CHAPTER 1

Python Classes

The built-in types, like strings have functions associated with them. So, for example, if you needed a string converted to uppercase, you would call it's upper() function: -

```
my_string = "houston, we have a problem!"
louder_string = my_string.upper()
```

This would set louder_string to "HOUSTON, WE HAVE A PROBLEM!" When a function is associated with a datatype like this, it called a *method*. A datatype with methods is known as a *class*. The data of that type is known as *instance* of that class. For example, in the example, we would say "my_string is an instance of the class str. str has a method called upper"

The function type will tell you the type of any data:

```
print(type(my_string))
```

This will output

```
<class 'str'>
```

A class can also define operators. +, for example, is redefined by str to concatenate strings together:

long_string = "I saw " + "15 people"

1.1 Making a Polynomial class

You have created a bunch of useful python functions for dealing with polynomials. Notice how each one has the word "polynomial" in the function name like derivative_of_polynomial. Wouldn't it be more elegant if you had a Polynomial class with a derivative method? Then you could use your polynomial like this:

a = Polynomial([9.0, 0.0, 2.3])
b = Polynomial([-2.0, 4.5, 0.0, 2.1])

```
print(a, "plus", b , "is", a+b)
print(a, "times", b , "is", a*b)
print(a, "times", 3 , "is", a*3)
print(a, "minus", b , "is", a-b)
c = b.derivative()
print("Derivative of", b ,"is", c)
And it would output:
2.30x^2 + 9.00 plus 2.10x^3 + 4.50x + -2.00 is 2.10x^3 + 2.30x^2 + 4.50x + 7.00
2.30x^2 + 9.00 times 2.10x^3 + 4.50x + -2.00 is 4.83x^5 + 29.25x^3 + -4.60x^2 + 40.50x + -18.00
2.30x^2 + 9.00 times 3 is 6.90x^2 + 27.00
2.30x^2 + 9.00 minus 2.10x^3 + 4.50x + -2.00 is -2.10x^3 + 2.30x^2 + -4.50x + 11.00
Derivative of 2.10x^3 + 4.50x + -2.00 is 6.30x^2 + 4.50
```

Create a file for your class definition called Polynomial.py. Enter the following:

```
class Polynomial:
    def __init__(self, coeffs):
        self.coefficients = coeffs.copy()
    def __repr__(self):
        # Make a list of the monomial strings
        monomial_strings = []
        # For standard form we start at the largest degree
        degree = len(self.coefficients) - 1
        # Go through the list backwards
        while degree >= 0:
            coefficient = self.coefficients[degree]
            if coefficient != 0.0:
                # Describe the monomial
                if degree == 0:
                    monomial_string = "{:.2f}".format(coefficient)
                elif degree == 1:
                    monomial_string = "{:.2f}x".format(coefficient)
                else:
                    monomial_string = "{:.2f}x^{}".format(coefficient, degree)
                # Add it to the list
                monomial_strings.append(monomial_string)
```

```
# Move to the previous term
        degree = degree - 1
    # Deal with the zero polynomial
    if len(monomial_strings) == 0:
        monomial_strings.append("0.0")
    # Separate the terms with a plus sign
    return " + ".join(monomial_strings)
def __call__(self, x):
   sum = 0.0
    for degree, coefficient in enumerate(self.coefficients):
        sum = sum + coefficient * x ** degree
    return sum
def __add__(self, b):
    result_length = max(len(self.coefficients), len(b.coefficients))
   result = []
    for i in range(result_length):
        if i < len(self.coefficients):</pre>
            coefficient_a = self.coefficients[i]
        else:
            coefficient_a = 0.0
        if i < len(b.coefficients):</pre>
            coefficient_b = b.coefficients[i]
        else:
            coefficient_b = 0.0
        result.append(coefficient_a + coefficient_b)
    return Polynomial(result)
def __mul__(self, other):
    # Not a polynomial?
    if not isinstance(other, Polynomial):
        # Try to make it a constant polynomial
        other = Polynomial([other])
    # What is the degree of the resulting polynomial?
    result_degree = (len(self.coefficients) - 1) + (len(other.coefficients) - 1)
    # Make a list of zeros to hold the coefficents
    result = [0.0] * (result_degree + 1)
```

```
# Iterate over the indices and values of a
    for a_degree, a_coefficient in enumerate(self.coefficients):
        # Iterate over the indices and values of b
        for b_degree, b_coefficient in enumerate(other.coefficients):
            # Calculate the resulting monomial
            coefficient = a_coefficient * b_coefficient
            degree = a_degree + b_degree
            # Add it to the right bucket
            result[degree] = result[degree] + coefficient
    return Polynomial(result)
__rmul__ = __mul__
def __sub__(self, other):
    return self + other * -1.0
def derivative(self):
    # What is the degree of the resulting polynomial?
    original_degree = len(self.coefficients) - 1
    if original_degree > 0:
        degree_of_derivative = original_degree - 1
    else:
        degree_of_derivative = 0
    # We can ignore the constant term (skip the first coefficient)
    current degree = 1
    result = []
    # Differentiate each monomial
    while current_degree < len(self.coefficients):
        coefficient = self.coefficients[current_degree]
        result.append(coefficient * current_degree)
        current_degree = current_degree + 1
    # No terms? Make it the zero polynomial
    if len(result) == 0:
        result.append(0.0)
    return Polynomial(result)
```

Create a second file called test_polynomial.py to test it:

```
from Polynomial import Polynomial
a = Polynomial([9.0, 0.0, 2.3])
b = Polynomial([-2.0, 4.5, 0.0, 2.1])
print(a, "plus", b , "is", a+b)
print(a, "times", b , "is", a*b)
print(a, "times", 3 , "is", a*3)
print(a, "minus", b , "is", a-b)
c = b.derivative()
print("Derivative of", b ,"is", c)
slope = c(3)
print("Value of the derivative at 3 is", slope)
```

Run the test code:

python3 test_polynomial.py

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APPENDIX A

Answers to Exercises





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