

Homework 2

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Problem 1:

```
a. public Group <Triple> by AWhileLoop () {
    Group <Triple> result = new ArrayList <Triple> (limit);
    for (int a = 1; a < limit; ++a) {
        int aa = a * a;
        int b = a + 1;
        int c = b + 1;
        while (c <= limit) {
            int cc = aa + b * b;
            while (c * c < cc) {++c;}
            if (c * c == cc && c <= limit) {
                result.add (new Triple (a, b, c));
            }
            ++b;
        }
    }
    return result;
}
```

b. #-----Homework 2 Question 1 by Jamie Andrews -----

- #1. Make sure to import numpy as np before typing any code.
- #2. Define a def function that generates Pythagorean triples, but only gives out the primitive triples.
- #3. Define 3 functions np.mat function to set up the Pythagorean numbers.
- #4. Call an array function and set array with the 3 np.mat functions.
- #5. Call another array function and set array with integers 3, 4, and 5.
- #6. Create a while loop in the def function that generates the numbers used in the Pythagorean Theorem.
- #7. Create an if statement in the while loop when if is the limit.
- #8. Create a yield statement in the while loop function derived from n.
- #9. Create a second def function that generates all Pythagorean triples.
- #10. Create a for loop in the def function that takes all the primitive triples from the first def function
- #11. Create another for loop in the for loop using in range and it should add all the other triples aside from the primitives.
- #12. Outside of the def functions, create 2 print statements that prints out a list of the 2 def functions using an exponent value by the 10th power.

1.

```

import numpy as np

# 2.
def gen_prim_trips(limit = None):
    # 3.
    a = np.mat(' 1 2 2; -2 -1 -2; 2 2 3')
    b = np.mat(' 1 2 2; 2 1 2; 2 2 3')
    c = np.mat('-1 -2 -2; 2 1 2; 2 2 3')
    # 4.
    abc = np.array([a, b, c])
    # 5.
    n = np.array([3, 4, 5])
    # 6.
    while n.size:
        n = n.reshape(-1, 3)
        # 7.
        if limit:
            n = n[n[:, 2] <= limit]
        # 8.
        yield from n
        n = np.dot(n, abc)

# 9.
def gen_all_trips(limit):
    # 10.
    for prim in gen_prim_trips(limit):
        i = prim
        # 11.
        for _ in range(limit//prim[2]):
            yield i
            i = i + prim
# 12.
print(list(gen_prim_trips(10**2)))
print(list(gen_all_trips(10**2)))

```

The screenshot shows the Spyder Python IDE interface. The editor window displays a Python script named `p1.py` with the following code:

```

14 #12. Outside of the def functions, create 2 print statements that prints out a
15
16 # 1.
17 import numpy as np
18
19 # 2.
20 def gen_prim_trips(limit = None):
21     # 3.
22     a = np.mat(' 1 2 2; -2 -1 -2; 2 2 3')
23     b = np.mat(' 1 2 2; 2 1 2; 2 2 3')
24     c = np.mat('-1 -2 -2; 2 1 2; 2 2 3')
25     # 4.
26     abc = np.array([a, b, c])
27     # 5.
28     n = np.array([3, 4, 5])
29     # 6.
30     while n.size:
31         n = n.reshape(-1, 3)
32         # 7.
33         if limit:
34             n = n[n[:, 2] <= limit]
35         # 8.
36         yield from n
37         n = np.dot(n, abc)
38     # 9.
39
40 def gen_all_trips(limit):
41     # 10.
42     for prim in gen_prim_trips(limit):
43         i = prim
44         # 11.
45         for _ in range(limit//prim[2]):
46             yield i
47             i = i + prim
48 # 12.
49 print(list(gen_prim_trips(10**2)))
50 print(list(gen_all_trips(10**2)))

```

The IPython console shows the output of the script, which consists of two large lists of arrays. The first list is the output of `gen_prim_trips(10**2)` and the second list is the output of `gen_all_trips(10**2)`. The arrays represent the results of the matrix operations defined in the script.

