第8次课面向对象编程 Python 科学计算

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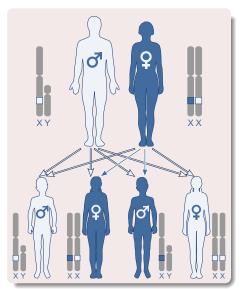
提要

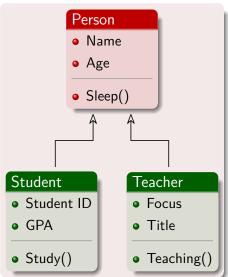
1 继承

2 数值微分类

3 数值积分类

生物继承和类继承





面向对象(Object-oriented programming, OOP)编程

面向对象的两重意思

- 基于类的编程(基于对象的编程) ✓
- 使用类的层次结构(类家族-继承)进行编程

概念

- 类的层次结构: 一组关联紧密的类
- 继承: 子类(派生类)可继承父类(基类)的属性和方法,减少代码重复

面向对象的学习

- OO 的概念不容易掌握,可能要花较多时间理解和消化
- 从例子出发,多尝试多实践
- 在 C++、Java 中 OO 更重要, 在 Python 中相对优势较小
- 目标:编写用于数值计算的通用、可重用模块(如数值微分、积分等)

直线类 Line

```
Line.py: 计算 y = c_0 + c_1 x
class Line:
    def __init__(self, c0, c1):
        self.c0, self.c1 = c0, c1
    def call (self, x):
        return self.c0 + self.c1*x
    def table(self, L, R, n): # 返回 L, R 之间 n 个点的表格
        s = '\%4s \%4s n' \% ('x', 'v')
        import numpy as np
                                                 >>>
        for x in np.linspace(L, R, n):
                                                 y(2) = -3
            s += '\%4g \%4g n' \% (x, self(x))
                                                    x y
        return s
if __name__=='__main__':
                                                  0.5 0
    L = Line(1, -2)
    print('y(2) = ', L(2))
    print(L.table(0, 1, 3))
```

抛物线类 Parabola

```
Parabola.py: 计算 y = c_0 + c_1 x + c_2 x^2
class Parabola:
    def init (self, c0, c1, c2):
        self.c0, self.c1, self.c2 = c0, c1, c2
    def call (self, x):
        return self.c0 + self.c1*x + self.c2*x**2
    def table(self, L, R, n): # 返回 L, R 之间 n 个点的表格
        s = '\%4s \%4s n' \% ('x', 'y')
        import numpy as np
                                                 >>>
        for x in np.linspace(L, R, n):
                                                 y(2) = 5
            s += '\%4g \%4g n' \% (x, self(x))
                                                    X
        return s
if __name__=='__main__':
                                                  0.5 0.5
    p = Parabola(1, -2, 2)
    print('y(2) = ', p(2))
    print(p.table(0, 1, 3))
```

抛物线类的派生实现

- 抛物线类代码 = 直线类代码 + 少量 c2 相关的部分
- 继承可以让抛物线类使用直线类的代码,只需修改和 c2 相关的部分 class Parabola(Line):

pass

可以让抛物线类拥有直线类的所有属性和方法

- Line 是父类(基类), Parabola 是子类(派生类)
- Parabola 类需要在 Line 类的 __init__ 和 __call__ 函数基础上添加与 c2 相关的代码
- Line 类的 table 方法可直接被 Parabola 类使用
- 原则: 尽可能多地重用 Line 中的代码避免重复代码

派生类可以调用基类的方法

superclass.method(self, arg1, arg2, ...)

Line_Parabola.py

```
class Parabola(Line):
    def __init__(self, c0, c1, c2):
        Line.__init__(self, c0, c1)
        self.c2 = c2
    def __call__(self, x):
        return Line.__call__(self, x) + self.c2*x**2
```

