

# NumPy for MATLAB users

## Help

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
doc	help()	Browse help interactively
<code>help -i % browse with Info</code>		
help help <i>or</i> doc doc	help	Help on using help
help plot	help(plot) <i>or</i> ?plot	Help for a function
help splines <i>or</i> doc splines	help(pylab)	Help for a toolbox/library package
demo		Demonstration examples

## Searching available documentation

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
lookfor plot		Search help files
help	help(); modules [Numeric]	List available packages
which plot	help(plot)	Locate functions

## Using interactively

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<code>octave -q</code>	ipython -pylab	Start session
<code>TAB <i>or</i> M-?</code>	TAB	Auto completion
foo(.m)	execfile('foo.py') <i>or</i> run foo.py	Run code from file
<code>history</code>	hist -n	Command history
diary on [..] diary off		Save command history
exit <i>or</i> quit	CTRL-D	End session
	CTRL-Z # windows	
	sys.exit()	

## Operators

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
help -		Help on operator syntax

## Arithmetic operators

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
a=1; b=2;	a=1; b=1	Assignment; defining a number
a + b	a + b <i>or</i> add(a,b)	Addition

<code>a - b</code>	<code>a - b</code> <i>OR</i> <code>subtract(a,b)</code>	Subtraction
<code>a * b</code>	<code>a * b</code> <i>OR</i> <code>multiply(a,b)</code>	Multiplication
<code>a / b</code>	<code>a / b</code> <i>OR</i> <code>divide(a,b)</code>	Division
<code>a .^ b</code>	<code>a ** b</code> <code>power(a,b)</code> <code>pow(a,b)</code>	Power, $a^b$
<code>rem(a,b)</code>	<code>a % b</code> <code>remainder(a,b)</code> <code>fmod(a,b)</code>	Remainder
<code>a+=1</code>	<code>a+=b</code> <i>OR</i> <code>add(a,b,a)</code>	In place operation to save array creation overhead
<code>factorial(a)</code>		Factorial, $n!$

## Relational operators

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<code>a == b</code>	<code>a == b</code> <i>OR</i> <code>equal(a,b)</code>	Equal
<code>a &lt; b</code>	<code>a &lt; b</code> <i>OR</i> <code>less(a,b)</code>	Less than
<code>a &gt; b</code>	<code>a &gt; b</code> <i>OR</i> <code>greater(a,b)</code>	Greater than
<code>a &lt;= b</code>	<code>a &lt;= b</code> <i>OR</i> <code>less_equal(a,b)</code>	Less than or equal
<code>a &gt;= b</code>	<code>a &gt;= b</code> <i>OR</i> <code>greater_equal(a,b)</code>	Greater than or equal
<code>a ~= b</code>	<code>a != b</code> <i>OR</i> <code>not_equal(a,b)</code>	Not Equal

## Logical operators

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<code>a &amp;&amp; b</code>	<code>a and b</code>	Short-circuit logical AND
<code>a    b</code>	<code>a or b</code>	Short-circuit logical OR
<code>a &amp; b</code> <i>OR</i> <code>and(a,b)</code>	<code>logical_and(a,b)</code> <i>OR</i> <code>a and b</code>	Element-wise logical AND
<code>a   b</code> <i>OR</i> <code>or(a,b)</code>	<code>logical_or(a,b)</code> <i>OR</i> <code>a or b</code>	Element-wise logical OR
<code>xor(a, b)</code>	<code>logical_xor(a,b)</code>	Logical EXCLUSIVE OR
<code>~a</code> <i>OR</i> <code>not(a)</code>	<code>logical_not(a)</code> <i>OR</i> <code>not a</code>	Logical NOT
<code>~a</code> <i>OR</i> <code>!a</code>		
<code>any(a)</code>		True if any element is nonzero
<code>all(a)</code>		True if all elements are nonzero

