

# **COL1000: Introduction to Programming**

**Nuts & Bolts of Python – Nested Loops**

**Subodh Sharma | Lec 11 | Aug 26**



**Not practicing enough!**

# Loop Exercises

1. Take two lists, `l1` and `l2`, and check for **each** element of `l1` whether it is present in `l2`
2. Take two lists, `l1` and `l2`, and check for **any** element of `l1` whether it is present in `l2`
3. Take list, say `l1`, and check if there are duplicates in `l1`
4. Take list, say `l1`, and find the number of unique elements in `l1`

# Pascal's Triangle

- An array of Binomial Coefficients in the expansion of  $(x + y)^n$

- Row  $i$  contains:  $\binom{n}{0}, \binom{n}{1}, \dots, \binom{n}{i}$
- Property:  $\binom{n}{k} = \binom{n-1}{k-1} + \binom{n-1}{k}$

Row 0:	1
Row 1:	1 1
Row 2:	1 2 1
Row 3:	1 3 3 1
Row 4:	1 4 6 4 1

# Illustrative example of Nested loop

## Necessity of at least one while loop

- Newton-Raphson method of root finding:
  - Find roots of the equation  $f(x) = 0$
  - Start with a guess  $x_0$
  - At each step:  $x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}$
  - Stop when successive estimates differ less than a tolerance value  $\epsilon$