61A Lecture 6

Friday, September 13

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 - *There will be a web form for students who cannot attend due to a conflict

(Demo)

Lambda Exp	ressions
------------	----------

>>> ten = 10

$$>>>$$
 square = $x * x$

```
>>> ten = 10

An expression: this one evaluates to a number

>>> square = (x * x)

Also an expression: evaluates to a function

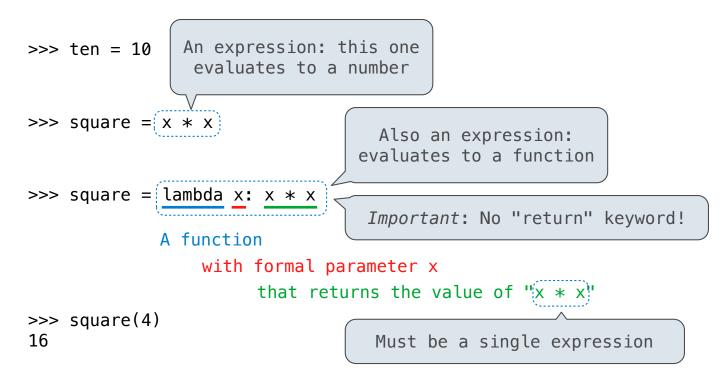
>>> square = lambda x: x * x

A function

with formal parameter x

that returns the value of "x * x"

Must be a single expression
```



Lambda expressions are not common in Python, but important in general

Lambda expressions are not common in Python, but important in general Lambda expressions in Python cannot contain statements at all!

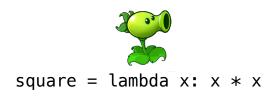




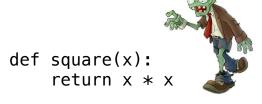
VS



Example: http://goo.gl/XH54uE



VS





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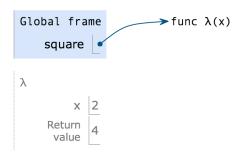
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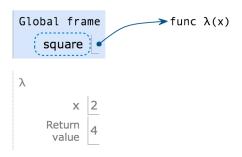


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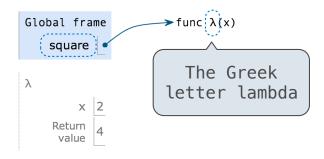


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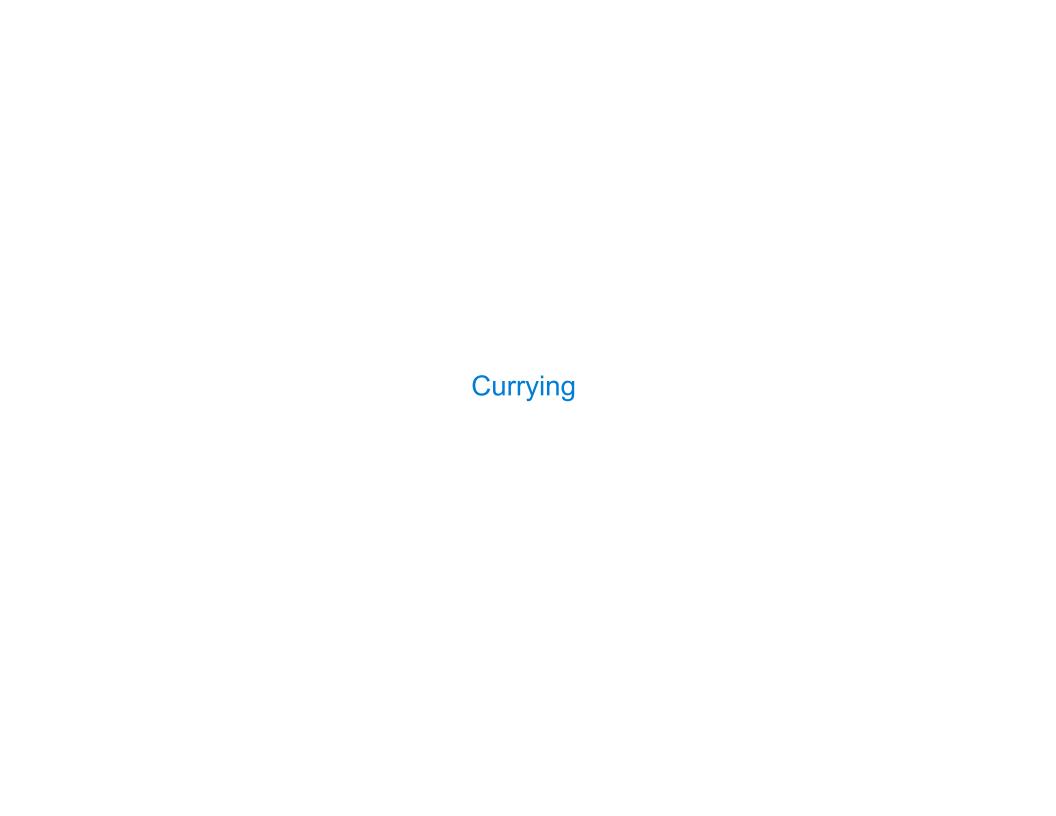
Lambda Expressions Versus Def Statements



