

# Zadanie 1

```
class TreeNode:
    def __init__(self, key, val, left=None, right=None, parent=None):
        self.key = key
        self.payload = val # do przechowywania dodatkowych wartości
        self.leftChild = left
        self.rightChild = right
        self.parent = parent
        self.size = 1

    def hasLeftChild(self):
        return self.leftChild

    def hasRightChild(self):
        return self.rightChild

    def isLeftChild(self):
        return self.parent and self.parent.leftChild == self

    def isRightChild(self):
        return self.parent and self.parent.rightChild == self

    def isRoot(self):
        return not self.parent

    def isLeaf(self):
        return not (self.rightChild or self.leftChild)

    def hasAnyChildren(self):
        return self.rightChild or self.leftChild

    def hasBothChildren(self):
        return self.rightChild and self.leftChild

    def replaceNodeData(self, key, val, values_array, value, lc, rc):
        self.key = key
        self.payload = value
        self.values = values_array
        self.size = len(values_array)
        self.leftChild = lc
        self.rightChild = rc
        if self.hasLeftChild():
            self.leftChild.parent = self
        if self.hasRightChild():
            self.rightChild.parent = self

    ##### Dodane metody #####

    def __len__(self):
        return self.size

    def add(self, val):
        self.values.append(val)
        self.size += 1

    def pop(self):
        self.size -= 1
        temp = self.payload
        self.payload = self.values.pop(0)
        return temp

    def val(self): # zwraca wszystkie wartości
        return [self.payload]*self.values

    def get_keys(self):
        temp = [self.key]
        if self.leftChild():
            temp.extend(self.leftChild.get_keys())
        if self.rightChild():
            temp.extend(self.rightChild.get_keys())
        return temp

In [76]:
```

```
class BinarySearchTree:
    def __init__(self, *start_value):
        self.root = None
        self.size = 0
        val = start_value
        if len(val) == 1:
            for i in val[0]:
                if type(val[0]) is BinarySearchTree:
                    for i in val[0]:
                        self.put(i)
                elif len(val) == 1:
                    self.add(val)
                elif isinstance(val, list):
                    self.add(val)
                else:
                    raise ValueError("Podano za dużo elementów")

    def length(self):
        return self.size

    def __len__(self):
        return self.size

    def put(self, key, val):
        if not type(key) is (float, int):
            raise KeyError("Podano niewłaściwy klucz")
        if self.root:
            self.put(key, val, self.root) # put is a helper function
        else:
            self.root = TreeNode(key, val)
            self.size = self.size + 1

    def put(self, key, val, currentNode):
        if key < currentNode.key:
            if currentNode.hasLeftChild():
                self.put(key, val, currentNode.leftChild)
            else:
                currentNode.leftChild = TreeNode(key, val, parent=currentNode)
        elif key > currentNode.key:
            if currentNode.hasRightChild():
                self.put(key, val, currentNode.rightChild)
            else:
                currentNode.rightChild = TreeNode(key, val, parent=currentNode)
        else:
            currentNode.add(val)

    def __getitem__(self, k, v): # overloading of () operator
        self.put(k, v)

    def get(self, key):
        if self.root:
            res = self.get(key, self.root)
            if res:
                return res.payload
            else:
                return None

    def get(self, key, currentNode):
        if not currentNode:
            return None
        elif key == currentNode.key:
            return currentNode
        elif key < currentNode.key:
            return self.get(key, currentNode.leftChild)
        else:
            return self.get(key, currentNode.rightChild)

    def __getitem__(self, key): # overloading of () operator
        return self.get(key)

    def contains(self, key): # overloading of in operator
        if self.get(key, self.root):
            return True
        else:
            return False

    def delete(self, key):
        if self.size > 1:
            nodeToRemove = self.get(key, self.root)
            if nodeToRemove:
                self.remove(nodeToRemove)
            else:
                raise KeyError("Error, key not in tree")
        elif self.size == 1 and self.root.key == key:
            self.root = None
        else:
            raise KeyError("Error, key not in tree")

    def __delitem__(self, key): # overloading of del operator
        self.delete(key)

    def spliceOut(self):
        if self.isLeaf():
            if self.isLeftChild():
                self.parent.leftChild = None
            elif self.hasAnyChildren():
                if self.hasLeftChild():
                    self.leftChild.parent = self.leftChild
                else:
                    self.parent.rightChild = self.rightChild
            else:
                self.parent.leftChild = self.leftChild
                self.leftChild.parent = self.parent
        else:
            self.parent.rightChild = self.rightChild
            self.rightChild.parent = self.parent

    def findSuccessor(self):
        succ = None
        if self.hasRightChild():
            succ = self.rightChild.findMin()
        else:
            if self.parent:
                if self.isLeftChild():
                    succ = self.parent
                else:
                    self.parent.rightChild = None
                    succ = self.parent.findSuccessor()
            self.parent.rightChild = self
        return succ

    def findMin(self):
        current = self
        while current.hasLeftChild():
            current = current.leftChild
        return current

    def remove(self, currentNode):
        if len(currentNode) == 1: # Jeśli jest parę wartości usuw ostatnią
            currentNode.pop()
        elif currentNode.isLeaf(): #leaf
            if currentNode == currentNode.parent.leftChild:
                currentNode.parent.leftChild = None
            else:
                currentNode.parent.rightChild = None
            elif currentNode.hasBothChildren(): #interior
                succ = currentNode.findSuccessor()
                succ.spliceOut()
                currentNode.key = succ.key
                currentNode.payload = succ.payload
            else: # currentNode has one child
                if currentNode.isLeftChild():
                    currentNode.leftChild.parent = currentNode.parent
                    currentNode.parent.leftChild = currentNode.leftChild
                elif currentNode.isRightChild():
                    currentNode.leftChild.parent = currentNode.parent
                    currentNode.parent.rightChild = currentNode.leftChild
                else:
                    currentNode.replaceNodeData(currentNode.key,
                                                    currentNode.leftChild.payload,
                                                    currentNode.leftChild.leftChild,
                                                    currentNode.rightChild)
            else:
                if currentNode.isLeftChild():
                    currentNode.parent.leftChild = currentNode.parent
                    currentNode.rightChild.parent = currentNode.parent
                elif currentNode.isRightChild():
                    currentNode.parent.rightChild = currentNode.parent
                    currentNode.parent.rightChild = currentNode.rightChild
                else:
                    currentNode.replaceNodeData(currentNode.key,
                                                    currentNode.rightChild.payload,
                                                    currentNode.rightChild.leftChild,
                                                    currentNode.rightChild.rightChild)

    #####

    def add(self, key, val):
        self.put(key, val)

    def values(self, k): # Zwraca listę wszystkich wartości dla danej liczby (na wypadek jeśli było podanych więcej)
        temp = self.get(k, self.root)
        if temp:
            return temp.val()
        else:
            raise KeyError("Podany klucz nie istnieje")

    def get_keys(self): # Zwraca wszystkie klucze
        if self.root:
            return self.root.get_keys()
        else:
            return []

    def __iter__(self):
        return BinarySearchTreeIterator(self)

class BinarySearchTreeIterator: # Do iterowania zadanego drzewa
    def __init__(self, tree: BinarySearchTree):
        self.key = tree.get_keys()
        self.index = 0
        self.max = len(self.keys)
        self.tree = tree

    def __next__(self):
        self.index += 1
        if self.index < self.max:
            return self.keys[self.index], self.tree[self.keys[self.index]] # zwraca tylko pierwszy dodany element
        else:
            raise StopIteration()

    def __len__(self):
        return len(self.keys)

In [76]:
```

