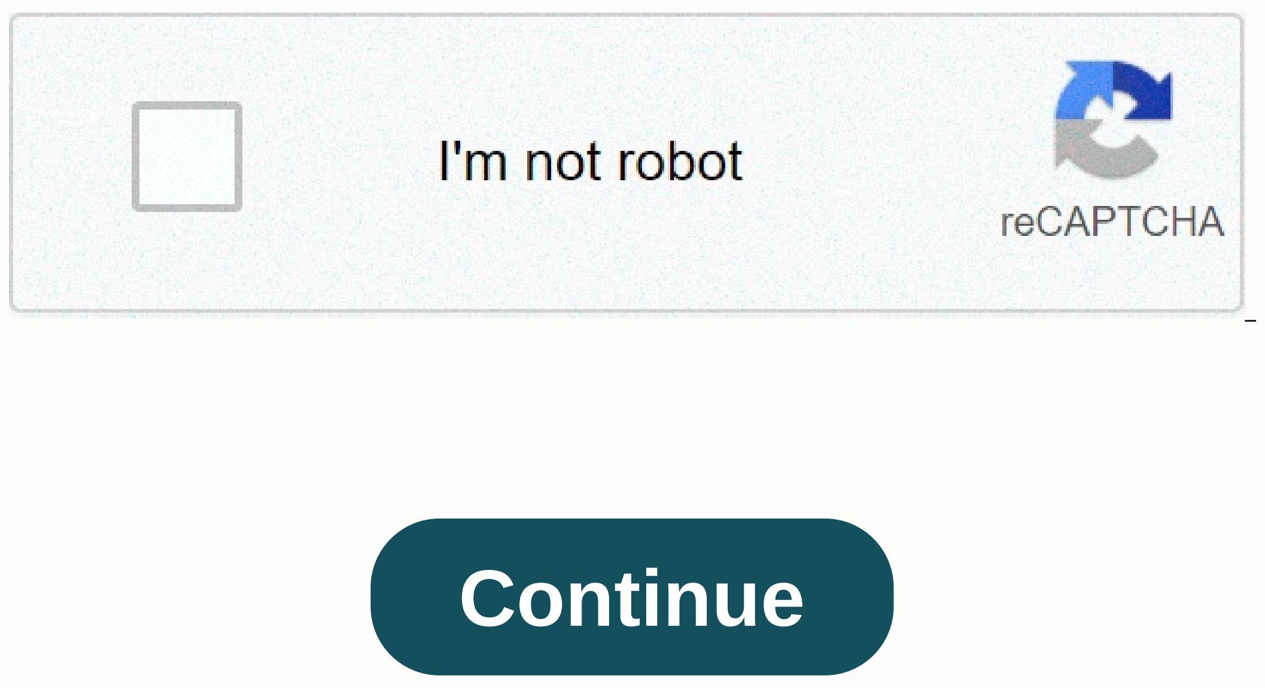
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Np random normal size

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In the namespace of the operation used for essential programming.. _mx_nd_np __all__ =[randint, uniform, top, choice, land, land, multi-nomial, multivariate_normal, logistics, gumbel, shuffle, plum, landro import numpy, gamma, beta, chisquare, Exponent, Lochnomal, Weibul, Pareto, Power, Rayley] def randint (Low, High = None, Size =None, dtype=None, ctx=None, Out =None): Returns any intest from r ('High' to 'High') ; If 'High' is not (the default), the result is [0, 'Low'). The parameter ---------- low: the int lowest (signed) integer can be drawn from the distribution (unless it is 'high=None') and this parameter is *highest* higher than these integers.) High: int, if an option is provided, one above the largest (signed) integer that can be drawn in the deployment (see above for action in the case of 'high =none'). Size: Tuple int or ints, optional output shape. If a given shape is like 'm, n, k)', the ''m*n*k' sample is drawn. The default value is None, in which case a single value is returned. dtype: dtype, optional desired type of result. Because all molds are determined by name, i.e. 'int64', 'int', etc., byte orders are not available, and certain precisions may vary in type C depending on the platform. The default value is 'np.int'. ctx: context, optional device context of output. The default is the current context. Out: ndarray, option output ndarray (the default is 'none'). -------: An array of 'size' shapes with ints of random integers in the appropriate distribution, or one random int if 'size' is not provided. For example-------- &gt;&gt;&gt; np.random.random (2, size=10) array ([1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0]) &gt;&gt;&gt; np.random.random(1, size =10) array ([0, 0, 0, 0) array 0, 0, 0, 0, 0] 0]) Generates 2 x 4 arrays of ints between 0 and 4: &gt;&gt;&gt; np.random.random (5, size =(2, 4)) array ([[4, 0, 2, 1], [3, 2, 2, _mx_nd_np 0]] dtype, ctx, out) def uniformity (low = 0.0, high=1.0, size =none, dtype=none, ctx=none, out=none): r Draws a sample from a uniform distribution. Samples are distributed uniformly through a half-open interval of ''[Low, High)' (including Low) (including Low but excluding High). In other words, all values within a given interval are equally likely to be drawn by 'uniformity'. The parameters are low ----------: float, ndarray, optional low boundary of output interval. All values generated will be greater than or equal to low. The default value is 0. High: selective upper boundary of float, ndarray, output interval. All values generated are lower than high. The default value is 1.0. Size: Tuple int or ints, optional output shape. If a given shape is like 'm, n, k)', the ''m*n*k' sample is drawn. If the size is 'None' (the default), the scalar tensor containing a single value is returned if both 'Low' and 'High' are scalars. Otherwise, a sample of 'np.broadcast' is drawn. dtype: {'float16', 'float32', 'float64'}, optional data type in the output sample. The default value is 'float32' ctx: context, optional device context for output. The default is the current context. -------: A sample drawn ndarray from a uniform distribution of parameters. See -------- also refers to The Landant: integer yield, separation uniform distribution. rand : Convenience function that accepts dimensions as input (for example, 'rand(2,2)' generates a 2-to-2 array of vess evenly distributed in ''0, 1).' Note ----- probability density function of a uniform distribution is .. Math: p (x) = \frac{1} {b - a} anywhere within the interval '[a, b)', and 0 elsewhere. The value of 'High' = 'Low' is