## root and logarithm

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<code>sqrt(a)</code>	<code>math.sqrt(a)</code>	Square root
<code>log(a)</code>	<code>math.log(a)</code>	Logarithm, base $e$ (natural)
<code>log10(a)</code>	<code>math.log10(a)</code>	Logarithm, base 10
<code>log2(a)</code>	<code>math.log(a, 2)</code>	Logarithm, base 2 (binary)
<code>exp(a)</code>	<code>math.exp(a)</code>	Exponential function

## Round off

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<code>round(a)</code>	<code>round(a)</code> <i>or</i> <code>math.round(a)</code>	Round
<code>ceil(a)</code>	<code>ceil(a)</code>	Round up
<code>floor(a)</code>	<code>floor(a)</code>	Round down
<code>fix(a)</code>	<code>fix(a)</code>	Round towards zero

## Mathematical constants

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<code>pi</code>	<code>math.pi</code>	$\pi=3.141592$
<code>exp(1)</code>	<code>math.e</code> <i>or</i> <code>math.exp(1)</code>	$e=2.718281$

## Missing values; IEEE-754 floating point status flags

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<code>NaN</code>	<code>nan</code>	Not a Number
<code>Inf</code>	<code>inf</code>	Infinity, $\infty$
	<code>plus_inf</code>	Infinity, $+\infty$
	<code>minus_inf</code>	Infinity, $-\infty$
	<code>plus_zero</code>	Plus zero, $+0$
	<code>minus_zero</code>	Minus zero, $-0$

## Complex numbers

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<code>i</code>	<code>z = 1j</code>	Imaginary unit
<code>z = 3+4i</code>	<code>z = 3+4j</code> <i>or</i> <code>z = complex(3,4)</code>	A complex number, $3+4i$
<code>abs(z)</code>	<code>abs(3+4j)</code>	Absolute value (modulus)
<code>real(z)</code>	<code>z.real</code>	Real part
<code>imag(z)</code>	<code>z.imag</code>	Imaginary part
<code>arg(z)</code>		Argument
<code>conj(z)</code>	<code>z.conj()</code> ; <code>z.conjugate()</code>	Complex conjugate

## Trigonometry

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<code>atan(a,b)</code>	<code>atan2(b,a)</code>	Arctangent, $\arctan(b/a)$
	<code>hypot(x,y)</code>	Hypotenuse; Euclidean distance

## Generate random numbers

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
---------------	--------	-------------

<code>rand(1,10)</code>	<code>random.random((10,))</code>	Uniform distribution
<code>2+5*rand(1,10)</code>	<code>random.uniform((10,))</code>	Uniform: Numbers between 2 and 7
<code>rand(6)</code>	<code>random.uniform(0,1,(6,6))</code>	Uniform: 6,6 array
<code>randn(1,10)</code>	<code>random.standard_normal((10,))</code>	Normal distribution

## Vectors

### MATLAB/Octave

```
a=[2 3 4 5];
adash=[2 3 4 5]';
```

### Python

```
a=array([2,3,4,5])
array([2,3,4,5])[:,NewAxis]
array([2,3,4,5]).reshape(-1,1)
r_[1:10,'c']
```

### Description

Row vector,  $1 \times n$ -matrix  
Column vector,  $m \times 1$ -matrix

## Sequences

### MATLAB/Octave

```
1:10
0:9
1:3:10
10:-1:1
10:-3:1
linspace(1,10,7)
```

### Python

```
arange(1,11, dtype=Float)
range(1,11)
arange(10.)
arange(1,11,3)
arange(10,0,-1)
arange(10,0,-3)
linspace(1,10,7)
```

### Description

1,2,3, ... ,10  
0.0,1.0,2.0, ... ,9.0  
1,4,7,10  
10,9,8, ... ,1  
10,7,4,1  
Linearly spaced vector of  $n=7$  points  
Reverse  
Set all values to same scalar value

