



MATLAB–Python–Julia cheatsheet¶

Dependencies and Setup

Creating Vectors

Creating Matrices

Manipulating Vectors and Matrices

Accessing Vector/Matrix Elements

Mathematical Operations

Sum / max / min

Programming

Dependencies and Setup¶

In the Python code we assume that you have already run `import numpy as np`

In the Julia, we assume you are using **v1.0.2 or later** with **Compat v1.3.0 or later** and have run `using LinearAlgebra, Statistics, Compat`

Creating Vectors¶

MATLAB

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JULIA

MATLAB

PYTHON

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Row vector: size (1, n)`A = [1 2 3]``A = np.array([1, 2,
3]).reshape(1, 3)``A = [1 2 3]`**Column vector: size (n, 1)**`A = [1; 2; 3]``A = np.array([1, 2,
3]).reshape(3, 1)``A = [1 2 3]'`**1d array: size (n,)**

Not possible

`A = np.array([1, 2, 3])``A = [1; 2; 3]`

or

`A = [1, 2, 3]`**Integers from j to n with step size k**`A = j:k:n``A = np.arange(j, n+1, k)``A = j:k:n`**Linearly spaced vector of k points**`A = linspace(1, 5, k)``A = np.linspace(1, 5, k)``A = range(1, 5,
length = k)`**Creating Matrices**

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Create a matrix`A = [1 2; 3 4]``A = np.array([[1, 2], [3,
4]])``A = [1 2; 3 4]`

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2 x 2 matrix of zeros

```
A = zeros(2, 2)
```

```
A = np.zeros((2, 2))
```

```
A = zeros(2, 2)
```

2 x 2 matrix of ones

```
A = ones(2, 2)
```

```
A = np.ones((2, 2))
```

```
A = ones(2, 2)
```

2 x 2 identity matrix

```
A = eye(2, 2)
```

```
A = np.eye(2)
```

```
A = I # will adopt  
# 2x2 dims if demanded by  
# neighboring matrices
```

Diagonal matrix

```
A = diag([1 2 3])
```

```
A = np.diag([1, 2, 3])
```

```
A = Diagonal([1, 2,  
3])
```

Uniform random numbers

```
A = rand(2, 2)
```

```
A = np.random.rand(2, 2)
```

```
A = rand(2, 2)
```

Normal random numbers

```
A = randn(2, 2)
```

```
A = np.random.randn(2, 2)
```

```
A = randn(2, 2)
```

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Sparse Matrices

```
A = sparse(2, 2)
A(1, 2) = 4
A(2, 2) = 1
```

```
from scipy.sparse import
coo_matrix

A = coo_matrix(([4, 1],
                ([0, 1],
                 [1, 1])),
               shape=(2,
                      2))
```

```
using SparseArrays
A = spzeros(2, 2)
A[1, 2] = 4
A[2, 2] = 1
```

Tridiagonal Matrices

```
A = [1 2 3 NaN;
     4 5 6 7;
     NaN 8 9 0]
spdiags(A',[-1 0 1], 4, 4)
```

```
import sp.sparse as sp
diagonals = [[4, 5, 6, 7],
             [1, 2, 3], [8, 9, 10]]
sp.diags(diagonals, [0, -1,
                    2]).toarray()
```

```
x = [1, 2, 3]
y = [4, 5, 6, 7]
z = [8, 9, 10]
Tridiagonal(x, y, z)
```

Manipulating Vectors and Matrices¶

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Transpose

A.'

A.T

transpose(A)

Complex conjugate transpose (Adjoint)

A'

A.conj()

A'

MATLAB

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Concatenate horizontally

```
A = [[1 2] [1 2]]
```

or

```
A = horzcat([1 2], [1 2])
```

```
B = np.array([1, 2])  
A = np.hstack((B, B))
```

```
A = [[1 2] [1 2]]
```

or

```
A = hcat([1 2], [1 2])
```

Concatenate vertically

```
A = [[1 2]; [1 2]]
```

or

```
A = vertcat([1 2], [1 2])
```

```
B = np.array([1, 2])  
A = np.vstack((B, B))
```

```
A = [[1 2]; [1 2]]
```

or

```
A = vcat([1 2], [1 2])
```

Reshape (to 5 rows, 2 columns)

```
A = reshape(1:10, 5, 2)
```

```
A = A.reshape(5, 2)
```

```
A = reshape(1:10, 5, 2)
```

