Scipy.org (http://scipy.org/)

Docs (http://docs.scipy.org/)

NumPy v1.11 Manual (../../index.html)

NumPy Reference (../index.html)

Routines (../routines.html)

Mathematical functions (../routines.math.html)

index (../../genindex.html)

next (numpy.log1p.html)

previous (numpy.log10.html)

numpy.log2

numpy. $log2(x[, out]) = \langle ufunc 'log2' \rangle$

Base-2 logarithm of x.

Parameters: x : array like

Input values.

Returns:

y: ndarray

Base-2 logarithm of x.

Previous topic

numpy.log10 (numpy.log10.html)

Next topic

numpy.log1p (numpy.log1p.html)

See also:

log (numpy.log.html#numpy.log), log10 (numpy.log10.html#numpy.log10), log1p (numpy.log1p.html#numpy.log1p), emath.log2

Notes

New in version 1.3.0.

Logarithm is a multivalued function: for each x there is an infinite number of z such that 2**z = x. The convention is to return the z whose imaginary part lies in [-pi, pi].

For real-valued input data types, log2 always returns real output. For each value that cannot be expressed as a real number or infinity, it yields nan and sets the *invalid* floating point error flag.

For complex-valued input, log2 is a complex analytical function that has a branch cut [-inf, 0] and is continuous from above on it. log2 handles the floating-point negative zero as an infinitesimal negative number, conforming to the C99 standard.

Examples

```
>>> x = np.array([0, 1, 2, 2**4])
>>> np.log2(x)
array([-Inf, 0., 1., 4.])

>>> xi = np.array([0+1.j, 1, 2+0.j, 4.j])
>>> np.log2(xi)
array([ 0.+2.26618007j, 0.+0.j , 1.+0.j , 2.+2.26618007j])
```