```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
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#关于numpy的一些学习
import numpy as np
#1--数组
a=np.array([1,2,3,4,5])
print(type(a))
print(a.shape)
print(a[0],a[1])
a[0]=5
print(a)
b=np.array([[1,2,3],[4 ,5, 6]])
#python不能用分号来分开矩阵,要用中括号,数字之间也必须有逗号
print(b)
#2-- 多元数组创建
a2=np.zeros((2,2))
b2=np.ones((3,5))
c2=np.full((3,3),7)
           #单位阵只接受一个参数
d2=np.eye(5)
e2=np.random.random((3,3))
print(a2,b2,c2,d2,e2)
#3-- 访问数组
a3=np.array([[1,22,3],[3,3,4],[3,3,4]])
            #坐标是从零开始的,且是左闭右开区间,和matlab有点像但是不一样
print(a3[:2,:])
print(a3[0,1])
            #先行后列
           #这种访问和matLab相似但不同
b3=a3[:2,:2]
print(a3)
# a3:
# [[ 1 22 3]
# [ 3 3 4]
# [ 3 3 4]]
c3=np.array([2,1,0])
print(a3[np.arange(3),c3])
# [3 3 3]
#-----
a3[np.arange(3),c3] +=5
print(a3)
# [[ 1 22 8]
# [ 3 8 4]
# [8 3 4]]
          #这里是给所有的对应元素加上一个值而不是取出了,如上
#-----
#4--布尔型访问数组
#通常都是用于选取某种符合条件的元素
print(a3[a3>5])
#-----
# [22 8 8 8]
#-----
bool index=(a3>5)
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```
print(bool_index)
#-----
# [[False True True]
# [False True False]
# [ True False False]]
#-----
#4--数据类型
a4=np.array([2,3,3,4])
print(a4.dtype)
a4=np.array([2,3.0,3,4])
print(a4.dtype)
#______
# int32
# float64
#-----
#5--数组计算
a5 = np.array([[1,2],[3,4]], dtype=np.float64)
b5 = np.array([[5,6],[7,8]], dtype=np.float64)
print(a5+b5)
          #结果是一样的
print(np.add(a5,b5))
# [[ 6. 8.]
# [ 10. 12.]]
#-----
print(a5-b5)
print(np.subtract(a5,b5))
            #结果是一样的
#-----
# [[-4. -4.]
# [-4. -4.11
# [[-4. -4.]
# [-4. -4.]]
#-----
print(a5*b5)
print(np.multiply(a5,b5))
            #结果是一样的
# [[ 5. 12.]
# [ 21. 32.]]
# [[ 5. 12.]
# [ 21. 32.77
#-----
print(a5/b5)
print(np.divide(a5,b5)) #结果是一样的
#-----
# [[ 0.2
       0.333333331
# [ 0.42857143 0.5
# [ 0.42857143 0.5
#-----
#这里和matLab不同,*表示的是元素点乘
print(a5.dot(b5))
print(np.dot(a5,b5))
# [[ 19. 22.]
# [ 43. 50.11
# [[ 19. 22.]
# [ 43. 50.11
c5=np.array([1,2,3])
d5=np.array([3,4,5])
```

