

Applied Numerical Methods for Civil Engineering

CGN 3405 - 0002

Week 4: Introduction to Python Programming: Part II

Xinyu Chen

Assistant Professor

University of Central Florida

Quizzes Now!

- **Today's participation** (ungraded survey): Please check out
“[Class Participation Quiz 8](#)”
Time slot: **2:30PM – 3:00PM**
on Canvas.

Python Functions

Why use functions?

- **Reusability:** Write once, use many times
- **Modularity:** Break code into manageable blocks
- **Abstraction:** Hide complexity behind simple interfaces
- **Testing & Debugging:** Isolate and test individual components

Basic Function Syntax

```
1 def function_name(parameters):
2     """Optional docstring"""
3     # Function body
4     return value # Optional
```

Basic Function Syntax

Engineering example.

- Definition of normal stress:

$$\sigma = \frac{F}{A}$$

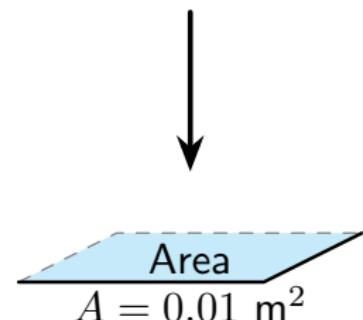
$F = 5000 \text{ N}$

```
1 def normal_stress(F, A):  
2     return F / A
```

where

- $F = 5000 \text{ N}$ (force)
- $A = 0.01 \text{ m}^2$ (area)

```
1 force = 5000 # N  
2 area = 0.01 # m^2  
3 stress = normal_stress(force, area)  
4 print('stress = {}'.format(stress))
```



Lambda Functions

Quick, one-line functions:

- Example: Quadratic function

$$y = x^2$$

```
1 # Syntax: lambda arguments: expression
2 square = lambda x: x**2
3 print(square(5))      # 25
4
5 # Equivalent def function:
6 def square_func(x):
7     return x**2
8 print(square_func(5)) # 25
```

Lambda Functions

Engineering example.

- Definition of normal stress:

$$\sigma = \frac{F}{A}$$

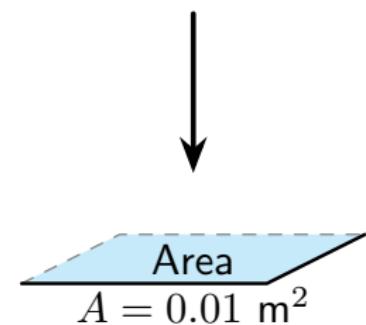
$F = 5000 \text{ N}$

```
1 stress_lam = lambda F, A: F / A
```

where

- $F = 5000 \text{ N}$ (force)
- $A = 0.01 \text{ m}^2$ (area)

```
1 force = 5000 # N
2 area = 0.01 # m^2
3 stress = stress_lam(force, area)
4 print('stress = {}'.format(stress))
```



Lambda Functions

- Example:

$$g(r) = \frac{\pi r^2}{4}$$

```
1 import numpy as np  
2  
3 g = lambda r: np.pi * x**2 / 4
```

- Evaluate it for $r = 1.5$ and $r = 2.78$

```
1 print(g(1.5))  
2 print(g(2.78))
```

Multiple Returns

- Given $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ ($a \neq 0$), the quadratic formula is

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

```
1 import numpy as np
2
3 def quad_formula(a, b, c):
4     term = np.sqrt(b**2 - 4*a*c)
5     x1 = (-b + term) / (2*a)
6     x2 = (-b - term) / (2*a)
7     return x1, x2
```

- Case study: Solve $9x^2 + 3x - 2 = (3x - 1)(3x + 2) = 0$.

```
1 a, b, c = 9, 3, -2
2 x1, x2 = quad_formula(a, b, c)
3 print(x1)
4 print(x2)
```

Recursive Functions

Functions that call themselves

- Factorial of a non-negative integer n is the product of all positive integers less than or equal to n :

$$n! = n \times (n - 1) \times (n - 2) \times \cdots \times 3 \times 2 \times 1$$

$$= \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 1 \\ n \times \underbrace{(n - 1)!}_{\text{factorial}} & \text{if } n > 1 \end{cases}$$

```
1 def factorial(n):
2     f = 1
3     for i in range(1, n + 1):
4         f = f * i
5     return f
```

- Toy example: $5! = 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 120$

```
1 print(factorial(5))
```