Tworzymy drzewko, z zadanymi wartościami początkowymi.

```
a = BinarySearchTree(1, "Pierwszy element")
```

```
a[1]
```

"Pierwszy element"

Dodajemy elementy

```
a.add(3, "Drugi dodany element")
```

```
a.add(1, "Drugi dodany element do wartości 1")
```

```
a.add(1, "A tu trzeci!")
```

Sprawdźmy wartość 1

```
a[1]
```

"Pierwszy element"

Pozostałe zostały zapisane w `TreeNode`, ale nie są wyświetlane. By je wyświetlić piszemy

```
a.values()
```

"Pierwszy element", 'Drugi dodany element do wartości 1', 'A tu trzeci!'

Możemy teraz usunąć element i zobaczyć zmianę ilości elementów

```
a.delete(1)
```

```
a[1]
```

"Drugi dodany element do wartości 1"

```
a.values()
```

"Drugi dodany element do wartości 1", 'A tu trzeci!'

I ponownie

```
a.delete(1)
```

```
a.delete(1)
```

```
a[1]
```

a.values()

Traceback (most recent call last)

```
KeyError
<ipython-input-778-643ae2bde184> in <module>
----> 1 a.values()
```

```
<ipython-input-761-b3773ede42fd> in values(self, k)
194         return temp.val()
195     else:
196         raise KeyError("Podany klucz nie istnieje")
197     def get_keys(self): # zwraca wszystkie klucze
198         if self.root:
199             return self.root.get_keys()
200         else:
201             return []
202     def __iter__(self):
203         return BinarySearchTreeIterator(self)
204 class BinarySearchTreeIterator: # Do iterowania zadanego drzewa
205     def __init__(self, tree: BinarySearchTree):
206         self.key = tree.get_keys()
207         self.index = 0
208         self.max = len(self.keys)
209         self.tree = tree
210     def __next__(self):
211         self.index += 1
212         if self.index < self.max:
213             return self.keys[self.index], self.tree[self.keys[self.index]] # zwraca tylko pierwszy dodany element
214         else:
215             raise StopIteration()
216     def __len__(self):
217         return len(self.keys)
```

Zniknął

Ale to powinno być

Możemy też sprawdzić, czy nie ma 1 w kluczach

```
a.get_keys()
```

```
[3]
```

No nie ma, stwórzmy nowe drzewo, ale od słowników

```
a = BinarySearchTree((2,3,12,"cos", 3,2,"moze"))
```

```
a.get_keys()
```

```
[2, 12, 3, 2]
```

Iterator zwraca parę wartości (key, payload)

```
for i in a:
    print(i)
```

```
(2, 3)
(12, 'cos')
(3, 2, 'moze')
```

```
a.add(52, "moze")
```

```
for i in a:
    print(i)
```

```
(2, 3)
(12, 'cos')
(3, 2, 'moze')
(52, '23')
```

```
a.add("tak", 12)
```

