

cs315:fall2016:hw2

## Homework 2

In this homework, you will build a simple symbolic expression execution engine using operator overloading.

Take a look at the Python code in the file <a href="symbolic.py">symbolic.py</a>, which implements a simple symbolic expression evaluation engine. The idea is to represent expressions as mathematical objects that can be evaluated on demand, rather than having the typical immediate evaluation semantics. This is best explained with examples:

```
1
    def main():
 2
         x = Var("x") # create a variable named x
3
         y = Var("y") # create a variable named y
4
         z = Var("z") # create a variable named z
5
         e = 3 + (x + 2 * y) * z; # create an expression from x, y, and
 6
7
         print evaluate (x, x=3) # evaluate the simple expression x
8
9
         print evaluate(e, x=3, y=-1, z=4) # evaluate expression e for t
10
         print evaluate(e, **{"x":3, "y":4, "z":2}) # same as above, wit
11
12
         # 25
13
         print
14
15
         print e.string() # pretty print the expression
16
         # 3+(x+2*y)*z
17
         print e.desc() # print the object structure
         # BinaryExpr( add ,LiteralExpr(3),BinaryExpr( mul ,BinaryEx
18
19
         print
20
21
         print x.string()
22
         # x
23
         print x.desc()
24
         # Var(x)
25
         print
26
27
         print (x+3).string()
28
         \# x+3
29
         print (x+3).desc()
30
         # BinaryExpr( add ,VarExpr(Var(x)),LiteralExpr(3))
31
32
33
         print (3+x).string()
34
         # 3+x
35
         print (3+x).desc()
36
         # BinaryExpr( add ,LiteralExpr(3),VarExpr(Var(x)))
37
         print
38
39
         print (y*(x+1)).string()
40
         # y*(x+1)
41
         print (y*(x+1)).desc()
         # BinaryExpr( mul , VarExpr(Var(y)), BinaryExpr( add , VarExpr
```

```
4.3
         print
44
         print ((x+1)*y).string()
45
46
         \# (x+1) * y
47
         print ((x+1)*y).desc()
48
         # BinaryExpr(__mul ,BinaryExpr( add ,VarExpr(Var(x)),Literal
49
         print
50
51
         print (x*y+3).string()
52
         # x*v+3
53
         print (x*y+3).desc()
54
         # BinaryExpr( add ,BinaryExpr( mul ,VarExpr(Var(x)),VarExpr
55
56
57
         print (x+y+3).string()
58
         # x+y+3
59
         print (x+y+3).desc()
         # BinaryExpr( add ,BinaryExpr( add ,VarExpr(Var(x)),VarExpr
60
61
         print
62
63
         print ((x+y)+3).string()
64
         \# x + y + 3
65
         print ((x+y)+3).desc()
         # BinaryExpr( add ,BinaryExpr( add ,VarExpr(Var(x)),VarExpr
66
67
         print
68
69
         print (x+(y+3)).string()
70
         \# x + (y+3)
71
         print (x+(y+3)).desc()
72
         # BinaryExpr( add , VarExpr(Var(x)), BinaryExpr( add , VarExpr
73
74
75
         print (((x)+y)*(3+x)).string()
76
         \# (x+y) * (3+x)
77
         print (((x)+y)*(3+x)).desc()
78
         # BinaryExpr( mul ,BinaryExpr( add ,VarExpr(Var(x)),VarExpr
79
         print
80
81
         print ((4 + 3 * x) * 3 + 5).string()
82
         \# (4+3*x)*3+5
83
         print ((4 + 3 * x) * 3 + 5).desc()
         # BinaryExpr(__add__,BinaryExpr(__mul ,BinaryExpr( add ,Lite
84
85
         print
86
```

We ask you the following in the homework:

- 1) (50pts) Extend the code to handle (subtraction) and / (division) operations. Test your implementation to make sure that the precedence is respected during expression construction and evaluation.
- 2) (50pts) Implement a derivative function that takes the derivative of expressions for a given variable. For instance:

```
print derivative(x*y, x).string()
    # x*0+1*y
print derivative(2*x*x+3*x+5, x).string()
# 2*x*1+(2*1+0*x)*x+(3*1+0*x)+0
```

Consider x\*y. This can be looked at as f(x)\*g(x) where f(x)=x and g(x)=y. The derivative of f(x)\*g(x) is f(x)\*g'(x)+f'(x)\*g(x), which would be x\*0+1\*y.

## **Logistics**

It is best if you install Python (2 series) on your own computer. But you could also find it pre-installed on dijkstra.ug.bcc.bilkent.edu.tr

Once you are done, put your code under a directory named lastname\_givenname\_hw3 and make an archive from that directory. For example, the following Unix commands could be used:

```
mkdir lastname_givenname_hw3
cd lastname_givenname
    ...
    (edit and test your files in this directory)
    ...
cd ..
tar -cvzf lastname givenname hw3.tar.gz lastname givenname hw3
```

Then upload this newly generated file to the course Moodle.

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