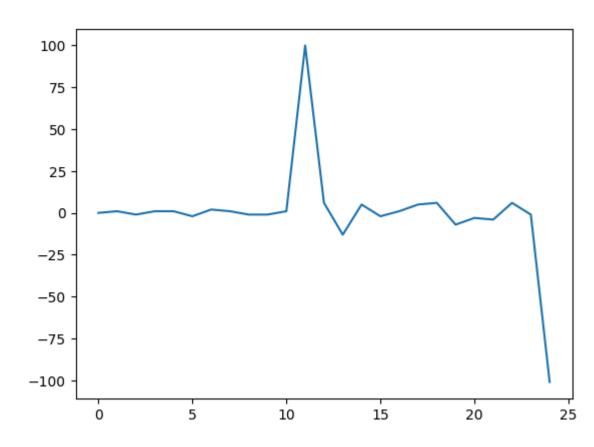
```
In [11]: from __future__ import print_function
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         import numpy as np
         import sympy as sym
         sym.init_printing(use_latex = "mathjax")
        /home/krisha/.local/lib/python3.10/site-packages/matplotlib/projections/__init__.py:63: UserWarning: Unable to import Axes3D. This may be due to multiple versions of Matplotlib being installed (e.g. as a system package and as a pip package). As a result, the 3D projection is not available
         warnings.warn("Unable to import Axes3D. This may be due to multiple versions of "
        Enter your name below and run the cell:
         Individual cells can be run with Ctrl + Enter
 In [ ]: Krisha Mangrola
 In [3]: x = sym.symbols('x')
         expr = -x ** 3 + 2
         sym.plot(expr, xlim=(-2, 2), ylim=(-10, 10));
                       ≨ 10.0 ]
                           7.5
                           5.0 -
        -2.0 -1.5 -1.0 -0.5
                          -2.5
                          -5.0
                          -7.5 -
                         -10.0
 In [4]: sym.Derivative(expr)
Out[4]:
                                                                                                                                             \frac{d}{dx}\big({-}x^3+2\big)
 In [5]: sym.Derivative(expr).doit()
 Out[5]:
                                                                                                                                                -3x^2
 In [6]: sym.plot(sym.diff(expr));
       -10.0 -7.5 -5.0 -2.5
                                  2.5 5.0 7.5 10.0
                          -100 -
                          -150
                          -200 ·
                          -250 ·
In [17]: ys = np.array([0, 1, 0, 1, 2, 0, 2, 3, 2, 1, 2, 102, 108, 95, 100, 98, 99, 104, 110, 103, 100, 96, 102, 101])
         fig,ax = plt.subplots()
         ax.plot([i for i in range(len(ys))], ys);
        100
         80
         60
         40
         20
                                                              20
 In [6]: def make_windows(sequence, windowsizedata:image/png;base64,iVBORw0KGgoAAAANSUhEUgAAAXcAAADzCAYAAAB9llaEAAAABHNCSVQICAgIfAhkiAAAAAlwSFlzAAALEgAACxIB0t1+/AAAADl0RVh0U29mdHdhcmUAbWF0cGxvdGxpYi5vcmcvhp/UCwAAIABJREFUeJzt3XlcVXX+x/HXYQcXFFBEQFkuOyIpk
             positions = len(sequence) - windowsize + 1
            windows = []
             for i in range(positions):
                windows.append(sequence[i:i+windowsize])
             return windows
         def print_padded_seq(seq):
             print("[", ",".join(["{:4d}".format(i) for i in seq]), ']')
         def print_sliding_windows(seq, windowsize=3):
             windows = make_windows(seq, windowsize)
             for window in windows:
                print(",".join(["{:4d}".format(i) for i in window]))
 In [9]: series = [0, 1, 0, 2, 1, 0, 1, 101, 100, 98, 102, 101]
         windowsize = 2
         print_padded_seq(series)
         print_sliding_windows(series, windowsize=windowsize)
         #check(1)
        [ 0, 1, 0, 2, 1, 0, 1, 101, 100, 98, 102, 101]
          0, 1
          1, 0
           0, 2
           2, 1
          1, 0
           0, 1
          1, 101
         101, 100
         100, 98
         98, 102
         102, 101
In [18]: convolutions = []
         kernel = np.array([-1,1])
         for w in make_windows(series, windowsize=2):
             w = np.array(w)
             convolved = np.dot(w,kernel)
            convolutions.append(convolved)
         plt.plot(convolutions);
         #check(2)
        100
         80
         60
         40
         20 -
In [20]: convolved = np.convolve([1,-1], ys)
         fig,ax = plt.subplots()
         ax.plot([i for i, _ in enumerate(convolved)], convolved);
         #check(3)
```



Question: Why does the graph move down at the end? Numply convolutions automatically add zeros at the end of the sequence, which causes the graph to shoot down