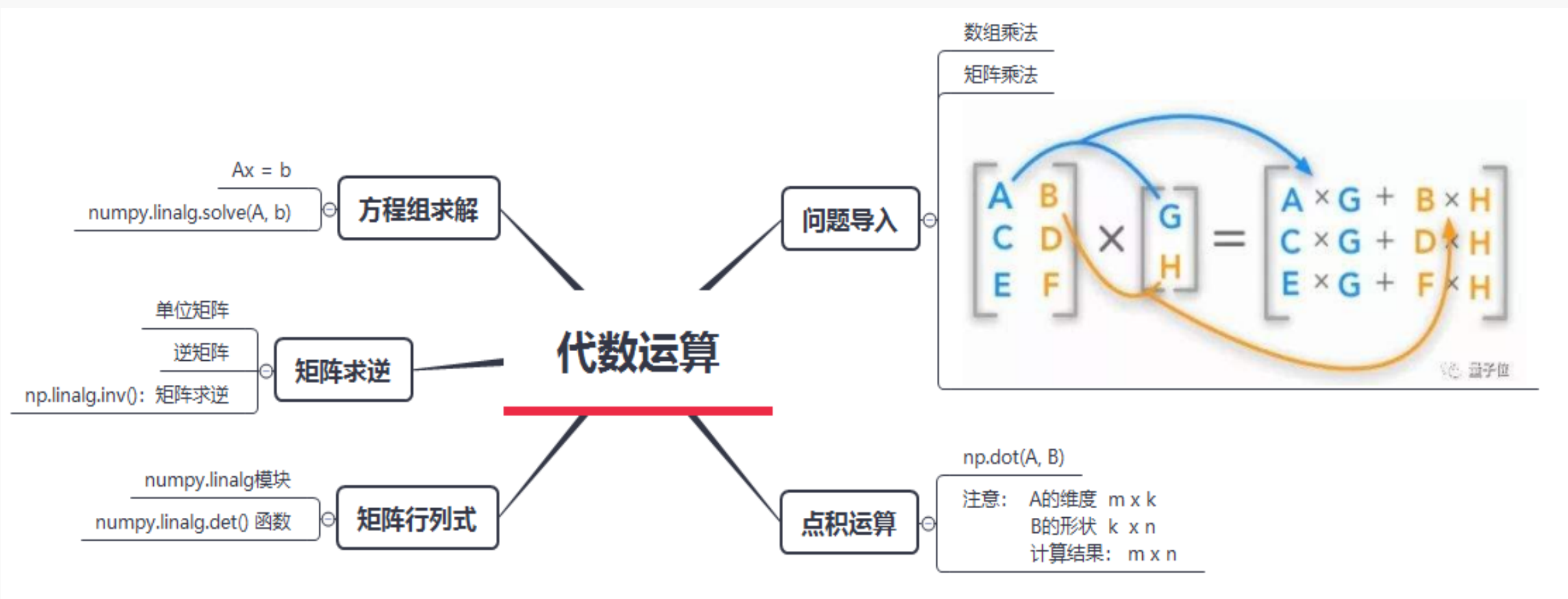


Python科学计算库Numpy之

09-代数运算



知识结构图



数组乘法与矩阵乘法

如果两个矩阵的大小相同，我们可以使用算术运算符（+ - * /）来进行数组计算。
NumPy将对应元素进行运算：

`data + ones` =

data	
1	2
3	4

+

ones	
1	1
1	1

=

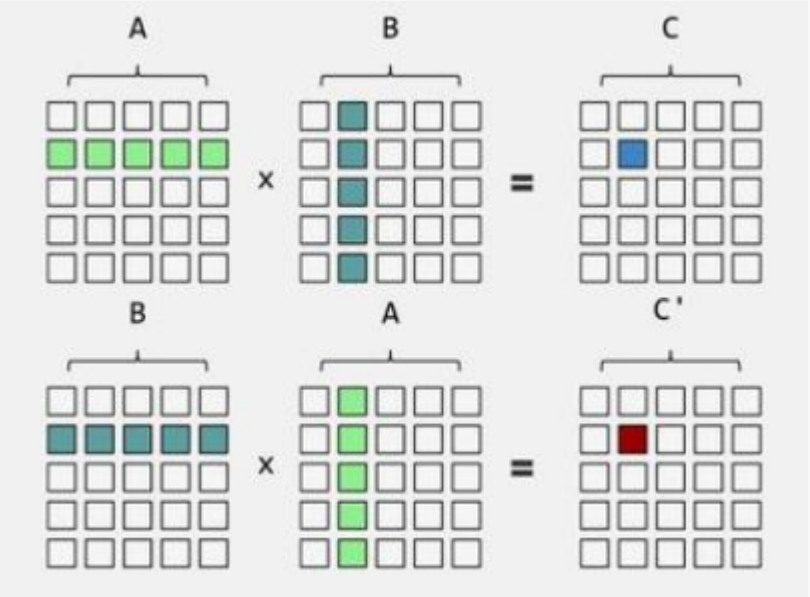
2	3
4	5

线性代数中矩阵乘法（点积）的定义：`np.dot(A, B)`

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \\ E & F \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} G \\ H \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A \times G + B \times H \\ C \times G + D \times H \\ E \times G + F \times H \end{bmatrix}$$