## Concatenation (vectors)

### MATLAB/Octave

```
[a a]
[1:4 a]
```

### Python

```
concatenate((a,a))
concatenate((range(1,5),a),
axis=1)
```

### Description

Concatenate two vectors

## Repeating

### MATLAB/Octave

```
[a a]
```

### Python

```
concatenate((a,a))
a.repeat(3) or
a.repeat(a) or
```

### Description

1 2 3, 1 2 3  
1 1 1, 2 2 2, 3 3 3  
1, 2 2, 3 3 3

## Miss those elements out

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<code>a(2:end)</code>	<code>a[1:]</code>	miss the first element
<code>a([1:9])</code>		miss the tenth element
<code>a(end)</code>	<code>a[-1]</code>	last element
<code>a(end-1:end)</code>	<code>a[-2:]</code>	last two elements

## Maximum and minimum

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<code>max(a,b)</code>	<code>maximum(a,b)</code>	pairwise max
<code>max([a b])</code>	<code>concatenate((a,b)).max()</code>	max of all values in two vectors
<code>[v,i] = max(a)</code>	<code>v,i = a.max(0),a.argmax(0)</code>	

## Vector multiplication

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<code>a.*a</code>	<code>a*a</code>	Multiply two vectors
<code>dot(u,v)</code>	<code>dot(u,v)</code>	Vector dot product, $u \cdot v$

## Matrices

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<code>a = [2 3;4 5]</code>	<code>a = array([[2,3],[4,5]])</code>	Define a matrix

## Concatenation (matrices); rbind and cbind

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<code>[a ; b]</code>	<code>concatenate((a,b), axis=0)</code> <code>vstack((a,b))</code>	Bind rows
<code>[a , b]</code>	<code>concatenate((a,b), axis=1)</code> <code>hstack((a,b))</code>	Bind columns
<code>[a(:,), b(:,)]</code>	<code>concatenate((a,b), axis=2)</code> <code>dstack((a,b))</code>	Bind slices (three-way arrays)
<code>[a(:), b(:)]</code>	<code>concatenate((a,b), axis=None)</code>	Concatenate matrices into one vector
<code>[1:4 ; 1:4]</code>	<code>concatenate((r_[1:5],r_[1:5])).reshape(2,-1)</code> <code>vstack((r_[1:5],r_[1:5]))</code>	Bind rows (from vectors)
<code>[1:4 ; 1:4]'</code>		Bind columns (from vectors)

## Array creation

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<code>zeros(3,5)</code>	<code>zeros((3,5),Float)</code>	0 filled array
	<code>zeros((3,5))</code>	0 filled array of integers

<code>ones(3,5)</code>	<code>ones((3,5),Float)</code>	1 filled array
<code>ones(3,5)*9</code>		Any number filled array
<code>eye(3)</code>	<code>identity(3)</code>	Identity matrix
<code>diag([4 5 6])</code>	<code>diag((4,5,6))</code>	Diagonal
<code>magic(3)</code>		Magic squares; Lo Shu
	<code>a = empty((3,3))</code>	Empty array

## Reshape and flatten matrices

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<code>reshape(1:6,3,2)'</code> ;	<code>arange(1,7).reshape(2,-1)</code> <code>a.setshape(2,3)</code>	Reshaping (rows first)
<code>reshape(1:6,2,3)</code> ; <code>a'(:)</code>	<code>arange(1,7).reshape(-1,2).transpose()</code> <code>a.flatten()</code> <i>or</i>	Reshaping (columns first) Flatten to vector (by rows, like comics)
<code>a(:)</code>	<code>a.flatten(1)</code>	Flatten to vector (by columns)
<code>vech(a)</code>		Flatten upper triangle (by columns)

## Shared data (slicing)

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<code>b = a</code>	<code>b = a.copy()</code>	Copy of a

