

61A Lecture 16

Monday, March 2

Announcements

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- Homework 5 is due Wednesday 3/4 @ 11:59pm

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 - Homework/Project party Tuesday 3/3 5pm–6:30pm in 2050 VLSB

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- Hog strategy contest winners will be announced on Wednesday 3/4 in lecture

String Representations

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- The **str** is legible to humans
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The **str** and **repr** strings are often the same, but not always

The repr String for an Object

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'<built-in function min>'
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(Demo)

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Example:

Classes that implement `__repr__` and `__str__` methods that return Python- and human-readable strings implement an interface for producing string representations

Property Methods

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>>> f = Rational(3, 5)
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Example: Complex Numbers

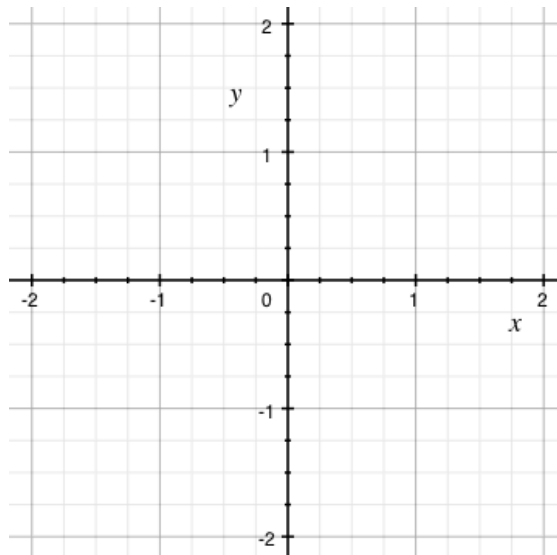
Multiple Representations of Abstract Data

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Rectangular and polar representations for complex numbers

