IN1900 Thursday 23/8: formulas and variables (chap 1)

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Aug 22, 2018

What will you learn in IN1900?

- General computer programming:
  - Thinking like a programmer
  - Translating mathematics to code
  - Generic concepts common to all languages
  - Debugging, testing etc.
- Python (syntax)
- Tools for programming (editor, terminal window)

Key topics for august 23

- How to write and run a program
- *Variables*
- Statements
- Assignment
- Syntax
- Importing modules

Chapter 1 is about evaluating formulas

Why?

- Everybody understands the problem
- Many fundamental concepts are introduced
  - variables
  - arithmetic expressions
  - objects
  - printing text and numbers

Example 1: evaluate a formula

Height of a ball in vertical motion

$$y(t) = v_0 t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

where

- y is the height (position) as function of time t
- v_0 is the initial velocity at $t = 0$
- g is the acceleration of gravity

Task:
Given $v_0 = 5$, $g = 9.81$ and $t = 0.6$, compute y and print it to the screen.

How to write and run the program

- A program is plain text, written in a *plain text editor*
- Use Atom, Gedit, Emacs, Vim or Spyder (*not* MS Word!)

Step 1. Write the program in a text editor, here the single line

```
print(5*0.6 - 0.5*9.81*0.6**2)
```

Step 2. Save the program to a file (say) `ball.py`. (`.py` denotes Python.)

Step 3. Move to a *terminal window* and go to the folder containing the program file.

Step 4. Run the program:

```
Terminal> python ball.py
```

The program prints out `1.2342` in the terminal window.

Python can be used interactively as a calculator and to test statements

- So far we have performed calculations in Python *programs*
- Python can also be used interactively in what is known as a *shell*
- Type `python` (or `ipython`) in the terminal window
- A Python shell is entered where you can write statements after »> (IPython has a different prompt)

```
Terminal> python
Python 3.6.1 |Anaconda 4.4.0 (x86_64)| (default, May 11 2017, 13:04:09
[GCC 4.2.1 Compatible Apple LLVM 6.0 (clang-600.0.57)] on darwin
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> 5*0.6-0.5*9.81*0.6**2
1.2342
>>> print(5*0.6-0.5*9.81*0.6**2)
1.2342
```

Arithmetic expressions are evaluated as you have learned in mathematics

- Example: $\frac{5}{9} + 2a^4/2$, in Python written as `5/9 + 2*a**4/2`
- Same rules as in mathematics: proceed term by term (additions/subtractions) from the left, compute powers first, then multiplication and division, in each term
- Use parenthesis to override these default rules - or use parenthesis to explicitly tell how the rules work:
  `(5/9) + (2*(a**4))/2`

Store numbers in variables to make a program more readable

Our example program looked like

```
print(5*0.6 - 0.5*9.81*0.6**2)
```

But from mathematics you are used to variables, e.g.,

$$v_0 = 5, \quad g = 9.81, \quad t = 0.6, \quad y = v_0 t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

We can use variables in a program too, and this makes the last program easier to read and understand:

```
v0 = 5
g = 9.81
t = 0.6
y = v0*t - 0.5*g*t**2
print(y)
```

This program spans several lines of text and use variables, otherwise the program performs the same calculations and gives the same output as the previous program

Defining variables

- A variable is a named entity for an item of data in our program
- Variables can have different *types*, i.e. integer, float (decimal number), text string, etc.
- Technically, a variable is a name for a location in the computers memory, where the data is stored
- In Python, variables are defined simply by writing their name and giving a value:

```
v0 = 5
g = 9.81
```

- The type is determined automatically by Python, based on the right hand side.

There is great flexibility in choosing variable names

- In mathematics we usually use one letter for a variable
- The name of a variable in a program can contain the letters a-z, A-Z, underscore _ and the digits 0-9, but cannot start with a digit
- Variable names are case-sensitive (e.g., a is different from A)

```
initial_velocity = 5
accel_of_gravity = 9.81
TIME = 0.6
VerticalPositionOfBall = initial_velocity*TIME - \
                         0.5*accel_of_gravity*TIME**2
print(VerticalPositionOfBall)
```

(Note: the backslash allows an instruction to be continued on the next line)

Good variable names make a program easier to understand!

