

# 61A Lecture 6

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Friday, September 7

# Lambda Expressions

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>>> ten = 10
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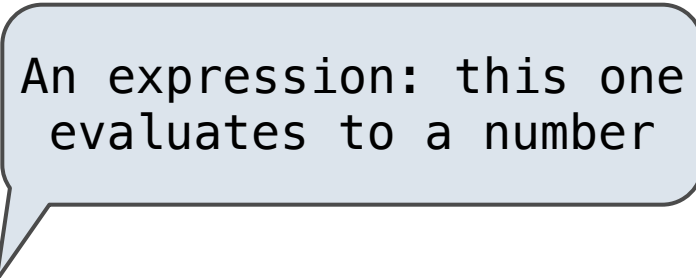
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A function

with formal parameter x

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Must be a single expression

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Must be a single expression

Lambda expressions are rare in Python, but important in general

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# Lambda Expressions Versus Def Statements

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**VS**



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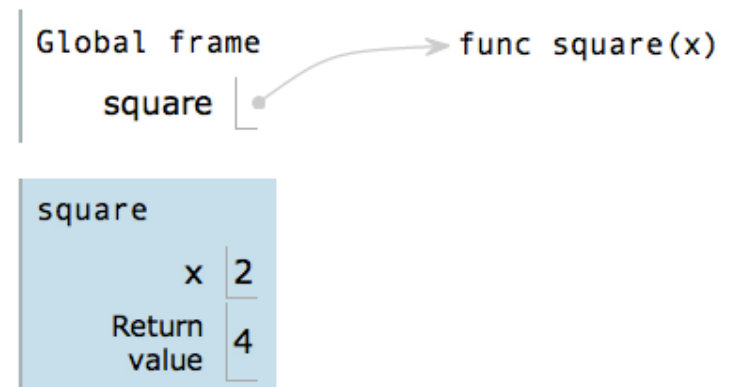
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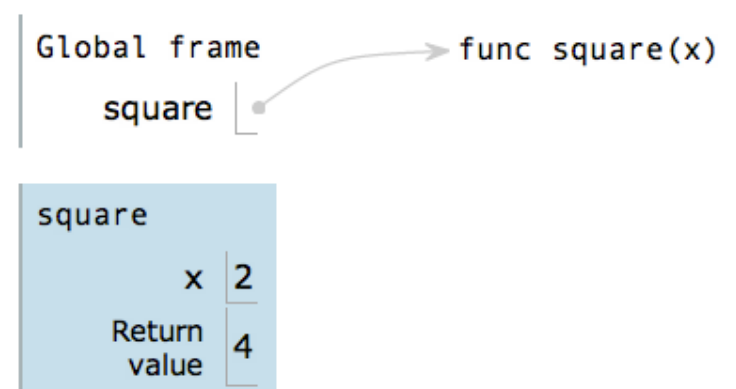
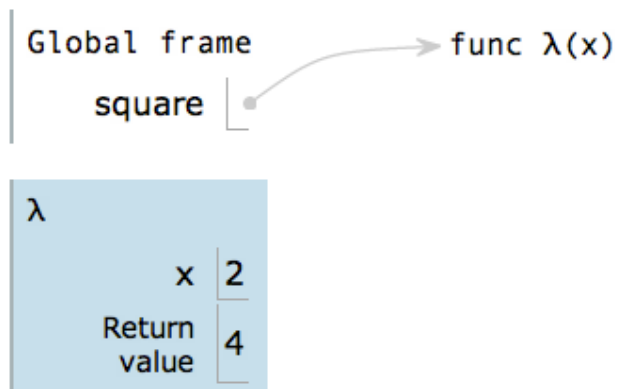
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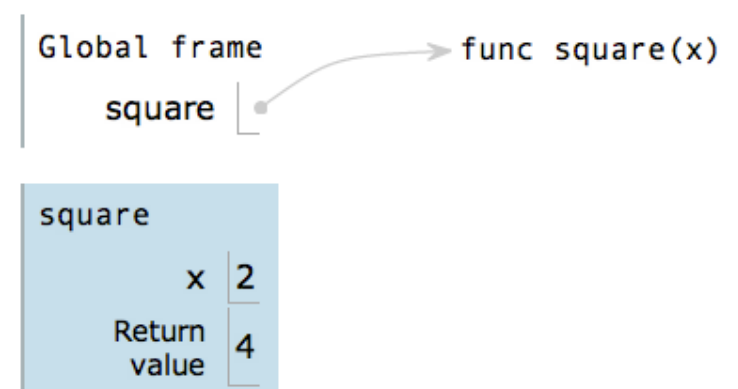
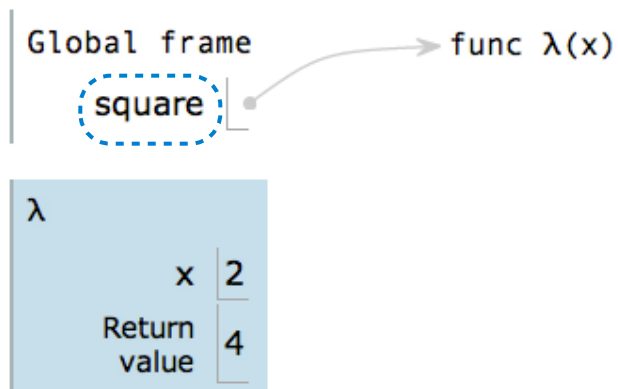
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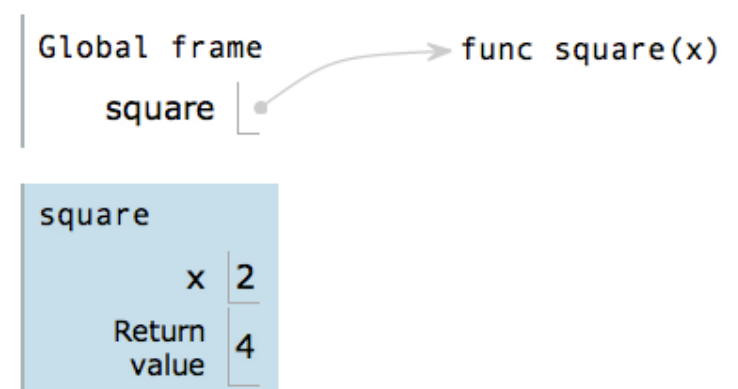
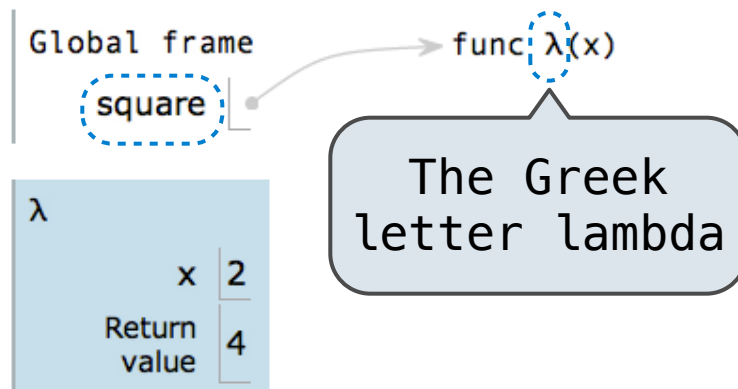
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**Fun Fact:** Currying was discovered by Moses Schönfinkel and later re-discovered by Haskell Curry.



