Introduction to Computing Using Matlab

CS 1112

Dr. K.-Y. Daisy Fan

http://www.cs.cornell.edu/courses/cs1112/

Discussion starts next week!
In Upson 225 lab, not classroom listed in Student Center

Today's lecture

- An illuminating problem
- CS1112 philosophies & syllabus
- What is computer programming?
- Choosing between CSIII2 & CSIII0
- Course logistics/policies (highlights)

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In Upson 225 lab, not classroom listed in Student Center

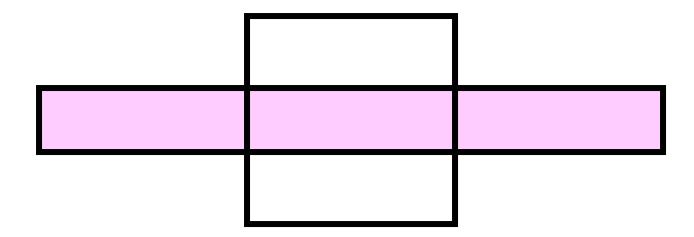
An illuminating problem: computing square roots

Suppose A > 0

- Observation: If A is the area of a square ... then I can just measure the side length—that is \sqrt{A}
- Solution idea: Make a square with area A
- Real task: Make a sequence of increasingly square rectangles, each with area A

How to make a rectangle "more square"?

■ If a square and a rectangle both have area A ...



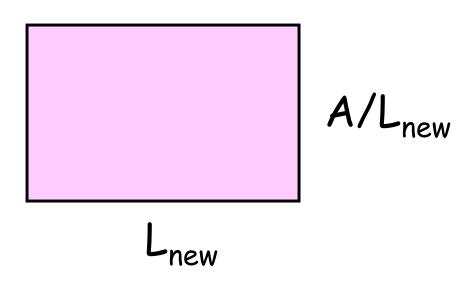
• then \sqrt{A} is between the length and width of the rectangle

An improvement strategy

Current:

Recipe:
$$L_{\text{new}} = (L + A/L) / 2$$
 The average of the length and width.

Next:



A Matlab program to make "increasingly square" rectangles

```
% The first rectangle...
L1 = A;
W1 = 1;
% The second rectangle...
L2 = (L1+W1)/2;
W2 = A/L2;
% The third rectangle...
L3 = (L2+W2)/2;
W3 = A/L3;
% and so on...
```

Some conclusions from square root finding problem

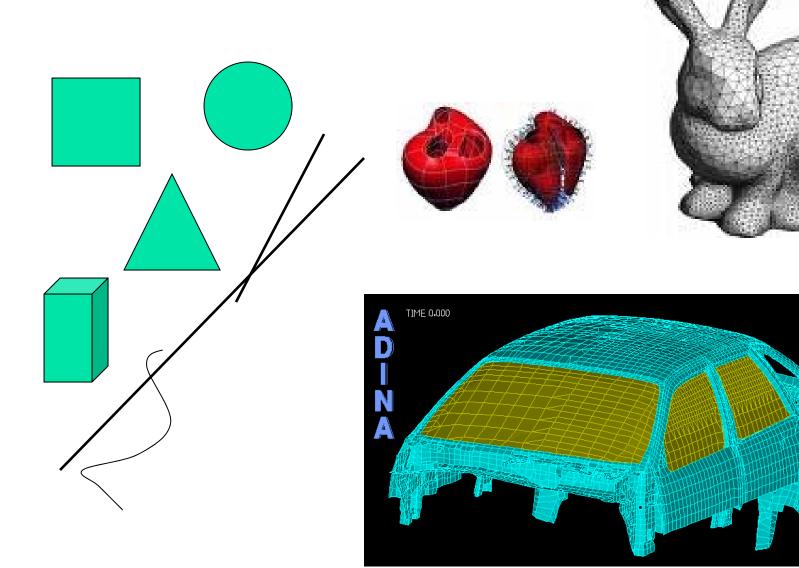
- It paid to have a geometric sense
- A complicated computation was reduced to a sequence of elementary calculations
- A program is like a formula (or sequence of formulas)

Course Goals

 Develop your "computational senses," senses that you need in computer problem-solving

Develop a facility with the Matlab programming environment

A sense of geometry



A sense of complexity



What is the best itinerary to visit Boston, Miami, LA, Dallas?

