

61A Lecture 20

Friday, October 17

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 - 10am – 11pm in Wozniak Lounge

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00: Ada Lovelace

Wrote first program

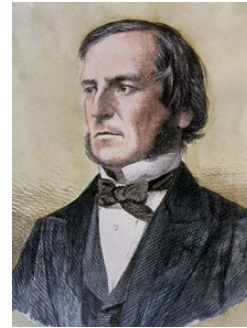
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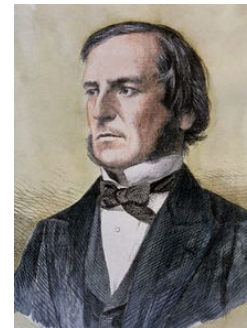
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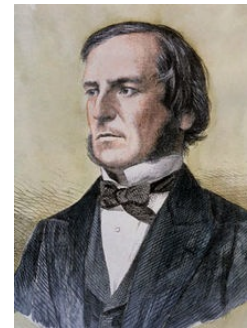
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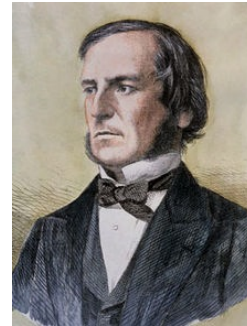
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Measuring Efficiency

Recursive Computation of the Fibonacci Sequence

Our first example of tree recursion:

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def fib(n):  
    if n == 0:  
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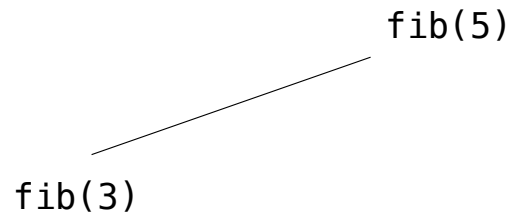
fib(5)

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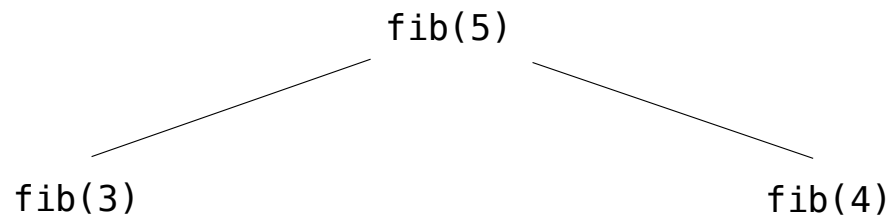


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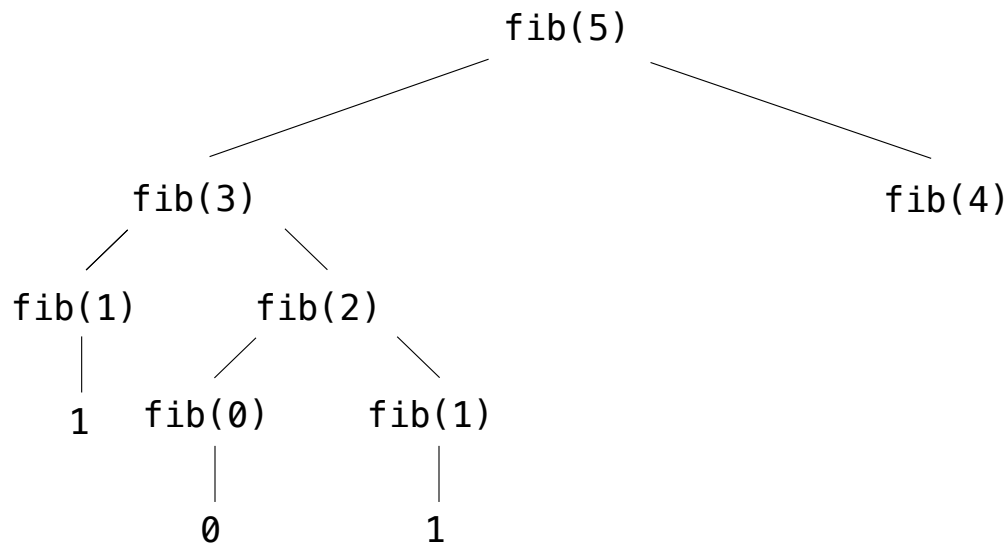


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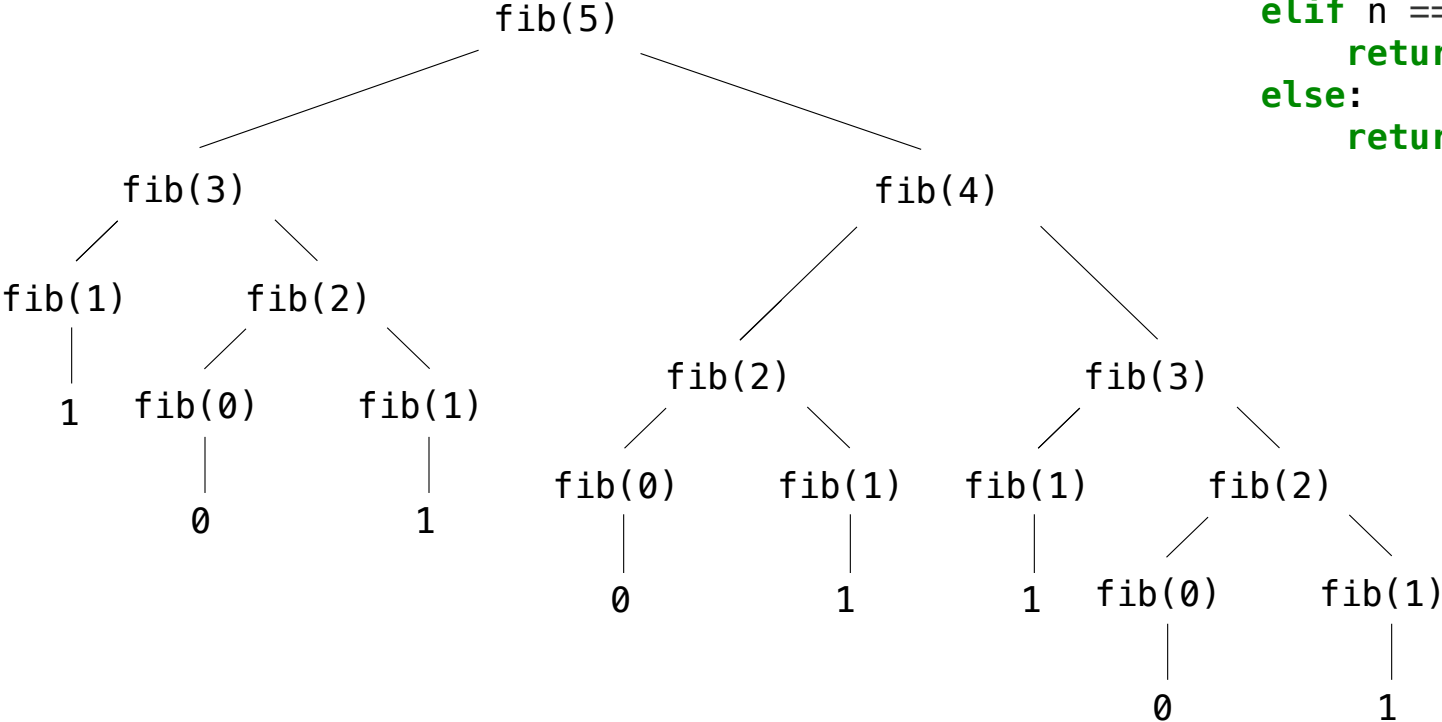


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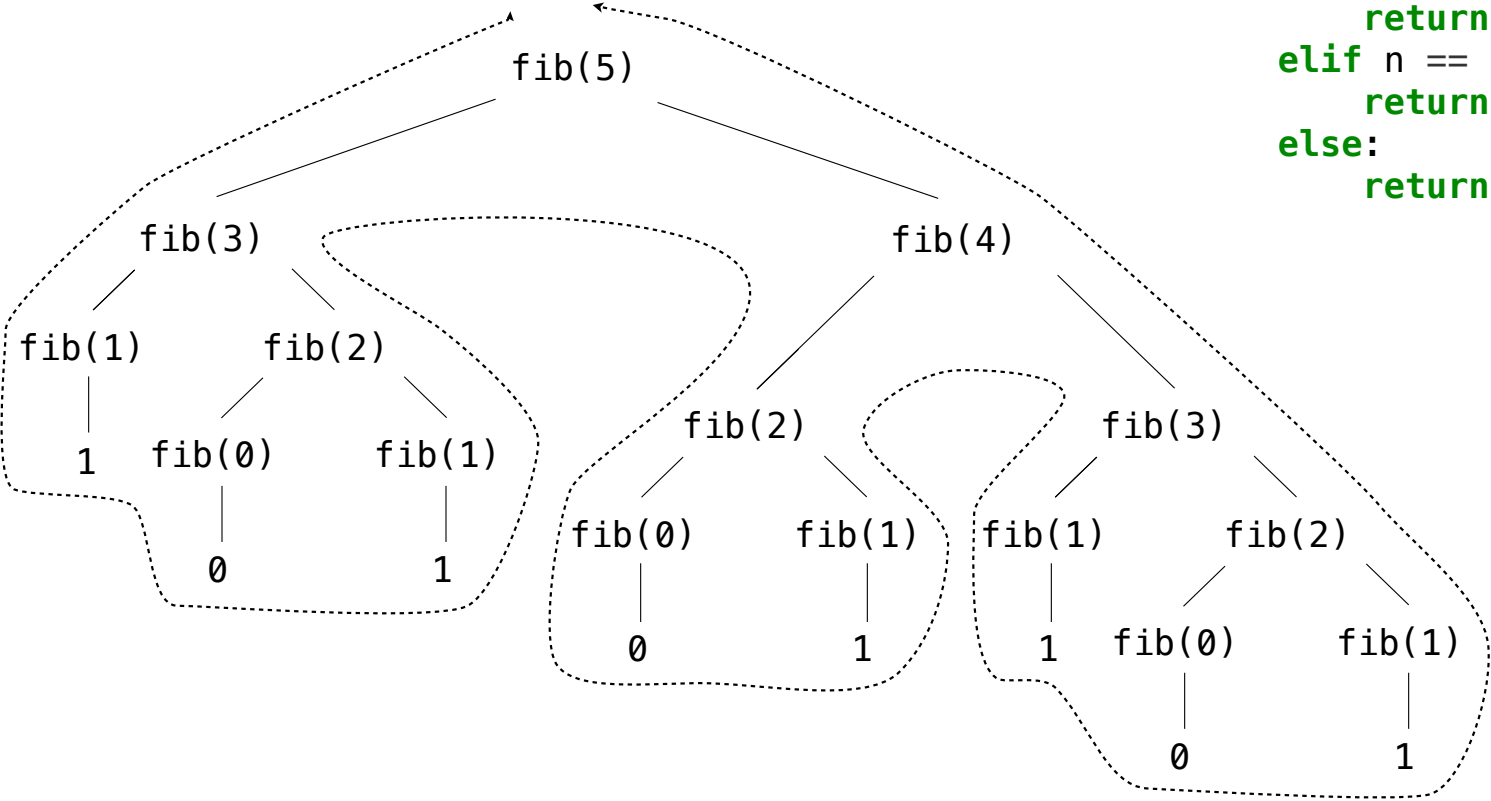


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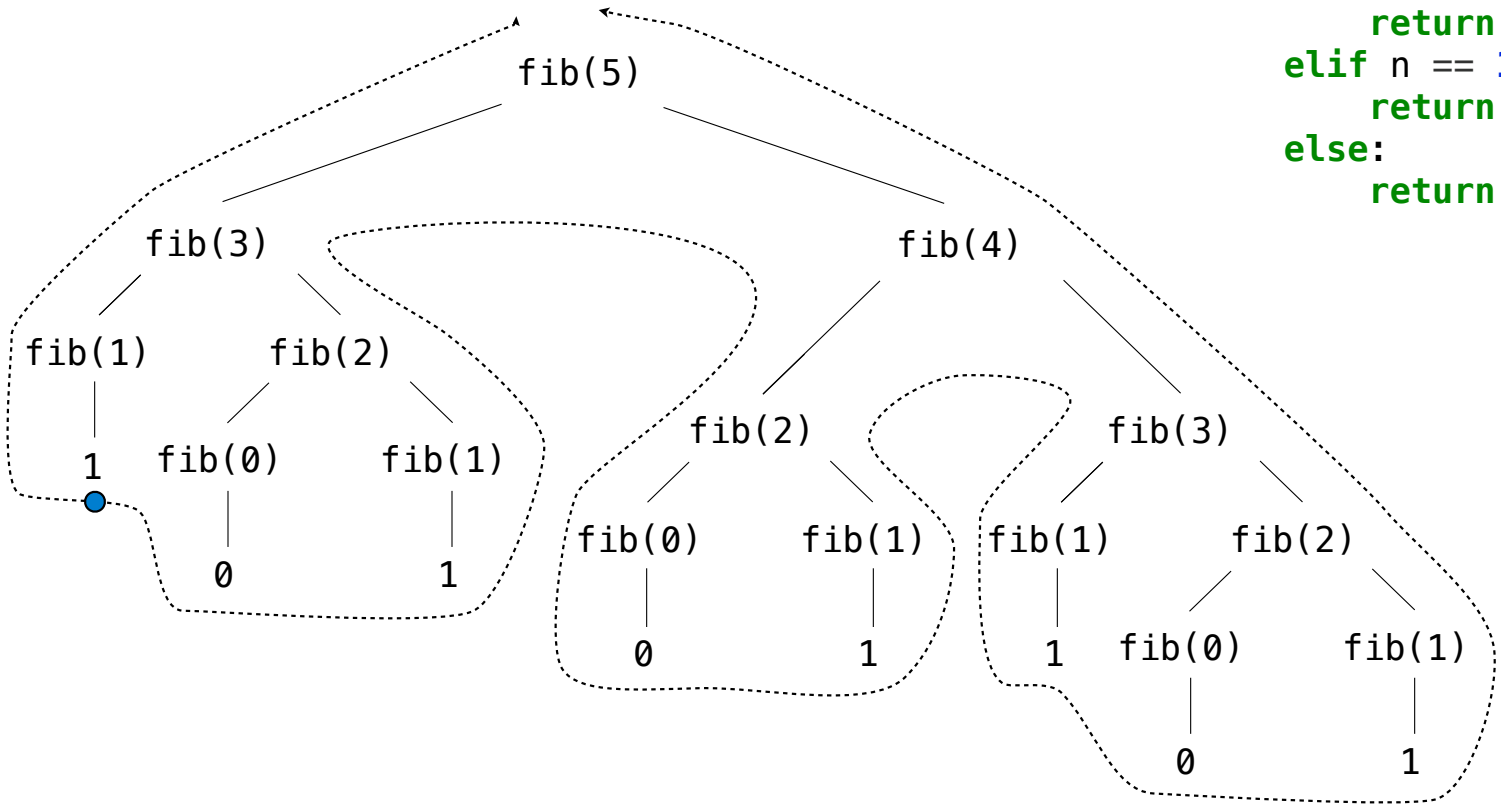


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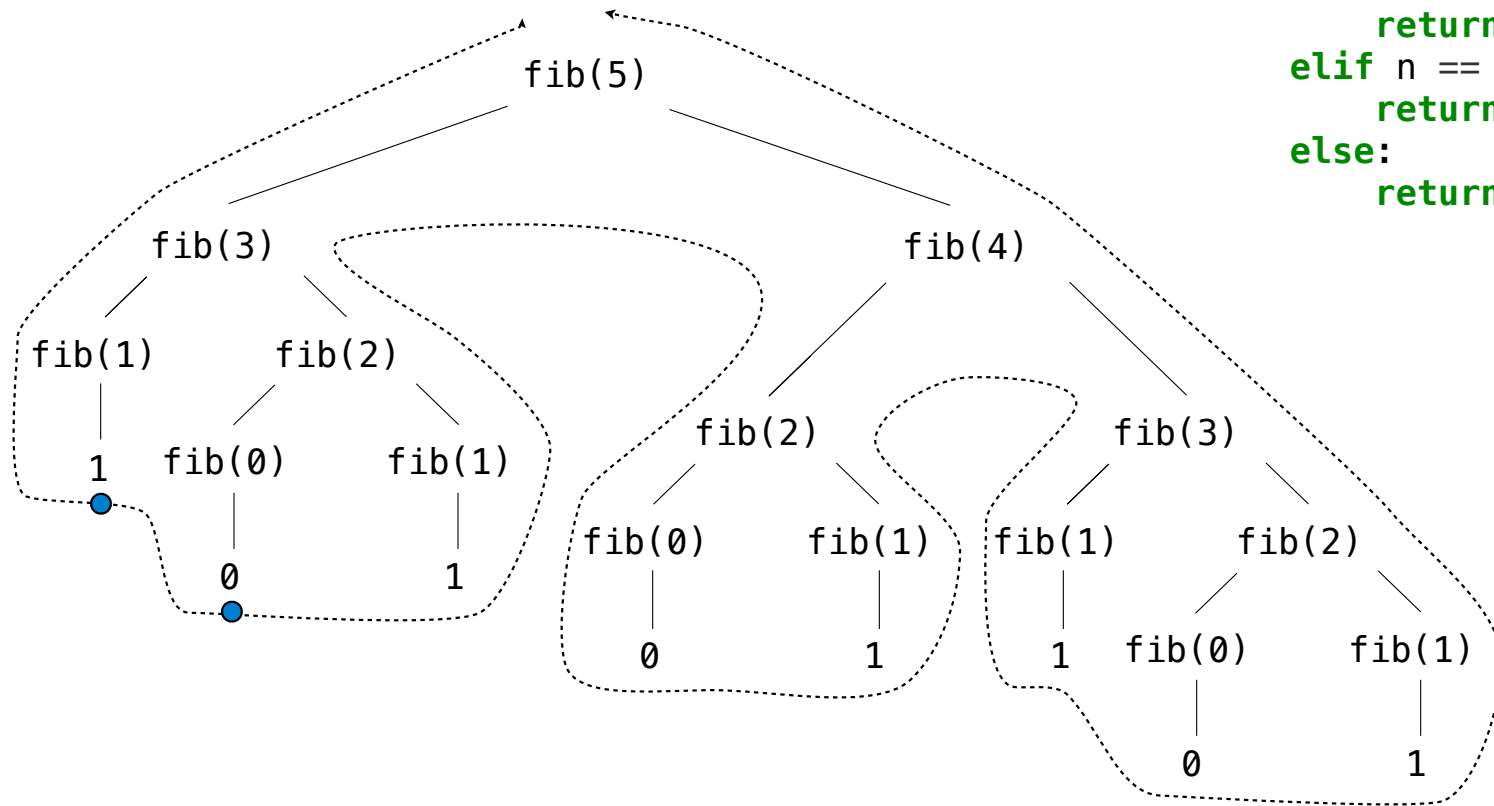


