22008

# INTRODUCTION TO NUMERICAL ANALYSIS

Assignment 2

## REMINDER

- Please download the template code from CEIBA and implement your answer accordingly!
- You will have **maximum 2 weeks** to answer the assignment, you can discuss with our people or googling, but please do not just COPY the answers!
- Remember: you have to upload <u>your code</u> (as a .py file), not the snapshot of your output screen!
- Mini-TA should check whether your code is working properly or not. If not working properly, mini-TA will ask you to correct it.

# REMINDER (II)

訪客:336

■ Please download the template code from CEIBA and implement your answer accordingly!

陳凱風 老師,歡迎進入 Ceiba 系統 課程資訊 作業區 教師資訊 作業列表 課程內容 討論看板 已指派的作業 作業區 缴交方法 逾期繳交 名稱 成員 成績比重 繳交期限 繳交日期 作業評語 作業觀摩 資源分享 Assignment 1-1 個人 線上繳交 2018-03-26 17 可以 進入 投票區 准入 Assignment 1-2 線上繳交 可以 個人 2018-03-26 17 登出 線上繳交 線上繳交 語言 Language: Assignment 1-3 個人 中文(Chinese) \$ 名稱 Assignment 1-1 更新: 2018-03-18

作業說明

相關檔案

相關網址

成員

繳交方法

檔案

個人

線上繳交

The template

code is here!

#### ASSIGNMENT 2-1

#### Give me a NumPy array #1

■ Construct a function which takes an **input integer n**, and output a two-dimensional **10×10** NumPy array with the following pattern:

where 'n' above should be replaced with the input integer.

### ASSIGNMENT 2-2

#### Give me a NumPy array #2

■ Construct a function which takes an **input integer n**, and output a two-dimensional **n×n** NumPy array with the following pattern:

## ASSIGNMENT 2-3

#### Game of Life

- The "Game of Life" is a cellular automaton devised by John Horton Conway in 1970.
- Basically it is a zero-player game, which takes an initial state and simply evolves by itself. No further input is required.
- It starts with an infinite two-dimensional orthogonal grid of square cells, each of which is in one of two possible states, alive or dead.
- Every cell interacts with its 8 neighbours. At each step in time, its state depends on the number of its alive neighbours.

## ASSIGNMENT 2-3 (CONT.)

- The Game of Life rules:
  - Any live cell with fewer than 2 live neighbours dies, as if caused by underpopulation.
  - Any live cell with 2 or 3 live neighbours lives on to the next generation.
  - Any live cell with more than 3 live neighbours dies, as if by overpopulation.
  - Any dead cell with exactly 3 live neighbours becomes a live cell, as if by reproduction.
- Assignment: implement the rules above and print out the evaluated pattern of this "I-Column" for 15 iterations. Take the template code please!