Some words are reserved in Python

Certain words have a special meaning in Python and cannot be used as variable names. These are: `and`, `as`, `assert`, `break`, `class`, `continue`, `def`, `del`, `elif`, `else`, `except`, `exec`, `finally`, `for`, `from`, `global`, `if`, `import`, `in`, `is`, `lambda`, `not`, `or`, `pass`, `print`, `raise`, `return`, `try`, `with`, `while`, and `yield`.

A program consists of statements

```
a = 1       # 1st statement (assignment statement)
b = 2       # 2nd statement (assignment statement)
c = a + b   # 3rd statement (assignment statement)
print(c)     # 4th statement (print statement)
```

Normal rule: one statement per line, but multiple statements per line is possible with a semicolon in between the statements:

```
a = 1;  b = 2;  c = a + b;  print(c)
```

Assignment statements evaluate right-hand side and assign the result to the variable on the left-hand side

```
myvar = 10
myvar = 3*myvar    # = 30
```

Example 2: a formula for temperature conversion

Given $C = 21$ as a temperature in Celsius degrees, compute the corresponding Fahrenheit degrees F:

$$F = \frac{9}{5}C + 32$$

The Python program

```
C = 21
F = (9/5)*C + 32
print(F)
```

Execution:

```
Terminal> python c2f_v1.py
69.80000000000001
```

WARNING: Python 2 gives a different answer!

```
Terminal> python2 c2f_v1.py
53
```

Many programming languages give the same error; Java, C, C++, ...

The error is caused by (unintended) integer division

- 9/5 is not 1.8 but 1 in most computer languages (!)
- If a and b are integers, a/b implies integer division: the largest integer c such that $cb \leq a$
- Examples: $1/5 = 0$, $2/5 = 0$, $7/5 = 1$, $12/5 = 2$
- In mathematics, 9/5 is a real number (1.8) - this is called float division in Python and is the division we want
- One of the operands (a or b) in a/b must be a real number ("float") to get float division
- A float in Python has a dot (or decimals): `9.0` or `9.` is float
- No dot implies integer: `9` is an integer
- `9.0/5` yields `1.8`, `9/5.` yields `1.8`, `9/5` yields `1`

Corrected version (works in Python 2 and 3):

```
C = 21
F = (9.0/5)*C + 32
```

Variables refer to objects. Objects have types.

Variables refer to objects:

```
a = 5          # a refers to an integer (int) object
b = 9          # b refers to an integer (int) object
c = 9.0        # c refers to a real number (float) object
d = b/a        # d refers to an int/int => int object
e = c/a        # e refers to float/int => float object
```

We can convert between object types:

```
a = 3                 # a is int
b = float(a)          # b is float 3.0
c = 3.9               # c is float
d = int(c)            # d is int 3
d = round(c)          # d is float 4.0
d = int(round(c))     # d is int 4
d = str(c)            # d is str '3.9'
e = '-4.2'            # e is str
f = float(e)          # f is float -4.2
```

Question for discussion

What is happening in this interactive Python session?

```
>>> a = '10'
>>> b = 10
>>> print(a*10)
1010101010101010101010
>>> print(b*10)
100
```

We can check the types of objects.

We can check the type of objects with the Python function `type`:

```
a = 3                   # a is int
c = 3.9                 # c is float
h = 'Hello!'            # h is string (str)
print(type(a))          # Output: <class 'int'>
print(type(c))          # Output: <class 'float'>
print(type(h))          # Output: <class 'str'>
```

Syntax is the exact specification of instructions to the computer

Programs must have correct syntax, i.e., correct use of the computer language grammar rules, and no misprints!

This is a program with two syntax errors:

```
myvar = 5.2
prinnt(Myvar)
```

```
prinnt(Myvar)

NameError: name 'prinnt' is not defined
```

Only the first encountered error is reported and the program is stopped (correct the error and continue with next error)

Blanks (whitespace) can be used to nicely format the program text

Blanks may or may not be important in Python programs. These statements are equivalent (blanks do not matter):

```
v0=3
v0   =   3
v0=    3
v0 = 3
```

Blanks at the start of a line do matter:

```
v0 = 3
    g = 9.81   #invalid, gives an error message
```

In Python, such blanks are used to group blocks of code together (more about this in Ch. 2)

Comments are useful to explain how you think in programs

Program with comments:

```
# program for computing the height of a ball
# in vertical motion
v0 = 5     # initial velocity
g = 9.81   # acceleration of gravity
t = 0.6    # time
y = v0*t - 0.5*g*t**2  # vertical position
print(y)
"""
Comments can also be put inside a triple quoted
string
"""
```

Note:

- Everything after # on a line is a comment and ignored by Python
- Comments are used to explain what the computer instructions mean, what variables mean, how the programmer reasoned when she wrote the program, etc.
- Bad comments say no more than the code:
  `a = 5  # set a to 5`

Example 3: What if we need a more advanced math formula?

