

# 61A Lecture 6

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Friday, September 9

# Lambda Expressions

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>>> ten = 10
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A function



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A function

with formal parameter x

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A function

with formal parameter `x`

and body `"return x * x"`

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Must be a single expression

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>>> square(4)
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Must be a single expression

# Lambda Expressions

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Also an expression: evaluates to a function

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Notice: no "return"

A function

with formal parameter *x*

and body "return *x \* x*"

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>>> square(4)  
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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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square = lambda x: x \* x

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**VS**

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# Lambda Expressions Versus Def Statements

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- Both create a function with the same arguments & body

# Lambda Expressions Versus Def Statements

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# Lambda Expressions Versus Def Statements

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# Function Currying

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>>> make_adder(2)(3)  
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There's a general relationship between these functions

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**Currying:** Transforming a multi-argument function into a single-argument, higher-order function.

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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



# Newton's Method Background

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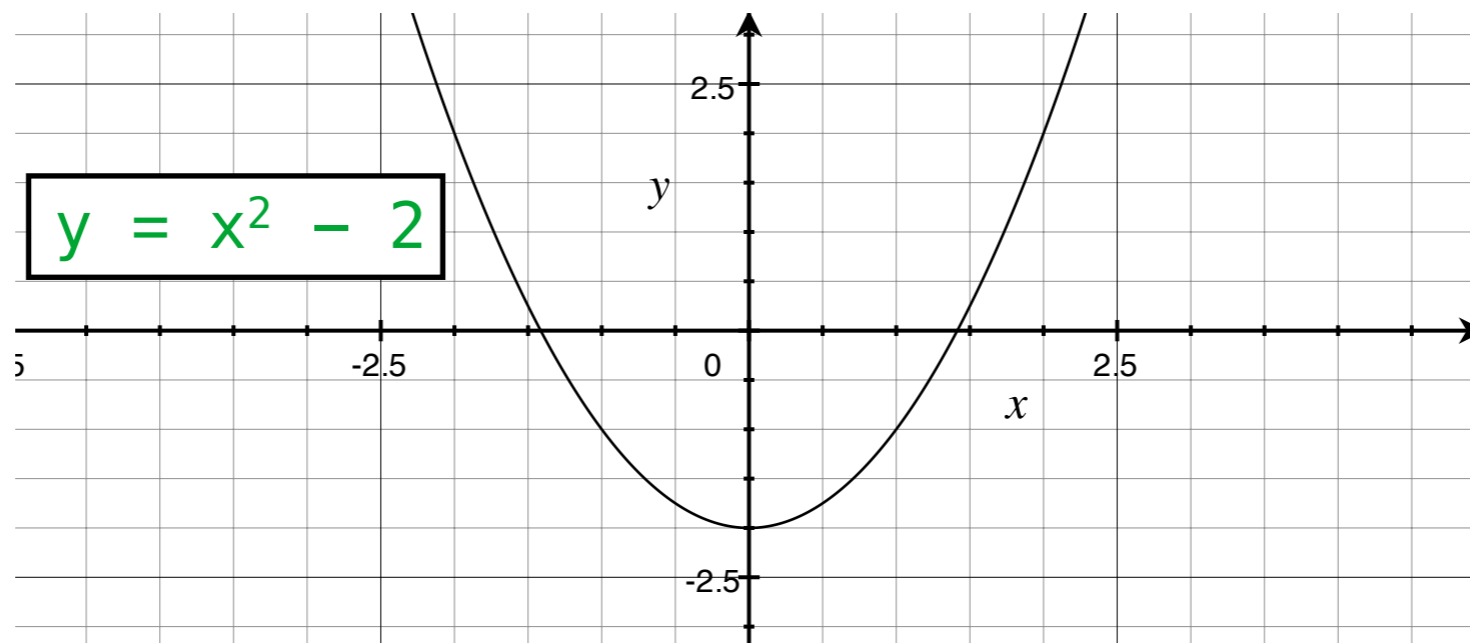
Finds approximations to zeroes of differentiable functions

$$y = x^2 - 2$$

# Newton's Method Background

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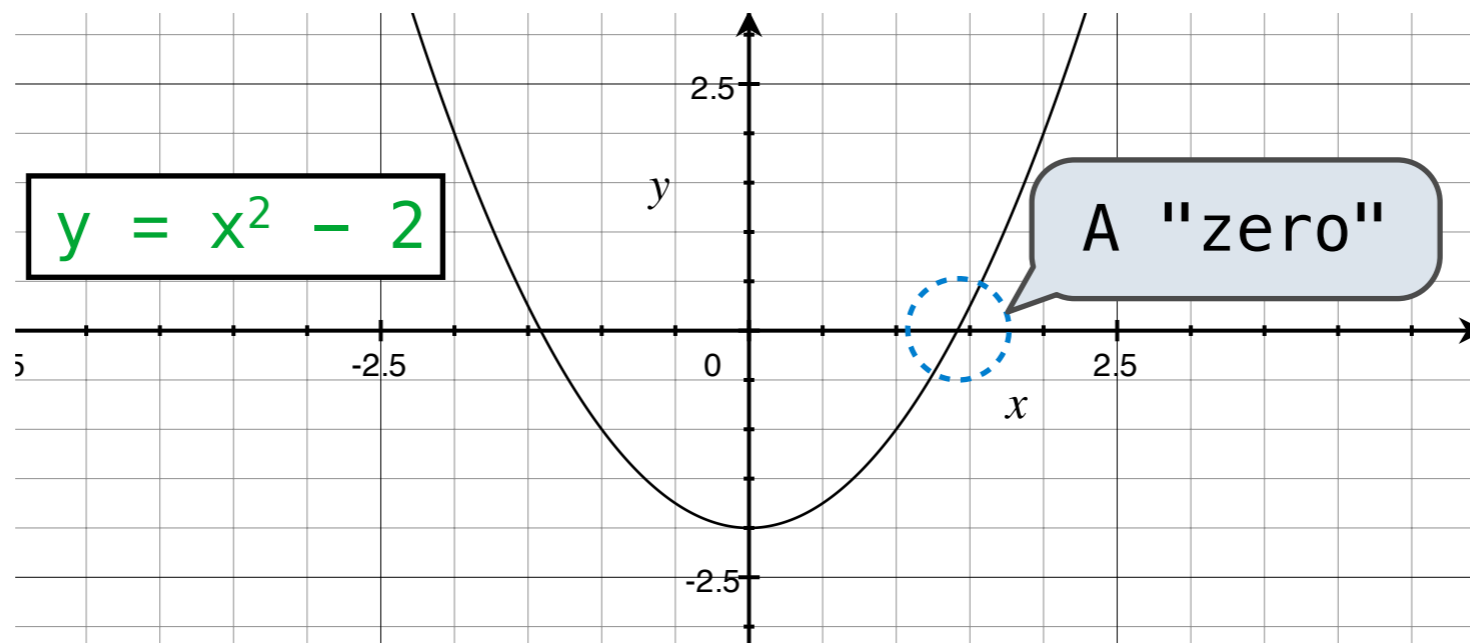
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# Newton's Method Background

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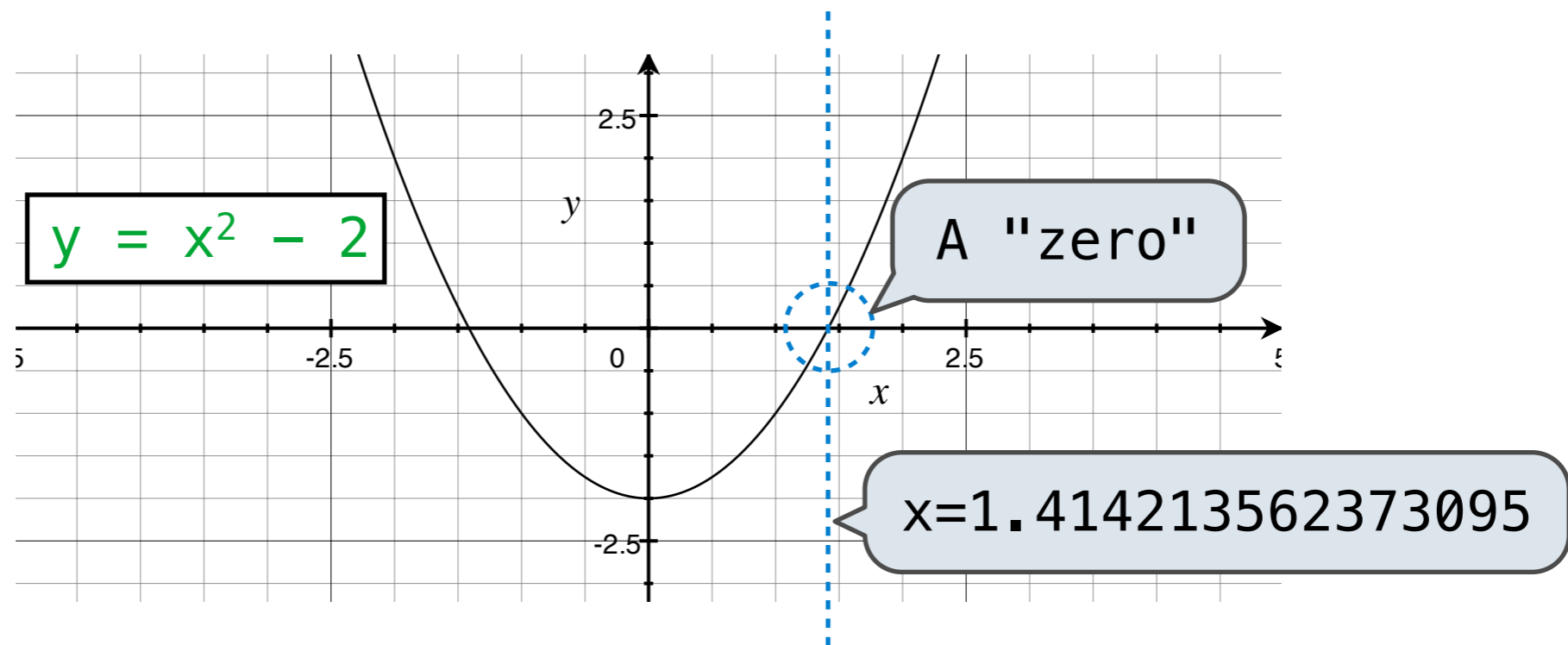
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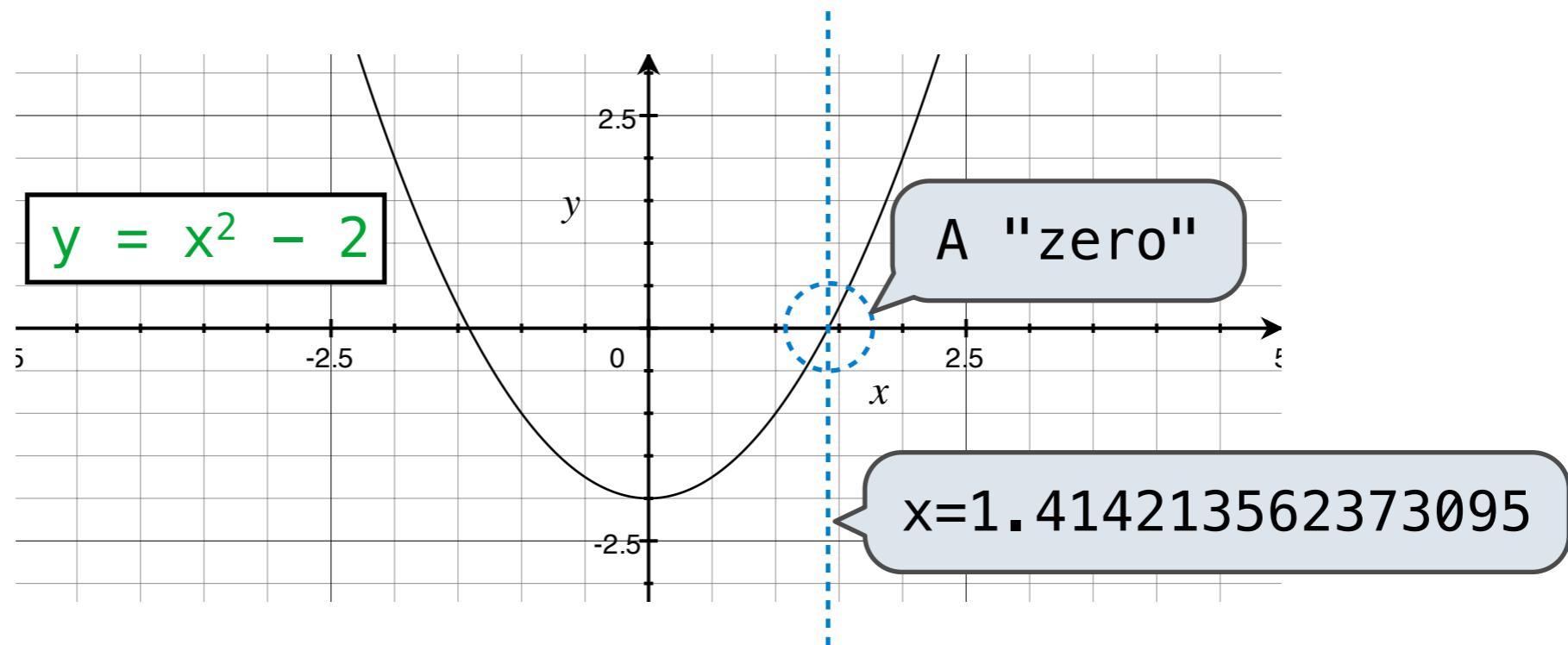
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# Newton's Method Background

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Finds approximations to zeroes of differentiable functions

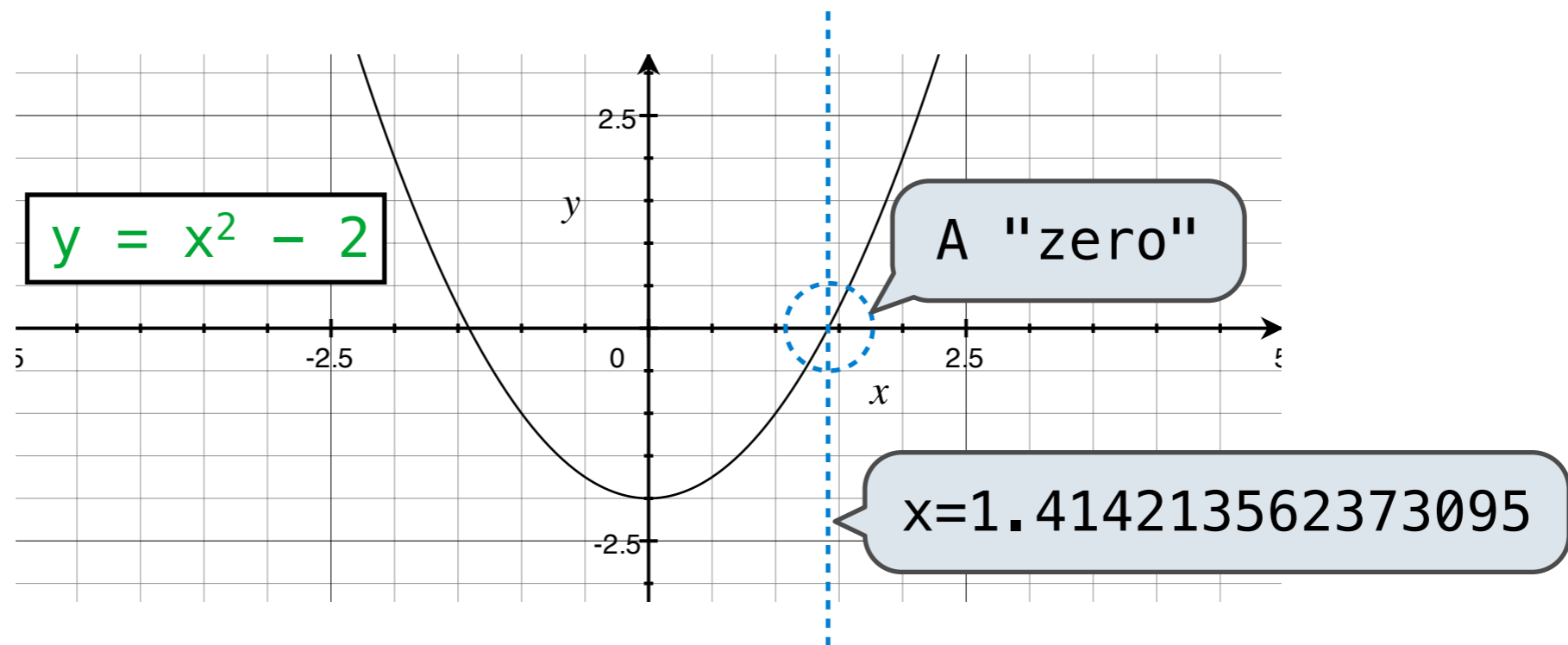


Application: a method for (approximately) computing square roots, using only basic arithmetic.

# Newton's Method Background

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Finds approximations to zeroes of differentiable functions



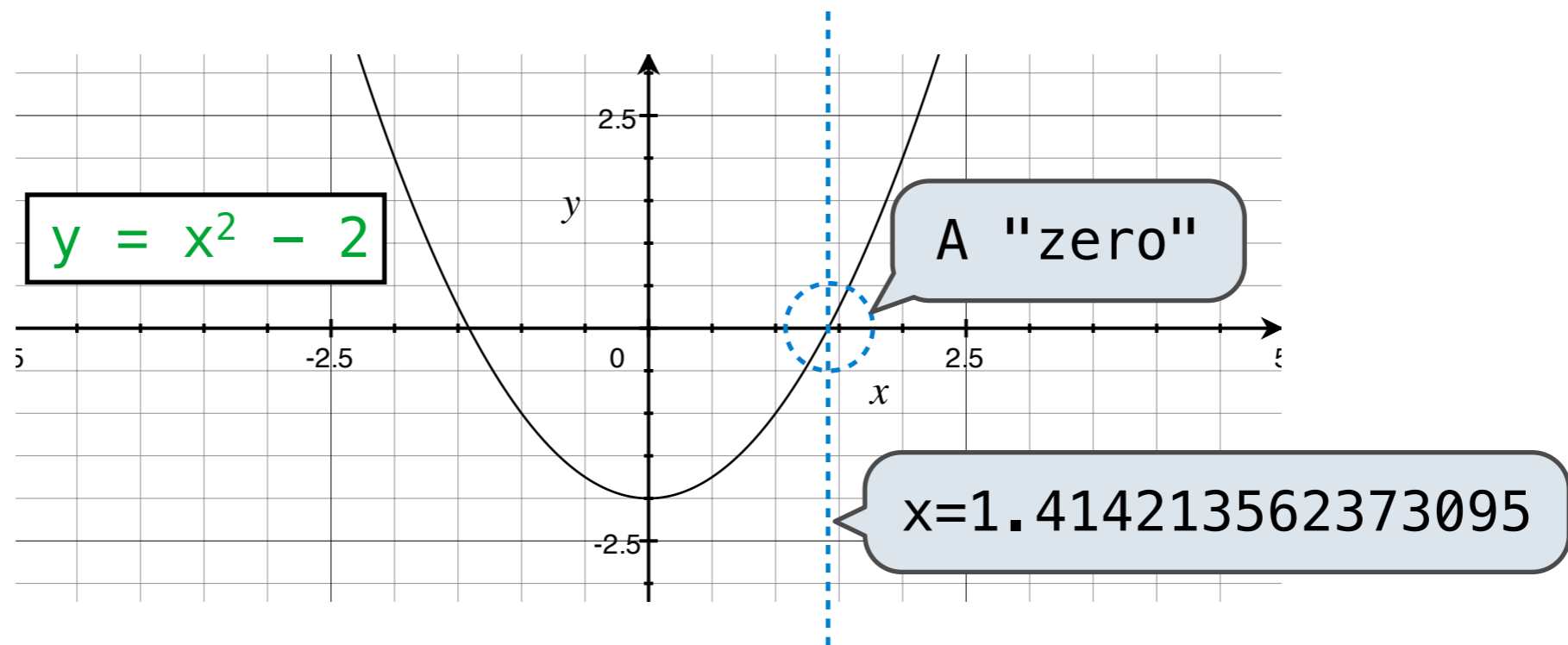
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The positive zero of  $y = x^2 - a$  is

# Newton's Method Background

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Finds approximations to zeroes of differentiable functions