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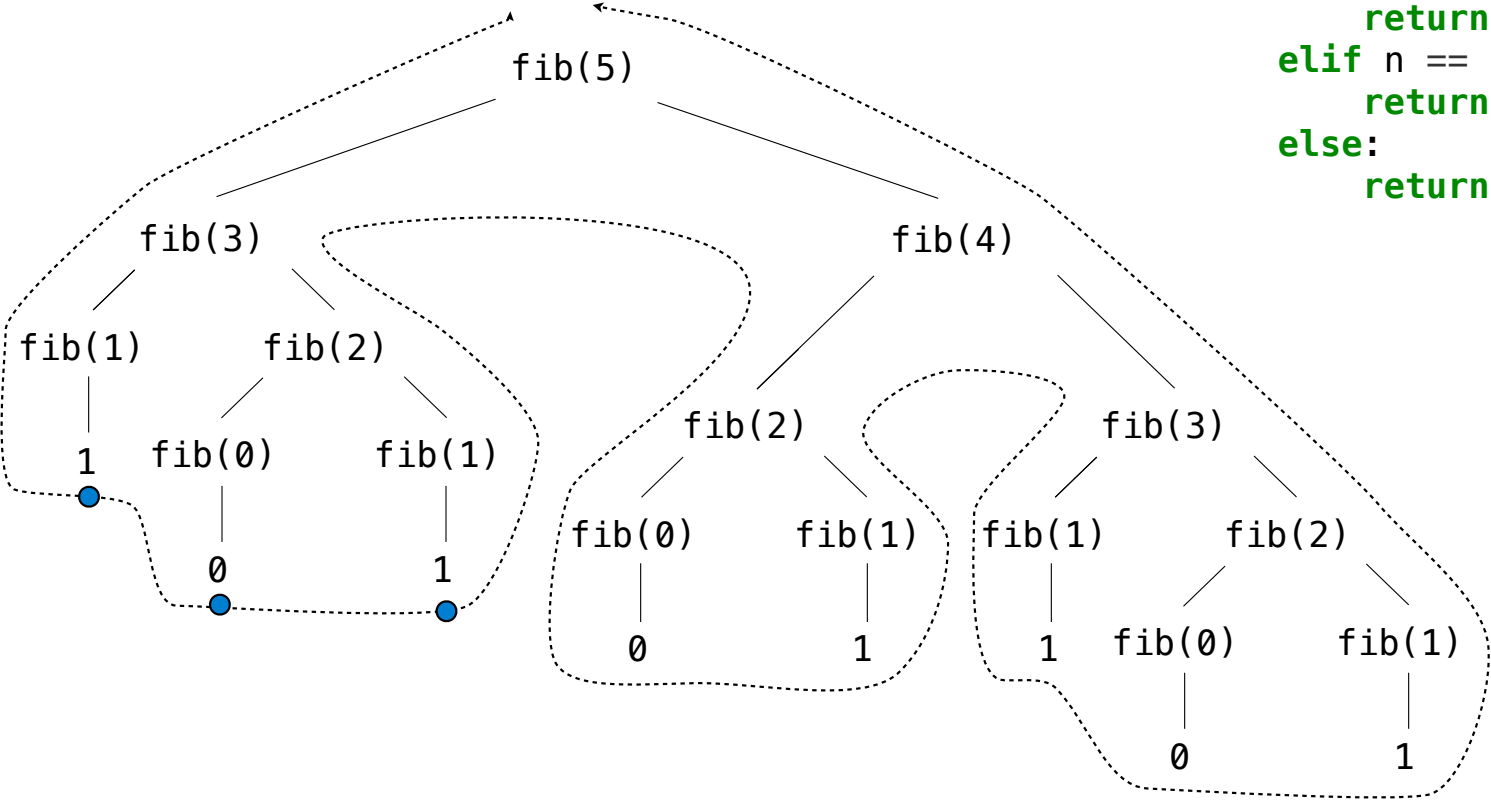
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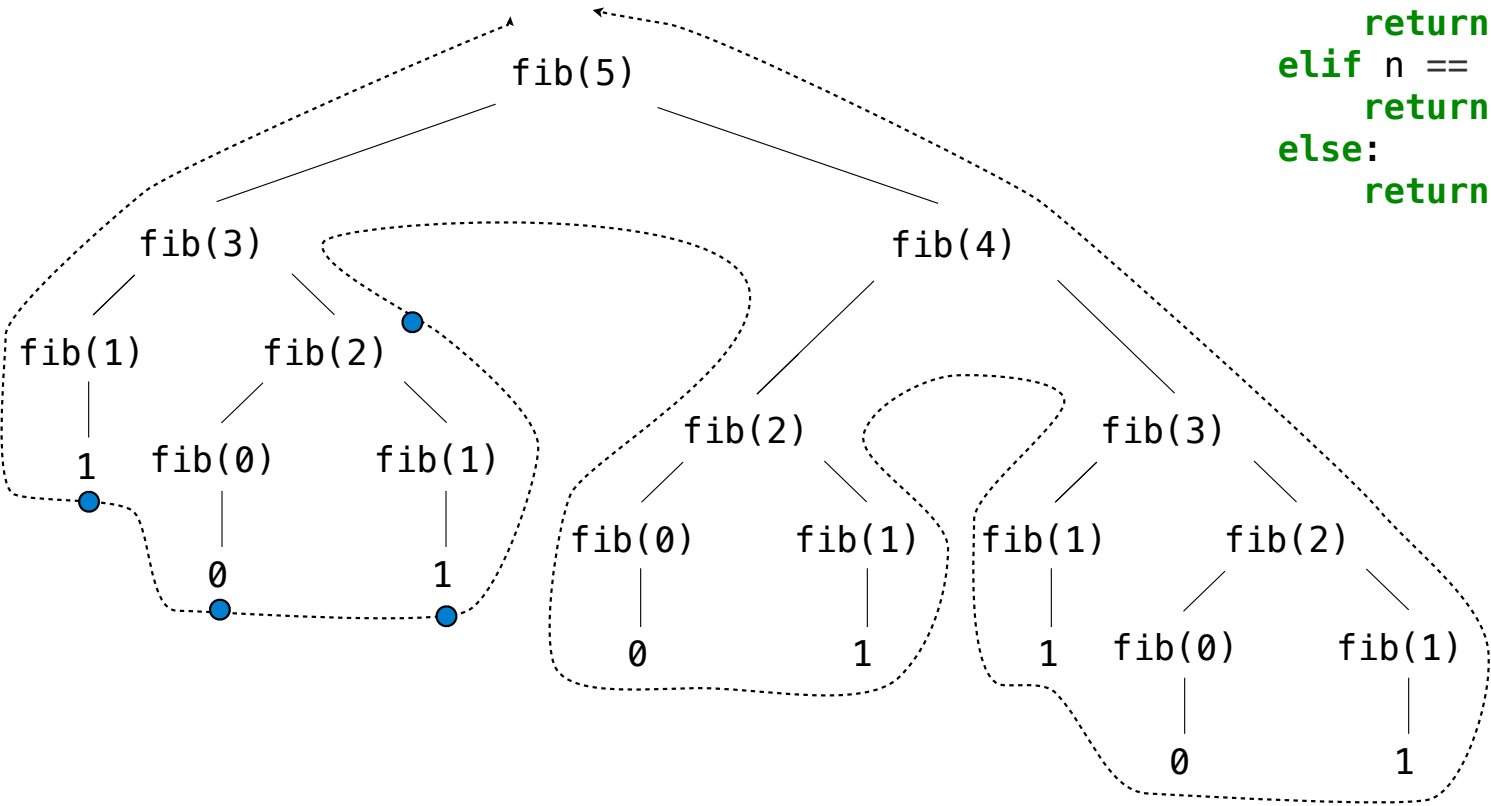
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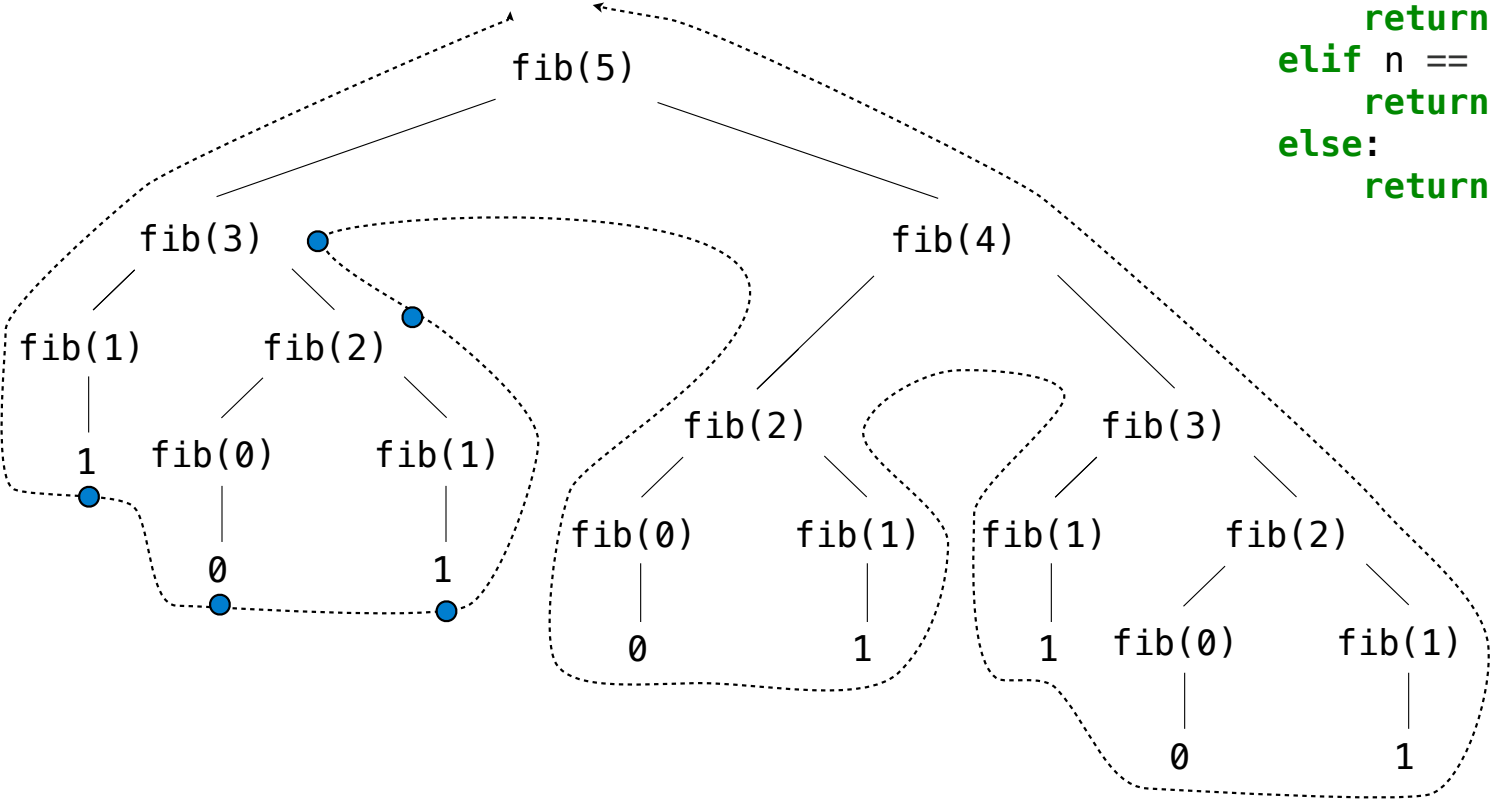
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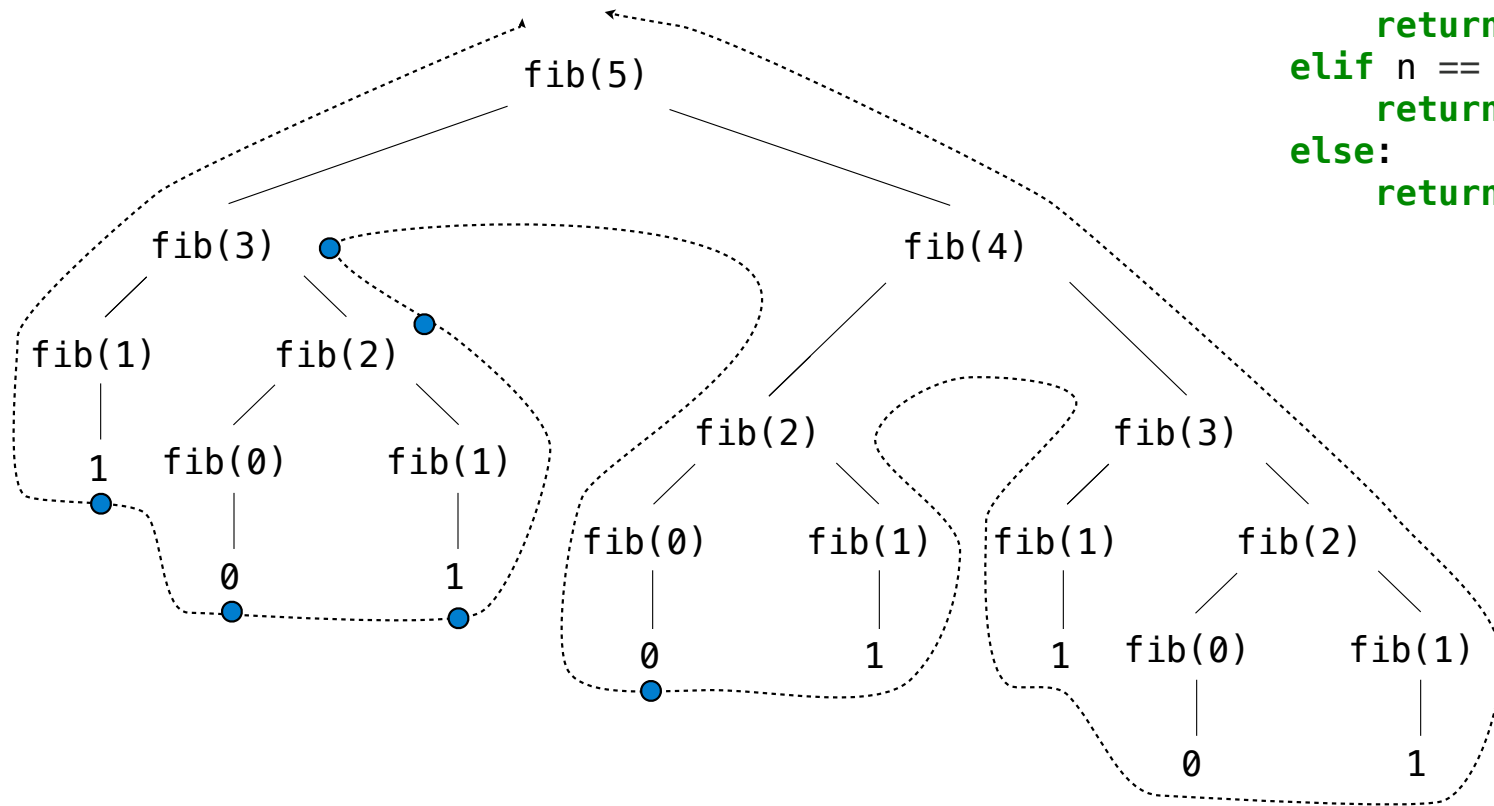
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<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Fibonacci.jpg>