returned. ''High'&lt; ''low'&lt; results are not officially defined and may eventually raise errors, that is, do not rely on this feature to act when passing arguments that satisfy those inequality conditions. Returns _mx_nd_np.random.uniform (low, high, size = size, ctx= ctx, dtype= dtype, out=out] [docs]def normal (loc=0.0, scale=1.0, size=none, dtype=none, ctx=none), draws random samples from r. Samples are distributed according to the general distribution mediated by *loc* (mean) and *scale* (standard deviation). Parameter ---------- loc: float, selective mean of distribution (center). Scale : Float of distribution, optional standard deviation (spread or width). Size: Tuple int or ints, optional output shape. If the given shape is '(m, n, k)', the 'm * n * k' sample is drawn. If the size is 'none' (the default), if both loc and scale are scalars, a scalar tensor containing a single value is returned. Otherwise, a sample of 'np.broadcast' is drawn. dtype: {'float16', 'float32', 'float64'}, optional data type in the output sample. The default value is 'float32' ctx: context, optional device context Output, default is the current context. Out: 'ndarray', optional storage output for existing 'ndarray'. ------- return: parameters ndarray drawn samples from the normal distribution. Note ----- probability density of the Gaussian distribution is . Math: p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 \pi \sigma^2}} e^{{ - \frac{ (x - \mu)^^2} }} {{2 \sigma^2} } }, where :math:'\mu' is average and :math:\sigma' is the standard deviation. Square of standard deviation: Mathematics :'\Sigma ^2' is called variance. The function is at its peak in the mean and the spread increases according to the standard deviation (the function reaches up to 0.607 times in :math: x + \sigma' and :math: 'x - \sigma' [2]_). This means that 'numpy.random.normal' is more likely to return samples closer to the mean than samples in the distance. Reference ---------- .. [1] Wikipedia, General Distribution, .. [2] P. R. Peebles Jr., Central Limit Theorem from Probability, Random Variables and Random Signal Principles, 4 ed., 2001, pp. 51, 51, 125. For example-------- &gt;&gt;&gt; Mu, Sigma = 0, 0.1 # Mean and Standard Deviation &gt;&gt;&gt; s = np.random.normal (mu, Sigma, 1000) Check the mean and variance: &gt;&gt;&gt; np.abs (mu-np.means)) &lt; 0.01 Array (True) Return _mx_nd_np.random.normal (loc, loc, scale, size, mold, ctx, out) def lognomal (average=0.0, sigma=1.0, size=none, dtype=none, ctx=none, out=none): Draws samples from the rlog-general distribution. Draws a sample from a log-general distribution using the

specified mean, standard deviation, and array shapes. The mean and standard deviations are derived from the underlying general distribution, not the values of the distribution itself. The parameter ----------: the optional mean value array_like the default general distribution of the float or float. Sigma: The standard deviation of the array_like normal distribution between floats or floats. It should not be negative. The default value is 1. Size: Tuple int or ints, optional output shape. If a given shape is like 'm, n, k)', the ''m*n*k' sample is drawn. If the size is 'None' (the default), a single value is returned if both 'Average' and 'Sigma' are scalars. Otherwise, a sample of 'np.broadcast' is drawn. dtype: {'float16', 'float32', 'float64'}, optional data type in the output sample. The default value is 'float32' ctx: context, optional device context for output. The default is the current context. Out: 'ndarray', optional storage output for existing 'ndarray'. -------: mediated log-drawn samples of ndarray or scalar in the general distribution. Note ----- variable 'x' has a log-general distribution when 'log(x)' is generally distributed. The