# Scientific Computing with Python Lab

1st session(Jan 23, 2024)

## Introduction

#### Instructor

#### Kaheon Kim

- 1st year Ph.D student in ACMS department
- 2017 2023: BS in Mathematical Science and Industrial Engineering at UNIST(Ulsan National Institute of Science&Technology)
- Currently doing a <u>research</u> on Statistical Models

: You can see the website through the link appended to my profile in ACMS department website!

### Introduction

Office Hour

My office hour

- Time: 9AM ~ 12PM on Thursday
- Location: 205 Crowley(can be switched to Zoom session)
- Other Office hours are operated by Professor Michael, TA Jiabao
- Feel Free to ask question!!!!

#### Introduction

Lab Session

For this 50 minutes...

- Check the important points dealt with in the class
- Provide the examples based on my coding, TA experience
- Give some of the tips for making a code: making schemes, debugging ... doing assignment!
- Make you good habit for doing an efficient coding

## Today,

we are going to deal with

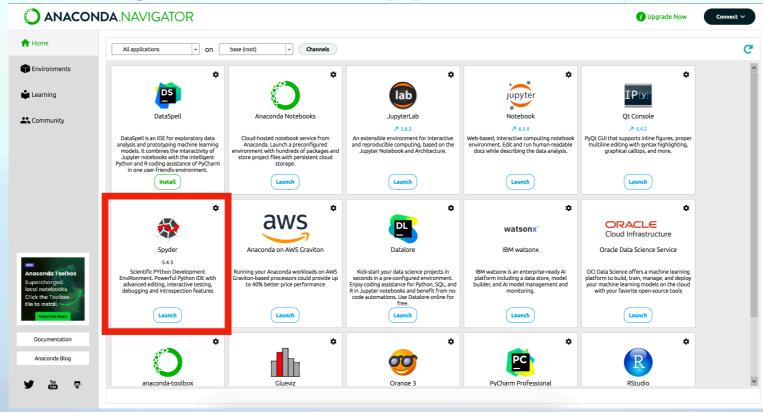
#Installation : Spyder with Anaconda

#Basics : Arithmetics, Print

#### Installation

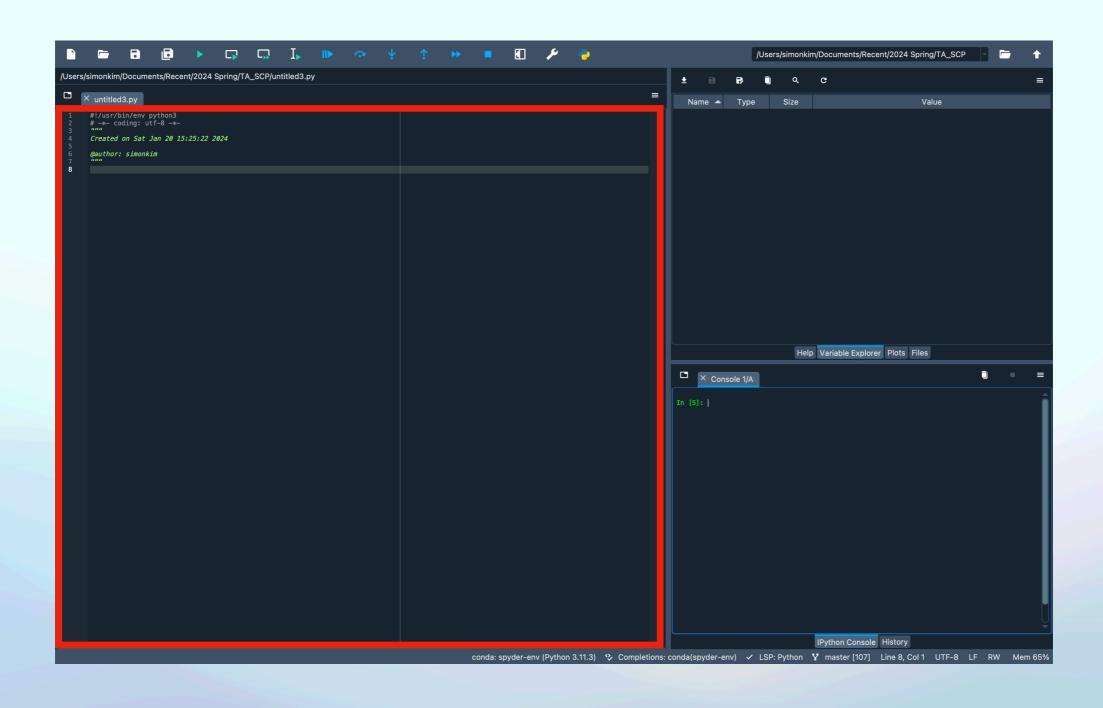
Spyder with Anaconda

- 1. Search: anaconda download on Google
- 2. Install through downloading <a href="mailto:exe(Window"><u>exe(Window</u></a>) or <a href="mailto:pkg(Mac)"><u>exe(Window</u></a>) or <a href="mailto:pkg(Mac)"><u>exe(Window)</u></a>) or <a href="mailto
- 3. In anaconda navigator choose Spyder