- 抛物线类继承了直线类的属性和方法,不需要重写 c0 和 c1 的初始化 以及 c0 + c1*x 的计算
- 抛物线类也有 table 方法 继承
- 方法 init 和 call 被重定义了

```
class Line:
                                              >>>
    def init (self, c0, c1):
        self.c0. self.c1 = c0. c1
    def __call__(self, x):
       return self.c0 + self.c1*x
    def table(self, L, R, n): ...
class Parabola(Line):
    def __init__(self, c0, c1, c2):
       Line. init (self, c0, c1)
        self.c2 = c2
    def call (self, x):
       return Line. call (self, x) + self.c2*x**2
p = Parabola(1, -2, 2)
print('y(2) = ', p(2))
print(p.table(0, 1, 3))
```

```
\Rightarrow class Line:
                                                  >>>
      def init (self, c0, c1):
          self.c0. self.c1 = c0. c1
      def __call__(self, x):
          return self.c0 + self.c1*x
      def table(self, L, R, n): ...
  class Parabola(Line):
      def __init__(self, c0, c1, c2):
          Line. init (self, c0, c1)
          self.c2 = c2
      def call (self, x):
          return Line. call (self, x) + self.c2*x**2
  p = Parabola(1, -2, 2)
  print('y(2) = ', p(2))
  print(p.table(0, 1, 3))
```

```
class Line:
                                                 >>>
      def init (self, c0, c1):
          self.c0. self.c1 = c0. c1
      def __call__(self, x):
          return self.c0 + self.c1*x
      def table(self, L, R, n): ...
⇒ class Parabola(Line):
      def __init__(self, c0, c1, c2):
          Line. init (self, c0, c1)
          self.c2 = c2
      def call (self, x):
          return Line. call (self, x) + self.c2*x**2
  p = Parabola(1, -2, 2)
  print('y(2) = ', p(2))
  print(p.table(0, 1, 3))
```

```
class Line:
                                                  >>>
      def init (self, c0, c1):
          self.c0. self.c1 = c0. c1
      def __call__(self, x):
          return self.c0 + self.c1*x
      def table(self, L, R, n): ...
  class Parabola(Line):
      def __init__(self, c0, c1, c2):
          Line. init (self, c0, c1)
          self.c2 = c2
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\Rightarrow p = Parabola(1, -2, 2)
  print('y(2) = ', p(2))
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```
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                                              >>>
    def init (self, c0, c1):
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    def table(self, L, R, n): ...
class Parabola(Line):
    def __init__(self, c0, c1, c2):
        Line. init (self, c0, c1)
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p = Parabola(1, -2, 2)
print('y(2) = ', p(2))
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```
class Line:
                                              >>>
    def init (self, c0, c1):
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class Parabola(Line):
    def __init__(self, c0, c1, c2):
       Line. init (self, c0, c1)
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    def call (self, x):
       return Line. call (self, x) + self.c2*x**2
p = Parabola(1, -2, 2)
print('y(2) = ', p(2))
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```

```
class Line:
                                              >>>
   def init (self, c0, c1):
        self.c0. self.c1 = c0. c1
    def __call__(self, x):
        return self.c0 + self.c1*x
    def table(self, L, R, n): ...
class Parabola(Line):
    def __init__(self, c0, c1, c2):
       Line. init (self, c0, c1)
        self.c2 = c2
    def call (self, x):
       return Line. call (self, x) + self.c2*x**2
p = Parabola(1, -2, 2)
print('y(2) = ', p(2))
print(p.table(0, 1, 3))
```

```
class Line:
                                              >>>
    def init (self, c0, c1):
        self.c0. self.c1 = c0. c1
    def __call__(self, x):
        return self.c0 + self.c1*x
    def table(self, L, R, n): ...
class Parabola(Line):
    def __init__(self, c0, c1, c2):
       Line. init (self, c0, c1)
        self.c2 = c2
    def call (self, x):
       return Line. call (self, x) + self.c2*x**2
p = Parabola(1, -2, 2)
print('y(2) = ', p(2))
print(p.table(0, 1, 3))
```

```
class Line:
                                              >>>
    def init (self, c0, c1):
        self.c0. self.c1 = c0. c1
    def __call__(self, x):
       return self.c0 + self.c1*x
    def table(self, L, R, n): ...
class Parabola(Line):
    def __init__(self, c0, c1, c2):
       Line. init (self, c0, c1)
        self.c2 = c2
    def call (self, x):
       return Line. call (self, x) + self.c2*x**2
p = Parabola(1, -2, 2)
print('y(2) = ', p(2))
print(p.table(0, 1, 3))
```

