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Homework 1

Problem 1: G & C, Chapter 1, Problem 2 (10 points)

(a) if x = 3,

After one step p(2) = .5 & p(4) = .5

After two steps

$$p(1) = .5 * p(2) + .5*p(0) = .25$$

$$p(3) = 1 - .25 - .25 = .5$$

$$p(5) = .5 * p(4) = .25$$

(b) Reach the bar first:

x = 1

Reach home first:

x = 4

Becasue x = 1 is the closest step to bar and x = 2 is the closest step to the home.

Problem 2: A simple economy (10 points)

- 1. Total Demand = [8+1+1+8+7, 29, 21] = [25, 29, 21]total crude oil industry = [0, 100, 50]total refining industry = [232, 0, 174]total utility industry = [21, 126, 0]
- 2. profit of the crude oil industry is = $[0, 100, 50] * [4, 3, 2]^T = 400$

Problem 3: Adding acceleration to the raptor problem (15 points)

- 1. Assumption and model:
 - a). Runner will always runin the same speed after acceleration when the time goes on.
 - c). Constant acceleration rate b). The runner will just go in the straight line

v end speed

t end time

acceleration
$$a = \frac{v}{t}$$
 distance $s = \frac{t * v}{2} = \frac{a * t^2}{2}$

2. Immediately begins running at 12 meters-per-second:

distance s = 12 * t = 12t meters

Accelerate to 12 meters-per-second:

distance s = .5 * 2 * 6 + 12 * (t-6) = 12t -72 + 6 = 12t - 66 meters

The distance difference between these two types is 66 meters

Problem 4: Search engines (15 points)

1.

 $\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array}$

2.

3.

0.03 0.03 0.03 0.88 0.03

Problem 5: Intro to Julia (15 points)

```
1 A = [10 -3; 4 2]
 21B = [1 0;1-112]AB to
 3 v = [1; 2]
 4 w = [1; 1]
 5
 6
 7 #a
 8 v' * w
 9 #b
10 v * w!Vloler is chair:
11 #c
12 he *mid to late 1970
13 #d
14 A' *v
15 #e
16 A * B
17 #f
18 B*A! he cofounded
19 #g
20 A*Acialize the MAT
21 #h
22 B\w
23 r#i a Ph.D. from Sta
24 A\v
"5_2.jl" 25L, 135C written
```

```
julia> x = 0:0.1:2pi
0.0:0.1:6.2

julia> plot!(x, sin(1*x))

julia> plot!(x, sin(1*x))

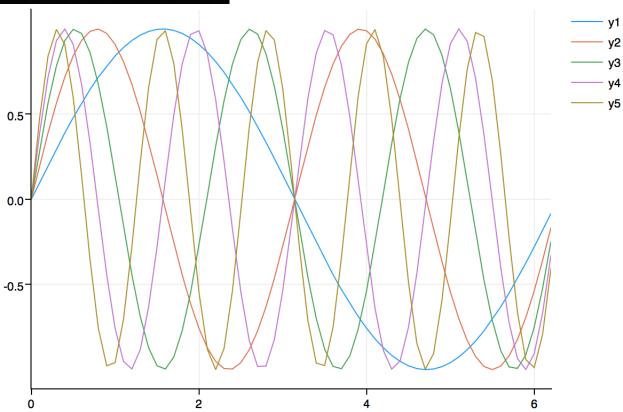
julia> plot(x, sin(1*x))

julia> plot!(x, sin(2*x))

julia> plot!(x, sin(3*x))

julia> plot!(x, sin(4*x))

julia> plot!(x, sin(5*x))
```



```
using Plots
plotly(size=(500,500)) # use plotly for zooming and 500-by-500 for equal theta = linspace(0, 2*pi, 10000)

r = sqrt(2)

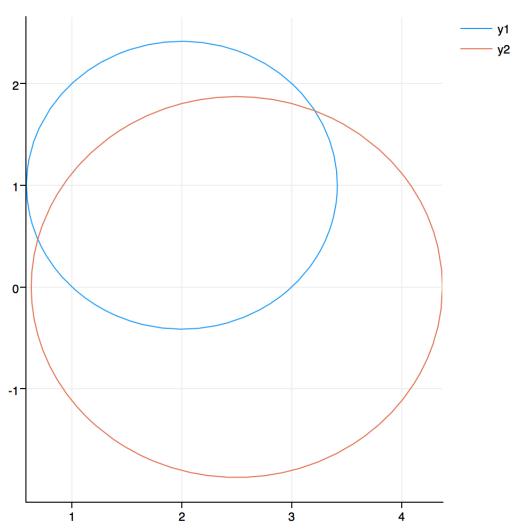
x = 2. + r*cos(theta)

y = 1 + r*sin(theta)
plot(x,y)

using Plots
plotly(size=(500,500)) # use plotly for zooming and 500-by-500 for equal theta = linspace(0, 2*pi, 10000)

r = sqrt(3.5)

x = 2.5 + r*cos(theta)
y = r*sin(theta)
plot!(x,y)
```