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

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

# Newton's Method

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

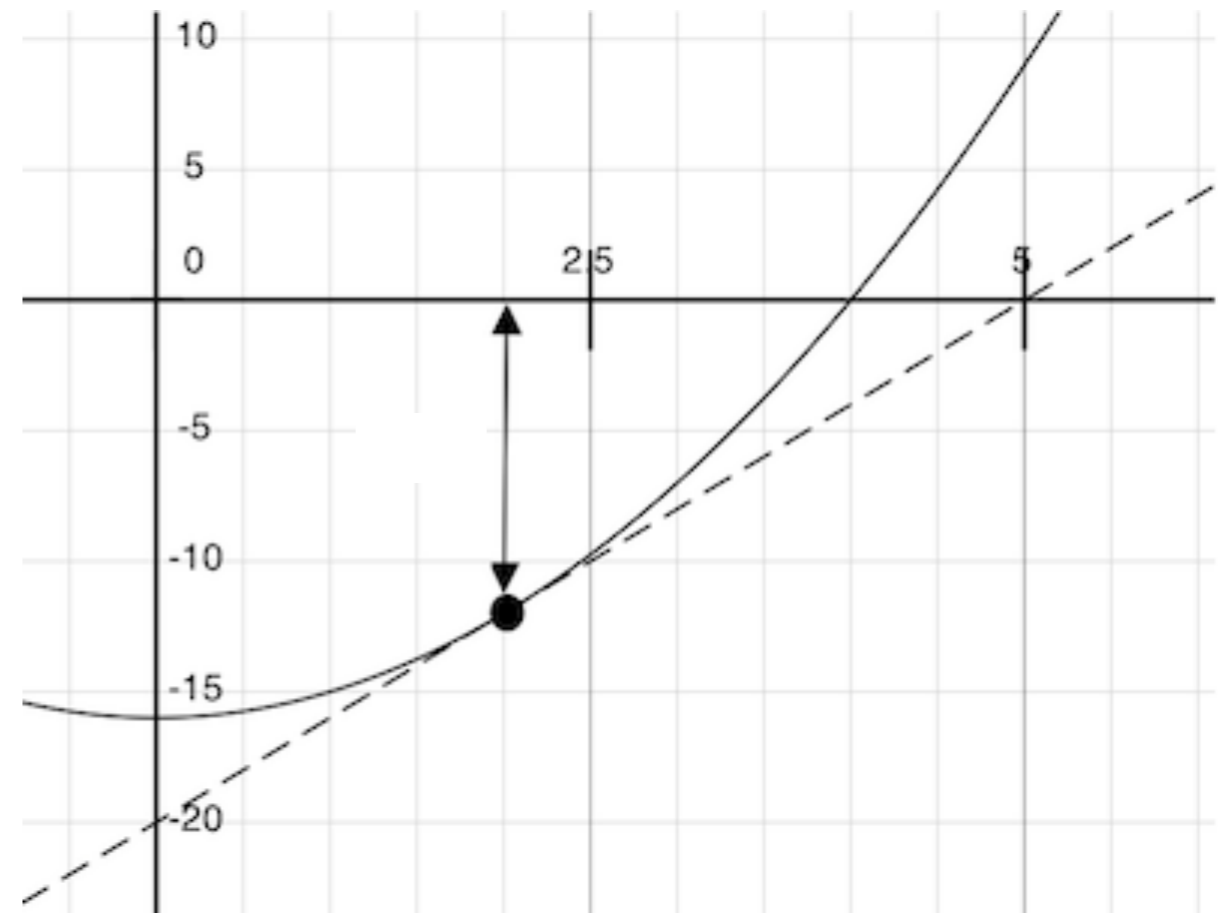
$$x - \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)}$$



# Newton's Method

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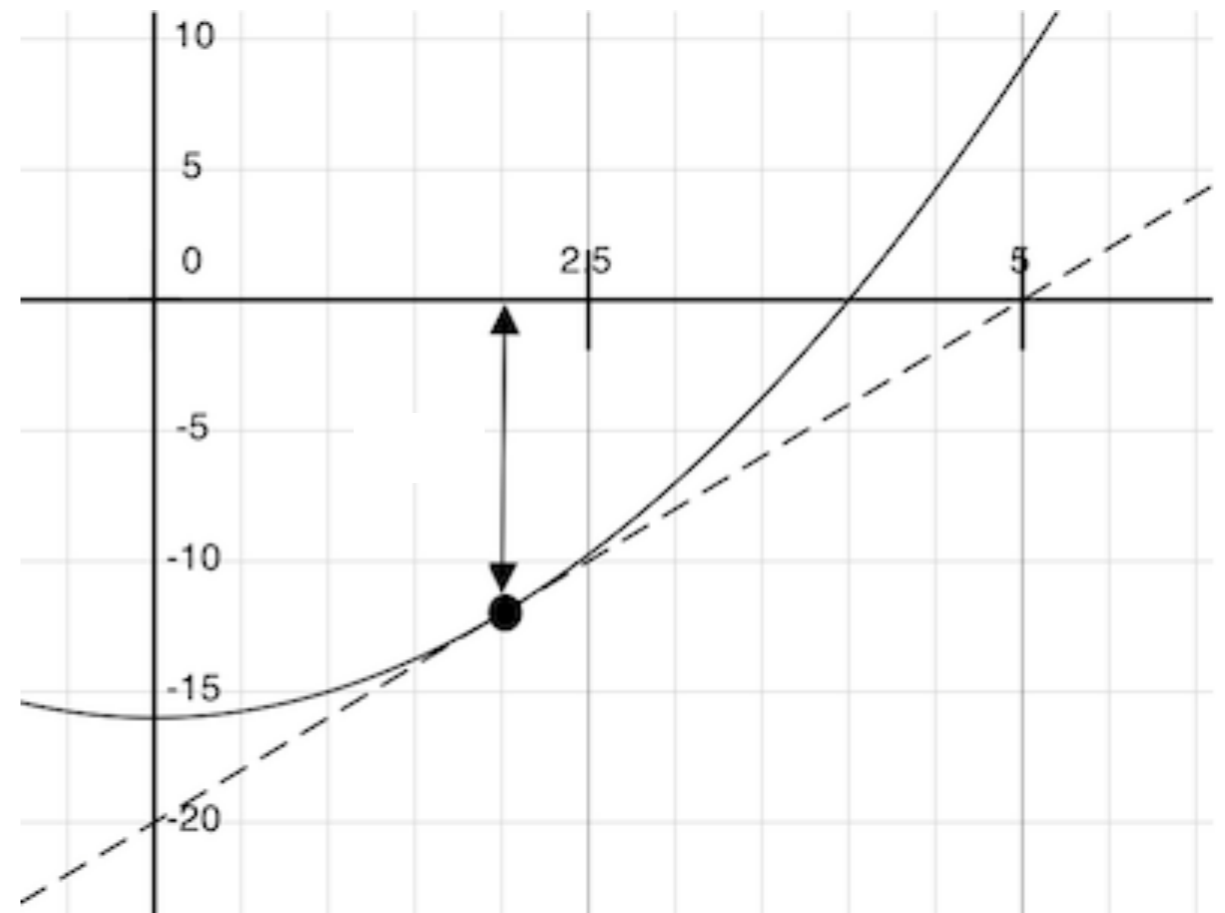


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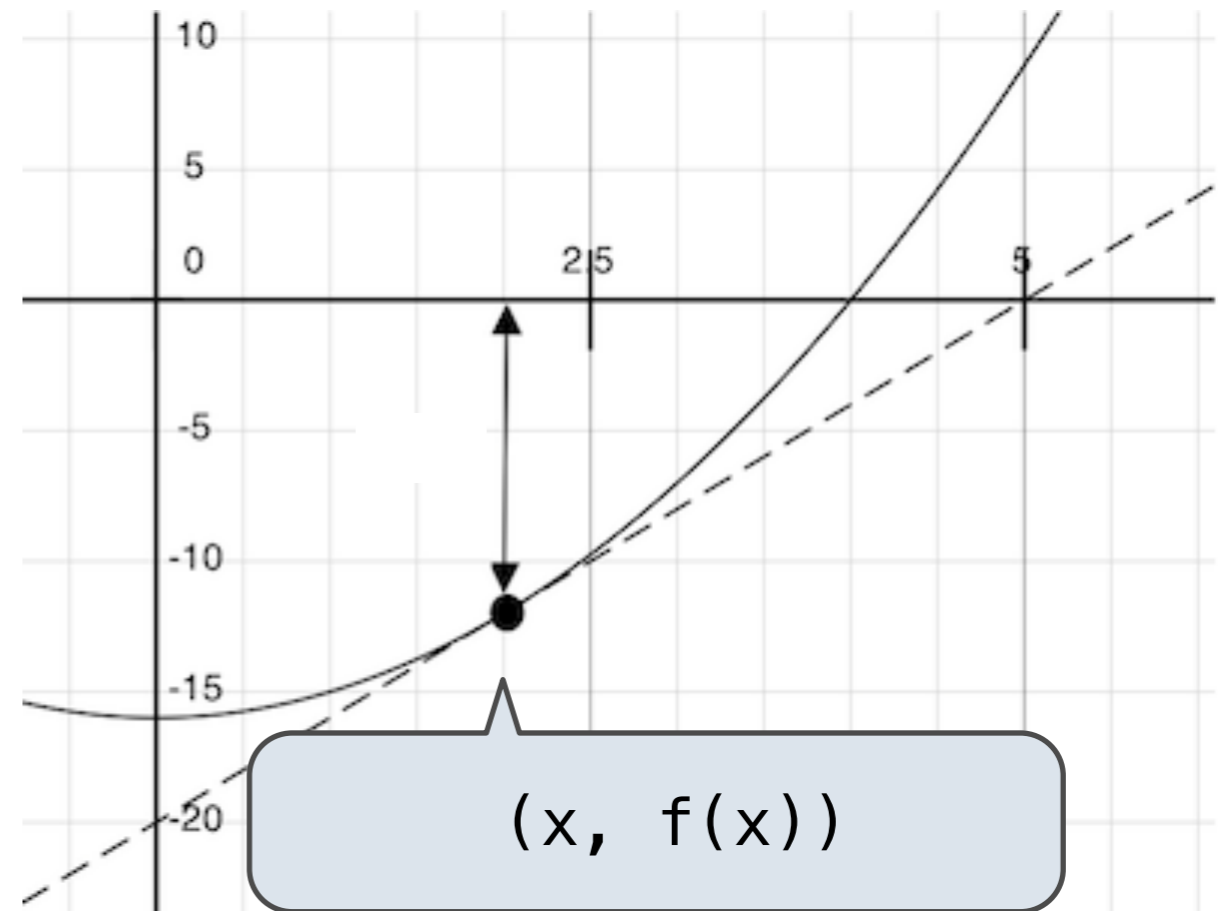
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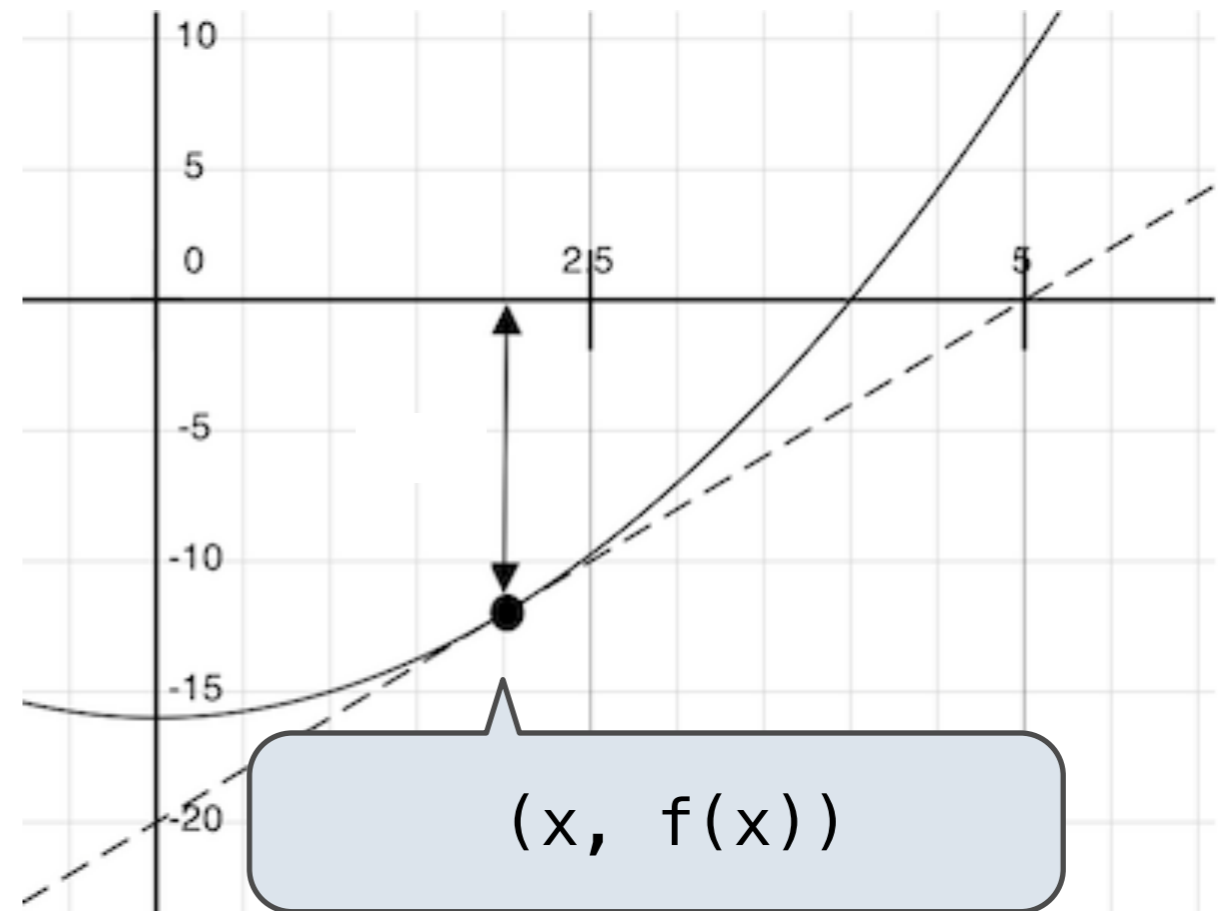
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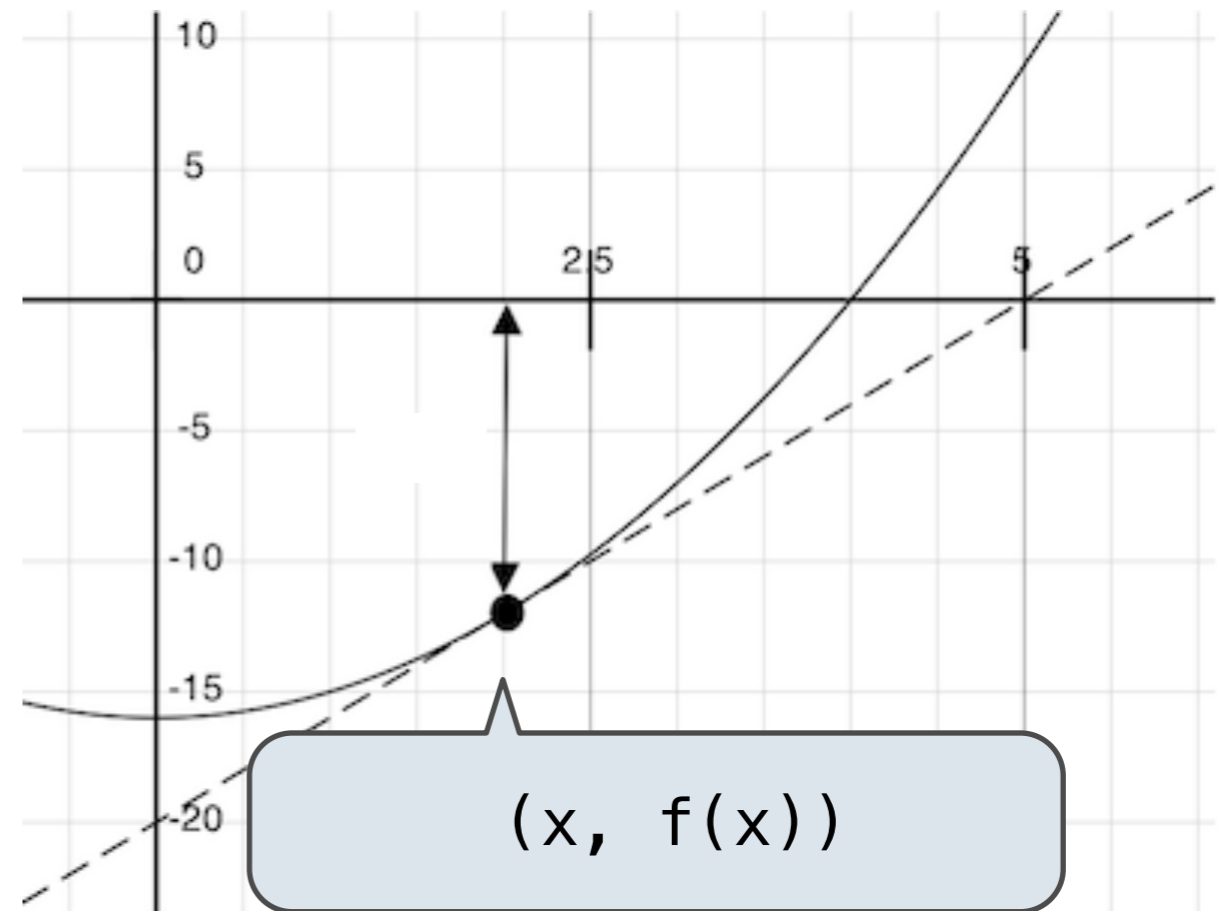
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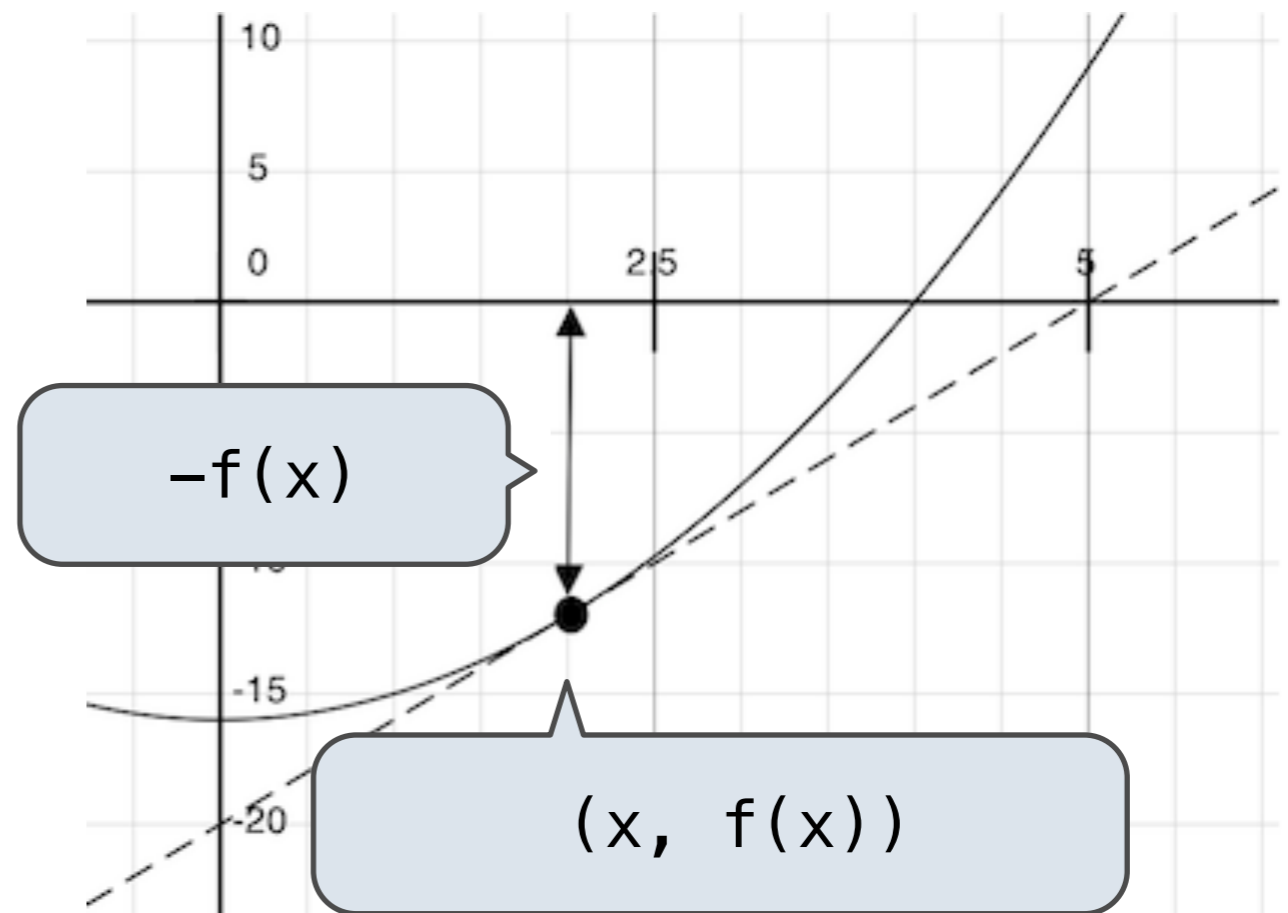