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Schönfinkeling?

# Newton's Method Background

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Finds approximations to zeroes of differentiable functions

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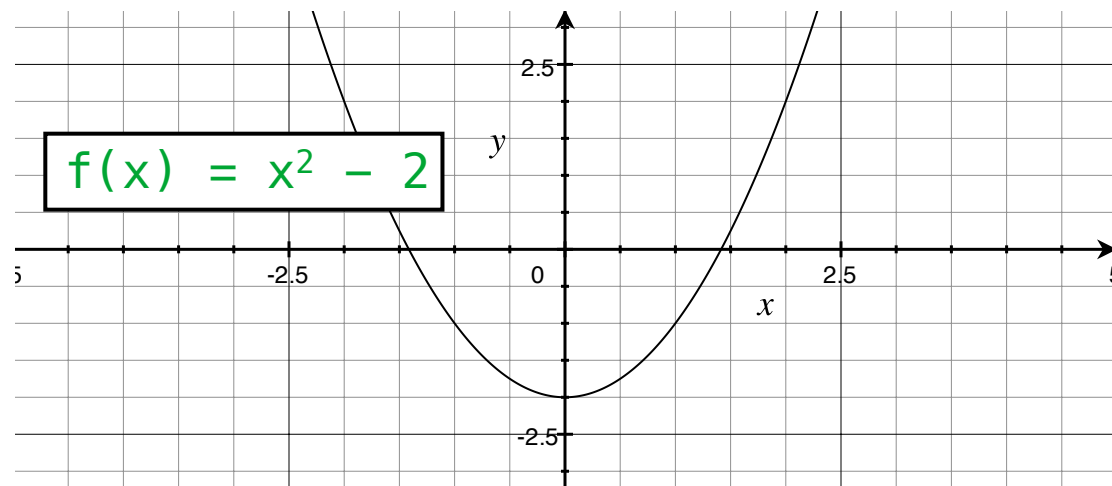
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$$f(x) = x^2 - 2$$