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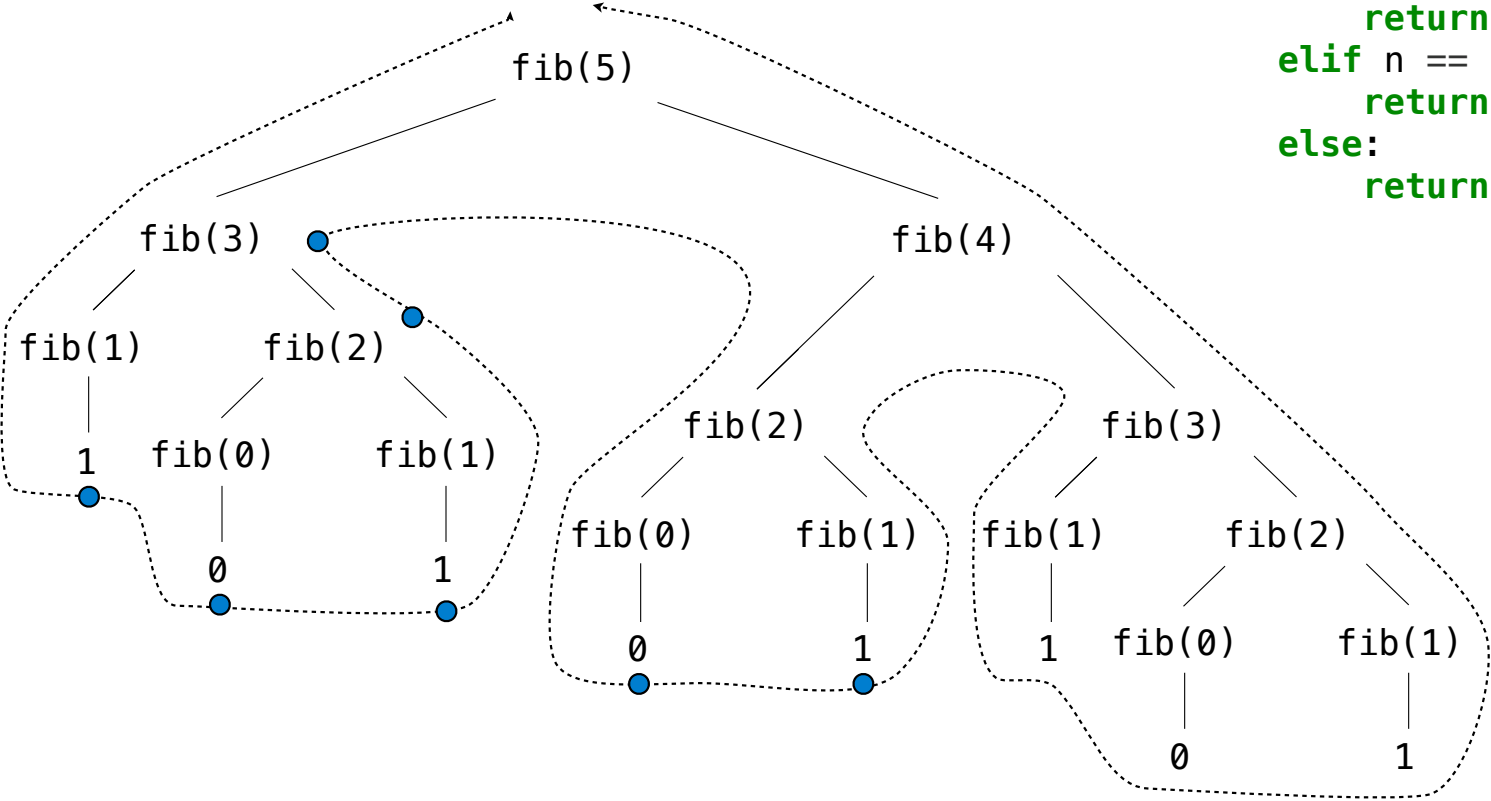
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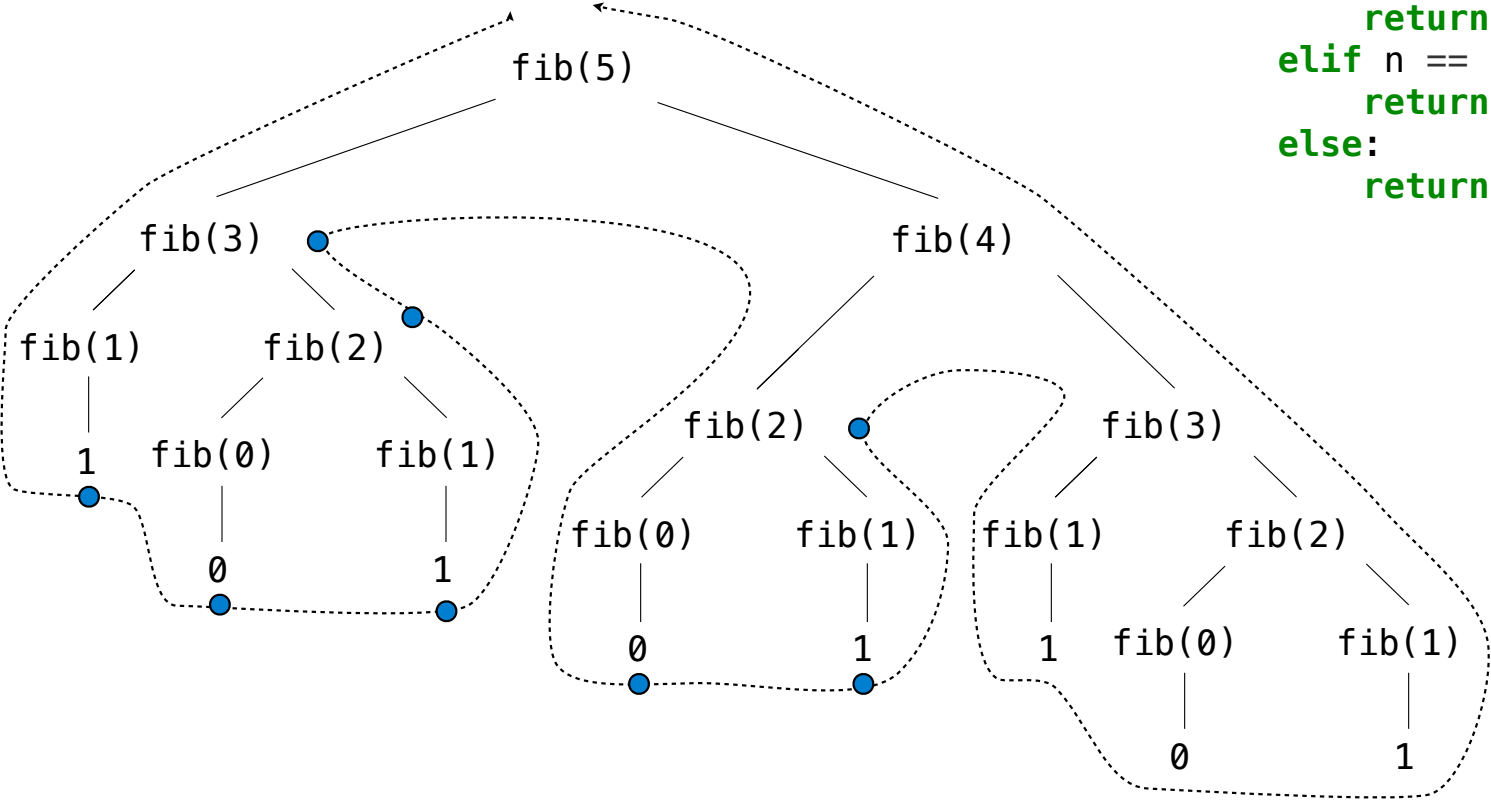
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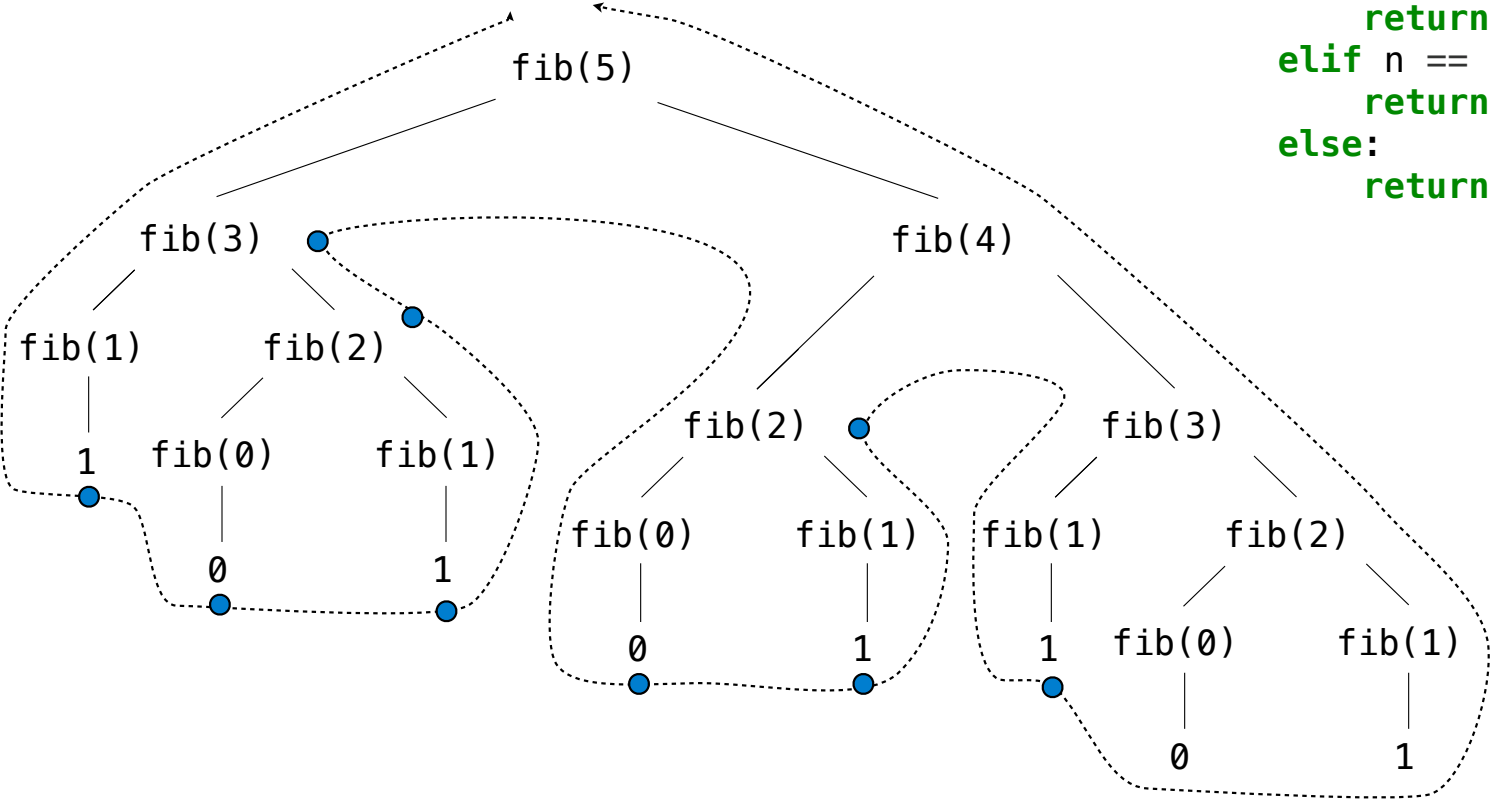
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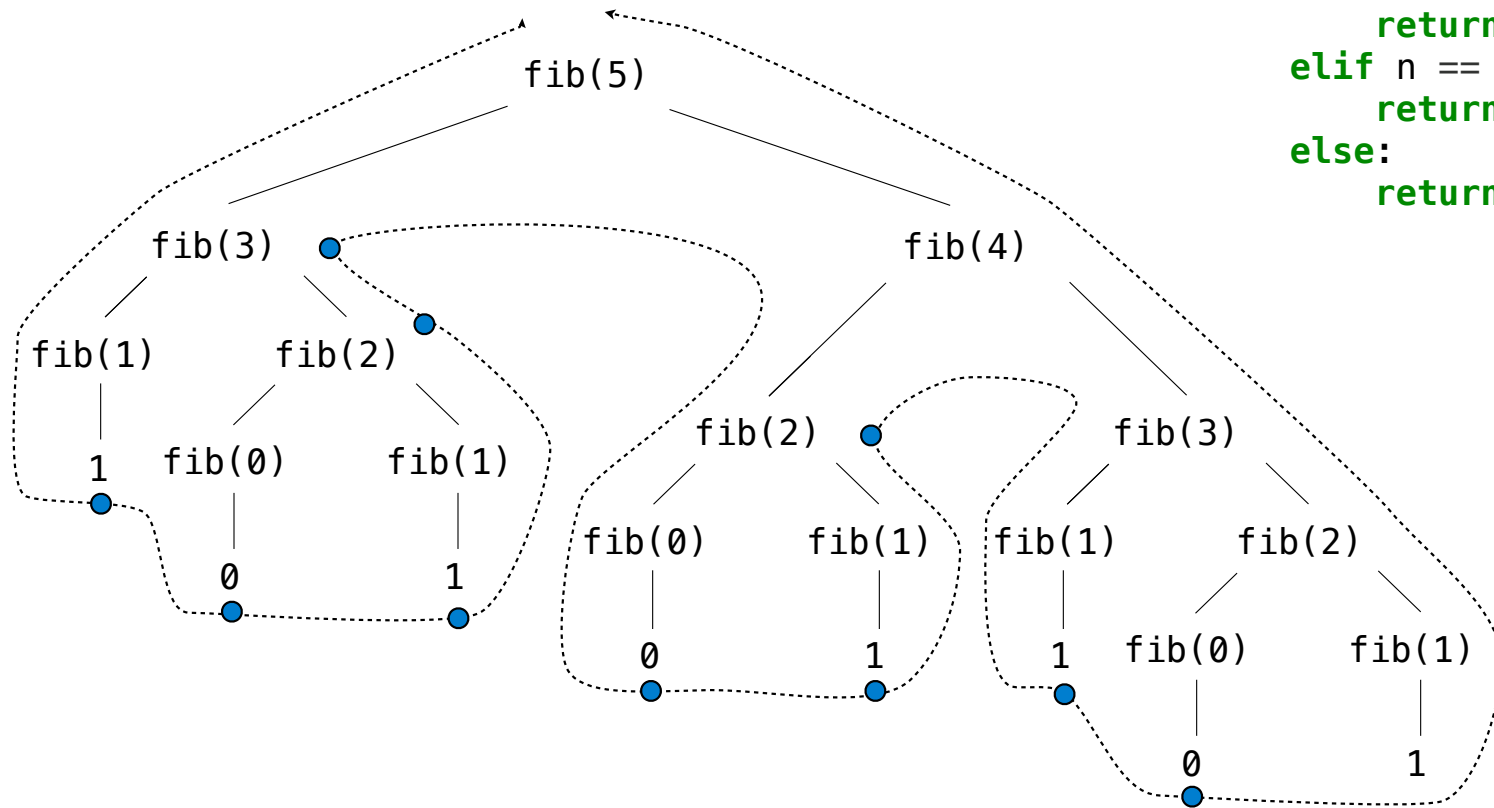
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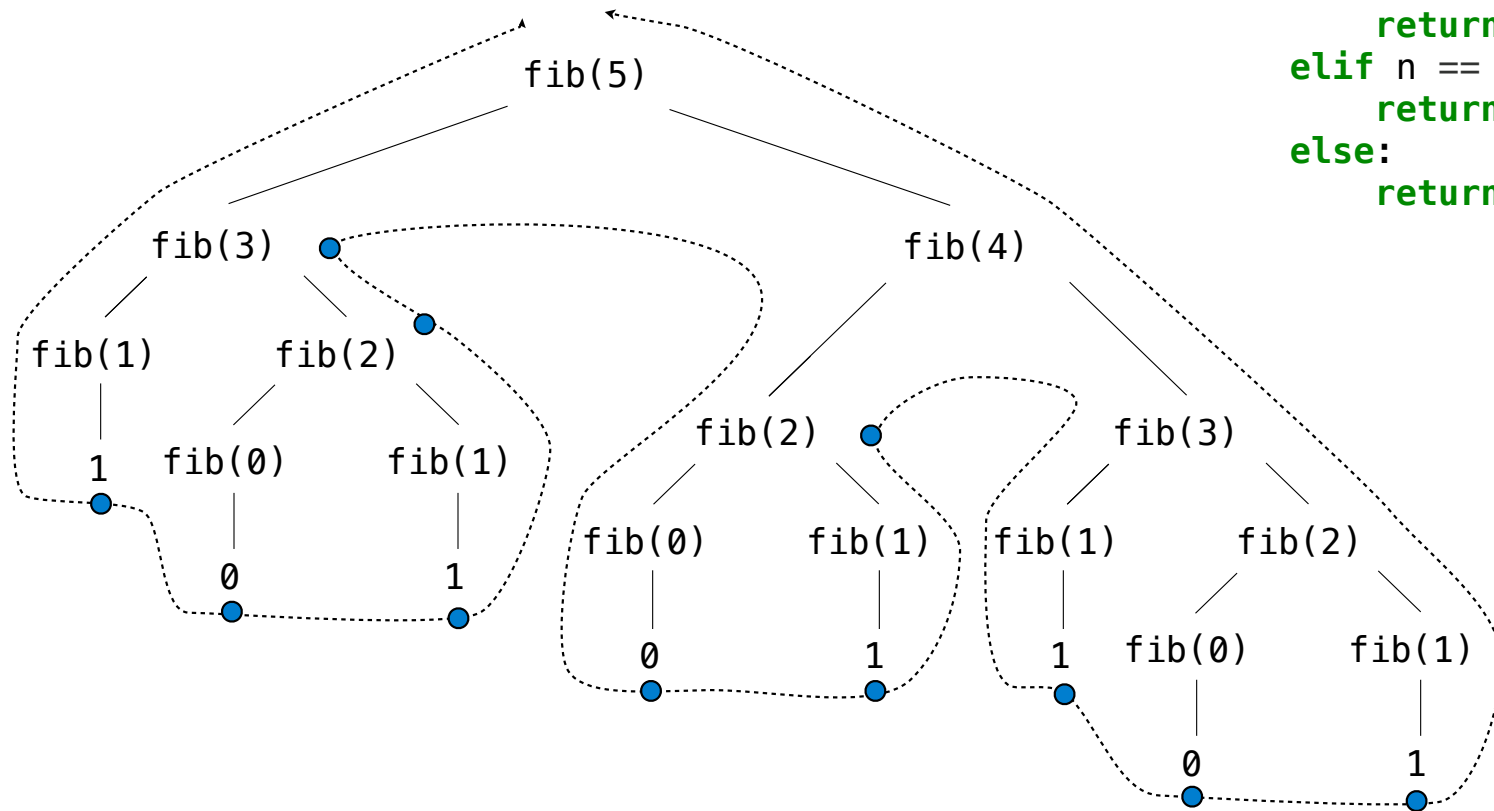


