```
[Sept 19, 2019 ... birthday of James Alexander of Alexander polynomial fame.
we've seen that we can write functions like
> \(f:=x \rightarrow x^{2}\)
        \(f:=x \mapsto x^{2}\)
        9
    Warning, 'i' is implicitly declared local to procedure 'g'
                                    \(g:=n \mapsto\left[\operatorname{seq}\left(\left[i, i^{2}\right], i=1 . . n\right)\right]\)
                                    \([[1,1],[2,4],[3,9]]\)
```

```
\(\gg g:=n \rightarrow\left[\operatorname{seq}\left(\left[i, i^{2}\right], i=1 \ldots n\right)\right]\)
```

$\gg g:=n \rightarrow\left[\operatorname{seq}\left(\left[i, i^{2}\right], i=1 \ldots n\right)\right]$

```
\({ }^{>} g(3)\)
```

```
\(>f(3)\)
```

$>f(3)$
$[[1,1],[2,4],[3,9]]$
[I use shift-enter to get a newline without sending command to maple
> h:= proc(n)
> h:= proc(n)
> h:= proc(n)
> h:= proc(n)
return([seq([i,i}\mp@subsup{}{}{2}],i=1..n)])
return([seq([i,i}\mp@subsup{}{}{2}],i=1..n)])
return([seq([i,i}\mp@subsup{}{}{2}],i=1..n)])
return([seq([i,i}\mp@subsup{}{}{2}],i=1..n)])
end
end
end
end
Warning, ‘i`is implicitly declared local to procedure`h`
$h:=\operatorname{proc}(n)$ local $i$; return $\left[\operatorname{seq}\left(\left[i, i^{\wedge} 2\right], i=1 . . n\right)\right]$ end proc
$>h(3)$

$$
\begin{equation*}
[[1,1],[2,4],[3,9]] \tag{6}
\end{equation*}
$$

$\overline{[ }>h:=\boldsymbol{\operatorname { p r o c }}(n)$
local $i$; \# this i only lives inside $h$
$\operatorname{return}\left(\left[\operatorname{seq}\left(\left[i, i^{2}\right], i=1 . . n\right)\right]\right)$;
end

$$
h:=\operatorname{proc}(n) \text { local } i \text {; return }\left[\operatorname{seq}\left(\left[i, i^{\wedge} 2\right], i=1 . . n\right)\right] \text { end proc }
$$

Let's write a procedure that, given some data, computes lsq fit and mean squared error, plots the result, and prints out both fit and msq.
> lsqpic := proc (data)
line:=CurveFitting[LeastSquares] (data, x)
return(line)
end
Error, reserved word ‘return’ unexpected
> lsqpic := proc (data)
line:=CurveFitting[LeastSquares] (data,x) ; return(line);
end:
Warning, `line` is implicitly declared local to procedure
-lsqpic`
> lsqpic := proc (data)
local line,x;
line:=CurveFitting[LeastSquares] (data,x); return(line);
end:
$>\operatorname{lsqpic}([[0,1],[2,2],[3,-1]])$

$$
\begin{equation*}
\frac{3}{2}-\frac{x}{2} \tag{8}
\end{equation*}
$$

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                            (2)

Lwhat is diff between return and print?
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> lsqpic := proc (data)
local line,x;
print("using ",nops (data),"points");
line:=CurveFitting[LeastSquares] (data,x);
return(line);
end:
$\gg$ data $:=[[0,1],[2,2],[3,-1]]:$
lsqpic(data)

$$
\begin{gather*}
\text { "using ", } 3 \text {, "points" } \\
\frac{3}{2}-\frac{x}{2} \tag{9}
\end{gather*}
$$

```
\(\overline{>}\) myline \(:=\%\)
\[
\begin{equation*}
\text { myline }:=\frac{3}{2}-\frac{x}{2} \tag{10}
\end{equation*}
\]
\(\stackrel{-}{>}\) plot \(([\) data, myline \(]\), style \(=[\) point, line \(]\), symbolsize \(=20)\)

[Want to pick off the range of the data from given list.
\(\lceil>\min ([1,3,17,-8])\);
\(\max ([1,3,17,-8]) ;\)
\[
-8
\]
```

\> min(data)
[[0,1],[2, 2], [3, -1]]
min(seq(data[i,1],i=1..nops(data)))
0
getRange := proc(data)
local i, xmin, xmax;
xmin := min(seq(data[i, 1],i=1 ..nops(data)));
xmax:= max(seq(data[i, 1],i=1..nops(data)));
return(xmin .. xmax);
end:
> getRange(data)
0 .. }
lsqpic := proc(data)
local line,x, pic;
print("using ",nops(data),"points");
line:=CurveFitting[LeastSquares] (data,x) ;
pic:=plot([data,line],x=getRange(data),
style=[point,line], symbolsize=18);
return(pic);
end:
> lsqpic(data)
"using ", 3, "points"
Error, (in plot) expecting option style to be of type identical

```

```

    "wireframe", "contour", "patchcontour", "polygonoutline",
    "polygon", "surface", "surfacecontour", "surfacewireframe",
    "wireframeopaque", "default") but received 3/2-(1/2)*x
    [I'm dumb. line means something else
$>$ lsqpic: $=\operatorname{proc}($ data $)$
local fit, $x$, pic;
print("using ", nops(data), "points");
fit:= CurveFitting[LeastSquares](data, x);
pic:= plot([data, fit], x= getRange(data),
style = [point, line], symbolsize =18);
return(pic);
end:
> lsqpic(data);
"using ", 3, "points"

```

```

-1
$\diamond$
$\stackrel{ }{ }>$ lsqpic $:=\operatorname{proc}($ data $)$
local fit, $x$, pic;
fit $:=$ CurveFitting[LeastSquares](data, $x)$;
pic $:=\operatorname{plot}([$ data, fit $], x=$ getRange (data),
style $=[$ point, line $]$, symbolsize $=18) ;$ printf $($ "using \%d points\n", nops $($ data $))$;
return( pic);
end:
$>$ lsqpic: $=\mathbf{p r o c}($ data $)$
local fit, $x$, pic;
fit $:=$ CurveFitting[LeastSquares](data, $x$ );
pic $:=\operatorname{plot}([$ data, fit ], $x=$ getRange(data),
style $=[$ point, line $]$, symbolsize $=18)$;
printf ("with \%d points, line is \%a\n", nops( points), fit);
return (pic);
end:
$>$ Isqpic (data)
with 1 points, line is 3/2-1/2*x

```

```