- What if we need to compute $\sin x$, $\cos x$, $\ln x$, etc. in a program?
- Such functions are available in Python's `math` module
- In general: lots of useful functionality in Python is available in modules - but modules must be *imported* in our programs

Task: Evaluate

$$Q = \sin x \cos x + 4 \ln x$$

for $x = 1.2$, and print the result to the screen.

Example 4: formatting of output

Output from calculations often contain text and numbers, e.g.,

```
At t=0.6 s, y is 1.23 m.
```

Task: assign values to two variables; $t = 0.6$ and $y = 1.2342$. Print the values as indicated above, with one decimal for t and two for y.

So-called printf-formatting gives control over the output

```
t = 0.6;  y = 1.2342
print('At t=%g s, y is %.2f m.' % (t, y))
```

The printf format has "slots" where the variables listed at the end are put: %g ← t, %.2f ← y

Examples on different printf formats

```
%g          most compact formatting of a real number
%f          decimal notation (-34.674)
%10.3f      decimal notation, 3 decimals, field width 10
%.3f        decimal notation, 3 decimals, minimum width
%e or %E    scientific notation (1.42e-02 or 1.42E-02)
%9.2e       scientific notation, 2 decimals, field width 9
%d          integer
%5d         integer in a field of width 5 characters
%s          string (text)
%-20s       string, field width 20, left-adjusted
```

(See the the book for more explanation and overview)

Using printf formatting in our program

Triple-quoted strings (""") can be used for multi-line output, and here we combine such a string with printf formatting:

```
v0 = 5
g = 9.81
t = 0.6
y = v0*t - 0.5*g*t**2

print("""
At t=%f s, a ball with
initial velocity v0=%.3E m/s
is located at the height %.2f m.
""" % (t, v0, y) )
```

Running the program:

```
Terminal> python ball_print2.py

At t=0.600000 s, a ball with
initial velocity v0=5.000E+00 m/s
is located at the height 1.23 m.
```

Summary of Chapter 1 (part 1)

- Programs must be accurate!
- Variables are names for objects
- We have met different object types: `int`, `float`, `str`
- Choose variable names close to the mathematical symbols in the problem being solved
- Arithmetic operations in Python: term by term (+/-) from left to right, power before * and / - as in mathematics; use parenthesis when there is any doubt
- (If you use Python 2: Watch out for unintended integer division!)

Summary of Chapter 1 (part 2)

Mathematical functions like $\sin x$ and $\ln x$ must be imported from the `math` module:

```
from math import sin, log
x = 5
r = sin(3*log(10*x))
```

Use printf syntax for full control of output of text and numbers!
Important terms: object, variable, algorithm, statement, assignment, implementation, verification, debugging

Summarizing example: throwing a ball (problem)

We throw a ball with velocity v_0, at an angle θ with the horizontal, from the point $(x = 0, y = y_0)$. The trajectory of the ball is a parabola (we neglect air resistance):

$$y = x \tan\theta - \frac{1}{2v_0} \frac{gx^2}{\cos^2\theta} + y_0$$

- Program tasks:
  - initialize input data (v_0, g, θ, y_0)
  - import from `math`
  - compute y
- We give x, y and y_0 in m, $g = 9.81\text{m/s}^2$, v_0 in km/h and θ in degrees - this requires conversion of v_0 to m/s and θ to radians

Summarizing example: throwing a ball (solution)

Program:

```
g = 9.81      # m/s**2
v0 = 15       # km/h
theta = 60    # degrees
x = 0.5       # m
y0 = 1        # m

print """v0    = %.1f km/h
theta = %d degrees
y0    = %.1f m
x     = %.1f m""" % (v0, theta, y0, x)

# convert v0 to m/s and theta to radians:
v0 = v0/3.6
from math import pi, tan, cos
theta = theta*pi/180

y = x*tan(theta) - 1/(2*v0)*g*x**2/((cos(theta))**2) + y0

print('y = %.1f m' % y)
```