## Indexing and accessing elements (Python: slicing)

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<code>a = [ 11 12 13 14 ... 21 22 23 24 ... 31 32 33 34 ]</code>	<code>a = array([[ 11, 12, 13, 14 ], [ 21, 22, 23, 24 ], [ 31, 32, 33, 34 ]])</code>	Input is a 3,4 array
<code>a(2,3)</code>	<code>a[1,2]</code>	Element 2,3 (row,col)
<code>a(1,:)</code>	<code>a[0,]</code>	First row
<code>a(:,1)</code>	<code>a[:,0]</code>	First column
<code>a([1 3],[1 4]);</code>	<code>a.take([0,2]).take([0,3], axis=1)</code>	Array as indices
<code>a(2:end,:)</code>	<code>a[1:,]</code>	All, except first row
<code>a(end-1:end,:)</code>	<code>a[-2:,]</code>	Last two rows
<code>a(1:2:end,:)</code>	<code>a[:,2:,]</code>	Strides: Every other row
<code>a(:,[1 3 4])</code>	<code>a[... ,2]</code>	Third in last dimension (axis)
	<code>a.take([0,2,3], axis=1)</code>	Remove one column
	<code>a.diagonal(offset=0)</code>	Diagonal

## Assignment

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
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```
a(:,1) = 99
a(:,1) = [99 98 97]'
a(a>90) = 90;
```

```
a[:,0] = 99
a[:,0] = array([99,98,97])
(a>90).choose(a,90)
a.clip(min=None, max=90)
a.clip(min=2, max=5)
```

Clipping: Replace all elements over 90  
Clip upper and lower values

## Transpose and inverse

### MATLAB/Octave

```
a'
a.' or transpose(a)
det(a)
inv(a)
pinv(a)
norm(a)
eig(a)
svd(a)
chol(a)
[v,l] = eig(a)
rank(a)
```

### Python

```
a.conj().transpose()
a.transpose()
linalg.det(a) or
linalg.inv(a) or
linalg.pinv(a)
norm(a)
linalg.eig(a)[0]
linalg.svd(a)
linalg.cholesky(a)
linalg.eig(a)[1]
rank(a)
```

### Description

Transpose  
Non-conjugate transpose  
Determinant  
Inverse  
Pseudo-inverse  
Norms  
Eigenvalues  
Singular values  
Cholesky factorization  
Eigenvectors  
Rank

## Sum

### MATLAB/Octave

```
sum(a)
sum(a')
sum(sum(a))
cumsum(a)
```

### Python

```
a.sum(axis=0)
a.sum(axis=1)
a.sum()
a.trace(offset=0)
a.cumsum(axis=0)
```

### Description

Sum of each column  
Sum of each row  
Sum of all elements  
Sum along diagonal  
Cumulative sum (columns)

## Sorting

### MATLAB/Octave

```
a = [ 4 3 2 ; 2 8 6 ; 1 4 7 ]
sort(a(:))
sort(a)
sort(a')'
sortrows(a,1)
```

### Python