# Newton's Method Background

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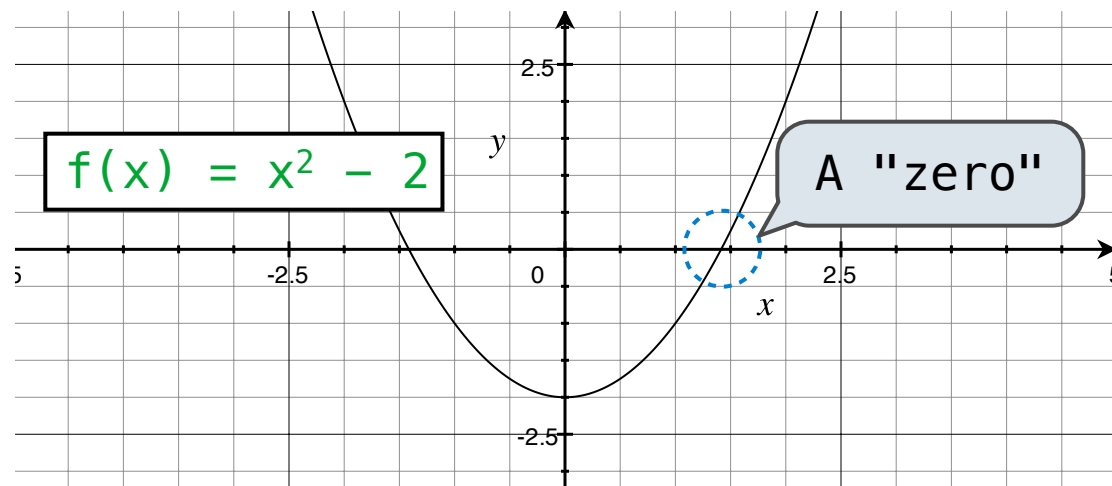
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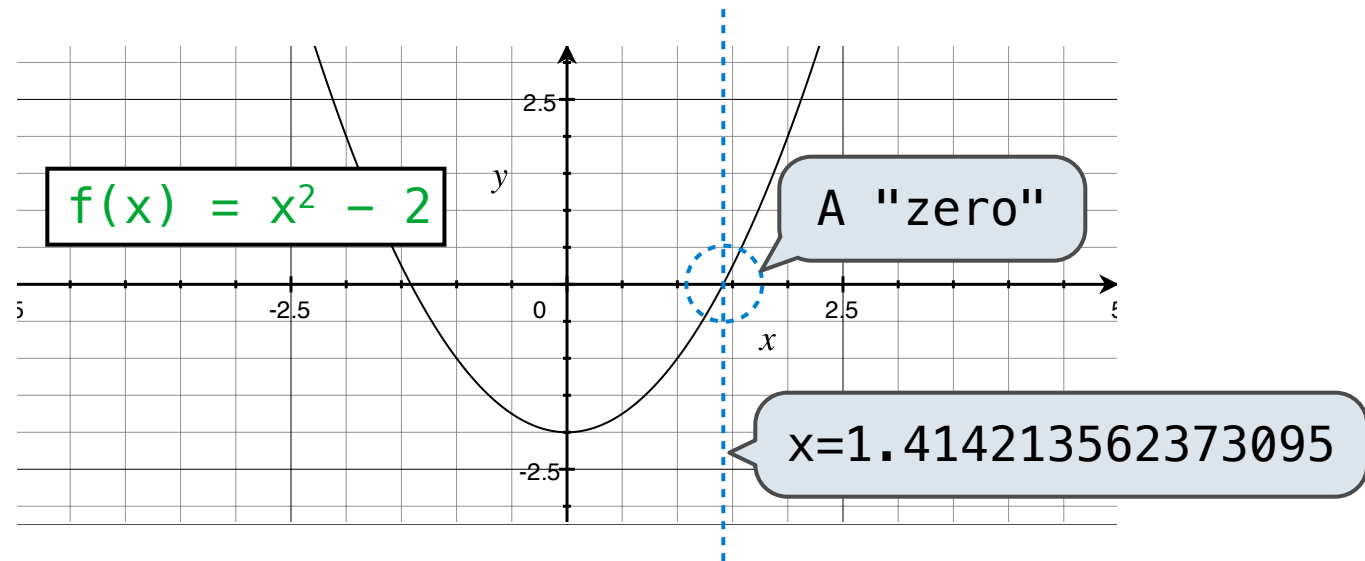
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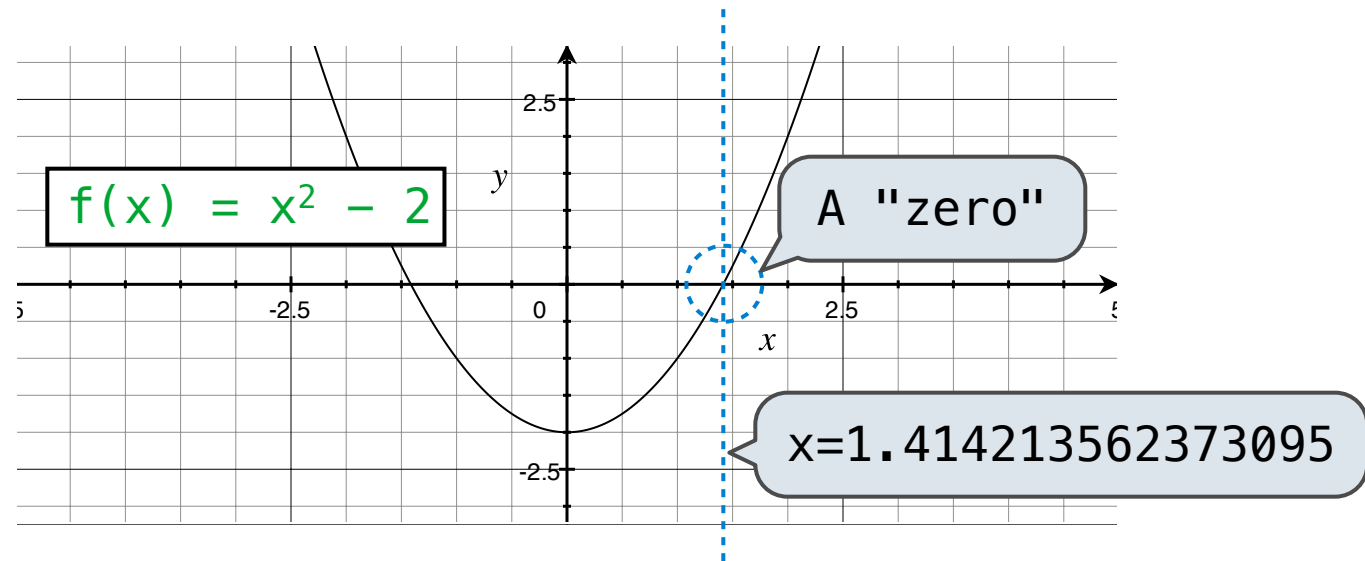
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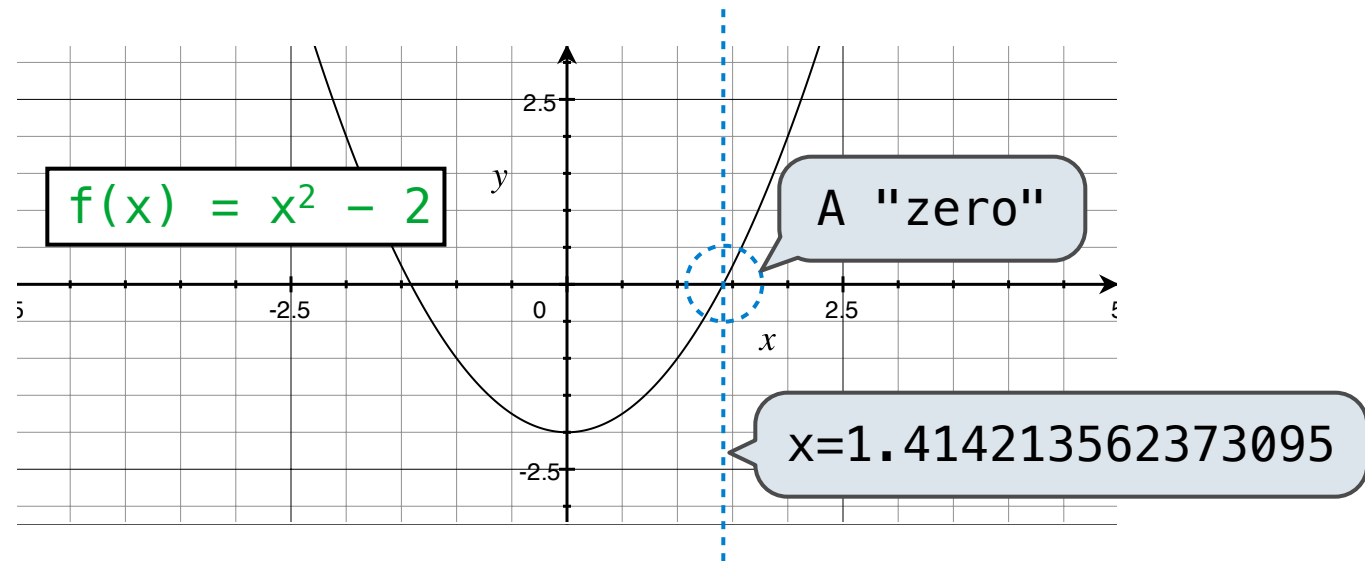


Application: a method for (approximately) computing square roots, using only basic arithmetic.

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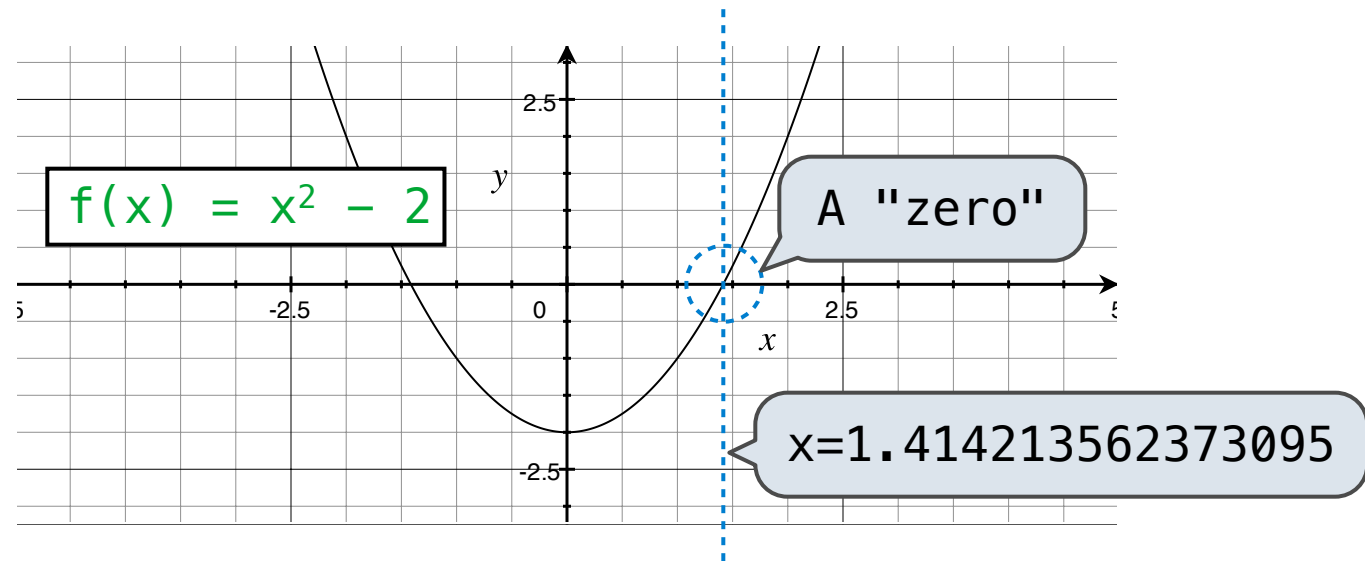
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The positive zero of  $f(x) = x^2 - a$  is  $\sqrt{a}$