probability density function of the log-normal distribution is . Mathematics: p(x) = \frac{1}{\Sigma x \sqrt{2\pi}} Here:math:'\mu' is the mean and :math:'\sigma' is the standard deviation of the normally distributed logarithm of the variable. The log-general distribution result is generated in the same way as the normal distribution result if the random variable is *product* of a large number of independent and identical variance variables, and if the variable is *sum* of a large number of independent and identical variance variables. Reference ---------- .. [1] Limpert, E., Stahel, W. A., and Abbt, M., Log Through Science - General Distribution: Keys and Clues, Biosciences, Vol. 51, 5, 5, 2001. stahel/lognormal/bioscience.pdf .. [2] Reiss, R.D. and Thomas, M., Statistical Analysis of Extreme Values,Basel: Birkhauser Verlag, 2001, pp. 31-32. When you draw a sample --------, for example, &gt;&gt;&gt; Mu, Sigma = 3., 1. # Mean and Standard Deviation &gt;&gt;&gt; s = np.random.lognormal (mu, sigma, 1000) Return _mx_nd_np.random.lognormal (Average, Sigma, Size, Type, Ctx, Out) def Logistics (loc= 0.0, scale=1.0, Size=None, ctx=None; The sample is taken from a logistic distribution with specified parameters, loc (position or mean, median), and scale (&gt;0). Parameter ---------- loc: array_like of float or float, optional parameter of distribution. Default value is 0. Scale: Float Alternatively, float array_like, optional parameters in the distribution. The default value is 1. Size: Tuple in int or ints, optional output shape. ''m*n*k' sample is drawn if a given shape is like 'm, n, k)'. If the size is 'none' (the default), a single value is returned if both 'loc' and 'scale' are scalars. Otherwise, a sample of 'np.broadcast(loc, scale)' is drawn. ctx : Context, optional device context for output, default is current context. Out: 'ndarray', optional storage output for existing 'ndarray'. ------- return: samples drawn ndarray or scalar from the parameter logistic distribution. For -------- draw a sample -------- the distribution: &gt;&gt;&gt; loc, scale = 10, 1 &gt;&gt;&gt; = np.random.logistic (loc, scale, 10000) &gt;&gt;&gt; Import matplotlib.pyplot pl fleet &gt;&gt;&gt; number, trash can, ignore = plt.hist (s, bins=50) plot for distribution &gt;&gt;&gt; distribution def logist (x, loc, scale... Return np.exp (loc-x)/scale)//(scale**(1+np.exp(loc-x)/scale))**2) &gt;&gt;&gt; lgst_val = Logistics (bins), loc, scale) &gt;&gt;&gt; plt.plot (empty, lgst_val * count.max () / lgst_val.max ()) &gt;&gt;&gt; plt.show () returns _mx_nd_np.random.logistic (loc= 0.0, scale =0.0, scale =1.0, size =, no size, Draw ctx =None, Out = None. Draw a sample from the gumbel distribution at the specified location and scale. parameter ---------- loc: array_like of float or float, position in optional distribution mode. Default is 0. Scale: Float or Float array_like, Optional Scale of the deployment. The default value is 1. It should not be negative. Size: Tuple int or ints, optional output shape. If a given shape is like 'm, n, k)', the ''m*n*k' sample is drawn. If the size is 'none' (the default), a single value is returned if both 'loc' and 'scale' are scalars. Otherwise, a sample of 'np.broadcast(loc, scale)' is drawn. ctx : Context, optional device context for output, default is current context. Out: 'ndarray', optional storage output for existing 'ndarray'. -------: samples drawn ndarray or scalar from mediated gumbel distributions. -------- histogram of the sample &gt;&gt;&gt; Mu, Beta = 0, 0.1 # Position and Scale &gt;&gt;&gt; s = np.random.gumbel (mu, beta, 1000). With probability density function: &gt;&gt;&gt; Plt &gt;&gt;&gt; Get matplotlib.pyplot as count, empty, ignore = plt.hist (of, 30, density =True) &gt;&gt;&gt; plt.plot (empty, (1/beta)*np.exp (bin-mu)/beta) ... * np.exp (-np.exp) linewidth=2, color='r') &gt;&gt;&gt; plt.show() The Gaussian process with extreme value distribution It shows how it occurs in and can be compared to Gaussian: &gt;&gt;&gt; [] &gt;&gt;&gt; maxima = in the [] range &gt;&gt;&gt; (0,1000): ... a = np.random.normal (mu, beta, 1000) ... means.append (a.mean()) ... maxima.append (a.max ()) &gt;&gt;&gt; Count, trash can, ignore = plt.hist (maxima, 30, density =True) &gt;&gt;&gt; Beta = np.std (maxima) * np.sqrt (6) / np.pi &gt;&gt;&gt; MU = np.mean (maxima) - 0.57721 * Beta &gt;&gt;&gt; plt.plot (empty, (1/beta)* np.exp (-(empty - mu)/beta)... Line width = 2, color = 'r') >>> plt.plot (empty, 1/ (beta * np.sqrt (2 * np.pi)) ... * np.exp (-(empty - mu)**2 / (2* beta **2)), ... Line width=2, color='g') &gt;&gt;&gt; plt.show() Return _mx_nd_np.random.gumbel (loc, scale, size, ctx, out) def multinomial (n, pvals, size =none, **kwargs): r Draws samples from multiple distributions. Multiple mobunpo is a multivariate generalization of the in distress distribution. Experiment with 'p', one of the possible results. An example of such an experiment is throwing dice, where the result can be 1 to 6. Each sample taken from the distribution indicates these experiments. Its value of 'X_i =[X_0, X_1,..., X_p]' indicates the number of times the result was 'i'. Parameter ---------- n: the int number of the experiment. pvals: Plot sequence, p length p probability of each p different result. These should be summarized as 1. Size: Tuple int or ints, optional output shape. If a given shape is like 'm, n, k)', the ''m*n*k' sample is drawn. The default value is None, in which case a single value is returned. -------: ndarray drawn samples, of shape size, if that was provided. Otherwise, the shape is ''(N,)'. In other words, each item 'out[i,j,...,:]' is an N-dimensional value taken from the distribution. For -------- 1000, 1000 again: &gt;&gt;&gt; np.random.multinomial (1000, [1/6.] *6, size=2) array ([[164, 161, 179, 158, 150, 188], [178, 162, 177, 143, 163, 177]]] The booked daisies are likely to land at Number 6: &gt;&gt; np.random.multinom (100, /100,100]. *5 + [2/7.]) Arrays ([19, 14, 12, 11, 21, 23]) &gt;&gt;&gt; np.random.multinomial (100, [1.0/3, 2.0/3]) arrays ([32, 68]) Returns _mx_nd_np.random.multinomial (n, pvals, size, **kwargs) # pylint: disable= unused argument def multivariate_normal (average, cov, size = none, check_valid = none, toll = none): multivariate_normal (average, cov, size=none, check_valid=none, no toil=) random sample from multivari. Multivariate general, multi-normal, or Gaussian distributions generalize one-dimensional general distributions to higher dimensions. These distributions are specified by mean and covariate matrices. These parameters are similar to the mean (mean or center) and variance (standard deviation or width square) of a one-dimensional general distribution. This operator is slightly different from the number of years of the official NumPy. The official NumPy operator allows 1-D ndarray as an average and 2-D ndarray only as cov, but deepNumPy's operators support batch operations and automatic broadcasting. 'Average' and 'cov' can have a number of key dimensions corresponding to the placement shape. They are not necessarily assumed to have the same batch shape, just the ones that can be broadcast. Parameters----------: K-D ndarray, average of the (..., N) N-dimensional distribution of shapes. cov : (K+1)-D ndarray, geometry of the distribution (..., N, N) covariate matrix. The last two dimensions must be symmetrical and positive halves for proper sampling. Size: int or tuple ints, optional e.g., '(m,n,k)', 'm*n*k' given the shape, the same distribution batch of samples is generated