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In [2]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
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Exercise Numpy

1. Array creation

- Create a 1D array with values from 0 to 10 and in steps of 0.1. Check the shape of the array:

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- Create an array of normally distributed numbers with mean $\mu = 0$ and standard deviation $\sigma = 0.5$. It should have 20 rows and as many columns as there are elements in `xarray`. Call it `normal_array`:

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- Check the type of `normal_array`:

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2. Array mathematics

- Using `xarray` as x-variable, create a new array `yarray` as y-variable using the function $y = 10 * \cos(x) * e^{-0.1x}$:

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- Create `array_abs` by taking the absolute value of `array_mul`:

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- Create a boolean array (logical array) where all positions > 0.3 in `array_abs` are `True` and the others `False`

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- Create a standard deviation projection along the second dimension (columns) of `array_abs`. Check that the dimensions are the ones you expected. Also are the values around the value you expect?

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3. Plotting

- Use a line plot to plot `yarray` vs `xarray` :

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- Try to change the color of the plot to red and to have markers on top of the line as squares:

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- Plot the `normal_array` as an image and change the colormap to 'gray':

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- Assemble the two above plots in a figure with one row and two columns grid:

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4. Indexing

- Create new arrays where you select every second element from `xarray` and `yarray`. Plot them on top of `xarray` and `yarray`.

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- Select all values of `yarray` that are larger than 0. Plot those on top of the regular `xarray` and `yarray` plot.

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- Flip the order of `xarray` use it to plot `yarray` :

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5. Combining arrays

- Create an array filled with ones with the same shape as `normal_array`. Concatenate it to `normal_array` along the first dimensions and plot the result:

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- `yarray` represents a signal. Each line of `normal_array` represents a possible random noise for that signal. Using broadcasting, try to create an array of noisy versions of `yarray` using `normal_array`. Finally, plot it:

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