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## Numpy

NumPy is a Python package for general-purpose array-processing. It provides a high-performance multidimensional array object, and tools for working with these arrays.

It is the fundamental package for scientific computing with Python. It contains various features but the most important feature is **vectorization**.

The vectorization results in more "Pythonic" code. Without vectorization, our code would be littered with inefficient and difficult to read for loops.

## Numpy

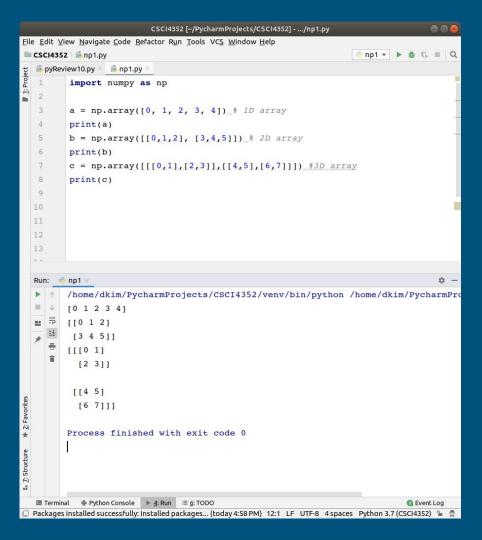
Vectorization describes the absence of any explicit looping, indexing, etc., in the code - these things are taking place, of course, just "behind the scenes" in optimized, pre-compiled C code. Vectorized code has many advantages, among which are:

vectorized code is more concise and easier to read

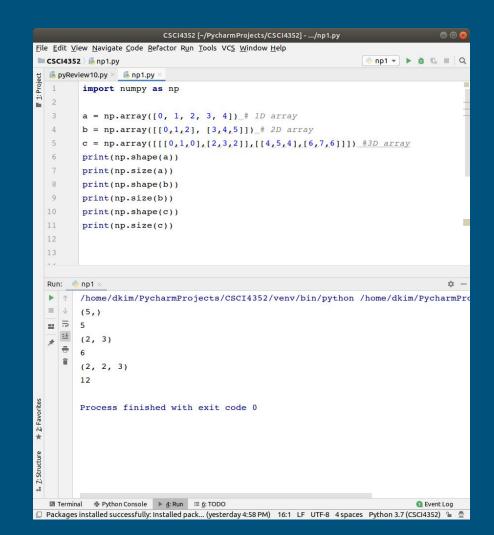
fewer lines of code generally means fewer bugs

the code more closely resembles standard mathematical notation (making it easier, typically, to correctly code mathematical constructs)

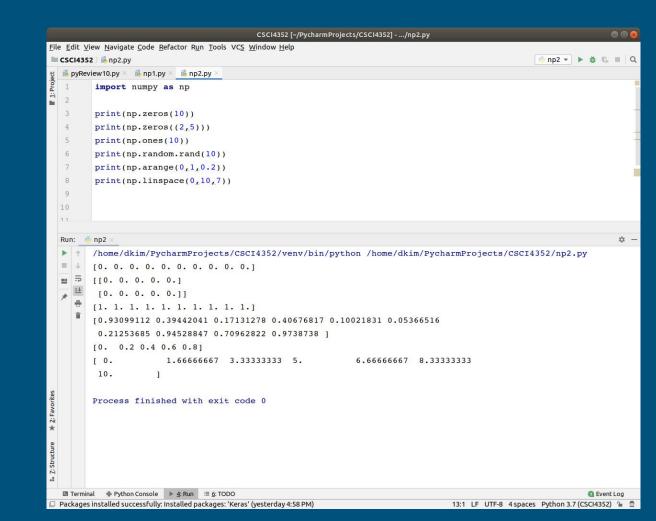
#### np.array()



# np.shape() np.size()



np.zeros()
np.ones()
np.random.rand()
np.arange()
np.linspace()



