EEE 1250

Homework M3: <u>Matlab Primer</u> [1] Chapters 1 and 2

1. List the output you would get from the following Matlab® commands:

a) \gg B = zeros(4);	b) >> B = rand(1,3);	c) >> B = ones(5,2);
>> size(B)	>> length(B)	>> length(size(B))

- 2. If a = 2, find the value of the following
 a) a(ones(3,4)) b) ones(a) c) zeros(3,a)
- 3. Which of the following Matlab® commands produce valid output (without an error message)? If the output is valid, write what it is.
 a) >> M = [eye(2); zeros(1,2)]
 b) >> M = [zeros(1), zeros(1,1); ones(2)]
 c) >> M = [zeros(2,1); eye(2,1)]
 d) >> M = [zeros(2), ones(2,3)]
- 4. Given t = 0: 0.1: 2*pi, list the exact code you would enter at the command prompt in Matlab® to compute the following functions for all values of *t* using only one command:

a)
$$\sqrt{5t}$$
 b) $e^{-1/t}$ c) $\frac{3 + \ln(4t)}{7 * (3 + |\tan(3t) - 2|)}$

where $\ln = \log_e$ and |x| is absolute value

5. Given t = 0: 0.001 : 0.1, list the exact code you would enter at the command prompt in Matlab® to compute the following function for all values of *t* using only one command: $5e^{-t/0.01}\cos(2\pi \cdot 100t) - 5e^{-t/0.01}\sin(2\pi \cdot 100t) + 10$

For the problems 6 through 8 and 10, use the following definition of matrix A:

>> A = magic(3)

- 6. Find the results of executing the following Matlab® commands:
 a) >> min(A(1:2,2:3))'
 b) >> sort(A')
 c) >> sum([sum(A(1:2,:));sum(A')])
- 7. Find the results of executing the following Matlab® commands: a) >> find(A<=3) b) >> A>2 c) >> A(A>2) d) >> A((A>2)+1)
- 8. Answer the following questions and explain your answers.
 - a) What property of A causes the equation A(A') = A(A)' to be valid?
 - b) What is the value of A(A(2,1))?
 - c) What is the value of A(A(2,1),A(2,1))?
 - d) What is the value of A after the following command: >> A(min(A)) = []



- 9. Write a display command to output the following message: Matlab's transpose symbol is ' (Hermitian transpose)
- 10. Write down a Matlab® command to build a string that looks like another Matlab® command that is the concatenation of the following strings:
 - a) The following characters: A(1,:) = [
 - b) The values in A(1,:) separated by spaces
 - c) The following character:]
 - Note: do Not figure out what A(1,:) is and use those numbers. Instead, have Matlab® convert the values in A(1,:) into strings using num2str().

REF: [1] The Mathworks, Inc, *Matlab*® *Primer*, Natick, MA: The Mathworks, Inc, 2012.

Selected answers: 1.b) ans = 3 2.a) ans = 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3.c) invalid d) valid ans = 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4.b) >> exp(-1 ./ t)5. First part of solution: 5*exp(-t/0.01).*cos(2*pi*100*t) ... 6.c) ans = 26 21 28 7.d) ans = 3 8 3 3 3 3 3 3 8 8.d) A = 5 9 6 7 2 1