

# An Introduction to Deep Learning With Python

## [2.3] The gears of neural networks: tensor operations

Prof. Yuho Iano

pgs: 38 - 43

### Element-wise operations

```
In [1]: def naive_relu(x):
        assert len(x.shape) == 2
        x = x.copy()
        for i in range (x.shape[0]):
            for j in range (x.shape[1]):
                x[i, j] = max(x[i, j], 0)
        return x
```

```
In [2]: def naive_add(x, y):
        assert len(x.shape) == 2
        assert x.shape == y.shape

        x = x.copy()
        for i in range (x.shape[0]):
            for j in range (x.shape[1]):
                x[i, j] += y[i, j]
        return x
```

```
In [3]: import numpy as np
        x = np.arange(320).reshape(32, 10)
        y = np.arange(10).reshape(1,10)

        z = x + y
        z = np.maximum(z, 0.)
        z.shape
```

Out[3]: (32, 10)

### Broadcasting

```
In [4]: import numpy as np
        x = np.random.random((64, 3, 32, 10))
        y = np.random.random((32, 10))

        z = np.maximum(x, y)
        print('z = ', z.shape)

        z = (64, 3, 32, 10)
```

### Tensor dot

```
In [5]: def naive_vector_dot(x, y):
        assert len(x.shape) == 1
        assert len(y.shape) == 1
        assert x.shape[0] == y.shape[0]
        z = 0.
        for i in range(x.shape[0]):
            z += x[i] * y[i]
        return z
```

```
In [6]: def naive_matrix_vector_dot(x, y):
        assert len(x.shape) == 2
        assert len(y.shape) == 1
        assert x.shape[1] == y.shape[0]

        z = np.zeros(x.shape[0])
        for i in range(x.shape[0]):
            for j in range(x.shape[1]):
                z[i] += x[i, j] * y[j]
        return z
```

```
In [7]: def naive_matrix_vector_dot(x, y):
        z = np.zeros(x.shape[0])
        for i in range(x.shape[0]):
            z[i] = naive_vector_dot(x[i, :], y)
        return z
```

```
In [8]: def naive_matrix_dot(x, y):
        assert len(x.shape) == 2
        assert len(y.shape) == 2
        assert x.shape[1] == y.shape[0]

        z = np.zeros((x.shape[0], y.shape[1]))
        for i in range(x.shape[0]):
            for j in range(y.shape[1]):
                row_x = x[i, :]
                column_y = y[:, j]
                z[i, j] = naive_vector_dot(row_x, column_y)
        return z
```

## Tensor reshaping

```
In [9]: x = np.array([[0., 1.],
                      [2., 3.],
                      [4., 5.]])
        print('x = ', x)
        print('x shape = ', x.shape)
```

```
x = [[0. 1.]
      [2. 3.]
      [4. 5.]]
x shape = (3, 2)
```

```
In [10]: x = x.reshape((6, 1))
print('x = ', x)
print('x shape = ', x.shape)

x = [[0.]
      [1.]
      [2.]
      [3.]
      [4.]
      [5.]]
x shape = (6, 1)
```

```
In [11]: x = x.reshape((2, 3))
print('x = ', x)
print('x shape = ', x.shape)

x = [[0. 1. 2.]
      [3. 4. 5.]]
x shape = (2, 3)
```

```
In [12]: x = np.zeros((300, 20))
x = np.transpose(x)
print('x shape', x.shape)

x shape (20, 300)
```

**Pablo Minango**

- pablodavid218@gmail.com