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Example: http://goo.gl/XH54uE



def make_adder(n):
 return lambda k: n + k

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def make_adder(n):
    return lambda k: n + k
>>> make_adder(2)(3)
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>>> add(2, 3)
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Currying: Transforming a multi-argument function into a single-argument, higher-order function.

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Currying was discovered by Moses Schönfinkel and re-discovered by Haskell Curry.

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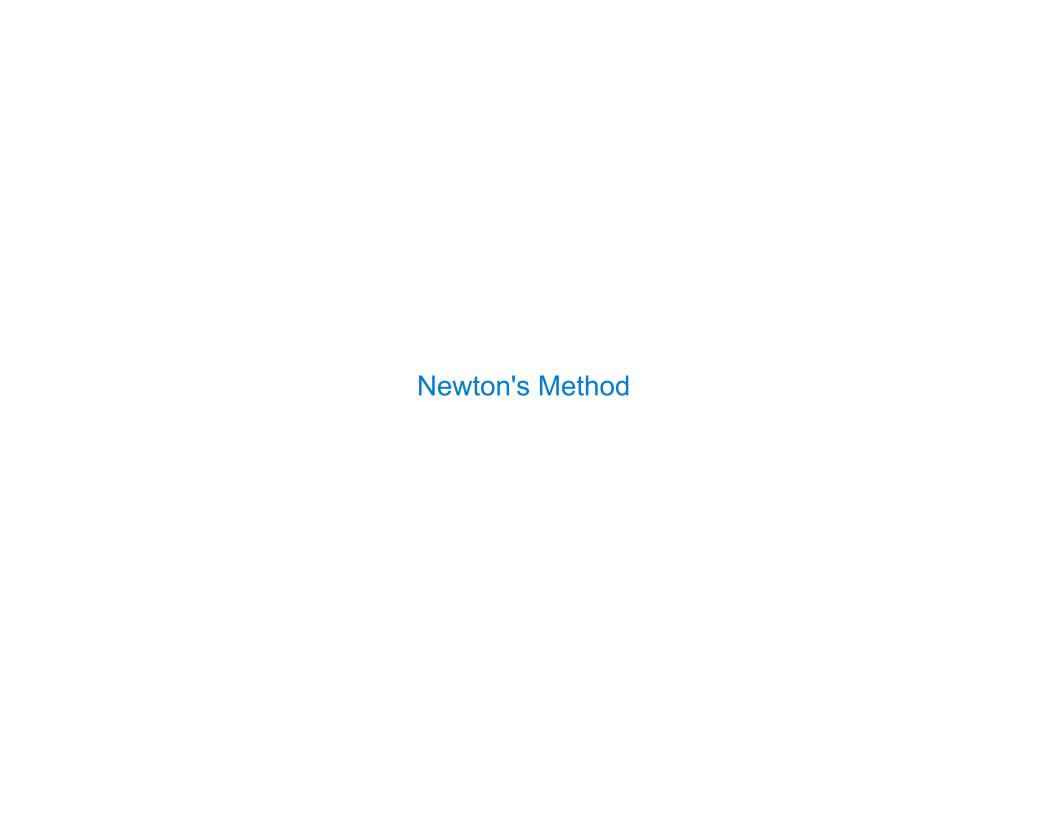
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Schönfinkeling?