Traceback (most recent call last)

```
KeyError
<ipython-input-786-66783ae2cb89> in <module>
----> 1 a.add("tak", 12)
<ipython-input-761-b3773ede42fd> in add(self, key, val)
188         def add(self, key, val):
--> 189             self.put(key, val)
190         def values(self, k): # zwraca listę wszystkich wartości dla danej liczby (na wypadek jeśli było podanych
191             return temp.val()
192     else:
193         raise KeyError("Podany klucz nie istnieje")
194     def get_keys(self): # zwraca wszystkie klucze
195         if self.root:
196             return self.root.get_keys()
197         else:
198             return []
199     def __iter__(self):
200         return BinarySearchTreeIterator(self)
201 class BinarySearchTreeIterator: # Do iterowania zadanego drzewa
202     def __init__(self, tree: BinarySearchTree):
203         self.key = tree.get_keys()
204         self.index = 0
205         self.max = len(self.keys)
206         self.tree = tree
207     def __next__(self):
208         self.index += 1
209         if self.index < self.max:
210             return self.keys[self.index], self.tree[self.keys[self.index]] # zwraca tylko pierwszy dodany element
211         else:
212             raise StopIteration()
213     def __len__(self):
214         return len(self.keys)
```

Ale możemy dodać tylko liczby

```
a.get_keys()
```

```
[2, 12, 3, 2, 52]
```

Ale za to możemy też tworzyć drzewo od drzewa

```
b = BinarySearchTree(a)
```

```
for i in b:
    print(i)
```

```
(2, 3)
(12, 'cos')
(3, 2, 'moze')
(52, '23')
```

```
b.delete(52)
```

```
b[52]
```

```
a[52]
```

"23"

