

MONASH ENGINEERING ENG1060

## WELCOME TO ENG1060!

## INTRODUCTION, VARIABLES AND MATRICES

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#### **UNIT STAFF**



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#### Workshop and laboratory demonstrators

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#### MY GOALS



- Better teaching, better learning
  - Relatability → Approachable (We are human!)
  - Genuine interactivity in class
- Provide you the opportunity to learn
  - Enhance your natural talents and explore your curiosity
  - Provide support at all levels
- Help me, help you provide feedback
  - Are the workshops engaging and informative?
  - What do you like? What don't you like? Why?
  - Repeating student? Come have a chat



#### **ENG1060 IN A NUTSHELL**



#### Why computing?

- Computers are everywhere, highly efficient and required to solve complex systems
- Structures, artificial intelligence, aerodynamics, climate change, biology, etc.
- Model environments that experiments can't venture

#### Importance?

- Ability to program = ability to think logically
- Skills obtained through MATLAB are transferrable to other languages
- Effective presentation of data



#### LEARNING OUTCOMES



This unit will help you develop your logic using MATLAB as a tool

#### Part A

 Identify appropriate MATLAB programming structures to solve simple computational tasks.

#### Part B

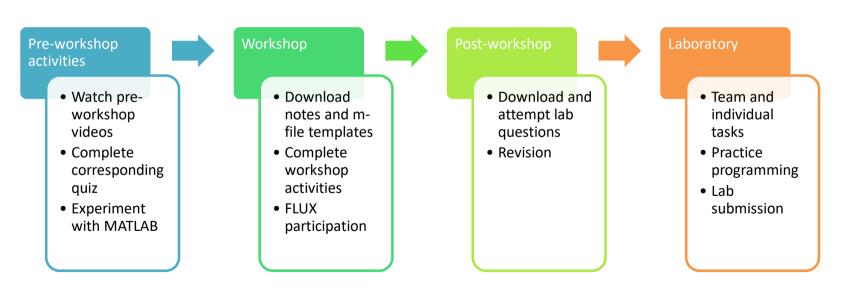
- Identify and describe which numerical methods can be used to solve common engineering problems.
- Construct short computer programs that implement these numerical methods.
- Apply these numerical methods and programs to basic engineering problems.

## MONASH University

#### **ENG1060 WEEKLY WORKFLOW**

- 6CP unit = 12 hrs/week of study
  - 2 hour workshops + 3 hour labs + 7 hours self-study

Lab 1 will start in Week 2



#### ENG1060

#### **Unit Assessments**



Assessments	Weighting	Comments
Pre-workshop		Weeks 2-11. Week 1 not assessed.
quizzes	5%	Closes before the start of the workshop.
		Weeks 2-11. Week 1 not assessed.
		Awarded 5% for correctly answering 80% of selected poll
		questions, and pro-rated accordingly below 80%.
Active learning		
participation		Live participation: Marks awarded for attempt.
(FLUX)	5%	Post-workhop: Marks awarded for correct answer.
Consolidation		
Online Quizzes	5% (2x 2.5%)	Weeks 7 (mid-semester break) and 12
		Weeks 2-11. Must be present for full marks.
Labs	25% (10x 2.5%)	Week 12 lab is reserved for marking. Must be present.
	,	Released Week 8.
		Due in Week 11.
Assignment	10%	Marked in Week 12 during allocated lab time. Must be present
Final assessment	50%	During the exam period. TBA
Total	100	)

Hurdle: Students are required to achieve at least 45% in the total continuous assessment component and at least 45% in the final examination component and an overall mark of 50% to achieve a pass grade in the unit. Students failing to achieve this requirement will be given a maximum of 45% in the unit.