3! = 6 possibilities

Add Seattle, NYC Austin, Denver

7! = 5040

If a computer can process I billion itineraries a second, how long does it take to solve a 100-city problem?

A sense of complexity



What is the best itinerary to visit Boston, Miami, LA, Dallas?

3! = 6 possibilities

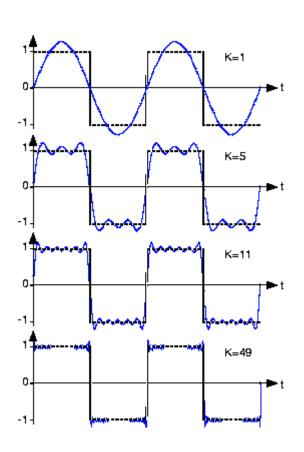
Add Seattle, NYC Austin, Denver

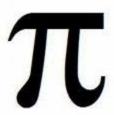
7! = 5040

If a computer can process I billion itineraries a second, how long does it take to solve a 100-city problem?

About a century...

A sense of approximation & error





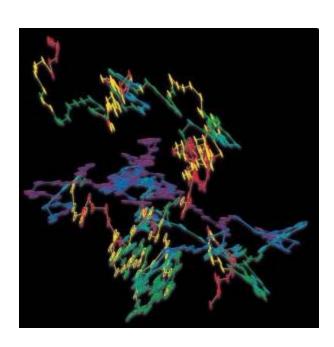
$$1/3 = .33333...$$



A sense of randomness and probability







Random walk Brownian motion in water

Course Goals

 Develop your "computational senses," senses that you need in computer problem-solving

 Develop a facility with the Matlab programming environment

Computer problem-solving

Key: Algorithmic thinking

Algorithm:

A step-by-step procedure that takes you from a prescribed set of inputs to a prescribed set of outputs

Program:

The algorithm expressed in a specific language, e.g., Matlab

Computer problem-solving — Programming

- Developing instructions for the computer to execute (in order to solve some problem)
- The steps must be logical
- Use a particular language and follow the rules of the language (grammar/syntax)

- Find a website with MP3 or other audio files
- Register with the music site, if required for music downloading. (Don't steal music.)
- Click on the music file to download it onto your computer
- Drag the file to your library

Reference: iTunes

- Drag the file to your library
- Click on a music file to download it onto your computer
- Find a website with MP3 or other audio files
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These steps are out of order! Illogical!

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 to dowNload
- file Drag your librAry to

Bad grammar (syntax)!

Computer programming is ...

- a tool used by computer scientists, engineers, and other professionals
- not all of computer science

Think about astronomy: Telescope is a tool used by astronomers; astronomy is not about telescopes...

Matlab is the vehicle we use

With the Matlab environment, you can easily

- Develop programs
- Display results & ideas graphically
- Interact with large data sets (process text, image, and other files)

Matlab has extensive libraries of mathematical, statistical, simulation, and other tools. It is heavily used in engineering & sciences, both in industry and academia.

Engineering students take one of these courses:

- CSIII2 this course, Matlab
- CSIII0 Python

Each course satisfies the Engineering Computing Requirement. In 1112 you will learn procedural programming in depth and be introduced to object-oriented programming.

Each course can serve as the prerequisite for CS/ENGRD 2110 Object-Oriented Programming & Data Structure

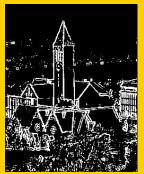
CSIII2 has a focus on computational science & engineering

Approximation, randomness, model building, sensitivity of models

Lecture examples and homework illustrate above themes

- Edge detection
- Ranking web pages
- Congressional apportionment



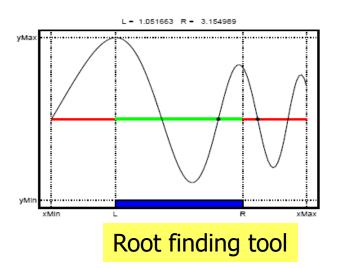


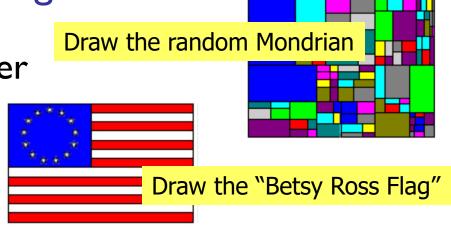
Some past programming assignments

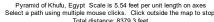
Find the US population center from census data

