

First Problem on Sheet 1.

```
% Here is a easy problem to solve using Matlab.

% The problems are on the PDF sheet.
% 1st problem.

% This will determin the length of the output.
format LongG

% I decided to just go down the abc's for variable use.
a=8; b=80; c=2.6; d=3.5;

% The formula will still go down the abc's.
% I wanted to work the inside of the 3ed root first.
e = a + (b/c);

% 'f' is taking only the root 3 plus all the stuff we did to solve the
% inside.
f = nthroot(e,3);
% 'g' will just be e to the power of 'd'
g=exp(d);

% I don't show any valuse untill the end. 'h' is just adding both parts.
h = f + g;

% The answer.
h
```

```
h =
    36.4999613853392
```

Second Problem on Sheet 1

```
% 2nd Problem.

% I change the output to repretent only the short answer.
format ShortG

% I wanted to fill the variable with more information to shorten the code.
a=((1/sqrt(75))+(73/3.1^3)); b=55*0.41;

% 'c' has been shorten to just raise the power on the left and add the second half on the right
c=a^(1/4)+b;

% The answer
c
```

```
c =
    23.816
```

Last Problem on Sheet 1

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% This question has more to it only in the sence of replacing some greek
% letters and the use of Cos and Sin.

% I decided to show how accurate the comparson are if we set the format in
% the beginning instead at the end.
format longG

% I wanted to use Alpha and Beta (fully spelled out) and then use the alphabet for the
% equations.
Alpha = pi/8;
Beta = pi/6;

% going down the alphabet to find out each problem.
a = tan(Alpha+Beta); b = tan(Alpha) + tan(Beta); c = 1-(tan(Alpha)*tan(Beta)); e = b/c;

%Lastly the two answers for the problem. They are true.
a
```

```
a =
    1.30322537284121
```

```
e
```

```
e =
    1.30322537284121
```