Feedback — V. Octave Tutorial

Help Center

You submitted this quiz on **Mon 26 Jan 2015 9:55 AM CET**. You got a score of **5.00** out of **5.00**.

Question 1

Suppose I first execute the following Octave commands:

```
A = [1 2; 3 4; 5 6];
B = [1 2 3; 4 5 6];
```

Which of the following are then valid Octave commands? Check all that apply. (Hint: `A'` denotes the transpose of `A`.)

Your Answer		Score	Explanation
☑ C = B' + A;	✔	0.25	B' is 3x2 and A is 3x2, so their sum is well defined.
☐ C = A' * B;	✔	0.25	A' is 2x3 and B is 2x3, so A' does not have the same number of columns as B has rows, and the product is not well defined.
☐ C = B + A;	✔	0.25	B is 2x3 and A is 3x2, so their sum is not well defined.
☑ C = A * B;	✔	0.25	A is 3x2 and B is 2x3, so A has the same number of columns as B has rows, and the product is well defined.
Total		1.00 / 1.00	

Question 2

Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 16 & 2 & 3 & 13 \\ 5 & 11 & 10 & 8 \\ 9 & 7 & 6 & 12 \\ 4 & 14 & 15 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Which of the following indexing expressions gives $B = \begin{bmatrix} 16 & 2 \\ 5 & 11 \\ 9 & 7 \\ 4 & 14 \end{bmatrix}$? Check all that apply.

Your Answer		Score	Explanation
☐ B = A(:, 0:2);	✔	0.25	The first element in Octave has index 1, so selecting columns 0 through 2 is invalid.
☑ B = A(:, 1:2);	✔	0.25	A(:, 1:2) selects every row and the first two columns of A, giving the desired B.
☑ B = A(1:4, 1:2);	✔	0.25	A(1:4, 1:2) selects the first four rows and first two columns of A, giving the desired B.
☐ B = A(0:4, 0:2);	✔	0.25	The first element in Octave has index 1, so this expression is invalid.
Total		1.00 / 1.00	

Question 3

Let A be a 10x10 matrix and x be a 10-element vector. Your friend wants to compute the product Ax and writes the following code:

```
v = zeros(10, 1);
for i = 1:10
  for j = 1:10
    v(i) = v(i) + A(i, j) * x(j);
  end
end
```

How would you vectorize this code to run without any `for` loops? Check all that apply.

Your Answer	Score	Explanation

☑ v = A * x;	✔	0.25	Octave will correctly perform the matrix-vector product equivalent to the for loop above.
☐ v = sum (A * x);	✔	0.25	The summation involved in the matrix-vector product occurs on its own without needing to call the sum function explicitly.
☐ v = A .* x;	✔	0.25	The .* operator performs element-wise multiplication, which is invalid for two matrices of different sizes.
☐ v = Ax;	✔	0.25	Octave does not implicitly multiply without * but instead will look for a variable called "Ax".
Total		1.00 / 1.00	

Question 4

Say you have two column vectors v and w, each with 7 elements (i.e., they have dimensions 7x1).

Consider the following code:

```
z = 0;
for i = 1:7
  z = z + v(i) * w(i);
end
```

Which of the following vectorizations correctly compute `z`? Check all that apply.

Your Answer		Score	Explanation
☑ z = v' * w;	✔	0.25	By taking the transpose of v, the product computes the sum of the element-wise product of v and w, just as the for-loop code does.
☐ z = v * w;	✔	0.25	v has dimension 7x1 and w has dimension 7x1, so their product is undefined.
☑ z = sum (v .* w);	✔	0.25	This code explicitly computes the sum of the element-wise product of v and w, just as the for-loop code does.
☐	✔	0.25	Recall that .* computes the element-wise product, not the matrix

z = v .* w;		product, so the result here is also a 7x1 vector.
Total	1.00 / 1.00	

Question 5

In Octave, many functions work on single numbers, vectors, and matrices. For example, the `sin` function when applied to a matrix will return a new matrix with the sin of each element. But you have to be careful, as certain functions have different behavior. Suppose you have an 7x7 matrix X. You want to compute the log of every element, the square of every element, add 1 to every element, and divide every element by 4. You will store the results in four matrices, A, B, C, D. One way to do so is the following code:

```
for i = 1:7
  for j = 1:7
    A(i, j) = log (X(i, j));
    B(i, j) = X(i, j) ^ 2;
    C(i, j) = X(i, j) + 1;
    D(i, j) = X(i, j) / 4;
  end
end
```

Which of the following correctly compute A, B, C, or D? Check all that apply.

Your Answer		Score	Explanation
☑ B = X .^ 2;	✔	0.25	The .^ operator perfoms element-wise exponentiation.
☑ C = X + 1;	✔	0.25	Adding a single number applies element-wise to a matrix.
☑ D = X / 4;	✔	0.25	Division by a single number applies element-wise to a matrix.
☐ B = X ^ 2;	✔	0.25	The code X ^ 2 is equivalent to X * X which is only defined if X is a square matrix. To compute the square of each element, you need to write X .^ 2.

Total	1.00 / 1.00