Octave/Matlab Tutorial

Quiz, 5 questions

✓ Congratulations! You passed!

Next Item



1/1 point

1

Suppose I first execute the following in Octave/Matlab:

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

1/1 point

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

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

Octave/Mateab Tutorial

Quiz, 5 questions 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:

```
1  v = zeros(10, 1);
2  for i = 1:10
3   for j = 1:10
4   v(i) = v(i) + A(i, j) * x(j);
5   end
6  end
```

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



1/1 point

4.

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

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

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



1/1 point

5.

In Octave/Matlab, many functions work on single numbers, vectors, and matrices. For example, the sin Octawe/Matlabp Tilet Orial atrix will return a new matrix with the sin of each element. But you have to be Quiz, Scapestigns certain functions have different behavior. Suppose you have an 7x7 matrix <math>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:

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

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