and packaged in an 'm'by-n'-by-k' array. If no shape is specified, the 'N'-D) sample batch is returned. check_valid: {'Warning', 'Raised', 'Ignore'}, optional behavior when the co-kovaim matrix is not positively semi-committed. (Not supported) toll: float, optional tolerance when determining singular values in a covariate matrix. The cove is cast to double before inspection. (Unsupported) -------: The input shapes of ndarray 'average' and 'cov' must meet the requirements of the broadcast. If the parameter 'Size' is not provided, the output shape is 'np.broadcast(mean.shape, cov.shape[:-1]).' Otherwise, the output shape is the size + np.broadcast (mean.shape, cov.shape[:-1])', example -------- &gt;&gt;&gt; Average = np.array ([1, 2]) &gt;&gt; cov = np.array ([1, 0], [0, 1]]) &gt;&gt; x = np.random.multivariate_normal (average, cove, (3, 3)) &gt;&gt;&gt; x.shape (3, 3, 2) Given that 0.6 is about twice the standard deviation, the following is probably true: &gt;&gt;&gt; List (x[0,0:] - Average &lt;) 0.6] # #'Average' and 'cov' have different placement shapes, but perform automatic broadcasts when compatible. &gt;&gt;&gt; Average = np.zeros ((3,2)) # Shape (3, 2) &gt;&gt;&gt; cov = np.array ([[1, 0], [0, 100]]) # Shape (2, 2) &gt;&gt;&gt; x = np.random.multivariate_normal (Average, cov) &gt;&gt;&gt; x Array ([-1.6115597, -8.726251], [2.2425299 , 2.8104177], [0.36229908, -8.386591]] _mx_nd_np []][0.36229908] -8.386591]] [][0.36229908], -8.8 38659 Size =Size, check_valid=None, Toll=None) Def Selection (a, Size=None, Alternate=True, p=None, ctx=None, out=None): Generates random samples from the same or int---------- given 1-D array parameters, such as r1-D arrays: 1-D array or int ndarray, random samples are generated from the element. For int, any sample is generated as if it were an int or tuple, optional output shape, which is the size of np.arange(a). If a given shape is like 'm, n, k)', the ''m*n*k' sample is drawn. The default value is None, in which case a single value is returned. To be replaced by: Boolean, whether the optional sample is the same as the replacement p: 1-D array, the probability associated with each item in the selection. If no sample is provided, assume a uniform distribution for all items in the output. The default is the current context. -------- sample return: ndarray generated random sample example to produce uniform random samples from np.arange (5) --------- 3: &gt;&gt;&gt; np.random.choice (5), 3) array ([0, 3, 4]) &gt;&gt;&gt; #This np.random.random (0,5,3) and generates a random sample that is not uniform at size 3 of np.arange(5): &gt;&gt;&gt; np.random.choice (5, 3, p=[0.1, 0.1, 0.3), 0.6, 0]) Array ([3, 3, 0]) np.arange(5) Generates uniform random samples without replacement at size 3: &gt;&gt;&gt;&gt; np.random.choice (5, 3, replacement=false) array ([3,1,]0]) &gt;&gt;&gt; #This np.random.permutation (np.arnge (5))][:3] np.arange (5) non-uniform at size 3 Create a random sample without replacing it: &gt;&gt;&gt; np.random.choice(5), 3, alternate =false, p=[0.1, 0.3, 0.6, 0]) array ([2, 3, 0]) return _mx_nd_np.random.choice (a , Size, Replace, p, ctx , out) def Rayley (scale=1.0, size =none, ctx=none, out=none): Draws a sample from the r-Raili distribution. :Mathematics:'\chi' and Waybull distribution are generalizations of Rayley. The parameter ----------: float, optional scale is also the same as mode. It should not be negative. The default value is 1. Size: Tuple int or ints, optional output shape. If a given shape is like 'm, n, k)', the ''m*n*k' sample is drawn. If the size is 'None' (the default), a single value is returned if 'scale' is scalar. Otherwise, a sample of 'np.array.size' is drawn. ctx : Context, optional device context for output, default is current context. Out: 