# 第8讲 程序设计

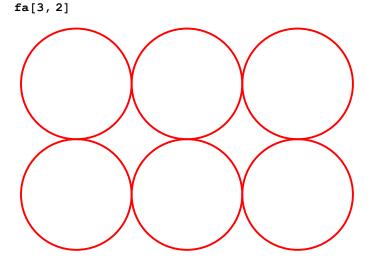
## 8-3 程序模块

#### 1. Block 块

```
Block[{x, y, ...}, expr]
Block[{x = x0, y = y0, ...}, expr]
对expr中的 {x, y, ...} 使用其局部值.Block语句的作用是保护模块外部的同名变量
{x, y, ...} 使得它们的值不受模块内部语句的影响。Block语句的效果相当于先备份
{x, y, ...} 的值,接着赋以新值 {x0, y0, ...}, 再执行程序体expr,
最后还原 {x, y, ...} 的备份值.
```

#### 例1:用 Block 定义函数输出图形

```
 \begin{split} &\text{fa}[\texttt{m}\_,\,\texttt{n}\_] := \texttt{Block}[\{\texttt{s}=2\,\texttt{m}-1,\,\texttt{t}=2\,\texttt{n}-1\}\,, \\ &\text{Graphics}[\{\texttt{Red},\,\texttt{Thick},\,\texttt{Table}[\texttt{Circle}[\{\texttt{i},\,\texttt{j}\}]\,,\,\{\texttt{i},\,\texttt{1},\,\texttt{s},\,2\}\,,\,\{\texttt{j},\,\texttt{1},\,\texttt{t},\,2\}]\}]] \end{split}
```



## 2. Module 模块

```
Module[{x,y,...}, expr]

Module[{x = x0, y = y0, ...}, expr]

对 expr中的 {x,y,...} 创建局部变量.
```

Module语句的作用则是保护模块内部的局部变量  $\{x, y, \ldots\}$ ,使得它们的值不受模块外部语句的影响。 每次执行Module语句之前,Mathematica都会自动创建新的变量来代替  $\{x, y, \ldots\}$ .

#### 例2:用 Module 定义函数计算最大公约数

```
gcd[m0_, n0_] :=
  Module[{m = m0, n = n0},
    While[n ≠ 0, {m, n} = {n, Mod[m, n]}];
    m]
gcd[105, 126]]
```

```
例3:观察 Block 和 Module 的区别
```

```
f[x_] := Block[\{t\}, Integrate[Exp[x*t], \{t, 0, 1\}]];
g[x_] := Module[\{t\}, Integrate[Exp[x * t], \{t, 0, 1\}]];
{f[x], g[x], f[t], g[t]}
```

#### 3. With With 的速度比 Module 快

```
With [ \{ x = x0, y = y0, ... \}, expr ]
                    将expr中的 {x, y, ...} 替换成 {x0, y0, ...}
```

#### 例4:用 With 定义函数输出图形

```
fb[m_{, n_{]} := With[{s = 2m - 1, t = 2n - 1},
  Graphics[{Purple, Thick, Table[Circle[{i, j}], {i, 1, s, 2}, {j, 1, t, 2}]}]]
fb[3, 2]
```

#### 例5:Block 仅局部化值;它并不替代值.Module 创建新符号:

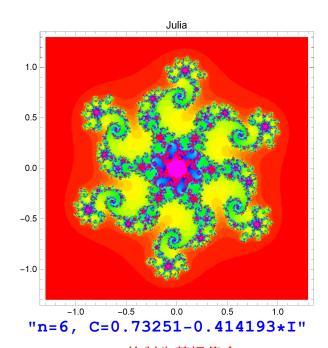
```
\{Block[\{x = 5\}, Hold[x]], With[\{x = 5\}, Hold[x]], Module[\{x = 5\}, Hold[x]]\}\}
{Hold[x], Hold[5], Hold[x$2311]}
```

## 例6:绘制复映射 $f(z) = z^2 + c$ 的Julia集和Mandelbrot (曼德尔布罗特) 集的图像,

序列  $z_n=z_{n-1}^2+c$ ,从  $z_0=0$  开始迭代,其中Julia集是使迭代 不收敛 z=f(z) 的初值 的集合, Mandelbrot 集是使迭代不收敛的所有复数 c 的集合.

```
Julia: 朱莉娅
                    Mandelbrot:曼德尔布罗特
```

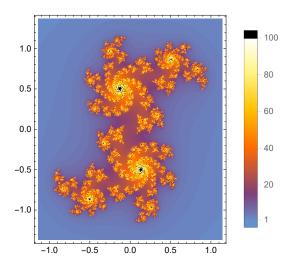
```
F2[x_, y_, Cx_, Cy_, n_] := Block[\{z, i = 0\}, z = x + y * I;
  While [(Abs[z] < 2.0) & (i < 50), ++i; z = z^n + (Cx + Cy * I)]; Return[i]]
Julia[Cx_, Cy_, n_, xm_List, ym_List] :=
 DensityPlot[F2[x, y, Cx, Cy, n], \{x, xm[[2]], xm[[3]]\}, \{y, ym[[2]], ym[[3]]\},
  {\tt PlotPoints} \rightarrow {\tt 100}, \ {\tt PlotLabel} \rightarrow "{\tt Julia}", \ {\tt Mesh} \rightarrow {\tt False}, \ {\tt ColorFunction} \rightarrow {\tt Hue}]
J1 = Julia[0.27334, 0.00742, 2, \{x, -1, 1\}, \{y, -1.2, 1.2\}]
J2 = Julia[0.73251, -0.414193, 6, \{x, -1.3, 1.3\}, \{y, -1.3, 1.3\}];
Labeled[J2, Style["n=6, C=0.73251-0.414193*I", 18, Bold, Blue]]
```



JuliaSetPlot 绘制朱莉娅集合,选项与Graphics相同 MandelbrotSetPlot 绘制曼德尔布罗特集, 选项与Graphics相同

例7:用系统函数画分形图

JuliaSetPlot[0.365 - 0.37 i, PlotLegends  $\rightarrow$  Automatic]



 ${\tt MandelbrotSetPlot[\{-0.65+0.47\,I,\,-0.4+0.72\,I\},\,PlotLegends \rightarrow Automatic]}$ MandelbrotSetPlot[ColorFunction → Hue]

## 5. 中止程序运行

单击 计算  $(V) \rightarrow$ 放弃计算 (A) 或 Alt + .系统会退出全部表达式运算,返回 \$Aborted

x = 1; While [x > 0, x]