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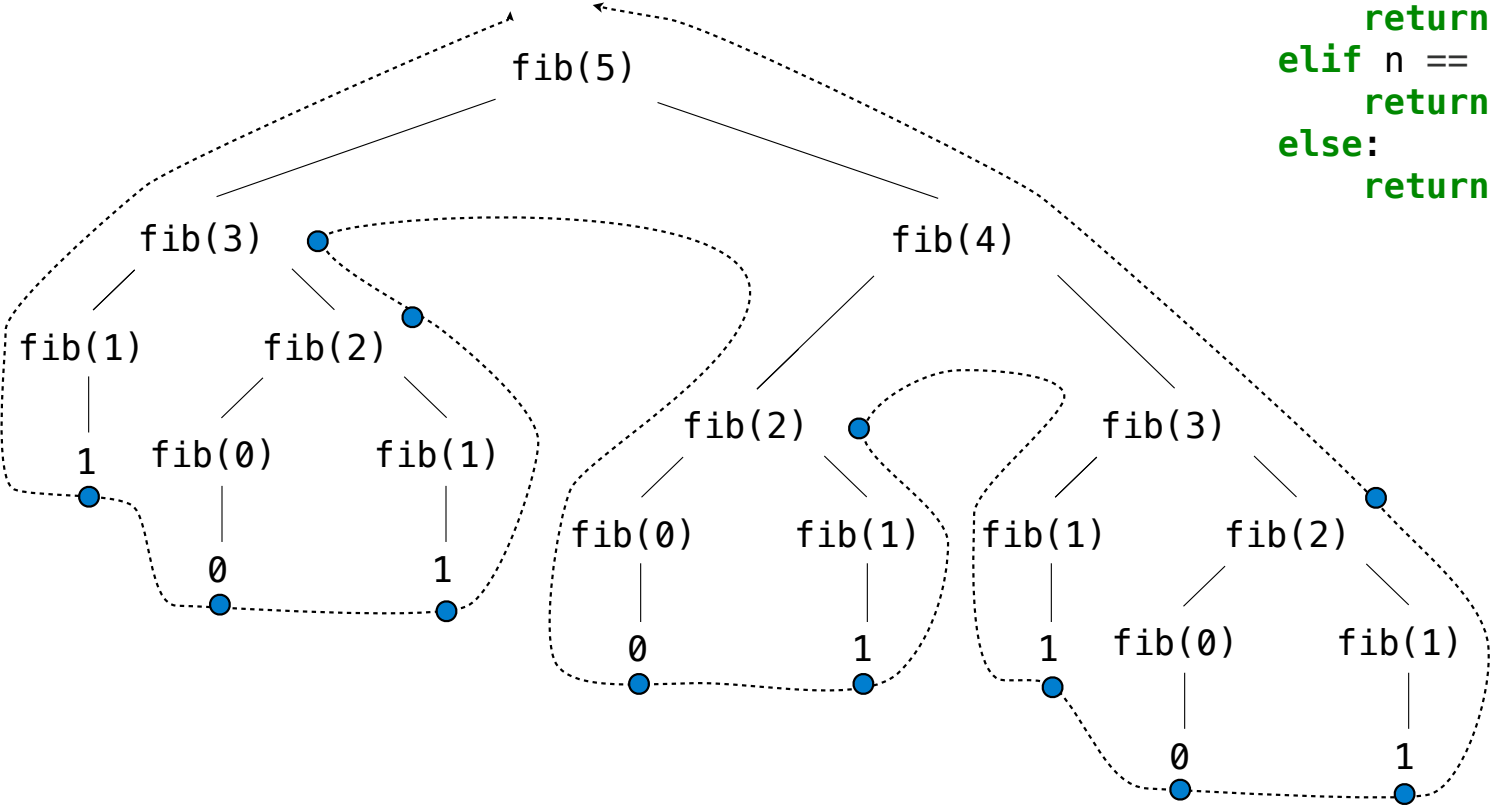
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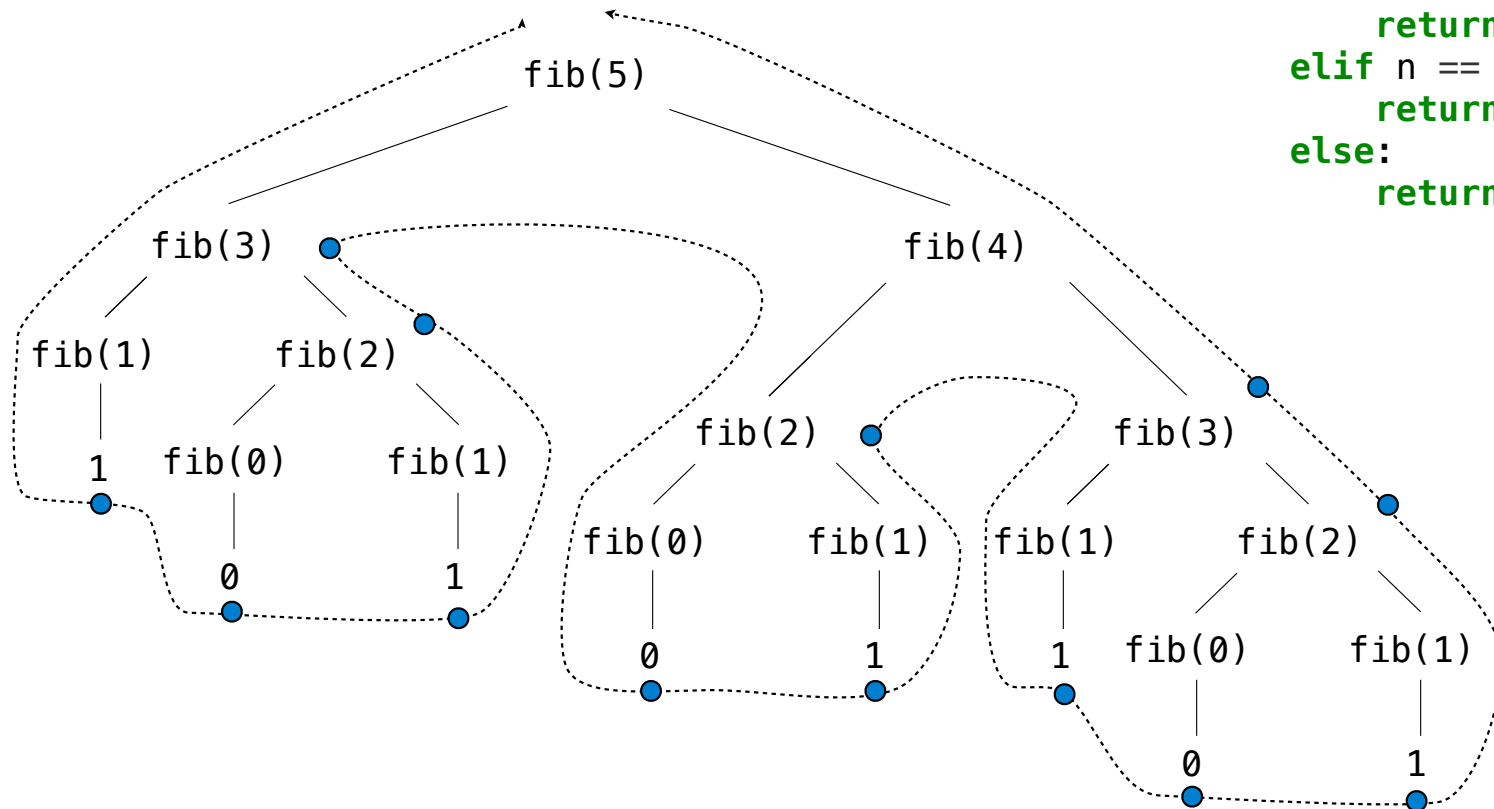
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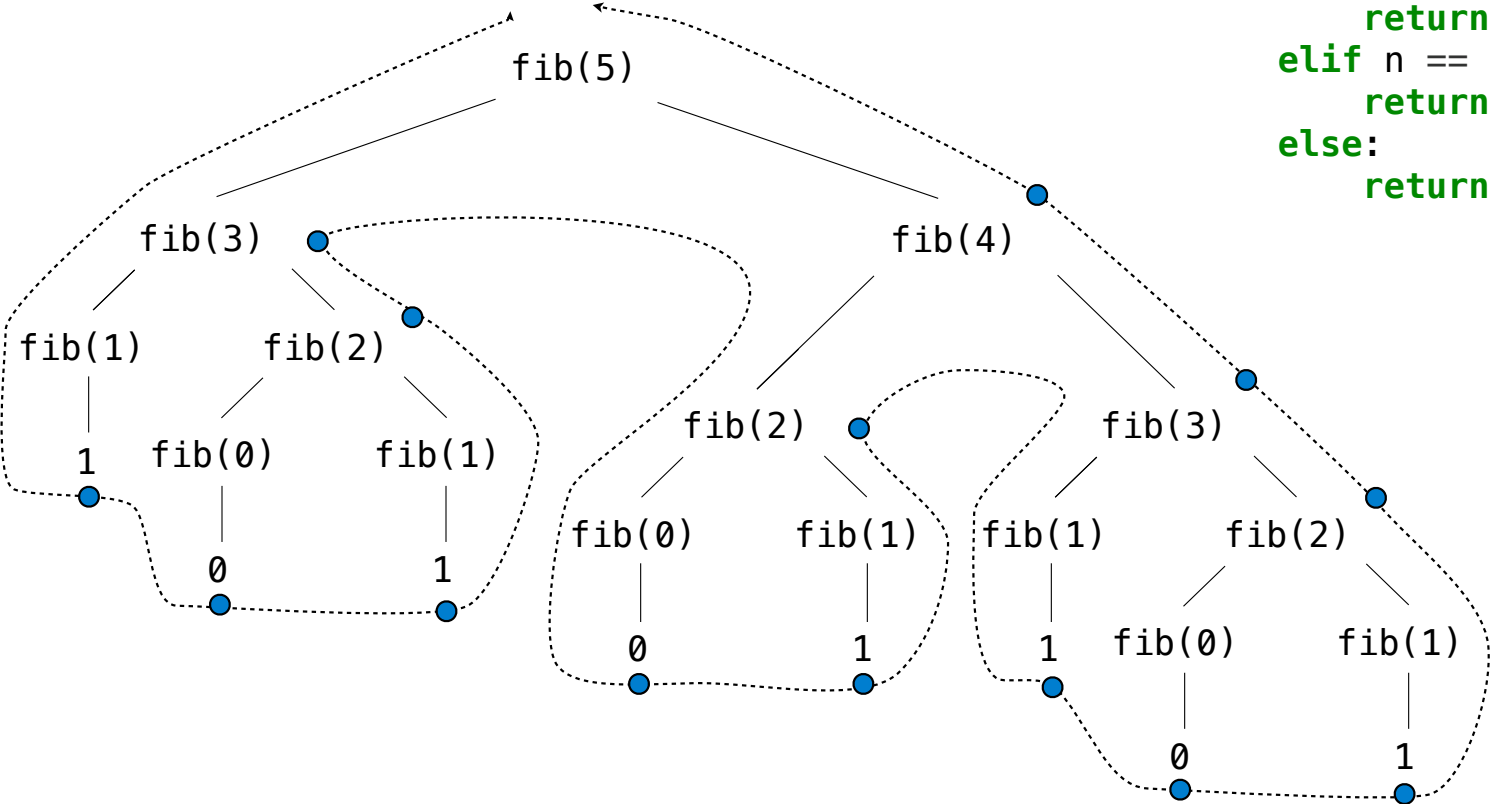
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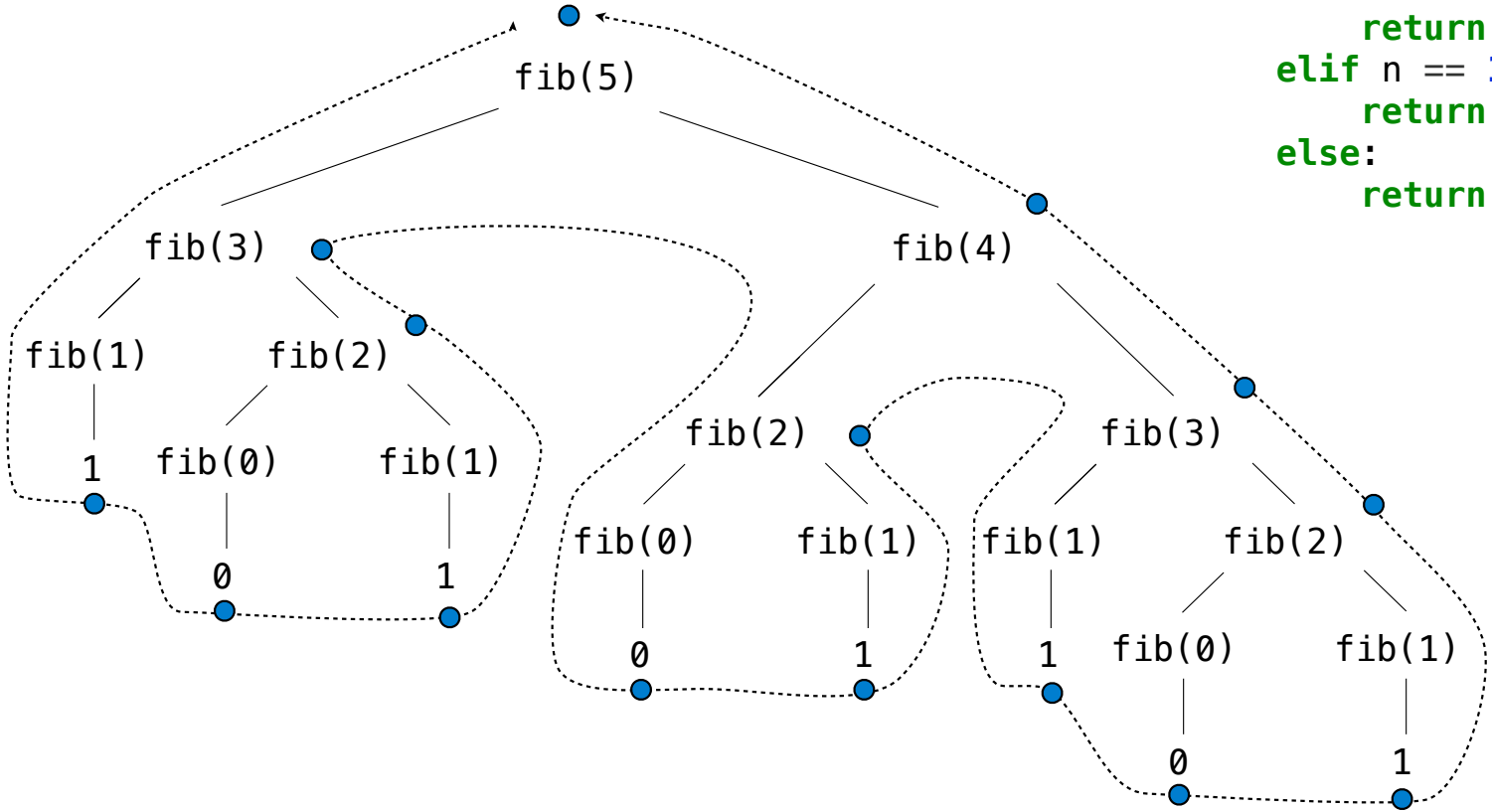
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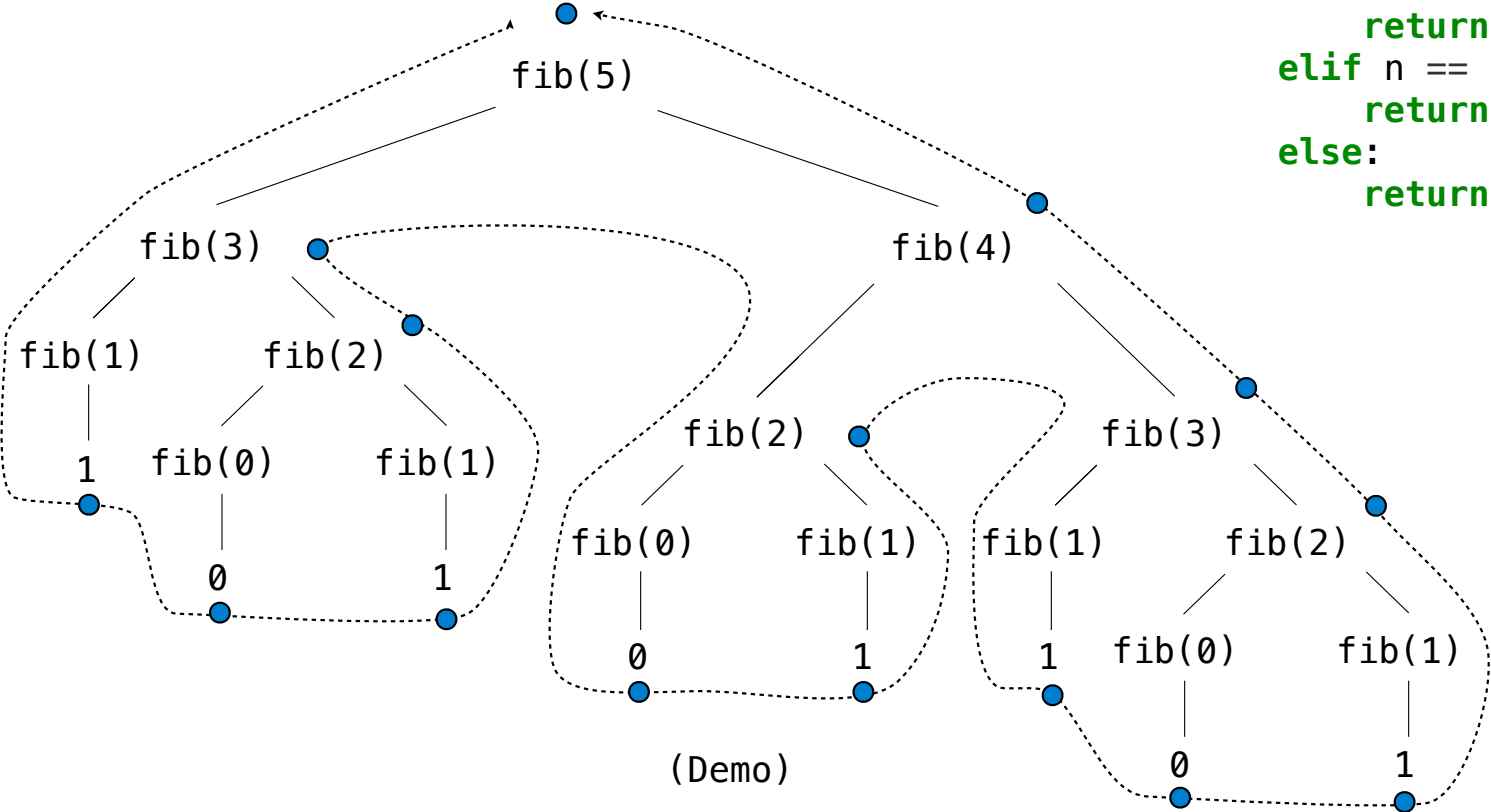
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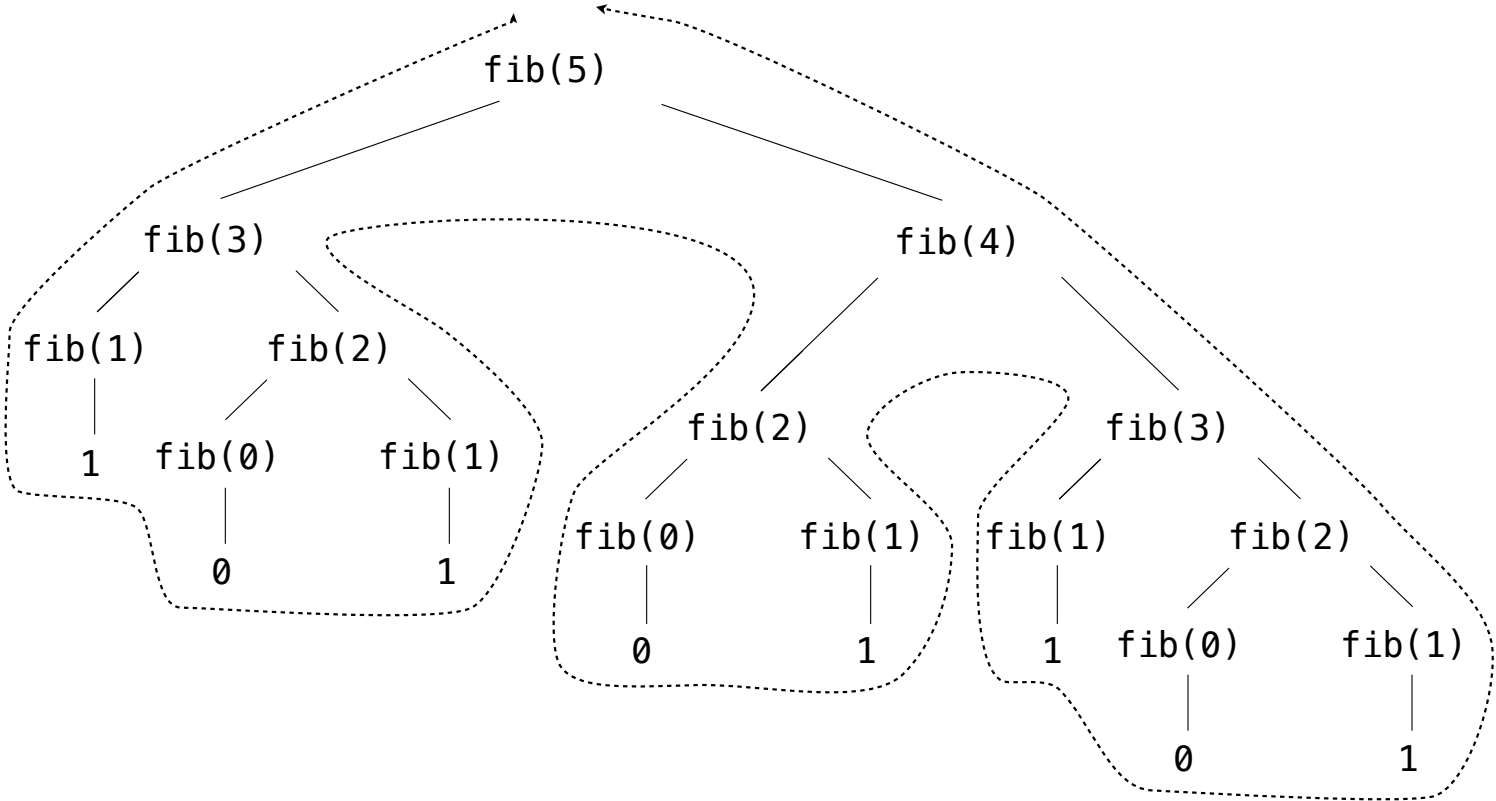
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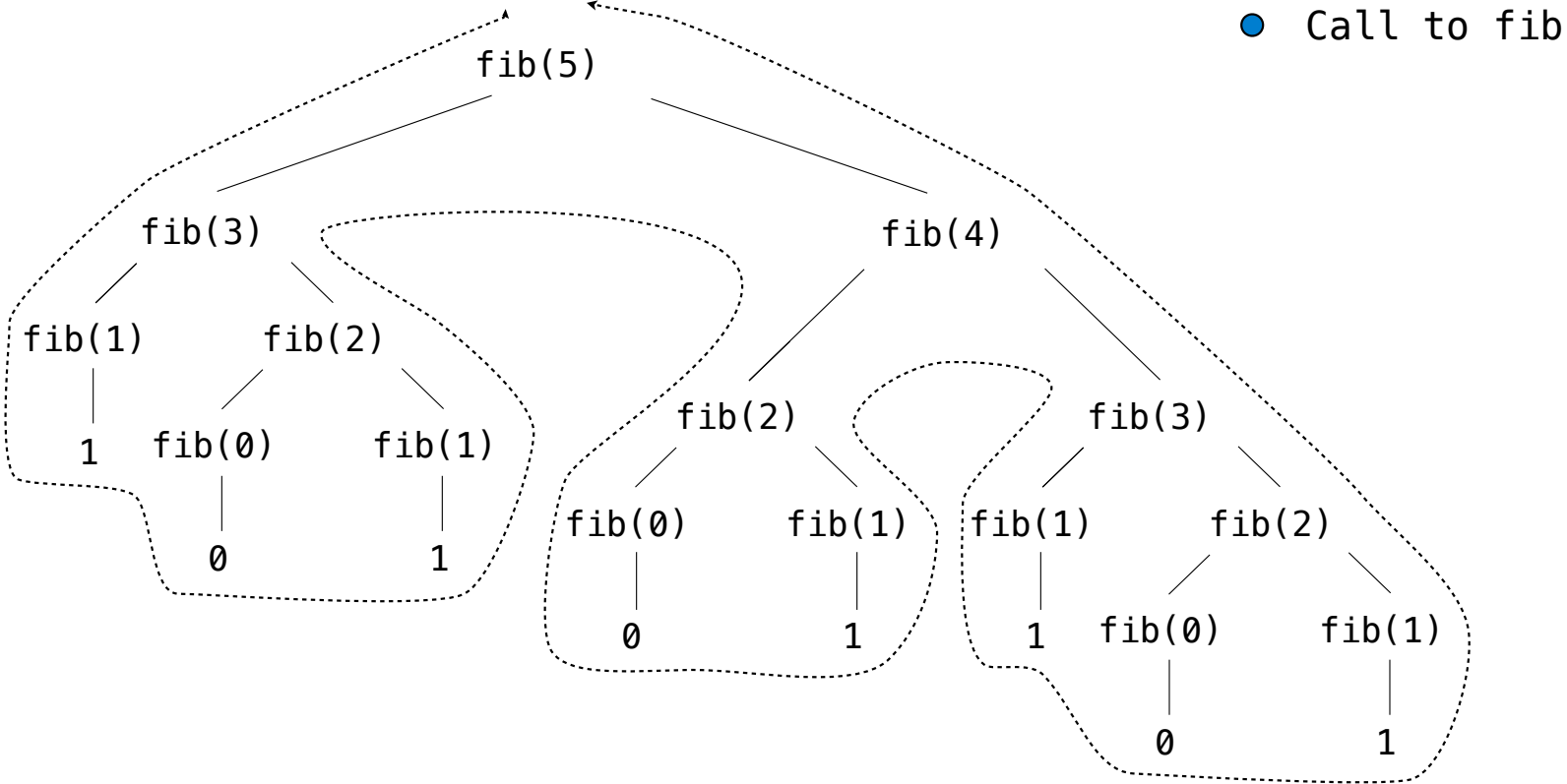
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(Demo)