Recursive Functions

Functions that call themselves

- Factorial of a non-negative integer n is the product of all positive integers less than or equal to n :

$$n! = n \times (n - 1) \times (n - 2) \times \cdots \times 3 \times 2 \times 1$$

$$= \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 1 \\ n \times \underbrace{(n - 1)!}_{\text{factorial}} & \text{if } n > 1 \end{cases}$$

```
1 def factorial_r(n):
2     if n == 0:
3         return 1
4     else:
5         return n * factorial_r(n-1)
```

- Toy example: $5! = 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 120$

```
1 print(factorial_r(5))
```

Factorial with NumPy

- Factorial of a non-negative integer n is the product of all positive integers less than or equal to n :

$$n! = n \times (n - 1) \times (n - 2) \times \cdots \times 3 \times 2 \times 1$$

```
1 def factorial_numpy(n):
2     if n == 0:
3         return 1
4     else:
5         return np.prod(np.arange(1, n+1))
```

- Toy example: $5! = 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 120$

```
1 print(factorial_numpy(5))
2 print(np.prod(np.arange(1, 6)))
```

Factorial with NumPy

- Factorial of a non-negative integer n is the product of all positive integers less than or equal to n :

$$n! = n \times (n - 1) \times (n - 2) \times \cdots \times 3 \times 2 \times 1$$

```
1 def factorial_numpy(n):
2     if n == 0:
3         return 1
4     else:
5         return np.prod(np.arange(1, n+1))
```

- Toy example: $5! = 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 120$

```
1 print(factorial_numpy(5))
2 print(np.prod(np.arange(1, 6)))
```

- Any other built-in function?

```
1 import math
2
3 print(math.factorial(5))
```

Approximation for Sine Function

Taylor series expansion for $\sin(x)$:

- Formula

$$\sin(x) = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \frac{x^9}{9!} - \frac{x^{11}}{11!} + \frac{x^{13}}{13!} - \frac{x^{15}}{15!} + \dots$$

- Denominator is factorial of odd numbers
- More terms = better approximation

Approximation for Sine Function

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- Denominator is factorial of odd numbers
- More terms = better approximation
- Python programming:

$$\begin{aligned}\sin(x) &= \underbrace{\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!}}_{n \text{ starts from 1}} \\ &= \underbrace{\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}}_{n \text{ starts from 0 (Python!)}}\end{aligned}$$

Approximation for Sine Function

- Python programming:

$$\sin(x) = \underbrace{\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}}_{n \text{ starts from 0 (Python!)}}$$

```
1 import numpy as np
2
3 def sin_taylor(x, num_term):
4     result = 0
5     for n in range(num_term):
6         # Term index: 0, 1, 2, ... corresponds to x^1,
7         #           x^3, x^5, ...
8         exp = 2*n + 1
9         factorial = np.prod(np.arange(1, exp + 1))
10        result += ((-1) ** n) * (x ** exp) / factorial
11
12 return result
```

Approximation for Sine Function

Test case: $\sin(0.9)$

- Ground-truth value:

```
1 print(np.sin(0.9))          # 0.7833269096274834
```

- 1 term:

```
1 print(sin_taylor(0.9, 1)) # 0.9
```

Approximation for Sine Function

Test case: $\sin(0.9)$

- Ground-truth value:

```
1 print(np.sin(0.9))          # 0.7833269096274834
```

- 1 term:

```
1 print(sin_taylor(0.9, 1)) # 0.9
```

- 2 terms:

```
1 print(sin_taylor(0.9, 2)) # 0.7785
```

- 3 terms:

```
1 print(sin_taylor(0.9, 3)) # 0.78342075
```

- 4 terms:

```
1 print(sin_taylor(0.9, 4)) # 0.7833258498214286
```

- 5 terms:

```
1 print(sin_taylor(0.9, 5)) # 0.7833269174484375
```

Quick Summary

Monday's Class:

- Basic function syntax
- Lambda function
- Multiple returns
- Recursive functions
- Two examples: Factorial and Taylor series expansion for $\sin(x)$

Norms

What are “**norms**” in mathematics?

- Mathematical rulers for measuring vector and matrix properties
- Distance measures in multi-dimensional space
- Essential tools for **error analysis, optimization, stability**

Why civil engineers needs “**norms**”?

- Error quantification in numerical solutions
- Convergence checking in iterative methods
- Optimization criteria (least squares)
- Stability analysis of structures

Norms

Some important norms:

- ℓ_1 -norm
- ℓ_2 -norm (vector) vs. Frobenius norm (matrix)
- ℓ_∞ -norm

ℓ_1 -Norm

The ℓ_1 -norm measures the total absolute value.