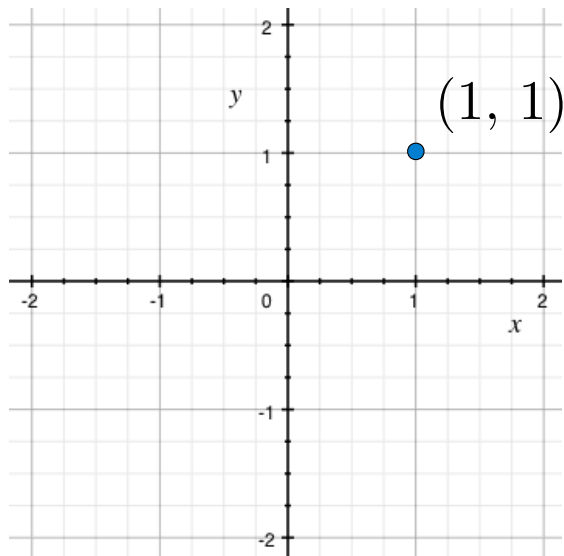
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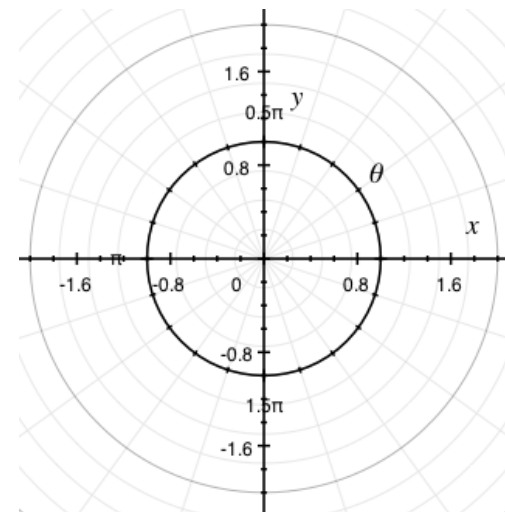
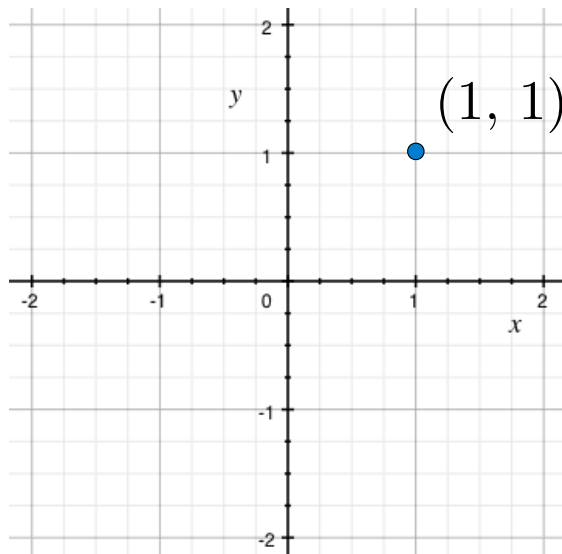
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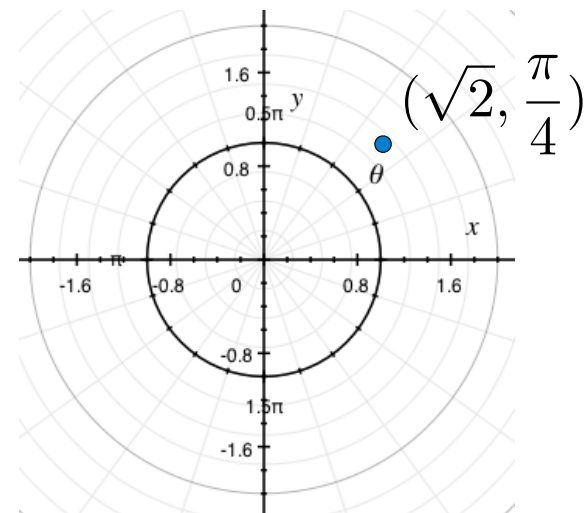
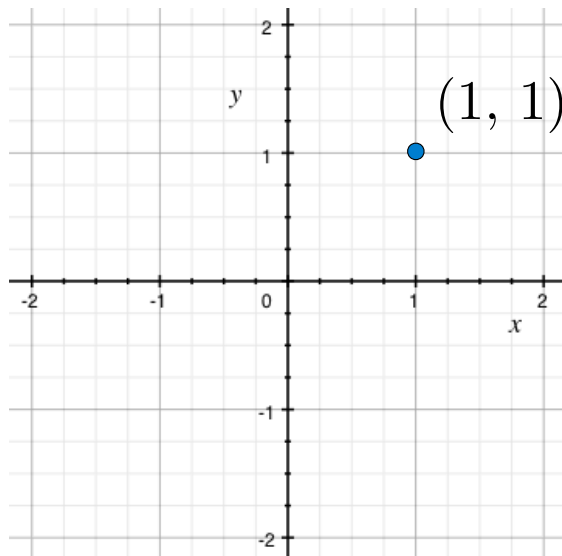
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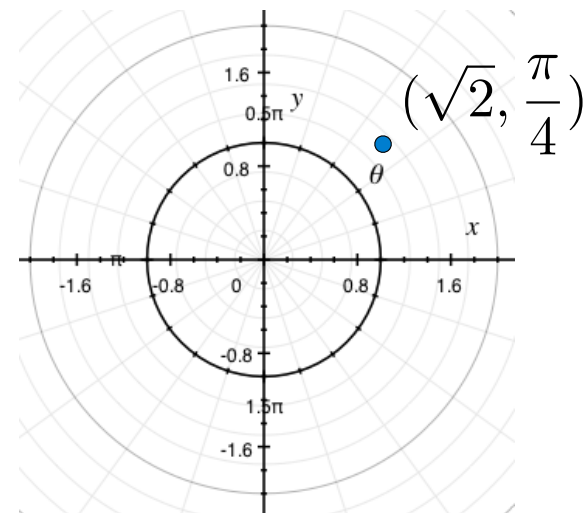
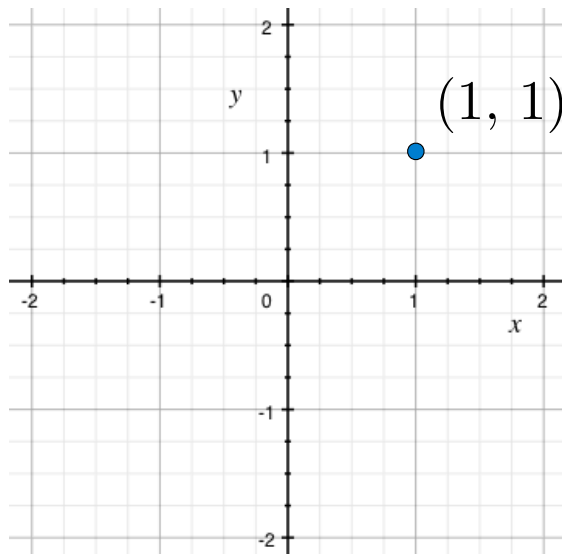
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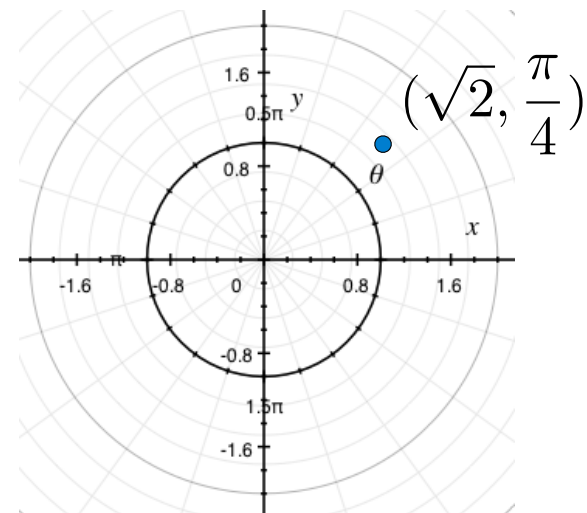
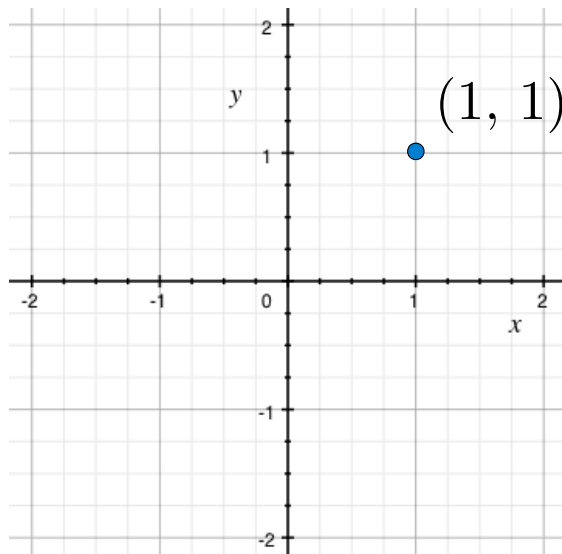
Rectangular and polar representations for complex numbers