Problem 2:

- i. Public Group<Duplicate> by AWhileLoop(s, n){

```

a = 0;
length = length(s);
for(int = i; i < length; ++i){
    for(int = j; j < length; ++j){
        if i != j {
            if s(i, i + n) == s(j, j + n){
                a = s(i, i + n);
                return a;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

- ii. Public Group<Max_Duplicate> by AWhileLoop(s){

```

b = length(s) - 1;
while (b >= 0){
    c = string' ';
    if c != 0{
        for(int = i; i < length; ++i){
            for(int = j; j < length; ++j){
                if i != j {
                    if s(i, i + n) == s(j, j + n){

```

```

        a = s(i, i + n);
        return a;

    }

}

}

}

}
else{
    b = b - 1;
    return c;
}
}
}

```

iii. #----- Homework 2 Problem 2 by Jamie Andrews -----

-----Part A-----

#1. Create a def function that finds the duplicate string.

#2. Assign a variable to 0.

#3. Create a nested for loop that searches for anything in range within the string.

#4. Create a nested if statement that finds the duplicate in the string and returns the duplicate.

#1.

```
def find_dup_str(s, n):
```

#2.

```
a = 0
```

#3.

```
for i in range(len(s)-1):
```

```
    for j in range(len(s)-1):
```

#4.

```
        if i != j:
```

```
            if s[i:i+n] == s[j:j+n]:
```

```
                a = s[i:i+n]
```

```
            return a
```

#-----Part B-----

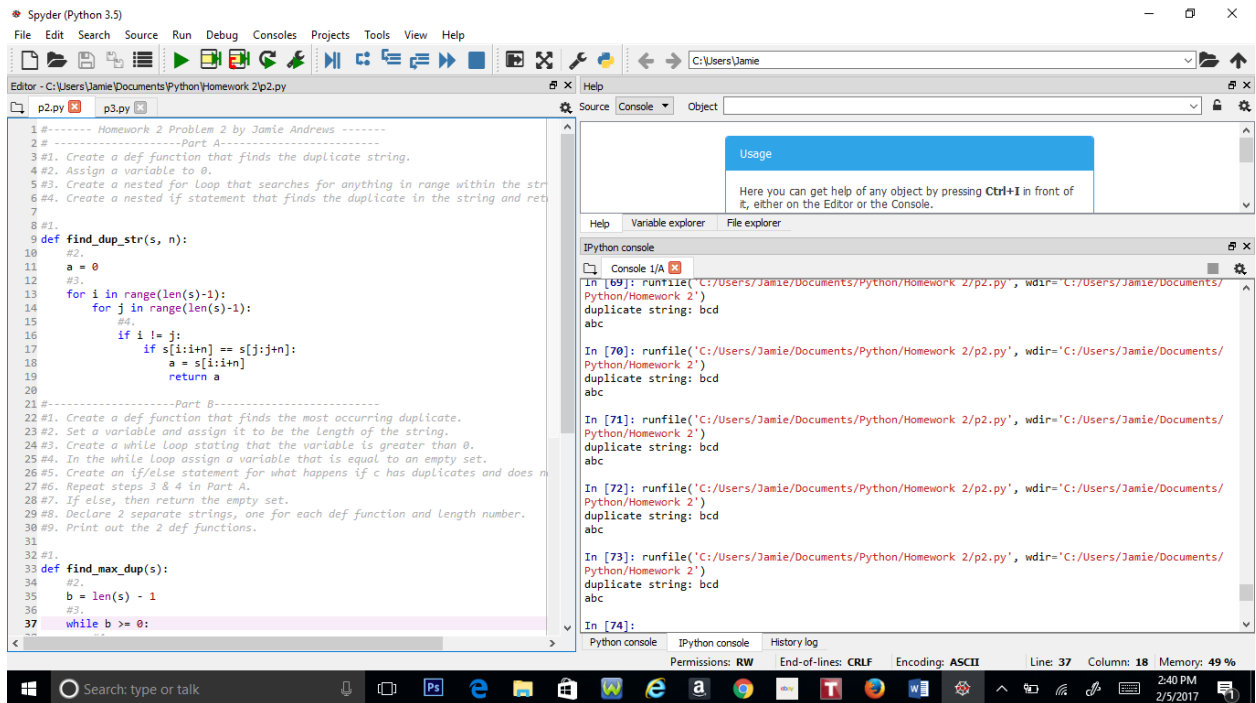
#1. Create a def function that finds the most occurring duplicate.

#2. Set a variable and assign it to be the length of the string.

#3. Create a while loop stating that the variable is greater than 0.

- #4. In the while loop assign a variable that is equal to an empty set.
- #5. Create an if/else statement for what happens if c has duplicates and does not equal to 0.
- #6. Repeat steps 3 & 4 in Part A.
- #7. If else, then return the empty set.
- #8. Declare 2 separate strings, one for each def function and length number.
- #9. Print out the 2 def functions.