# Newton's Method

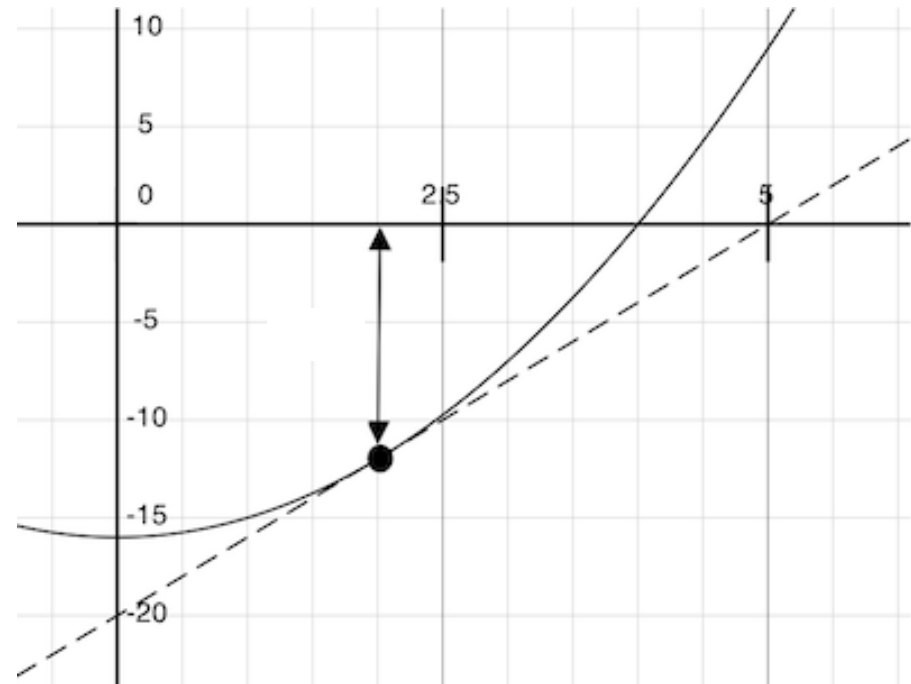
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Begin with a function  $f$  and  
an initial guess  $x$

$$x - \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)}$$

# Newton's Method

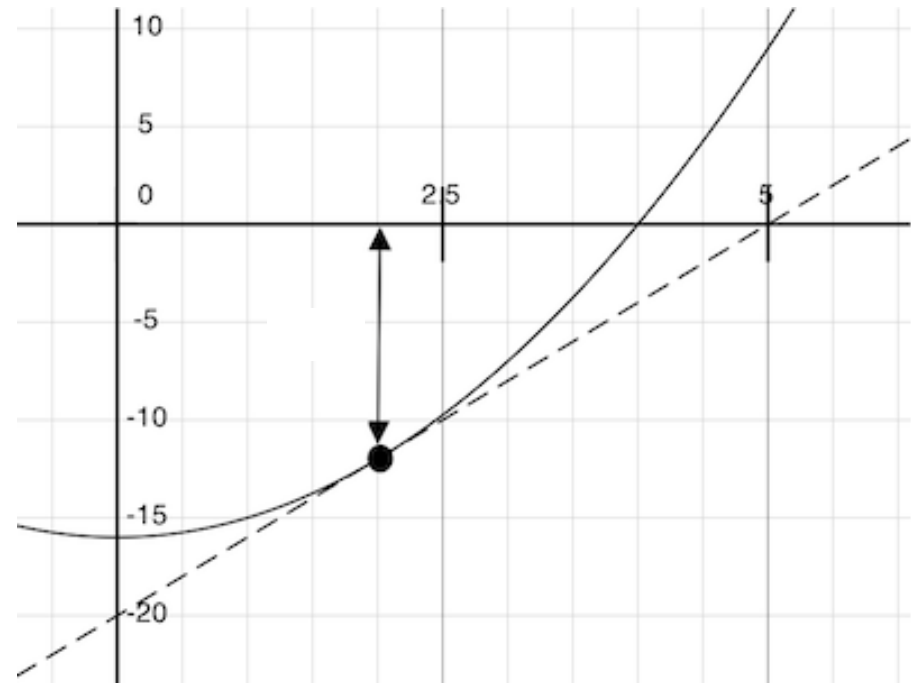
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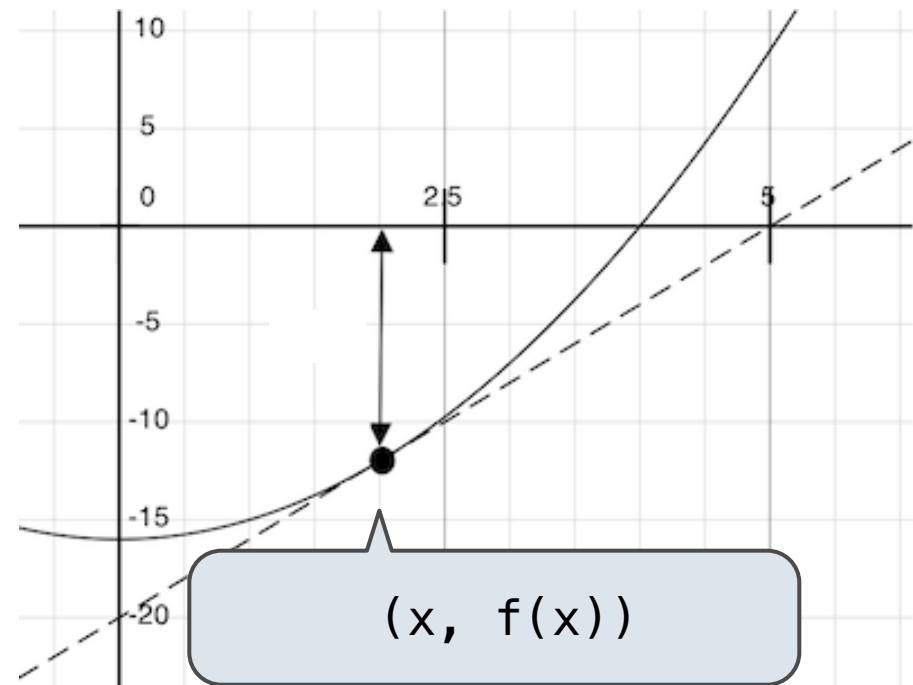