No i tak stworzenie drzewa nie ingeruje w oryginał

# Zadanie 2

```
import typing
import numpy as np
from random import randint

class BinHeap:
    def __init__(self, *items): # skrócenie nazw + możliwość podania elementów kopca przy dodawaniu
        self.list = []
        self.size = 0
        self.add(*items)

    def perUp(self, i):
        while i // 2 > 0:
            if self.list[i] < self.list[i // 2]:
                tmp = self.list[i // 2]
                self.list[i // 2] = self.list[i]
                self.list[i] = tmp
                i = i // 2

    def insert(self, k):
        self.list.append(k)
        self.size = self.size + 1
        self.perUp(self.size)

    def findMin(self):
        if self.size == 0:
            raise IndexError("Kopiec jest pusty")
        return self.list[1]

    def perDown(self, i):
        while i < self.size:
            mc = self.minChild(i)
            if self.list[i] > self.list[mc]:
                tmp = self.list[i]
                self.list[i] = self.list[mc]
                self.list[mc] = tmp
                i = mc

    def minChild(self, i):
        if i * 2 > self.size:
            return i * 2
        else:
            if self.list[i * 2] < self.list[i * 2 + 1]:
                return i * 2
            else:
                return i * 2 + 1

    def delMin(self):
        if self.size == 0:
            raise IndexError("Kopiec jest pusty")
        retval = self.list[1]
        self.list[1] = self.list[self.size]
        self.size = self.size - 1
        self.perDown(1)
        self.perUp(self.size)
        return retval

    def buildHeap(self, alist): # już nie potrzebne (jest to clear i dodanie po prostu listy)
        i = len(alist) // 2
        self.size = len(alist)
        self.list = alist
        while i > 0:
            self.perDown(i)
            i = i - 1

    def size(self):
        return self.size

    def isEmpty(self):
        return self.size == 0

    def __str__(self):
        txt = ""
        for i in range(1, self.size + 1):
            txt += str(self.list[i]) + " "
        return txt

    #####
    #
    #
    #
    def __repr__(self):
        return str(self.list[1:])

    def __len__(self):
        return self.size

    def add(self, *items): # by było można podawać wiele argumentów, wraz z kontenerami
        for item in items:
            if type(item) is (tuple, list):
                self.add(*item)
            elif type(item) == types.GeneratorType:
                for i in item:
                    self.add(i)
            elif isinstance(item, np.ndarray):
                item = list(item)
                self.add(*item)
            else:
                self.insert(item)

    def clear(self):
        self.list = []
        self.size = 0

    def __getitem__(self, i):
        return self.list[i]

    def __setitem__(self, i, val):
        self.list[i] = val
        self.size = self.size + 1

    def __delitem__(self, i):
        self.perUp(self.size)

    def findMin(self):
        return self.list[1]

    def perUp(self, i):
        while i // 2 > 0:
            if self.list[i] < self.list[i // 2]:
                tmp = self.list[i // 2]
                self.list[i // 2] = self.list[i]
                self.list[i] = tmp
                i = i // 2

    def perDown(self, i):
        while i < self.size:
            mc = self.minChild(i)
            if self.list[i] > self.list[mc]:
                tmp = self.list[i]
                self.list[i] = self.list[mc]
                self.list[mc] = tmp
                i = mc

    def delMin(self):
        if self.size == 0:
            raise IndexError("Kopiec jest pusty")
        retval = self.list[1]
        self.list[1] = self.list[self.size]
        self.size = self.size - 1
        self.perDown(1)
        self.perUp(self.size)
        return retval

    def buildHeap(self, alist): # już nie potrzebne (jest to clear i dodanie po prostu listy)
        i = len(alist) // 2
        self.size = len(alist)
        self.list = alist
        while i > 0:
            self.perDown(i)
            i = i - 1

    def size(self):
        return self.size

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        return self.size == 0

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        txt = ""
        for i in range(1, self.size + 1):
            txt += str(self.list[i]) + " "
        return txt

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            if type(item) is (tuple, list):
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                self.add(*item)
            else:
                self.insert(item)

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        self.size = 0

    def __getitem__(self, i):
        return self.list[i]

    def __setitem__(self, i, val):
        self.list[i] = val
        self.size = self.size + 1

    def __delitem__(self, i):
        self.perUp(self.size)

    def findMin(self):
        return self.list[1]

    def perUp(self, i):
        while i // 2 > 0:
            if self.list[i] < self.list[i // 2]:
                tmp = self.list[i // 2]
                self.list[i // 2] = self.list[i]
                self.list[i] = tmp
                i = i // 2

    def perDown(self, i):
        while i < self.size:
            mc = self.minChild(i)
            if self.list[i] > self.list[mc]:
                tmp = self.list[i]
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    def delMin(self):
        if self.size == 0:
            raise IndexError("Kopiec jest pusty")
        retval = self.list[1]
        self.list[1] = self.list[self.size]
        self.size = self.size - 1
        self.perDown(1)
        self.perUp(self.size)
        return retval

    def buildHeap(self, alist): # już nie potrzebne (jest to clear i dodanie po prostu listy)
        i = len(alist) // 2
        self.size = len(alist)
        self.list = alist
        while i > 0:
            self.perDown(i)
            i = i - 1

    def size(self):
        return self.size

    def isEmpty(self):
        return self.size == 0

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        txt = ""
        for i in range(1, self.size + 1):
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    def __setitem__(self, i, val):
        self.list[i] = val
        self.size = self.size + 1

    def __delitem__(self, i):
        self.perUp(self.size)

    def findMin(self):
        return self.list[1]

    def perUp(self, i):
        while i // 2 > 0:
            if self.list[i] < self.list[i // 2]:
                tmp = self.list[i // 2]
                self.list[i // 2] = self.list[i]
                self.list[i] = tmp
                i = i // 2

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                tmp = self.list[i]
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                self.list[mc] = tmp
                i = mc

    def delMin(self):
        if self.size == 0:
            raise IndexError("Kopiec jest pusty")
        retval = self.list[1]
        self.list[1] = self.list[self.size]
        self.size = self.size - 1
        self.perDown(1)
        self.perUp(self.size)
        return retval

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        i = len(alist) // 2
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        self.list = alist
        while i > 0:
            self.perDown(i)
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        return self.list[i]

    def __setitem__(self, i, val):
        self.list[i] = val
        self.size = self.size + 1

    def __delitem__(self, i):
        self.perUp(self.size)

    def findMin(self):
        return self.list[1]

    def perUp(self, i):
        while i // 2 > 0:
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                self.list[i // 2] = self.list[i]
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    def perDown(self, i):
        while i < self.size:
            mc = self.minChild(i)
            if self.list[i] > self.list[mc]:
                tmp = self.list[i]
                self.list[i] = self.list[mc]
                self.list[mc] = tmp
                i = mc

    def delMin(self):
        if self.size == 0:
            raise IndexError("Kopiec jest pusty")
        retval = self.list[1]
        self.list[1] = self.list[self.size]
        self.size = self.size - 1
        self.perDown(1)
        self.perUp(self.size)
        return retval

    def buildHeap(self, alist): # już nie potrzebne (jest to clear i dodanie po prostu listy)
        i = len(alist) // 2
        self.size = len(alist)
        self.list = alist
        while i > 0:
            self.perDown(i)
            i = i - 1

    def size(self):
        return self.size

    def isEmpty(self):
        return self.size == 0

    def __str__(self):
        txt = ""
        for i in range(1, self.size + 1):
            txt += str(self.list[i]) + " "