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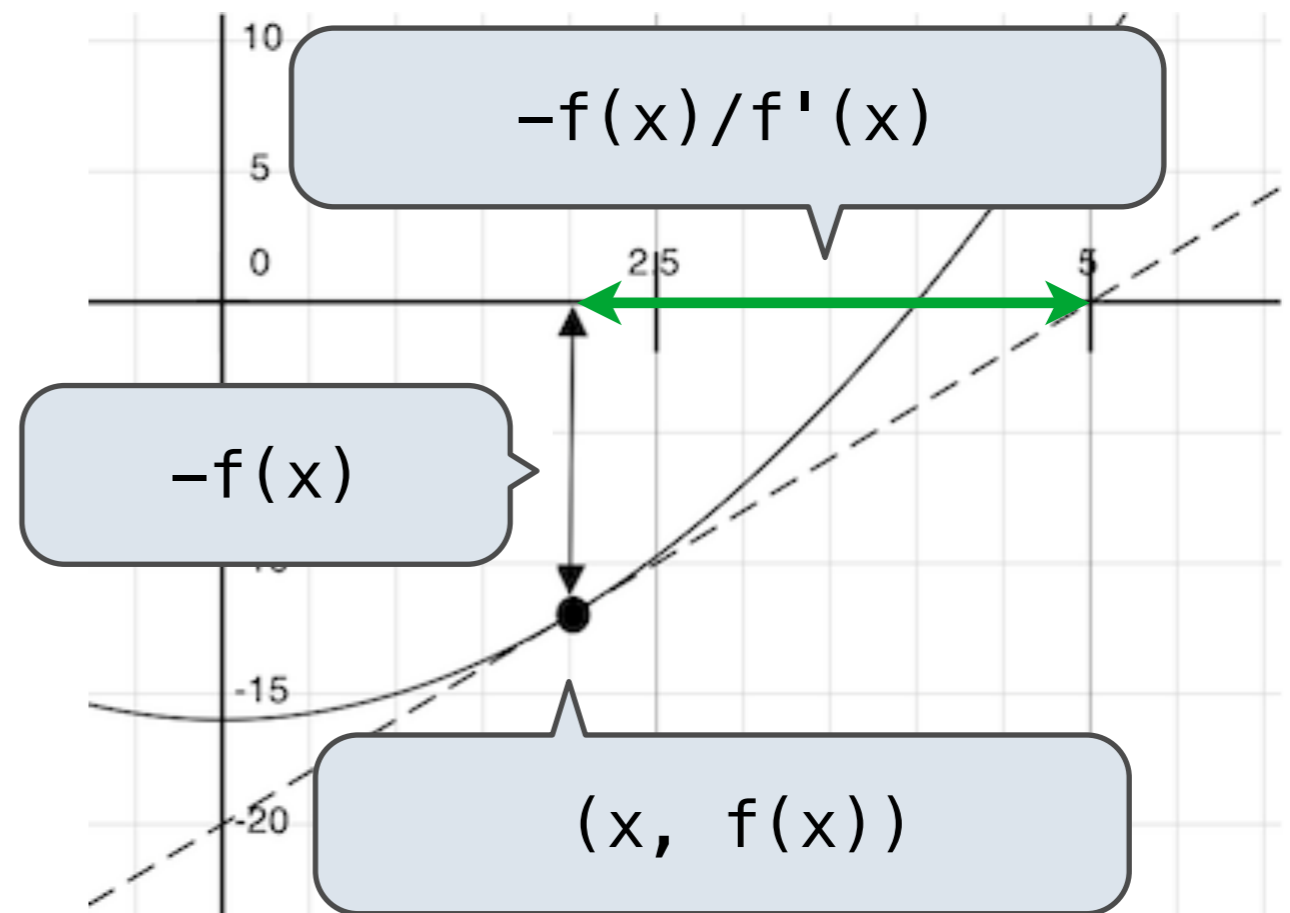
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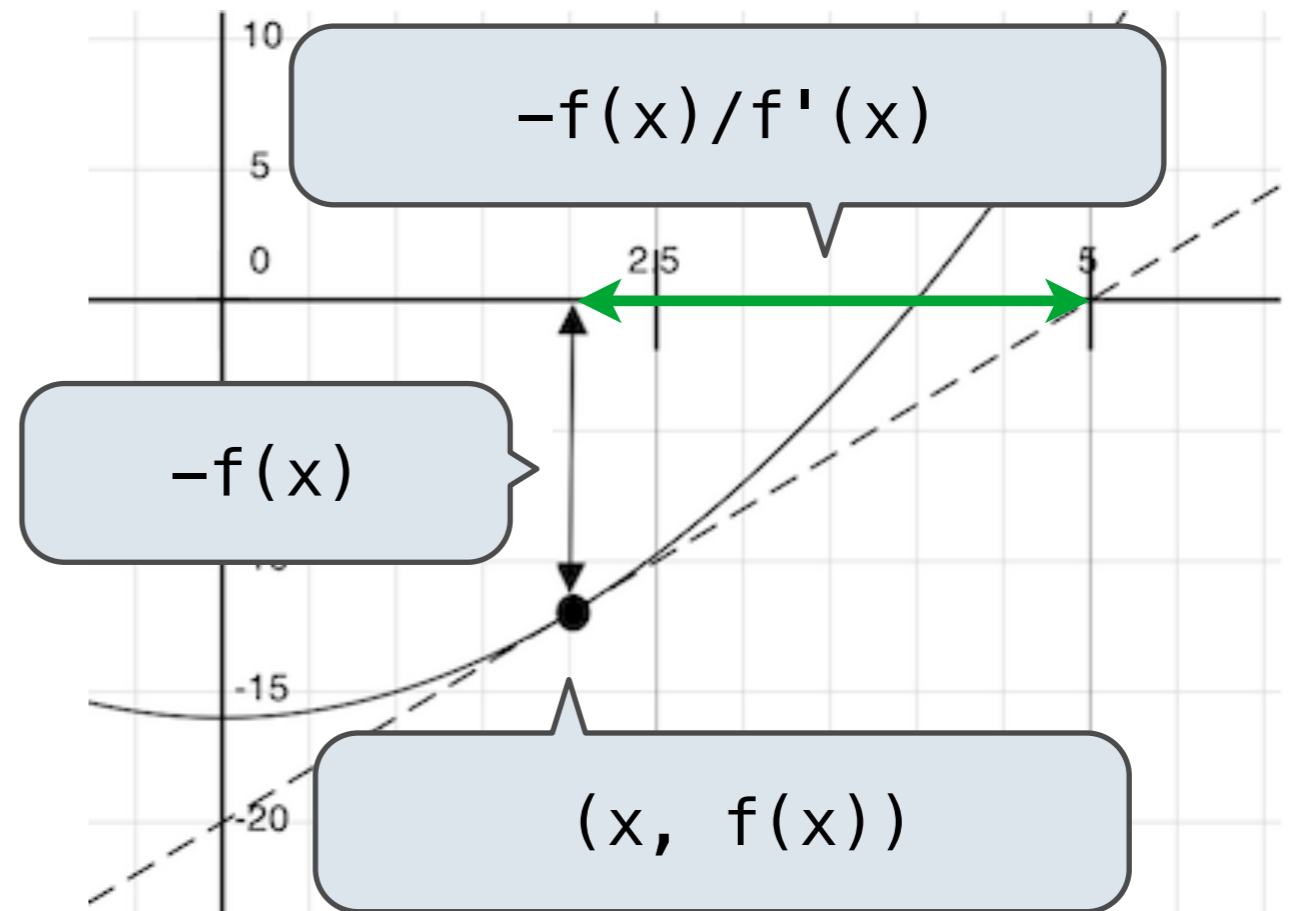
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# Visualization of Newton's Method

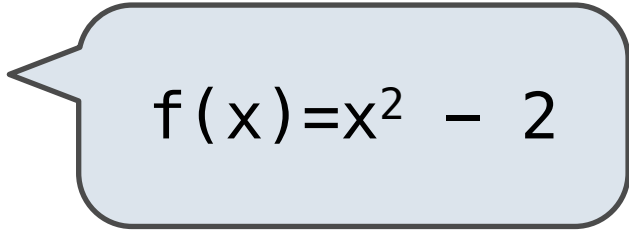
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(Demo)

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

# Using Newton's Method

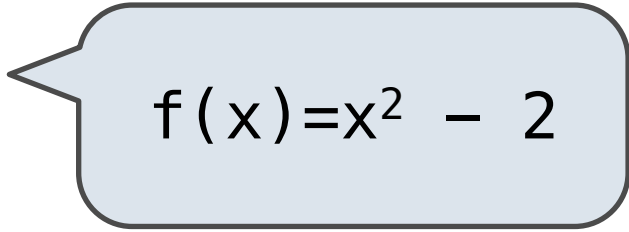
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$$f(x) = x^2 - 2$$

# Using Newton's Method

---

How to find the square root of 2?

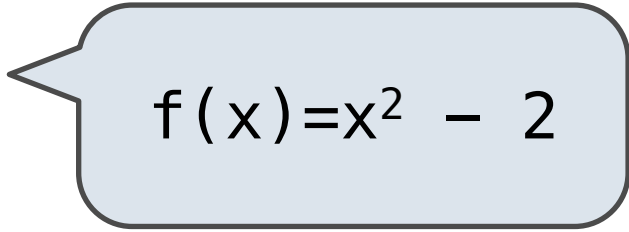

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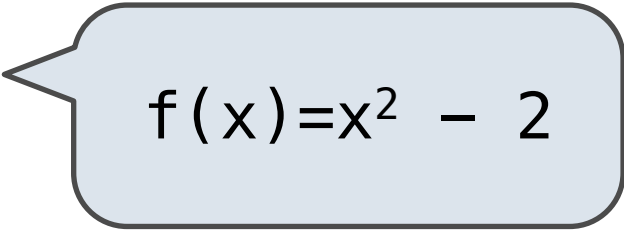

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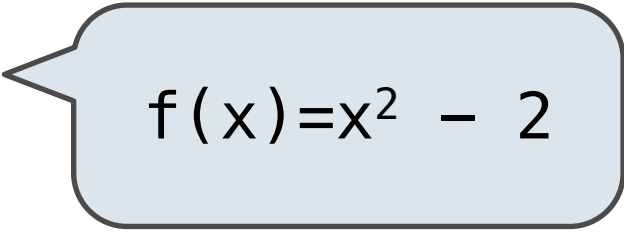
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# Using Newton's Method

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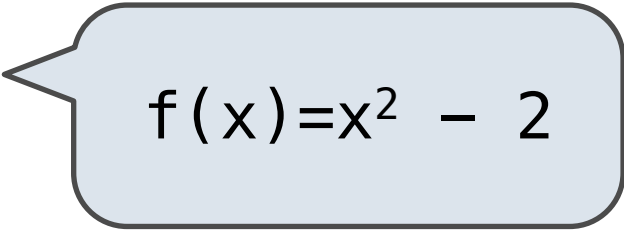
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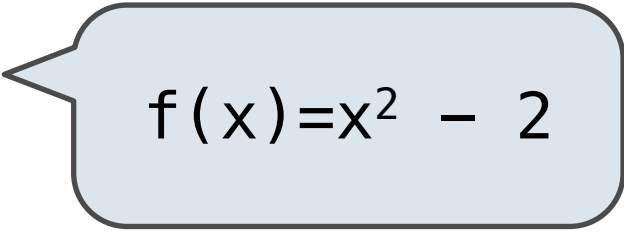
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What number is one less than its square?

```
>>> h = lambda x: x*x - (x+1)
>>> find_root(h, 1)
```



# Special Case: Square Roots

---

$$x = \frac{x + \frac{a}{x}}{2}$$

Babylonian Method

## 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`

$$x = \frac{x + \frac{a}{x}}{2}$$

Babylonian Method

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Babylonian Method

**Implementation questions:**

What *guess* should start the computation?

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## Special Case: Square Roots

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$$x = \frac{2 \cdot x + \frac{a}{x^2}}{3}$$

## Special Case: Square Roots

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How to compute `cube_root(a)`

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# Iterative Improvement

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(Demo)

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(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

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(Demo)

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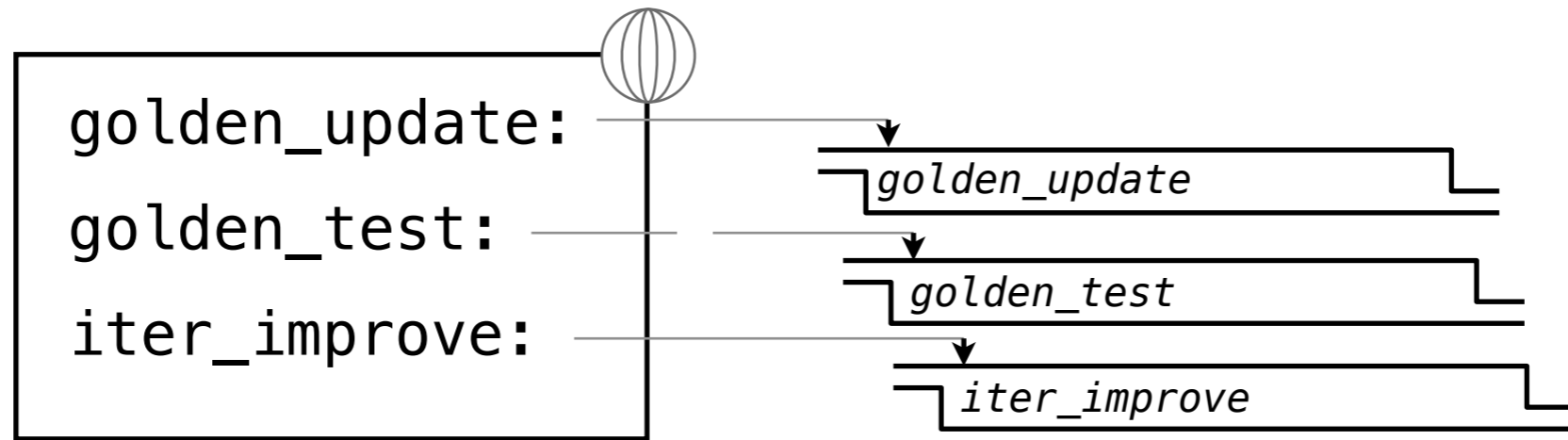
```
def golden_test(guess):  
    return guess * guess == guess + 1
```