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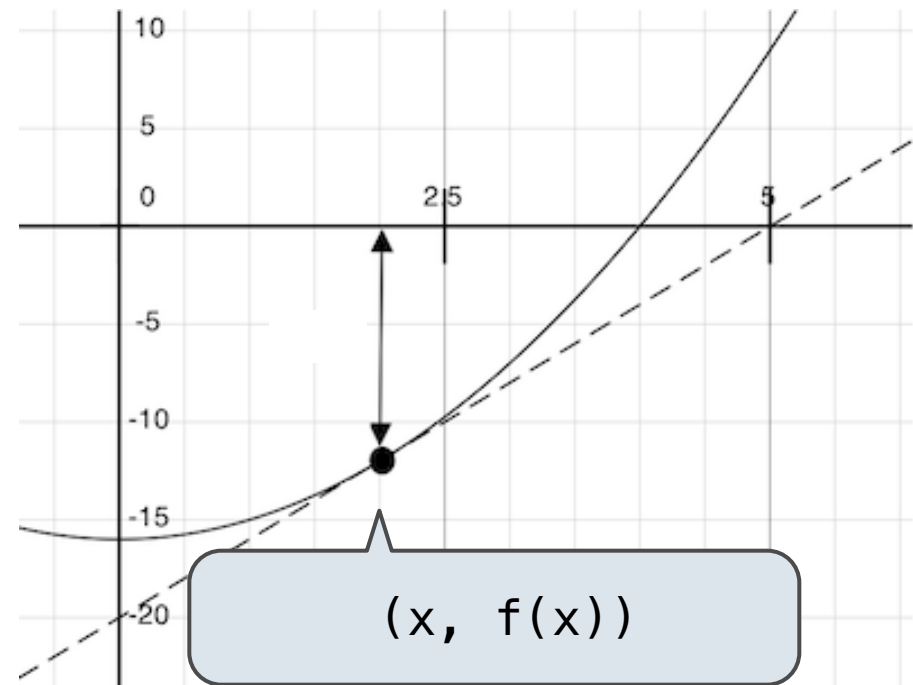


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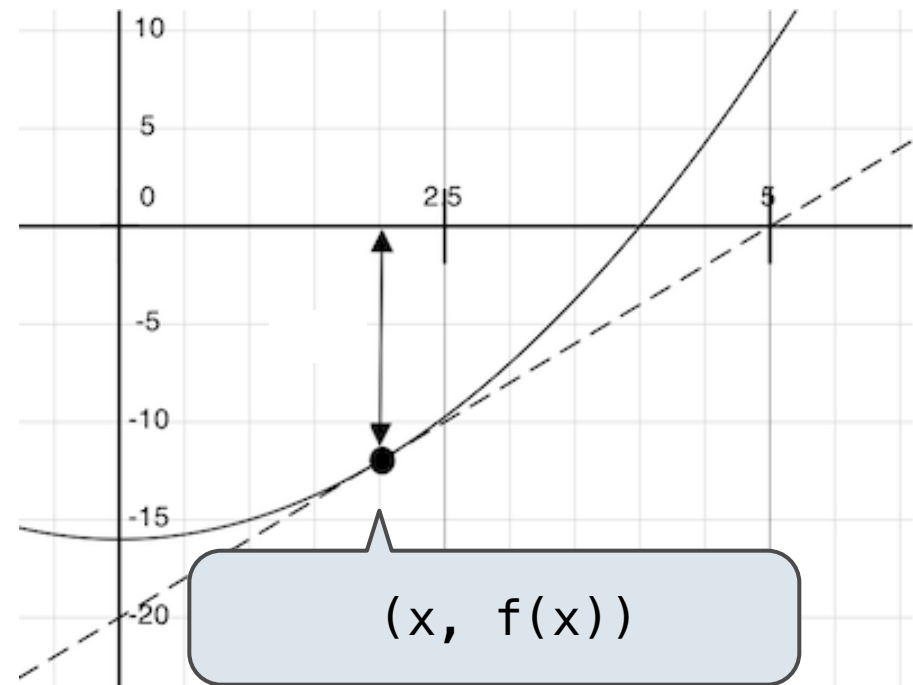


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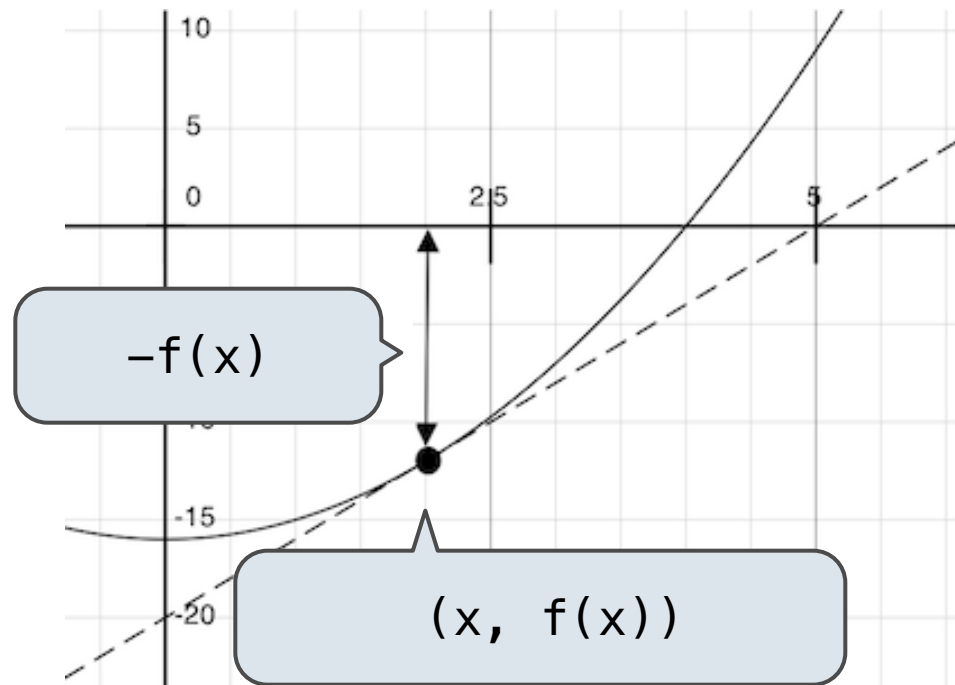
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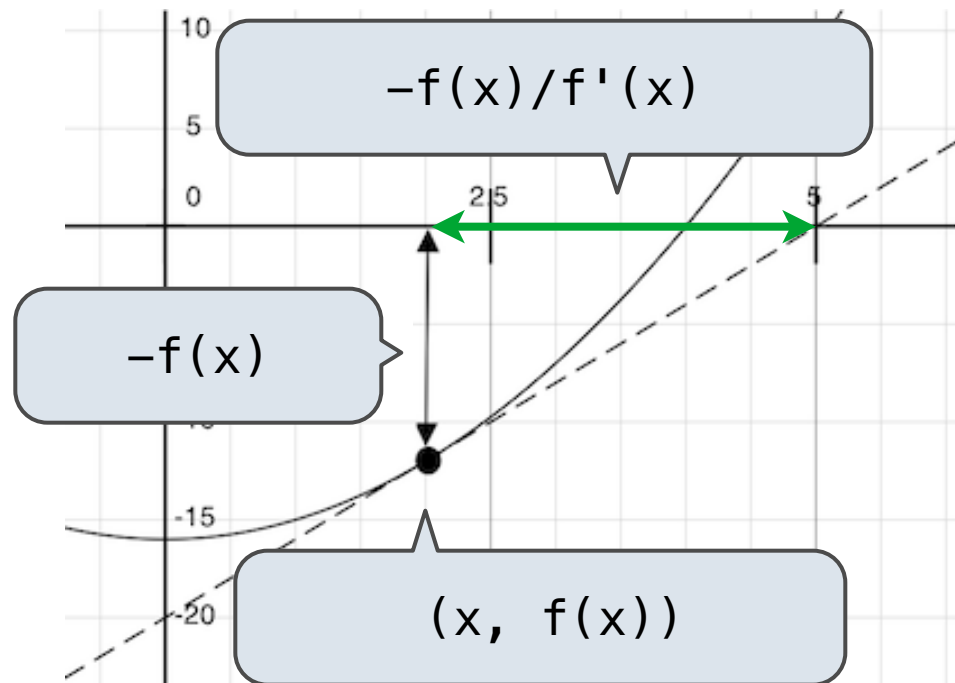