#### MONASH University

#### ENG1060 Blue Book + Handbook

- Blue Book (bookmark this)
  - General information and links
  - Unit schedule
  - Assessments
  - Link here

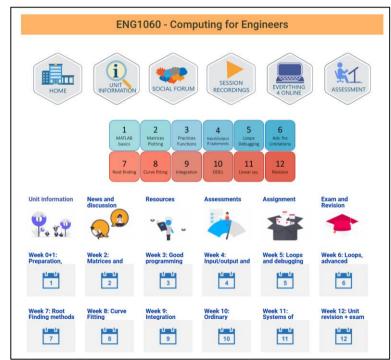
#### Handbook

- Hurdle: Students are required to achieve at least 45% in the total continuous assessment component and at least 45% in the final examination component and an overall mark of 50% to achieve a pass grade in the unit. Students failing to achieve this requirement will be given a maximum of 45% in the unit
- Link here

#### **MOODLE**



- Everything for this unit will be on Moodle
  - Information, communication, pre-workshop videos
  - Link here
- GDrive (bookmark this)
  - Workshop material, lab questions & solutions, assignment files, video links, etc.
  - Link here







- 1. Visit flux.ga on your internet enabled device
- 2. Log in using your Authcate/ Monash student email account details
- Click join an audience in the top-right corner.
  - Monday 1-3pm (MYT), 4-6pm (AEDT) workshop (live participation): 6GEA45
  - Post-workshop (correct answers only): J9R92L
- 4. Answer questions as they pop up

#### Answer 80% of questions throughout the semester to earn 5% (pro-rata)

- Participate in these polls live during the workshop, or
- Answer the polls correctly post-workshop

#### FLUX EXAMPLE



#### Where are you now? :)

- Malaysia
- Australia B.
- C. None of the above (Tell us please~)

#### LABS



- More information on labs will be provided next week
- Allocate+ preferences will close at the end of Week 1
  - Make sure that you are allocated
  - Groups will be created at the start of Week 2
- Zoom lab access
  - You will be emailed a Zoom link for your lab group
  - You will be invited to your lab via a Google calendar invite



#### **GETTING HELP**

- Unit resources
  - Pre-workshop videos, workshop slides and activities, discussion board, etc.
- Lecturer consultations
  - Email for consultation
- Lab demonstrators

#### **Zoom links**

Attend your allocated session.

- Workshop (Mon 1-3pm MYT, 4-6pm AEDT): monash.zoom.us/j/87311823004
   Password: 1060
- 2. Labs: As provided via email and Google calendar invite after Week 1 (unique link)
- PASS- Peer Assisted Study Sessions (From Week 3 onwards)

#### IN THIS WORKSHOP



- 1. Navigating the MATLAB environment
- 2. Using m-files
- 3. Creating variables
- 4. Scalar operations
- 5. Matrix operations
- 6. Array indexing
- 7. Array concatenation



#### **FLUX**





- A. log10(X)
- B. logN(X)
- C. log(X)
- D. ln(x)

#### RECAP: VARIABLES AND M-FILES

- What is a variable? What is the syntax to define a variable?
  - Variable naming rules
  - Descriptive variable naming
- What are m-files? Why do we use m-files?
  - What commands should be placed at the top of every m-file?
  - Use a separate m-file for each task for your labs
    - Lab1task1.m, Lab1task2.m, etc.





#### **RECAP: MATLAB BUILT-IN FUNCTIONS**

- MATLAB has many built-in functions
  - sqrt, mod, rem, log, log10, exp
  - sin, cos, tan, round, ceil, floor
  - min, max, sign, abs
- Some MATLAB built-in commands
  - who, whos, dir...
- Help vs doc
  - What was "help elfun"?





#### RECAP: CREATING 1D MATRICES (VECTORS)

How to create row and column vectors?

```
rv=[1 2 3 4] or [1,2,3,4]; cv=[1;2;3;4]
```

How to create equally spaced vectors?

```
sv=linspace(int_pt,fin_pt,#pt)
sv=[int_pt,step,fin_pt]
```

How to transpose vectors?

