# **Exploration**

Feb 2021

Given the triangle of consecutive odd numbers:

```
1 3 5 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25 27 29 31 33 35 37 39 41
```

Calculate the row sums of this triangle from the row index (starting at index 1) e.g.:

```
row_sum_odd_numbers(1) # 1
row_sum_odd_numbers(2) # 3 + 5 = 8
```

Can we build this triangle?

- n = 1, [1]
- n = 2, [3, 5] [n+1, n+3] n is even
- n = 3, [7, 9, 11] [n+4, n+6, n+8] n is odd
- n = 4, [13, 15, 17, 19] [n+9, n+11, n+13, n+15] n is even
- n = 5, [21, 23, 25, 27, 29] [n+16, n+18, n+20, n+22, n+24]
- n = 6, [31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41]
- n = 7, [43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 55]

Notice the upper limit is given by:  $n^2 + n - 1$  which can be cheked on the following (this is not a demonstration, but one can devise a recurrence)...

$$n=1\Rightarrow n^2+n-1=1^2+0=1$$

$$n=2 \Rightarrow n^2+n-1=2^2+1=5$$

• 
$$n=3 \Rightarrow n^2+n-1=3^2+2=11$$

$$n=4\Rightarrow n^2+n-1=4^2+3=19$$

$$n=5\Rightarrow n^2+n-1=5^2+4=29$$

$$n=6\Rightarrow n^2+n-1=6^2+5=41$$

$$n = 7 \Rightarrow n^2 + n - 1 = 7^2 + 6 = 55$$

...

Also notice that the lower bound is then given by formulae:  $(n-1)^2+n-2+2\equiv (n-1)^2+n$ 

• 
$$n=1 \Rightarrow (n-1)^2 + n = 0 + 1 = 1$$

$$n=2\Rightarrow (n-1)^2+n=1+2=3$$

• 
$$n=3 \Rightarrow (n-1)^2 + n = 4 + 3 = 7$$

• 
$$n = 4 \Rightarrow (n-1)^2 + n = 9 + 4 = 13$$

• 
$$n=5 \Rightarrow (n-1)^2 + n = 16 + 5 = 21$$

...

```
• begin
  using Test
   using BenchmarkTools

    using PlutoUI

end
```

### gen\_odd\_seq

Calc. sequence of odd integer from  $(n-1)^2 + n... + (n-1)$ 

• <code>@code\_warntype gen\_odd\_seq(2) # check output in console...</code>

%12 = Base.IteratorSize(%11)::Core.Const(Base.HasShape{1}())

%14 = Base.\_array\_for(\$(Expr(:static\_parameter, 1)), %11, %12)::Vector{Int64} %15 = Base.LinearIndices(%14)::LinearIndices{1, Tuple{Base.OneTo{Int64}}}

%13 = (%12 isa Base.SizeUnknown)::Core.Const(false)

 $(@_4 = Base.first(%15))$  $(@\_3 = Base.iterate(%11))$  $%18 = (@_3 === nothing)::Bool$ %19 = Base.not\_int(%18)::Bool

```
. """
• Calc. sequence of odd integer from (n-1)^2 + n..n^2 + (n-1)
• function gen_odd_seq(n::T) where T <: Integer</pre>
     T[ix for ix in (n-1)^2+n:2:n^2+(n-1)]
• # type stable - check with @code_warntype
```

```
@
MethodInstance for Main.var"workspace#3".gen_odd_seq(::Int64)
  from gen_odd_seq(n::T) where T<:Integer in Main.var"workspace#3" at /home/pascal/Projects/ML_DL/Notebooks/jui
ia-notebooks/Julia Kata/02_sum_odd_numbers_exploration.jl#==#a2253dfa-6805-11eb-14ca-a58592832cdf:4
Static Parameters
  T = Int64
Arguments
  #self#::Core.Const(Main.var"workspace#3".gen_odd_seq)
  n::Int64
Locals
  @_3::Union{Nothing, Tuple{Int64, Int64}}
  @_4::Int64
  ix::Int64
Body::Vector{Int64}
1 - %1 = (n - 1)::Int64
    %2 = Core.apply_type(Base.Val, 2)::Core.Const(Val{2})
%3 = (%2)()::Core.Const(Val{2}())
        = Base.literal_pow(Main.var"workspace#3".:^, %1, %3)::Int64
       = (\%4 + n)::Int64
        = Core.apply_type(Base.Val, 2)::Core.Const(Val{2})
= (%6)()::Core.Const(Val{2}())
        = Base.literal_pow(Main.var"workspace#3".:^, n, %7)::Int64
    %8
    %9 = (n - 1)::Int64
%10 = (%8 + %9)::Int64
```