```
#1.
def find_max_dup(s):
    #2.
    b = len(s) - 1
    #3.
    while b >= 0:
        #4.
        c = set()
        #5.
        if c != 0:
            #6.
            for i in range(len(s)-1):
                for j in range(len(s)-1):
                    if i != j:
                        if s[i:i+n] == s[j:j+n]:
                            a = s[i:i+n]
                            return a
            #7.
        else:
            b = b - 1
            return c
#8.
s = 'abcdefbcdgh'
d = 'abcdefgheabcd'
n = 3
#9.
print("duplicate string:", find_dup_str(s,n))
print(find_max_dup(d))
```



Problem 3:

#-----Homework 2 Question 3 by Jamie Andrews-----

- #1. Import math and pylab before typing any code.
- #2. Declare 2 variables and set is as arrays.
- #3. Declare 4 variables and set it as inputs for the function, sample number, max and min of x.
- #4. Declare a variable that divides the difference of the max of x and the min of x divided by the sample number.
- #5. Create a while loop that states that the min of x is greater than or equal to the max of x.
- #6. In the loop, append the 2 variables declared in step 2 and assign y for evaluation, then increment the min of x with the variable from step 4.
- #7. Set the plot of the graph using pylab and the 2 variables declared in step 2.
- #8. Create a for loop and use if statements in the for loop stating the inequalities of xs and ys using 0 as a comparison and
use a print statement for each inequality.
- #9. Make a pylab statement to show the graph.

#1.

```
import math
import pylab
```

#2.

```
xs = []
```

```
ys = []
```

#3.

```
fun_str = input("Enter function with variable x:")
```

```
n = int(input("Enter a number of samples:"))
```

```
x = int(input("Enter xmin:"))
```

```
xmax = int(input("Enter xmax:"))
```

#4.

```
dx = (xmax - x)/n
```

#5.

```
while x <= xmax:
```

#6.

```
xs.append(x)
```

```
y = eval(fun_str)
```

```
ys.append(y)
```

```
x += dx
```

#7.

```
pylab.plot(xs, ys, "rx-")
```

#8.

```
for i in range(n):
```

```
if xs[i] >= 0 and ys[i] >= 0:
```

```
    print('+{:.4f}{:4s}{:.4f}'.format(xs[i], ' ',ys[i]))
```

```
elif xs[i] >= 0 and ys[i] <= 0:
```

```
    print('+{:.4f}{:4s}{:.4f}'.format(xs[i], ' ',ys[i]))
```

```
elif xs[i] <= 0 and ys[i] <= 0:
```

```
    print('+{:.4f}{:4s}{:.4f}'.format(xs[i], ' ',ys[i]))
```

#9.

```
pylab.show()
```

