

## Function Demos

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## Announcements

Currying

## Function Currying

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```
def make_adder(n):  
    return lambda k: n + k
```

```
>>> make_adder(2)(3)  
5  
>>> add(2, 3)  
5
```

There's a general  
relationship between  
these functions

(Demo)

**Curry:** Transform a multi-argument function into a single-argument, higher-order function

## Example: Reverse

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The square function can be defined in terms of the built-in pow function:

```
def square(x):                def cube(x):
    """Square x.             """Cube x.

    >>> square(3)            >>> cube(3)
    9                          27
    """                       """
    return pow(x, 2)          return pow(x, 3)
```

Define square and cube in one line without using lambda or \*\* (using curry and reverse).

```
def reverse(f):                def curry(f):
    return lambda x, y: f(y, x)    def g(x):
                                    def h(y):
                                        return f(x, y)
                                    return h
    return g
```

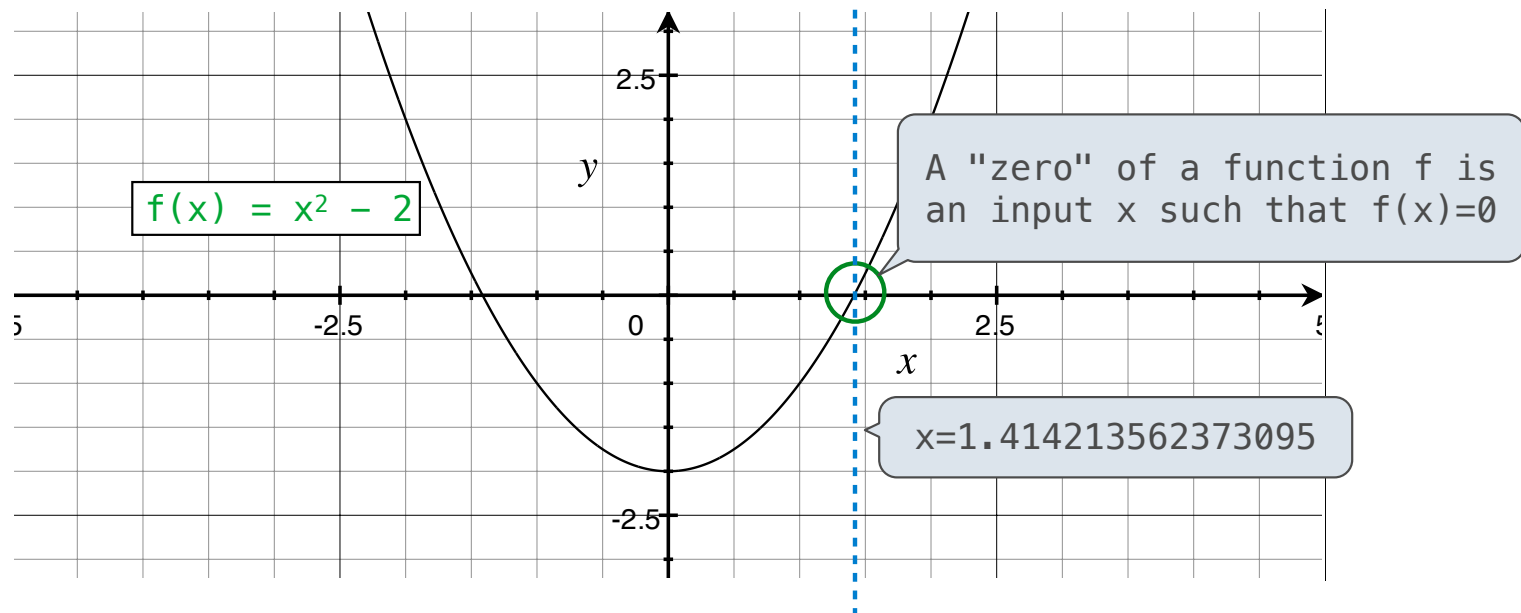
```
square = curry(reverse(pow))(2)
cube   = curry(reverse(pow))(3)
```

## Example: Newton's Method (OPTIONAL)

(Once upon a time, this example was tested on midterms, but now it's not.)

## Newton's Method Background

Quickly finds accurate approximations to zeroes of differentiable (smooth) functions