```
a = array([[4,3,2],[2,8,6],
[1,4,7]])
a.ravel().sort() or
a.sort(axis=0) or msort(a)
a.sort(axis=1)
a[a[:,0].argsort(),]
a.ravel().argsort()
a.argsort(axis=0)
a.argsort(axis=1)
```

### Description

Example data  
Flat and sorted  
Sort each column  
Sort each row  
Sort rows (by first row)  
Sort, return indices  
Sort each column, return indices  
Sort each row, return indices

## Maximum and minimum

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<code>max(a)</code>	<code>a.max(0) or amax(a [,axis=0])</code>	max in each column
<code>max(a')</code>	<code>a.max(1) or amax(a, axis=1)</code>	max in each row
<code>max(max(a))</code>	<code>a.max() or</code>	max in array
<code>[v i] = max(a)</code>		return indices, i
<code>max(b,c)</code>	<code>maximum(b,c)</code>	pairwise max
<code>cummax(a)</code>		
	<code>a.ptp(); a.ptp(0)</code>	max-to-min range

## Matrix manipulation

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<code>fliplr(a)</code>	<code>fliplr(a) or a[:,::-1]</code>	Flip left-right
<code>flipud(a)</code>	<code>flipud(a) or a[::-1,]</code>	Flip up-down
<code>rot90(a)</code>	<code>rot90(a)</code>	Rotate 90 degrees
<code>repmat(a,2,3)</code>	<code>kron(ones((2,3)),a)</code>	Repeat matrix: [ a a a ; a a a ]
<code>kron(ones(2,3),a)</code>		
<code>triu(a)</code>	<code>triu(a)</code>	Triangular, upper
<code>tril(a)</code>	<code>tril(a)</code>	Triangular, lower

## Equivalents to "size"

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<code>size(a)</code>	<code>a.shape or a.getshape()</code>	Matrix dimensions
<code>size(a,2) or length(a)</code>	<code>a.shape[1] or size(a, axis=1)</code>	Number of columns
<code>length(a(:))</code>	<code>a.size or size(a[, axis=None])</code>	Number of elements
<code>ndims(a)</code>	<code>a.ndim</code>	Number of dimensions
	<code>a.nbytes</code>	Number of bytes used in memory

## Matrix- and elementwise- multiplication

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<code>a .* b</code>	<code>a * b or multiply(a,b)</code>	Elementwise operations
<code>a * b</code>	<code>matrixmultiply(a,b)</code>	Matrix product (dot product)
	<code>inner(a,b) or</code>	Inner matrix vector multiplication $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}'$
	<code>outer(a,b) or</code>	Outer product
<code>kron(a,b)</code>	<code>kron(a,b)</code>	Kronecker product
<code>a / b</code>		Matrix division, $\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{a}^{-1}$
<code>a \ b</code>	<code>linalg.solve(a,b)</code>	Left matrix division, $\mathbf{a}^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{b}$ (solve linear equations)



`vdot(a,b)` Vector dot product

`cross(a,b)` Cross product

## Find; conditional indexing

### MATLAB/Octave

`find(a)`

`[i j] = find(a)`

`[i j v] = find(a)`

`find(a>5.5)`

`a .* (a>5.5)`

### Python

`a.ravel().nonzero()`

`(i,j) = a.nonzero()`

`(i,j) = where(a!=0)`

`v = a.compress((a!=0).flat)`

`v = extract(a!=0,a)`

`(a>5.5).nonzero()`

`a.compress((a>5.5).flat)`

`where(a>5.5,0,a) or a * (a>5.5)`

`a.put(2,indices)`

### Description

Non-zero elements, indices

Non-zero elements, array indices

Vector of non-zero values

Condition, indices

Return values

Zero out elements above 5.5

Replace values

## Multi-way arrays

### MATLAB/Octave

`a = cat(3, [1 2; 1 2],[3 4; 3 4]);`

`a(1, :, :)`

### Python

`a = array([[[[1,2],[1,2]],`  
`[[3,4],[3,4]]])`

`a[0, ...]`

### Description

Define a 3-way array

## File input and output

### MATLAB/Octave

`f = load('data.txt')`

`f = load('data.txt')`

`x = dlmread('data.csv', ';')`

`save -ascii data.txt f`

### Python

`f = fromfile("data.txt")`

`f = load("data.txt")`

`f = load("data.txt")`

`f = load('data.csv',`

`delimiter=';')`

`save('data.csv', f, fmt='%.6f',`

`delimiter=';')`

`f.tofile(file='data.csv',`

`format='%.6f', sep=';')`

`f = fromfile(file='data.csv',`

`sep=';')`

### Description

Reading from a file (2d)

Reading from a file (2d)

Reading from a CSV file (2d)

Writing to a file (2d)

Writing to a file (1d)

Reading from a file (1d)

## Plotting

### Basic x-y plots

#### MATLAB/Octave

`plot(a)`

#### Python

`plot(a)`

#### Description

1d line plot

```

plot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'o')
plot(x1,y1, x2,y2)
plot(x1,y1)
hold on
plot(x2,y2)
subplot(211)
plot(x,y,'ro-')

```

```

plot(x[:,0],x[:,1],'o')
plot(x1,y1,'bo', x2,y2,'go')
plot(x1,y1,'o')
plot(x2,y2,'o')
show() # as normal
subplot(211)
plot(x,y,'ro-')

```

2d scatter plot  
 Two graphs in one plot  
 Overplotting: Add new plots to current  
 subplots  
 Plotting symbols and color

## Axes and titles

### MATLAB/Octave

```

grid on
axis equal
axis('equal')
replot
axis([ 0 10 0 5 ])
title('title')
xlabel('x-axis')
ylabel('y-axis')

```

### Python