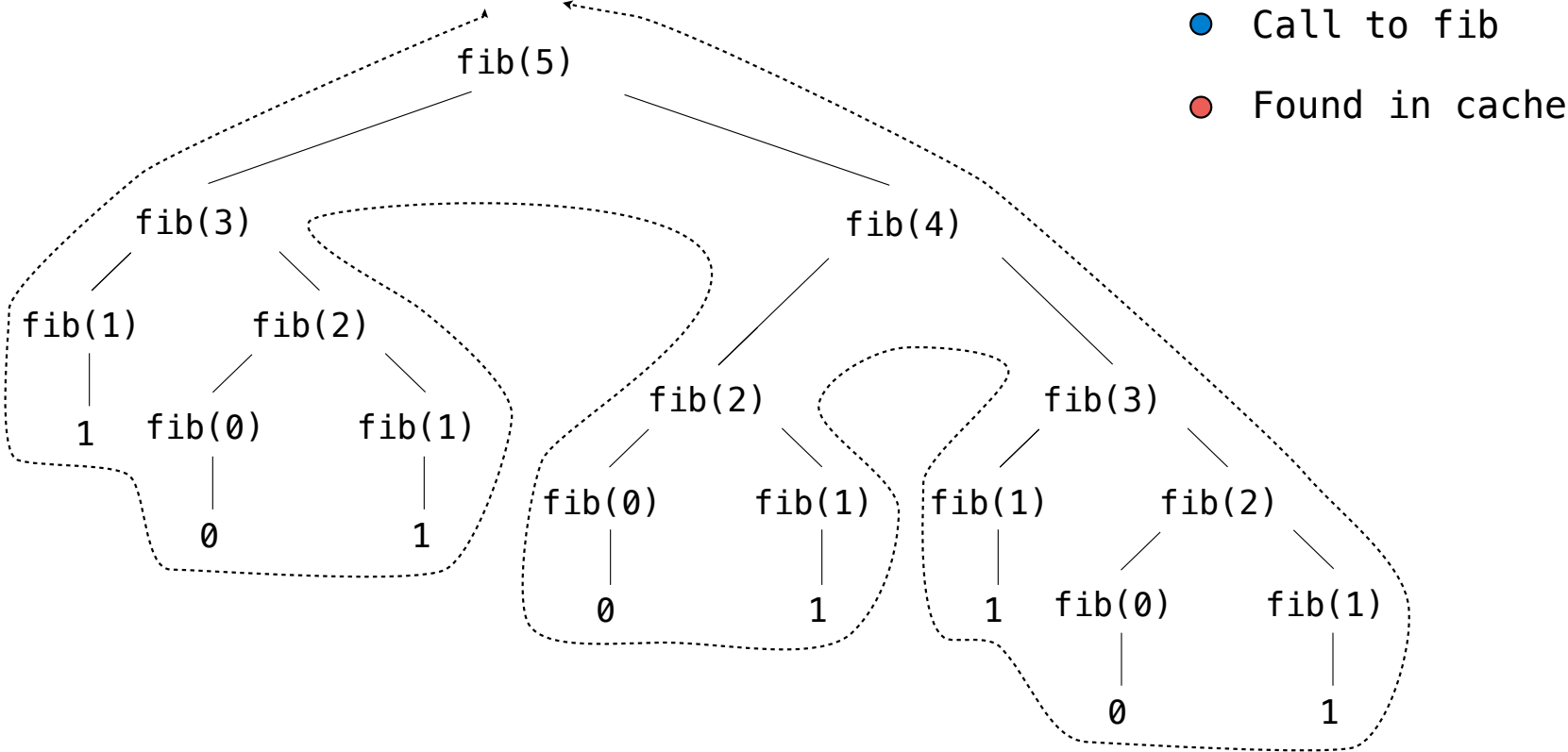
Memoized Tree Recursion



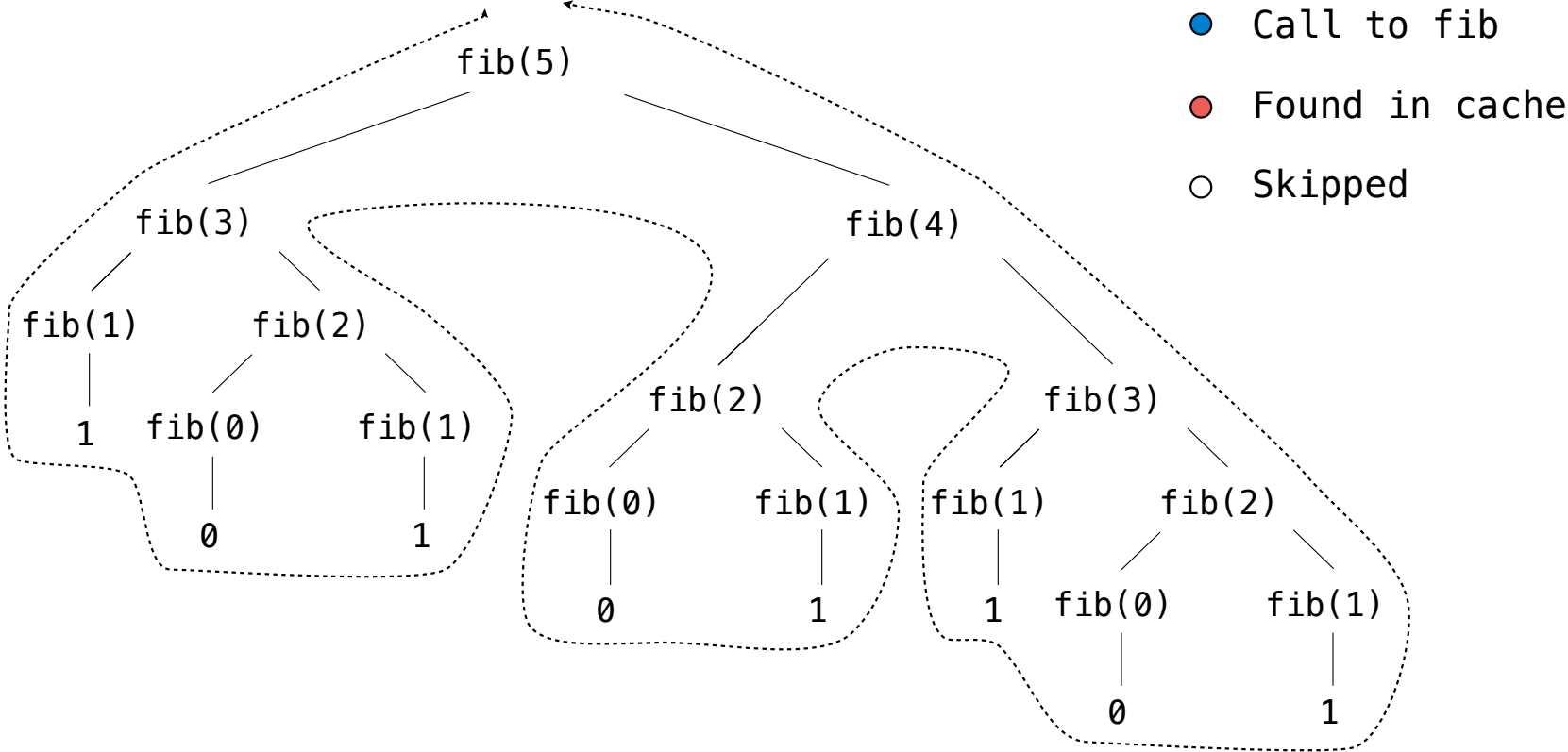
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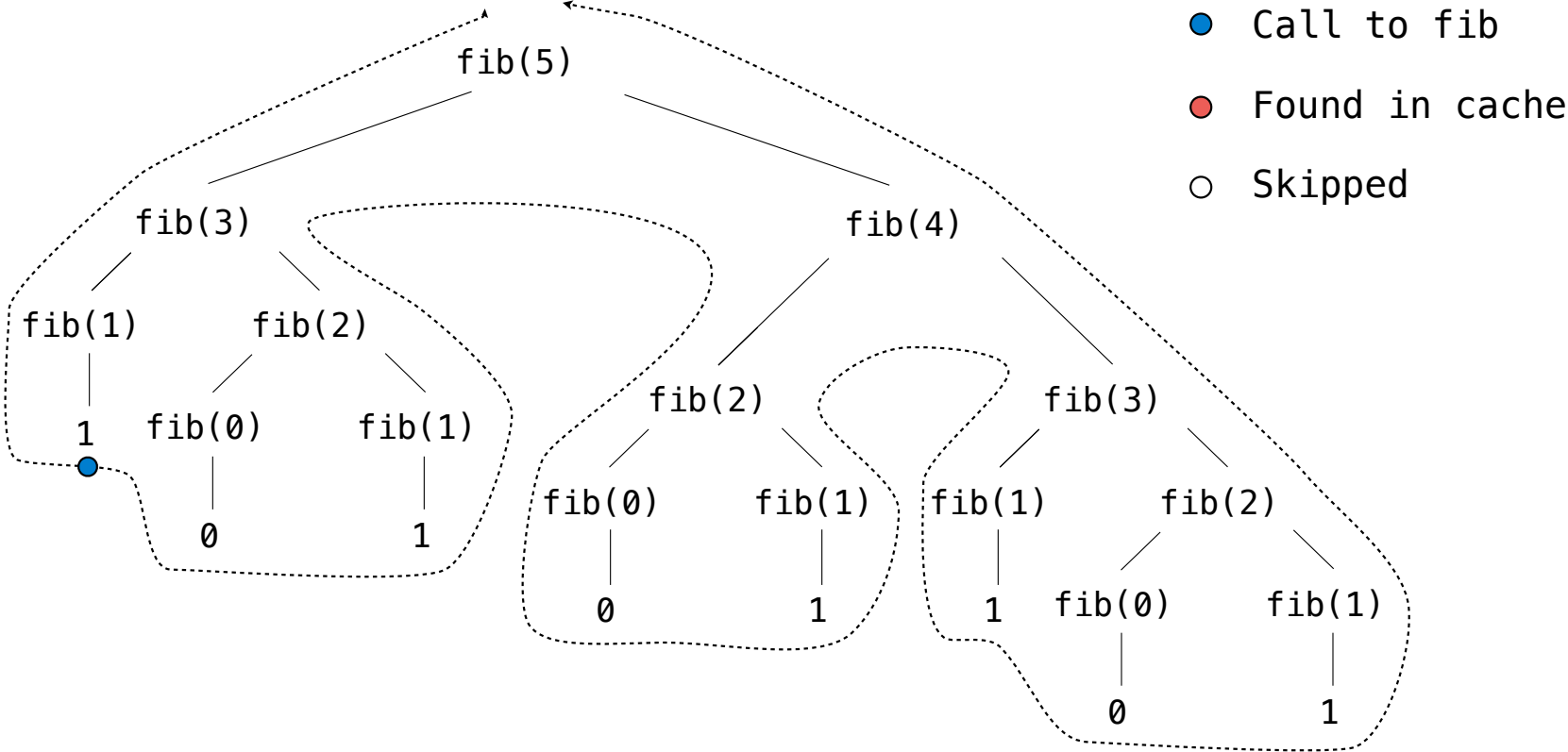
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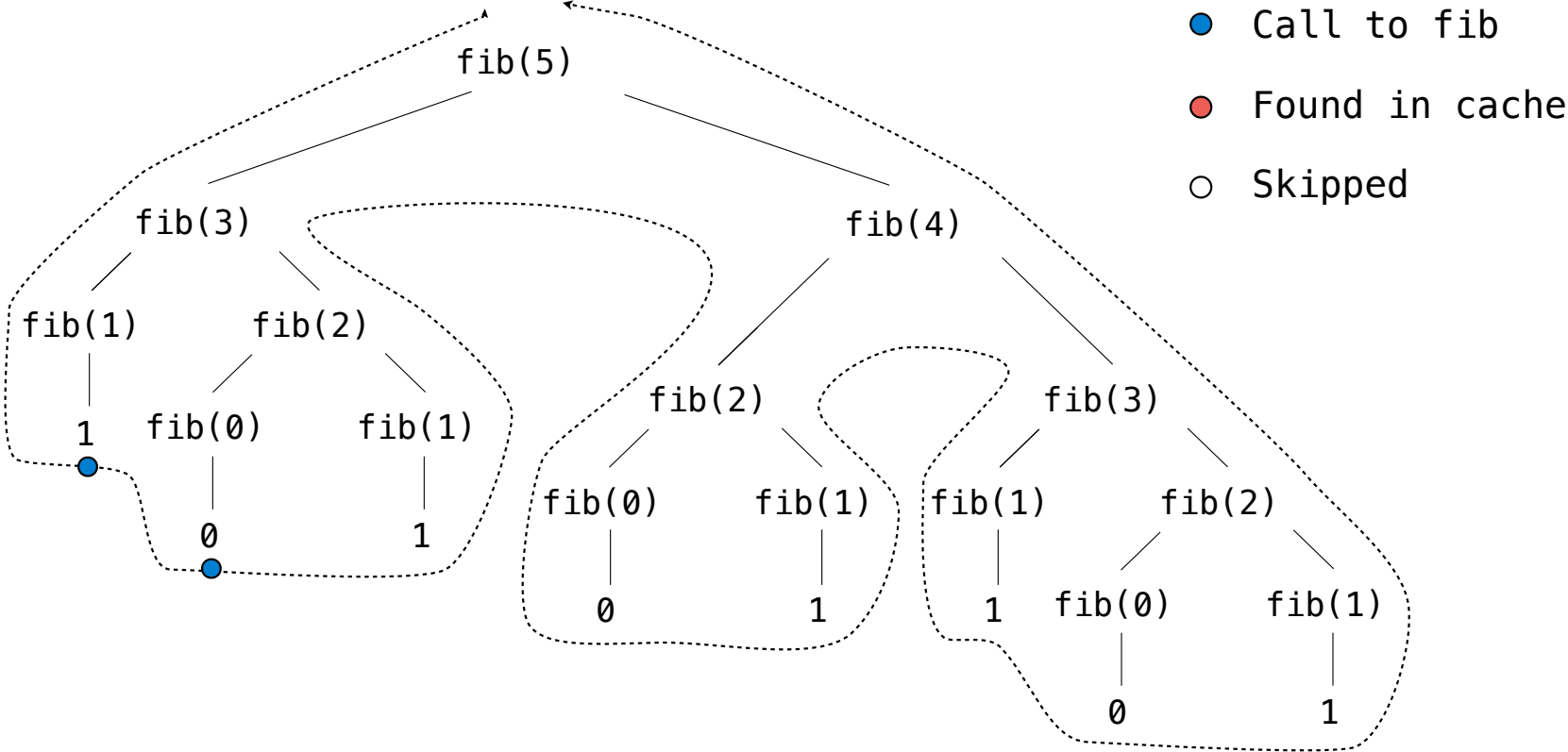
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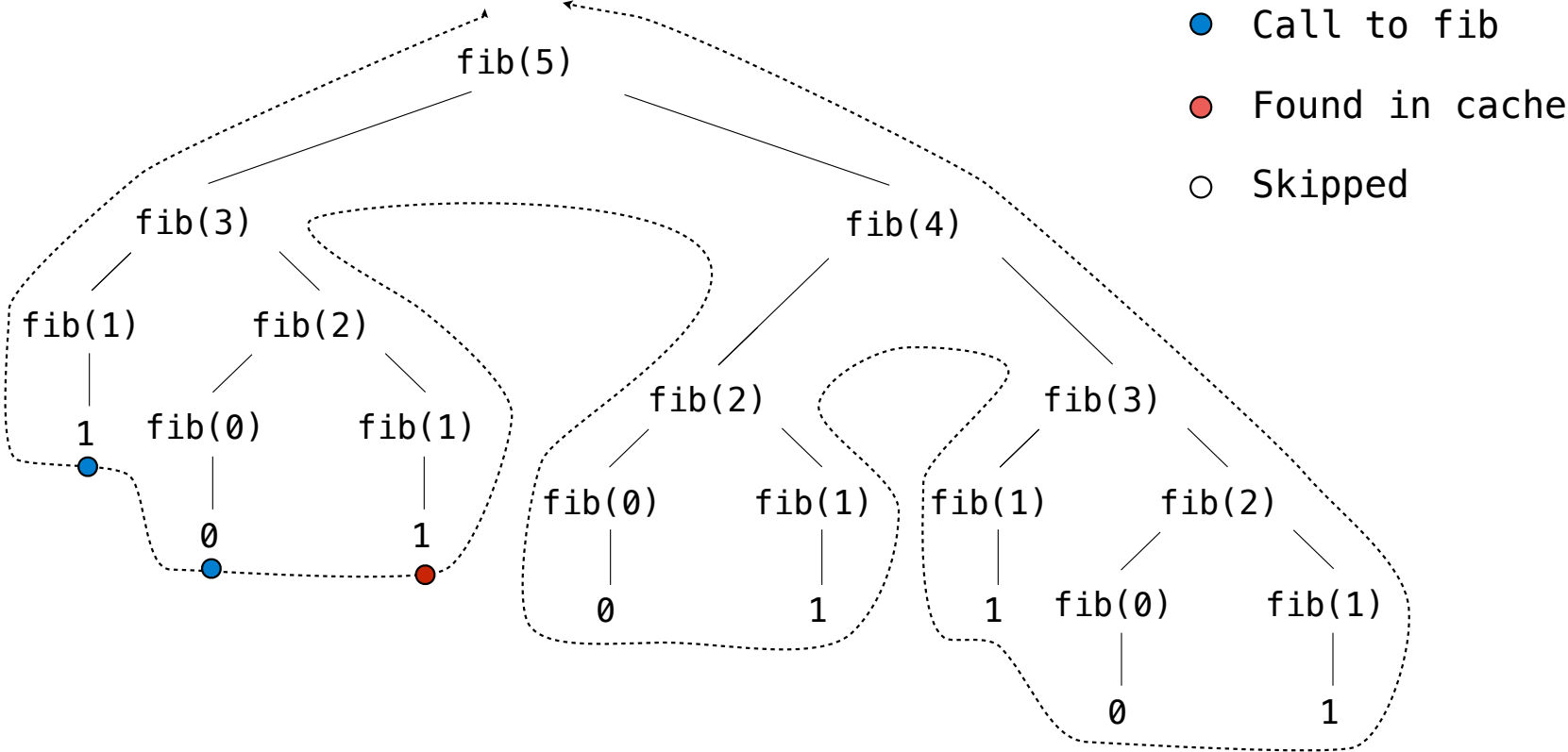
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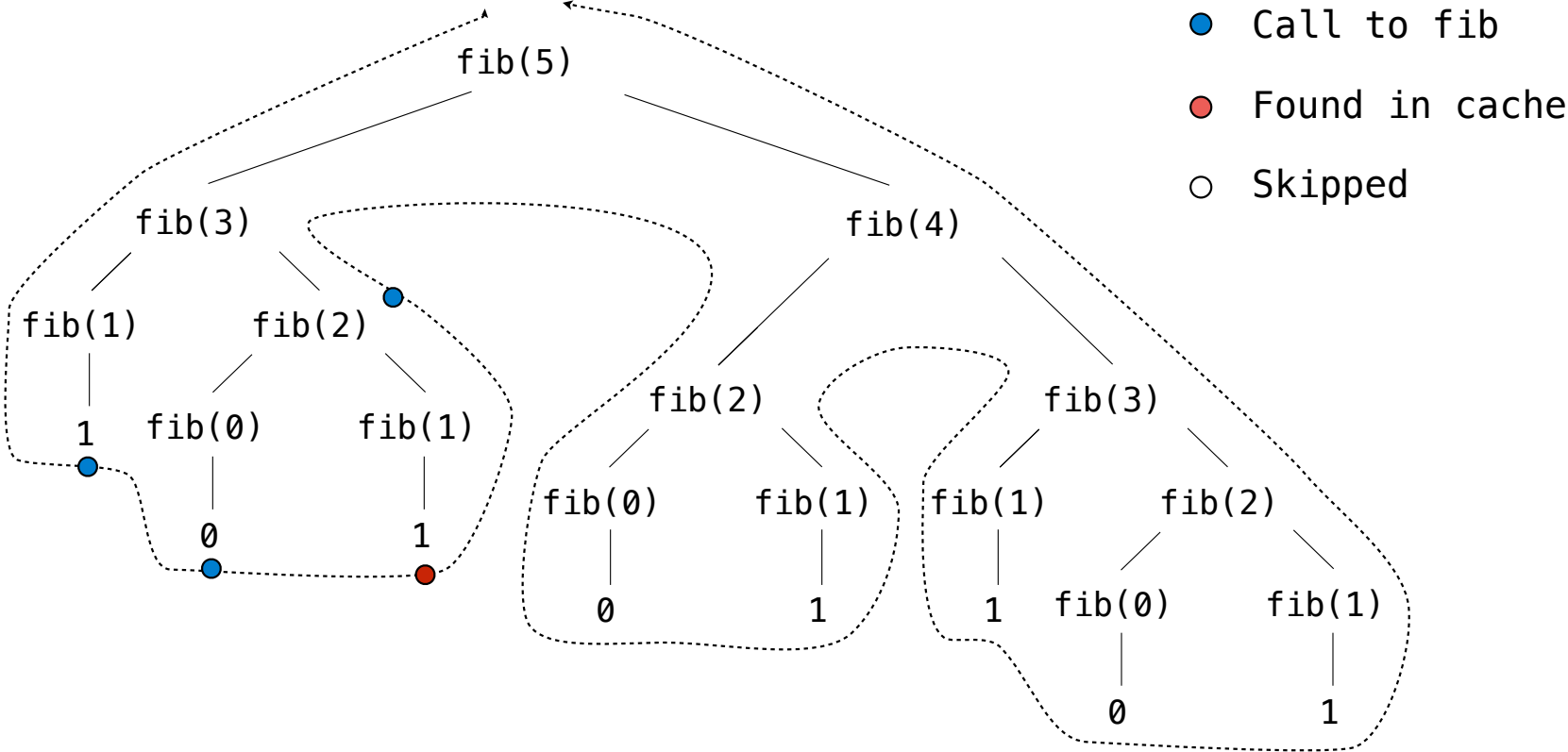
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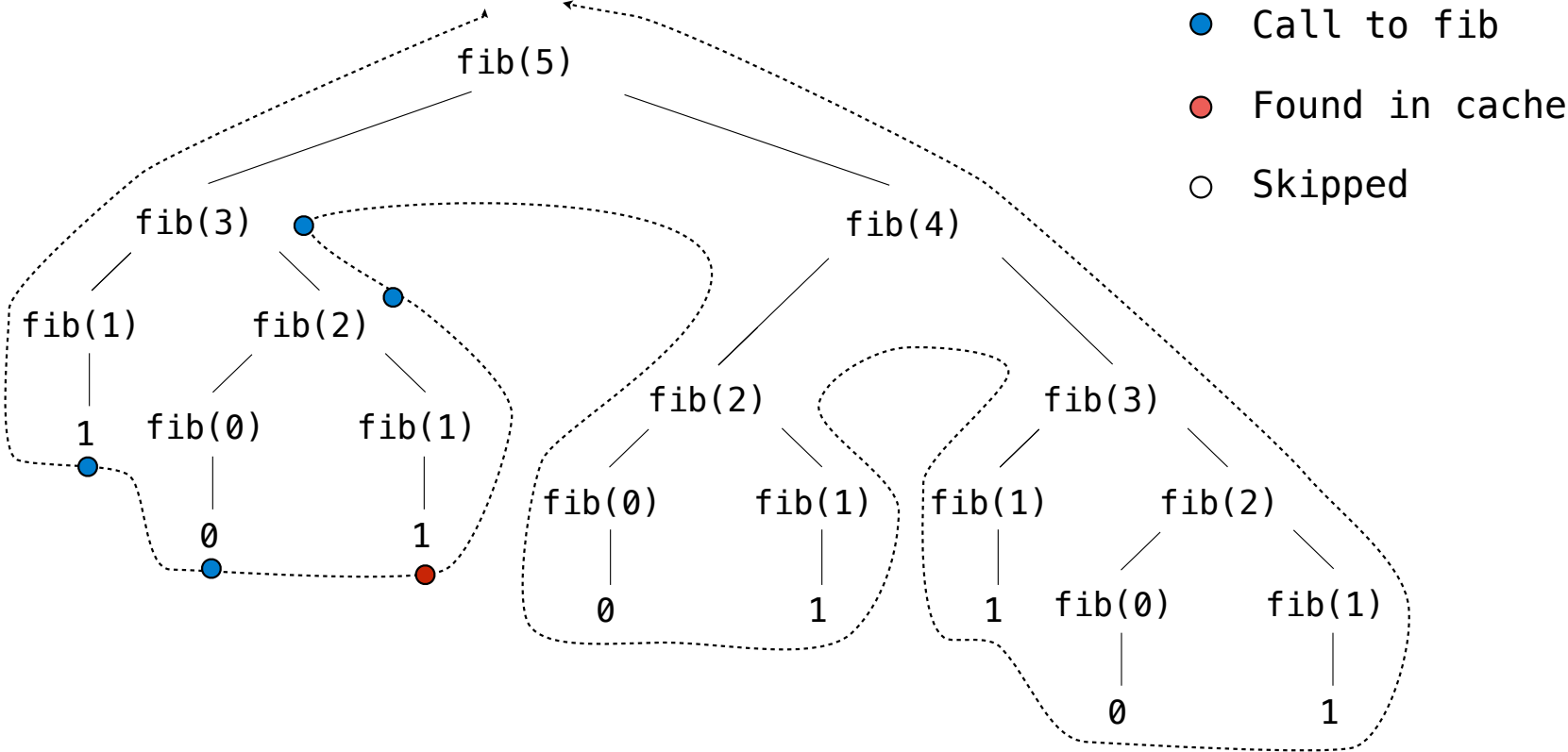
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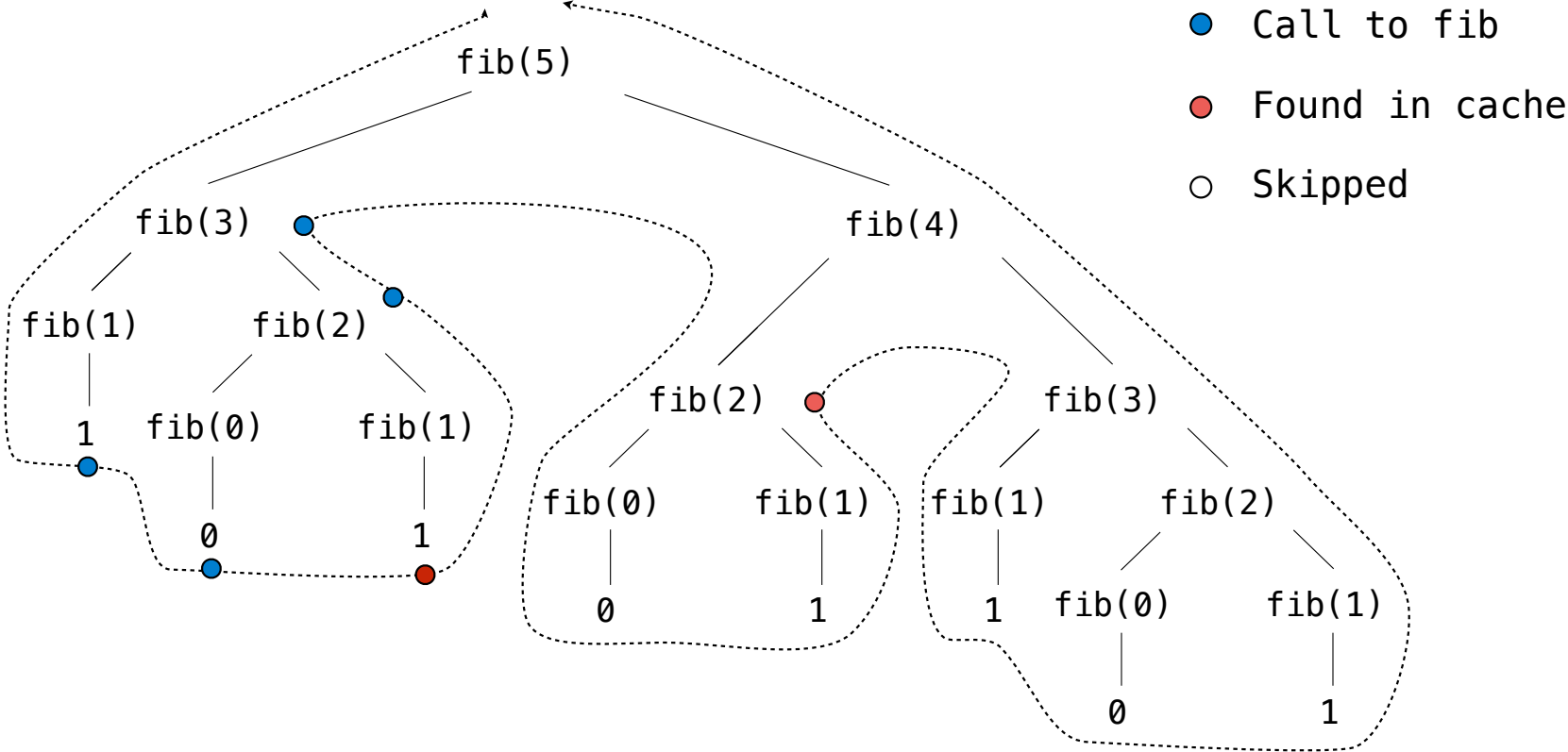