Convert matrix to vector

```
A(:)
```

```
A = A.flatten()
```

```
A[:]
```

Flip left/right

```
fliplr(A)
```

```
np.fliplr(A)
```

```
reverse(A, dims = 2)
```

Flip up/down

```
flipud(A)
```

```
np.flipud(A)
```

```
reverse(A, dims = 1)
```

Repeat matrix (3 times in the row dimension, 4 times in the column dimension)

```
repmat(A, 3, 4)
```

```
np.tile(A, (4, 3))
```

```
repeat(A, 3, 4)
```

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Preallocating/Similar

```
x = rand(10)
y = zeros(size(x, 1),
size(x, 2))
```

N/A similar type

```
x = np.random.rand(3, 3)
y = np.empty_like(x)

# new dims
y = np.empty((2, 3))
```

```
x = rand(3, 3)
y = similar(x)
# new dims
y = similar(x, 2, 2)
```

Broadcast a function over a collection/matrix/vector

```
f = @(x) x.^2
g = @(x, y) x + 2 + y.^2
x = 1:10
y = 2:11
f(x)
g(x, y)
```

Functions broadcast directly

```
def f(x):
    return x**2
def g(x, y):
    return x + 2 + y**2
x = np.arange(1, 10, 1)
y = np.arange(2, 11, 1)
f(x)
g(x, y)
```

Functions broadcast directly

```
f(x) = x^2
g(x, y) = x + 2 + y^2
x = 1:10
y = 2:11
f.(x)
g.(x, y)
```

Accessing Vector/Matrix Elements¶

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Access one element`A(2, 2)``A[1, 1]``A[2, 2]`**Access specific rows**`A(1:4, :)``A[0:4, :]``A[1:4, :]`**Access specific columns**`A(:, 1:4)``A[:, 0:4]``A[:, 1:4]`**Remove a row**`A([1 2 4], :)``A[[0, 1, 3], :]``A[[1, 2, 4], :]`**Diagonals of matrix**`diag(A)``np.diag(A)``diag(A)`**Get dimensions of matrix**`[nrow ncol] = size(A)``nrow, ncol = np.shape(A)``nrow, ncol = size(A)`**Mathematical Operations¶**

MATLAB

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Dot product`dot(A, B)``np.dot(A, B) or A @ B``dot(A, B)``A · B # \cdot<TAB>`

MATLAB

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Matrix multiplication`A * B``A @ B``A * B`**Inplace matrix multiplication**

Not possible

```
x = np.array([1,
2]).reshape(2, 1)
A = np.array([[1, 2], [3,
4]])
y = np.empty_like(x)
np.matmul(A, x, y)
```

```
x = [1, 2]
A = [1 2; 3 4]
y = similar(x)
mul!(y, A, x)
```

Element-wise multiplication`A .* B``A * B``A .* B`**Matrix to a power**`A^2``np.linalg.matrix_power(A, 2)``A^2`**Matrix to a power, elementwise**`A.^2``A**2``A.^2`**Inverse**`inv(A)``np.linalg.inv(A)``inv(A)`

or

`A^(-1)`

or

`A^(-1)`**Determinant**`det(A)``np.linalg.det(A)``det(A)`

MATLAB
Eigenvalues and eigenvectors

PYTHON

JULIA

```
[vec, val] = eig(A)
```

```
val, vec = np.linalg.eig(A)
```

```
val, vec = eigen(A)
```

Euclidean norm

```
norm(A)
```

```
np.linalg.norm(A)
```

```
norm(A)
```

Solve linear system $Ax = b$ (when A is square)

```
A\b
```

```
np.linalg.solve(A, b)
```

```
A\b
```

Solve least squares problem $Ax = b$ (when A is rectangular)

```
A\b
```

```
np.linalg.lstsq(A, b)
```

```
A\b
```

Sum / max / min

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MATLAB

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Sum / max / min of each column

```
sum(A, 1)
max(A, [], 1)
min(A, [], 1)
```

```
sum(A, 0)
np.amax(A, 0)
np.amin(A, 0)
```

```
sum(A, dims = 1)
maximum(A, dims = 1)
minimum(A, dims = 1)
```