- Mathematical expression:

$$\|x\|_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|$$

for any vector

$$\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^\top$$

- Example:

$$\mathbf{a} = (1, 2, 3, 4)^\top \Rightarrow \|\mathbf{a}\|_1 = 10$$

```
1 import numpy as np
2
3 ell_1 = lambda x: np.sum(np.abs(x))
4 a = np.arange(1, 5)
5 print(a)
6 print(ell_1(a))
```

- How to use NumPy?

```
1 print(np.linalg.norm(a, 1))
```

ℓ_1 -Norm

The ℓ_1 -norm is also called Manhattan norm.

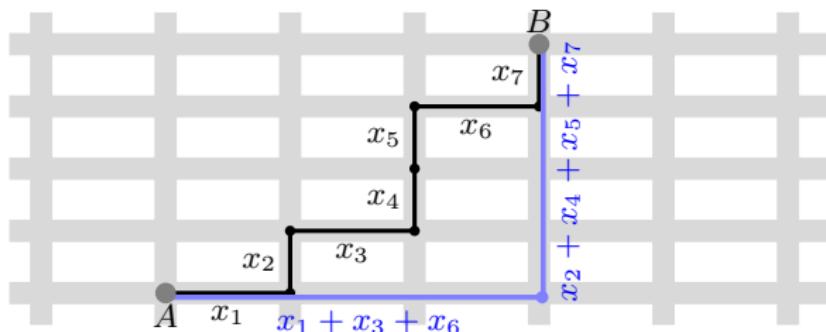
- Mathematical expression:

$$\|\mathbf{x}\|_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|$$

for any vector

$$\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^\top$$

- "Walking along city blocks" - only horizontal/vertical moves



ℓ_1 -Norm

- Physical meaning in engineering:
 - Total absolute error across all measurements
 - Resource consumption (total material used)
 - Cost summation across multiple components
- Error analysis: **Mean Absolute Error (MAE)** such that

$$\text{MAE} = \frac{1}{n} \|\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}\|_1 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n |\varepsilon_i| = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n |\hat{x}_i - x_i|$$

with the errors:

$$\varepsilon_i = \underbrace{\hat{x}_i}_{\text{approximate}} - \underbrace{x_i}_{\text{true}} \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

- It represents the “average” absolute deviation in the same units as the data

ℓ_1 -Norm

Example: Deflection

- Step-by-step computations:

$$\text{MAE} = \frac{|0.2| + |-0.4| + |0.3| + |-0.2| + |0.3|}{5} \approx 1.40$$

```
1 import numpy as np
2
3 # True vs measured deflections (mm)
4 true = np.array([12.3, 15.7, 18.2, 14.9, 16.5])
5 measured = np.array([12.5, 15.3, 18.5, 14.7, 16.8])
6
7 # Absolute errors at each point
8 abs_errors = np.abs(measured - true)
9
10 # L1 norm of error = total absolute error
11 total_abs_error = np.sum(abs_errors)
```

- Using NumPy

```
1 np.linalg.norm(measured - true, 1)
```

ℓ_2 -Norm

- Mathematical expression:

$$\|\mathbf{x}\|_2 = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}$$

for any vector

$$\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^\top$$

- Example:

$$\mathbf{a} = (1, 2, 3, 4)^\top \Rightarrow \|\mathbf{a}\|_2 = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{30}$$

```
1 import numpy as np
2
3 ell_2 = lambda x: np.sqrt(np.sum(x ** 2))
4 a = np.arange(1, 5)
5 print(a)
6 print(ell_2(a))
```

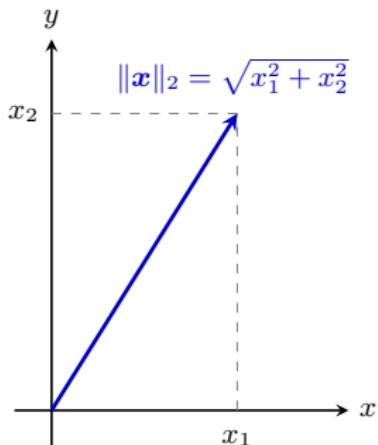
- How to use NumPy?

```
1 print(np.linalg.norm(a, 2))
```

ℓ_2 -Norm

Intuitive understanding?

