Exercise 1: What are the results of the following:

Group #:

Name:

1. lats=[1:20];lats=[10:15]
2. L2=lats([2 4])
3. L3=lats([1 0])
4. L4=lats([1 1 0 0 1 1])
5. L5=lats(logical([1 1 0 0 1 1]))
6. L6 = lats(end-2:end)
7. L7 = lats(length(lats))
8. ii=lats>12; lats(ii)

Exercise 2: What are the results of the following:

1. lats=[10:20];
2. lat\_table=[lats(1:5) ; lats(6:10)]
3. lat\_table(2,[1 2])
4. lat\_table([1 2],2)
5. lat\_table([1 0],2)
6. lat\_table(logical([1 0]),2)
7. lat\_table(5)
8. lat\_table(1:4)

Exercise 3: Evaluate the following

Do the following:

mystruc.name='Joe Lunchbucket';

mystruc.date=datenum(2000,8,15);

mystruc.marks={10,8,'A','C',87};

1. What does the data structure 'mystruc' look like?
2. mystruc.name(1:3)
3. mystruc.marks(1)
4. mystruc.marks{1}

If you evaluate the following:

mystruc.name='Jim bulldozer'

1. Now what does the data structure 'mystruc' look like?

Exercise 4: Combining concepts

The function rem(x,y) returns the remainder of x./y. For example, rem([6 7 8 9], 3) returns [0 1 2 0].

Using logical indexing in conjunction with this function, write one or two lines of code to create the array B, containing only the even-valued elements of the array A.

Assume that the array A is of size 1xN and contains only integers, but you don’t know the values stored in A.