```
class Line:
                                                  >>>
      def init (self, c0, c1):
          self.c0. self.c1 = c0. c1
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  class Parabola(Line):
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          Line. init (self, c0, c1)
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\Rightarrow print('y(2) =', p(2))
  print(p.table(0, 1, 3))
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                                              >>>
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        self.c0. self.c1 = c0. c1
    def __call__(self, x):
        return self.c0 + self.c1*x
    def table(self, L, R, n): ...
class Parabola(Line):
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       Line. init (self, c0, c1)
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    def __init__(self, c0, c1, c2):
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        self.c0. self.c1 = c0. c1
   def __call__(self, x):
        return self.c0 + self.c1*x
    def table(self, L, R, n): ...
class Parabola(Line):
    def __init__(self, c0, c1, c2):
       Line. init (self, c0, c1)
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    def call (self, x):
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p = Parabola(1, -2, 2)
print('y(2) = ', p(2))
print(p.table(0, 1, 3))
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class Line:
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    def init (self, c0, c1):
        self.c0. self.c1 = c0. c1
   def __call__(self, x):
       return self.c0 + self.c1*x
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p = Parabola(1, -2, 2)
print('y(2) = ', p(2))
print(p.table(0, 1, 3))
```

```
class Line:
                                              >>>
    def init (self, c0, c1):
        self.c0. self.c1 = c0. c1
    def __call__(self, x):
       return self.c0 + self.c1*x
    def table(self, L, R, n): ...
class Parabola(Line):
    def __init__(self, c0, c1, c2):
       Line. init (self, c0, c1)
        self.c2 = c2
    def call (self, x):
       return Line. call (self, x) + self.c2*x**2
p = Parabola(1, -2, 2)
print('y(2) = ', p(2))
print(p.table(0, 1, 3))
```

```
class Line:
                                                  >>>
                                                  y(2) = 5
      def init (self, c0, c1):
          self.c0. self.c1 = c0. c1
      def __call__(self, x):
          return self.c0 + self.c1*x
      def table(self, L, R, n): ...
  class Parabola(Line):
      def __init__(self, c0, c1, c2):
          Line. init (self, c0, c1)
          self.c2 = c2
      def call (self, x):
          return Line. call (self, x) + self.c2*x**2
  p = Parabola(1, -2, 2)
\Rightarrow print('y(2) =', p(2))
  print(p.table(0, 1, 3))
```

```
class Line:
                                                  >>>
                                                  y(2) = 5
      def init (self, c0, c1):
           self.c0. self.c1 = c0. c1
      def __call__(self, x):
          return self.c0 + self.c1*x
      def table(self, L, R, n): ...
  class Parabola(Line):
      def __init__(self, c0, c1, c2):
          Line. init (self, c0, c1)
           self.c2 = c2
      def call (self, x):
          return Line. call (self, x) + self.c2*x**2
  p = Parabola(1, -2, 2)
  print('y(2) = ', p(2))
\Rightarrow print(p.table(0, 1, 3))
```

```
class Line:
                                              >>>
                                              y(2) = 5
    def init (self, c0, c1):
        self.c0. self.c1 = c0. c1
    def __call__(self, x):
       return self.c0 + self.c1*x
    def table(self, L, R, n): ...
class Parabola(Line):
    def __init__(self, c0, c1, c2):
       Line. init (self, c0, c1)
        self c2 = c2
    def call (self, x):
       return Line. call (self, x) + self.c2*x**2
p = Parabola(1, -2, 2)
print('y(2) = ', p(2))
print(p.table(0, 1, 3))
```

```
class Line:
                                                  >>>
                                                  y(2) = 5
      def init (self, c0, c1):
           self.c0. self.c1 = c0. c1
      def __call__(self, x):
          return self.c0 + self.c1*x
                                                   0.5 0.5
      def table(self, L, R, n): ...
  class Parabola(Line):
      def __init__(self, c0, c1, c2):
          Line. init (self, c0, c1)
           self.c2 = c2
      def call (self, x):
          return Line. call (self, x) + self.c2*x**2
  p = Parabola(1, -2, 2)
  print('y(2) = ', p(2))
\Rightarrow print(p.table(0, 1, 3))
```

实例、类型、子类、类名的判断

```
>>> from Line Parabola import Line, Parabola
>>> L = Line(-1,1)
>>> isinstance(L.Line)
True
                               >>> issubclass(Parabola,Line)
>>> isinstance(L,Parabola)
                               True
False
                               >>> issubclass(Line, Parabola)
                               False
>>> P = Parabola(-1,0,10)
>>> isinstance(P,Parabola)
                               >>> P.__class__ == Parabola
True
                               True
>>> isinstance(P.Line)
                               >>> P. class . name
                               'Parabola'
True
```

将 Line 作为 Parabola 的子类? 当然可以,全凭程序员

- 直线 $y = c_0 + c_1 x$ 是抛物线 $y = c_0 + c_1 x + c_2 x^2$ 的特例
- 子类一般是父类的特例,将 Line 作为 Parabola 的子类更自然一些

Parabola_Line.py