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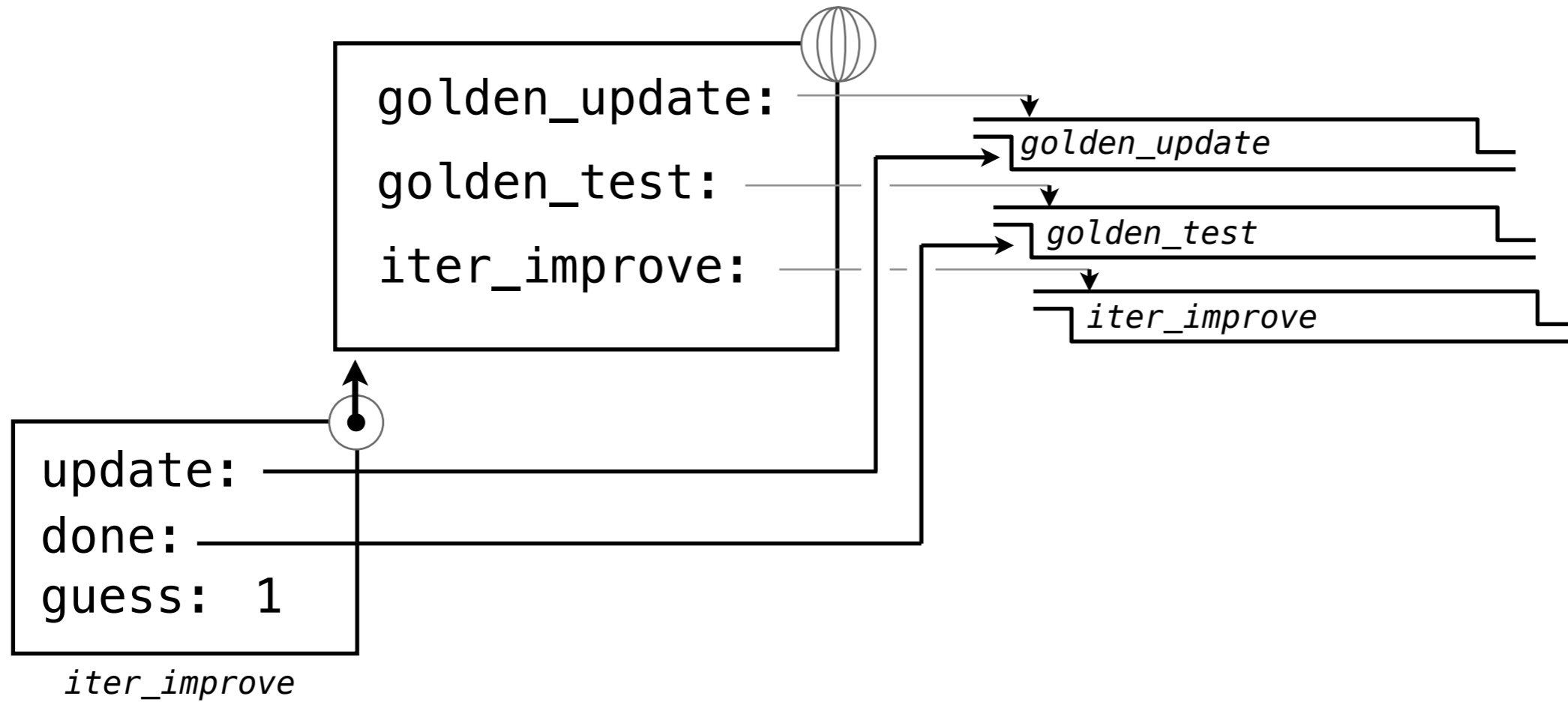
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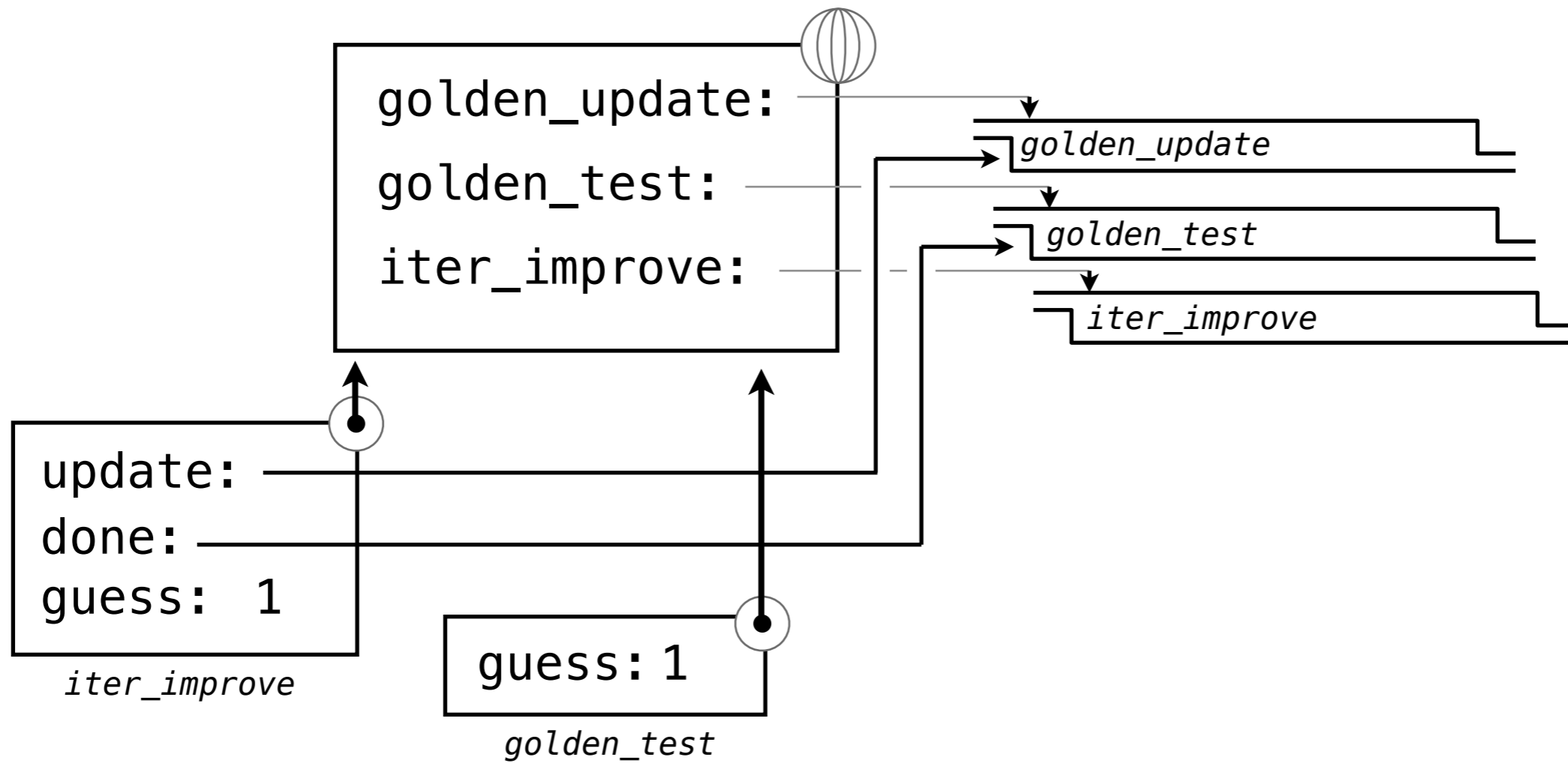
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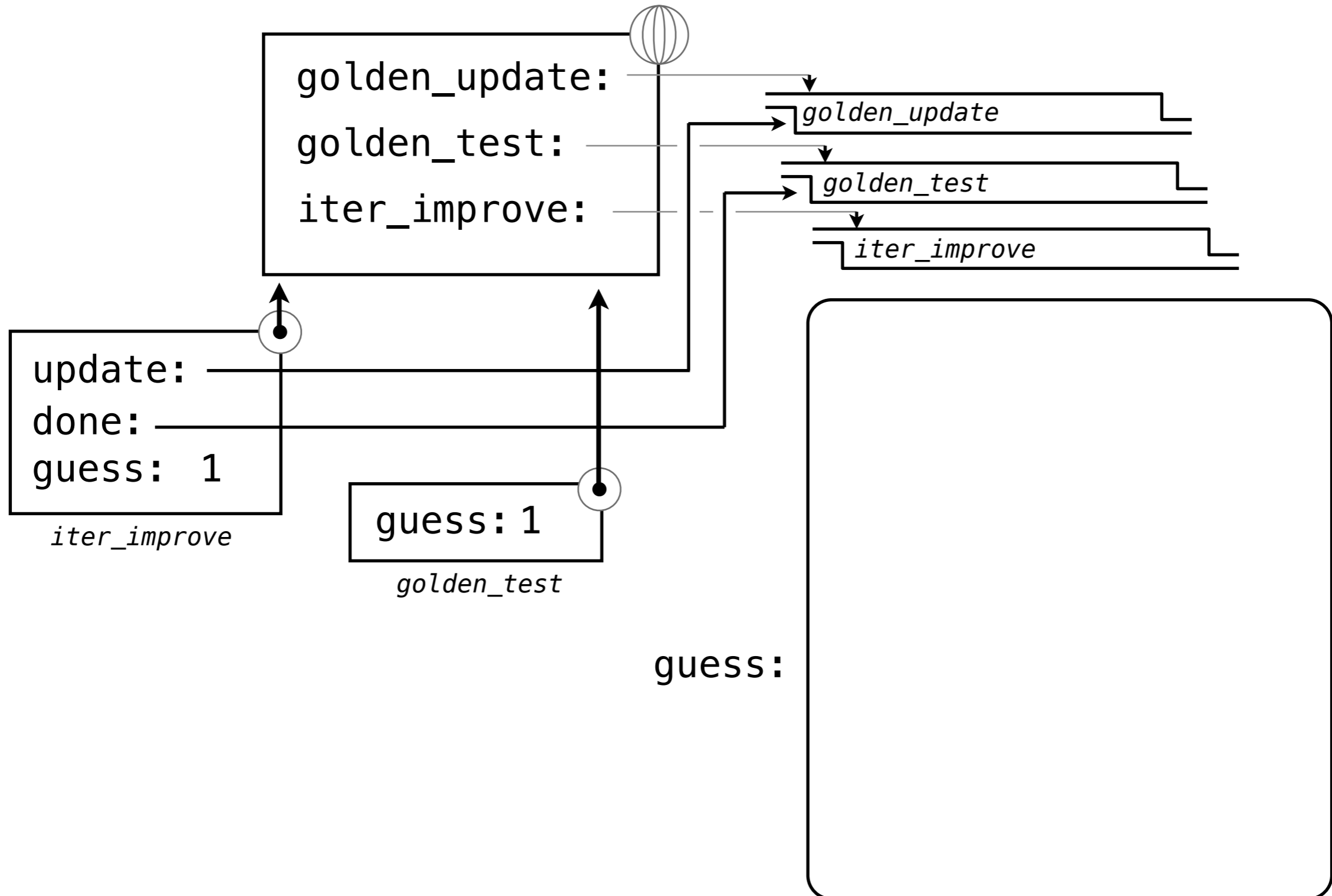
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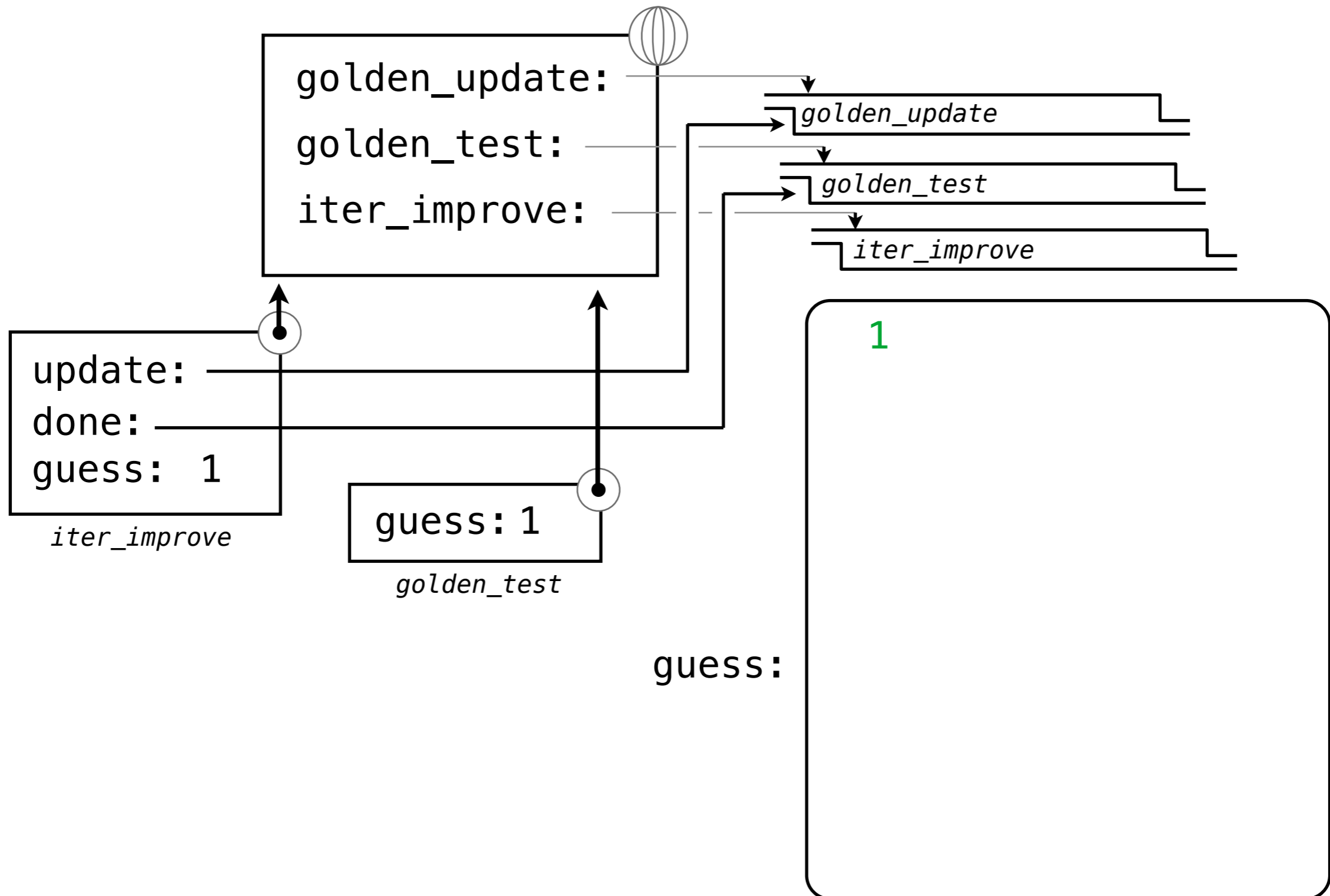
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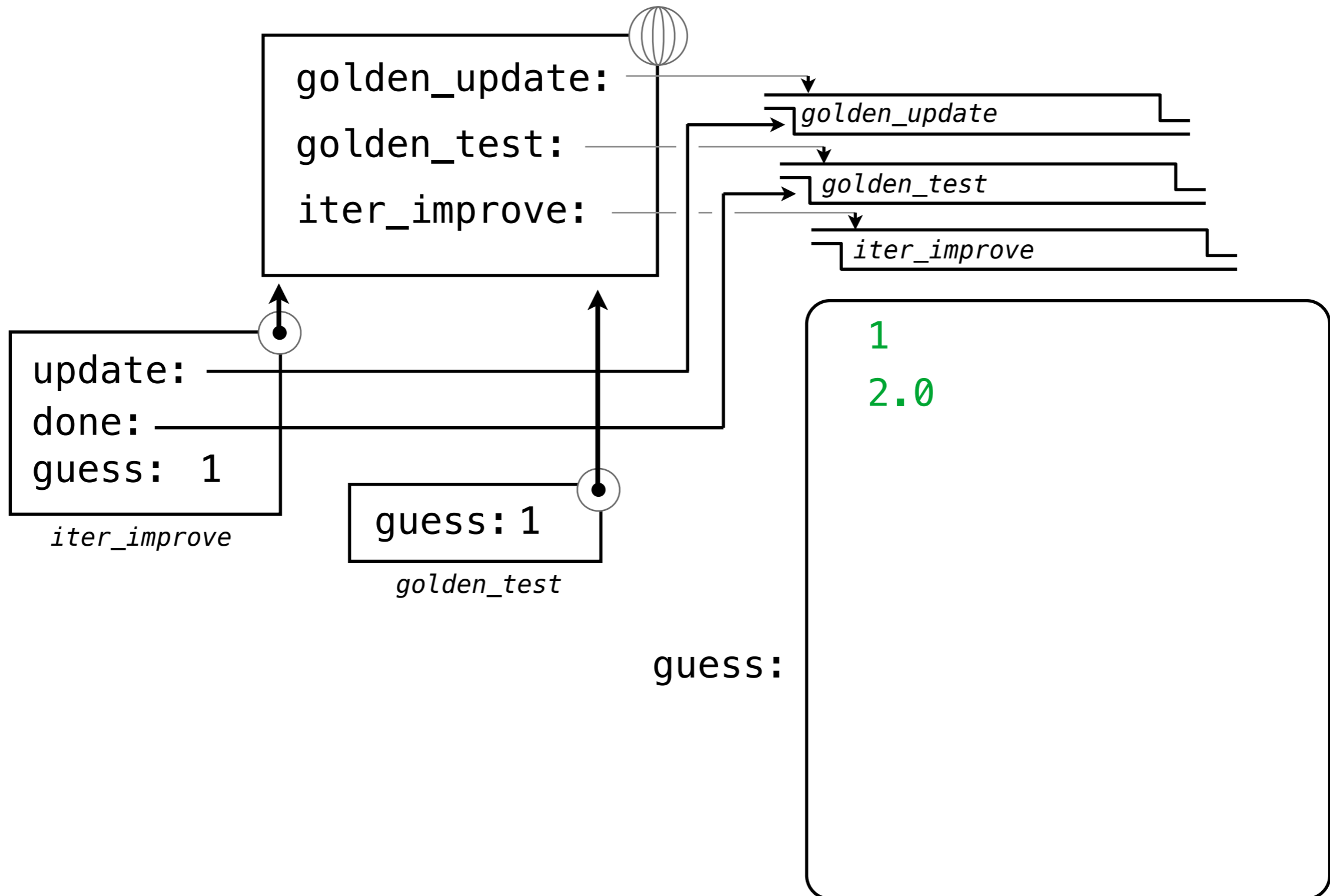


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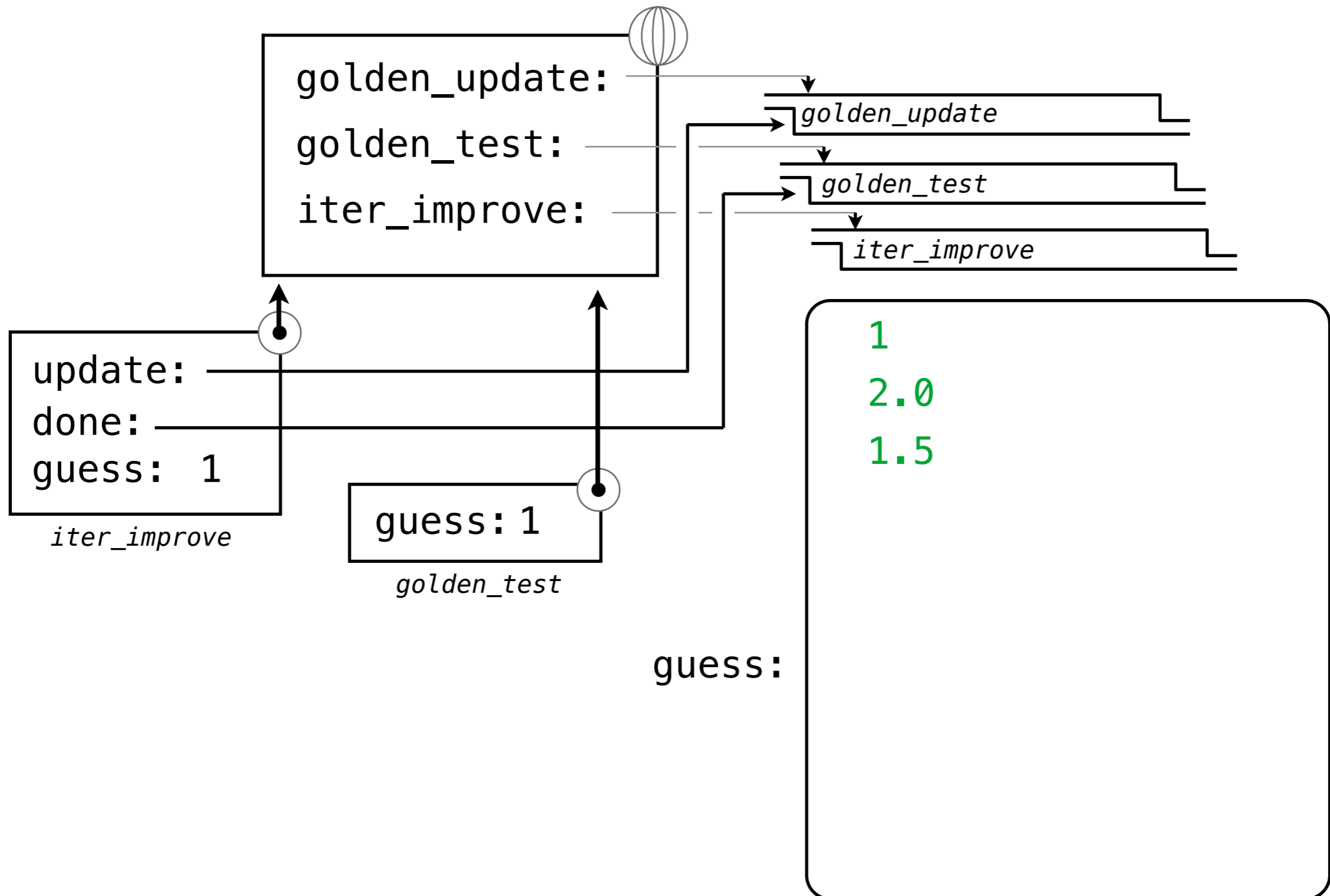
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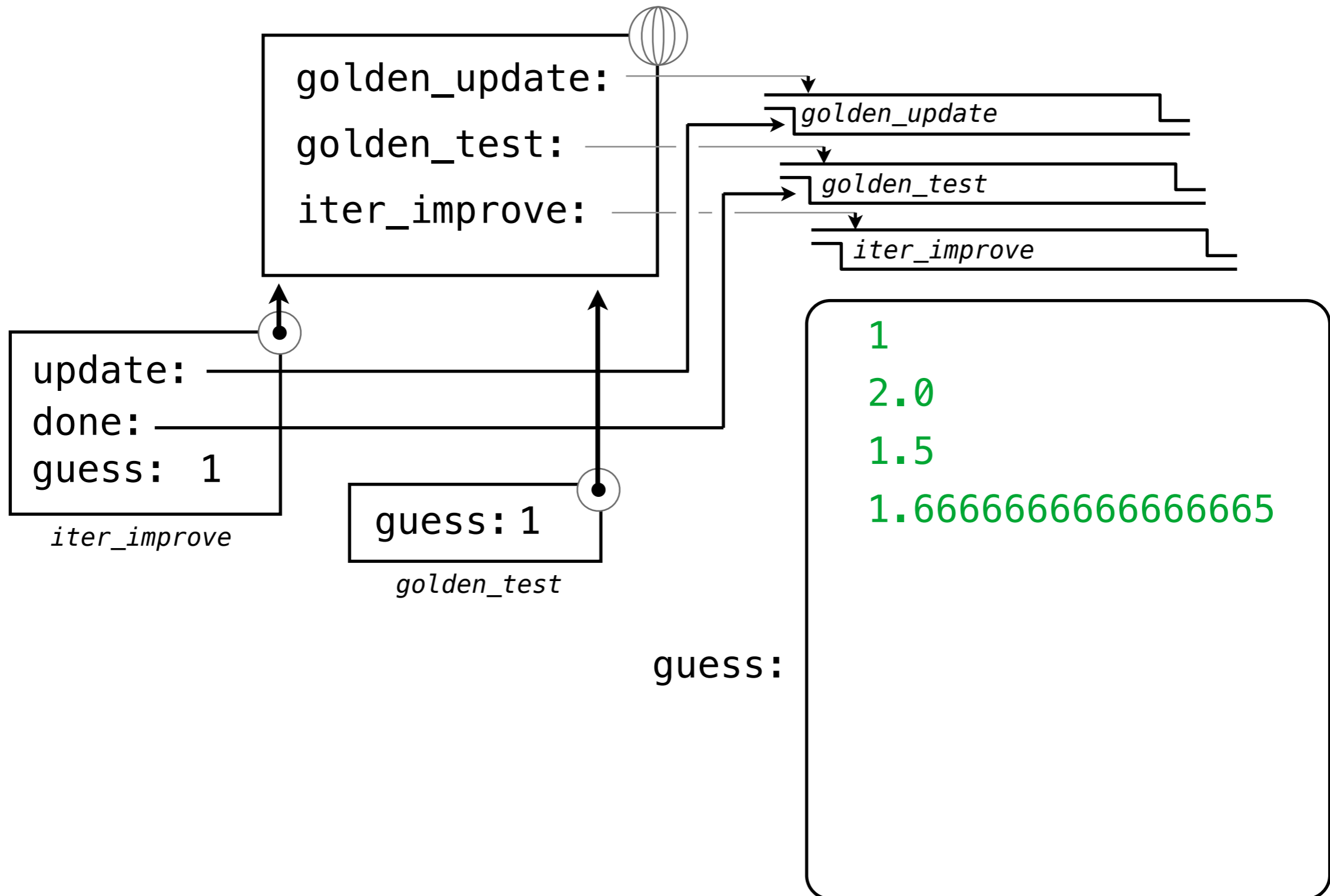
# Iterative Improvement



