# Computing for mathematics handout 4 - Functions, Sorting and Searching algorithms and what to expect on the class test.

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## What you have learnt this week:

- How to create an unsorted list;
- Some sorting algorithms;
- Some searching algorithms.

#### **Functions**

Some of us are still having problems understanding important concepts of functions:

- Defining functions;
- Using functions.

In *mathematics* we'll often see things like this:

Let us define  $f(x) = x^2$ ,  $g(x) = x^3 - 1$  and  $h(x) = \sqrt{x}$ .

Calculate f(x), g(x) and h(x) for x taking on the following values: 0, .5, 1, 3.

We would simply calculate this by hand as follows:

- f(0) = 0, f(.5) = .25, f(1) = 1, f(3) = 9
- g(0) = -1, g(.5) = -.875, g(1) = 0, g(3) = 26
- $h(0) = 0, g(.5) \approx .707, g(1) = 1, g(3) \approx 1.732$

Our question could then go on to ask:

Now define k(x) = f(g(h(x))). Which function (h, f, g or k) has the lowest mean value over the above list of values?

Here we would calculate k(x) for the above function:

•  $k(0) = f(g(h(0))) = f(g(0)) = f(-1) = 1, k(.5) \approx .418, k(1) = 0, k(3) \approx 17.608$ 

From here we would write: let a, b, c, d be the mean values of h, f, g, k respectively.

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a \approx 2.563, b \approx 6.03, c \approx .860, d \approx 4.756
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The way we have defined functions and passed values to them is exactly the same as we would do it in Python:
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```
def f(x):
    ""
    return f(x) from example
    \mathtt{return} \ \mathtt{x} \ ** \ 2
def g(x):
    return g(x) from example
    return x ** 3 - 1
def h(x):
    return h(x) from example
    return x ** (1/float(2))
values = [0, .5, 1, 3] # This defines our list of values
for x in values: # We now loop over our values
     print "When x=\%s" \%x \\
    print "f(x)=\%s" % f(x) # Here we calculate f(x) for a given x
    print "g(x)=\%s" % g(x) # Here we calculate g(x) for a given x
    print "h(x)=\%s" % h(x) # Here we calculate h(x) for a given x
Now to do the second half of the problem:
def k(x):
    """
    Using our previously defined functions to define k(x)
    return f(g(h(x)))
print [k(x)] for x in values [k(x)] # This just return k(x) for x in values using list comprehensions
def mean(lst):
    A function to return the mean of a list
    Arguments: lst: a list
    Outputs: The mean of all elements in 1st
    return sum(lst) / len(lst)
print "f: %s" % mean([f(x) \text{ for } x \text{ in values}])
print "g: %s" % mean([g(x)] for x in values])
print "h: %s" % mean([h(x)] for x in values])
```

#### Sorting algorithms

• We saw two algorithms for sorting scrambled lists:

print "k: %s" % mean([k(x) for x in values])

- Selection sort
- Bubble sort (this was not a tickable)

## Searching algorithms

• We saw binary search this week which relies on constantly 'dividing' a list in to two smaller lists:

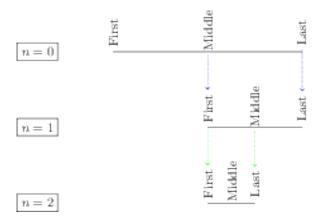


Figure 1:

## The class test (8th of November)

- 50 minute class test.
- The class test will have 3 questions:
  - Q1 will be a **non tickable** question from the lab sheets;
  - Q2 will be a question of comparable difficulty to what has been done in the lab sheets;
  - Q3 will be a harder question similar to a question from the lab sheets.
- This will be an open 'book' test. You will have access to the internet, **BUT NOT TO EMAIL** or any other communication with other students: make sure your scripts from the sheets are on your machine: 'I was just logging in to my email to get my sheets' will not be tolerated.
- You will write 3 scripts (1 for each question) and will be uploading and emailing them.

### What you should do next:

- Start revising for the class test: work through all your lab sheets. If you can do exercises in the lab sheets (not just 'understand them' but actually 'do them') you will be fine.
- Start the next sheet, there is quite a lot to learn and Object Orientated Programming is a very powerful tool so make sure you make progress outside of the labs.
- To make the best use of the lab sessions turn up having finished your sheets;
- If anything is still unclear **please** come and see me during office hours.