```
class Parabola:
   def __init__(self, c0, c1, c2):
        self.c0, self.c1, self.c2 = c0, c1, c2
   def __call__(self, x):
        return self.c0 + self.c1*x + self.c2*x**2
   def table(self, L, R, n): ...
class Line(Parabola):
   def init (self, c0, c1):
       Parabola. init (self, c0, c1, 0)
```

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课堂练习

1三、四次多项式函数类

文件名: Cubic_Poly4.py

- 我们已经实现了一次函数类 Line 和二次函数类 Parabola。
- 请创建一个用于三次函数的类 Cubic, 形式如下

$$c_3x^3 + c_2x^2 + c_1x + c_0$$

该类需要包含一个用于计算的 __call__ 方法和一个 table 方法。要求通过从类 Parabola 继承来实现 Cubic 类,并以与 Parabola 类调用 Line 类功能相同的方式调用 Parabola 类中的功能。

• 此外,通过继承 Cubic 类的方式,创建一个类似的类 Poly4 用于四次 多项式,形式如下:

$$c_4x^4 + c_3x^3 + c_2x^2 + c_1x + c_0$$

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提要

1 继承

2 数值微分类

③ 数值积分类

回顾数值微分(第7次课)

$$f'(x) \approx \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}, \qquad h \text{ } \text{\mathbb{R} $\stackrel{\frown}{\to}$ }$$

Derivative.py

```
class Derivative:
   def init (self, f, h=1E-5):
        self.f, self.h = f, float(h)
   def call (self, x):
       f, h = self.f, self.h
        return (f(x+h) - f(x))/h
def g(t):
   return t**3
dg = Derivative(g)
                                       g(1)' = 3.00003
print("g(1)" = %g" % dg(1))
```

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数值微分公式

一阶前向/后向差分

$$f'(x) = \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} + \mathcal{O}(h), \quad f'(x) = \frac{f(x) - f(x-h)}{h} + \mathcal{O}(h)$$

二阶中心差分

$$f'(x) = \frac{f(x+h) - f(x-h)}{2h} + \mathcal{O}(h^2)$$

四阶中心差分

$$f'(x) = \frac{4}{3} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x-h)}{2h} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{f(x+2h) - f(x-2h)}{4h} + \mathcal{O}(h^4)$$

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```
class Forward1:
   def __init__(self, f, h=1E-5):
       self.f, self.h = f, h
   def call (self, x):
       f, h = self.f, self.h
       return (f(x+h) - f(x))/h
class Backward1:
   def init (self, f, h=1E-5):
       self.f, self.h = f, h
   def call (self, x):
       f, h = self.f, self.h
       return (f(x) - f(x-h))/h
class Central4:
   # 同样的构造函数
   # 在 call 中实现需要的公式
```

. . .

```
class Backward1:
    def __init__(self, f, h=1E-5):
        self.f, self.h = f, h
    def __call__(self, x):
        f, h = self.f, self.h
        return (f(x) - f(x-h))/h
class Central4:
    # 同样的构造函数
    # 在 call 中实现需要的公式
```

所有类的构造函数都一样, 代码重复了! 怎么解决?

- OO 思想: 把多个类中重复的代码放入基类, 然后继承就好了
- 可以定义一个基类 Diff, 实现构造函数
- 各派生类从基类继承构造函数,自己实现 __call__ 函数就可以了

```
Diff.py
```

```
# 基类
class Diff:
   def __init__(self, f, h=1E-5):
       self.f, self.h = f, h
class Forward1(Diff): # 一阶前向差分的派生类
   def call (self, x):
       f. h = self.f. self.h
       return (f(x+h) - f(x))/h
class Central4(Diff): #四阶中心差分的派生类
   def call (self, x):
       f, h = self.f, self.h
       return 4/3*(f(x+h) - f(x-h)) / (2*h) - 
             1/3*(f(x+2*h) - f(x-2*h))/(4*h)
```

```
若 f(x) = \sin(x), 使用一阶前向和四阶中心差分计算 f'(\pi)
>>> from Diff import *
>>> from math import *
>>> dsin forward1 = Forward1(sin)
>>> dsin forward1(pi)
-0.999999999898844
>>> dsin_central4 = Central4(sin)
>>> dsin central4(pi)
-1.0000000000065512
```

