



Programming in Python¹

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PyQB

Monga

Indexing

Vectorization
Array operations

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1

Don't remove, select



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In general you don't remove elements but select them. Be careful: if you don't make an explicit **copy** you get a "view" and possibly side-effects.

```
>>> a = np.ones((2,3))
>>> a
array([[1., 1., 1.],
       [1., 1., 1.]])
>>> x = a[:, 1].copy()
>>> x[1] = 100
>>> x
array([ 0., 100.])
>>> x[0] = 0
>>> x
array([[0., 0., 1.],
       [1., 1., 1.]])
>>> a
array([[1., 0., 1.],
       [1., 1., 1.]])
```

95

Lecture XVII: NumPy arrays

Indexing is powerful

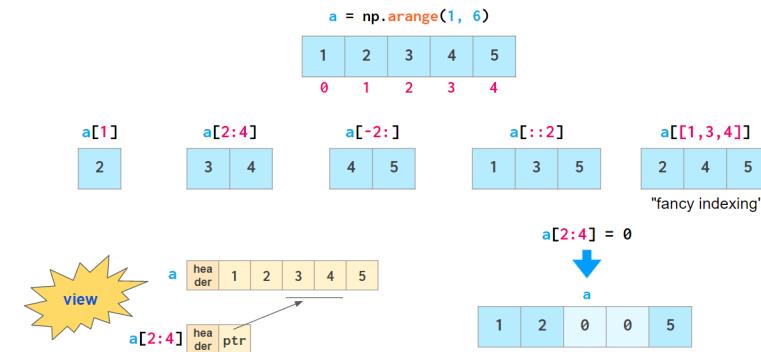


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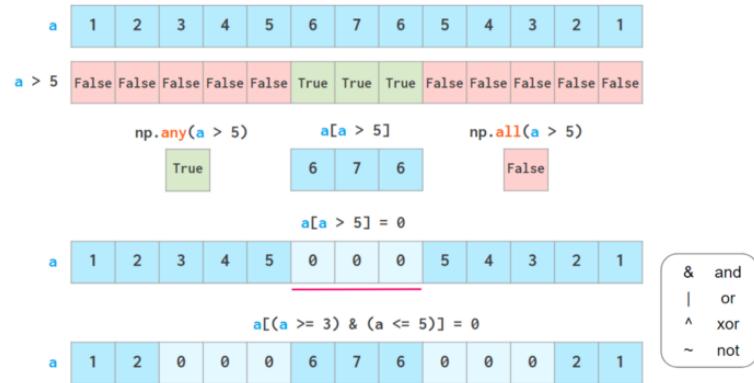
Vectorization
Array operations



Picture from "NumPy Illustrated: The Visual Guide to NumPy", highly recommended

96

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97

Warning! Assignment works differently from lists



```
>>> np = np.array([1,2,3,4,5])
>>> lst = [1,2,3,4,5]
>>> np[2:4] = 0
>>> np
array([1, 2, 0, 0, 5])
>>> lst[2:4] = 0 # Error!
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
TypeError: can only assign an iterable
>>> lst[2:4] = [0,0]
>>> lst
[1, 2, 0, 0, 5]
>>> lst[2:4] = [0,0]
>>> np[2:4] = [0,0]
>>> np[2:4] = [0,0,0] # Error!
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
ValueError: could not broadcast input array from shape (3,) into
           shape (2,)
```

98

The highest power: vectorization



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Most of the basic mathematical function are vectorized: no need for loops! This is both convenient and faster!

```
>>> a = np.array([1,2,3,4])
>>> a + 1
array([2, 3, 4, 5])
>>> a ** 2
array([ 1,  4,  9, 16])
>>> np.exp(a)
array([ 2.71828183,  7.3890561 , 20.08553692,
       54.59815003])
```

99

Array operations



On arrays you have many “aggregate” operations.

```
>>> a
array([1, 2, 3, 4])
>>> a.sum()
10
>>> a.max()
4
>>> a.argmax()
0
>>> a.mean()
2.5
```

Remember to look at `dir` or the online documentation.

100