# Iterative Improvement

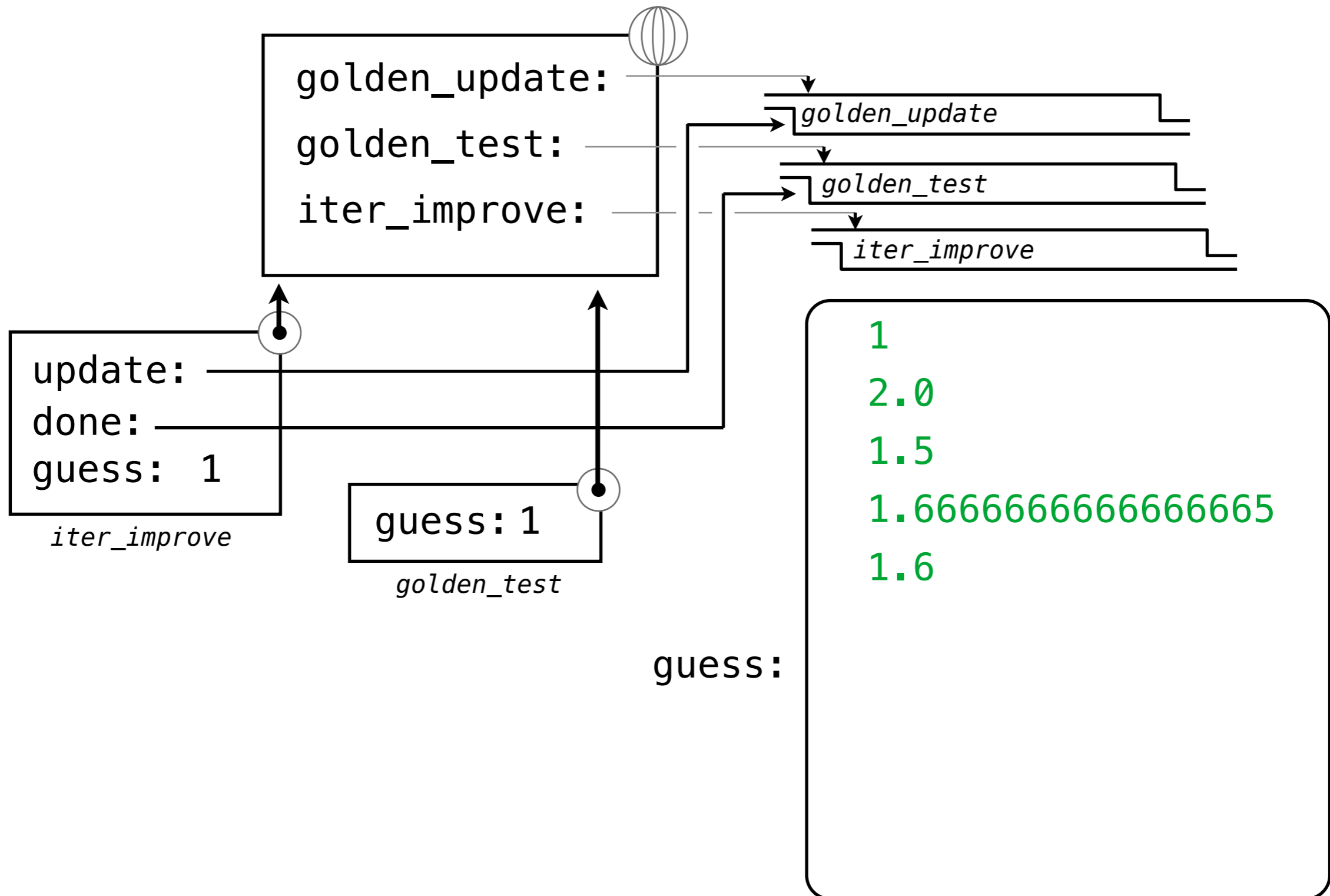


# Iterative Improvement

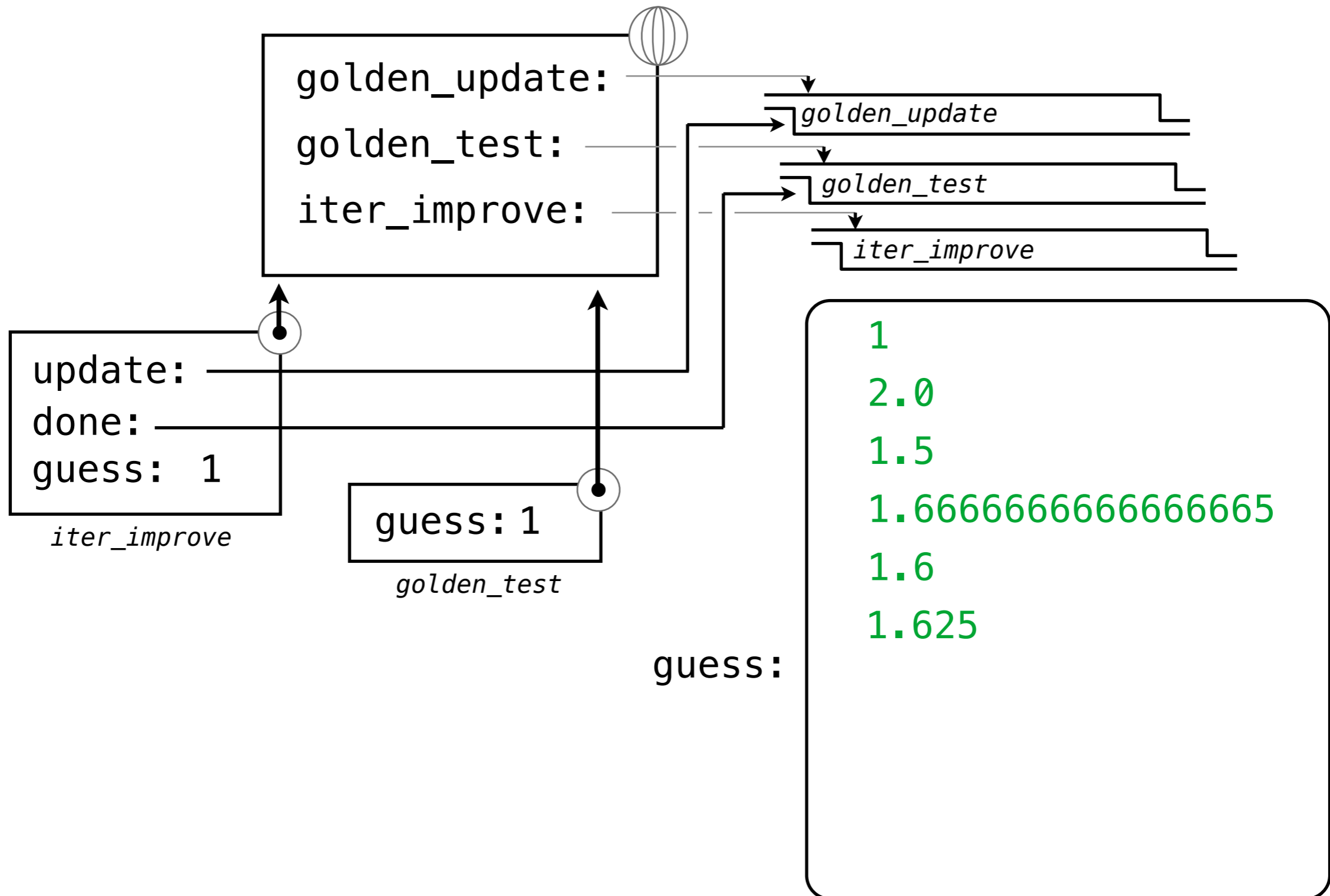




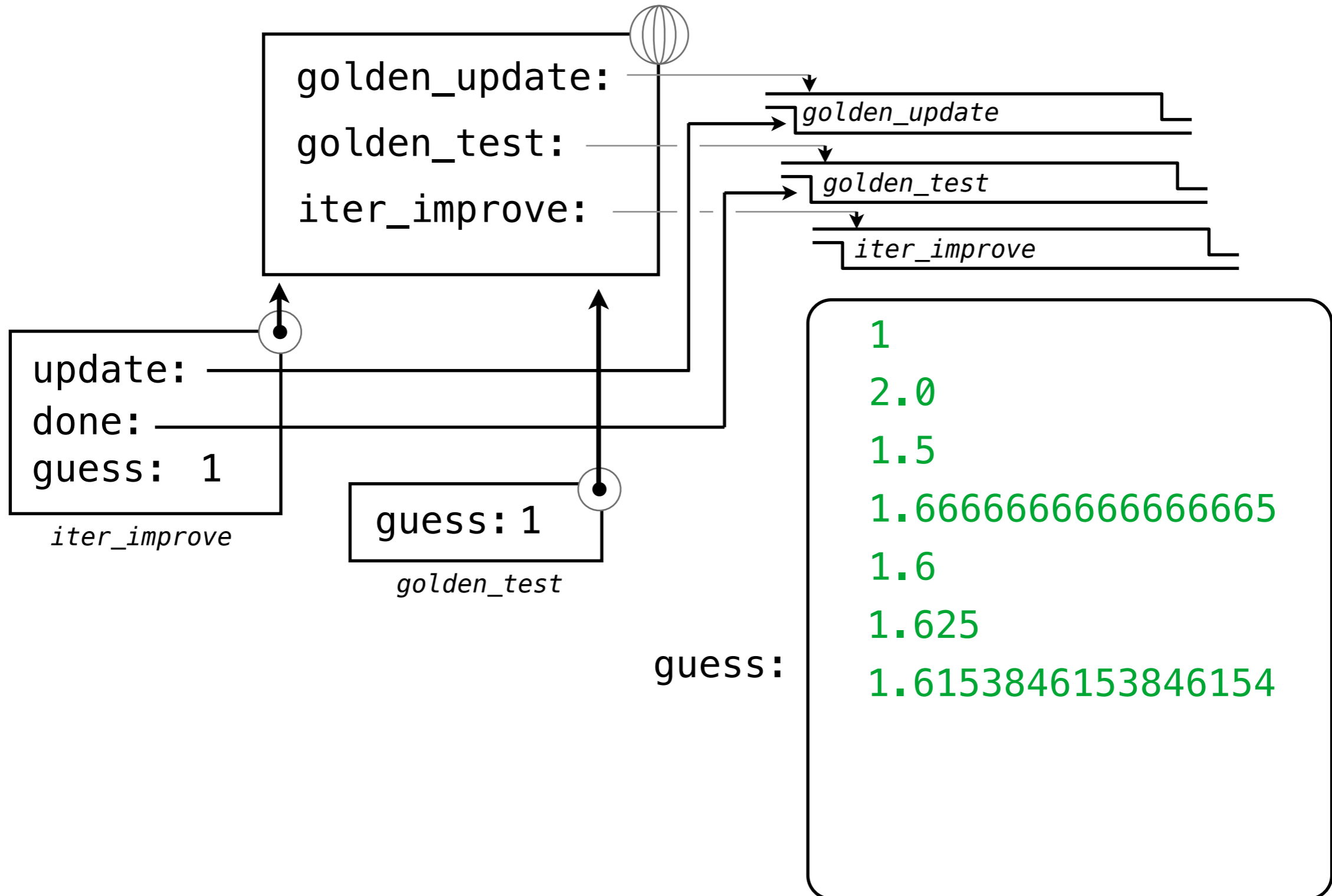
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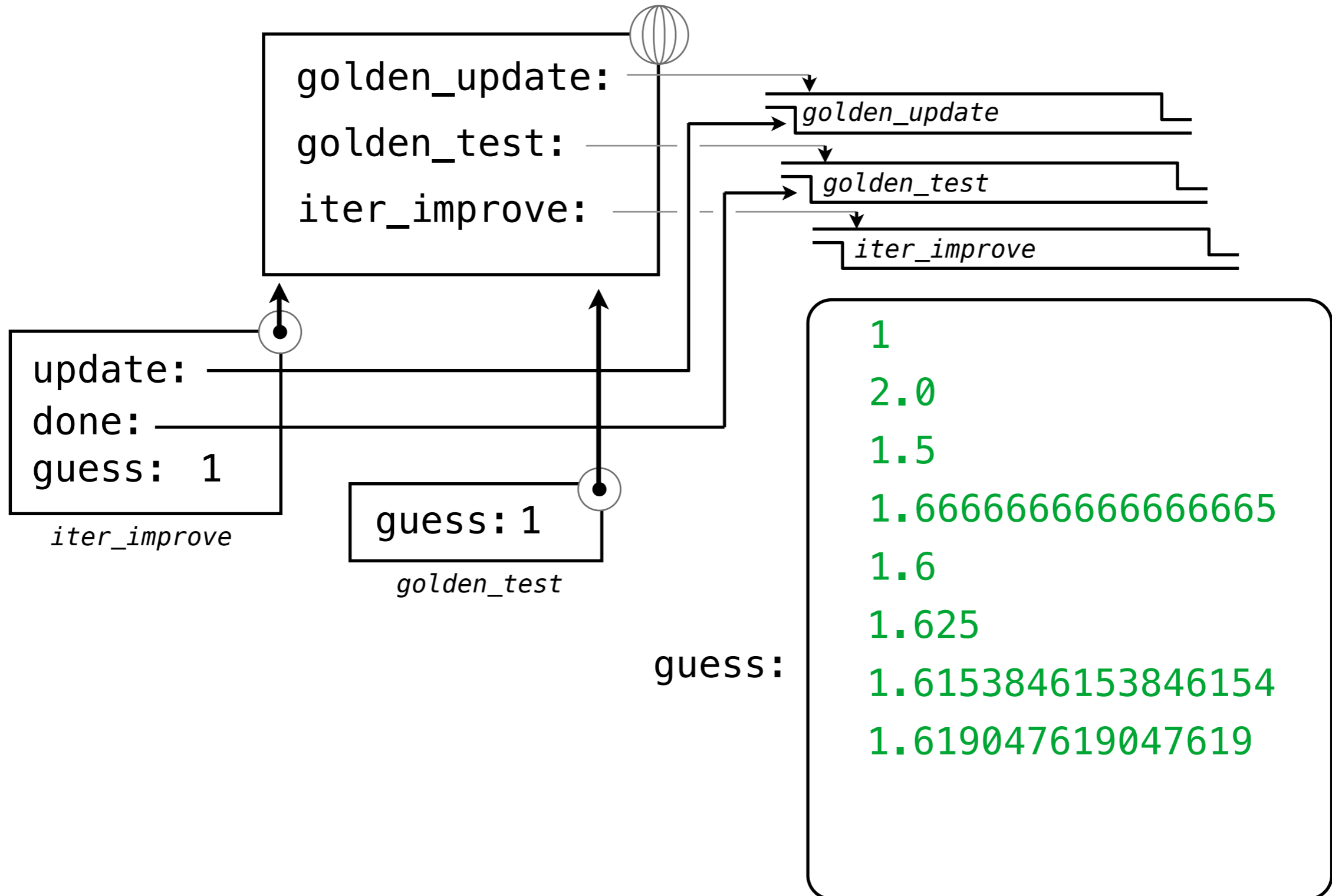
# Iterative Improvement