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Multiple Representations of Abstract Data

Rectangular and polar representations for complex numbers



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Some arithmetic operations are easier using one representation than the other

Implementing Complex Arithmetic

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$$1 + \sqrt{-1}$$

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```
class Complex:
    def add(self, other):
        return ComplexRI(self.real + other.real,
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    def mul(self, other):
        return ComplexMA(self.magnitude * other.magnitude,
                          self.angle + other.angle)
```

Complex Arithmetic Abstraction Barriers

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Parts of the program that...

Treat complex numbers as...

Using...

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whole data values

`x.add(y)`, `x.mul(y)`

Add complex numbers

real and imaginary parts

`real`, `imag`, `ComplexRI`

Multiply complex numbers

magnitudes and angles

`magnitude`, `angle`, `ComplexMA`

Complex Arithmetic Abstraction Barriers

Parts of the program that...

Treat complex numbers as...

Using...

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`magnitude`, `angle`, `ComplexMA`

Implementation of the Python object system

Implementing Complex Numbers

An Interface for Complex Numbers

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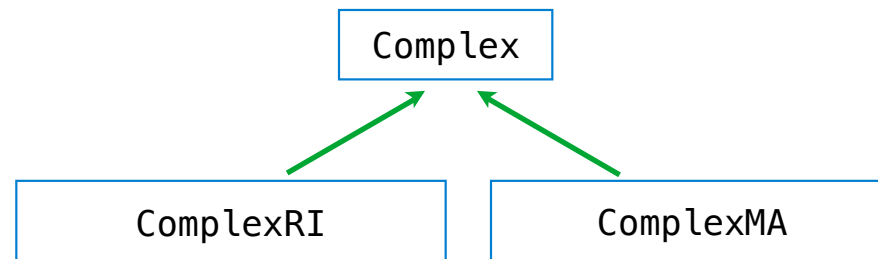
All complex numbers should share an implementation of `add` and `mul`

An Interface for Complex Numbers

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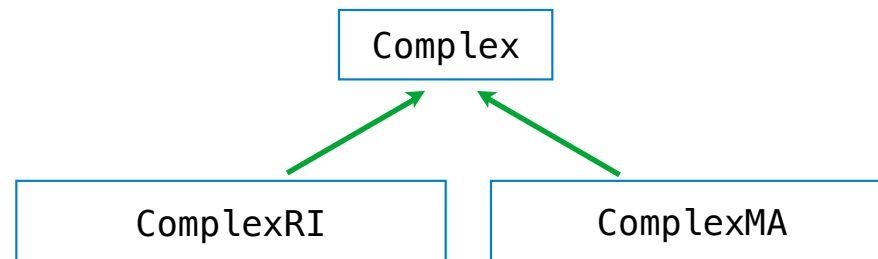


An Interface for Complex Numbers

All complex numbers should have `real` and `imag` components

All complex numbers should have a `magnitude` and `angle`

All complex numbers should share an implementation of `add` and `mul`



(Demo)

The Rectangular Representation

The `@property` decorator allows zero-argument methods to be called without the standard call expression syntax, so that they appear to be simple attributes

The Rectangular Representation

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class ComplexRI:
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class ComplexRI:
    def __init__(self, real, imag):
        self.real = real
        self.imag = imag
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class ComplexRI:

    def __init__(self, real, imag):
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    @property
    def magnitude(self):
        return (self.real ** 2 + self.imag ** 2) ** 0.5
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    def angle(self):
        return atan2(self.imag, self.real)
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Property decorator: "Call this function on attribute look-up"

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Property decorator: "Call this function on attribute look-up"

math.atan2(y,x): Angle between x-axis and the point (x,y)

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    def angle(self):
        return atan2(self.imag, self.real)

    def __repr__(self):
        return 'ComplexRI({0:g}, {1:g})'.format(self.real, self.imag)
```