'ndarray', optional storage output for existing 'ndarray'. ------- return: a sample drawn ndarray or sculler from the parameter Rayley distribution. Return Size, ctx, out) [docs]def rand (*size, **kwargs): r Random value of the edged shape. Create an array of specified shapes and fill them with any sample of uniform distribution through 0, 1. Parameters---------- d0, d1, ..., dn: int, the dimensions of the array returned by the option should all be positive. If no argument is given, python flodong is returned. ------- return: ndarray random value. for example, -------- &gt;&gt;&gt; np.random.rand(3,2) array ([[[0.14022471, 0.96360618], #random [0.37601032, 0.25528411], #random [0.49313049, 0.94909878]] #random output_shape =() For size: output_shape += (s,) return _mx_nd_np.random.uniform (0, 1, Size=output_shape, **kwargs) def exponent (scale=1.0, size =none, ctx=none, out. parameter ---------- scale: float or array_like scale parameter, :math:'\beta = 1/\lambda'. Size: Tuple in int or ints, optional output shape. ''m*n*k' sample is drawn if a given shape is like 'm, n, k)'; if the size is 'none' (default), a single value is returned if 'scale' is scalal; otherwise 'np.array(scale).s A sample of ize' is drawn. ctx: context, optional device context of output, default is current context. Out: 'ndarray', optional storage output for existing 'ndarray'. ------- Return: Sample drawn ndarray or scalar from parametered exponential distribution. Return _mx_nd_np.random.exponential (scale) , Size = Size, ctx = ctx, Out = Out) def weibull (a, size = none, ctx = none, out = none): r Draws a sample from the given parameter and the 1 parameter Weibull distribution. The parameter is ----------: a plot of the distribution or a plot-shaped array_like. It should not be negative. Size: Tuple int or ints, optional output shape. If a given shape is like 'm, n, k)', the ''m*n*k' sample is drawn. If the size is 'None' (the default), a single value is returned if 'a' is scalar. Otherwise, a sample of 'np.array(a).size' is drawn. Return of the ------- 1parameter waybul distribution: ndarray or scalar drawn samples. For -------- &gt;&gt;&gt; np.random.weibull (a=5) Array (0.9553641) &gt;&gt;&gt; np.random.weibull (a=5, size =[2,3]) array ([1.0466299, 1.1320982 , 0.98415005], [1.1430776, 0.9532727, 1.134457]) &gt;&gt;&gt; np.random.weibull (a=np.array ([2,3] Array ([0.98843634, 1.0125613]) Weibull distribution is one of the distributions of the general class.) This class contains gumbel and presche distributions. The probability density of the Weibull distribution is f(x) = \frac{a}{:lambda} (\frac{x}{\lambda})^{a-1}e^{-(x/\lambda)^a}, where it looks and the grid is \lambda. The generated 1-parameter weibul sample has a scale parameter \lambda = 1. Weibull distributions are typically used in reliability engineering to model failure time. In an information search that models particle size, page residency, and so on, return _mx_nd_np.random.weibull (a, size=size, ctx=ctx, out=out) def pareto (a, size = none, ctx=none, out=none): Draws a sample from the rpareto II or Lomax distribution. The parameter is ----------: a plot of the distribution or a plot-shaped array_like. It must be &gt; 0. Size: Tuple int or ints, optional output shape. If a given shape is like 'm, n, k)', the ''m*n*k' sample is drawn. If the size is 'None' (the default), a single value is returned if 'a' is scalar. Otherwise, a sample of 'np.array(a).size' is drawn. -------: samples drawn ndarray or scalar from the Pareto distribution. 예를 -------- &gt;&gt;&gt; np.random.pareto (a=5) 배열(0.12749612) &gt;&gt;&gt; mx.numpy.random.pareto(a=5, 크기 =[2,3]) 배열([0.06933999, 0.0344373, 0.10654891], [0.0311172, 0.12911797] 0.03370714]) &gt;&gt;&gt; np.random.pareto (a=np.array ([2,3]) 배열([0.26636696, 0.15685666]) 파레토 분포의 확률 밀도는 f(x) = \frac{am^a}입니다. 