

Write a function that takes an integer **N** as input and draws a diamond shape of size **N**. Hint: Use a 2-D array of characters. Examples are shown below:

N=1	N=2	N=3	N=4	N=5	N=6	N=7
*	**	* *	** * * **	* * * * * * *	** * * * * * * **	* * * * * * * * * **

Write a function that draws a filled rectangle in a RGB image. The function can take two or three inputs. The header of the function looks like

```
im = f(im, rect, clr)
```

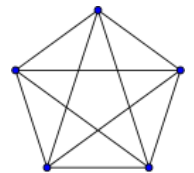
Here **im** is a RGB image, **rect** is a four-element vector [**x1**, **x2**, **y1**, **y2**] indicating the boundary coordinates of the rectangle, and **clr** is a three-element vector representing the color of the rectangle. The input **clr** is optional. If it is omitted, the default color is white.

You can assume that **im** is of type double.

At the end of your function, use **image** or **imshow** to display the image.

Your function should be able to handle cases when **x2 < x1** or **y2 < y1**, and when any of these coordinates are outside of the image.

Write a function that takes an integer **n** as its only input. This function draws a complete graph of **n** vertices, with all the vertices equally spaced along a circle with $r=1$ and centered at the origin. For example, if **n=5**, the plot should look like the one shown to the right. (If you use any loops, you'll get no more than **15** points for this problem.)



Write a function that takes a 2-D array and an integer **n** as its inputs. The output is another 2-D array, where each element in the input array is expanded to a **n** \times **n** block. An example is shown below. (If you use any loops, you'll get no more than **15** points for this problem.)

```
disp( f([0 1 2; 3 4 5], 3) );
```

0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2
0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2
0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2
3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5
3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5
3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5