Practice for-loops

Write a function called **halfsum** that takes as input a matrix and computes the sum of its elements that are in the diagonal or are to the right of it. The diagonal is defined as the set of those elements whose column and row indexes are the same. In other words, the function adds up the element in the uppertriangular part of the matrix. The name of the output argument is **summa**.

For example, with the matrix below as input

```
A =
     1     2     3
     4     5     6
     7     8     9
```

The function would return 26 (1 + 2 + 3 + 5 + 6 + 9 = 26)

Your Function

Save Reset MATLAB Documentation (https://www.mathworks.com/help/)

```
1
```

Code to call your function

Reset

```
1 summa = halfsum([1 2 3; 4 5 6; 7 8 9])
```

▶ Run Function

Assessment:

Submit

[1 2 3; 4 5 6; 7 8 9]

1:10

(1:10)'

[1:5; 6:10]

Random matrices