

# 1 Python, Numpy, and Matplotlib

Watch out for:

Exanlet 0

HLO

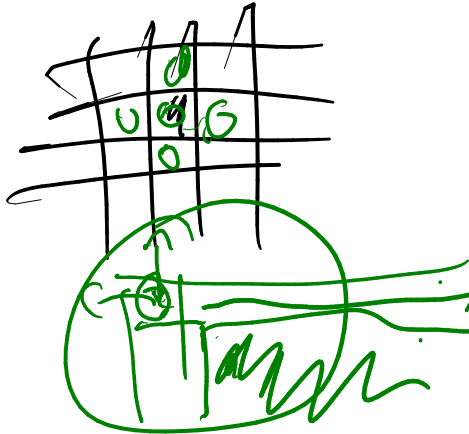
Quiz 3 due before class

## Programming Language: Python/numpy

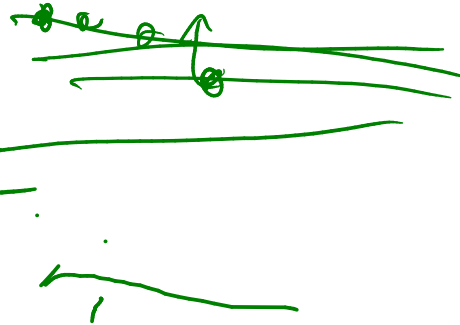
- Reasonably readable
- Reasonably beginner-friendly
- Mainstream (top 5 in 'TIOBE Index')
- Free, open-source
- Great tools and libraries (not just) for scientific computing
- Python 2/3? 3!
- numpy: Provides an array datatype  
Will use this and `matplotlib` all the time.
- See class web page for learning materials

# In-class exercise: Pixel Averaging

- Demo: Python
- Demo: numpy



$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 8$$



## 2 Making Models with Polynomials

## Why polynomials?

$$a_3x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_1x + a_0$$

- How do we write the general case?
- Why polynomials and not something else?

- Simple

- Use +, · to evaluate

→ easy to build hw for

$$\sum_{i=0}^n a_i x^i$$

$$x_0 = 0$$

## Reconstructing a Function From Derivatives

- If we know  $f(x_0)$ ,  $f'(x_0)$ ,  $f''(x_0)$ , can we reconstruct the function as a polynomial?

$$f(x) = ??? + ???x + ???x^2 + \dots$$

$$f(0)$$

$$f'(0)$$

$$f''(0)$$

$$f'''(0)$$

$$f(x) = a + b x + c x^2 + d x^3 \rightarrow f(0) = a$$

$$f'(x) = b + 2c x + 3d x^2 \rightarrow f'(0) = b$$

$$f''(x) = 2c + 3 \cdot 2 \cdot d x \rightarrow f''(0) = 2c$$

$$a_i = \frac{f^{(i)}(0)}{i!} \rightarrow \frac{f'''(0)}{3 \cdot 2} = d$$

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0) \cdot x + \frac{f''(0)}{2} x^2$$

$$f(x) \approx \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{f^{(i)}(0)}{i!} \cdot x^i$$

## Demo: Polynomial Approximation with Polynomials (Part I)