

Lecture 3

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Functions

Math



Combinatorics

- ◆ Function notation
- ◆ Counting for adults...

What is a function?

- ◆ Portable series of instructions.
- ◆ $f(x, y) = x + y \longrightarrow f \quad x \quad y = x + y$

why do we use functions?

- ◆ Portable reusable logic
- ◆ Combinator patterns

Defining functions

- ◆ Name: bind the Logic to a callable name
- ◆ Type: the logic should have an output
- ◆ Parameters: function inputs (arguments)
- ◆ Logic: define function logic

“Simplicity is a great virtue but it requires hard work to achieve it and education to appreciate it. And to make matters worse: complexity sells better.”

-Edsger W. Dijkstra

Build examples

- ◆ Sum function
- ◆ Summation function
- ◆ Euclidian distance function

Sum function

sum : *Number* \rightarrow *Number* \rightarrow *Number*

$$\textit{sum}(x, y) = x + y$$

Parameter list


Logic

Summation function



$\Sigma : \textit{Collection} \rightarrow \textit{Number}$

$sum \leftarrow 0, \Sigma A = \forall x \in A, sum \leftarrow x + sum$

Temp value



Iterative symbols



Logic



Euclidian distance

$$\alpha = (x, y)$$

$$\Delta : \alpha \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \textit{Number}$$

$$\Delta p_0 p_1 = c, \text{ where}$$

$$a \leftarrow |x_1 - x_2|$$

$$b \leftarrow |y_1 - y_0|$$

$$c \leftarrow \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

“Computer Science is no more about computers
than astronomy is about telescopes”

-Edsger W. Dijkstra