

DM545/DM871 – Linear and integer programming

Sheet 0, Autumn 2026 [pdf format]

Exercise 1

Write a list of the first 100 numbers in which any number divisible by three is replaced by the word “fizz” and any divisible by five by the word “buzz”. Numbers divisible by both become “fizz buzz”.

Exercise 2 Data Types

Revise the difference between the main data types in Python: list, tuples, dictionaries and sets. Write an example for each of them in which you define and initialize a variable for each type and then print the content looping through the elements of the variable.

Exercise 3 Python: One liner quizzes

Write a one line Python code for the following tasks:

- a) Construct the set $S = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \geq 0 \wedge x \bmod 3 \equiv 1\}$
- b) Using list comprehension make a list for $\{(i, j) \mid i \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}, j \in \{5, 7, 9\}\}$
- c) Calculate the inverse of a function or the index function for an invertible function (ie, bijective = injective + surjective) given in form of a dictionary.
- d) What is the result of the following lines?

```
map(lambda x: x%3, range(5))  
filter(lambda x: x%2==0, range(5))
```

(In Python 3.x, you have to enclose those lines in the list constructor `list()`.)

Exercise 4 Matrix Calculus in basic Python

The basic data structures in Python are lists, tuples, sets and dictionaries. Vectors and matrices can be implemented in Python as lists. How?

- a) Generate a couple of numerical examples for vectors and matrices. Experiment with the operators `+` and `*`. Do they yield the same result as expected from linear algebra?
- b) Write a function for the sum of two vectors using list comprehension.
- c) Write a function for the multiplication of a vector by a scalar.
- d) Write a function for the sum of two matrices using list comprehension.
- e) Write a function for the multiplication of a matrix by a scalar.
- f) Write a function for the multiplication of two matrices not necessarily square. (Raise a `ValueError` exception if the size of the matrices is not compliant.)

Exercise 5 Matrix Calculus in numpy and scipy

The modules `numpy` and `scipy` make available another data structure in Python, the 'array' type. This exercise guides you to the discovery of how operators are overloaded for the 'array' type module. You can read more about `numpy` and `scipy` from the Tutorials.

Generate in Python two matrices A and B of size 3×2 and 2×4 , respectively, made of integer numbers randomly drawn from the interval $[1, \dots, 10]$. Calculate the following results, first by hand and then checking the correctness of your answer in Python:

a) $A + B, A - B$

b) $A \cdot B$

c) A/B

[In IPython and Jupyter it is possible from command line to ask for completion via tab. This can be used to explore which functions are available for a given module. Try for example to type

```
import numpy as np
np.
```

followed by a tab. You should see a list of available functions. Among them there are two submodules that will be useful for us: `random` and `linalg`. The first implements a function to generate random numbers and matrices. The second implements functions from linear algebra. It is possible to get a manual for each function by following the function with a question mark. For example: `np.random.randint?.`]

Exercise 6

Solve by Gaussian elimination the following system of linear equations $Ax = b$ where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

First carry out the calculations by hand and then try using Python.