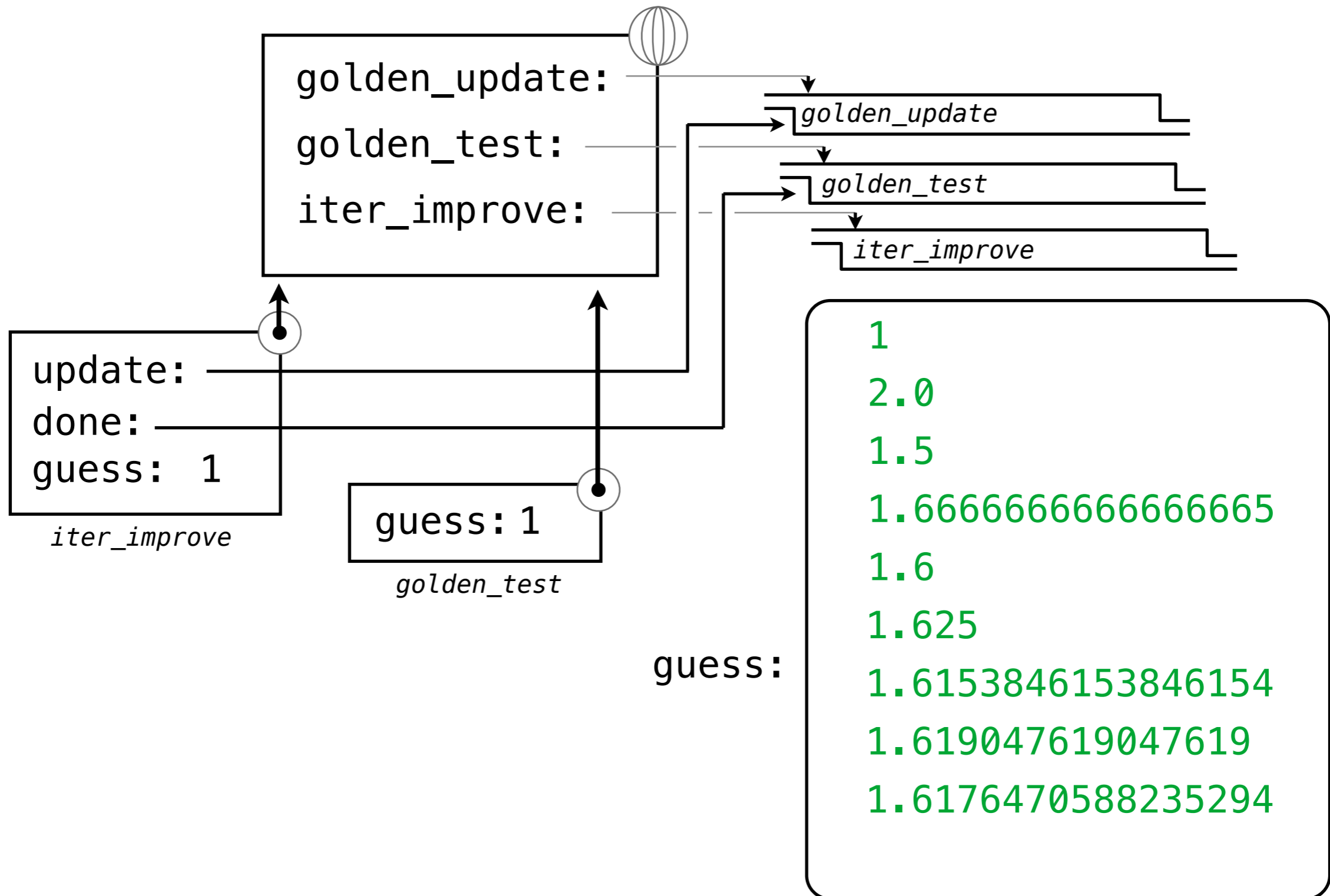
# Iterative Improvement



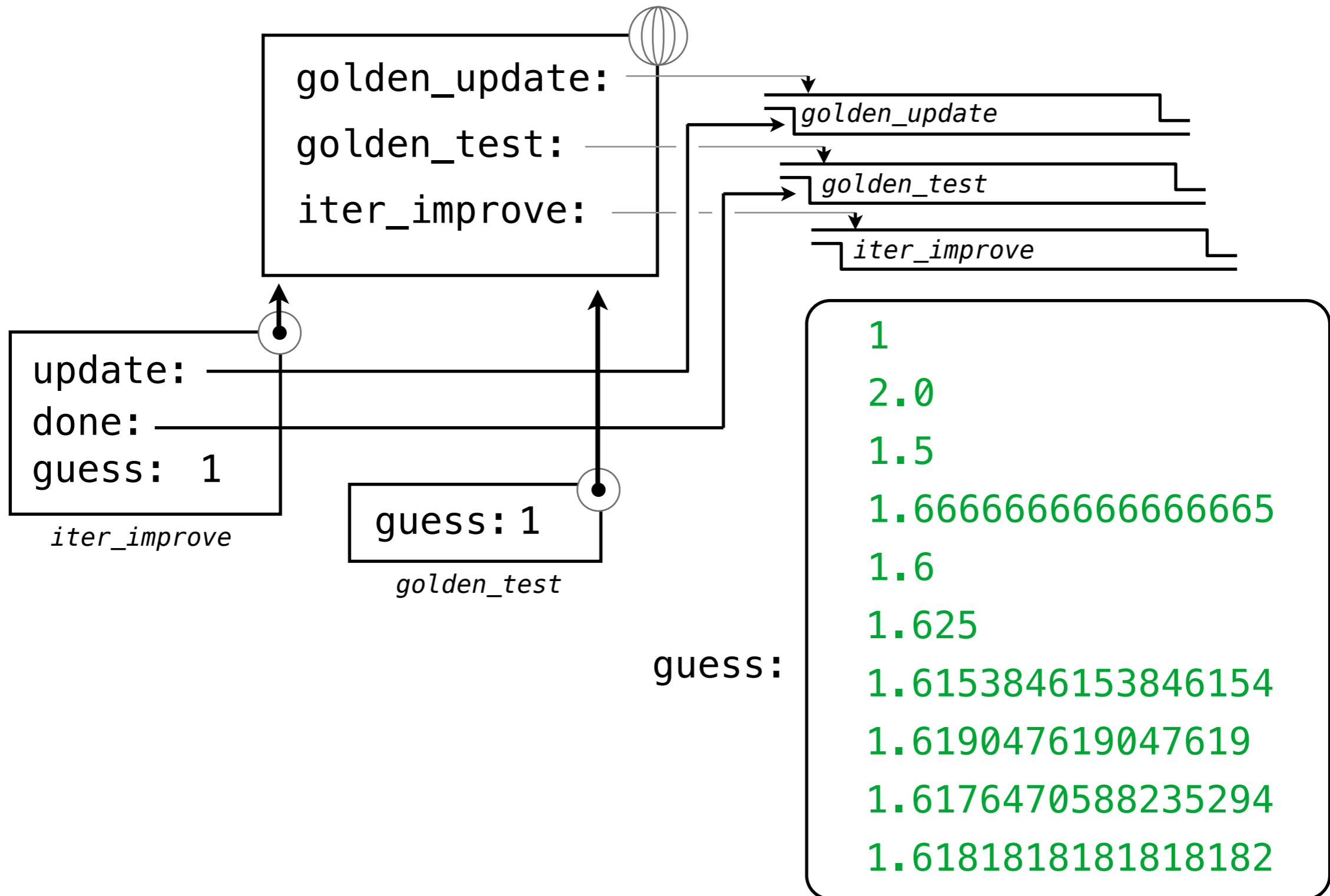
# Iterative Improvement



# Iterative Improvement



# Iterative Improvement



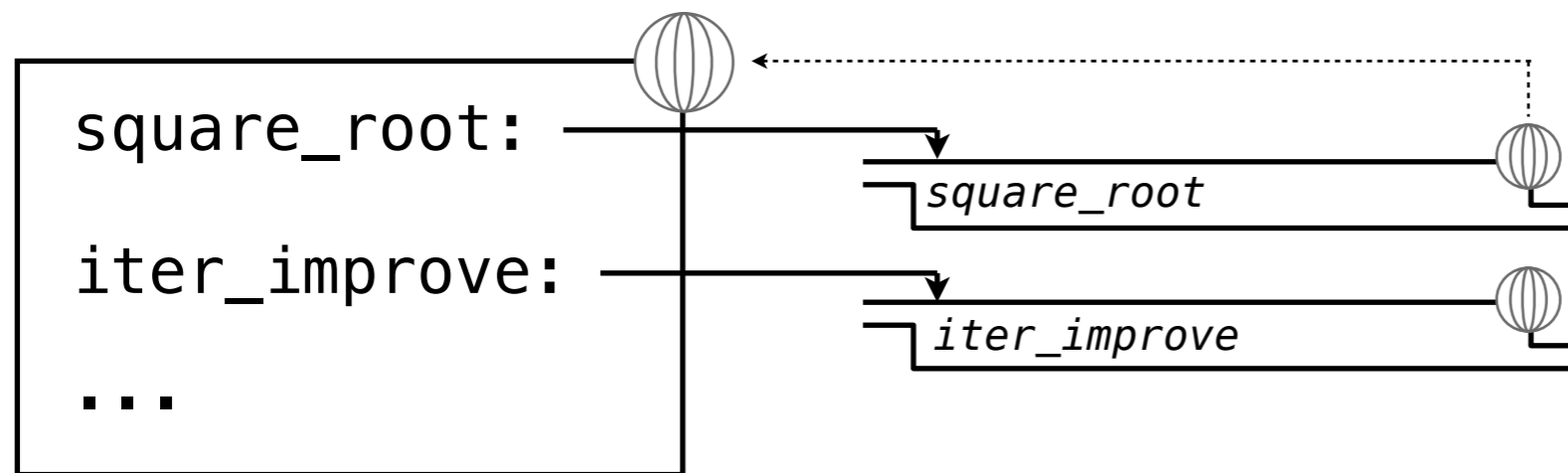
# Square Roots by Iterative Improvement

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(Demo)

# Square Roots by Iterative Improvement

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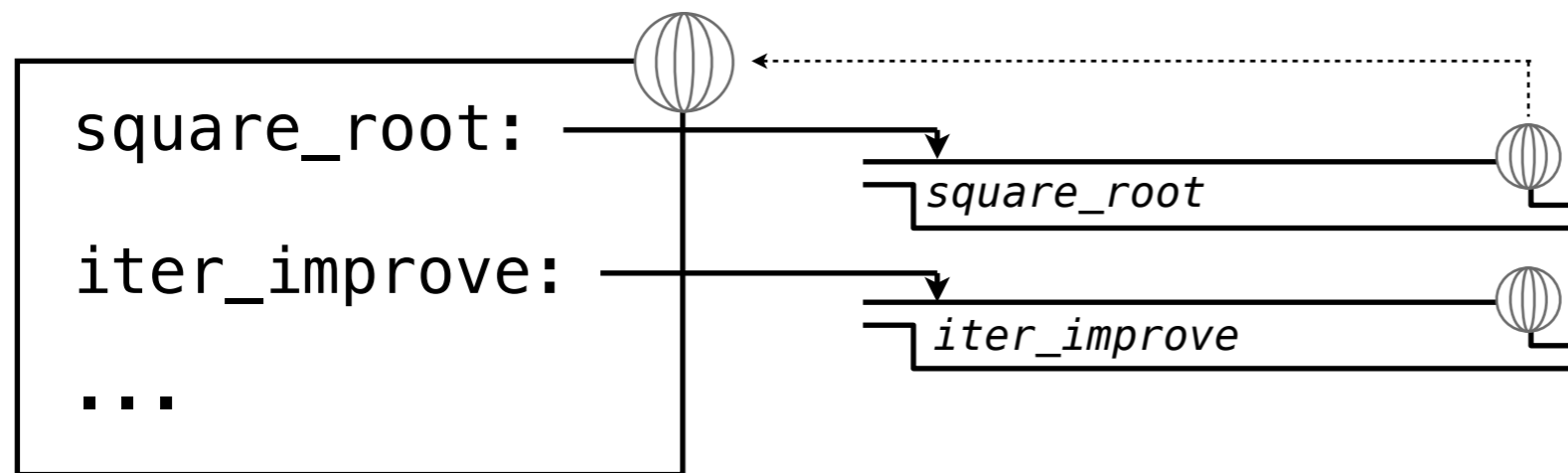


(Demo)



# Square Roots by Iterative Improvement

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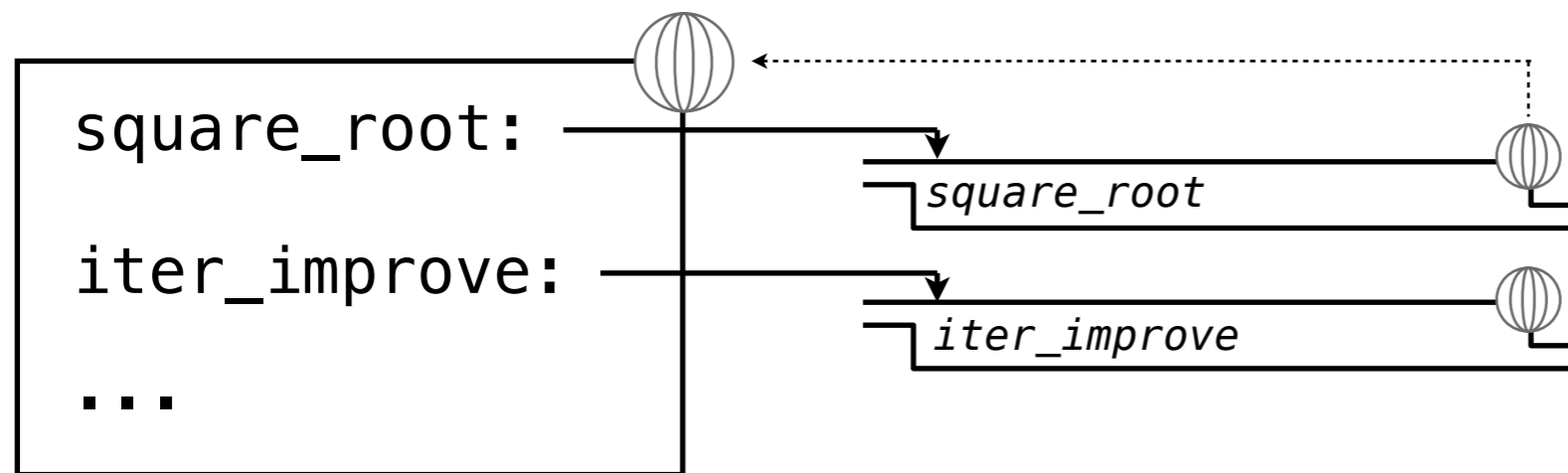


(Demo)

`square_root(256)`

# Square Roots by Iterative Improvement

---

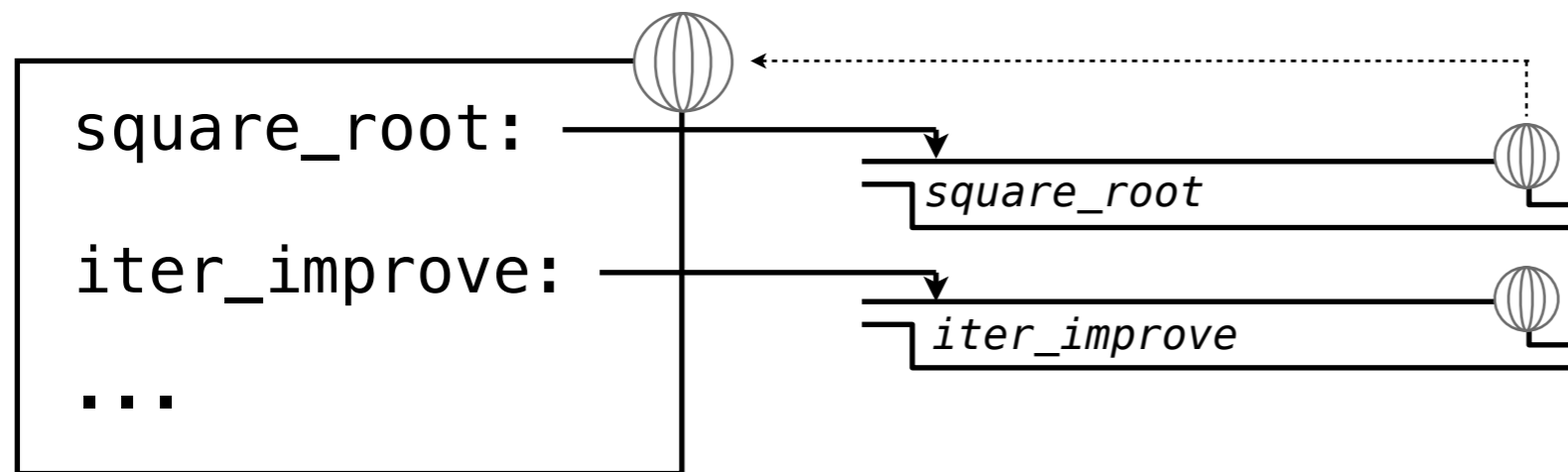


(Demo)

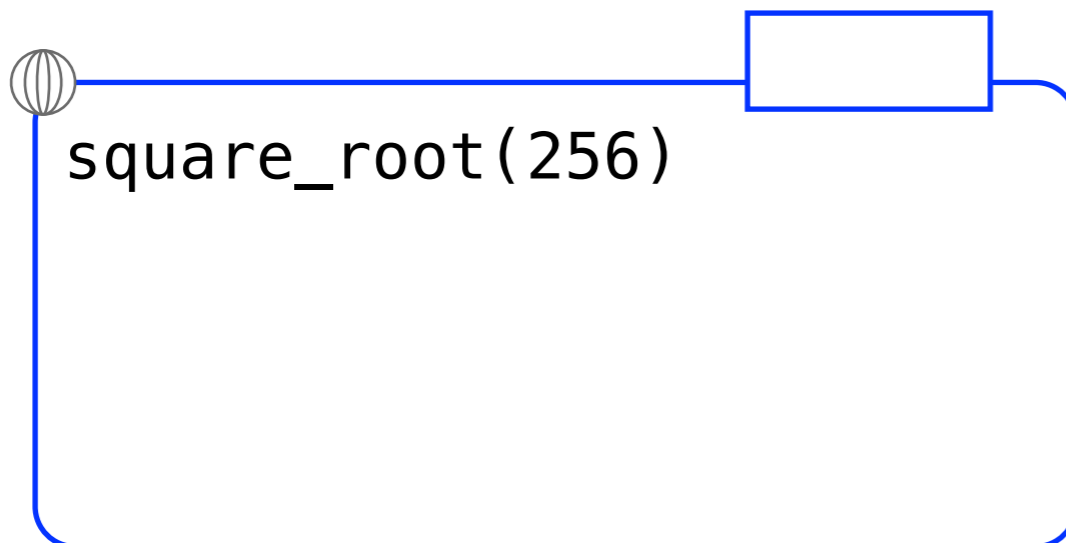
▶ square\_root(256)

# Square Roots by Iterative Improvement

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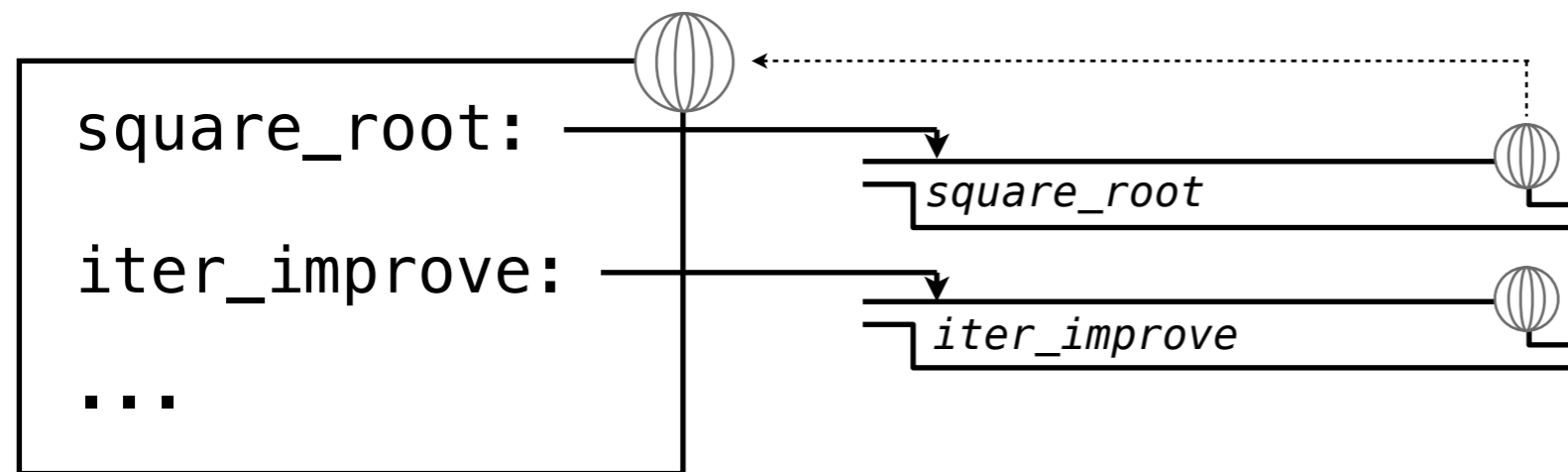


(Demo)

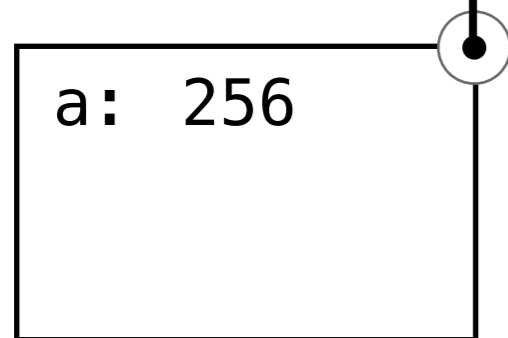


▶ `square_root(256)`

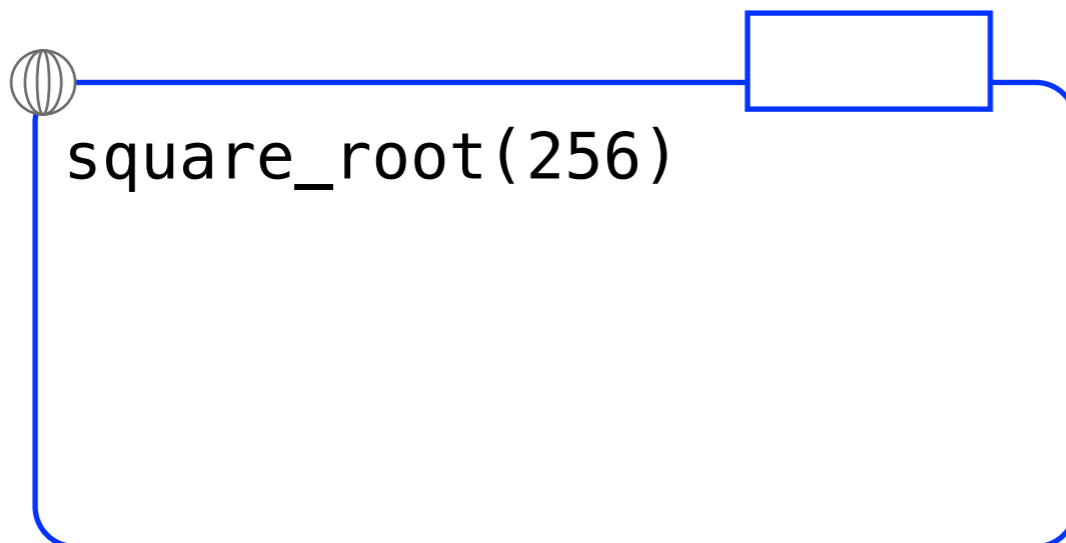
# Square Roots by Iterative Improvement



(Demo)

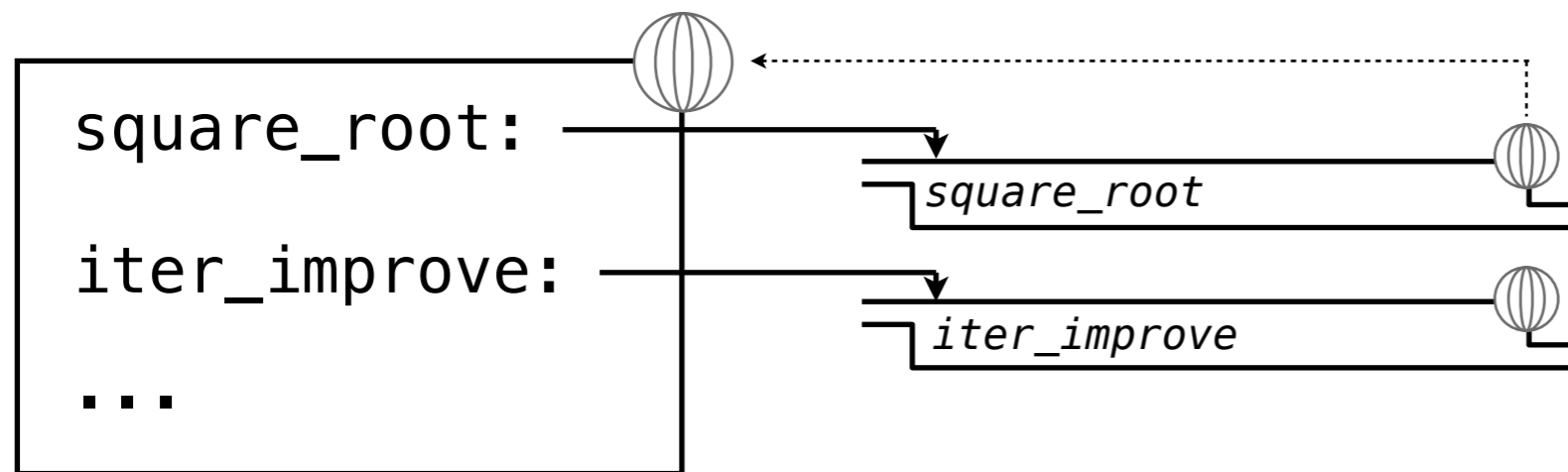


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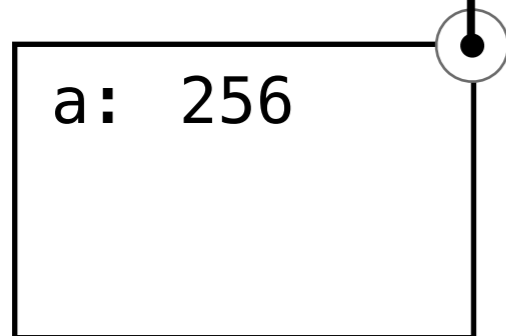


