Higher-Order Functions
Class outline:

- Iteration example
- Designing functions
- Generalization
- Higher-order functions
- Lambda expressions
- Conditional expressions
Iteration example
Virahaṅka-Fibonacci numbers

Discovered by Virahanka in India, 600–800 AD, later re-discovered in Western mathematics and commonly known as Fibonacci numbers.

0  1  1  2  3  5  8  13  21  34  ...
Virahaṅka-Fibonacci numbers

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\[0 + 1 = 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 5 \quad 8 \quad 13 \quad 21 \quad 34 \quad \ldots\]
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\[
\begin{array}{cccccccc}
0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & + & 3 & = & 5 & 8 & 13 & 21 & 34 & \ldots
\end{array}
\]
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0 1 1 2 3 5 8 + 13 = 21 34 ...
Virahaṅka-Fibonacci numbers

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\[
0 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 5 \quad 8 \quad 13 \quad + \quad 21 \quad = \quad 34 \quad \ldots
\]
Virahanka's question

How many poetic meters exist for a total duration?

S = short syllable, L = long syllable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Meters</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>SS, L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>SSS, SL, LS</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>SSSS, SSL, SLS, LSS, LL</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>SSSSS, SSSL, SSLS, SLSS, SLL, LLS, LSL, LSSS</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fibonacci's question

How many pairs of rabbits can be bred after N months?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>n:</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$\Sigma$:</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Attribution: Fschwarzentruber, Wikipedia
Virahanka-Fibonacci number generation

| VF | 0  | 1  | 1  | 2  | 3  | 5  | 8  | 13 | 21 | 34 | 55 | ...
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| N  | 0  | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | ...

def vf_number(n):
    """Compute the nth Virahanka-Fibonacci number, for N >= 1."
    >>> vf_number(2)
    1
    >>> vf_number(6)
    8
    """
    prev = 0  # First Fibonacci number
    curr = 1  # Second Fibonacci number
    k = 1
    while k < n:
        (prev, curr) = (curr, prev + curr)
        k += 1
    return curr
Golden spiral

The Golden spiral can be approximated by Virahanka-Fibonacci numbers.
Go bears!

The Golden spiral is found everywhere in nature...
Designing Functions
Describing Functions

```python
def square(x):
    """Returns the square of X."""
    return x * x
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A function's <strong>domain</strong> is the set of all inputs it might possibly take as arguments.</td>
<td>$x$ is a number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A function's <strong>range</strong> is the set of output values it might possibly return.</td>
<td><code>square</code> returns a non-negative real number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A pure function's <strong>behavior</strong> is the relationship it creates between input and output.</td>
<td><code>square</code> returns the square of $x$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Designing a function

Give each function exactly one job, but make it apply to many related situations.

```python
round(1.23)       # 1
round(1.23, 0)    # 1
round(1.23, 1)    # 1.2
round(1.23, 5)    # 1.23
```

**Don't Repeat Yourself (DRY):** Implement a process just once, execute it many times.
Generalization
Generalizing patterns with arguments

Geometric shapes have similar area formulas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shape</th>
<th>Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$1 \times r^2$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
from math import pi, sqrt

def area_square(r):
    return r * r

def area_circle(r):
    return r * r * pi

def area_hexagon(r):
    return r * r * (3 * sqrt(3) / 2)

How can we generalize the common structure?
from math import pi, sqrt

def area(r, shape_constant):
    """Return the area of a shape from length measurement R."""
    if r < 0:
        return 0
    return r * r * shape_constant

def area_square(r):
    return area(r, 1)

def area_circle(r):
    return area(r, pi)

def area_hexagon(r):
    return area(r, 3 * sqrt(3) / 2)

Generalized area function
Higher-order functions
What are higher-order functions?

A function that either:

- Takes another function as an argument
- Returns a function as its result

All other functions are considered first-order functions.
Generalizing over computational processes

\[ \sum_{k=1}^{5} k = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 = 15 \]

\[ \sum_{k=1}^{5} k^3 = 1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + 4^3 + 5^3 = 225 \]

\[ \sum_{k=1}^{5} \frac{8}{(4k - 3) \cdot (4k - 1)} = \frac{8}{3} + \frac{8}{35} + \frac{8}{99} + \frac{8}{195} + \frac{8}{323} \]

The common structure among functions may be a computational process, not just a number.
def cube(k):
    return k ** 3

def summation(n, term):
    '''Sum the first N terms of a sequence.
    >>> summation(5, cube)
    225
    '''
    total = 0
    k = 1
    while k <= n:
        total = total + term(k)
        k = k + 1
    return total
Functions as return values
Locally defined functions

Functions defined within other function bodies are bound to names in a local frame.