```

grid()
figure(figsize=(6,6))

axis([ 0, 10, 0, 5 ])

text(2,25,'hello')

```

### Description

Turn on grid lines  
 1:1 aspect ratio  
 Set axes manually  
 Axis labels and titles  
 Insert text

## Log plots

### MATLAB/Octave

```

semilogy(a)
semilogx(a)
loglog(a)

```

### Python

```

semilogy(a)
semilogx(a)
loglog(a)

```

### Description

logarithmic y-axis  
 logarithmic x-axis  
 logarithmic x and y axes

## Filled plots and bar plots

### MATLAB/Octave

```

fill(t,s,'b', t,c,'g')
% fill has a bug?

```

### Python

```

fill(t,s,'b', t,c,'g',
alpha=0.2)

```

### Description

Filled plot

## Functions

### MATLAB/Octave

```

f = inline('sin(x/3) -
cos(x/5)')
ezplot(f,[0,40])
fplot('sin(x/3) - cos(x/5)',
[0,40])
% no ezplot

```

### Python

```

x = arange(0,40,.5)
y = sin(x/3) - cos(x/5)
plot(x,y, 'o')

```

### Description

Defining functions

Plot a function for given range

## Polar plots

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<pre>theta = 0:.001:2*pi; r = sin(2*theta); polar(theta, rho)</pre>	<pre>theta = arange(0,2*pi,0.001) r = sin(2*theta) polar(theta, rho)</pre>	

## Histogram plots

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<pre>hist(randn(1000,1)) hist(randn(1000,1), -4:4) plot(sort(a))</pre>		

## 3d data

### Contour and image plots

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<pre>contour(z)</pre>	<pre>levels, colls = contour(Z, V, origin='lower', extent= (-3,3,-3,3)) clabel(colls, levels, inline=1, fmt='%1.1f', fontsize=10)</pre>	Contour plot
<pre>contourf(z); colormap(gray)</pre>	<pre>contourf(Z, V, cmap=cm.gray, origin='lower', extent=(-3,3,-3,3))</pre>	Filled contour plot
<pre>image(z) colormap(gray)</pre>	<pre>im = imshow(Z, interpolation='bilinear', origin='lower', extent=(-3,3,-3,3))</pre>	Plot image data
<pre>quiver()</pre>	<pre># imshow() and contour() as above quiver()</pre>	Image with contours Direction field vectors

### Perspective plots of surfaces over the x-y plane

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<pre>n=-2:.1:2; [x,y] = meshgrid(n,n); z=x.*exp(-x.^2-y.^2); mesh(z) surf(x,y,z) or surfl(x,y,z) % no surfl()</pre>	<pre>n=arrayrange(-2,2,.1) [x,y] = meshgrid(n,n) z = x*power(math.e,-x**2-y**2)</pre>	Mesh plot Surface plot

### Scatter (cloud) plots

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
---------------	--------	-------------

```
plot3(x,y,z,'k+')
```

3d scatter plot

## Save plot to a graphics file

### MATLAB/Octave

```
plot(1:10)
print -depsc2 foo.eps
gset output "foo.eps"
gset terminal postscript eps
plot(1:10)

print -dpng foo.png
```

### Python

```
savefig('foo.eps')

savefig('foo.pdf')
savefig('foo.svg')
savefig('foo.png')
```

### Description

PostScript

PDF

SVG (vector graphics for www)

PNG (raster graphics)

## Data analysis

### Set membership operators

#### MATLAB/Octave

```
a = [ 1 2 2 5 2 ];
b = [ 2 3 4 ];
```

#### Python

```
a = array([1,2,2,5,2])
b = array([2,3,4])
a = set([1,2,2,5,2])
b = set([2,3,4])
```

#### Description

Create sets