量子位

矩阵乘法



$$\begin{aligned} 2 \times -2 + 3 \times 2 &= 2 \Rightarrow [1, 2] \\ \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \\ 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} 18 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ 1 \times 3 + 4 \times 4 &= 19 \Rightarrow [2, 1] \\ \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \\ 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} 18 & 2 \\ 19 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ 1 \times -2 + 4 \times 2 &= 6 \Rightarrow [2, 2] \\ \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \\ 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} 18 & 2 \\ 19 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Matrix dimensions: 1×3 3×2 1×2

data $\cdot \text{dot}(\text{powers_of_ten}) =$

data		powers_of_ten	
1	2	1	10
100	1,000		
10,000	100,000		

Result: 30201 302010

两个矩阵在它们彼此面对的一侧必须具有相同的尺寸
(左图底部红色的数字)

点积运算

```
import numpy as np
```

```
a = np.array([[1, 2, 3, 4], [5, 6, 7, 8]])
```

```
a
```

```
array([[1, 2, 3, 4],  
       [5, 6, 7, 8]])
```

```
a.shape
```

```
(2, 4)
```

```
b = np.array([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9], [10, 11, 12]])
```

```
b
```

```
array([[ 1,  2,  3],  
       [ 4,  5,  6],  
       [ 7,  8,  9],  
       [10, 11, 12]])
```

```
b.shape
```

```
(4, 3)
```

```
c = np.dot(a, b)
```

```
c
```

```
array([[ 70,  80,  90],  
       [158, 184, 210]])
```

```
c.shape
```

```
(2, 3)
```

矩阵行列式

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} + a_{12}a_{23}a_{31} + a_{13}a_{21}a_{32} - a_{13}a_{22}a_{31} - a_{12}a_{21}a_{33} - a_{11}a_{23}a_{32}$$

矩阵行列式

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times 1 \times 2 + 0 \times 1 \times 1 + 1 \times 2 \times 3 - 1 \times 1 \times 3 - 0 \times 2 \times 2 - 1 \times 1 \times 1 = 4.$$

线性代数 linear algebra

numpy.linalg模块包含线性代数的函数：

求解行列式、
计算逆矩阵
解线性方程组等

numpy.linalg.det() 函数计算输入矩阵的行列式。

```
a = np.array( [[1, 0, 1], [2, 1, 1], [1, 3, 2]] )  
a
```

```
array([[1, 0, 1],  
       [2, 1, 1],  
       [1, 3, 2]])
```

```
np.linalg.det(a)
```

```
4.0000000000000001
```


矩阵求逆

若在相同数域上存在另一个 n 阶矩阵 B ，使得： $AB=BA=E$ ，
则我们称 B 是 A 的逆矩阵，而 A 则被称为可逆矩阵。
注： E 为单位矩阵。

❖ n 阶方阵,且形如:

$$E_n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & 0 \\ & 1 & \\ 0 & & \ddots \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n}$$

称 **单位矩阵**，记为 E_n

$$K = \begin{pmatrix} k & & 0 \\ & k & \\ 0 & & \ddots \\ & & & k \end{pmatrix} = kE_n \quad \text{称为数量矩阵}$$

4

二阶矩阵 A 的逆矩阵计算公式

$$A = \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{则}$$
$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad-bc} \begin{vmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{vmatrix}$$

矩阵求逆

`np.linalg.inv()`: 矩阵求逆

矩阵必须是方阵且可逆，否则会抛出 `LinAlgError` 异常

$$\text{若 } A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } A^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad-bc} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{本题: } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{则 } A^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

```
A = np.array([[1, 2], [1, 4]])  
A
```

```
array([[1, 2],  
       [1, 4]])
```

```
B = np.linalg.inv(A)  
B
```

```
array([[ 2. , -1. ],  
       [-0.5,  0.5]])
```

```
np.dot(A, B)
```

```
array([[1., 0.],  
       [0., 1.]])
```

```
np.dot(B, A)
```

```
array([[1., 0.],  
       [0., 1.]])
```

例9. 线性方程组的矩阵表示 (矩阵方程)

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 \\ \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \\ a_{s1}x_1 + a_{s2}x_2 + \dots + a_{sn}x_n = b_s \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{s1} & a_{s2} & \dots & a_{sn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \dots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \dots \\ b_s \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Ax = b$$

方程组求解

numpy.linalg中的函数solve可以求解形如 $Ax = b$ 的线性方程组

```
A = np.array([[1, -2, 1], [0, 2, -8], [-4, 5, 9]])  
A
```

```
array([[ 1, -2,  1],  
       [ 0,  2, -8],  
       [-4,  5,  9]])
```

```
b = np.array([0, 8, -9])  
b
```

```
array([ 0,  8, -9])
```

```
# 调用solve函数求解线性方程  
x = np.linalg.solve(A, b)  
x
```

```
array([29., 16.,  3.])
```

$$Ax = b$$

```
# 使用dot函数检查求得的解是否正确  
np.dot(A, x) # = b
```

```
array([ 0.,  8., -9.])
```

谢谢!