▶ `square_root(256)`

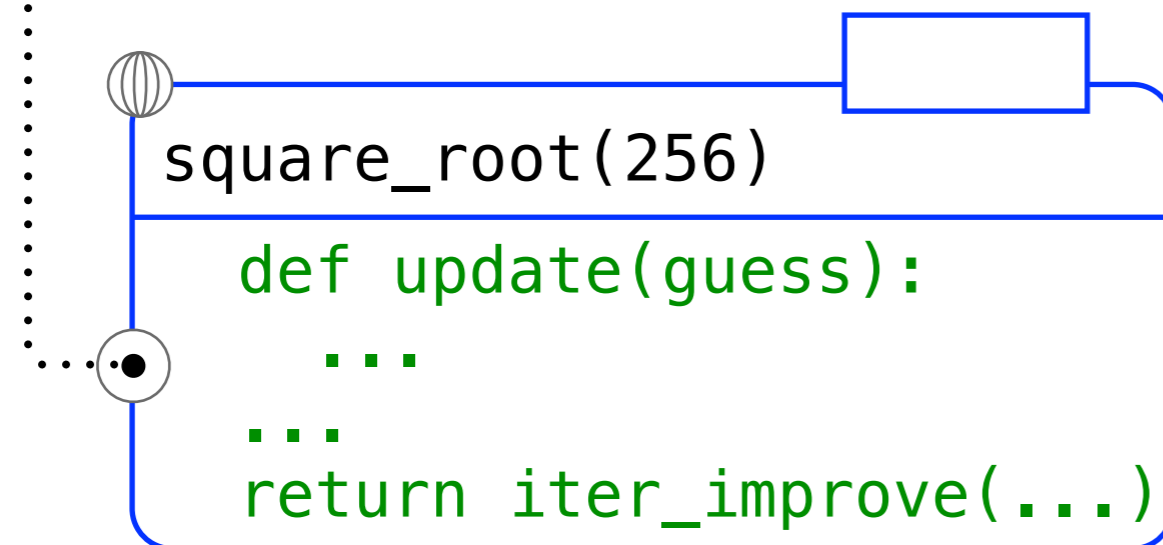
# Square Roots by Iterative Improvement



(Demo)

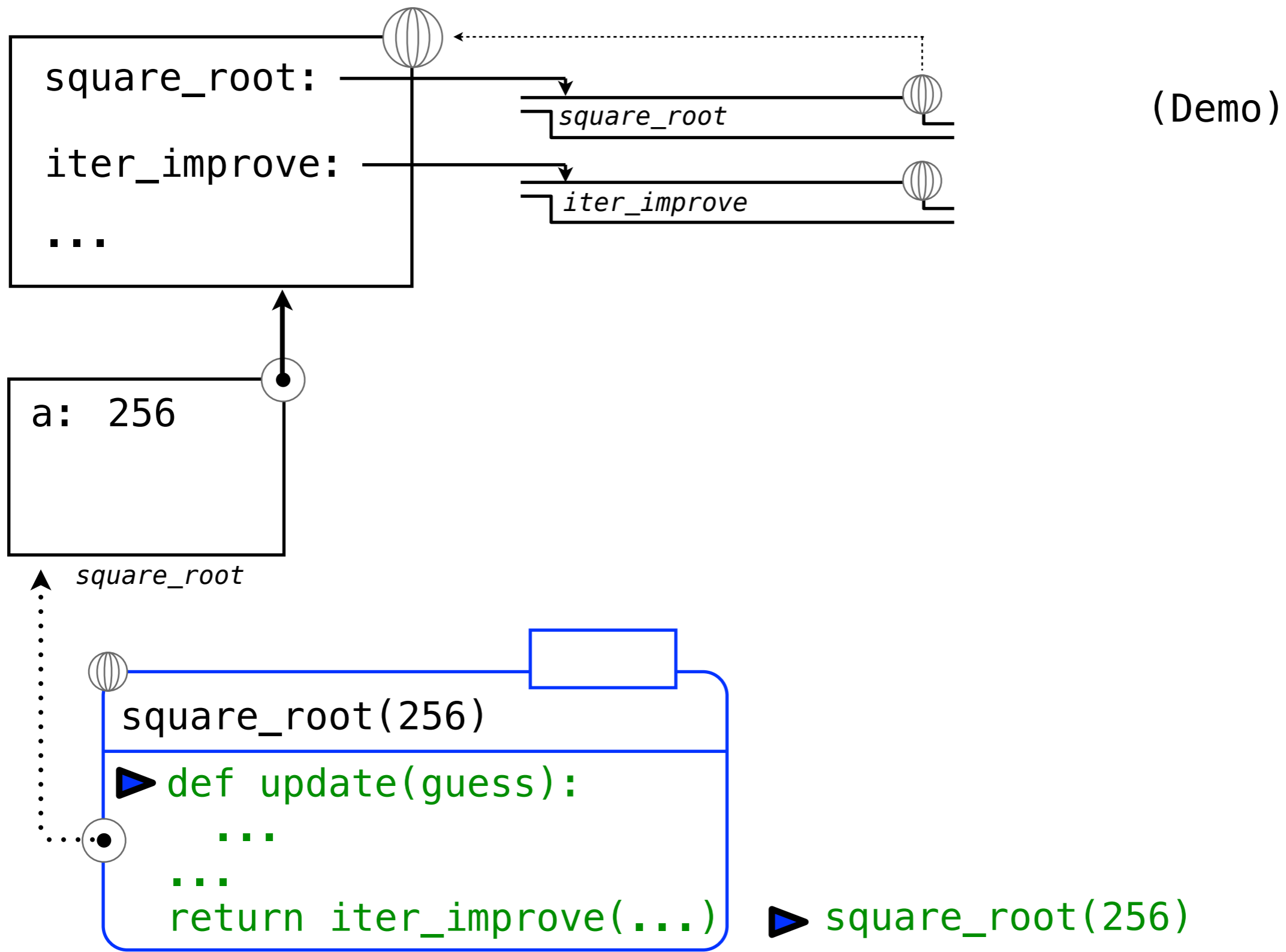


`square_root`

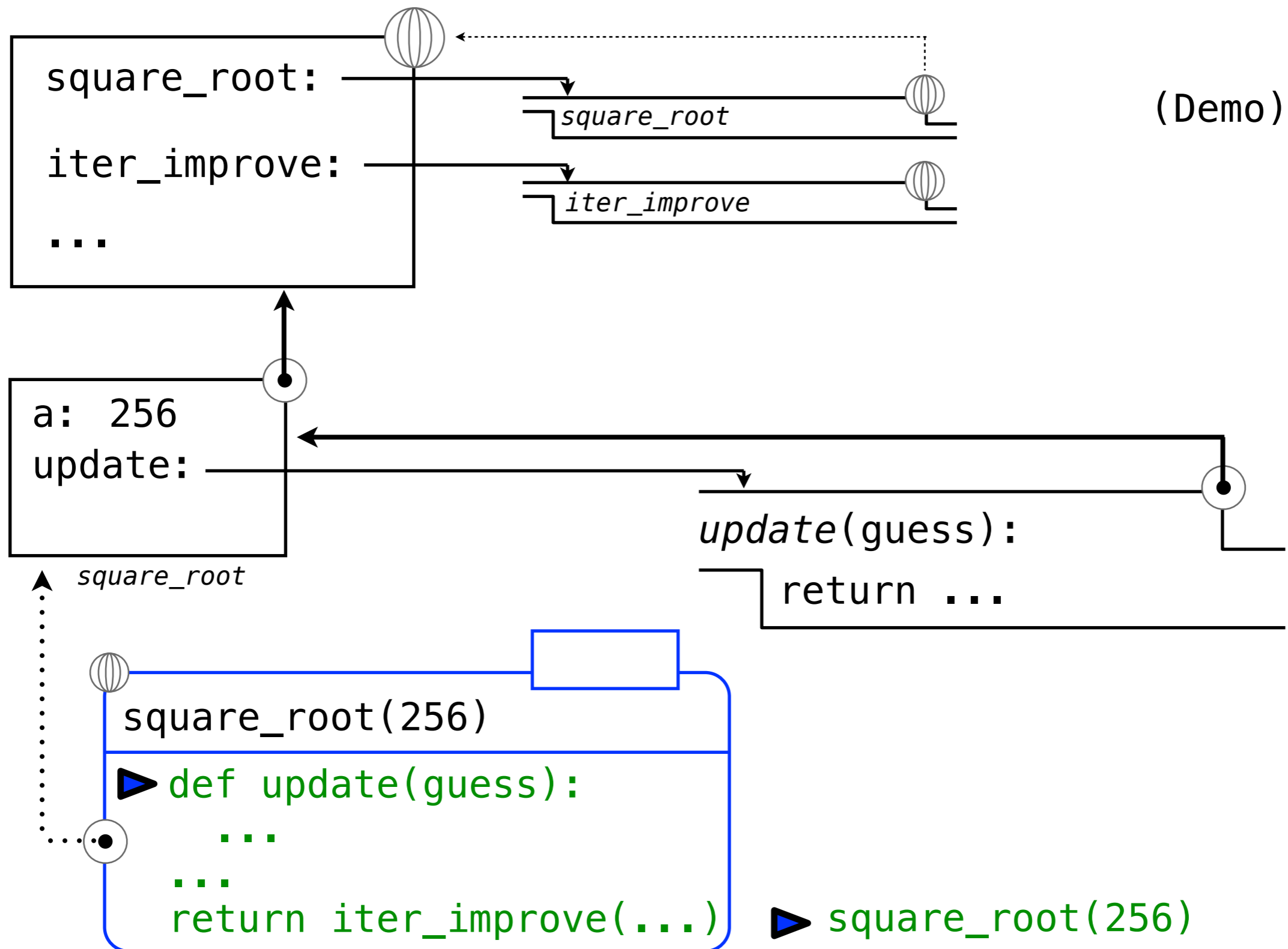


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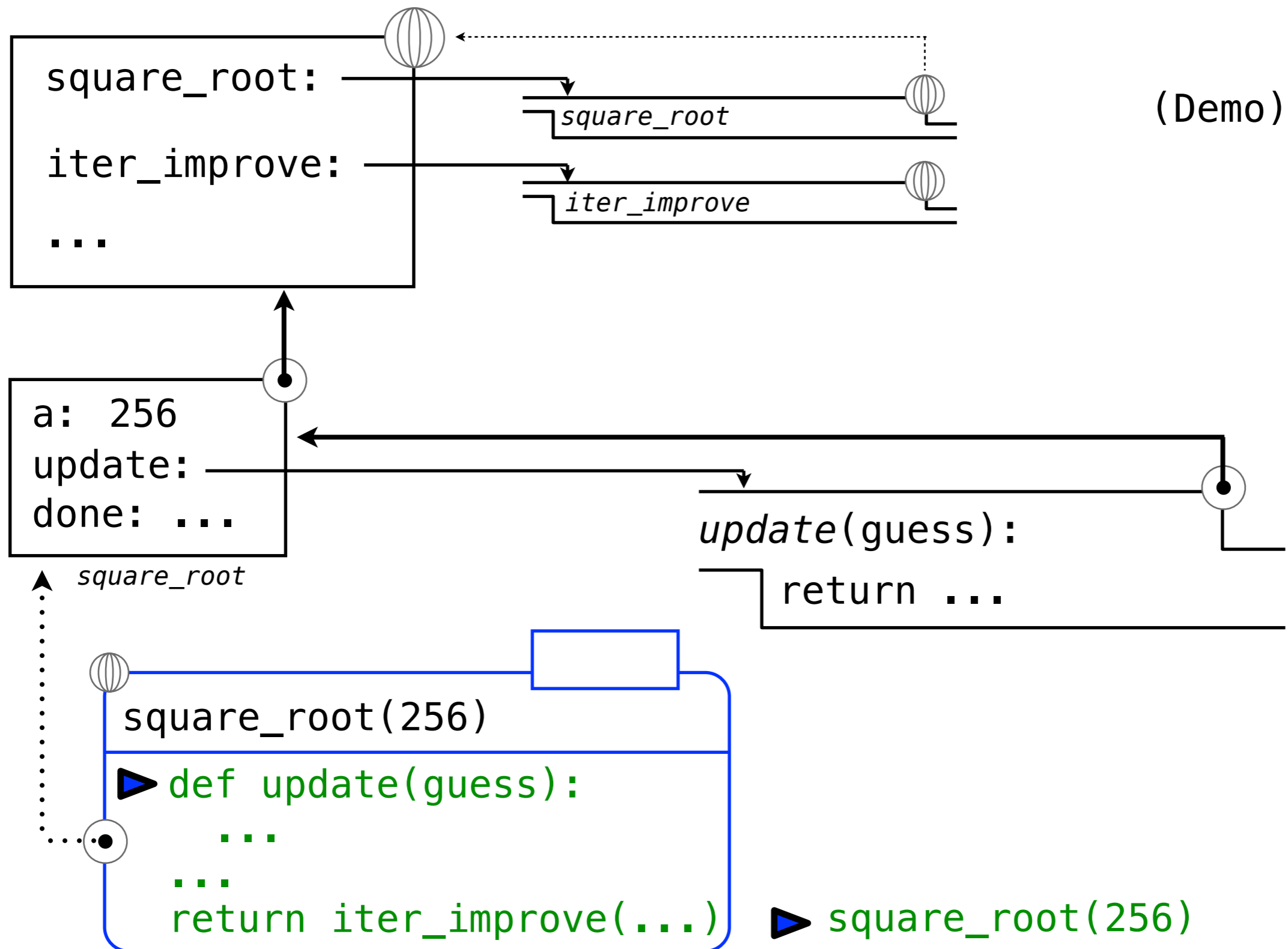
# Square Roots by Iterative Improvement