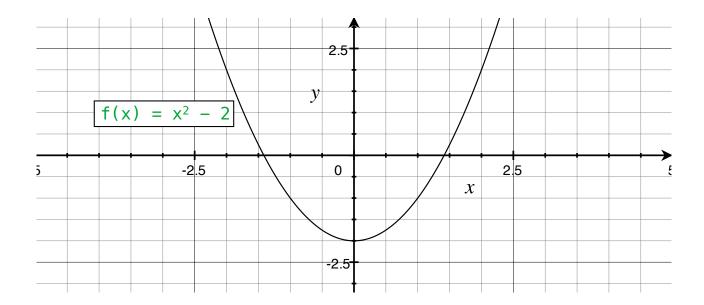
Quickly finds accurate approximations to zeroes of differentiable functions!

S

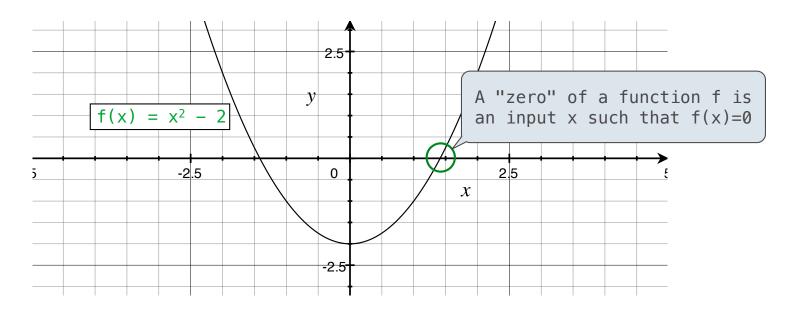
Quickly finds accurate approximations to zeroes of differentiable functions!

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

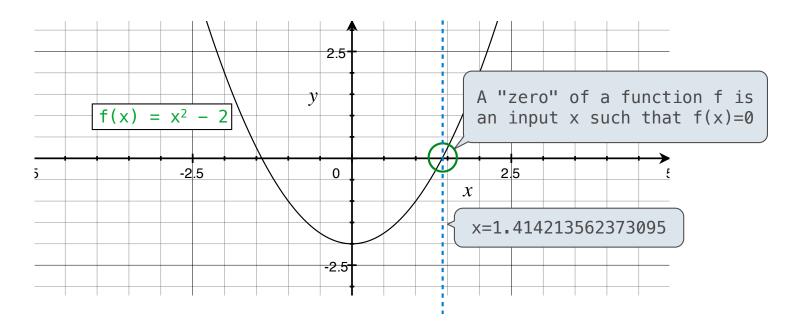
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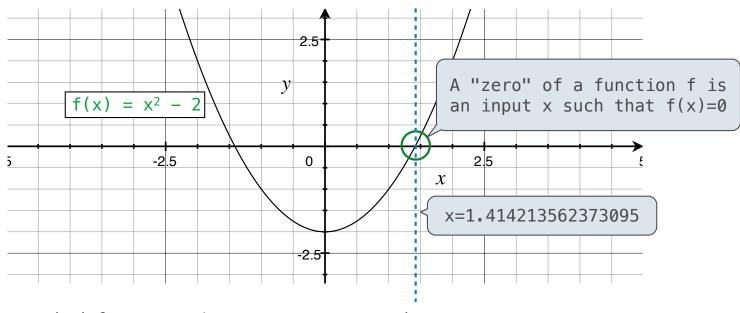