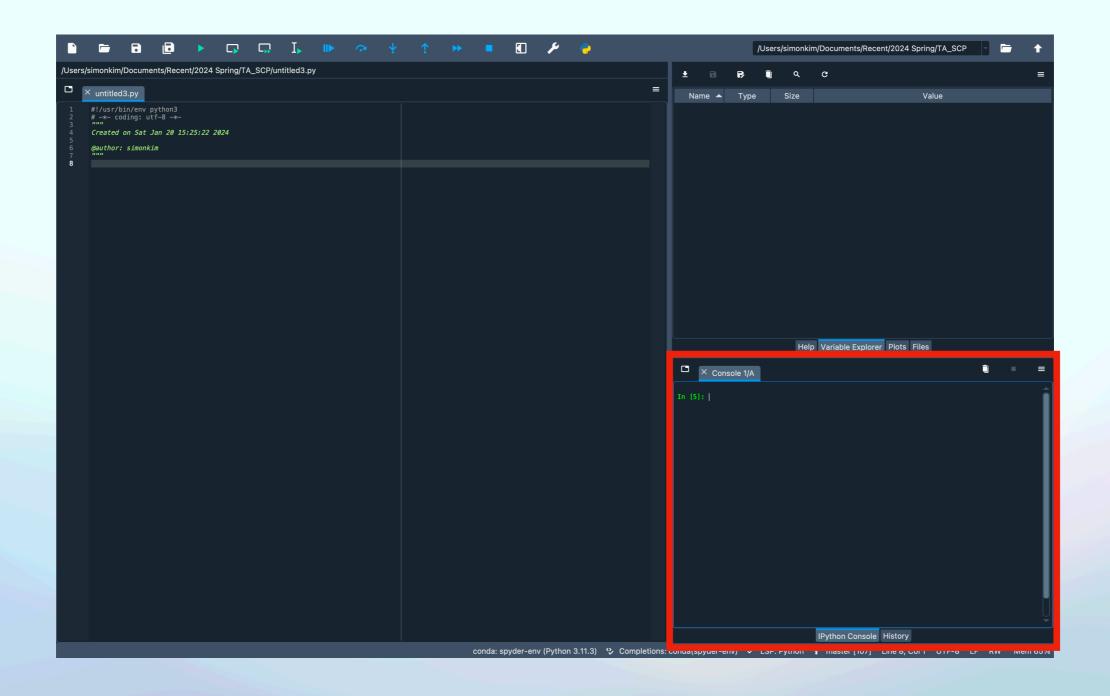
# Let's Install

## Spyder Code



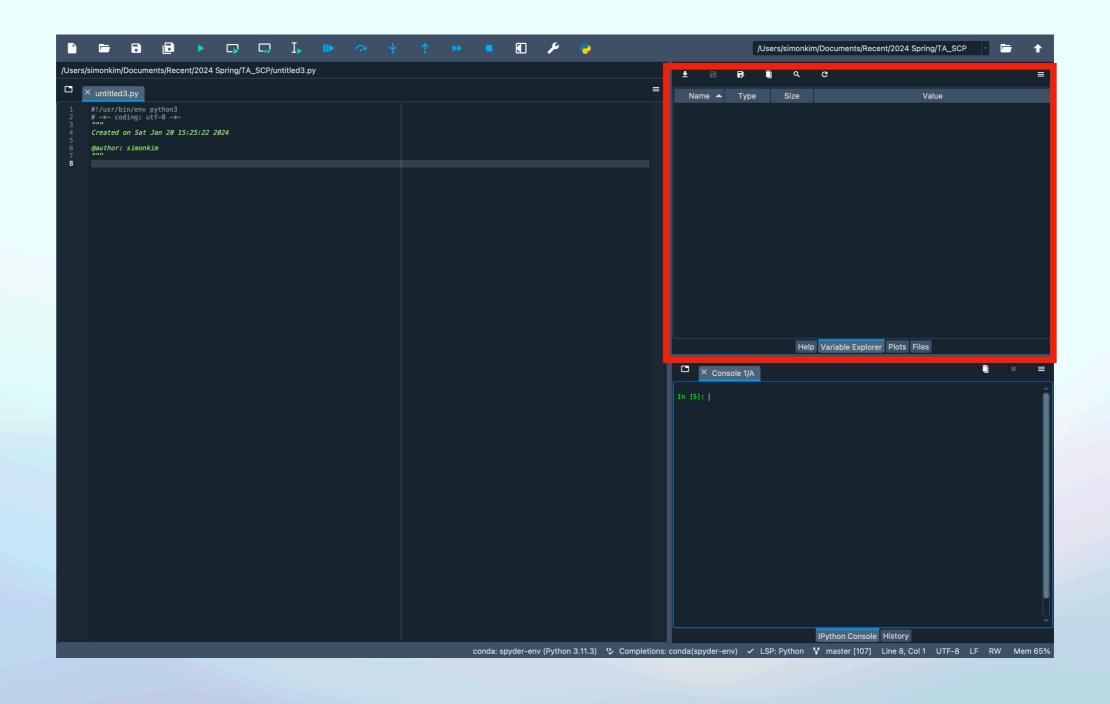
## Spyder

Console: We can see the print output value



## Spyder

#### Variable Explorer



## Start Coding

Really Important! Why?

- 1. Make clear Directory
- Clear Location + Clear Hierarchy between folders(Standard)
- ex) Chapter, Assignments, Exams

- 2. Set the directory location for each .py file
- Clear naming rule between files

3. Save it

# Let's make coding settings

Input

• Direct Assignment

a = 2

Input function

c = input("enter the code : ")

Update the value assignment

a = a+1

Data Type

1.Integer(int): integer ex) 1

2.Float(float): real numbers ex) 1.0, 1.2

3.String(str): an array of letters ex) 'hello', 'a', '1'

Difference between integer and Float

float: Numerical Calculation Friendly

```
In [9]: f(x) = -3/2*ln(x/2)-3/10*x^2+2*x
        while abs(p_i - f(p_i)) > 10^(-8):
            print("At step", i, "we have", p_i)
            p_i = f(p_i)
            i += 1
        At step 1 we have 2.00000000000000
        At step 2 we have 2.80000000000000
        At step 3 we have 2.74329164506818
        At step 4 we have 2.75487155146057
        At step 5 we have 2.75261246765400
        At step 6 we have 2.75305741357807
        At step 7 we have 2.75296993997349
        At step 8 we have 2.75298714302695
        At step 9 we have 2.75298376002026
        At step 10 we have 2.75298442530308
        At step 11 we have 2.75298429447272
```