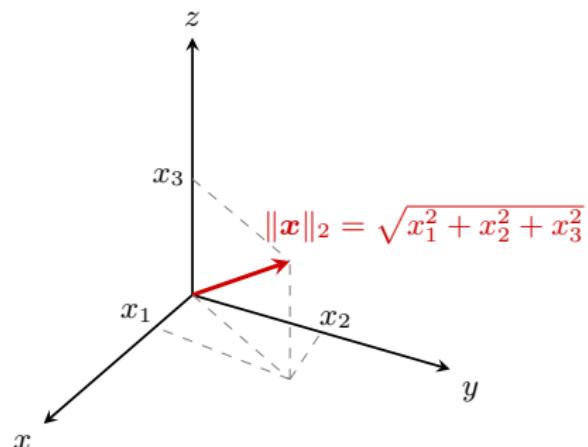
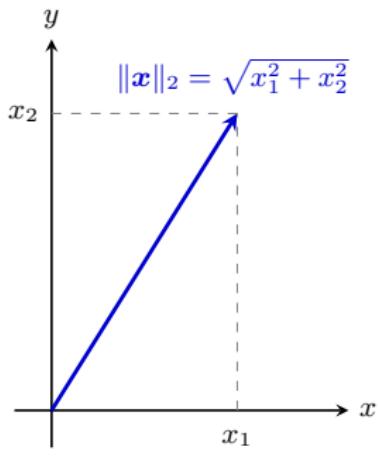
- Vectors $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2)^\top$ vs. $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3)^\top$



ℓ_2 -Norm

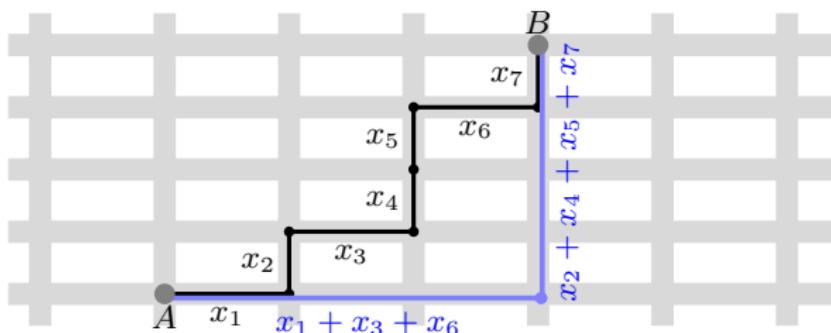
Intuitive understanding?

- Vectors $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2)^\top$ vs. $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3)^\top$



ℓ_1 -Norm vs. ℓ_2 -Norm

In a city grid, walking from $(0,0)$ to $(3,4)$:



- ℓ_1 distance = $|3| + |4| = 7$ blocks
- ℓ_2 distance = $\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5$ blocks (not walkable!)

Frobenius Norm

- **ℓ_2 -norm:**

$$\|\mathbf{x}\|_2 = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}$$

for any **vector**

$$\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^\top$$

- **Frobenius norm:**

$$\|\mathbf{X}\|_F = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n x_{ij}^2}$$

for any **matrix**

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & \cdots & x_{1n} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & \cdots & x_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_{m1} & x_{m2} & \cdots & x_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \quad m \text{ rows \& } n \text{ columns}$$

Frobenius Norm

- Example:

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \|\mathbf{A}\|_F = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{30}$$

```
1 import numpy as np
2
3 frob = lambda X: np.sqrt(np.sum(X ** 2))
4 A = np.array([[1, 2], [3, 4]])
5 print(frob(A))
```

- How to use NumPy?

```
1 print(np.linalg.norm(A, 'f'))
```

ℓ_∞ -Norm

- Mathematical expression of ℓ_∞ -norm ("Worst-case" or "maximum" distance):

$$\|x\|_\infty = \max\{|x_1|, |x_2|, \dots, |x_n|\}$$

- Example:

```
1 import numpy as np
2
3 a = np.array([-1, 2, -3, 4])
4 print(np.linalg.norm(a, np.inf))
```

- Write a function?

```
1 ell_inf = lambda x: np.max(np.abs(x))
2 print(ell_inf(a))
```

- Physical meaning in engineering:

- Maximum stress in a structure
- Peak deflection in a beam
- Worst-case error in measurements
- Safety factor based on extreme values

ℓ_∞ -Norm

Example: Worst-case prediction error

- Focuses only on the worst-case element - conservative design
- Python codes

```
1 # Errors in temperature predictions at different
   locations
2 errors = np.array([-1.2, 0.8, -2.1, 1.5, -0.3, 1.9])
3
4 # L_infinity norm = maximum absolute error
5 max_abs_error = np.max(np.abs(errors))
6 worst_location = np.argmax(np.abs(errors))
```

- Maximum absolute error: -2.1
- Location: the 3rd value

Quick Summary

- ℓ_1 -norm: Sum of absolute values → total deviation
- ℓ_2 -norm: magnitude in space
- ℓ_∞ -norm: Maximum absolute value → worst-case measure
- Frobenius Norm: For matrices, like ℓ_2 -norm for vectors