```python
def make_adder(n):
    """Return a function that takes one argument k and returns k + n."
    >>> add_three = make_adder(3)
    >>> add_three(4)
    7
    """

def adder(k):
    return k + n

return adder
```
Call expressions as operator expressions

\[
\text{make}\_\text{adder}(1)(\quad 2 \quad)
\]

\begin{align*}
\text{Operator} & \quad \text{Operand} \\
\end{align*}
Call expressions as operator expressions

\[ \text{make_adder}(1)(\_ \_ 2 \_ \_ ) \]
Call expressions as operator expressions

```
make_adder(1) ( __ 2 __ )
```

```
make_adder(1)
```

```
func make_adder...
```
Call expressions as operator expressions

```
make_adder(1)(					2				)
```

```
func make_adder...
```

```
1
```
Call expressions as operator expressions

```
def adder(k):
    return k + n
return adder
```

```
func make_adder...

make_adder(1)
```

```
make_adder(1)(					2				)
```

Operator

Operand
Call expressions as operator expressions

```
func make_adder...

make_adder(1)() (2)
```

```
def adder(k):
    return k + n
return adder
```

```
func adder(k)
```
Call expressions as operator expressions

```
func make_adder...
make_adder(1) (   2   )
  Operator
    func adder(k)
make_adder(1)

func make_adder...
  1

make_adder(n)
def adder(k):
  return k + n
return adder
```
Call expressions as operator expressions

```
def adder(k):
    return k + n
return adder
```

```
func make_adder...
```

```
func adder(k)
```

```
make_adder(1)(
```

```
2
```

```
Operator
```

```
make_adder(1)(
```

```
make_adder(n)
```

```
def adder(k):
    return k + n
return adder
```

```
func make_adder...
```

```
func adder(k)
```

```
make_adder(1)(
```

```
2
```

```
Operand
```

```
2
```

```
3
```

Lambda expressions
Lambda syntax

A **lambda expression** is a simple function definition that evaluates to a function.

The syntax:

```python
lambda <parameters>: <expression>
```

A function that takes in **parameters** and returns the result of **expression**.
Lambda syntax

A **lambda expression** is a simple function definition that evaluates to a function.

The syntax:

```python
lambda <parameters>: <expression>
```

A function that takes in **parameters** and returns the result of **expression**.

A lambda version of the **square** function:

```python
square = lambda x: x * x
```

A function that takes in parameter **x** and returns the result of **x * x**.
Lambda syntax tips

A lambda expression does **not** contain return statements or any statements at all.

Incorrect:

```python
square = lambda x: return x * x
```

Correct:

```python
square = lambda x: x * x
```
Def statements vs. Lambda expressions

\[
def \text{square}(x): \\
\quad \text{return } x \times x
\]

\[
square = \lambda x: x \times x
\]

Both create a function with the same domain, range, and behavior.

Both bind that function to the name square.

Only the `def` statement gives the function an **intrinsic name**, which shows up in environment diagrams but doesn't affect execution (unless the function is printed).
Lambda as argument

It's convenient to use a lambda expression when you are passing in a simple function as an argument to another function.

Instead of...

def cube(k):
    return k ** 3

summation(5, cube)

We can use a lambda:

summation(5, lambda k: k ** 3)
Conditional expressions
Conditional expressions

A conditional expression has the form:

<consequent> if <predicate> else <alternative>

Evaluation rule:

• Evaluate the <predicate> expression.
• If it's a true value, the value of the whole expression is the value of the <consequent>.
• Otherwise, the value of the whole expression is the value of the <alternative>. 
Lambdas with conditionals

This is invalid syntax:

\[
\lambda x: \text{if } x > 0: x \text{ else: } 0
\]

Conditional expressions to the rescue!

\[
\lambda x: x \text{ if } x > 0 \text{ else } 0
\]