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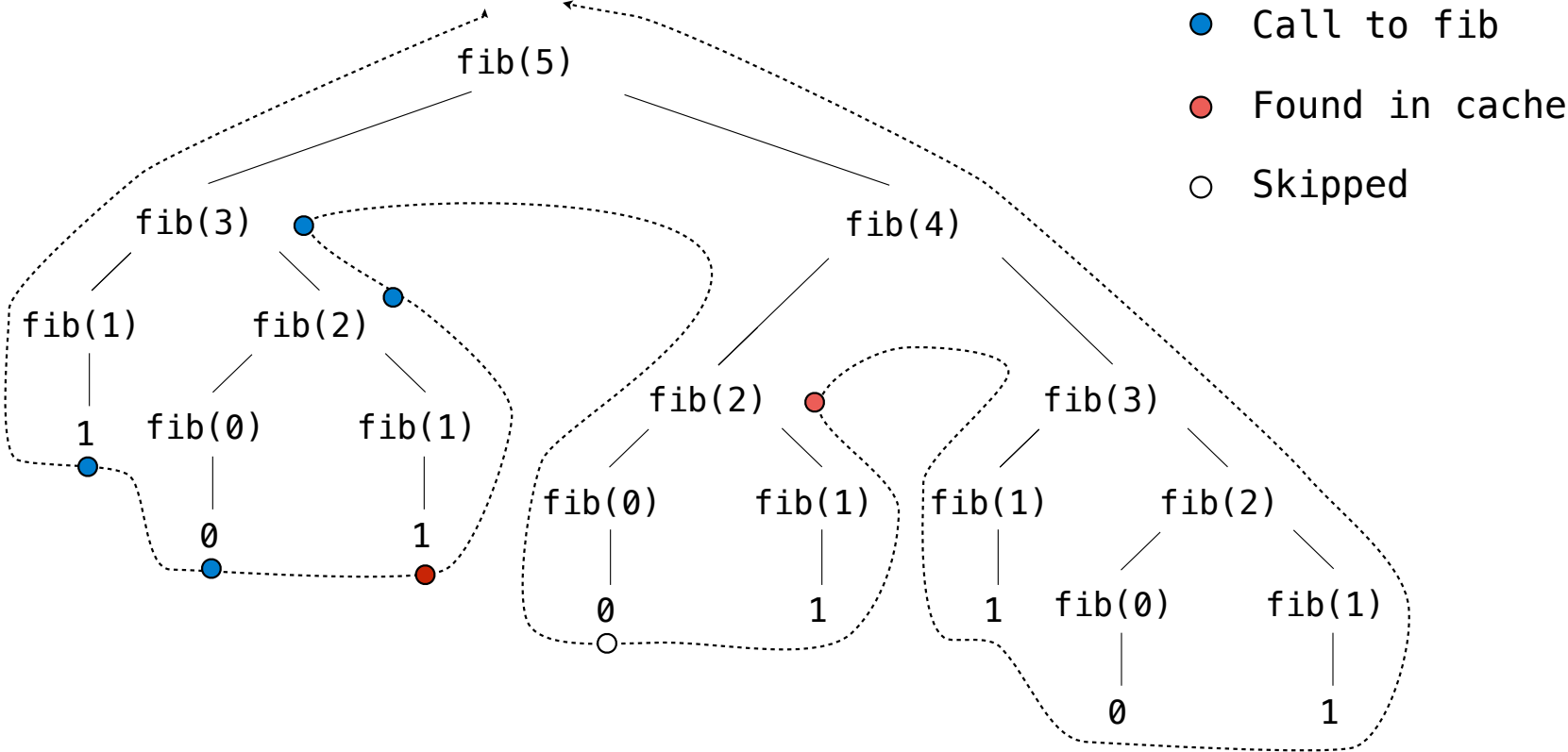
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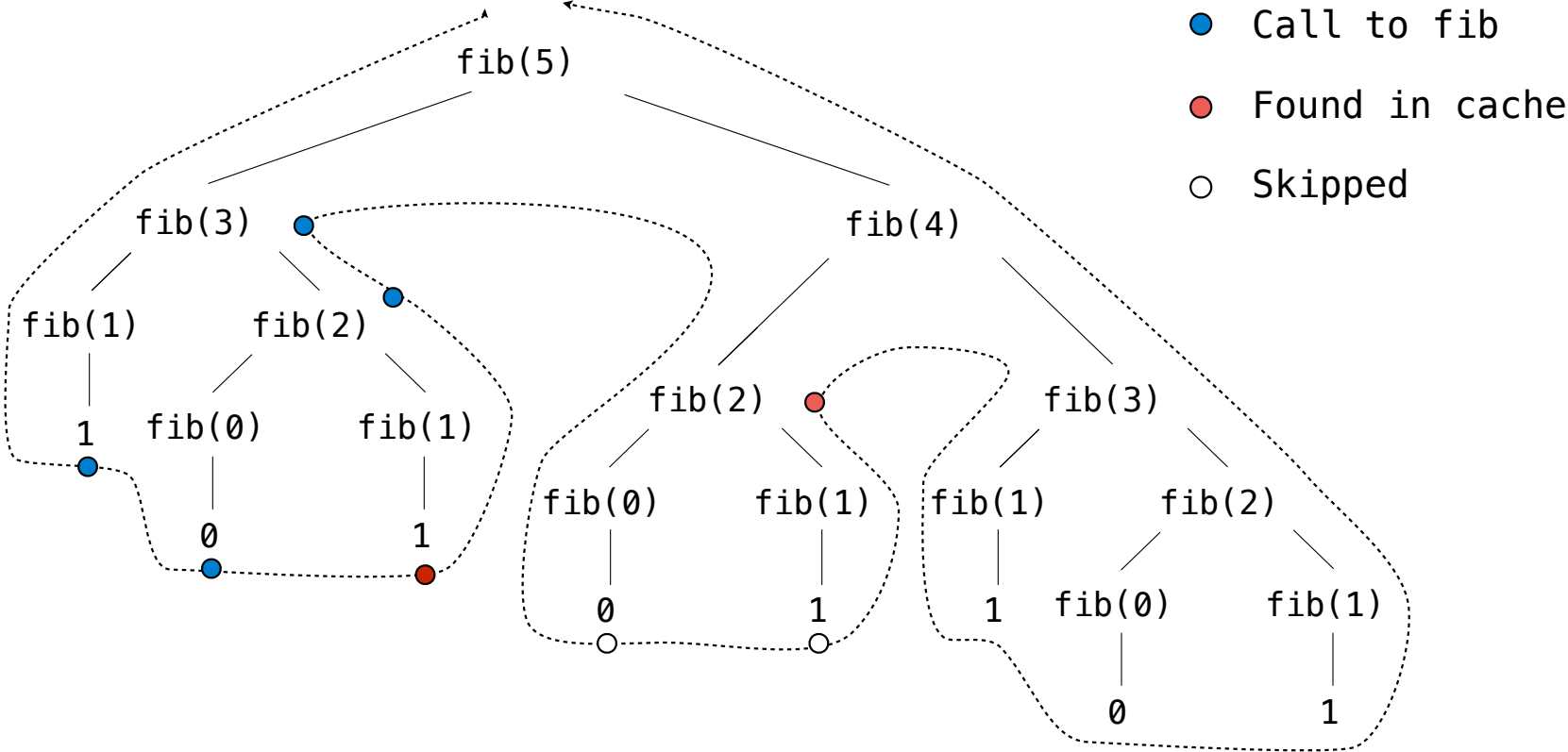
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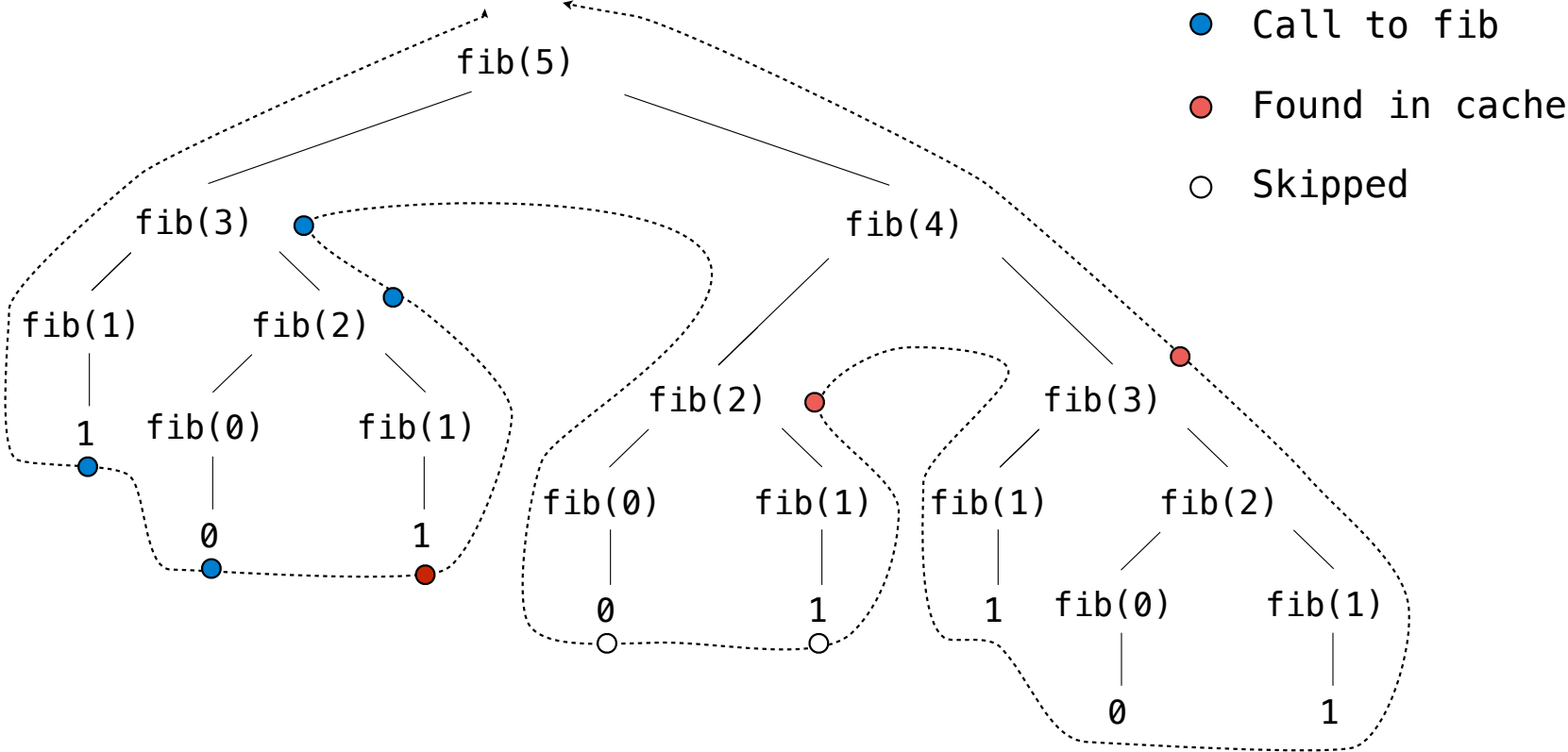
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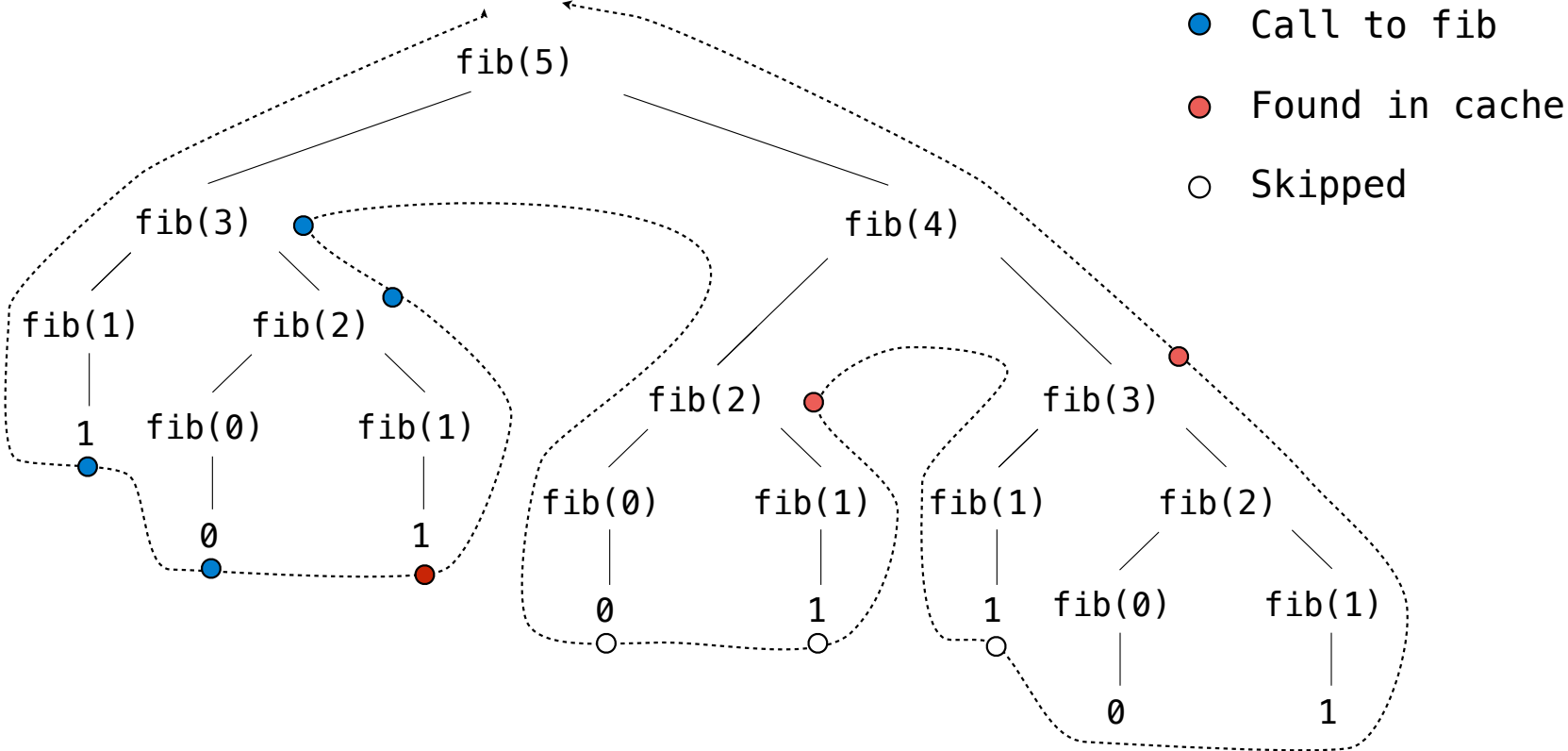
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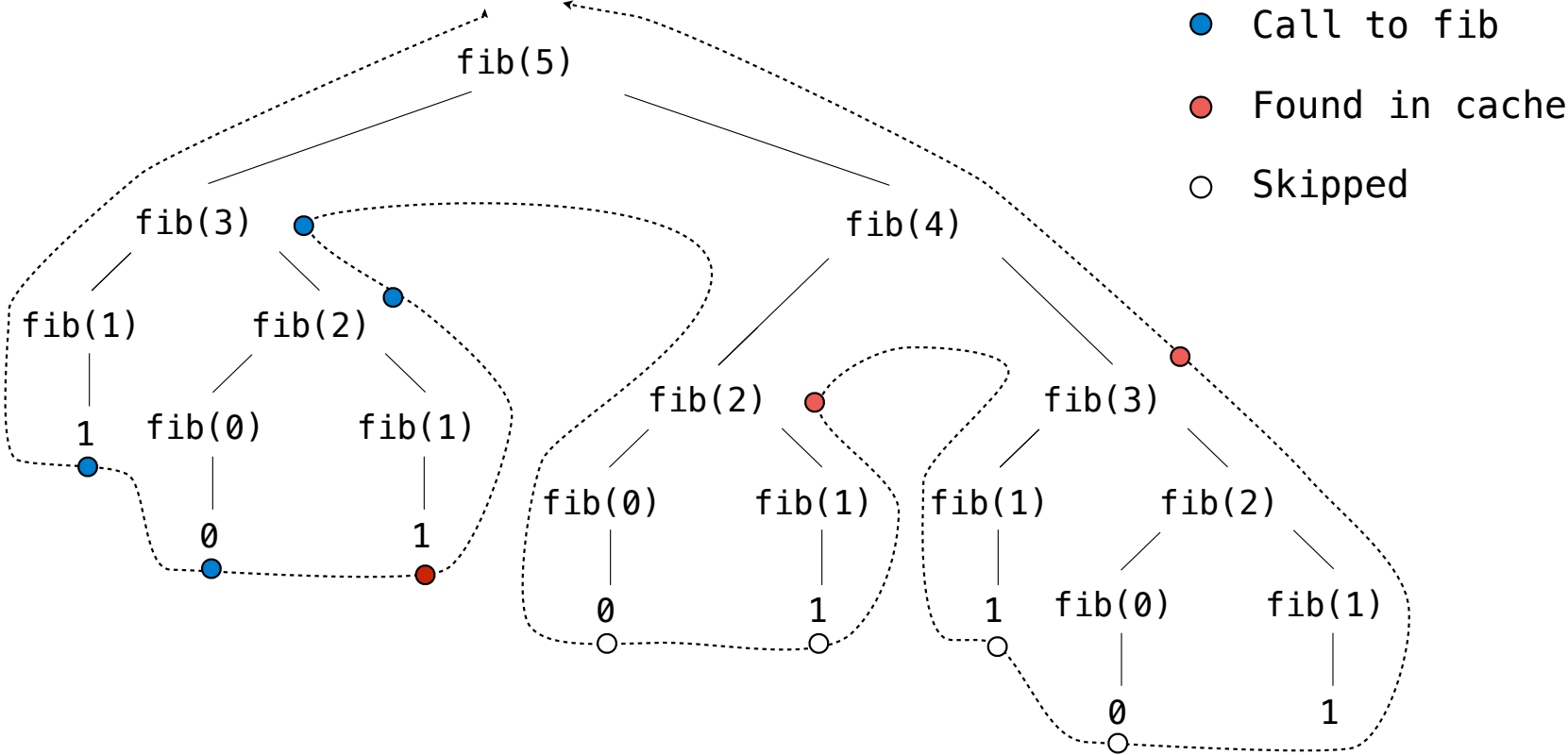
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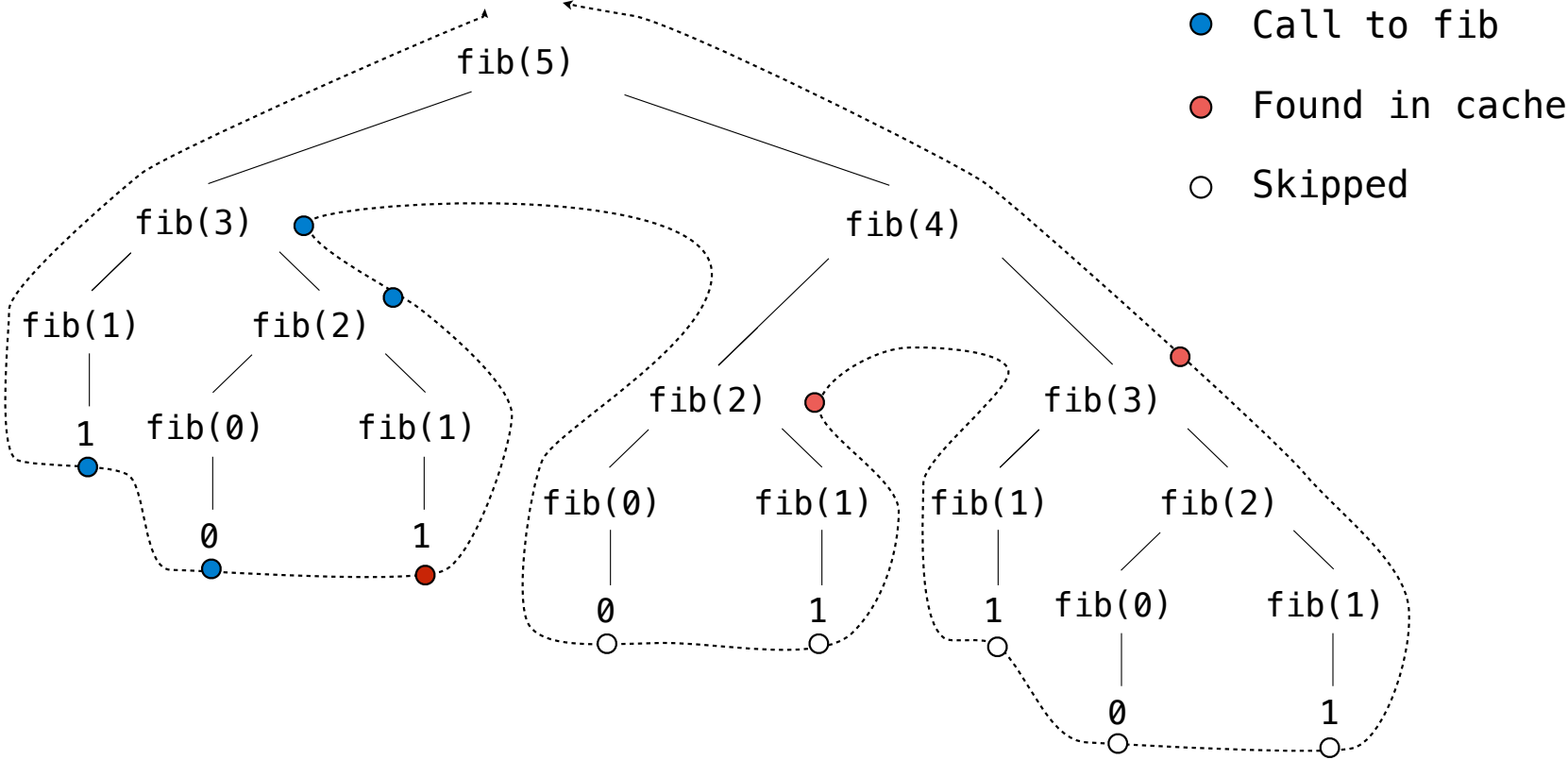
Memoized Tree Recursion



