

## Homework Assignment #1

Due 9:10am Jan 12 (F)

1. Read through the end of Chapter 1 (page 30) of the textbook and work through the examples given in the book. You should type the statements into the MATLAB command window and see what they do. Take the time to understand why you get the results. You do not have to submit any of this work.
2. Solve the problems in Practice 1.1 through Practice 1.6 in the book. Submit the commands you typed and the results returned by MATLAB. Do NOT submit any results of the **help** command

1.1

$1/2 = .5$	<code>&gt;&gt; 1/2</code>	
$-5^2 = -25$	<code>ans =</code>	
$(-5)^2 = 25$		<code>0.5000</code>
$10 - 6/2 = 7$	<code>&gt;&gt; -5^2</code>	
$5*4/2*3 = 30$	<code>ans =</code>	
		<code>-25</code>
	<code>&gt;&gt; (-5)^2</code>	
	<code>ans =</code>	
		<code>25</code>
	<code>&gt;&gt; 10-6/2</code>	
	<code>ans =</code>	
		<code>7</code>
	<code>&gt;&gt; 5*4/2*3</code>	
	<code>ans =</code>	
		<code>30</code>

1.2

```
>> format compact
>> low = 0;
>> high = 1;
>> rand*( high - low ) + low
ans =
    0.8147
>>
>> low = 0;
>> high = 100;
>> rand*( high - low ) + low
ans =
    90.5792
```

```
>> low = 20;
>> high = 35;
>> rand*(high - low) + low
ans =
    21.6668
>>
>> randi([1,100])
ans =
    26
>>
>> randi([20,35])
ans =
    26
```

```

1.3  3 == 5 + 2          = log 0
      'b' < 'a' + 1      = log 0
      10 > 5 + 2          = log 1
      (10 > 5) + 2        = 3
      'c' == 'd' - 1 && 2 < 4 = log 1
      'c' == 'd' - 1 || 2 > 4 = log 1
      xor ('c' == 'd' - 1, 2 > 4) = log 1
      xor ('c' == 'd' - 1, 2 < 4) = log 0
      10 > 5 > 2          = log 0

```

```

>> 3 == 5 + 2
ans =
    logical
    0
>> 'b' < 'a' + 1
ans =
    logical
    0
>> 10 > 5 + 2
ans =
    logical
    1
>> (10 > 5) + 2
ans =
    3
>> 'c' == 'd' - 1 && 2 < 4
ans =
    logical
    1
>> 'c' == 'd' - 1 || 2 > 4
ans =
    logical
    1
>> xor ('c' == 'd' - 1, 2 > 4)
ans =
    logical
    1
>> xor ('c' == 'd' - 1, 2 < 4)
ans =
    logical
    0
>> 10 > 5 > 2
ans =
    logical
    0

```

```

1.4  >> intmin ('int16')
      ans =
          int16
          -32768
>> intmax ('int16')
      ans =
          int16
          32767
>>
>> intmin ('uint16')
      ans =
          uint16
          0
>> intmax ('uint16')
      ans =
          uint16
          65535

```

```

>>
>> patrick = 7
patrick =
    7
>> whos
      Name      Size      Bytes  Class      Attributes

      patrick   1x1           8  double

>> patrick = int32( patrick )
patrick =
    int32
    7
>> whos
      Name      Size      Bytes  Class      Attributes

      patrick   1x1           4  int32

```

Range of int 16: (-32768, 32767)

Range of uint16: (0, 65535)

1.5      `>> double( 'x' )`      The numerical equivalent of 'x' is 120 whereas the  
         `ans =`                      letter equivalent of 107 is 'k'  
                              120  
         `>> char( 107 )`  
         `ans =`  
                              'k'

1.6      `fix`: rounds towards 0  
         `floor`: rounds towards minus infinity  
         `ceil`: rounds towards plus infinity  
         `round`: rounds towards nearest integer

Tests:

```
>> fix ( 3.4 )
ans =
     3
>> fix ( .5 )
ans =
     0
>> fix ( -.5 )
ans =
     0
>> fix ( -3.4 )
ans =
    -3
>>
..

>> floor ( 3.4 )
ans =
     3
>> floor ( .5 )
ans =
     0
>> floor ( -.5 )
ans =
    -1
>> floor ( -3.4 )
ans =
    -4
>>
>>
>>
>> ceil ( 3.4 )
ans =
     4
>> ceil ( .5 )
ans =
     1
>> ceil ( -.5 )
ans =
     0
>> ceil ( -3.4 )
ans =
    -3
>>
>>
>>
>> round ( 3.4 )
ans =
     3
>> round ( .5 )
ans =
     1
>> round ( -.5 )
ans =
    -1
>> round ( - 3.4 )
ans =
    -3
```