#### reshape()

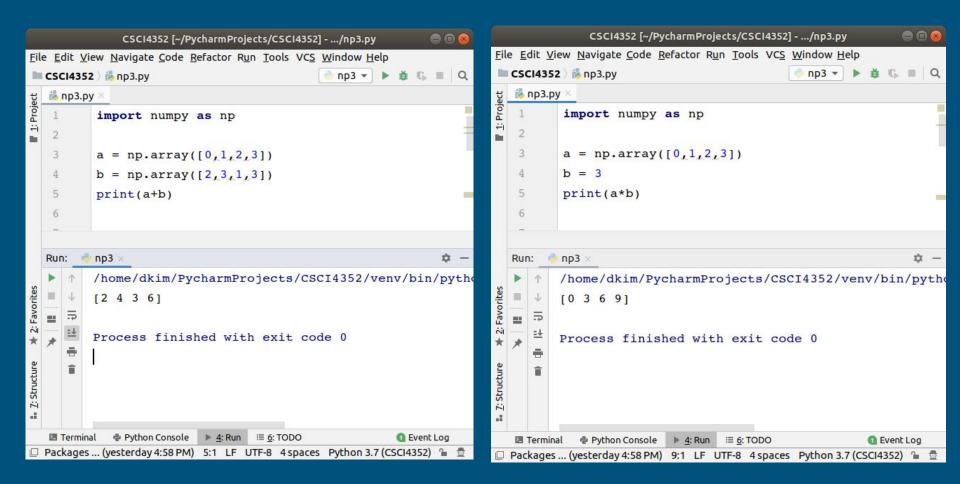
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	3		a = np.array([0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7])			
	4		b = a.reshape(2, 4)			
	5		<pre>print(b)</pre>			
	6		c = np.reshape(a, (4, -1))			
	7		print(c)			
	8					
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#### Addition of two vectors (1D array)

 $A+B = [a_1, a_2]^{\top} + [b_1, b_2]^{\top} = [a_1+b_1, a_2+b_2]^{\top}$ 

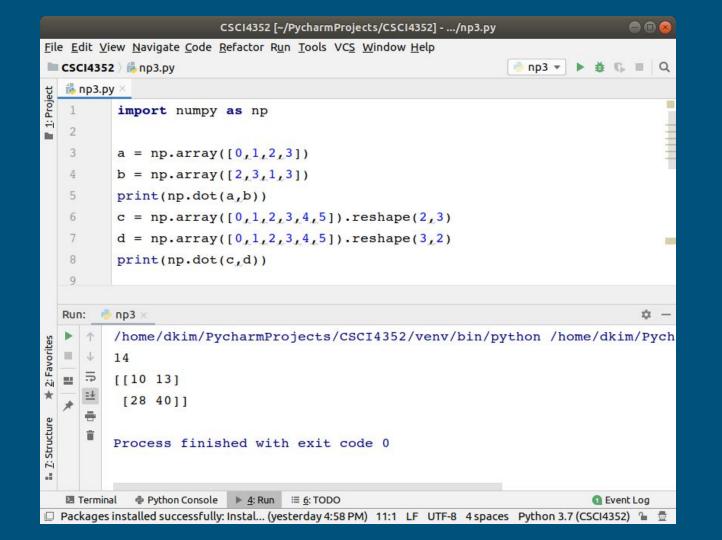
Scalar product

$$\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{c} = [\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2]^\top \cdot \mathbf{c} = [\mathbf{a}_1 \cdot \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{a}_2 \cdot \mathbf{c}]^\top$$



## Dot product

$$a \cdot b = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 & a_5 \end{bmatrix}_{(1 \times n)} \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \\ b_4 \\ b_5 \end{bmatrix}_{(n \times 1)} = \left\{ a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + a_3 b_3 + a_4 b_4 + a_5 b_5 \right\}$$
Dot Product



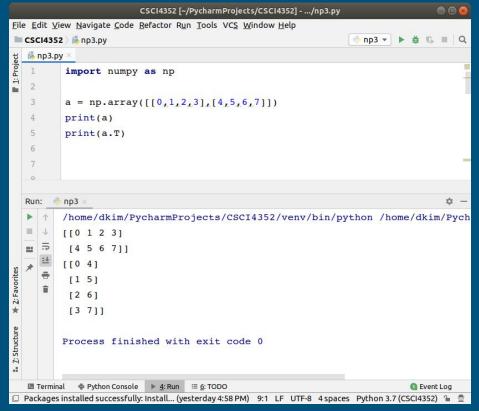
#### Access to elements

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1		import numpy as np				
2	2	Import numpy as np				
3		a = np.array([3, 7, 2, 1, 9])				
4		<pre>print(a[2])</pre>				
5		a[2] = 4				
6		<pre>print(a[2])</pre>				
7	7	b = np.array([[0,1,3],[2,4,5]])				
8	3	print(b[1,2])				
9	9	<pre>print(b[1])</pre>				
10	)					
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נר	<mark>‰ np3.py</mark> ×						
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		<pre>import numpy as np a = np.array([3,7,2,1,9]) print(a[1:3]) b = np.array([[0,1,3],[2,4,5]]) print(b[:,2])</pre>				
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#### Transpose



## Numpy functions

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		<pre>import numpy as np a = np.array([[0,1],[2,3]]) print(np.sum(a)) print(np.sum(a, axis=0)) print(np.sum(a, axis=1)) print(np.sum(a, axis=1, keepdims=True)) print(np.max(a)) print(np.argmax(a, axis=0))</pre>
	ın:	<pre>np3 ×</pre>

### Lab 5

Run the example codes and capture screens with outputs.

Submit python files (.py or .ipynb) and captured images of outputs and codes in blackboard.