

# CE 311K: Control flow - Branching and Iterations

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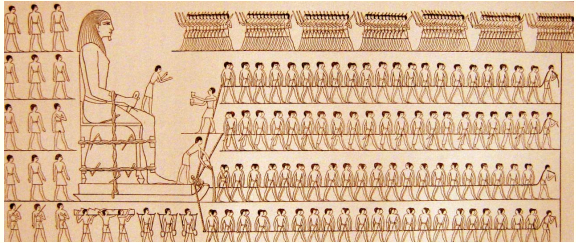
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1 Numerical solution of a sliding block

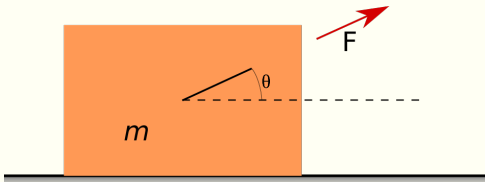
2 Bisection method

## What is the optimal angle to pull the statue?



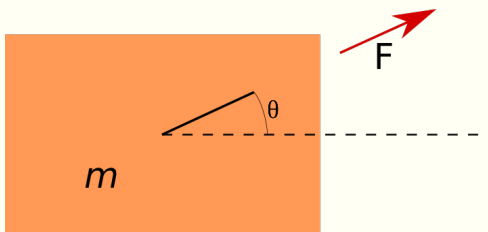
A wall painting from the tomb of Djehutihotep (credit: martinhumanities.com)

## Numerical solution of a sliding block: Approximation

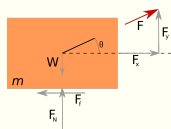


What is the optimal angle to pull the block applying the least amount of force?

## Numerical solution of a sliding block: Forces



## Numerical solution of a sliding block: Forces



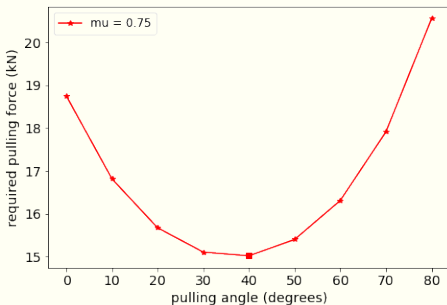
$$F = \frac{\mu \cdot mg}{(\cos \theta + \mu \sin \theta)}$$

## Numerical solution of a sliding block: Compute force

- Given  $W = 25\text{ kN}(2500\text{ kg})$ ,  $\theta = 45^\circ$  and  $\mu = 0.75$  ( $35^\circ$ ):
- Given  $W = 25\text{ kN}(2500\text{ kg})$  and  $\mu = 0.75$ , what's the optimum  $\theta$ ?

## Numerical solution of a sliding block: Optimal theta?

Given  $W = 25\text{ kN}(2500\text{ kg})$  and  $\mu = 0.75$ , what's the optimum  $\theta$ ?



## Lists

- A list is a sequence of data. (mutable)
- An 'array' in most other languages is a similar concept, but Python lists are more general than most arrays as they can hold a mixture of types.
- A list is constructed using square brackets:

```
>>> a = [0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80]
>>> print(a)
[0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80]
>>> type(a)
<class 'list'>
>>> len(a)
10
>>> a.append(90)
>>> print(a)
[0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90]
```

## Iterating through a list: for loops

Looping over each item in a list (or more generally a sequence) is called 'iterating'. We iterate over the members of the lab group using the syntax:

```
for each item in list do
    print(item)

for item in list:
    print(item)
```

 Indentation matters in python!

## range()

The `range()` returns a sequence of numbers:

`range(stop)`

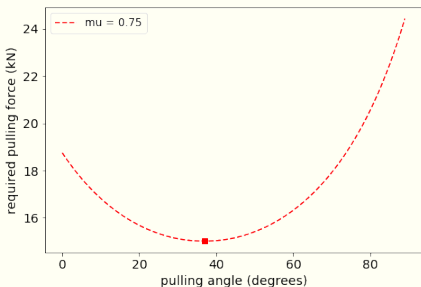
*stop*: Number of integers (whole numbers) to generate, starting from zero.  
eg. `range(3)` yields a sequence of `[0, 1, 2]`.

`range([start], stop[, step])`

- *start*: Starting number of the sequence.
- *stop*: Generate numbers up to, but not including this number.
- *step*: Difference between each number in the sequence.

## Numerical solution of a sliding block: Optimal theta?

Given  $W = 25 \text{ kN}$  (2500 kg) and  $\mu = 0.75$ , what's the optimum  $\theta$ ?



② Identifying optimum requires conditional statements

## Comparison on int, float and strings

i and j are variable names and comparisons below evaluate to a Boolean

## Logic operators on bools

a and b are variable names with Boolean values

A	B	A and B	A or B
True	True	True	True
True	False	False	True
False	True	False	True
False	False	False	False

## Designing a smart window: if condition



- An electric window opener, attached to a rain sensor and a temperature gauge, might be controlled by the following program:

## Designing a smart window: if condition

```
# If raining, close the window
if raining:
    close_window()

# If the temperature is over 80 F, open window
elif temperature > 80: # else if
    open_window()

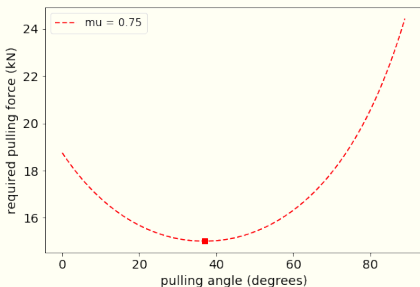
# If the temperature is below 66 F, close window
elif temperature < 66:
    close_window()

# Otherwise, do nothing and leave window as it is
else:
    continue
```



## Numerical solution of a sliding block: Optimal theta?

Given  $W = 25 \text{ kN}$  (2500 kg) and  $\mu = 0.75$ , what's the optimum  $\theta$ ?



Identify optimum with an if conditional statement

1 Numerical solution of a sliding block

2 Bisection method

## Calculate the optimum angle to pull for a given force

- Given  $F = 17.5 \text{ kN}$  (1750 kg),  $W = 25 \text{ kN}$  and  $\mu = 0.75$ , what's  $\theta$ ?

## What are the characteristics of a numerical solution?

## Numerical solution of a sliding block: Friction angles