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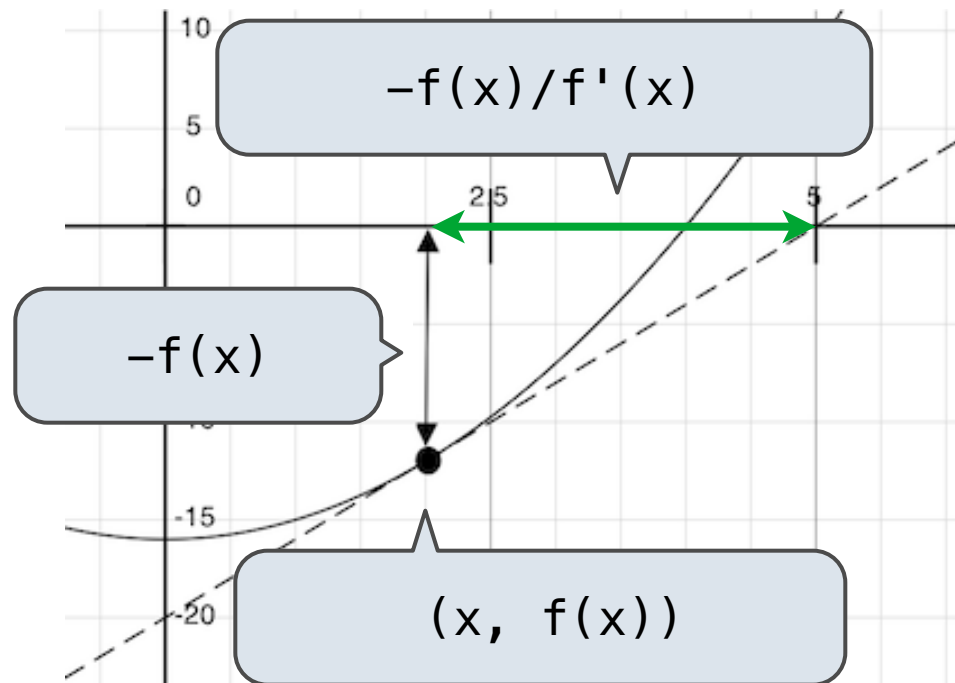
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# Visualization of Newton's Method

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(Demo)

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:NewtonIteration\\_Ani.gif](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:NewtonIteration_Ani.gif)

# Using Newton's Method

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How to find the **square root** of 2?

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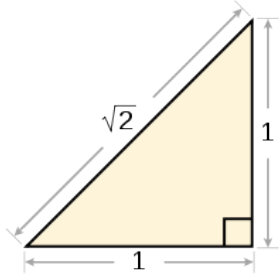
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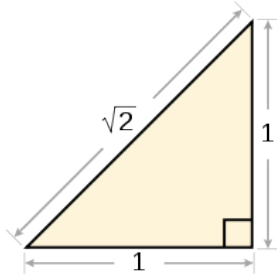
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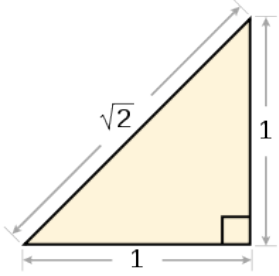
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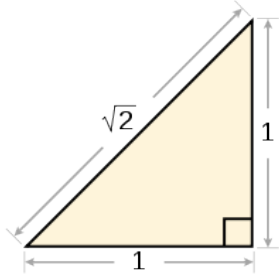
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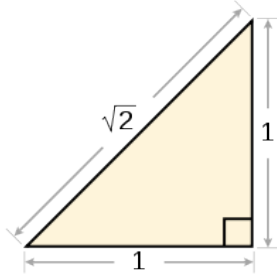
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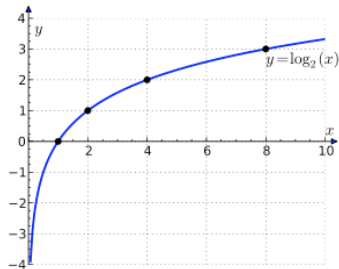
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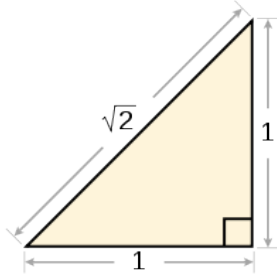