여기 m은 1로 가정됩니다. 파레토 분포는 전력법 분배입니다. 파레토는 경제의 부를 설명하기 위해 그것을 만들었습니다. 반환 _mx_nd_np.random.pareto (a, 크기 = 크기, ctx = ctx, 아웃 = 아웃) 데프 파워 (a, 크기 = 없음): r[0, 1] 주어진 매개 변수와 배전에서 샘플을 그립니다. 매개 변수는 ---------- : 분포의 플로트 또는 플로트 모양의 array_like. &gt; 0이어야 합니다. 크기 : int 또는 ints의 튜플, 선택적 출력 모양. 주어진 모양이 'm, n, k)'와 같은 경우 ''m * n * k'샘플이 그려집니다. If the size is 'None' (the default), a single value is returned if 'a' is scalar. Otherwise, a sample of 'np.array(a).size' is drawn. -------: Returns a sample drawn ndarray or sculler at power over. 예를 -------- &gt;&gt;&gt; np.random.power (a=5) 배열 (0.8602478) &gt;&gt;&gt; np.random.power (a=5, 크기 =[2,3]) 배열([[0.988391, 0.5153122, 0.9383134], [0.9078098, 028.868. 0.730635]) &gt;&gt;&gt; np.random.power (a=np.array ([2,3]) 배열([0.7499419, 0.88894516]) 확률 밀도 함수는 f(x; a) = ax^{{a-1}, 0 \le x \le 1, a0&gt;;. 배전은 파레토 분포의 역과 베타 분포의 특별한 경우일 뿐입니다. 반환 _mx_nd_np.random.power (a, 크기) 데프 셔플 (x): 내용은 내용을 섞어 장소에서 시퀀스를 수정합니다. 이 함수는 다차원 배열의 첫 번째 축을 따라 배열을 섞는다. 하위 배열의 순서는 변경되지만 내용은 동일하게 유지됩니다. 매개 변수 ---------- x: ndarray 배열 또는 목록을 섞어. 반환 ------- 없음 예 -------- &gt;&gt;&gt; arr = np.arange (10) &gt;&gt;&gt; np.random.shuffle (arr) &gt;&gt;&gt; arr 배열 ([5., 1., 0., 6. , 7., 3., 9., 8., 4., 2.]) # Random multidimensional arrays shuffle along the first axis: &gt;&gt;&gt;rr = &gt;&gt;&gt; 3)) &gt;&gt;&gt; np.random.shuffle (arr) &gt;&gt;&gt; arr array ([[[6., 7., 8.], # random [3., 4., 5.], [0., 1., 2.])) _mx_nd_np.random.shuffle (x) def gamma (shape, scale = 1.0, size =none, dtype=none, ctx=none, out = none): Draws a sample from the gamma distribution. The sample is drawn from a gamma distribution with specified parameters, 'shape' (sometimes a specified k), and 'scale' (sometimes a given theta), both of which have 0 &gt;;. Parameter ----------: The shape of the array_like or the gamma distribution. It must be greater than 0. Scale: Float or array_like, scale of optional gamma distribution. It must be greater than 0. The default value is 1. dtype: {'float16', 'float32', 'float64'}, optional data type in the output sample. The default value is float32. Size: Tuple int or ints, optional output shape. If a given shape is like 'm, n, k)', the ''m*n*k' sample is drawn. If the size is 'None' (the default), a single value is returned if both 'Shape' and 'Scale' are extensions. Otherwise, a sample of 'np.broadcast' is drawn. ctx: context, optional device context of output. The default is the current context. -------: samples drawn ndarray or scalar from the mediated photoma distribution. Gamma distribution is often used to model the failure time of electronic components and occurs naturally in processes where latency between Poisson distributed events is relevant. Return _mx_nd_np.random.gamma (shape, scale, size, mold, ctx, out) def beta (a, b, size = none, dtype = none, ctx = none): Draws a sample from the rbetta deployment. Beta distribution is a special case of the dericlean distribution and is associated with gamma distribution. Probability distribution function .. Math: f(x; a,b) = \frac{1}{B (\alpha, \beta)} x^{\alpha - 1} (1 - x)^{\beta - 1}, where normalization, B is a beta feature. Math: B (\alpha, \beta) = \int_0^1 t^1{\alpha - 1} (1-t)^{\beta - 1} dt. It is often Ji-an Lee in bee, reasoning and order statistics. Parameter----------: The value of the float or array_like, positive (&gt;0). b: Float or array_like float beta, positive (&gt;0). Size: Tuple int or ints, optional output shape. If a given shape is like 'm, n, k)', the ''m*n*k' sample is drawn. If the size is 'None' (the default), a single value is returned if both 'a' and 'b' are scalars. Otherwise, a sample of 'np.broadcast(a, b).size' is drawn. dtype: {'float16', 'float32', 