• 计算  $\arcsin x$ 。当|x| < 1时,

$$\arcsin x \approx x + \frac{2x^3}{4 \times 3} + \dots + \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n}(n!)^2} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)}$$

代码

```
function res = arcsin(x)
if abs(x) < 1
   res = 0;
    n = 1;
   % factorial阶乘
    while factorial(2*n-2) ./ (2^{(2*n-2)} * (factorial(n-1))^{(2)} > (1e-5)
        res = res + cellproduct(x, n);
        n = n + 1;
    end
else
    res = NaN;
    disp("Range Exceeded!");
end
end
function product_n = cellproduct(x, n)
product_n = (factorial(2*n-2) * x^{(2*n-1)}) ./ ...
    (2^{(2*n-2)} * (factorial(n-1))^2 * (2*n-1));
end
```

结果

```
res = arcsin(0.2)
res2 = arcsin(1.1)

res =
     0.2014
Range Exceeded!
res2 =
     NaN
```

• 学生的成绩管理,五名同学: Jack, Marry, Peter, Rose, Tom。成绩分别为: 72,83,56,94,100。成绩划分区域:满分(100),优秀(90-99),良好(80-89),及格(60-79),不及格(<60)。根据学生的分数,求出相应的等级。运行程序后将学生姓名,得分,等级等信息显示出来。显示结果如下:

```
学生姓名
         得分
                 等级
         72
                 及格
Jack
         83
                 良好
Marry
         56
                 不及格
Peter
         94
                 优秀
Rose
Tom
         100
                 满分
```

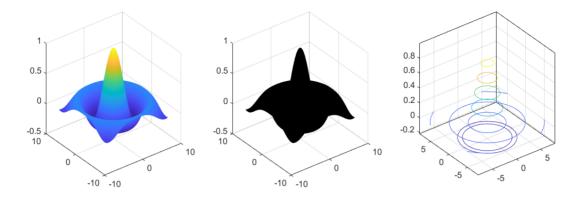
```
% ex3_2.m
name={'Jack','Marry','Peter','Rose','Tom'};
score=[72,83,56,94,100];
for i=1:5
   switch floor(score(i)/10)
       case 10
           rank(i)={'满分'};
       case 9
           rank(i)={'优秀'};
       case 8
           rank(i)={'良好'};
       case {6,7}
           rank(i)={'及格'};
       otherwise
           rank(i)={'不及格'};
   end
end
disp('学生姓名 得分 等级')
for i=1:5
disp([char(name(i)),' ',num2str(score(i)),' ',char(rank(i))]);
end
```

• 在xy平面内选择区域[-8,8]×[-8,8],在同一图形窗口中绘制函数的mesh、surf、contour3图

$$z = \frac{\sin\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

代码

```
% ex3_3.m
[X,Y]=meshgrid(-8:0.01:8,-8:0.01:8);
Z=sin(sqrt(X.^2+Y.^2))./sqrt(X.^2+Y.^2);
f1 = figure;
set(f1,'position',[0 0 1000 300]);
subplot(131);
mesh(X,Y,Z);
subplot(132);
surf(X,Y,Z);
subplot(133);
contour3(X,Y,Z)
```



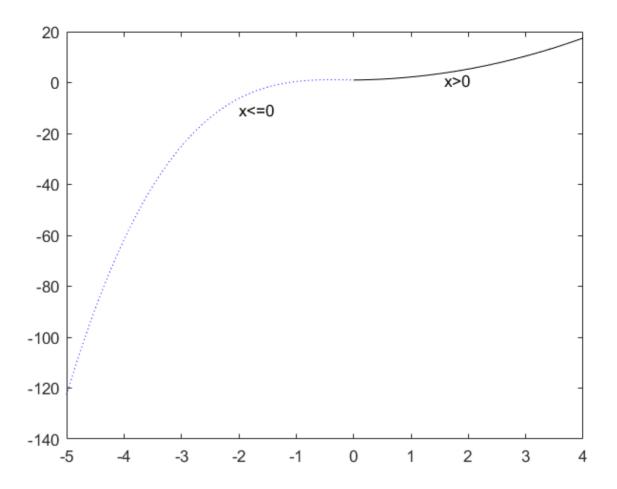
• 在同一坐标中绘制如下分段函数的曲线,**x**的范围由键盘输入。不同分段曲线的颜色、线型和点标不同(自定义),并对各个分段曲线在适当位置分别进行标注**x>0**,**x<=0** 

$$f(x) = \left\{ egin{aligned} x^2 + \sqrt[4]{1+x}, x > 0 \ x^3 + \sqrt{1-x}, x \leq 0 \end{aligned} 
ight.$$

代码

```
% ex3_4
% main function
start=input('下界 start=');stop=input('上界 stop=');
piece_plot(start, stop);
function piece_plot(start, stop)
if stop < start</pre>
    error('Input error');
else
    if start > 0
        [x1,y1] = fplot('x^2+(1+x)^{(1/4)'}, [start, stop]);
        plot(x1,y1,'k');
        gtext('x>0');
    elseif stop < 0
        [x2,y2]=fplot('x^3+sqrt(1-x)',[start,stop]);
        plot(x2,y2,':b');
        gtext('x<=0');</pre>
    else
        [x1,y1] = fplot('x^2+(1+x)^(1/4)',[0,stop]);
        [x2,y2]=fplot('x^3+sqrt(1-x)',[start,0]);
        plot(x1,y1,'k',x2,y2,':b');
        gtext('x>0');gtext('x<=0');
    end
end
end
```

结果



● 产生一个6×6的魔方矩阵A,根据用户自定义,从中取出一个子矩阵,如果出错,显示出错原因,并取出整个矩阵。对取出的矩阵进行改写:将大于等于15的元素求平方根,小于15的求平方。

代码

```
function res = matrix_select(r1, c1, r2, c2)
% r1, c1, r2, c2代表矩阵左上和右下对角
A = magic(6);
if r1 < 0 \mid \mid r2 > 6
    res = [];
    disp("Row Exceeded!");
elseif c1 < 0 || c2 > 6
    res = [];
    disp("Column Exceeded!");
else
    res = A(r1:r2,c1:c2);
    more_index = find(res >= 15);
    less_index = find(res < 15);</pre>
    res(more\_index) = res(more\_index) .^{0.5};
    res(less\_index) = res(less\_index) .^{ } 2;
end
```

```
>> matrix_select(1,1,6,7)
Column Exceeded!
ans =
    []
>> matrix_select(1,1,2,2)
ans =
    5.9161    1.0000
    9.0000    5.6569
```