```
unique(a)
```

```
unique1d(a)
unique(a)
set(a)
```

Set unique

```
union(a,b)
```

```
union1d(a,b)
a.union(b)
```

Set union

```
intersect(a,b)
```

```
intersect1d(a)
a.intersection(b)
```

Set intersection

```
setdiff(a,b)
```

```
setdiff1d(a,b)
a.difference(b)
```

Set difference

```
setxor(a,b)
```

```
setxor1d(a,b)
a.symmetric_difference(b)
```

Set exclusion

```
ismember(2,a)
```

```
2 in a
setmember1d(2,a)
contains(a,2)
```

True for set member

## Statistics

### MATLAB/Octave

```
mean(a)
```

### Python

```
a.mean(axis=0)
mean(a [,axis=0])
```

### Description

Average

```
median(a)
```

```
median(a) or median(a [,axis=0])
```

Median

```
std(a)
```

```
a.std(axis=0) or std(a
[,axis=0])
```

Standard deviation

<code>var(a)</code>	<code>a.var(axis=0)</code> <i>or</i> <code>var(a)</code>	Variance
<code>corr(x,y)</code>	<code>correlate(x,y)</code> <i>or</i> <code>corrcoef(x,y)</code>	Correlation coefficient
<code>cov(x,y)</code>	<code>cov(x,y)</code>	Covariance

## Interpolation and regression

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<code>z = polyval(polyfit(x,y,1),x)</code> <code>plot(x,y,'o', x,z ,'-')</code> <code>a = x\y</code>	<code>(a,b) = polyfit(x,y,1)</code> <code>plot(x,y,'o', x,a*x+b,'-')</code> <code>linalg.lstsq(x,y)</code>	Straight line fit Linear least squares $y = ax + b$
<code>polyfit(x,y,3)</code>	<code>polyfit(x,y,3)</code>	Polynomial fit

## Non-linear methods

### Polynomials, root finding

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<code>roots([1 -1 -1])</code> <code>f = inline('1/x - (x-1)')</code> <code>fzero(f,1)</code> <code>solve('1/x = x-1')</code>	<code>poly()</code> <code>roots()</code>	Polynomial Find zeros of polynomial Find a zero near $x = 1$
<code>polyval([1 2 1 2],1:10)</code>	<code>polyval(array([1,2,1,2]),arange(1,11))</code>	Solve symbolic equations Evaluate polynomial

### Differential equations

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<code>diff(a)</code>	<code>diff(x, n=1, axis=0)</code>	Discrete difference function and approximate derivative Solve differential equations

### Fourier analysis

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<code>fft(a)</code> <code>ifft(a)</code>	<code>fft(a)</code> <i>or</i> <code>ifft(a)</code> <i>or</i> <code>convolve(x,y)</code>	Fast fourier transform Inverse fourier transform Linear convolution

### Symbolic algebra; calculus

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
<code>factor()</code>		Factorization

## Programming

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
.m	.py	Script file extension
% <i>% OR #</i>	#	Comment symbol (rest of line)
% must be in MATLABPATH <i>% must be in LOADPATH</i>	from pylab import *	Import library functions
string='a=234'; eval(string)	string="a=234" eval(string)	Eval

## Loops

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
for i=1:5; disp(i); end	for i in range(1,6): print(i)	for-statement
for i=1:5 disp(i) disp(i*2) end	for i in range(1,6): print(i) print(i*2)	Multiline for statements

## Conditionals

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
if 1>0 a=100; end	if 1>0: a=100	if-statement
if 1>0 a=100; else a=0; end		if-else-statement

## Debugging

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
ans		Most recent evaluated expression
whos <i>OR</i> who		List variables loaded into memory
clear x <i>OR</i> clear [all]		Clear variable \$x\$ from memory
disp(a)	print a	Print

## Working directory and OS

MATLAB/Octave	Python	Description
dir <i>OR</i> ls	os.listdir(".")	List files in directory
what	grep.grep("*.py")	List script files in directory
pwd	os.getcwd()	Displays the current working directory
cd foo	os.chdir('foo')	Change working directory
!notepad	os.system('notepad')	Invoke a System Command
<i>system("notepad")</i>	os.popen('notepad')	

Time-stamp: "2007-11-09T16:46:36 vidar"

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