A' or transpose(A)

- How to address a vector?
  - If A(end) provides the last element, then what is the result of A(first)?
- What are element-by-element operators?

#### **FLUX**



### ← What would the following command output?

$$X = linspace(5, 1, -5)$$

- A. X = 5
- B. X = [5, 4, 3, 2, 1]
- C. X = [5, 1, 5]
- D. X = Empty matrix

#### [5 MINS]

#### **ACTIVITY: ATTRACTION**

#### ATTRACTION\_TEMPLATE.M

#### Activity involves:

- 1. Open a new m-file
- 2. Save the m-file in your personal directory
- 3. Add variables
- 4. Create a variable for the gravitational force  $F_g$
- 5. Inspect:
  - Directory window
  - Command window
  - Workspace
  - Script editor
  - Variable window

[5 MINS]

#### **ACTIVITY: ATTRACTION**

**Equations:**  $F_g = G \frac{m_1 m_2}{d^2}$ 

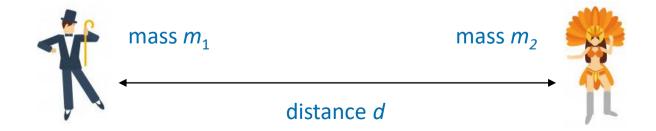
 $G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ Nm}^2/\text{kg}^2$ 

ATTRACTION TEMPLATE.M

Tom has a mass of 74.5kg and Sally has a mass of 56.7kg.

Tom and Sally are standing 9.8m apart of a massless dance floor. Sally looks up and she sees Tom. She feels an attraction.

✓ 1. If the attraction is gravitational, find its magnitude. Assume that both Tom and Sally can be replaced by spherical masses.



```
[10 MINS]

ACTIVITY: LAMP
```

LAMP\_TEMPLATE.M

#### Activity involves:

- 1. Creating vectors using 2 different methods
- 2. Operations with scalars
- 3. Using element-by-element operations
- 4. Inspect:
  - a. Directory window
  - b. Command window
  - c. Script editor
  - d. Workspace
  - e. Variable window

MATLAB commands:

$$y = length(...)$$

[10 MINS]

# Ms ENG1060 is working as a consultant for a company that installs street lamps. She is asked to install lamps along a street that is 400 metres long.

x = linspace( ... )
x = [ ... : ... ]
 y = sum( ... )
y = length( ... )

MATLAB commands:

- 1. Determine the displacements (x) for each of the following criteria:
  - a. Spread out lamps in 20 metre intervals along the street
  - b. Install 23 lamps that are equally-spaced along the street
- 2. If each street lamp costs \$75 to install, determine which option is more economical for the company.
- ✓ 3. For option a, the first street lamp costs \$150 to install and each successive one costs \$6 less (i.e. lamp 21 costs \$30). Determine the total cost.

```
ACTIVITY: PDF + HYPER SPACE
```

PDF TEMPLATE.M

[10 MINS]

#### Activity involves:

- Using element-by-element operations
- **Evaluating functions with vectors** 2.
- Determining the min/max value of a vector 3.

x = linspace(...)

x = [...:...]

MATLAB commands:

V = A.\*B

y = min(...)

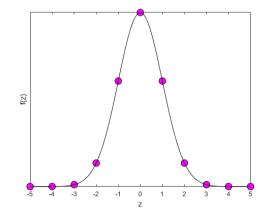
y = max(...)y = mean(...)

y = sqrt(...) $Y = \exp(...)$ 

# Equations: $f(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{-z^2/2}$

The standard normal probability density function is a bell-shaped curve that can be represented by the f(z) equation. Mr ENG1060 is asked to calculate the function values for z ranging from -5 to 5 in increments of 1.

- ✓ 1. What is the largest f value from this set of z values?
  - 2. What is the average f value from this set of z values?



