Week 7 - Defining Functions

Review

- >Differentiate using Dt[function, variable]
- > Dt[function, {variable, n times}]
- > Press equals twice '= =' to search for just about anything

Defining a function

Am exaple of a function is $f(x) = x^2$. Typically we will define in the following way:

Comparing ways of defining a function:

Method 1:

```
Func1[x_] := Dt[x^2, x]
```

Func1[3]

General::ivar: 3 is not a valid variable. >>>

Dt[9, 3]

Method 2:

```
Func2[x_] = Dt[x^2, x]
2 x
```

Func2[3]

6

Method 3:

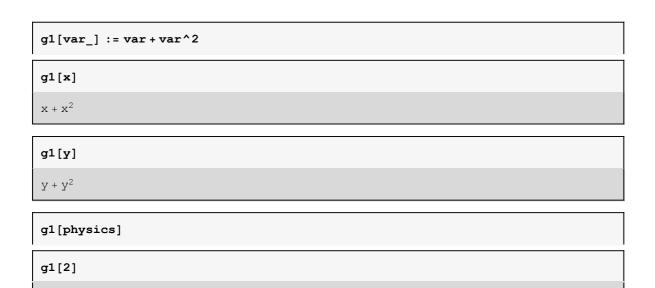
```
Func3 = Dt[x^2, x]
2 x
```

Func3

2 x

Letters Turn Green for 'Dotted' Function on LHS and RHS

 $g1(x)=x+x^2$



Letters Turn Green for 'Non-dotted' Function only on LHS

Built-in Functions

There are many built-in functions in Mathematica. An example of one that we have seen before is Sin.

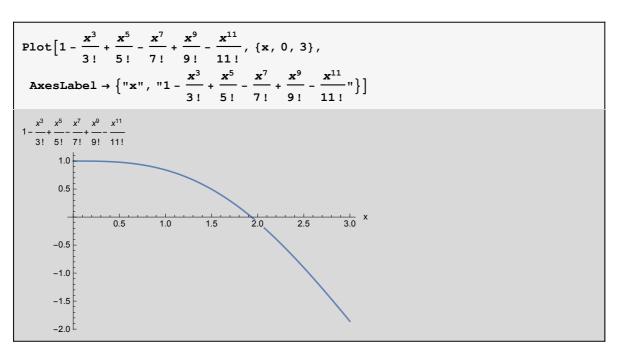
Sin[x]Sin[x]

Sin[y] Sin[y]

Sin[3.14] 0.00159265

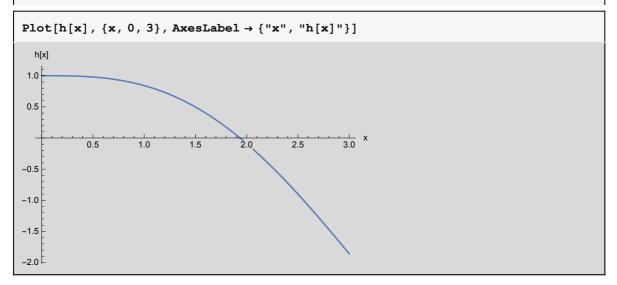
Keeping our Code Tidy

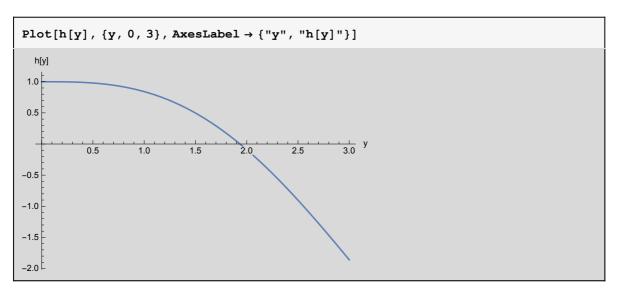
Terms of Taylor Expansion $1 - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \frac{x^9}{9!} - \frac{x^{11}}{11!}$



Or Define function first:

$$h[x_{_}] := 1 - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \frac{x^9}{9!} - \frac{x^{11}}{11!}$$





Summary

- > Dots-Delay evaluation of function; no Dots evaluates function and replaces input value into the output of the already evaluated function.
- > You can define a function by Name[variable_]:=(something dependent on 'variable').
- > Green text on the RHS indicates what is being replaced before the evaluation of the RHS takes place.
- > Functions are a good way of organising code into manageable pieces.