        return txt

    #####
    #
    #
    #
    def __repr__(self):
        return str(self.list[1:])

    def __len__(self):
        return self.size

    def add(self, *items): # by było można podawać wiele argumentów, wraz z kontenerami
        for item in items:
            if type(item) is (tuple, list):
                self.add(*item)
            elif type(item) == types.GeneratorType:
                for i in item:
                    self.add(i)
            elif isinstance(item, np.ndarray):
                item = list(item)
                self.add(*item)
            else:
                self.insert(item)

    def clear(self):
        self.list = []
        self.size = 0

    def __getitem__(self, i):
        return self.list[i]

    def __setitem__(self, i, val):
        self.list[i] = val
        self.size = self.size + 1

    def __delitem__(self, i):
        self.perUp(self.size)

    def findMin(self):
        return self.list[1]

    def perUp(self, i):
        while i // 2 > 0:
            if self.list[i] < self.list[i // 2]:
                tmp = self.list[i // 2]
                self.list[i // 2] = self.list[i]
                self.list[i] = tmp
                i = i // 2

    def perDown(self, i):
        while i < self.size:
            mc = self.minChild(i)
            if self.list[i] > self.list[mc]:
                tmp = self.list[i]
                self.list[i] = self.list[mc]
                self.list[mc] = tmp
                i = mc

    def delMin(self):
        if self.size == 0:
            raise IndexError("Kopiec jest pusty")
        retval = self.list[1]
        self.list[1] = self.list[self.size]
        self.size = self.size - 1
        self.perDown(1)
        self.perUp(self.size)
        return retval

    def buildHeap(self, alist): # już nie potrzebne (jest to clear i dodanie po prostu listy)
        i = len(alist) // 2
        self.size = len(alist)
        self.list = alist
        while i > 0:
            self.perDown(i)
            i = i - 1

    def size(self):
        return self.size

    def isEmpty(self):
        return self.size == 0

    def __str__(self):
        txt = ""
        for i in range(1, self.size + 1):
            txt += str(self.list[i]) + " "
        return txt

    #####
    #
    #
    #
    def __repr__(self):
        return str(self.list[1:])

    def __len__(self):
        return self.size

    def add(self, *items): # by było można podawać wiele argumentów, wraz z kontenerami
        for item in items:
            if type(item) is (tuple, list):
                self.add(*item)
            elif type(item) == types.GeneratorType:
                for i in item:
                    self.add(i)
            elif isinstance(item, np.ndarray):
                item = list(item)
                self.add(*item)
            else:
                self.insert(item)

    def clear(self):
        self.list = []
        self.size = 0

    def __getitem__(self, i):
        return self.list[i]

    def __setitem__(self, i, val):
        self.list[i] = val
        self.size = self.size + 1

    def __delitem__(self, i):
        self.perUp(self.size)

    def findMin(self):
        return self.list[1]

    def perUp(self, i):
        while i // 2 > 0:
            if self.list[i] < self.list[i // 2]:
                tmp = self.list[i // 2]
                self.list[i // 2] = self.list[i]
                self.list[i] = tmp
                i = i // 2

    def perDown(self, i):
        while i < self.size:
            mc = self.minChild(i)
            if self.list[i] > self.list[mc]:
                tmp = self.list[i]
                self.list[i] = self.list[mc]
                self.list[mc] = tmp
                i = mc

    def delMin(self):
        if self.size == 0:
            raise IndexError("Kopiec jest pusty")
        retval = self.list[1]
        self.list[1] = self.list[self.size]
        self.size = self.size - 1
        self.perDown(1)
        self.perUp(self.size)
        return retval

    def buildHeap(self, alist): # już nie potrzebne (jest to clear i dodanie po prostu listy)
        i = len(alist) // 2
        self.size = len(alist)
        self.list = alist
        while i > 0:
            self.perDown(i)
            i = i - 1

    def size(self):
        return self.size

    def isEmpty(self):
        return self.size == 0

    def __str__(self):
        txt = ""
        for i in range(1, self.size + 1):
            txt += str(self.list[i]) + " "
        return txt

    #####
    #
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    #
    def __repr__(self):
        return str(self.list[1:])

    def __len__(self):
        return self.size

    def add(self, *items): # by było można podawać wiele argumentów, wraz z kontenerami
        for item in items:
            if type(item) is (tuple, list):
                self.add(*item)
            elif type(item) == types.GeneratorType:
                for i in item:
                    self.add(i)
            elif isinstance(item, np.ndarray):
                item = list(item)
                self.add(*item)
            else:
                self.insert(item)

    def clear(self):
        self.list = []
        self.size = 0

    def __getitem__(self, i):
        return self.list[i]

    def __setitem__(self, i, val):
        self.list[i] = val
        self.size = self.size + 1

    def __delitem__(self, i):
        self.perUp(self.size)

    def findMin(self):
        return self.list[1]

    def perUp(self, i):
        while i // 2 > 0:
            if self.list[i] < self.list[i // 2]:
                tmp = self.list[i // 2]
                self.list[i // 2] = self.list[i]
                self.list[i] = tmp
                i = i // 2

    def perDown(self, i):
        while i < self.size:
            mc = self.minChild(i)
            if self.list[i] > self.list[mc]:
                tmp = self.list[i]
                self.list[i] = self.list[mc]
                self.list[mc] = tmp
                i = mc

    def delMin(self):
        if self.size == 0:
            raise IndexError("Kopiec jest pusty")
        retval = self.list[1]
        self.list[1] = self.list[self.size]
        self.size = self.size - 1
        self.perDown(1)
        self.perUp(self.size)
        return retval

    def buildHeap(self, alist): # już nie potrzebne (jest to clear i dodanie po prostu listy)
        i = len(alist) // 2
        self.size = len(alist)
        self.list = alist
        while i > 0:
            self.perDown(i)
            i = i - 1

    def size(self):
        return self.size

    def isEmpty(self):
        return self.size == 0

    def __str__(self):
        txt = ""
        for i in range(1, self.size + 1):
            txt += str(self.list[i]) + " "
        return txt

    #####
    #
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    #
    def __repr__(self):
        return str(self.list[1:])

    def __len__(self):
        return self.size

    def add(self, *items): # by było można podawać wiele argumentów, wraz z kontenerami
        for item in items:
            if type(item) is (tuple, list):
                self.add(*item)
            elif type(item) == types.GeneratorType:
                for i in item:
                    self.add(i)
            elif isinstance(item, np.ndarray):
                item = list(item)
                self.add(*item)
            else:
                self.insert(item)

    def clear(self):
        self.list = []
        self.size = 0

    def __getitem__(self, i):
        return self.list[i]

    def __setitem__(self, i, val):
        self.list[i] = val
        self.size = self.size + 1

    def __delitem__(self, i):
        self.perUp(self.size)

    def findMin(self):
        return self.list[1]

    def perUp(self, i):
        while i // 2 > 0:
            if self.list[i] < self.list[i // 2]:
                tmp = self.list[i // 2]
                self.list[i // 2] = self.list[i]
                self.list[i] = tmp
                i = i // 2

    def perDown(self, i):
        while i < self.size:
            mc = self.minChild(i)
            if self.list[i] > self.list[mc]:
                tmp = self.list[i]
                self.list[i] = self.list[mc]
                self.list[mc] = tmp
                i = mc

    def delMin(self):
        if self.size == 0:
            raise IndexError("Kopiec jest pusty")
        retval = self.list[1]
        self.list[1] = self.list[self.size]
        self.size = self.size - 1
        self.perDown(1)
        self.perUp(self.size)
        return retval

    def buildHeap(self, alist): # już nie potrzebne (jest to clear i dodanie po prostu listy)
        i = len(alist) // 2
        self.size = len(alist)
        self.list = alist
        while i > 0:
            self.perDown(i)
            i = i - 1

    def size(self):
        return self.size