Application: a method for computing square roots, cube roots, etc.

The positive zero of  $f(x) = x^2 - a$  is  $\sqrt{a}$ . (We're solving the equation  $x^2 = a$ .)

## Newton's Method

Given a function  $f$  and initial guess  $x$ ,

Repeatedly improve  $x$ :

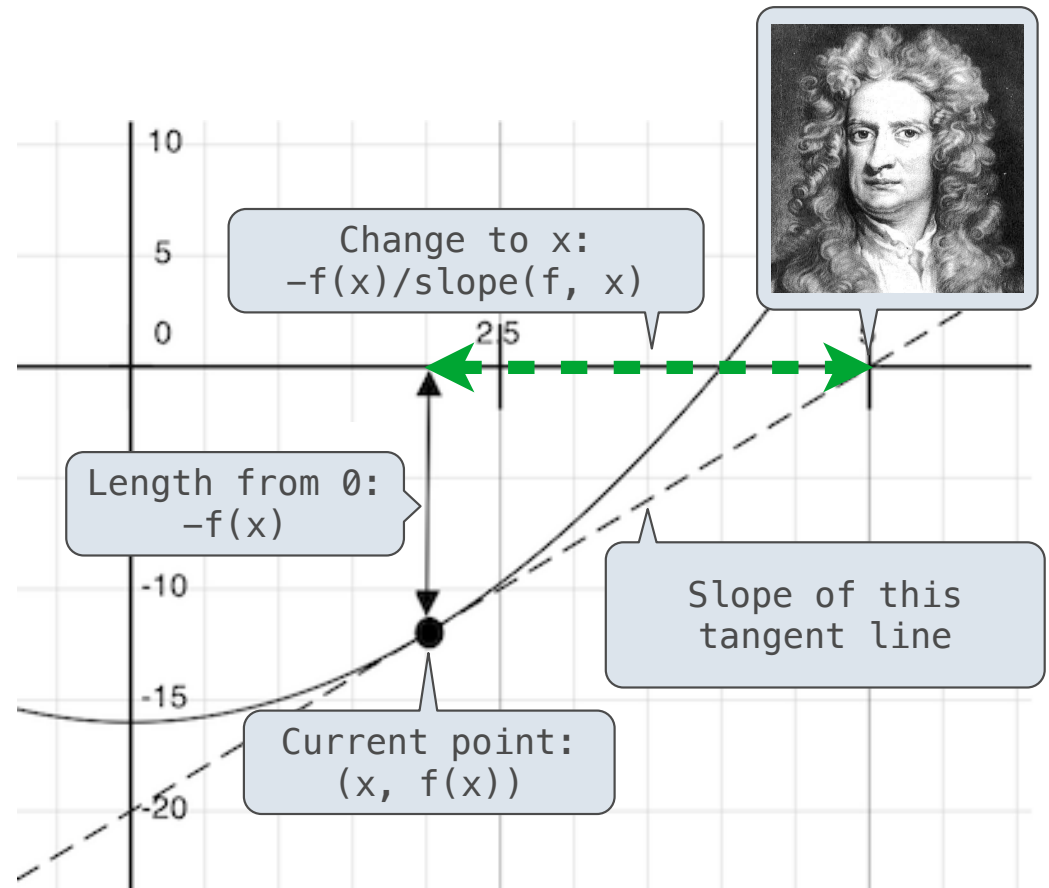
Compute the value of  $f$  at the guess:  $f(x)$

Compute the slope of  $f$  at the guess:  $\text{slope}(f, x)$

Update guess  $x$  to be:

$$x - \frac{f(x)}{\text{slope}(f, x)}$$

Finish when  $f(x) = 0$  (or close enough)

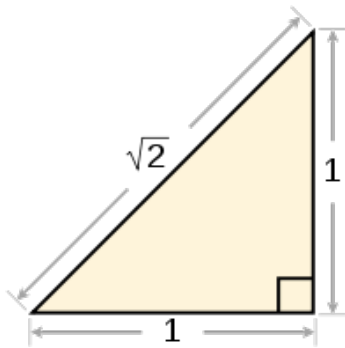




## Using Newton's Method

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How to find the square root of 2?



```
>>> f = lambda x: x*x - 2
```

```
>>> find_zero(f)
```

```
1.4142135623730951
```

Applies Newton's method

(Demo)

## Fall 2012 Midterm 1 Question 4(a): Inverse

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Implement `inverse`, which takes a one-argument numerical function and returns its inverse.

```
def find_zero(f, x=1):
    """Return a zero of the function f."""

def sqrt(a):
    """Return the square root of a."""
    def f(x):
        return x*x - a
    return find_zero(f)

def inverse(f):
    """Return the inverse function of f.

    >>> sqrt = inverse(lambda x: x * x)
    >>> sqrt(16)
    4.0
    """
    return lambda y: find_zero(lambda x: f(x)-y)
```

*The inverse of some function  $F$  is a function of argument  $X$  that returns you the  $Y$ , such that when you apply  $F$  to  $Y$  you recover the  $X$ .*

## Twenty-One Environment Diagram