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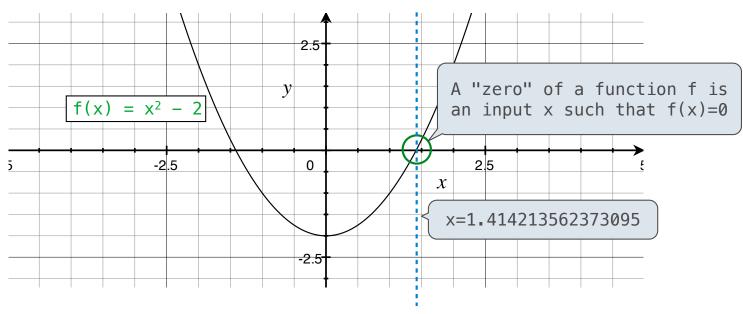
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Application: a method for computing square roots, cube roots, etc.

S

Quickly finds accurate approximations to zeroes of differentiable functions!



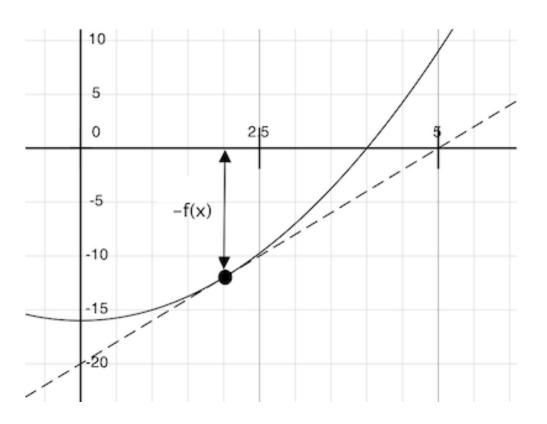
Application: a method for computing square roots, cube roots, etc.

The positive zero of $f(x) = x^2 - a$ is \sqrt{a} . (We're solving the equation $x^2 = a$.)

Given a function f and initial guess x,

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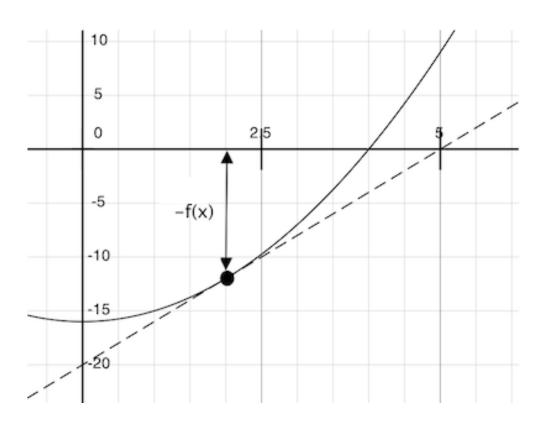
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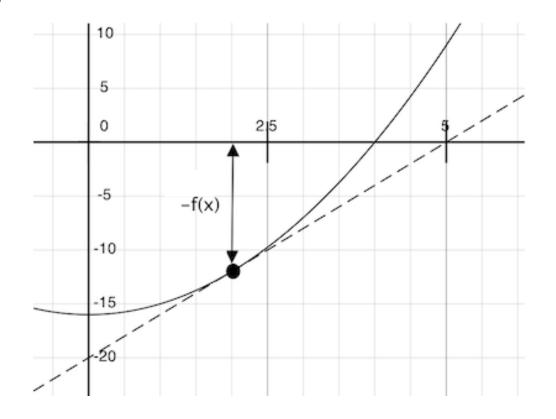
Repeatedly improve x:

1. Compute the value of f
 at the guess: f(x)



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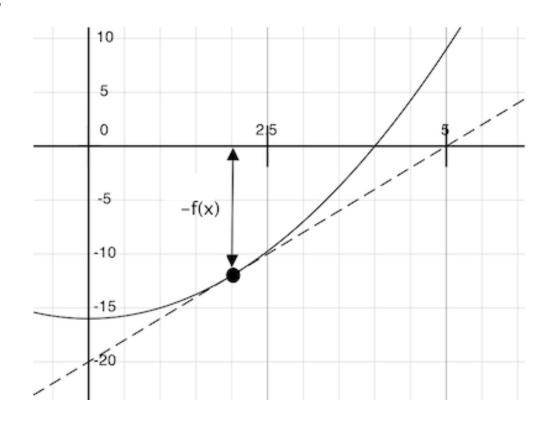
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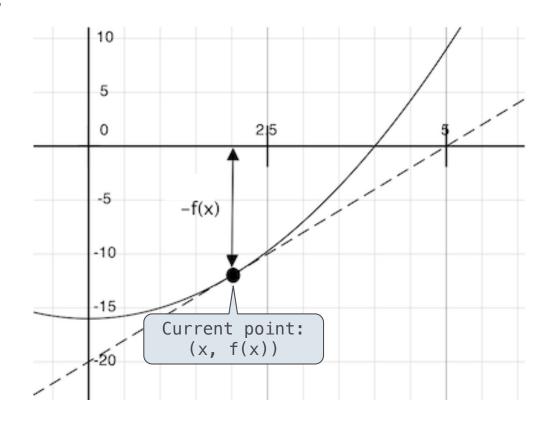
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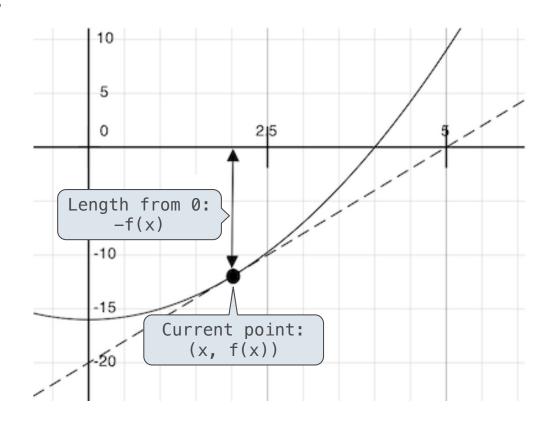
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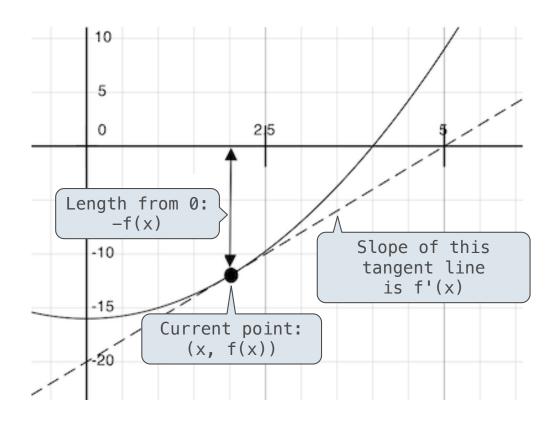
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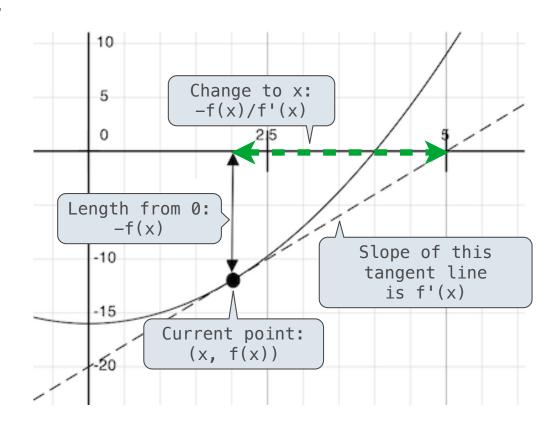
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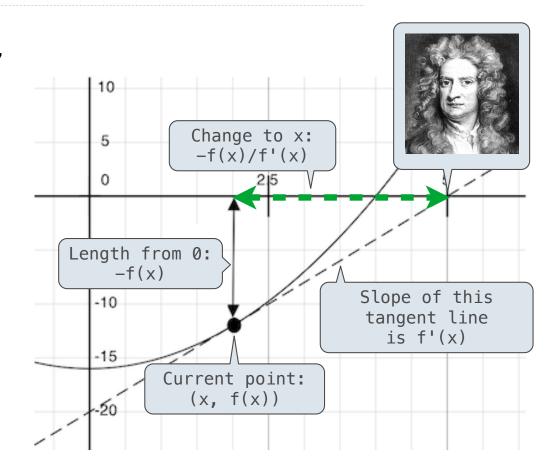
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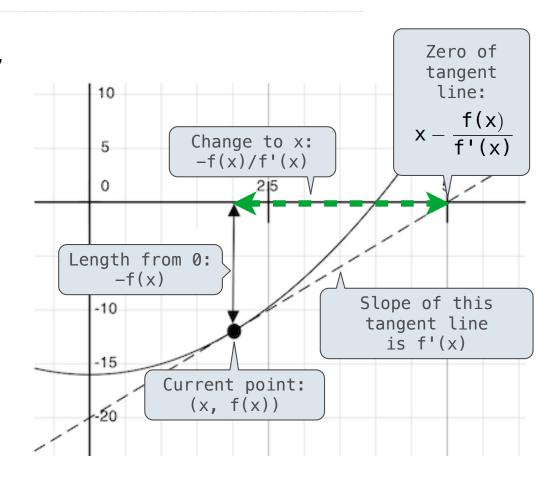
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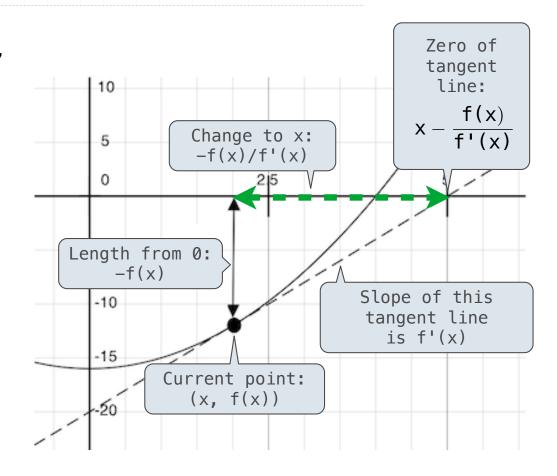
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Finish when f(x) = 0 (or close enough)