    def isEmpty(self):
        return self.size == 0

    def __str__(self):
        txt = ""
        for i in range(1, self.size + 1):
            txt += str(self.list[i]) + " "
        return txt

    #####
    #
    #
    #
    def __repr__(self):
        return str(self.list[1:])

    def __len__(self):
        return self.size

    def add(self, *items): # by było można podawać wiele argumentów, wraz z kontenerami
        for item in items:
            if type(item) is (tuple, list):
                self.add(*item)
            elif type(item) == types.GeneratorType:
                for i in item:
                    self.add(i)
            elif isinstance(item, np.ndarray):
                item = list(item)
                self.add(*item)
            else:
                self.insert(item)

    def clear(self):
        self.list = []
        self.size = 0

    def __getitem__(self, i):
        return self.list[i]

    def __setitem__(self, i, val):
        self.list[i] = val
        self.size = self.size + 1

    def __delitem__(self, i):
        self.perUp(self.size)

    def findMin(self):
        return self.list[1]

    def perUp(self, i):
        while i // 2 > 0:
            if self.list[i] < self.list[i // 2]:
                tmp = self.list[i // 2]
                self.list[i // 2] = self.list[i]
                self.list[i] = tmp
                i = i // 2

    def perDown(self, i):
        while i < self.size:
            mc = self.minChild(i)
            if self.list[i] > self.list[mc]:
                tmp = self.list[i]
                self.list[i] = self.list[mc]
                self.list[mc] = tmp
                i = mc

    def delMin(self):
        if self.size == 0:
            raise IndexError("Kopiec jest pusty")
        retval = self.list[1]
        self.list[1] = self.list[self.size]
        self.size = self.size - 1
        self.perDown(1)
        self.perUp(self.size)
        return retval

    def buildHeap(self, alist): # już nie potrzebne (jest to clear i dodanie po prostu listy)
        i = len(alist) // 2
        self.size = len(alist)
        self.list = alist
        while i > 0:
            self.perDown(i)
            i = i - 1

    def size(self):
        return self.size

    def isEmpty(self):
        return self.size == 0

    def __str__(self):
        txt = ""
        for i in range(1, self.size + 1):
            txt += str(self.list[i]) + " "
        return txt

    #####
    #
    #
    #
    def __repr__(self):
        return str(self.list[1:])

    def __len__(self):
        return self.size

    def add(self, *items): # by było można podawać wiele argumentów, wraz z kontenerami
        for item in items:
            if type(item) is (tuple, list):
                self.add(*item)
            elif type(item) == types.GeneratorType:
                for i in item:
                    self.add(i)
            elif isinstance(item, np.ndarray):
                item = list(item)
                self.add(*item)
            else:
                self.insert(item)

    def clear(self):
        self.list = []
        self.size = 0

    def __getitem__(self, i):
        return self.list[i]

    def __setitem__(self, i, val):
        self.list[i] = val
        self.size = self.size + 1

    def __delitem__(self, i):
        self.perUp(self.size)

    def findMin(self):
        return self.list[1]

    def perUp(self, i):
        while i // 2 > 0:
            if self.list[i] < self.list[i // 2]:
                tmp = self.list[i // 2]
                self.list[i // 2] = self.list[i]
                self.list[i] = tmp
                i = i // 2

    def perDown(self, i):
        while i < self.size:
            mc = self.minChild(i)
            if self.list[i] > self.list[mc]:
                tmp = self.list[i]
                self.list[i] = self.list[mc]
                self.list[mc] = tmp
                i = mc

    def delMin(self):
        if self.size == 0:
            raise IndexError("Kopiec jest pusty")
        retval = self.list[1]
        self.list[1] = self.list[self.size]
        self.size = self.size - 1
        self.perDown(1)
        self.perUp(self.size)
        return retval

    def buildHeap(self, alist): # już nie potrzebne (jest to clear i dodanie po prostu listy)
        i = len(alist) // 2
        self.size = len(alist)
        self.list = alist
        while i > 0:
            self.perDown(i)
            i = i - 1

    def size(self):
        return self.size

    def isEmpty(self):
        return self.size == 0

    def __str__(self):
        txt = ""
        for i in range(1, self.size + 1):
            txt += str(self.list[i]) + " "
        return txt

    #####
    #
    #
    #
    def __repr__(self):
        return str(self.list[1:])

    def __len__(self):
        return self.size

    def add(self, *items): # by było można podawać wiele argumentów, wraz z kontenerami
        for item in items:
            if type(item) is (tuple, list):
                self.add(*item)
            elif type(item) == types.GeneratorType:
                for i in item:
                    self.add(i)
            elif isinstance(item, np.ndarray):
                item = list(item)
                self.add(*
```



```

import types
import numpy as np

class BinHeapM:
    def __init__(self, n: int, *items): # n - maksymalna wielkość kopca
        if type(n) is not int or not n > 0:
            raise ValueError("Maksymalna wielkość musi być liczbą naturalną (>0)")
        self.max_size = n
        self.list = []
        self.size = 0
        self.add(*items)

    def percUp(self, i: int):
        while i // 2 > 0:
            if self.list[i] < self.list[i // 2]:
                tmp = self.list[i // 2]
                self.list[i // 2] = self.list[i]
                self.list[i] = tmp
                i = i // 2

    def insert(self, k):
        self.list.append(k)
        self.size = self.size + 1
        if self.size > self.max_size: # jeśli wielkość jest mniejsza niż maksymalna
            self.percUp(self.size)
        else:
            if k > self.findMin(): # robi coś jeśli dodajemy element większy (mniejszy od razu jest usuwany)
                self.percUp(self.size)
                self.delMin()
            else:
                self.list.pop() # jeśli nowy jest najmniejszy do go usuwamy (dodany na końcu i jeszcze nie przebiegł przez kopiec)

    def findMin(self):
        if self.size == 0:
            raise IndexError("Kopiec jest pusty")
        return self.list[1]

    def percDown(self, i: int):
        while (i * 2) <= self.size:
            mc = self.minChild(i)
            if self.list[i] > self.list[mc]:
                tmp = self.list[i]
                self.list[i] = self.list[mc]
                self.list[mc] = tmp
                i = mc

    def minChild(self, i: int):
        if i * 2 + 1 > self.size:
            return i * 2
        else:
            if self.list[i * 2] < self.list[i * 2 + 1]:
                return i * 2
            else:
                return i * 2 + 1

    def delMin(self):
        if self.size == 0:
            raise IndexError("Kopiec jest pusty")
        retval = self.list[1]
        self.list[1] = self.list[self.size]
        self.size = self.size - 1
        self.list.pop()
        self.percDown(1)
        return retval

    def buildHeap(self, alist):
        i = len(alist) // 2
        self.size = len(alist)
        self.list = [0] + alist[:]
        while (i > 0):
            self.percDown(i)
            i = i - 1

    def size(self):
        return self.size

    def isEmpty(self):
        return self.size == 0

    def __str__(self):
        txt = "[" + ",".join(str(self.list[1:]))
        return txt

#####
#                               #
#####

"nie zmienione w stosunku do BinHeap"

def __repr__(self):
    return str(self.list[1:])

def __len__(self):
    return self.size

def add(self, *items):
    for item in items:
        if type(item) is tuple, list:
            self.add(*item)
        elif type(item) is dict, set:
            self.add(*list(item))
        elif type(item) == types.GeneratorType:
            for i in item:
                self.add(i)
        elif isinstance(item, np.ndarray):
            item = list(item)
            self.add(item)
        else:
            self.insert(item)

    def _clear(self):
        self.list = [0]
        self.size = 0

    def sort(self):
        sortedList = []
        while self.size > 0:
            sortedList.append(self.delMin())
        self.list = sortedList
        self.size = len(sortedList)

In [216]: a = BinHeapM(5, [2, 3, 2])

In [217]: a

Out[217]: [2, 3, 2]

In [218]: a.add(12, 12)

In [219]: a

Out[219]: [2, 3, 2, 12, 12]

In [220]: a.add(3)

In [221]: a

Out[221]: [2, 3, 3, 12, 12]

In [222]: a.add(5)

In [223]: a

Out[223]: [3, 3, 5, 12, 12]

In [224]: a #niezmienione bo 2<3

Out[224]: [3, 3, 5, 12, 12]