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print(c5.dot(d5))
print(np.sum(a5,axis=0))
print(np.sum(a5,axis=1))
# [ 3. 7.]
#-----
print(a5.T)
# [[ 1. 3.7
# [ 2. 4.1]
#===========
#6---广播-broadcasting
#广播是一种非常有用的机制,可以让我们把不同大小的矩阵在一起运算,实际上是封装了一些循环进去,这是非常有用!
#比如我们想把一个向量加到矩阵的每一行,我们当然可以用for循环的方式,但是数据量如果很大的话就太慢了
a6= np.array([[1,2,3], [4,5,6], [7,8,9], [10, 11, 12]])
b6= np.array([1, 0, 1])
c6=np.tile(b6,(4,1))
print(c6)
# [[1 0 1]
# [1 0 1]
# [1 0 1]
# [1 0 1]]
#-----
d6=a6+c6
print(d6)
#========
# [[ 2 2 41
 [ 5 5 7]
# [ 8 8 10]
# [11 11 13]]
#这样是可以直接相加的
e6=a6+b6
print(e6)
#-----
# [[ 2 2 4]
 [ 5 5 7]
# [ 8 8 10]
 [11 11 13]
# 对两个数组使用广播机制要遵守下列规则:
# 如果数组的秩不同,使用1来将秩较小的数组进行扩展,直到两个数组的尺寸的长度都一样。
# 如果两个数组在某个维度上的长度是一样的,或者其中一个数组在该维度上长度为1,那么我们就说这两个数组在该维。
# 如果两个数组在所有维度上都是相容的,他们就能使用广播。
# 如果两个输入数组的尺寸不同,那么注意其中较大的那个尺寸。因为广播之后,两个数组的尺寸将和那个较大的尺寸-
# 在任何一个维度上,如果一个数组的长度为1,另一个数组长度大于1,那么在该维度上,就好像是对第一个数组进行〕
# Compute outer product of vectors
v = np.array([1,2,3]) # v has shape (3,)
w = np.array([4,5])
           # w has shape (2,)
# To compute an outer product, we first reshape v to be a column
# vector of shape (3, 1); we can then broadcast it against w to yield
# an output of shape (3, 2), which is the outer product of v and w:
# [[ 4 5]
```

```
# [ 8 10]
# [12 15]]
print (np.reshape(v, (3, 1)) * w)
# Add a vector to each row of a matrix
x = np.array([[1,2,3], [4,5,6]])
\# x has shape (2, 3) and v has shape (3,) so they broadcast to (2, 3),
# giving the following matrix:
# [[2 4 6]
# [5 7 9]]
print (x + v)
# Add a vector to each column of a matrix
\# x has shape (2, 3) and w has shape (2,).
# If we transpose x then it has shape (3, 2) and can be broadcast
# against w to yield a result of shape (3, 2); transposing this result
\# yields the final result of shape (2, 3) which is the matrix x with
# the vector w added to each column. Gives the following matrix:
# [[ 5 6 7]
# [ 9 10 11]]
print ((x.T + w).T)
# Another solution is to reshape w to be a row vector of shape (2, 1);
\# we can then broadcast it directly against x to produce the same
# output.
print (x + np.reshape(w, (2, 1)))
# Multiply a matrix by a constant:
# x has shape (2, 3). Numpy treats scalars as arrays of shape ();
# these can be broadcast together to shape (2, 3), producing the
# following array:
# [[ 2 4 6]
# [ 8 10 12]]
print (x * 2)
#这里是numpy的文档: https://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy/reference/
from scipy.misc import imread,imsave,imresize
img=imread('zx.jpg')
print(img.dtype,img.shape)
img tine=img*[1,0.5,0.5]
img_tine=imresize(img_tine,(300,300))
imsave('zx_test.jpg',img_tine)
#8--可计算点间距离
from scipy.spatial.distance import pdist, squareform
a8=np.array([[1,2,3],[3,3,4],[44,4,5]])
\# Compute the Euclidean distance between all rows of x.
# d[i, j] is the Euclidean distance between x[i, :] and x[j, :],
# and d is the following array:
#所以这样搞出来的肯定是对称的矩阵而且对角线为0
b8=squareform(pdist(a8, 'euclidean'))
print(b8)
#9--matplotlib----是一个画图库
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
a9=np.arange(0,3*np.pi,0.1)
b9_sin=np.sin(a9)
b9_cos=np.cos(a9)
plt.subplot(2,1,1)
```

```
plt.title('cos and sin')
plt.plot(a9,b9_sin)
plt.xlabel('x')
plt.ylabel('y')
plt.subplot(2,1,2)
plt.plot(a9,b9_cos)
plt.xlabel('x')
plt.ylabel('y')
plt.show()
#10--图像相关
image=imread('zx.jpg')
plt.imshow(image)
```