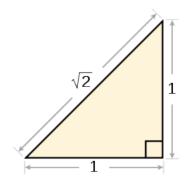
Using Newton's Method	
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How to find the **square root** of 2?

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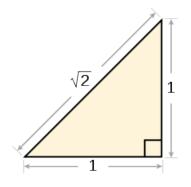
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>>> find_zero(f, df)
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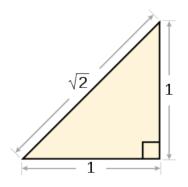


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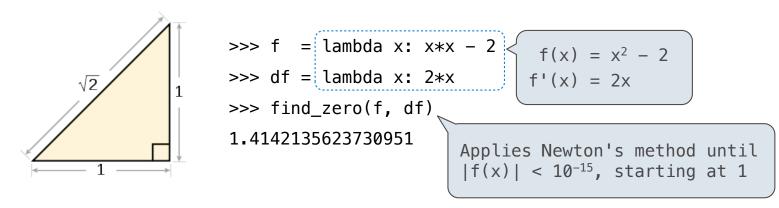
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Applies Newton's method until $|f(x)| < 10^{-15}$, starting at 1

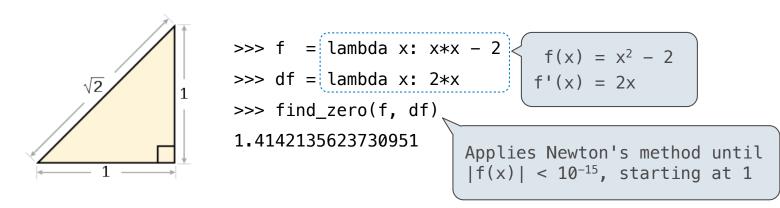
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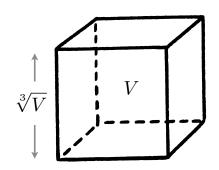
How to find the cube root of 729?

