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## Tartalomjegyzék

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## Sage List comprehension

### Reminder

```
[expression for element in iterable_thing]
```

This creates a list which contains the **expression** for every element of **iterable\_thing**. An iterable thing is a list for example, like a list created with the **range** function.

```
[expression if condition for element in iterable_thing]
```

Similar to the previous one, except only the elements for which the **condition** holds will be included.

```
[expression if condition1 else expression_alt for element in iterable_thing1
 for element2 in iterable_thing2
 ...
 for elementN in iterable_thingN]
```

We can write multiple fors.

Example:

```
[n^2 for n in range(1, 5)] # [1, 4, 9, 16]
[n for n in [-1, 2, -3, 4] if n > 0] # [2, 4]
```

### Tasks

#### What do these do?

Execute the following, and then study how they work.

```
[n for n in range(1, 10)]
```

```
[(n, m) for n in range(1, 10) for m in range(1, 5)]
```

## Informatics1-2019/Lab11

```
[n for n in range(1, 10) if is_prime(n)]
```

```
[n for n in range(1, 100) if n % 5 == 0 and n % 7 == 1]
```

```
[(n, m) for n in range(1, 5) for m in range(n, 5)]
```

```
[(m, n) for n in range(1, 10) for m in range(n, 10) if m % n == 0]
```

```
sorted([(m, n) for n in range(1, 10) for m in range(n, 10) if m % n == 0])
```

```
sum([n for n in range(1, 10) if is_prime(n)])
```

A little spoiler for the following: [spoiler](#)

```
[n for n in range(1, 100) if n == sum([m for m in range(1, n) if n % m == 0])]
```

### Solve the followings

1. Find the square numbers  $x$  below 1000, where  $x + 1$  is a prime. For example 4. (Find all of these numbers.)
2. Find those  $(x, y)$  pairs of numbers, where both are prime and their integer division ( $//$ ) is prime as well. For example (11, 2).
3. Find the 3 digit numbers with the form  $xyz$ , where  $xyz (= 100 * x + 10 * y + z) = x^3 + y^3 + z^3$ . For example 1, 5, 3, because  $1^3 + 5^3 + 3^3 = 153$ .
4. Find the numbers below 10000, which can be written as the sum of 2 cube numbers in two different ways.
  - Find the first 10 derivative of  $\cos(x)\sin(x)x^2$ , including the 0<sup>th</sup> derivative, evaluated at 0, as an 11 long list.
  - Plot the previous function and its derivatives on a plot on the interval  $[-2, 2]$

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