```

## Zadanie 4

Funkcje:

- `derivate` pobiera wyrażenie matematyczne i zmienną po której różniczkujemy, łączy wszystkie inne funkcje i zwraca krótkie z drzewem wyrażenia matematycznego (`MathTree`) i jego pochodną również w postaci drzewa.
- `derivate_to_latex` działa podobnie jak poprzednia, ale zwraca jedynie pochodną, ale za to w kodzie *L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X*
- `prepare` zagarnięta wyrażenia jedno w drugim ("wstawia nawiasy", ustala, że np. mnożenie robimy przed dodawaniem)
- `correct` decyduje o kolejności działań w obrębie działań równoważnych (np. dla  $a \cdot b \cdot c$  ustala, które mnożenie pierwsz

```

In [114]: def derivate(text, variable): # zwraca drzewko matematyczne
    txt = txt.replace(" ", "")
    txt = txt.replace("+++", "+")
    txt = txt.replace("V", "\n")
    txt = txt.replace(":", "\n")
    txt = txt.replace("acc", "a")

    tree = MathTreeToTree(*prepare(txt))
    return (tree, MathTreeToTree(tree.derivate(variable)))

def derivate_to_latex(text, variable):
    txt = txt.replace(" ", "")
    txt = txt.replace("+++", "+")
    txt = txt.replace("V", "\n")
    txt = txt.replace(":", "\n")
    txt = txt.replace("acc", "a")

    tree = MathTreeToTree(*prepare(txt))

```

```
txt=txt.repl  
txt=txt.repl  
  
tree=MathTre  
maximum(tree
```

- ```
txt=txt.replace("/", "\")
txt=txt.replace("++", "+")
txt=txt.replace("^", "\^")
txt=txt.replace("!", "\!")
txt=txt.replace("arc", "\arcc")

tree=MathTree("*(parse(txt))")
return "%s"%tree.derivate.to_latex(variable)+"%" # zwraca pochodną w latexu

def correct(equation,lv=1):
    # lv - który operator rozpatrujemy (dzielenie przed mnożeniem, odejmowanie przed dodawaniem)
    operators=["+", "-", "*", "\^", "\^/", "\^%", "\^%"]
    if operators[lv] in equation:
        reverse=True
    else:
        reverse=False
```

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```

```

        return ( ( (self.left+1) * ( (self.left+1) * ( (self.left+1) * ( (self
else:
    if self.key=="ln":
        return x"/(*self.left.derivate(variable)+x)"/(*str(self.left)+x)"
    elif self.key=="log":
        return x"/(*self.left.derivate(variable)+x)"/(*str(self.left)+x)" * ln (10)"""

```

```

        return r["*self.left.derivate(variable)+r"]/"(("+str(self.left)+r*" in 2))"
    elif self.key=="exp":
        return r"exp("+str(self.left)+r*)" * (+self.left.derivate(variable)+r*)"
    elif self.key=="sin":
        return r"cos("+str(self.left)+r*)" * (+self.left.derivate(variable)+r*)"
    elif self.key=="cos":
        return r"sin("+str(self.left)+r*)" * (+self.left.derivate(variable)+r*)"