# Square Roots by Iterative Improvement

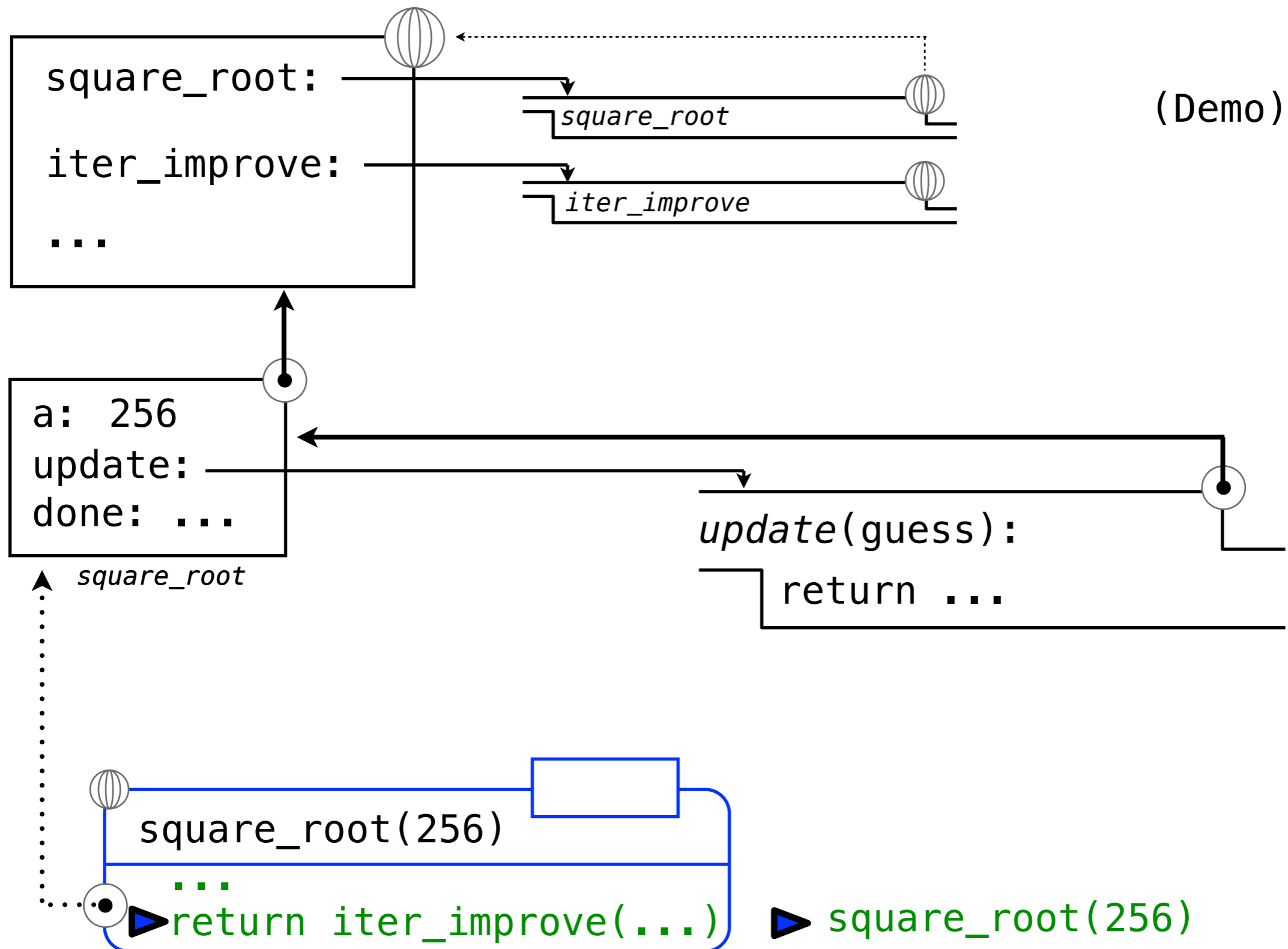


# Square Roots by Iterative Improvement

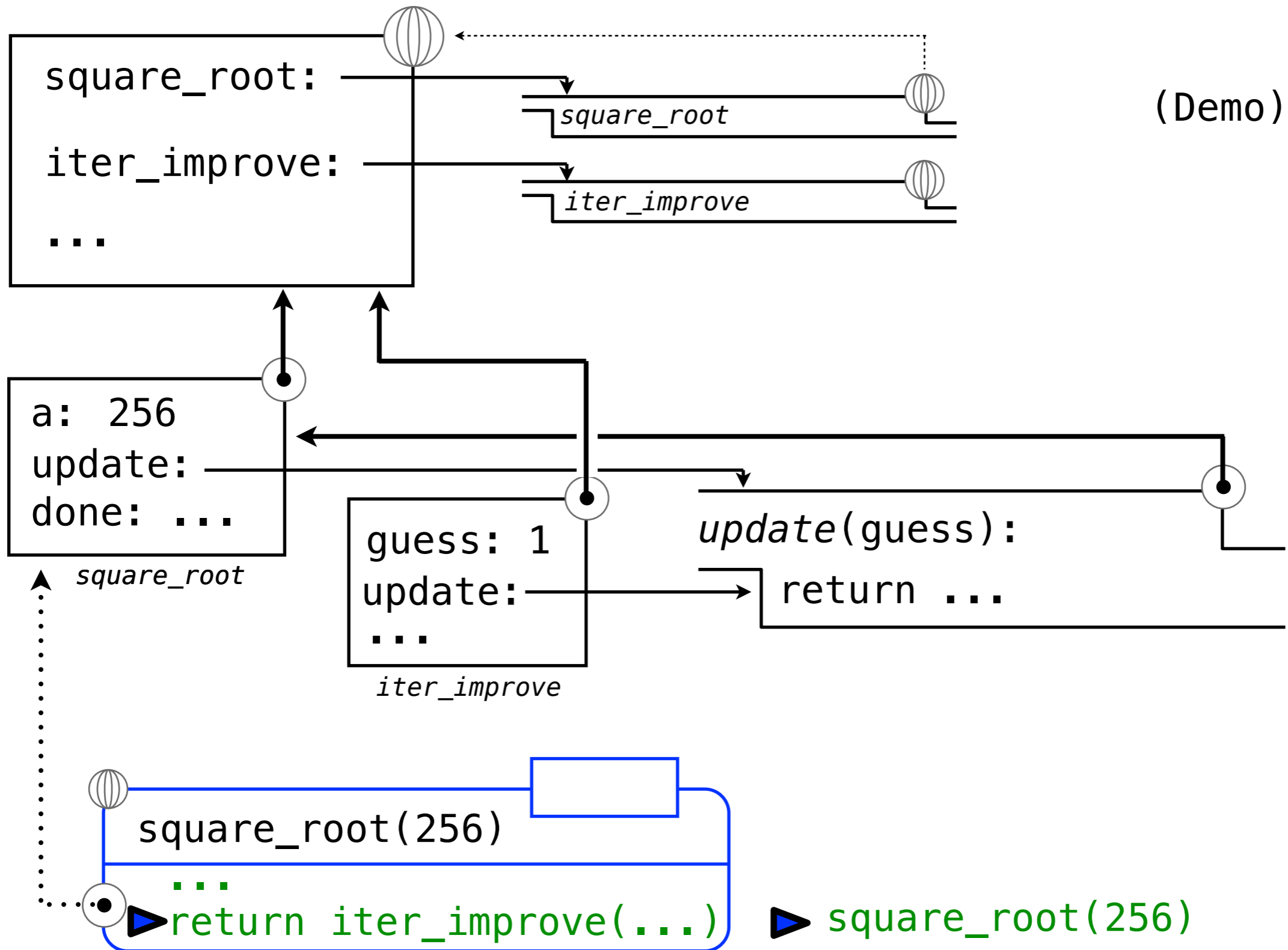




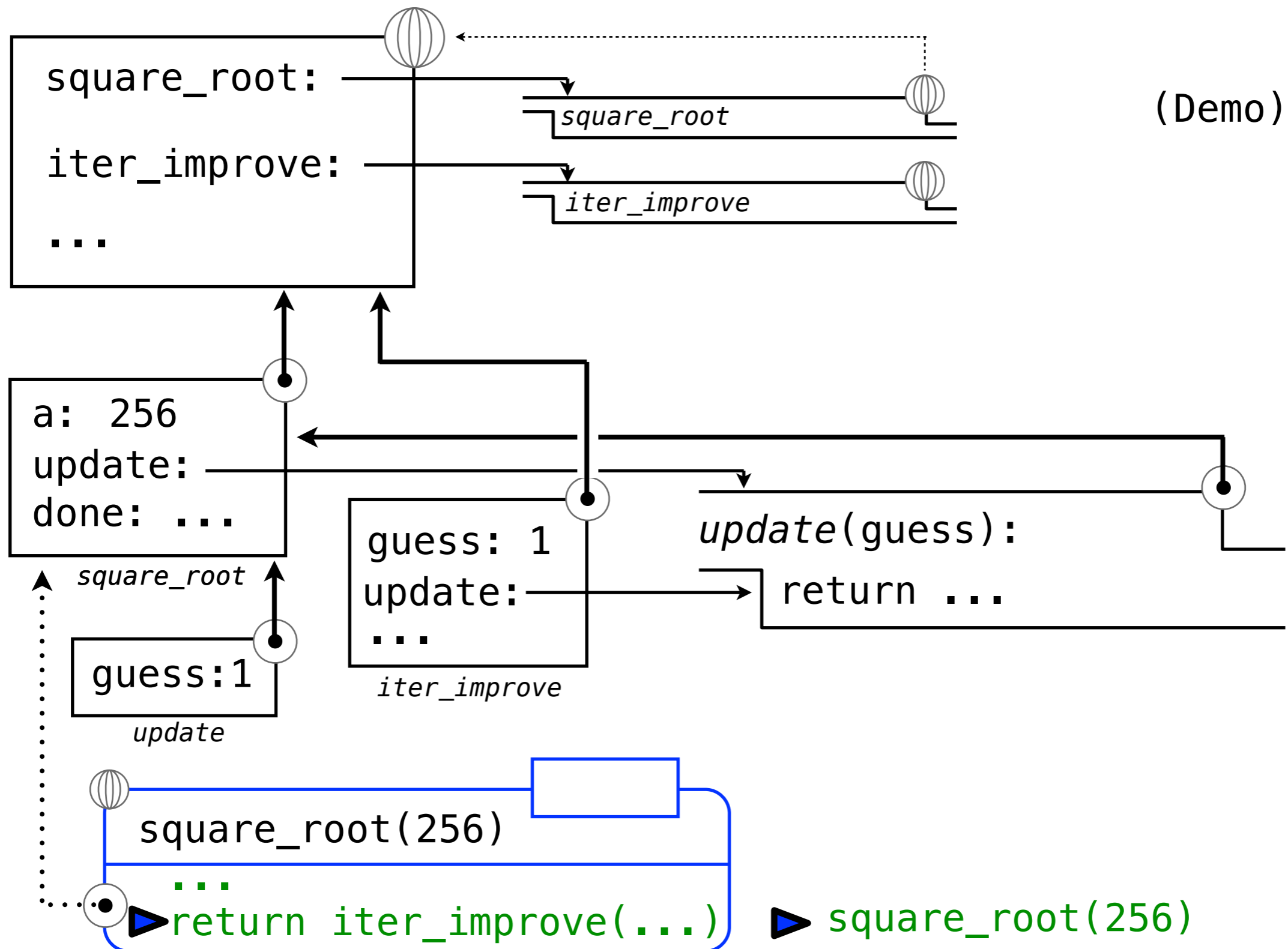
# Square Roots by Iterative Improvement



# Square Roots by Iterative Improvement



# Square Roots by Iterative Improvement



# Derivatives of Single-Argument Functions

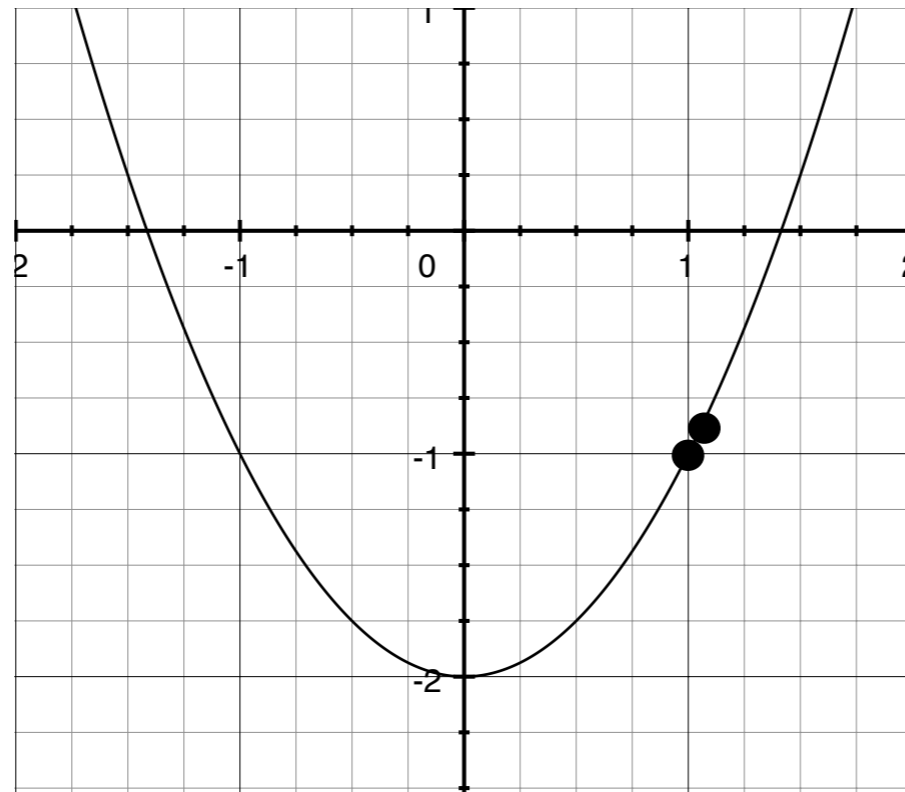
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$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

# Derivatives of Single-Argument Functions

---

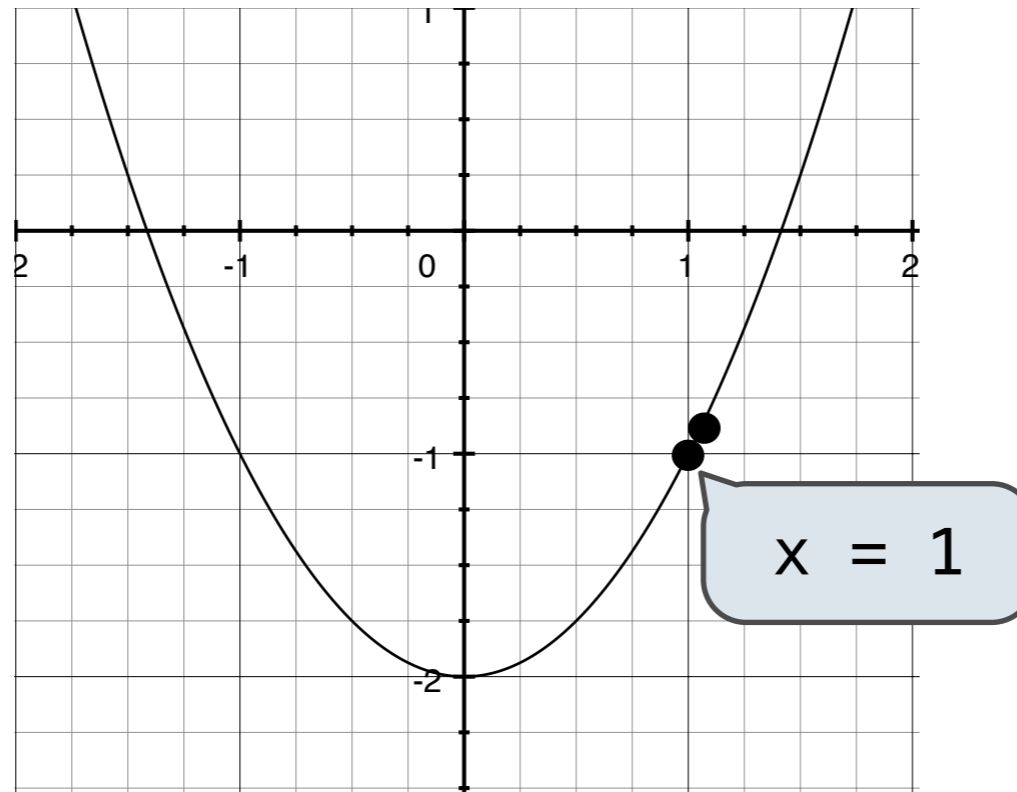
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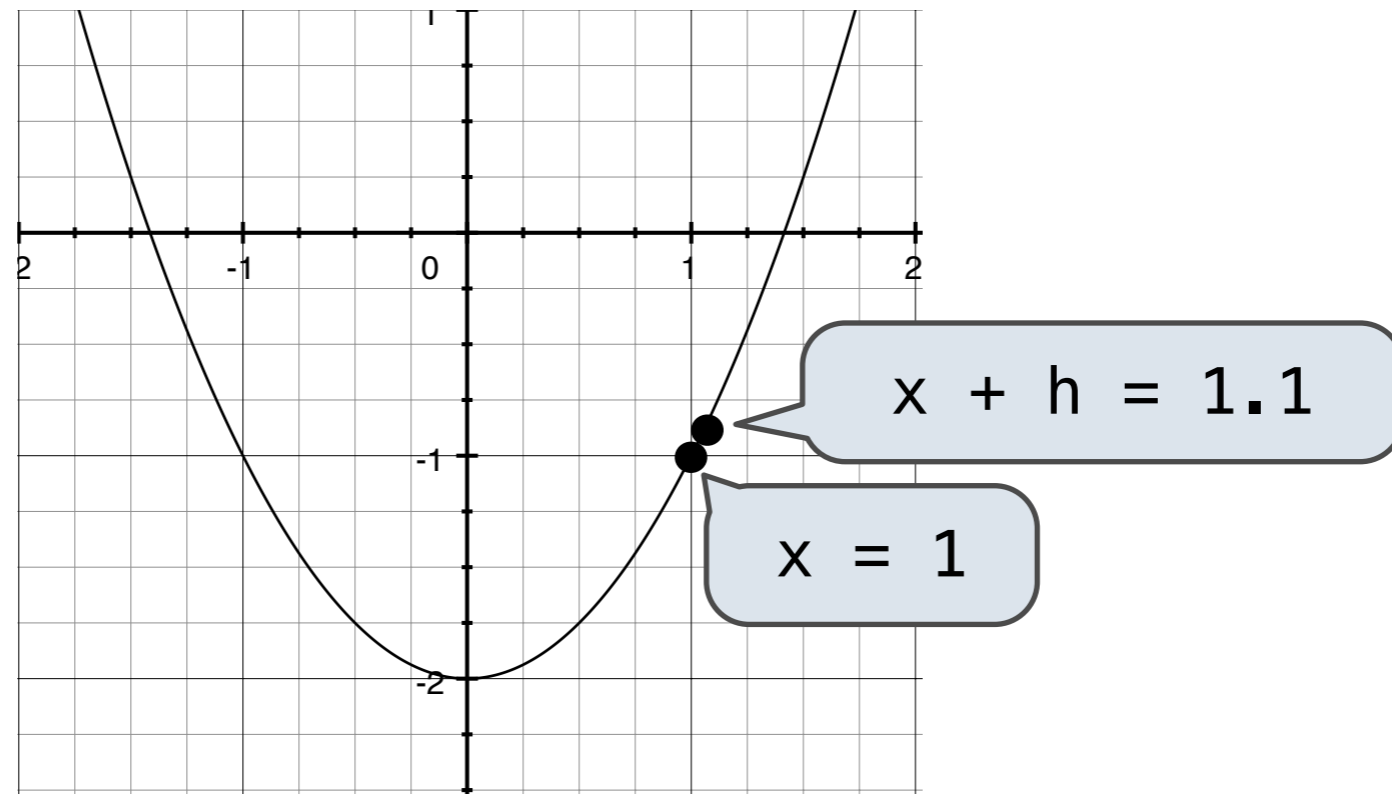
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# Derivatives of Single-Argument Functions

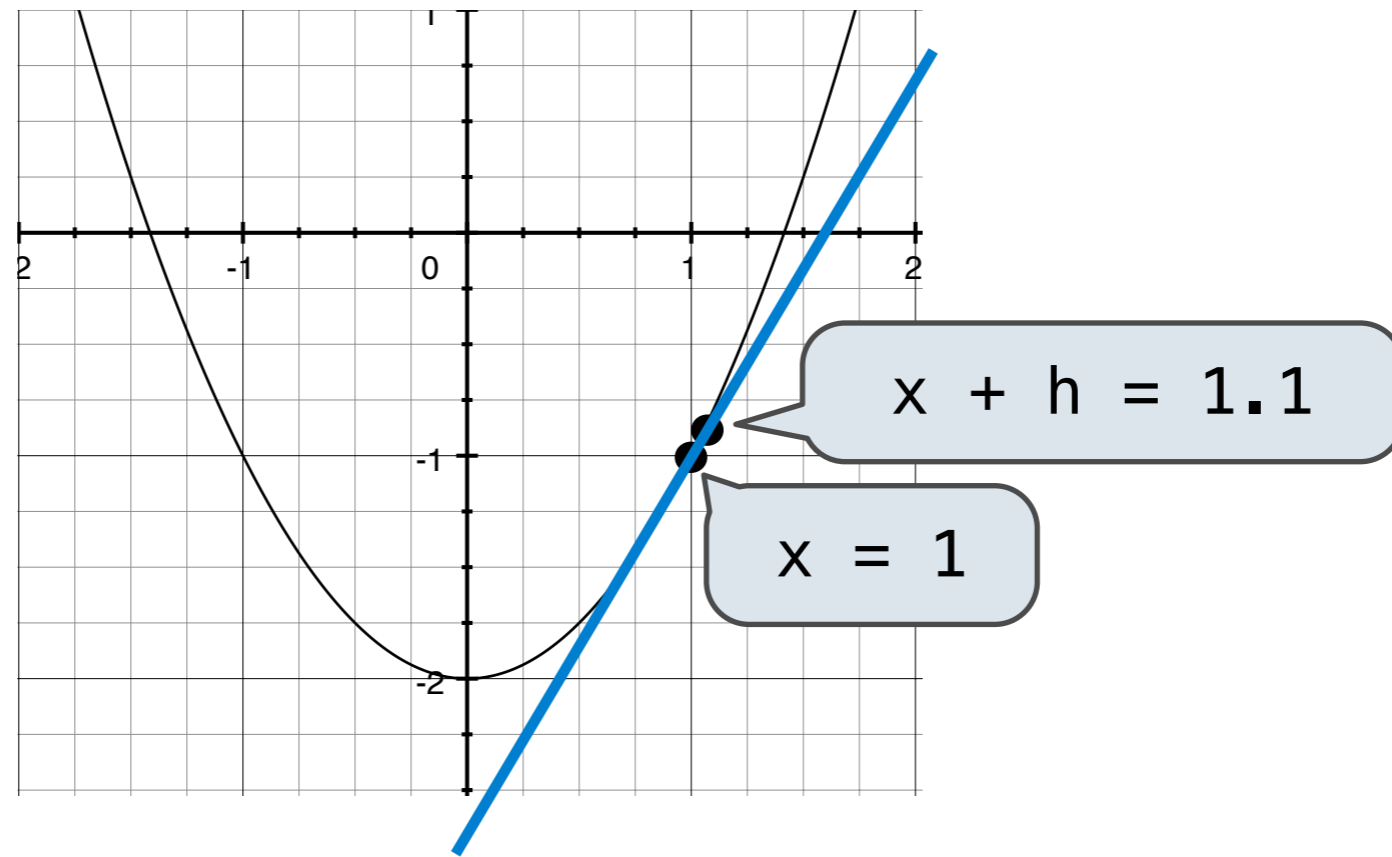
---

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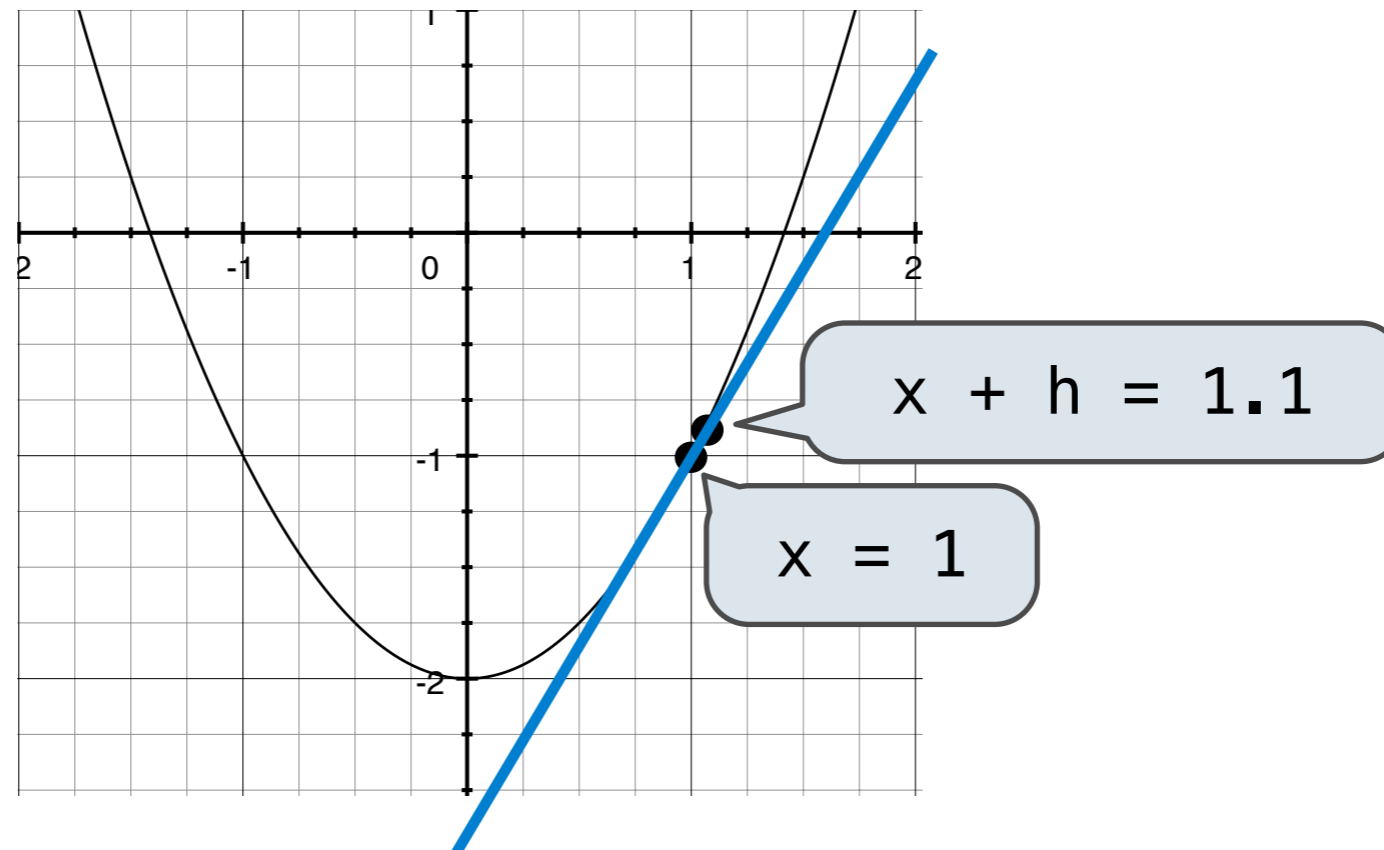
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# Derivatives of Single-Argument Functions

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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."""  
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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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Definition of a  
function zero

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