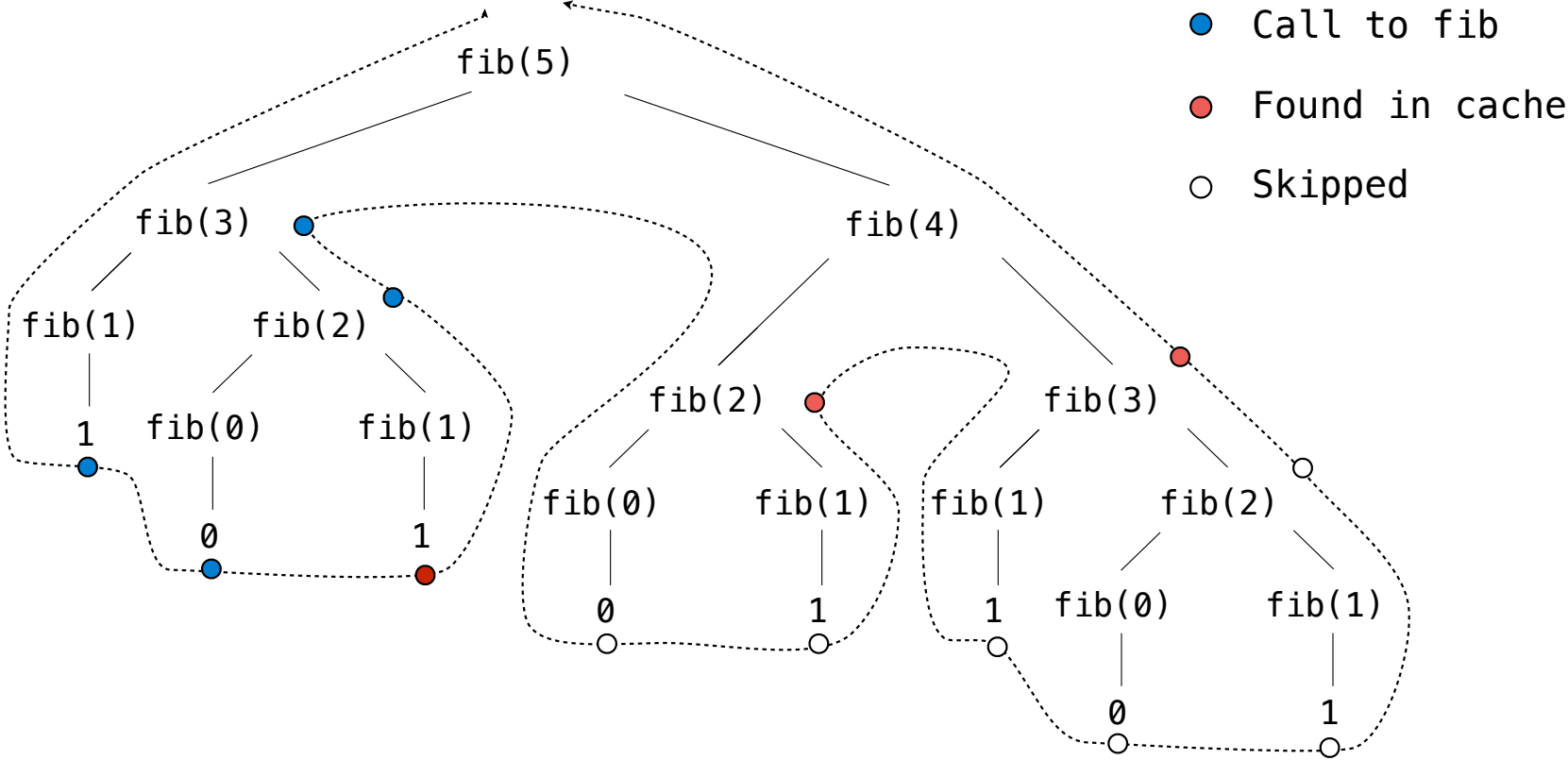
Memoized Tree Recursion



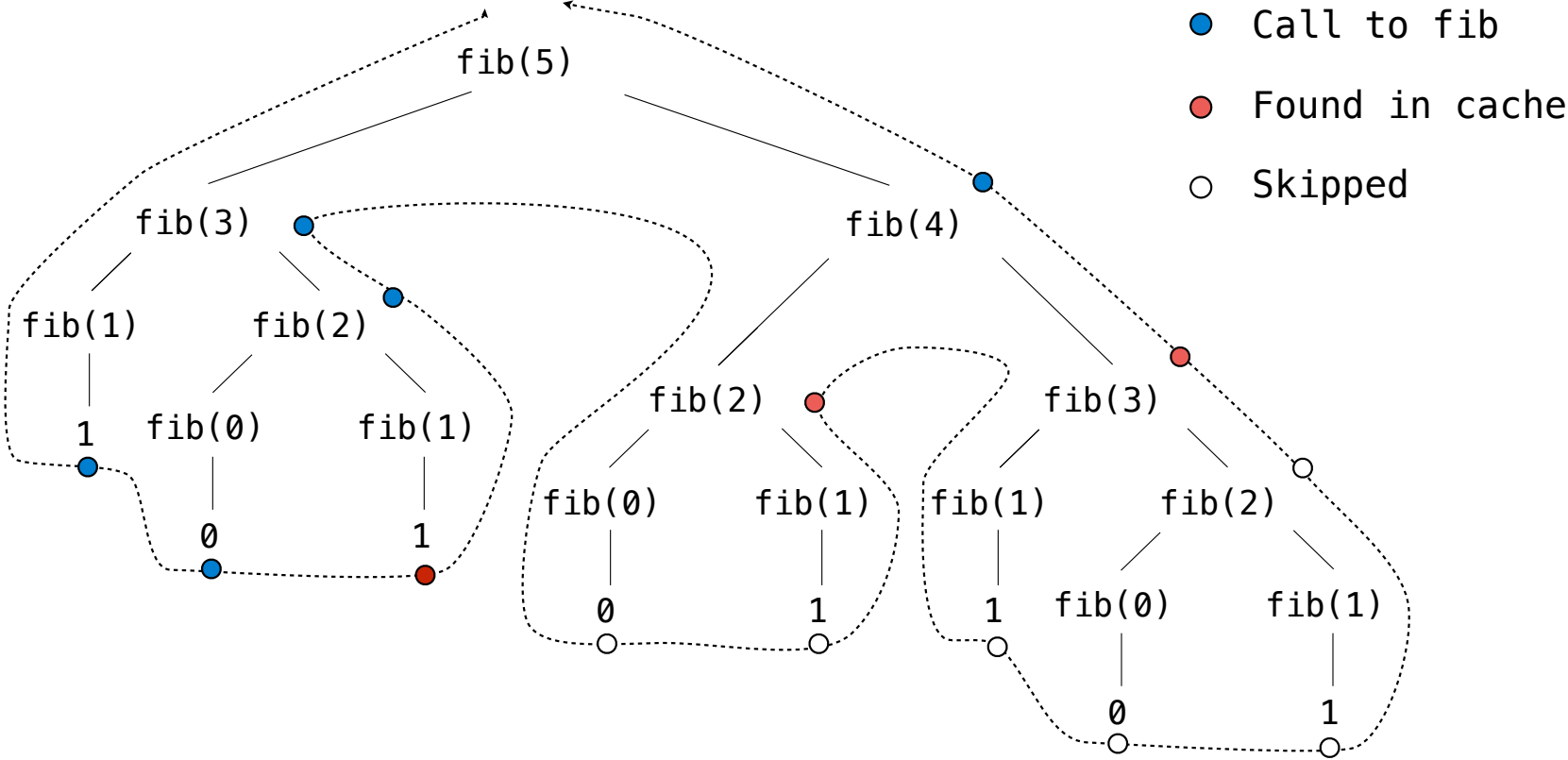
Memoized Tree Recursion



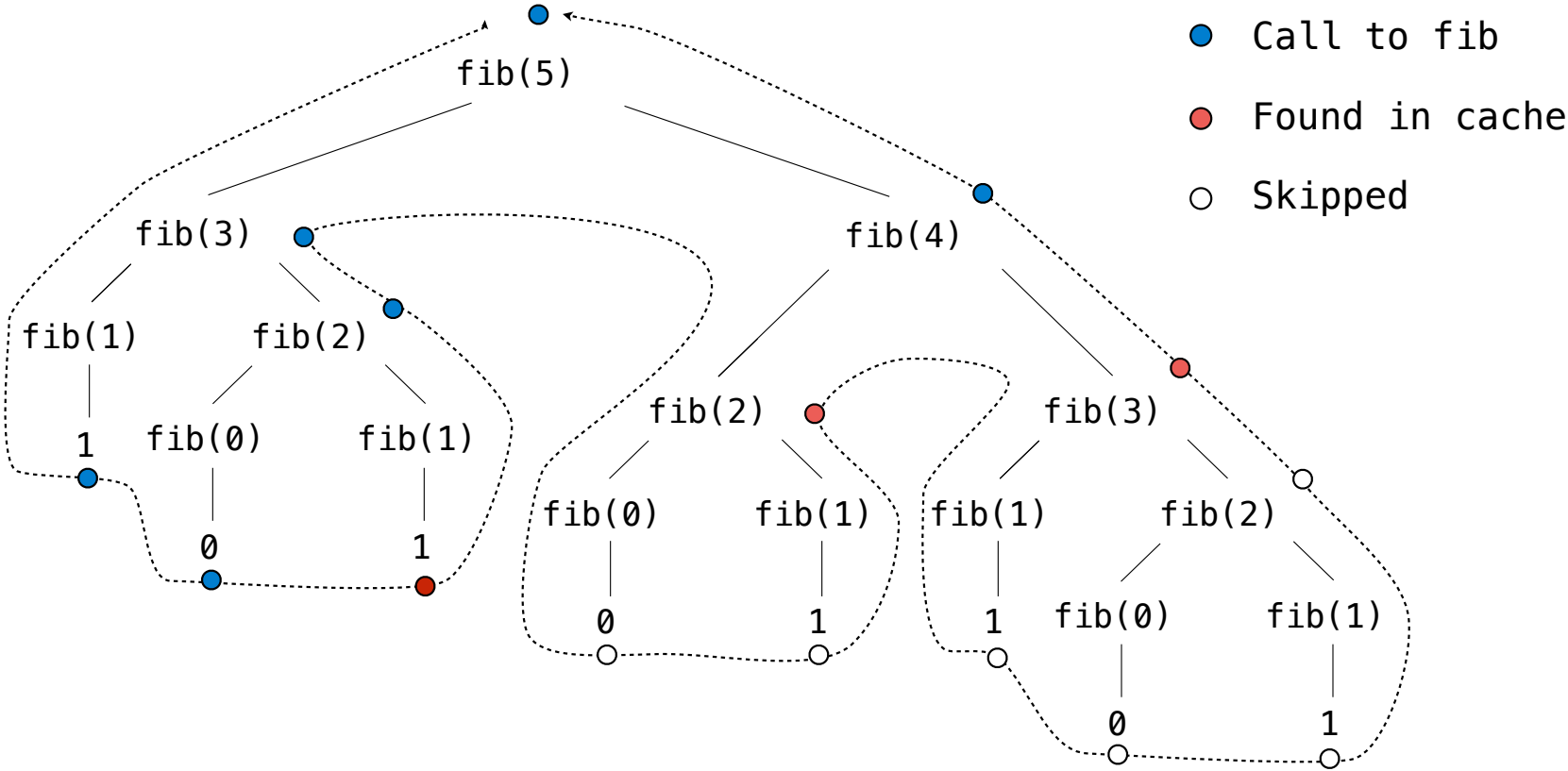
Memoized Tree Recursion



Memoized Tree Recursion



Memoized Tree Recursion



Linked List Class

Linked Lists as Objects

Linked Lists as Objects

Linked list idea: Pairs are sufficient to represent sequences of arbitrary length

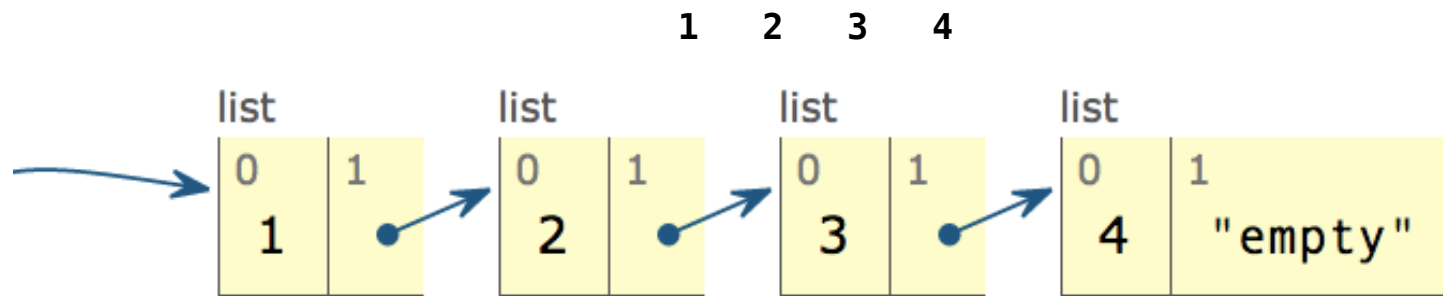
Linked Lists as Objects

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1 2 3 4

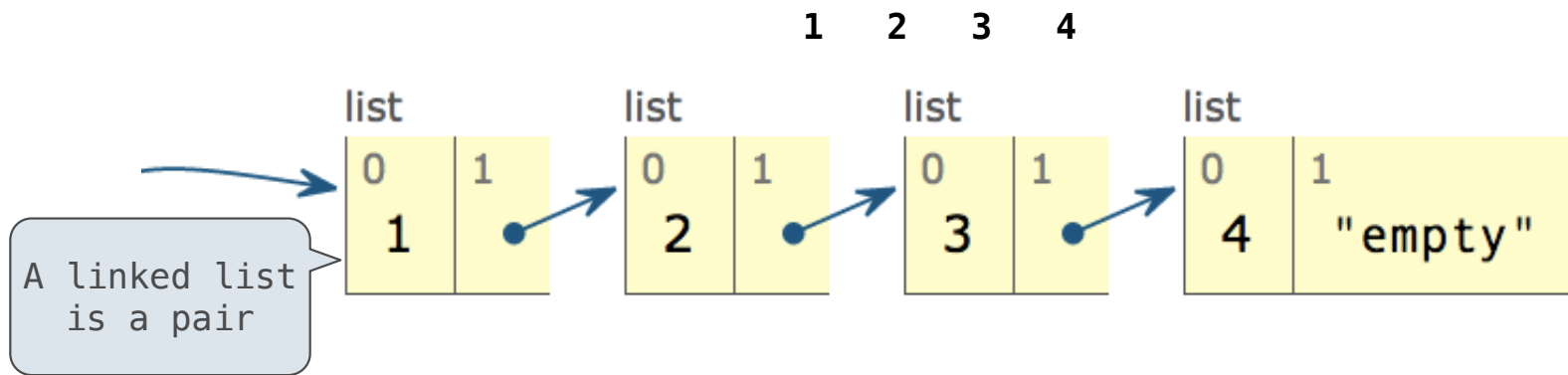
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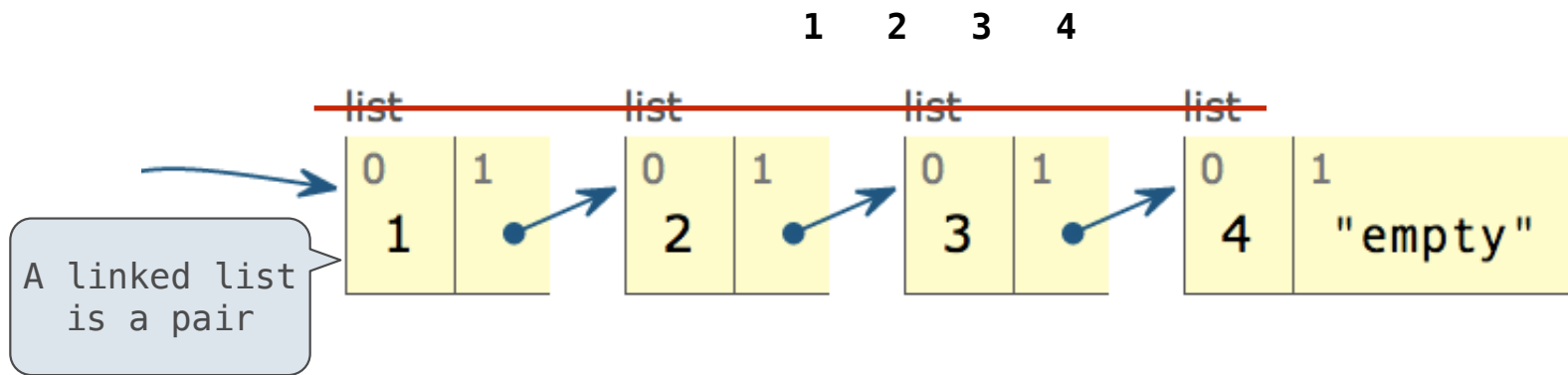
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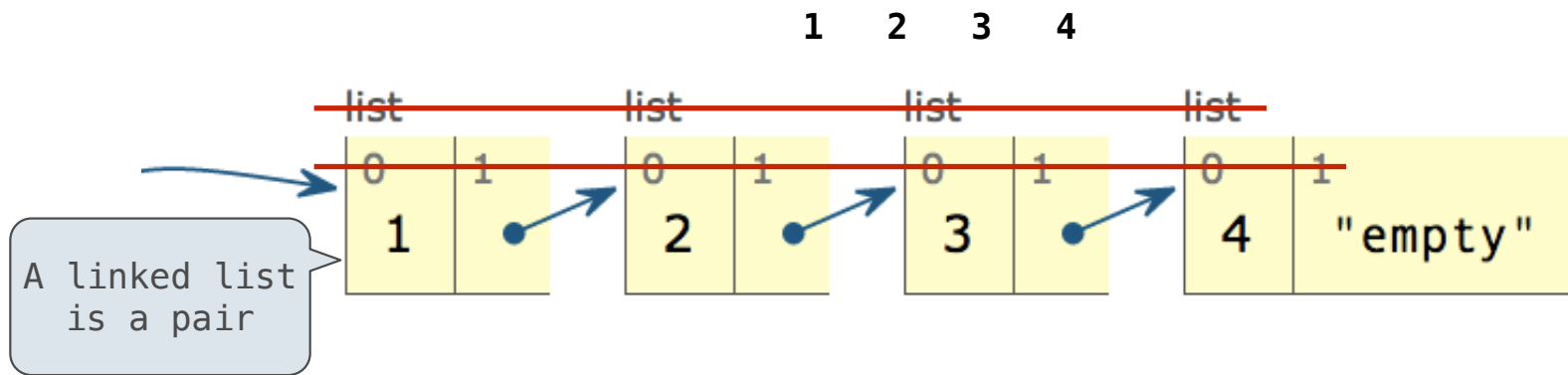
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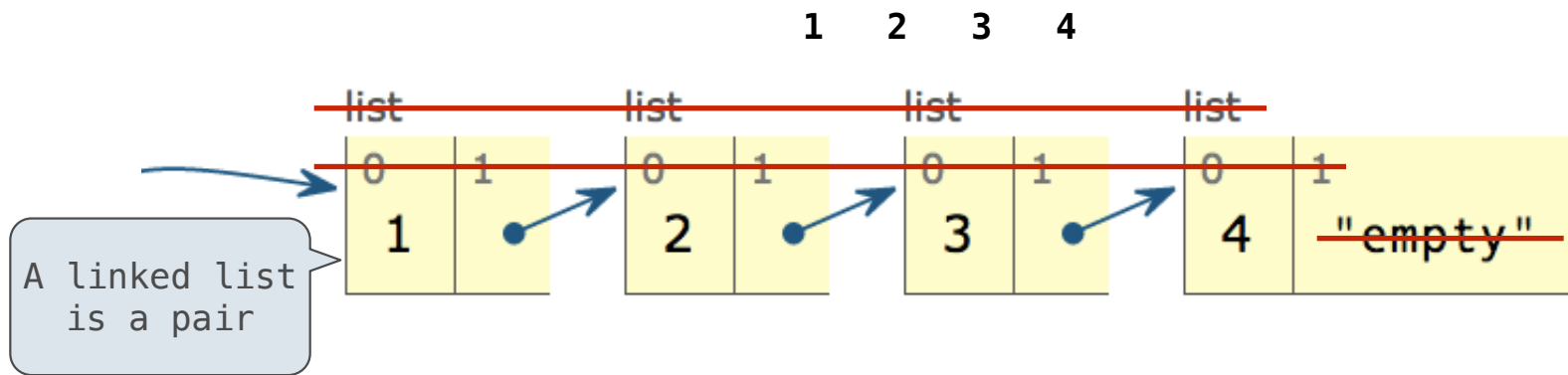
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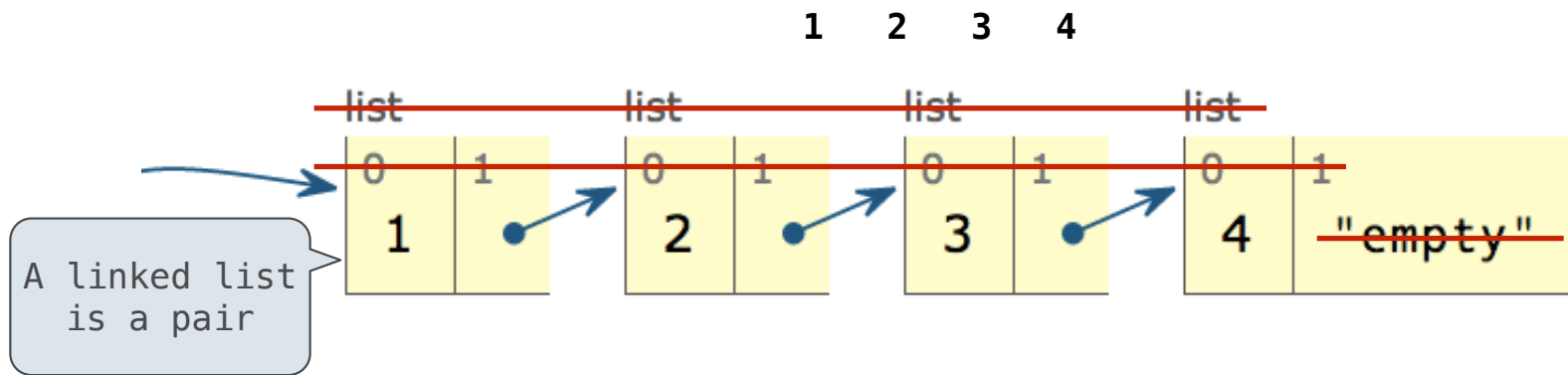
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Linked Lists as Objects

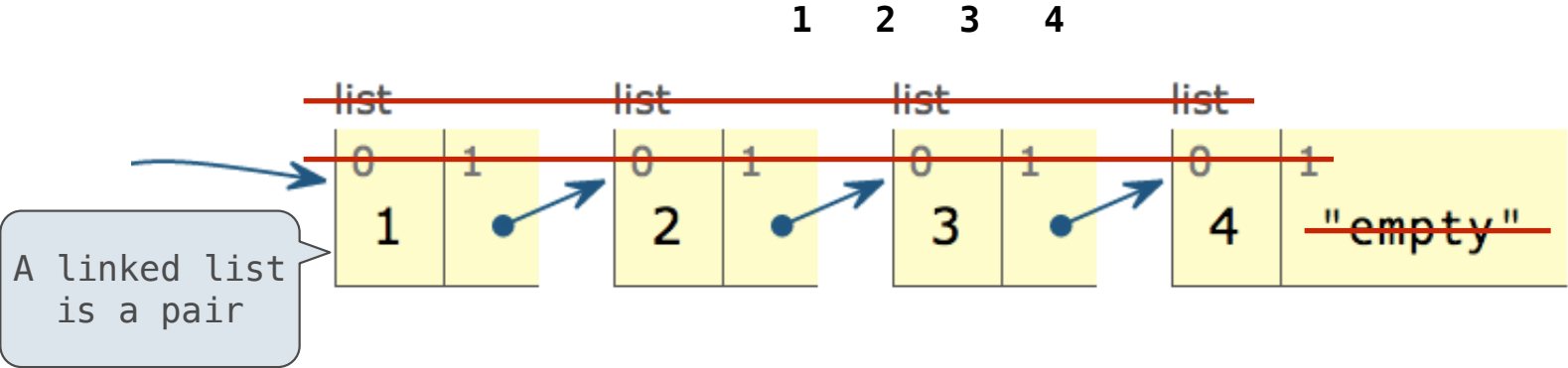
Linked list idea: Pairs are sufficient to represent sequences of arbitrary length



Data abstraction (old way):

Linked Lists as Objects

Linked list idea: Pairs are sufficient to represent sequences of arbitrary length

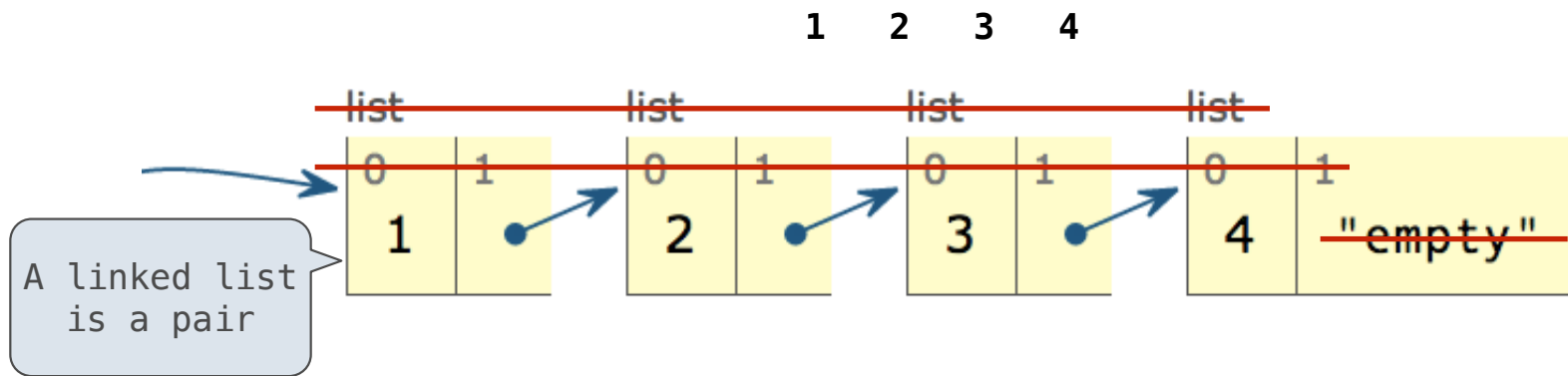


Data abstraction (old way):

Link class (new way):

Linked Lists as Objects

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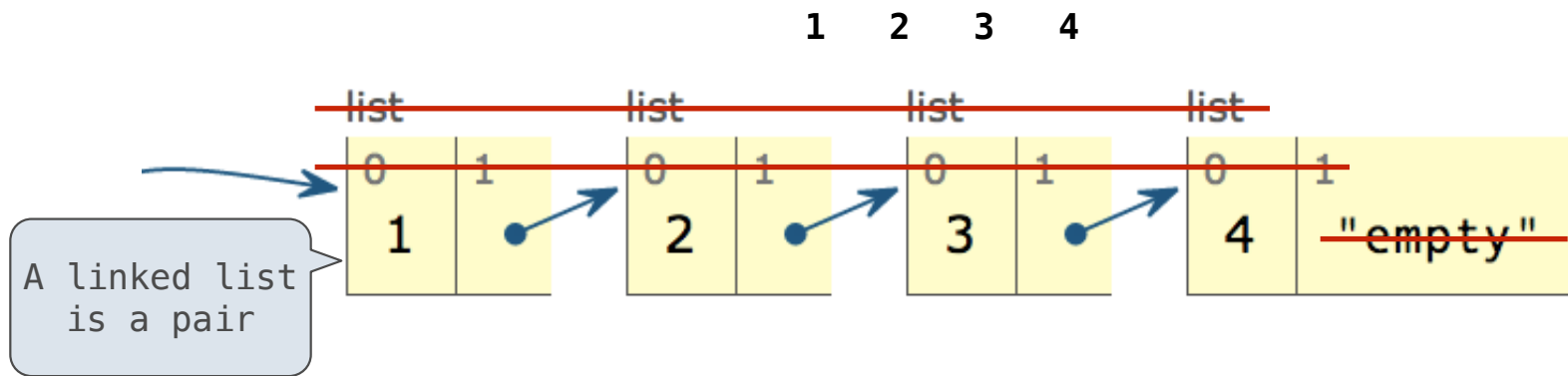
Data abstraction (old way):