'float64'}, optional data type in the output sample. The default value is float32. Dtype 'float32' or 'float64' is strongly recommended because lower precision can cause range issues. ctx: context, optional device context of output. The default is the current context. Note ------- this operator with a sculla, npx.set_np first run ''()'. ------- return: Or a sample taken from a parameterized beta distribution. Returns _mx_nd_np.random.beta (a, b, size =size= size, dtype= dtype= ctx= ctx] def chisquare (df, size=none, dtype=none, ctx=none): draws samples from the r chisquare (df, size=none, dtype=none, ctx=none) chisquare distribution. When 'df', an independent random variable with a standard general distribution (mean 0, variance 1), is squared and summed, the resulting distribution is a hexagon (see note). This distribution is often used for hypothesis testing. Parameter ---------- df: float or ndarray of the number of floats of degrees of freedom, &gt; 0. Size: Tuple int or ints, optional output shape. If a given shape is like 'm, n, k)', the ''m*n*k' sample is drawn. If the size is 'None' (the default), a single value is returned if 'df' is scalar. Otherwise, a sample of 'np.array(df).size' is drawn. dtype: {'float16', 'float32', 'float64'}, optional data type in the output sample. The default value is float32. ctx: context, optional device context of output. The default is the current context. -------: A sample drawn with ndarray or scalar from the parameter Chis square distribution. If there is a 'df' &lt;= 0 or an inappropriate 'size' is given, ------ error occurs. Note ----- obtained by summing the squares of the 'df' independent, standard distributed random variables: .. Math: Q = \sum_{i=0}{{{\math{df}} X^2_i Polygon distribution, display .. Mathematics:: Q \sim \chi^2_k. The probability density function of the chip square distribution is . Math: p(x) = \frac{(1/2)}{{k/2}{{\gamma (k/2)} x^{k/2 - 1} e^{-x/2}, where :Math:'\Gamma' is a gamma function. Math: \gamma (x) = \int_0^{-\infty} t^{x - 1} e^{-t} dt. ---------- .. [1] Nist Engineering Statistics Handbook example-------- &gt;&gt;&gt; np.random.chisquare (2,4) array ([1.89920014, 9.00867716, 3.13710533, 5.62318272]) # Random return _mx_nd_np.random.chisquare (df, size = size, dtype=dtype, ctx=ctx) def randn (*size, **kwargs): If a positive, int_like or int-convertible argument is provided in the rsample return sample (or sample distribution) standard, 'randn' is a shape '' (d0, d1, ..., filled with any can be sampled in a variable normal (gaussian) distribution of average 0 and variance 1. Generate an array of 'dn)' (:The distribution of math :d_i' floats first; if no arguments are provided, a single randomly sampled flow-dong is returned from the distribution. Convenience feature; if you want an interface that uses tuples as the first argument. Instead, use 'numpy.random.standard_normal'; parameters---------- d0, d1, ..., dn: int, the dimensions of the array returned by the option should all be positive; if no arguments are given, python flodon is returned. Z: The floating-point sampler in the shape of ndarray A' (d0, d1, dn)' occurs in the standard normal distribution or if no parameters are provided, a single float. Note -----: For random samples from 'N (\mu, \sigma^2)', use: ''Sigma* np.random.randn (...) + mu' Yes-------- &gt;&gt;&gt; np.random.randn () 2.1923875353733333115 2-4 arrays of samples from #random N 6.25): &gt;&gt;&gt;&gt; 2.5* np.random.randn (2, 4) + 3 arrays ([-4.49401501), 4.00950034, -1.81814867, 7.29718677], #random [0.39924804, 4.68456316, 4.99394529, 4.84057254]) #random output_shape =() For size: output_shape += (s,) return _mx_nd_np.random.normal (0, 1, size=output_shape, kwargs)

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