OC 512 MATLAB Class 2 Assignment

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1. Use a method of your choice to create the row vector x having 100 regularly spaced values starting exactly at 6 and ending exactly at 39.

```
x=[6:0.333:39]
x = 1 \times 100
    6.0000
               6.3330
                         6.6660
                                    6.9990
                                               7.3320
                                                          7.6650
                                                                     7.9980
                                                                               8.3310 ...
x = linspace(6,39,100)
x = 1 \times 100
    6.0000
              6.3333
                         6.6667
                                    7.0000
                                               7.3333
                                                          7.6667
                                                                     8.0000
                                                                               8.3333 ...
```

2. Use a method of your choice to create the column vector y having a regular spacing of 0.25 starting at -3 and ending at 12.

```
y = [-3:0.25:12]
y = 1 \times 61
-3.0000 -2.7500 -2.5000 -2.2500 -2.0000 -1.7500 -1.5000 -1.2500 \cdots

size(y)
ans = 1 \times 2
1 = 61
```

3. Create a vector x having six values starting at 0 and ending at 5. Create a matrix A whose first row is x, second row is 2x and third row is 3x + 10.

```
x = [0:5]
x = 1 \times 6
                                         5
            1
                   2
                          3
size(x)
ans = 1 \times 2
     1
            6
A = [x; 2*x; 3*x+10]
A = 3 \times 6
                   2
                          3
                                 4
                                        5
     0
            2
                   4
                          6
                                 8
                                       10
                         19
    10
           13
                  16
                                22
                                       25
```

4. Create the matrix Create the vector c that consists of the third row of a. Create the vector d that consists of the second column of A. Create a 1x2 array e that consists of the first and second rows of

A. Create a 2x2 array that consists of the 4 corner elements of A. Do all this by using indexing. Do NOT simply type in the numbers!

```
A = [3 5 9; 6 37 1; 2 8 6]
A = 3 \times 3
           5
                  9
     6
           37
                  1
     2
           8
c = [A(3,:)]
c = 1 \times 3
     2
d = [A(:,2)]
d = 3 \times 1
    37
e = [A(1) A(2)]
e = 1 \times 2
     3
f = [A(1) A(7); A(3) A(9)]
f = 2 \times 2
           9
     3
     2
            6
```

5. For the above matrix A, use the 'sort' function to create two new matrices; one with each column sorted and one with each row sorted.

```
Α
A = 3 \times 3
           5
                  9
     3
          37
                  1
     6
     2
           8
Arow = sort(A, 2)
Arow = 3 \times 3
           5
                  9
     3
                 37
     1
           6
     2
           6
Acol = sort(A,1)
Acol = 3 \times 3
     2
           5
                  1
     3
           8
                  6
     6
          37
                  9
```

6. Given the two matrices = [6 7; 2 9] and = [-9 3; 7 5], use element-by-element math to add, subtract, multiply, and divide C and D. Next, create new matrices by vertically and horizontally concatenating C and D.

```
C = [6 7; 2 9]
C = 2 \times 2
            7
     2
            9
D = [-9 \ 3; \ 7 \ 5]
D = 2 \times 2
            3
    -9
     7
            5
Sum = C + D
Sum = 2 \times 2
    -3
           10
    9
           14
Sub = C - D
Sub = 2 \times 2
    15
            4
    -5
Prod = C*D
Prod = 2 \times 2
    -5 53
    45
        51
Quot = C/D
Quot = 2 \times 2
    0.2879
               1.2273
    0.8030
               1.3182
E = [C D]
E = 2 \times 4
     6
            7
                  -9
                         3
     2
            9
F = [C; D]
F = 4 \times 2
            7
     6
     2
            9
    -9
            3
     7
            5
```

- 7. Using a method of your choice, create the following 2x2 cell array
- a. How would you access the "I" in "Matlab" as a character?

b. How would you access the word "Simulink" as a character array? As a cell?

c. How would you access the 8 in each of the two numeric arrays?

```
A = {'Matlab' 'Simulink'; [3 9; 8 2] [2;8;5]}
A = 2 \times 2 cell
                   'Simulink'
      'Matlab'
      [3,9;8,2]
                   [2;8;5]
b = A\{1,1\}(4)
'1'
c = A\{1,2\} %call a cell
'Simulink'
c2 = char(A{3}) %call a character
c2 =
'Simulink'
d = [A{2,1}(2) A{2,2}(2)]
d = 1 \times 2
           8
    8
```

8. Let us go back to the idea of structures. Let us put together some data for CE 640 and OC 512. We could do this:

```
oc512student(1).firstname='Greg';
oc512student(2).firstname='Mary';
oc512student(1).lastname='Jones';
oc512student(2).lastname='Smith';
oc512student(1).examscore=[96 95];
oc512student(2).examscore=[87 75];
ce640student(1).firstname = 'Lucille';
ce640student(2).firstname = 'Bob';
ce640student(3).firstname = 'Didi';
ce640student(1).lastname = 'Bluthe';
ce640student(2).lastname = 'Belcher';
ce640student(3).lastname = 'Pickles';
ce640student(1).examscore = [50 50];
ce640student(2).examscore = [70 90];
ce640student(3).examscore = [89 78];
oc512student
```

$oc512student = 1 \times 2 struct$

Fields	firstname	lastname	examscore
1	'Greg'	'Jones'	[96,95]
2	'Mary'	'Smith'	[87,75]

ce640student

ce640student = 1×3 struct

Fields	firstname	lastname	examscore
1	'Lucille'	'Bluthe'	[50,50]
2	'Bob'	'Belcher'	[70,90]
3	'Didi'	'Pickles'	[89,78]

combined_students = [oc512student ce640student]

combined students = 1×5 struct

Combined_3tudents = 1x3 3tract					
Fields	firstname	lastname	examscore		
1	'Greg'	'Jones'	[96,95]		
2	'Mary'	'Smith'	[87,75]		
3	'Lucille'	'Bluthe'	[50,50]		
4	'Bob'	'Belcher'	[70,90]		
5	'Didi'	'Pickles'	[89,78]		