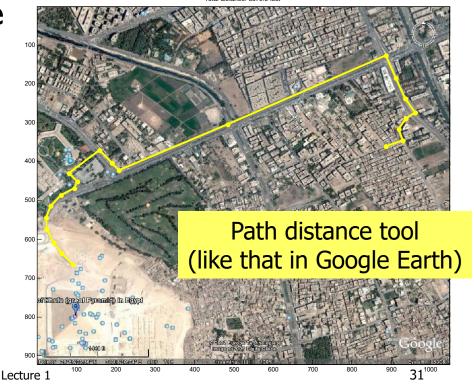
Organize protein data using structure arrays

Mozart's musical dice game









CSIII0 – in Python

- Switched from Java to Python because Python is a friendlier and more modern object-oriented language.
- Python is more relevant to non-computer scientists than Java—numerical libraries are available

Matlab and Python are just different vehicles we use to travel the "computational landscape."

- → Different scenery along the way
- → Both vehicles can get you there

CS1112

CSIII0

- No prior programming experience
- One semester of Calculus
- Focus on computational science & engineering
- Matlab

- No prior programming experience
- No Calculus
- Focus on software development

Python

Related to CS 1112: ENGRG 1112

- Taught by Prof. Andy Ruina of MAE, "Practical Computing for Engineering"
- I credit, optional, Fri 2:30-3:20pm, Kimball BII
- Course oriented towards numerical methods in engineering and includes symbolic computation, all in MATLAB
- "Intersection" of computing, engineering math, and engineering physics

https://classes.cornell.edu/browse/roster/FA18/class/ENGRG/1112

CSIII2 requirements

4 credits \rightarrow 4x3=12hrs/week

In class: 2hr lec + 1 hr dis = 3 hrs/week

Outside class: 9 hrs/week

- Attend lecture
- Attend discussion—get individual attention/help on weekly exercises!
- Monitor course announcements on website
- Do homework: best 5 of 6 programming projects
- Take 2 prelims and a final exam at their scheduled times
- Answer in-class quizzes (use your clicker)
- Adhere to the Code of Academic Integrity

Grading

- Best five* of six projects (25%)
 - Your lowest-scored project is eligible to be dropped only if you scored at least 50% on it
- Discussion exercises (4%)
- In-class quizzes (1%)
- Prelim I (20%)
- Prelim 2 (20%)
- Final exam (30%)

Course Materials

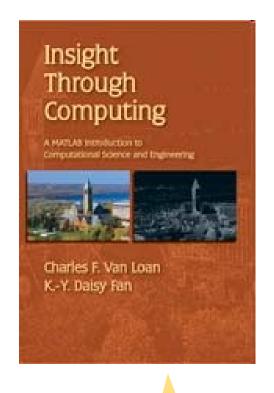
Insight Through Computing

A Matlab introduction to Computational Science

and Engineering

An iClicker clicker (or mobile app)





 MATLAB Student Version (2008 or later) download your own copy or use public computer labs (Engineering Quad and RPCC) FREE download for students. Get it!

Consulting & Computing

- Consulting in ACCEL Green Room (Engineering Library, Carpenter Hall). Check course website for hours.
- To download MATLAB, see course website
- Some labs that have MATLAB:
 - Upson 225
 - ACCEL
 - Carpenter Hall study area
 - North campus: RPCC



CSIII2 Discussion Sections – start next week

Time	Room
T 12:20-1:10p	UPS 225 lab & HLS 401
T 1:25-2:15p	UPS 225 lab & HLS 401
T 2:30-3:20p	UPS 225 lab & HLS 401
T 3:35-4:25 _P	UPS 225 lab & HLS 401
W 10:10-11:00a	UPS 225 lab & HLS 401
W 11:15a-12:05p	UPS 225 lab & HLS 401
W 12:20-1:10 _P	UPS 225 lab & HLS 401
W 1:25:2:15p	UPS 225 lab & HLS 401
W 2:30-3:20p	UPS 225 lab & HLS 401
W 3:35-4:25p	UPS 225 lab & HLS 40 l
	T 12:20-1:10p T 1:25-2:15p T 2:30-3:20p T 3:35-4:25p W 10:10-11:00a W 11:15a-12:05p W 12:20-1:10p W 1:25:2:15p W 2:30-3:20p

Discussions are held in UPS (Upson) 225 lab the first two weeks