Difference between integer and Float

int: Algebraic Calculation Friendly

```
In [10]: f(x) = -3/2*ln(x/2)-3/10*x^2+2*x
                                               while abs(p_i - f(p_i)) > 10^(-8):
                                                                   print("At step", i, "we have", p_i)
                                                                   p_i = f(p_i)
                                                                   i += 1
                                               At step 1 we have 2
                                               At step 2 we have 14/5
                                               At step 3 we have -3/2*\log(7/5) + 406/125
                                               At step 4 we have -3/625000*(375*log(7/5) - 812)^2 - 3*log(7/5) - 3/2*log(-3/4*log(7/5) + 203/125) + 812/125
                                               At step 5 we have -3/3906250000000*(3*(375*log(7/5) - 812)^2 + 1875000*log(7/5) + 937500*log(-3/4*log(7/5) + 203/125)
                                               -4060000)^2 - 3/312500*(375*log(7/5) - 812)^2 - 6*log(7/5) - 3/2*log(-3/1250000*(375*log(7/5) - 812)^2 - 3/2*log(7/5)
                                                5) - 3/4*\log(-3/4*\log(7/5) + 203/125) + 406/125) - <math>3*\log(-3/4*\log(7/5) + 203/125) + 1624/125
                                               At step 6 we have -3/152587890625000000000000000000000(3*(3*(375*log(7/5) - 812)^2 + 1875000*log(7/5) + 937500*log(-3/4*log(7/5)) + 937500*log(-3/4*log(7/5)) + 937500*log(-3/4*log(7/5)) + 937500*log(-3/4*log(7/5)) + 937500*log(-3/4*log(7/5)) + 937500*log(7/5) + 
                                               g(7/5) + 203/125) - 4060000)^2 + 37500000*(375*log(7/5) - 812)^2 + 2343750000000*log(7/5) + 5859375000000*log(-3/125)
                                                0000*(375*log(7/5) - 812)^2 - 3/2*log(7/5) - 3/4*log(-3/4*log(7/5) + 203/125) + 406/125) + 11718750000000*log(-3/4*log(7/5) + 203/125)
                                               g(7/5) + 203/125) - 50750000000000)^2 - 3/1953125000000*(3*(375*log(7/5) - 812)^2 + 1875000*log(7/5) + 937500*log(-3/5)^2 + 1875000*log(-3/5)^2 + 18750000*log(-3/5)^2 + 1875000*log(-3/5)^2 + 1
                                               *\log(7/5) - 812)^2 + 1875000*\log(7/5) + 937500*\log(-3/4*\log(7/5) + 203/125) - 4060000)^2 - 3/625000*(375*\log(7/5) - 812)^2
                                              \frac{12}{2} - \frac{3}{12} = \frac{13}{2} + \frac{13}{2} 
                                                 6/125) - 3/2*\log(-3/4*\log(7/5) + 203/125) + 812/125) - 3*\log(-3/1250000*(375*\log(7/5) - 812)^2 - 3/2*\log(7/5) - 5/2
```

#### Data Type

- 1.Integer(int): integer ex) 1
- 2.Float(float): real numbers ex) 1.0, 1.2
- 3.String(str): an array of letters ex) 'hello', 'a', '1'

#### Converting the types

```
a = float(a)
a = str(a)
a = int(a)
```

# Let's do exercise

#### Arithmetics

Operations

- 1. Addition:+
- 2. Subtraction: -
- 3. Multiplication: \*
- 4. Division:/
- 5. Power: \*\*
- 6. Quotient://
- 7. Remainder: %

```
# Arithmetic
## 1. Addition
d = 5 + 3
## 2. Subtraction
e = 5 - 3
## 3. Multiplication
f = 5 * 3
## 4. Division
g = 5 / 3
  5. Power
h = 5 ** 3
## 6. Quotient
i = 5 // 3
  7. Remainder
```

#### Arithmetics

#### Advanced

1. Brackets for more complicated calculations

eg) 
$$((2+4) \times 5)^3$$

2. math package for several functions

Installation: In [19]: pip install math

eg)  $\pi$ , exp, log, cos, sin, tan, arccos, arcsin, arctan

#### Arithmetics

#### Advanced

1. Brackets for more complicated calculations

eg) 
$$((2+4) \times 5)^3$$
 ((2 + 4) \* 5) \*\* 3

Order: Same as mathematical calculation!

power  $\rightarrow$  division, multiplication, quotient, remainder  $\rightarrow$  addition, subtraction

2. math package for several functions

```
Installation: In [19]: pip install math
```

eg)  $\pi$ , exp, log, cos, sin, tan, arccos, arcsin, arctan

# Let's do exercise

#### Print functions

print options

1. Align values

print(a, b, c)

where a, b, c is integer, float or string

2. F-string

print('I want to print %d,%f, and %s'%(a, b, c))

integer: %d / float: %f / string: %s

#### Print functions

More details on F-string on float

- 1. integer, string are finite sequence, but float is infinite sometimes
- 2. %.3f: three decimals

print("2 divided by 3 is %.3f"%(2/3))

#### Print functions

More details on F-string on float

- 1. integer, string are finite sequence, but float is infinite sometimes
- 2. %.3f: three decimals

print("2 divided by 3 is %.3f"%(2/3))

Output: 0.667 2 divided by 3 is 0.667

# Let's do exercise