- Forward1(sin) 执行了基类的构造函数
- dsin_forward1(pi) 执行了派生类中的 __call__ 方法

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2 数值微分类扩展

文件名: Diff_plus.py

- 我们已经实现了一阶前向差分类和四阶中心差分类。
- 请在此基础上, 通过继承的方式创建二阶中心差分, 公式如下:

$$f'(x) = \frac{f(x+h) - f(x-h)}{2h} + \mathcal{O}(h^2)$$

• 请在此基础上, 通过继承的方式创建六阶中心差分, 公式如下:

$$f'(x) = \frac{3}{2} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x-h)}{2h} - \frac{3}{5} \frac{f(x+2h) - f(x-2h)}{4h} + \frac{1}{10} \frac{f(x+3h) - f(x-3h)}{6h} + \mathcal{O}(h^6)$$

• 通过继承的方式, 创建更多差分类用于数值积分。

提要

1 继承

2 数值微分类

③ 数值积分类

数值积分公式

数值积分一般公式,其中 x_i 为点, w_i 为权值

$$\int_a^b f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \approx \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} w_i f(x_i)$$

- 中点法: $h = \frac{b-a}{n}, x_i = a + ih + \frac{h}{2}, w_i = h$
- 梯形法:

$$h = \frac{b-a}{n-1}$$
, $x_i = a+ih$, $w_0 = w_{n-1} = \frac{h}{2}$, $w_i = h \ (i \neq 0, n-1)$

• 辛普森方法:

$$x_i = a + ih$$
, $h = \frac{b-a}{n-1}$, $w_0 = w_{n-1} = \frac{h}{6}$, $w_i = \begin{cases} h/3 & i \text{ 为偶} \\ 2h/3 & i \text{ 为奇} \end{cases}$

为什么要将这些公式实现为类的继承?

问题: 代码重复不是什么好事情

- 数值积分公式可以实现为一个类: a, b, n 是数据, 而积分方法是函数
- 所有这些方法的 $\sum_j w_j f(x_j)$ 计算是相同的,仅是点和权值的定义不同

解决: 把不同类的相同代码放到基类中, 然后继承

- 可以把 $\sum_{j} w_{j} f(x_{j})$ 的计算放到基类中,派生类继承基类的方法。
- 派生类各自实现对 w_i 和 x_i 的计算。

函数积分的继承实现

Integrate.py: 实现基类 Integrator import numpy as np class Integrator: def __init__(self, a, b, n): self.a, self.b, self.n = a, b, n self.points, self.weights = self.construct_method() def construct method(self): raise NotImplementedError('no rule in class %s' % self. class . name) def integrate(self, f): s = 0for i in range(len(self.weights)): s += self.weights[i]*f(self.points[i]) return s def vectorized_integrate(self, f): return np.dot(self.weights, f(self.points))

函数积分的继承实现

Integrate.py: 实现子类 Midpoint & Trapezoidal class Midpoint(Integrator): def construct method(self): a, b, n = self.a, self.b, self.n # quick forms h = (b-a)/float(n)x = np.linspace(a + 0.5*h, b - 0.5*h, n)w = np.zeros(len(x)) + hreturn x, w class Trapezoidal(Integrator): def construct method(self): x = np.linspace(self.a, self.b, self.n) h = (self.b - self.a)/float(self.n - 1)w = np.zeros(len(x)) + hw[0] /= 2w[-1] /= 2return x, w

使用梯形法计算 $\int_0^2 x^2 dx$

2.666800000000001

```
>>> from Integrate import *
>>> f = lambda x: x**2
>>> method = Trapezoidal(0, 2, 101)
>>> method.integrate(f)
```

- Trapezoidal(0, 2, 101)调用基类的构造函数,该构造函数调用定义于 Trapezoidal 中的 construct_method 方法
- integrate(f) 调用从基类中继承的方法

3 数值积分类扩展

文件名: Integrate_plus.py

- 我们已经实现了中点法和梯形法数值积分类。
- 请在此基础上,通过继承的方式创建辛普森法数值积分类,公式如下:

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \approx \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} w_{i} f(x_{i})$$

其中

$$x_i = a + ih$$
, $h = \frac{b-a}{n-1}$, $w_0 = w_{n-1} = \frac{h}{6}$, $w_i = \begin{cases} h/3 & i \text{ 3/4} \\ 2h/3 & i \text{ 3/5} \end{cases}$

周吕文 宁波大学 数值积分类 2024 年 9 月 1 日 27/27

The End!