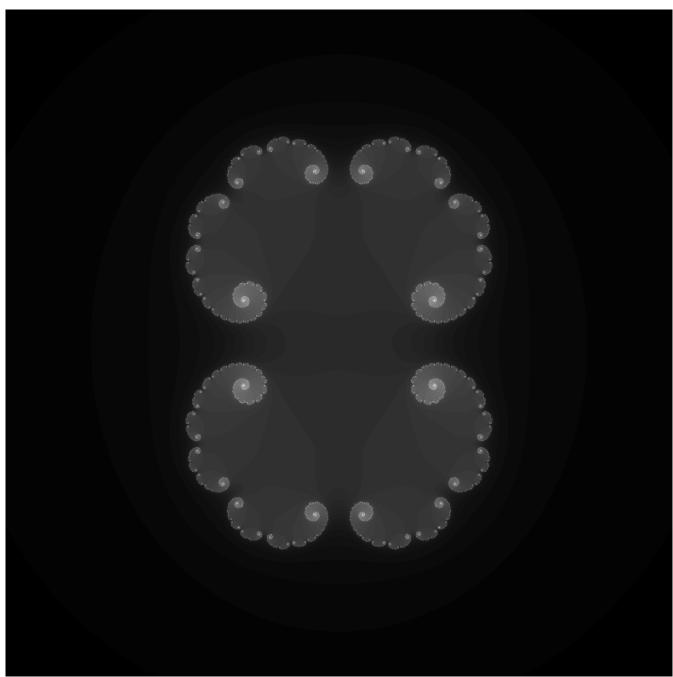
Problem 6: Drawing the Julia set (25 points)

```
[julia_include("/Users/tianqiu/Desktop/Purdue/CS314/HW1/6.jl")
julia_check (generic function with 2 methods)

[julia_check (generic function with 2 methods)

[julia_julia_check (generic function with 2 methods)

[julia_julia_julia_check (generic function with 2 methods)
```



[julia> include("/Users/tianqiu/Desktop/Purdue/CS314/HW1/6_3.jl")
Gray Images.Image with:
 data: 20x20 Array{Float64,2}
 properties:
 colorspace: Gray
 spatialorder: x y



Which one do you like better?

I like the image when c=0.5+0.5i, because it is more spiral and more symmtrical, which is more beautiful.

Problem 7: Fun with Julia (5 points)

```
[julia> 1:100 |> sum
5050

[help?> hi
search: hist hist! hist2d histeq hist2d! histrange histmatch while which shift! thin_edges shi_tomasi thin_edges
    Hello, Human.

[julia> "2 plus 2 is $(2+2)."
    "2 plus 2 is 4."
```

see or hear:

- 1. sum is the function
- 2. ? is going into help session
- 3. \$ sign can add value in string