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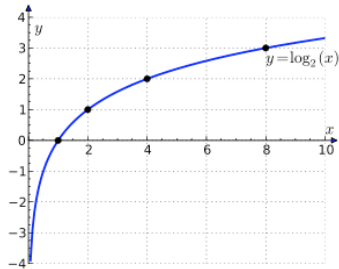
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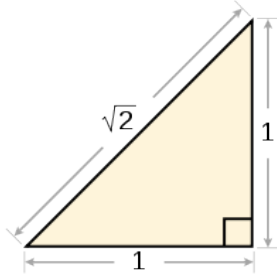
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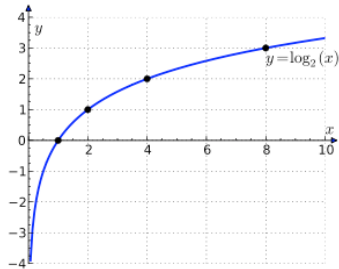
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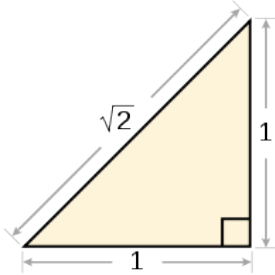
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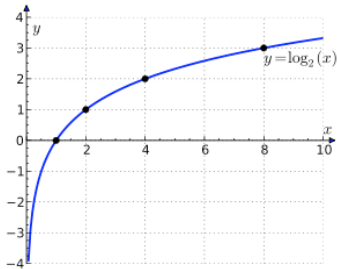
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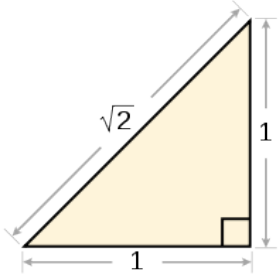
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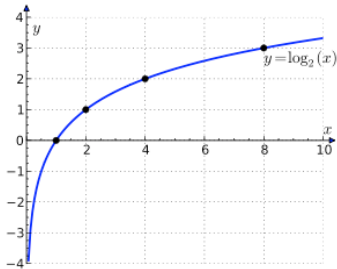
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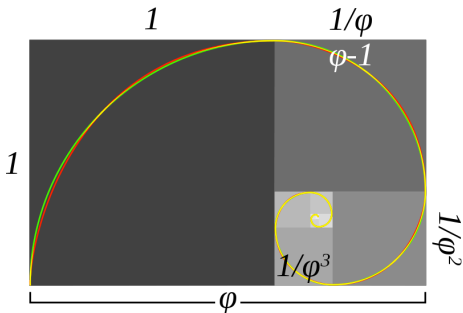
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What number is one less than its square?



```
>>> h = lambda x: x*x - (x+1)
>>> find_zero(h)
1.618033988749895
```

$$h(x) = x^2 - (x+1)$$



## Special Case: Square Roots

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How to compute `square_root(a)`

**Idea:** Iteratively refine a guess  $x$  about the square root of  $a$

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# Iterative Improvement

---

(Demo)



# Iterative Improvement

---

(Demo)

```
def iter_improve(update, done, guess=1, max_updates=1000):
    """Iteratively improve guess with update until done returns a true value.

    guess -- An initial guess
    update -- A function from guesses to guesses; updates the guess
    done -- A function from guesses to boolean values; tests if guess is good

    >>> iter_improve(golden_update, golden_test)
    1.618033988749895
    """
    k = 0
    while not done(guess) and k < max_updates:
        guess = update(guess)
        k = k + 1
    return guess
```

