication

```
1 print(x * y)
```

```
[[1. 1. 1.]  
 [1. 1. 1.]]
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 & 1 \times 1 & 1 \times 1 \\ 1 \times 1 & 1 \times 1 & 1 \times 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Elementwise multiplication