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>>> s = link(1, link(2, link(3, link(4, empty))))
```

Link class (new way):

Linked Lists as Objects

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Data abstraction (old way):

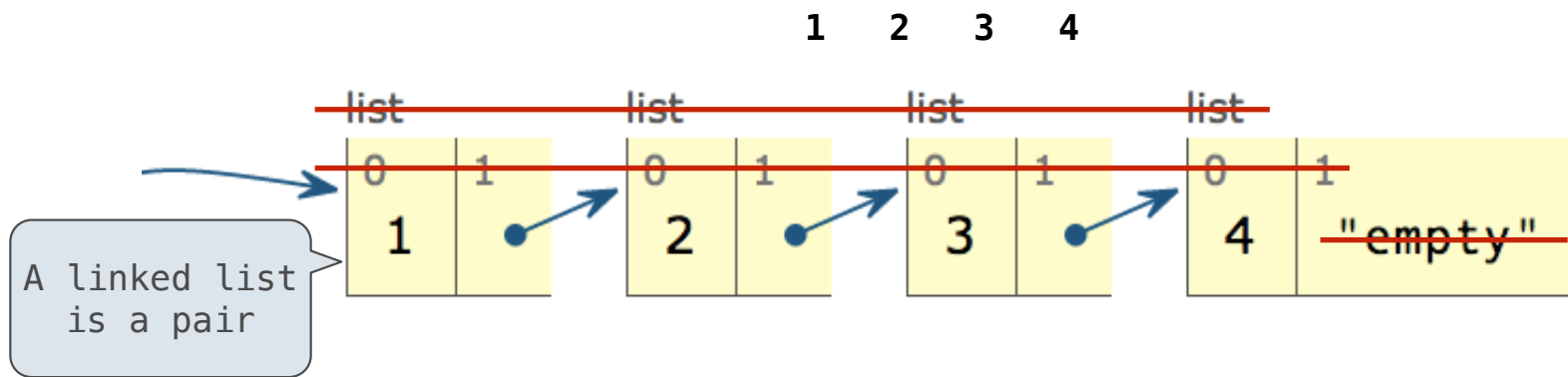
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Data abstraction (old way):

```
>>> s = link(1, link(2, link(3, link(4, empty))))
```

```
>>> len_link(s)
```

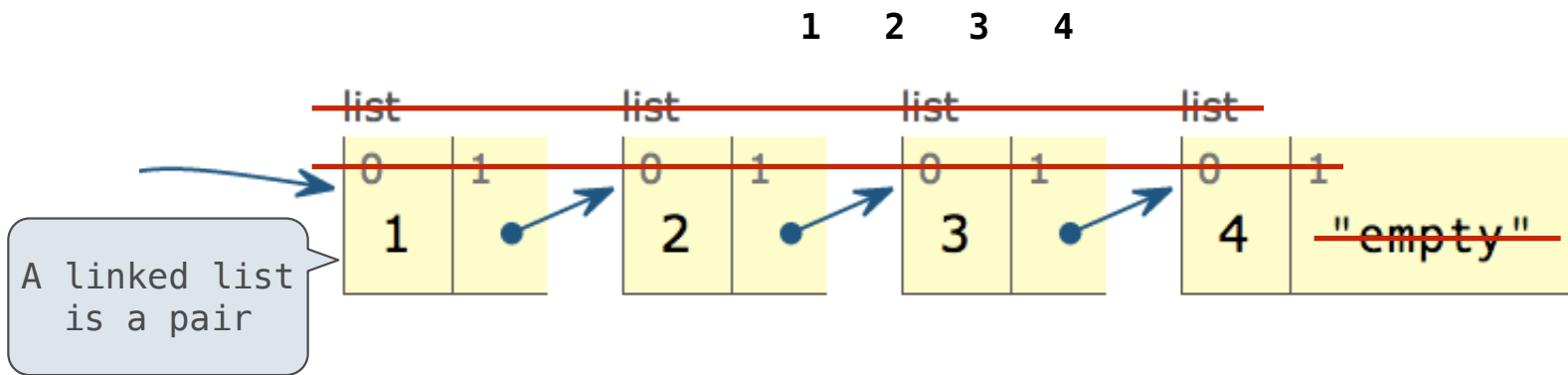
```
4
```

Link class (new way):

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Linked Lists as Objects

Linked list idea: Pairs are sufficient to represent sequences of arbitrary length



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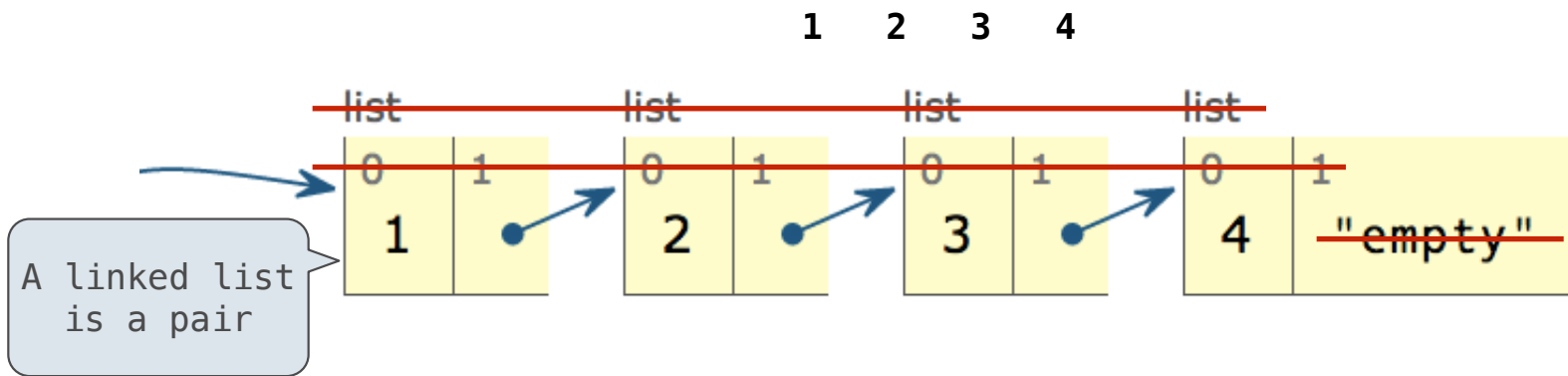
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>>> s = Link(1, Link(2, Link(3, Link(4))))
>>> len(s)
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```

Linked Lists as Objects

Linked list idea: Pairs are sufficient to represent sequences of arbitrary length



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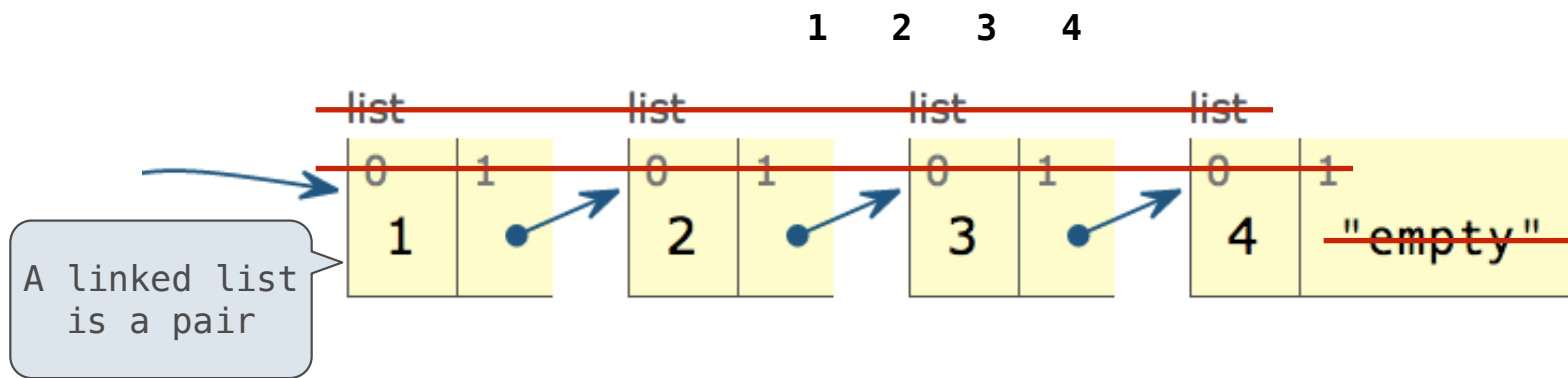
```
>>> s = link(1, link(2, link(3, link(4, empty))))
>>> len_link(s)
4
>>> getitem_link(s, 2)
3
```

Link class (new way):

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4
```

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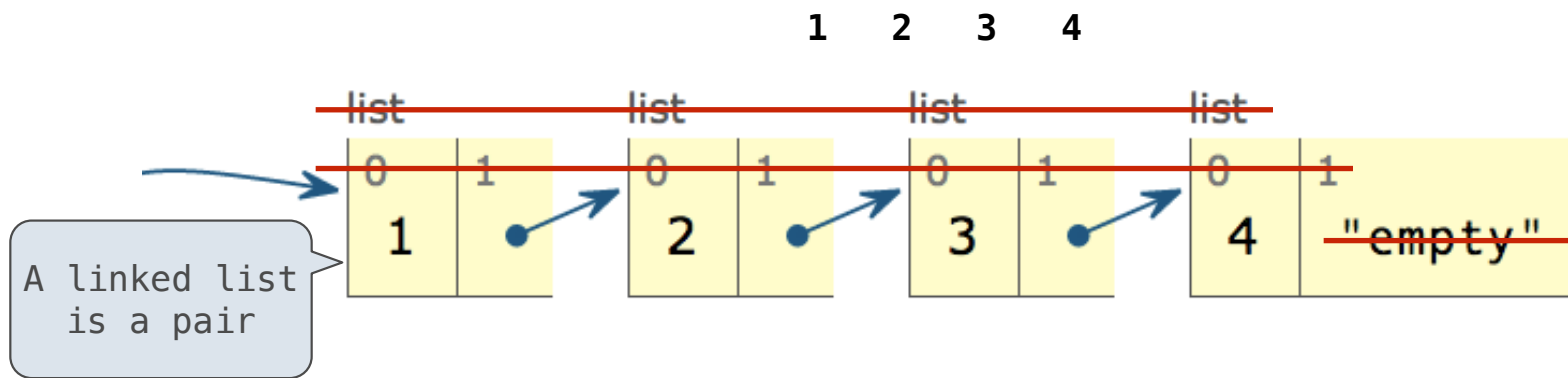
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>>> s = Link(1, Link(2, Link(3, Link(4))))
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4
>>> s[2]
3
```

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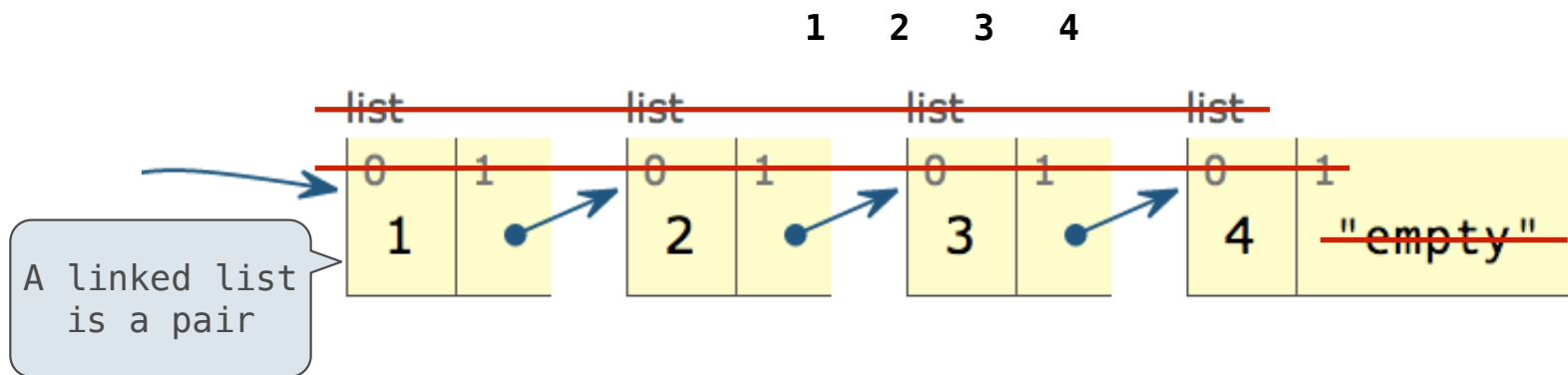
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>>> s
[1, [2, [3, [4, 'empty']]]]
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>>> s[2]
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Link(1, Link(2, Link(3, Link(4))))
```


Linked List Class

More special method names:

<code>__getitem__</code>	Element selection []
<code>__len__</code>	Built-in len function

Linked List Class

Linked list class: pairs are two-attribute objects

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    def __init__(self, first, rest=empty):
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class Link:

    def __init__(self, first, rest=empty):
        self.first = first
        self.rest = rest

    def __getitem__(self, i):
        if i == 0:
            return self.first
        else:
            return self.rest[i-1]
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This element
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Yes, this call
is recursive too

More special method names:

`__getitem__` Element selection []

`__len__` Built-in len function

Linked List Class

Linked list class: pairs are two-attribute objects

```
class Link:
    empty = ()

    def __init__(self, first, rest=empty):
        self.first = first
        self.rest = rest

    def __getitem__(self, i):
        if i == 0:
            return self.first
        else:
            return self.rest[i-1]

    def __len__(self):
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Linked list class: pairs are two-attribute objects

```
class Link:
```

```
empty = ()
```

Some zero length sequence

```
def __init__(self, first, rest=empty):  
    self.first = first  
    self.rest = rest
```

```
def __getitem__(self, i):  
    if i == 0:
```

```
        return self.first
```

```
    else:
```

```
        return self.rest[i-1]
```

Calls this method

This element selection syntax

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def __len__(self):
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More special method names:

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class Link:
```

```
empty = ()
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def __init__(self, first, rest=empty):  
    self.first = first  
    self.rest = rest
```

```
def __getitem__(self, i):  
    if i == 0:
```

```
        return self.first
```

```
    else:
```

```
        return self.rest[i-1]
```

Calls this method

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def __len__(self):
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    return 1 + len(self.rest)
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More special method names:

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Methods can be recursive too!

(Demo)

Tree Class

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A Tree has an entry (any value) at its root and a list of branches

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        self.entry = entry
```

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class Tree:
    def __init__(self, entry, branches=()):
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        for branch in branches:
            assert isinstance(branch, Tree)
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Built-in `isinstance` function:
returns True if `branch` has a class
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class Tree:
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def fib_tree(n):
    if n == 0 or n == 1:
        return Tree(n)
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(Demo)

Example: Hailstone Trees

Example: Hailstone Trees

Pick a positive integer n as the start

Example: Hailstone Trees

Pick a positive integer n as the start

If n is even, divide it by 2

Example: Hailstone Trees

Pick a positive integer n as the start

If n is even, divide it by 2

If n is odd, multiply it by 3 and add 1

Example: Hailstone Trees

Pick a positive integer n as the start

If n is even, divide it by 2

If n is odd, multiply it by 3 and add 1

Continue this process until n is 1

Example: Hailstone Trees

Pick a positive integer n as the start 1

If n is even, divide it by 2

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Continue this process until n is 1

Example: Hailstone Trees

Pick a positive integer n as the start 1

If n is even, divide it by 2 2

If n is odd, multiply it by 3 and add 1

Continue this process until n is 1

Example: Hailstone Trees

Pick a positive integer n as the start	1
If n is even, divide it by 2	2
If n is odd, multiply it by 3 and add 1	4
Continue this process until n is 1	

Example: Hailstone Trees

Pick a positive integer n as the start	1
If n is even, divide it by 2	2
If n is odd, multiply it by 3 and add 1	4
Continue this process until n is 1	8

Example: Hailstone Trees

Pick a positive integer n as the start	1
If n is even, divide it by 2	2
If n is odd, multiply it by 3 and add 1	4
Continue this process until n is 1	8
	16

Example: Hailstone Trees

Pick a positive integer n as the start	1
If n is even, divide it by 2	2
If n is odd, multiply it by 3 and add 1	4
Continue this process until n is 1	8
	16
	32

Example: Hailstone Trees

Pick a positive integer n as the start	1
If n is even, divide it by 2	2
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Continue this process until n is 1	8
	16
	32
	64

Example: Hailstone Trees

Pick a positive integer n as the start	1
If n is even, divide it by 2	2
If n is odd, multiply it by 3 and add 1	4
Continue this process until n is 1	8
	16
	32
	64
	128

Example: Hailstone Trees

Pick a positive integer n as the start

If n is even, divide it by 2

If n is odd, multiply it by 3 and add 1

Continue this process until n is 1

1
|
2
|
4
|
8
|
16
|
32
|
64
|
128

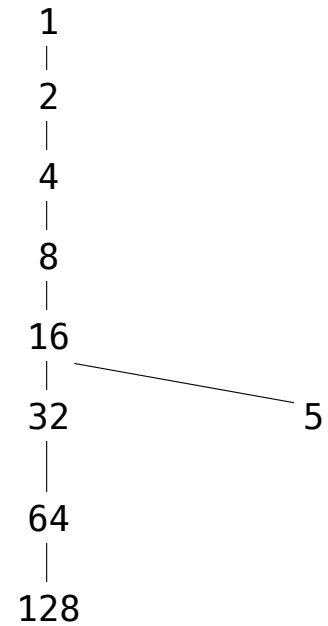
Example: Hailstone Trees

Pick a positive integer n as the start

If n is even, divide it by 2

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Continue this process until n is 1



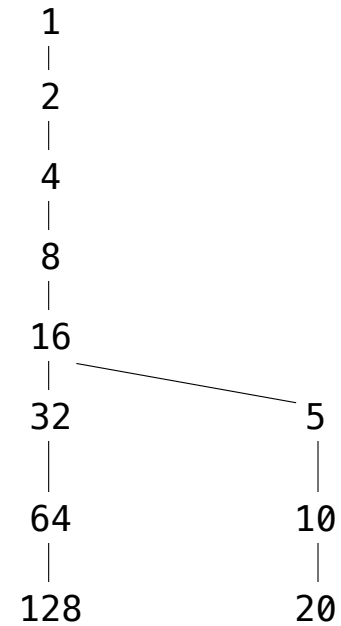
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Continue this process until n is 1



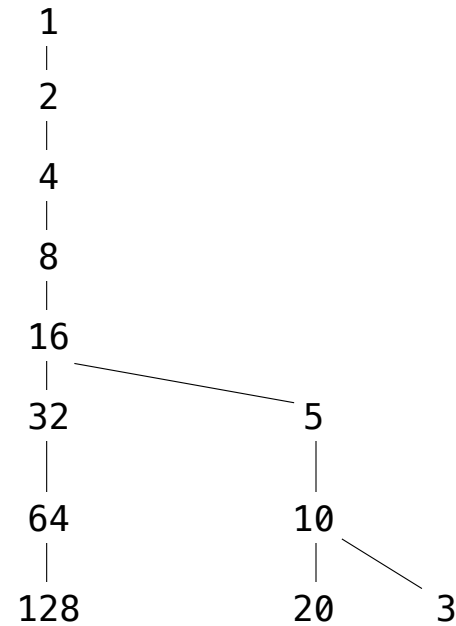
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If n is even, divide it by 2

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Continue this process until n is 1



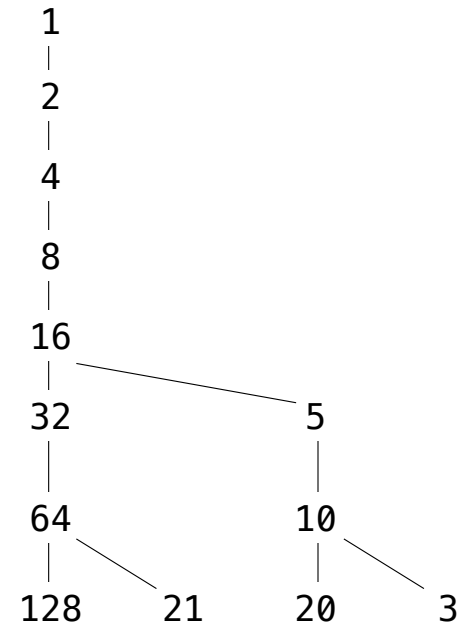
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Example: Hailstone Trees

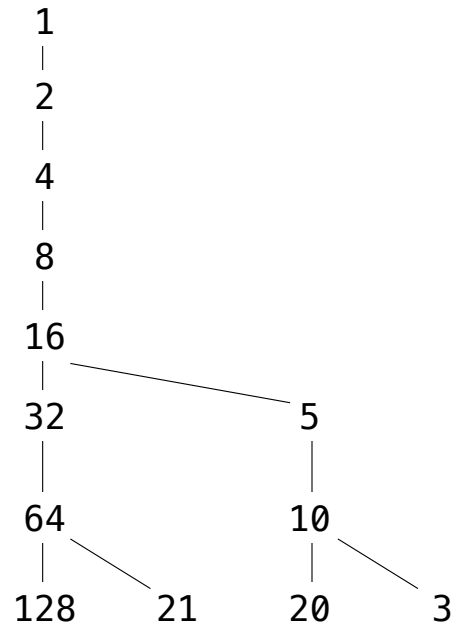
Pick a positive integer n as the start

If n is even, divide it by 2

If n is odd, multiply it by 3 and add 1

Continue this process until n is 1

All starting n that give an
8-number-long hailstone sequence



Example: Hailstone Trees

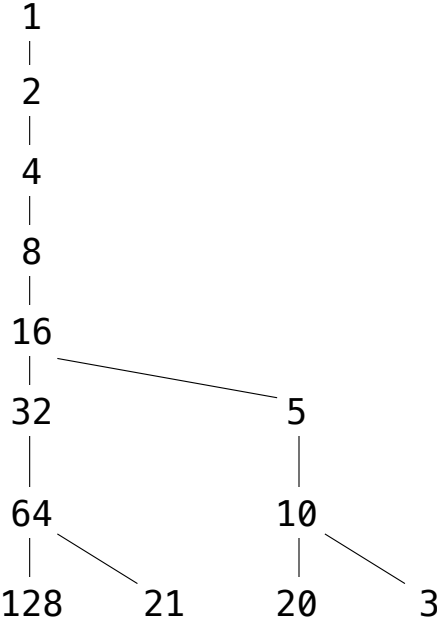
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All starting n that give an 8-number-long hailstone sequence



(Demo)