%11 = (%5:2:%10)::Core.PartialStruct(StepRange{Int64, Int64}, Any[Int64, Core.Const(2), Int64])

```
Test Passed
```

```
begin
     a = gen\_odd\_seq(1)
     @test a == [1]
end
```

```
begin
                                                                                                                                                        3
       a_2 = \underline{gen\_odd\_seq}(3);
       println(a<sub>2</sub>)
                                       # output console: [7, 9, 11]
end
```

```
[7, 9, 11]
                                                                                                              ②
```

## Test Passed

```
• begin
       a_{10} = gen\_odd\_seq(10)
      Qtest \overline{a_{10}} = Int[91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109]
end
```

```
with_terminal() do
    println(length(gen_odd_seq(20)))
 end
 [Vector{Int64}]

    Base.return_types(gen_odd_seq, (Int64,))

row_sum_odd_numbers (generic function with 1 method)
 function row_sum_odd_numbers(n::T) where T <: Integer</pre>
 gen_odd_seq(n) |> ary -> sum(ary)
 end
Test Passed
 begin
       @test row_sum_odd_numbers(1) == 1
       @test row_sum_odd_numbers(2) == 8
       @test row_sum_odd_numbers(42) == 74088
 • end
  MethodInstance for Main.var"workspace#3".row_sum_odd_numbers(::Int64)
    from row_sum_odd_numbers(n::T) where T<:Integer in Main.var"workspace#3" at /home/pascal/Projects/ML_DL/Notebooks/ju
  Static Parameters
    T = Int64
  Arguments
    #self#::Core.Const(Main.var"workspace#3".row_sum_odd_numbers)
    n::Int64
  Locals
    #1::Main.var"workspace#3".var"#1#2"
  Body::Int64
  1 - %1 = Main.var"workspace#3".gen_odd_seq(n)::Vector{Int64}
           (#1 = %new(Main.var"workspace#3".:(var"#1#2")))
      %3 = #1::Core.Const(Main.var"workspace#3".var"#1#2"())
     %4 = (%1 |> %3)::Int64
           return %4
 with_terminal() do
       {\tt @code\_warntype~\underline{row\_sum\_odd\_numbers}(5)}
 end
```

# **Performance**

43.204 ms (17952 allocations: 382.38 MiB)

row\_sum\_odd\_numbers\_2 (generic function with 1 method)

```
# A new version more efficient ?
function row_sum_odd_numbers_2(n::T) where T <: Integer

s = zero(eltype(n)) # pre-alloc

for ix in (n-1)^2+n:2:n^2+(n-1)

s += ix

end

s
end</pre>
```

```
13.046 ms (0 allocations: 0 bytes)
```

#### alloc\_gen\_odd\_seq\_sum (generic function with 1 method)

```
function alloc_gen_odd_seq_sum(m::T) where T <: Integer
    ary = Vector{T}(undef, m)  ## Allocate

gen_fn = function (n::T) where T <: Integer  ## Populate
    for (ix, v) ∈ enumerate((n-1)^2+n:2:n^2+(n-1))
        ary[ix] = v
    end
end

sum_fn = function (n::T) where T <: Integer  ## Sum...
    gen_fn(n) |> ary -> sum(ary)
end

sum_fn
end
```

## 4.829 ms (17952 allocations: 382.38 MiB)

```
    with_terminal() do
    @btime for ix in 1:10_000
    alloc_gen_odd_seg_sum(ix)
    end
    end
```