1

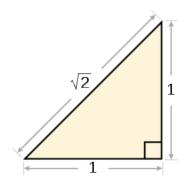
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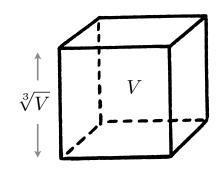
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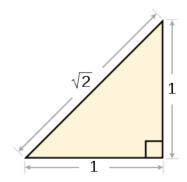


$$\Rightarrow$$
 g = lambda x: $x*x*x - 729$

$$>>> dg = lambda x: 3*x*x$$

9.0

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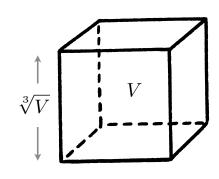


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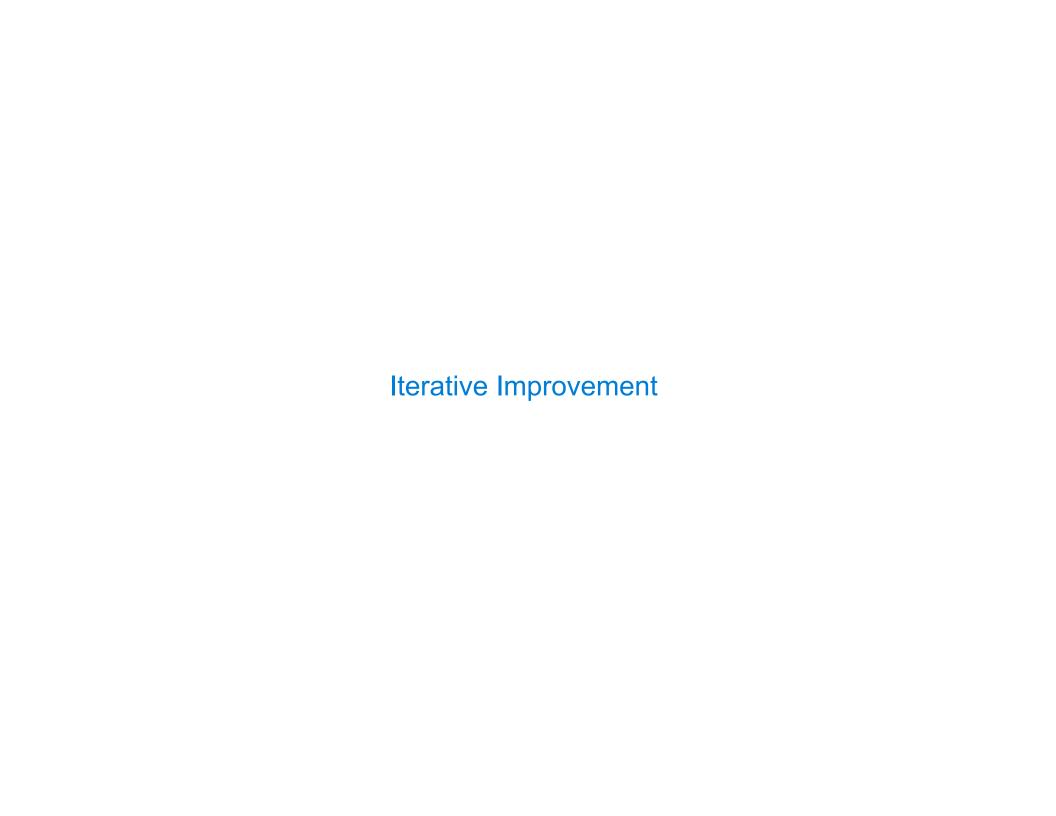
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Babylonian Method

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Special Case: Cube Roots	

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Implementing Newton's Method

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