# Iterative Improvement

---

(Demo)

```
def golden_update(guess):  
    return 1/guess + 1
```

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# Iterative Improvement

---

(Demo)

```
def golden_update(guess):  
    return 1/guess + 1
```

```
def golden_test(guess):  
    return guess * guess == guess + 1
```

```
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## Derivatives of Single-Argument Functions

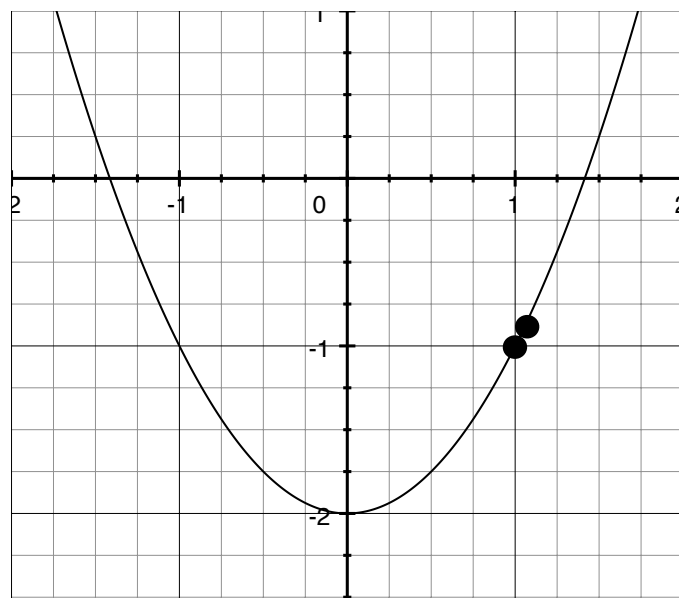
---

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

# Derivatives of Single-Argument Functions

---

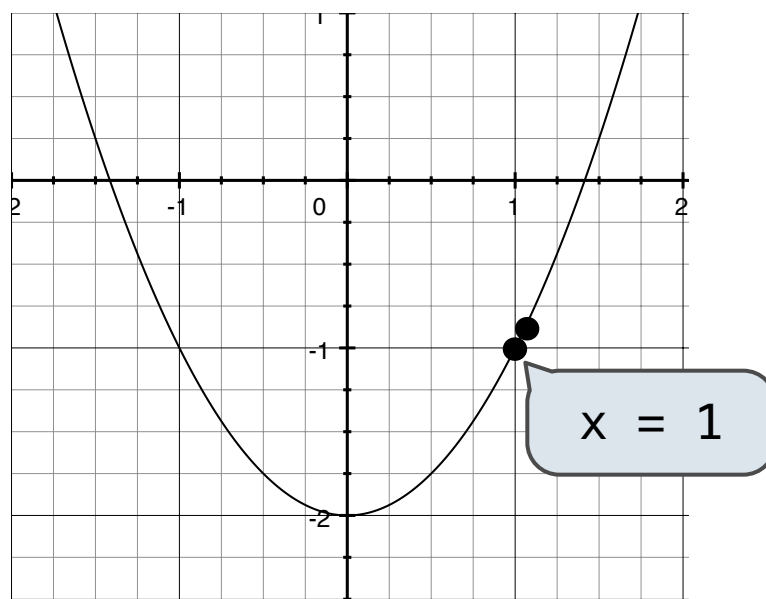
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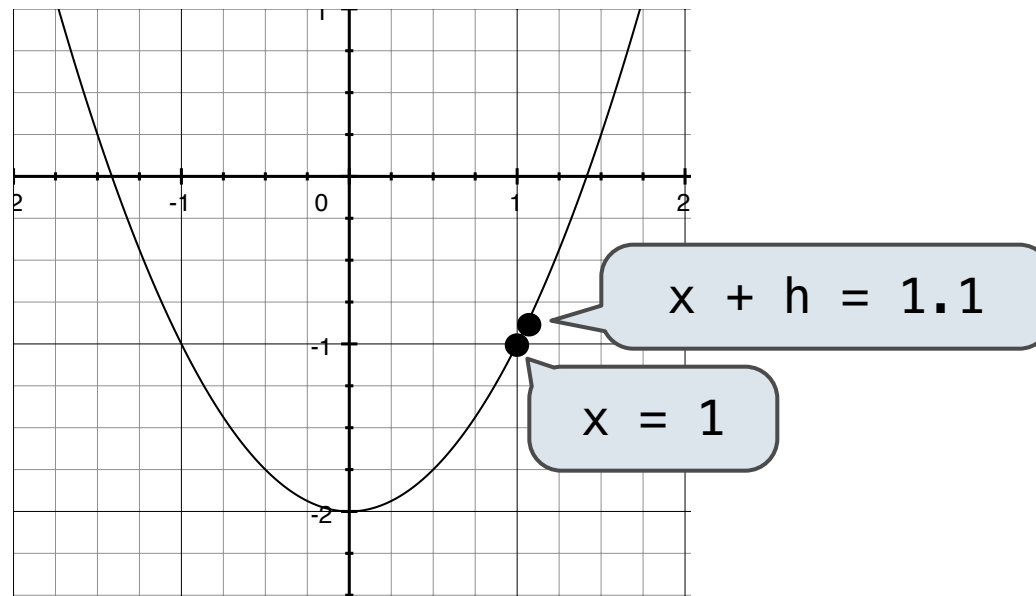
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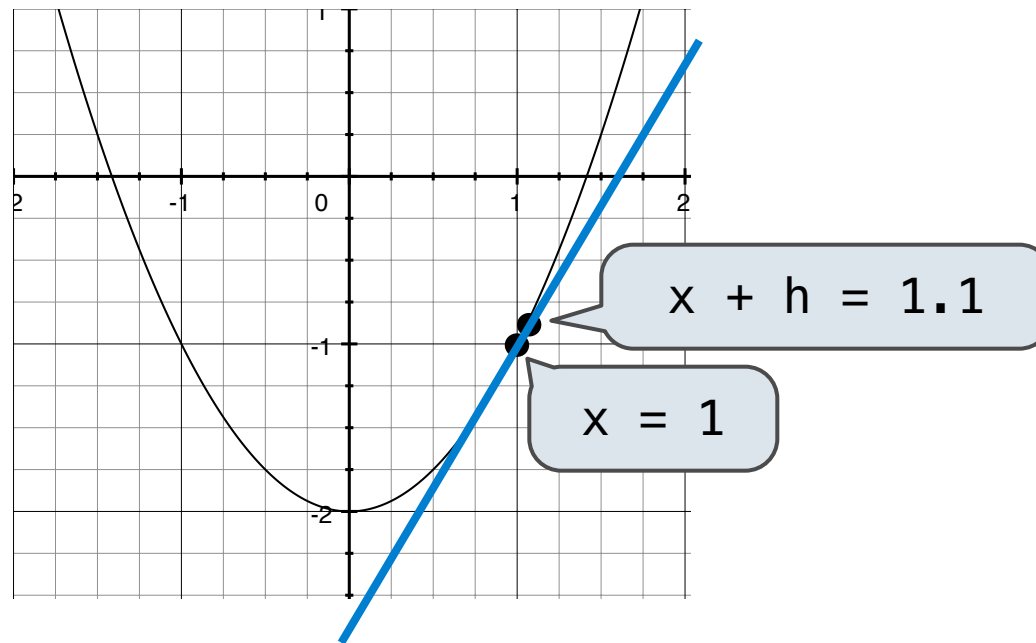
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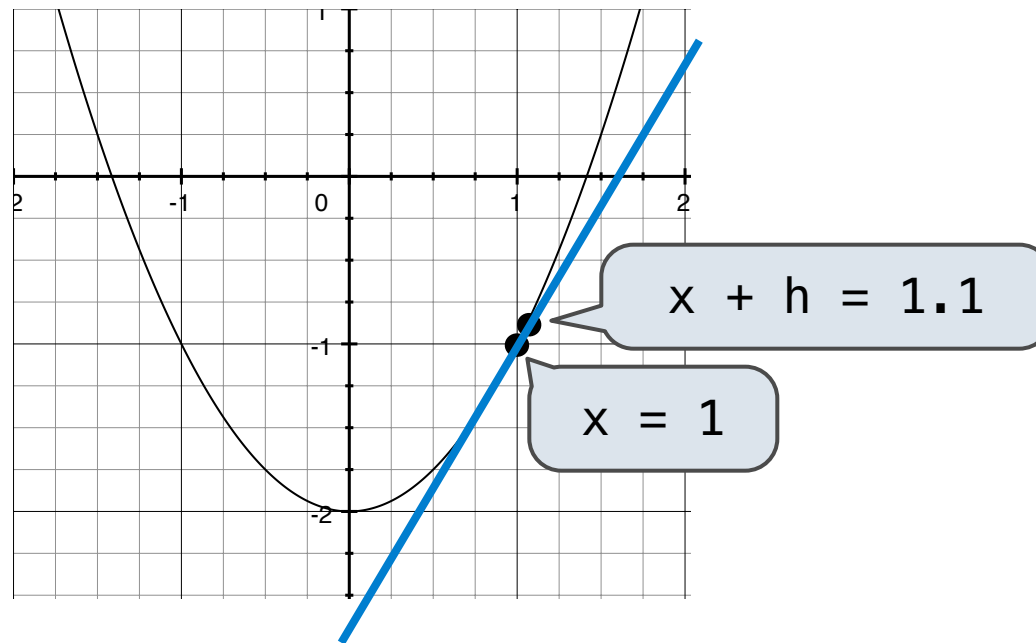
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# Derivatives of Single-Argument Functions

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(Demo)

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Graph\\_of\\_sliding\\_derivative\\_line.gif](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Graph_of_sliding_derivative_line.gif)

# Approximating Derivatives

---

(Demo)

# Implementing Newton's Method

---

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---

```
def newton_update(f):  
    """Return an update function for f using Newton's method."""  
    def update(x):  
        return x - f(x) / approx_derivative(f, x)  
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def approx_derivative(f, x, delta=1e-5):  
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    df = f(x + delta) - f(x)  
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```
def find_root(f, guess=1):  
    """Return a guess of a zero of the function f, near guess.  
  
    >>> from math import sin  
    >>> find_root(lambda y: sin(y), 3)  
    3.141592653589793  
    """  
    return iter_improve(newton_update(f), lambda x: f(x) == 0, guess)
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# Implementing Newton's Method

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>>> find_root(lambda y: sin(y), 3)  
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"""
```

Definition of a  
function zero

```
return iter_improve(newton_update(f), lambda x: f(x) == 0, guess)
```