```

```

elif self.key=="tan":
    return z+"*(self.left.derivate(variable)+r)/(\cos(*str(self.left)+r))"
elif self.key=="cot":
    return z+"*(-self.left.derivate(variable)+r)/(\sin(*str(self.left)+r))"
elif self.key=="sec":
    return z+"sec(*str(self.left)+r)* tan(*str(self.left)+r)* (" +self.left.derivate(variable)+r)

```

```

        return z**(-csc("str(self.left)+")* cot("str(self.left)+")*( -self.left.derivate(w
    elif self.key=="sqrt":
        return z**("self.left.derivate(variable)+z")/(sqrt("str(self.left)+z"))
    elif self.key=="asin":
        return z**("self.left.derivate(variable)+z")/(sqrt(1-("str(self.left)+z")^2))
    elif self.key=="acos":
        return z**("self.left.derivate(variable)+z")/(sqrt(1-("str(self.left)+z")^2))

```

```

elif self.key=="e":
    return x**self.left.derivate(variable)+x**1/((1+str(self.left)+x)**2+1)"
elif self.key=="exp":
    return x**self.left.derivate(variable)+x**1/((1+str(self.left)+x)**2+1)"
elif self.key=="sinh":
    return x**cosh(str(self.left)+x)*self.left.derivate(variable)+x**sinh"
elif self.key=="cosh":
    return x**sinh(str(self.left)+x)*self.left.derivate(variable)+x**cosh"

```

```

    elif self.key=="tanh":
        return r"sech("*(str(self.left)+")^2*" + "("+self.left.derivate(variable)+"+")"
    elif self.key=="coth":
        return r"-csch("*(str(self.left)+")^2*" + "("+self.left.derivate(variable)+"+")"
    elif self.key=="sech":
        return r"sech("*(str(self.left)+")* tanh("*(str(self.left)+")*" + "("+self.left.derivate

```

```

        return r"=-csch("+str(self.left)+"+z") * tanh("+str(self.left)+"+z") * (" +self.left.derivate
    elif self.key=="cosh":
        return r"=-csch("+str(self.left)+"+z") * coth("+str(self.left)+"+z") * (" +self.left.derivate
    elif self.key=="=":
        return
    elif self.key=="=":

```

```
if self.key==variable:
    return z"1"
else:
    return z"0"
```

```
type(a)
__main__.MathTreeToTree
a
```

$(x^2)^{(2)} \cdot (2)^2 \cdot (1) / (x) + \ln(x) \cdot (0)$

Dostaliśmy pochodną wyrażenia  $(1)$  by pierwszy element do drzewo wyrażenia, a dopiero drugi to jego pochodną. Zróżniczkujmy jeszcze raz!

$$\frac{\{x\}^n \cdot \{2\} \cdot \{1\} / (\{x\} + 2n \cdot \{0\}) \cdot \{2\} \cdot \{1\} / (x) + (\{1n(x)\} \cdot \{0\}) + \{x\}^2 \cdot \{(0 \cdot \{1\} / x) + 2 \cdot (\{1 - \{1\} \cdot \{1\}) / (x^2) + (\{1\} / x) \cdot 0 + 2n \cdot \{0\})\}}{a}$$
$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left( x^2 \right) = 2$$

W przykładach korzystałem z rozszerzenia jupytera `Python Markdown`, które pozwala używać zmiennych jupytera (pythona) w markdown'ie. Przykładowo

```
:=derivate_to_latex("x^2","x")
print(a)

%%\left(x\right)^{\left(2\right)}\cdot \left(\left(2\right)\right)\cdot \dfrac{\left(1\right)}{\left(x\right)}\left(x\right)
\cdot \left(2\right)\cdot \left(1\right)\cdot \left(x\right)\cdot \left(2\right)%%

Zapiś przekształcony powtórz kod wstępujący do:

$$\frac{d}{dx} x^2 = 2x$$

(wzrost teraz specji by coraz częściej nie działał) by strumień poni
```

**Uwaga!** By dane rozszerzenie działalo natatnik musi byc zaufany, oraz niestety nie ma mozliwosci wyeksportowac pliku z ponizszymi wynikami.

```
a=derivate_to_latex("cos(x)^(sin(x)+x^2)","x")
```

```
a=derivate_to_latex("ax^2+bx+c-12","x")
```

Nieważne jakie wybierzemy (przykładowo a)  $\{a\}$

```
a=derivate_to_latex("ax^2+bx+c-12", "1")
```

```
ValueError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-1167-f065ae17f65e> in <module>
----> 1 a=derivate_to_latex('ax^2+bx+c-12','1')

<ipython-input-1142-99c237e9d0e3> in derivate_to_latex(txt, variable)
    17
    18     tree=MathTree(*prepare(txt))
```

```

20
21 def correct(equation,lvl=4):
<ipython-input-1144-28d59166b27c> in derive_to_latex(self, variable)
    47     def derive_to_latex(self,variable):
    48         if len(variable)!=1 or variable.isnumeric():
    49             raise ValueError("Bledna zmienna")

```

```
51         function=1
ValueError: Błędna zmienna
Po liczbie nie działa
```

Można ominąć znaki mnożenia  $\{\alpha\}$

Oraz dać więcej złożeń funkcji (gdy będzie za dużo jupyter ma problem z przetworzeniem kodu  $LT_{pX}$ , ale wynik pozostaje poprawny)

(a)

A i oczywiście ułamki też działają