Sum / max / min of each row

```
sum(A, 2)
max(A, [], 2)
min(A, [], 2)
```

```
sum(A, 1)
np.amax(A, 1)
np.amin(A, 1)
```

```
sum(A, dims = 2)
maximum(A, dims = 2)
minimum(A, dims = 2)
```

Sum / max / min of entire matrix

```
sum(A(:))
max(A(:))
min(A(:))
```

```
np.sum(A)
np.amax(A)
np.amin(A)
```

```
sum(A)
maximum(A)
minimum(A)
```

Cumulative sum / max / min by row

```
cumsum(A, 1)
cummax(A, 1)
cummin(A, 1)
```

```
np.cumsum(A, 0)
np.maximum.accumulate(A, 0)
np.minimum.accumulate(A, 0)
```

```
cumsum(A, dims = 1)
accumulate(max, A, dims = 1)
accumulate(min, A, dims = 1)
```

Cumulative sum / max / min by column

```
cumsum(A, 2)
cummax(A, 2)
cummin(A, 2)
```

```
np.cumsum(A, 1)
np.maximum.accumulate(A, 1)
np.minimum.accumulate(A, 1)
```

```
cumsum(A, dims = 2)
accumulate(max, A, dims = 2)
accumulate(min, A, dims = 2)
```

Programming¶

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MATLAB

Comment one line

```
% This is a comment
```

PYTHON

```
# This is a comment
```

JULIA

```
# This is a comment
```

Comment block

```
%{  
Comment block  
%}
```

```
# Block  
# comment  
# following PEP8
```

```
#=  
Comment block  
=#
```

For loop

```
for i = 1:N  
    % do something  
end
```

```
for i in range(n):  
    # do something
```

```
for i in 1:N  
    # do something  
end
```

While loop

```
while i <= N  
    % do something  
end
```

```
while i <= N:  
    # do something
```

```
while i <= N  
    # do something  
end
```

If

```
if i <= N  
    % do something  
end
```

```
if i <= N:  
    # do something
```

```
if i <= N  
    # do something  
end
```

If / else

```
if i <= N  
    % do something  
else  
    % do something else  
end
```

```
if i <= N:  
    # do something  
else:  
    # so something else
```

```
if i <= N  
    # do something  
else  
    # do something else  
end
```

MATLAB**PYTHON****JULIA****Print text and variable**

```
x = 10
fprintf('x = %d \n', x)
```

```
x = 10
print(f'x = {x}')
```

```
x = 10
println("x = $x")
```

Function: anonymous

```
f = @(x) x^2
```

```
f = lambda x: x**2
```

```
f = x -> x^2
# can be rebound
```

Function

```
function out = f(x)
    out = x^2
end
```

```
def f(x):
    return x**2
```

```
function f(x)
    return x^2
end

f(x) = x^2 # not anon!
```

Tuples

```
t = {1 2.0 "test"}
t{1}
```

```
t = (1, 2.0, "test")
t[0]
```

```
t = (1, 2.0, "test")
t[1]
```

Can use cells but watch performance

Named Tuples/ Anonymous Structures

```
m.x = 1
m.y = 2

m.x
```

```
from collections import
namedtuple

mdef = namedtuple('m', 'x
y')
m = mdef(1, 2)

m.x
```

```
# vanilla
m = (x = 1, y = 2)
m.x

# constructor
using Parameters
mdef = @with_kw (x=1, y=2)
m = mdef() # same as above
m = mdef(x = 3)
```

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Closures

```
a = 2.0
f = @(x) a + x
f(1.0)
```

```
a = 2.0
def f(x):
    return a + x
f(1.0)
```

```
a = 2.0
f(x) = a + x
f(1.0)
```

Inplace Modification

```
function f(out, x)
    out = x.^2
end
x = rand(10)
y = zeros(length(x), 1)
f(y, x)
```

```
def f(x):
    x **= 2
    return
x = np.random.rand(10)
f(x)
```

```
function f!(out, x)
    out .= x.^2
end
x = rand(10)
y = similar(x)
f!(y, x)
```

Credits

This cheat sheet was created by [Victoria Gregory](https://github.com/vgregory757) (<https://github.com/vgregory757>), [Andrij Stachurski](http://drdrij.com/) (<http://drdrij.com/>), [Natasha Watkins](https://github.com/natashawatkins) (<https://github.com/natashawatkins>) and other collaborators on behalf of [QuantEcon](http://quantecon.org/) (<http://quantecon.org/>).

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