

Math Review & Python Intro

CIS 600, Spring 2018



January 18, 2018

Agenda

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- ▶ Math - sets, functions, matrices & vectors

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- ▶ Python, the language, its features & distributions, session, programs & packages



IP[y]: IPython
Interactive Computing

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- ▶ Vim (with \LaTeX)



Math - Notation

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- ▶ It is sometimes acceptable to present a set in this way.

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- ▶ The *empty set* \emptyset is a special set! More on that later...

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- ▶ This is read “ A complement”.

- ▶ We have enough notation now to express *DeMorgan's Laws*.
If U and V are sets, then

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- ▶ This is quite terse. How can we express this in natural language?

- ▶ We can also take the *Cartesian product* $S \times F$ of sets S and F .

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- ▶ With our exmamples, $S \times F$ has such elements as $(\pi, 0)$.
- ▶ What are some other elements of $S \times F$?

- ▶ There are many other set constructions. The *powerset* of a single set is an important one.

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- ▶ The powerset of a set A is also denoted 2^A .
- ▶ Can you give a motivation for this alternative notation?

- ▶ The real numbers, \mathbb{R}

Math - Special Sets

- ▶ The real numbers, \mathbb{R}
- ▶ The natural numbers, \mathbb{N}

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Math - Special Sets

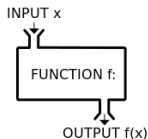
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- ▶ The integers, \mathbb{Z}
- ▶ The real coordinate space, \mathbb{R}^n (of dimension n)

Math - Functions

- ▶ Set constructions are fine, but we really care about *functions*!

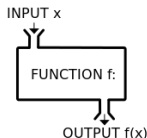
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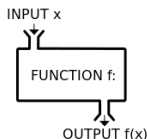


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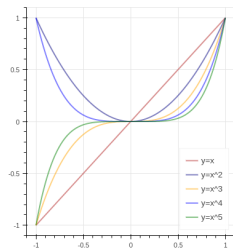
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- ▶ We can evaluate f at any element $a \in A$ to get its *value* or *output* $f(a)$. This is read “ f of a ”.

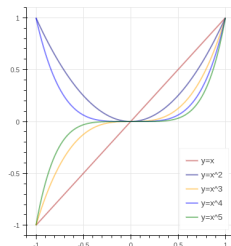
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► Powers of x

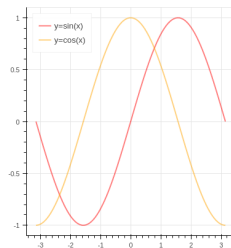


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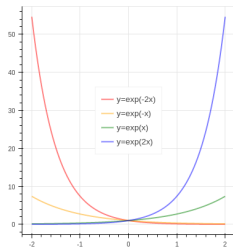


► Trig functions



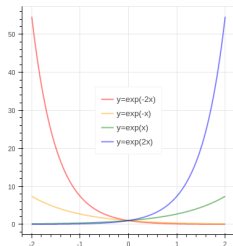
Math - Special Functions

► The exponential function

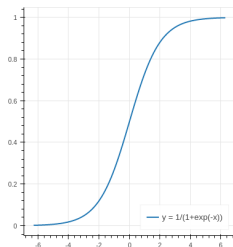


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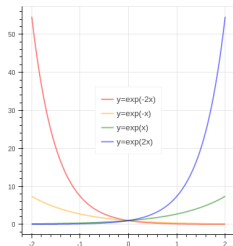


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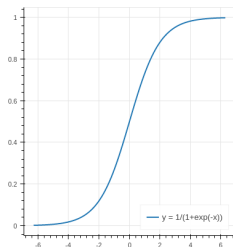


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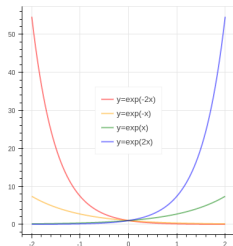


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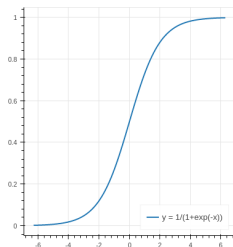


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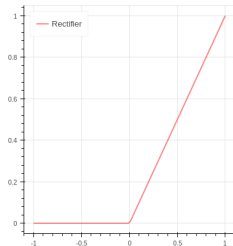


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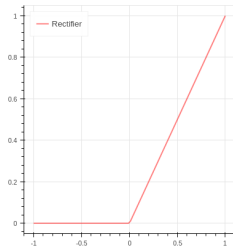
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► Piecewise functions

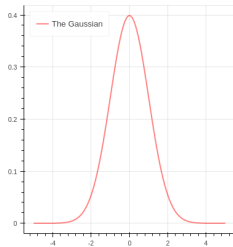


Math - Special Functions

► Piecewise functions



► Gaussians



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- ▶ Example

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

Math - Matrices & Vectors

- ▶ We can add vectors $v, w \in \mathbb{R}^n$. The i^{th} entry $(v + w)_i$ of the sum $v + w$ is the sum of the i^{th} entries of v and w .

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- ▶ The entry in the i^{th} row and j^{th} column of the matrix A is denoted $A_{i,j}$. What is $A_{2,2}$?

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- ▶ This means that matrix multiplication is a *function*!

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- ▶ Let's find some other eigenvectors.

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- ▶ A *cumulative distribution function* gives the probability of all univariate outcomes up to and including the given value.

Example