[10 MINS]

ACTIVITY: PDF

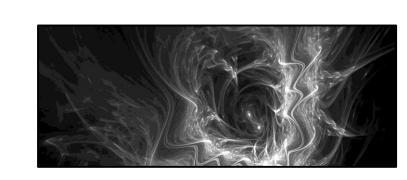
HYPERSPACE\_TEMPLATE.M

Equations: 
$$|v| = \sqrt{v_1^2 + v_2^2 + v_3^2 + \cdots v_n^2}$$

Ms ENG1060 is stuck in hyper-dimensional space again. She is required to calculate the correct magnitude of her input vector to return home. The input vector is an array of values equally spaced starting from 1.6 to 13.7 with 8 points *in between* these end points.

- 1. What magnitude will take her home?
- $\mathbb{Z}$  2. Can you determine the magnitude of v using a single line command?

Note: Given a vector  $v = [v_1 \ v_2 \ v_3 \ \dots \ v_n]$ , its magnitude can be calculated by the sum of the elements squared



```
ACTIVITY: MAP MATRIX
```

MAP\_MATRIX\_TEMPLATE.M

#### Activity involves:

[10 MINS]

- 1. Creating 2D matrices
- 2. Element-wise indexing
- 3. Creating a sub-matrix from an existing matrix

## MATLAB commands:

x = M(row,column)
= M([rows],[columns])

x = sum(...)

MAP MATRIX TEMPLATE.M

x = sum(...)

Consider the following vectors:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 13 & 27 & 41 & 55 & 69 \end{bmatrix}$$
  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 20 & 40 & 80 & 60 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$ 

Create the following by **only** addressing the **A** and **B** vectors.

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 20 & 40 & 80 & 60 & 10 \\ 13 & 27 & 41 & 55 & 69 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 13 & 55 & 69 \\ 20 & 80 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

Extract the elements circled in red from **C** and **D**.

[10 MINS]

#### **ACTIVITY: MAP MATRIX**

MAP MATRIX TEMPLATE.M

Ms ENG1060 believes that she has found the map to summon Kosumoth. She has constructed the matrix below in an attempt to decipher the map. She is required to form a 3x3 sub-matrix from the key matrix comprising all elements containing non-zero values.

✓ What is the value of the sum of squares of this sub matrix?

## ACTIVITY: OLYMPICS

OLYMPICS\_TEMPLATE.M

#### Activity involves:

[10 MINS]

- 1. Column-wise indexing
- 2. Row-wise indexing
- 3. Appending an existing matrix

MATLAB commands: x = M(row, column)

x = M([rows],[columns])

x = sum(..., 2)

[10 MINS]

#### **ACTIVITY: OLYMPICS**

OLYMPICS\_TEMPLATE.M

## MATLAB commands: x = M(row, column) = M([rows], [columns])

x = sum(...,2)

#### Using the Olympic medal tally table below:

- a. Extract the 1st and last rows
- b. Extract the 1st and last columns
- c. Determine the total medals for each country and append as the 4th column

Rank +	NOC ◆	Gold ¢	Silver +	Bronze \$
1	Norway (NOR)	14	14	11
2	Germany (GER)	14	10	7
3	■◆■ Canada (CAN)	11	8	10
4	United States (USA)	9	8	6
5	Netherlands (NED)	8	6	6
6	Sweden (SWE)	7	6	1
7	South Korea (KOR)*	5	8	4
8	Switzerland (SUI)	5	6	4
9	France (FRA)	5	4	6
10	Austria (AUT)	5	3	6



Total ♦	;
39	
31	
29	
23	
20	
14	
17	
15	
15	
14	

#### IN THIS WORKSHOP



- 1. Navigating the MATLAB environment
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#### PART A: MATLAB PROGRAMMING



- 1. Introduction, variables and matrices
- 2. Matrix calculations and plotting
- 3. Functions, commenting, debugging and strings
- 4. Input, output and IF statements
- 5. Loops and debugging
- 6. Loops, advanced functions and MATLAB limitations

You can now complete lab 1!