Property decorator: "Call this function on attribute look-up"

math.atan2(y,x): Angle between x-axis and the point (x,y)

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The Polar Representation

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```
class ComplexMA:
```

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```
class ComplexMA:
    def __init__(self, magnitude, angle):
        self.magnitude = magnitude
        self.angle = angle
```

The Polar Representation

```
class ComplexMA:
    def __init__(self, magnitude, angle):
        self.magnitude = magnitude
        self.angle = angle

    @property
    def real(self):
        return self.magnitude * cos(self.angle)
```

The Polar Representation

```
class ComplexMA:

    def __init__(self, magnitude, angle):
        self.magnitude = magnitude
        self.angle = angle

    @property
    def real(self):
        return self.magnitude * cos(self.angle)

    @property
    def imag(self):
        return self.magnitude * sin(self.angle)
```

The Polar Representation

```
class ComplexMA:

    def __init__(self, magnitude, angle):
        self.magnitude = magnitude
        self.angle = angle

    @property
    def real(self):
        return self.magnitude * cos(self.angle)

    @property
    def imag(self):
        return self.magnitude * sin(self.angle)

    def __repr__(self):
        return 'ComplexMA({0:g}, {1:g} * pi)'.format(self.magnitude, self.angle / pi)
```


Using Complex Numbers

Either type of complex number can be either argument to `add` or `mul`:

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```
class Complex:
    def add(self, other):
        return ComplexRI(self.real + other.real,
                          self.imag + other.imag)
    def mul(self, other):
        return ComplexMA(self.magnitude * other.magnitude,
                          self.angle + other.angle)
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```
>>> from math import pi
```

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```
>>> from math import pi
>>> ComplexRI(1, 2).add(ComplexMA(2, pi/2))
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```

```
>>> from math import pi
>>> ComplexRI(1, 2).add(ComplexMA(2, pi/2))
ComplexRI(1, 4)
```

Using Complex Numbers

Either type of complex number can be either argument to `add` or `mul`:

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```

```
ComplexRI(1, 4) ..... 1 + 4·√-1
```

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```
>>> from math import pi
```

```
>>> ComplexRI(1, 2).add(ComplexMA(2, pi/2))
```

```
ComplexRI(1, 4) ..... 1 + 4· $\sqrt{-1}$ 
```

```
>>> ComplexRI(0, 1).mul(ComplexRI(0, 1))
```

Using Complex Numbers

Either type of complex number can be either argument to `add` or `mul`:

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class Complex:
    def add(self, other):
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>>> ComplexRI(0, 1).mul(ComplexRI(0, 1))
```

```
ComplexMA(1, 1 * pi)
```


Using Complex Numbers

Either type of complex number can be either argument to `add` or `mul`:

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    def add(self, other):
        return ComplexRI(self.real + other.real,
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```

```
ComplexMA(1, 1 * pi) ..... -1
```