

ENGR 20 - MATLAB

Homework 3

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1. Gradebook Function

```
function [gradeLetter] = grade(gradeNumber)
    % Get grade letter
    if (gradeNumber >= 90)
        gradeLetter = "A";
    elseif (gradeNumber >= 80)
        gradeLetter = "B";
    elseif (gradeNumber >= 70)
        gradeLetter = "C";
    else
        gradeLetter = "D";
    end

    % Get grade plus or minus
    if (gradeNumber >= 97 || gradeNumber < 70)
        return
    else
        onesDigit = mod(gradeNumber, 10);
        if (onesDigit < 3)
            gradeLetter = append(gradeLetter, "-");
        elseif (onesDigit > 7)
            gradeLetter = append(gradeLetter, "+");
        end
    end
end

% Gradebook function test
exampleGrades = [68, 70, 72, 75, 79, 80, 81, 85, 87, 89, 90, 92, 93, 99, 100, 101];
for exampleGrade = exampleGrades
    disp(exampleGrade + " = " + grade(exampleGrade));
end
```

```
68 = D
70 = C-
72 = C-
75 = C
79 = C+
80 = B-
81 = B-
85 = B
87 = B
89 = B+
90 = A-
92 = A-
93 = A
99 = A
```

```
100 = A
101 = A
```

2. Logical Indexing in Arrays

```
% 1x100 array of random integers between 1 and 100
arr = [randi(100, [1, 100])]
```

```
arr = 1x100
    32    32    34    66    43    84    88    55    34    55    26    37    85 ...
```

```
% The find() function searches through the input vector and returns
% the indices of elements that meet the given condition.
% For example, find(arr < 5) returns the indices of elements less than 5.
find(arr < 5)
```

```
ans = 1x6
    17    40    42    48    73    92
```

```
% Instead of returning the indices of elements that meet the given
% condition, arr(*some condition*) returns the actual elements that meet
% the given condition. Running the function below with return all values in
% the array that is less than 5.
arr(arr < 5)
```

```
ans = 1x6
     2     4     3     2     1     2
```

```
% This combination of functions has the same output as arr(*some
% condition*). This is because the arr(x) function returns the element in
% the xth column. find() returns an array of indices, and since those feed
% into the arr() function, this combo will return the same thing as
% arr(*some condition*).
arr(find(arr < 5))
```

```
ans = 1x6
     2     4     3     2     1     2
```

3. Primes

```
primes = [];
for i = 1:200
    if (isprime(i))
        primes = [primes, i];
    end
end
primes
```

```
primes = 1x46
     2     3     5     7    11    13    17    19    23    29    31    37    41 ...
```

4. Factorials

```
for i = 1:10
    fprintf("%.0f! = %.0f\n", i, factorial(i));
```

```
end
```

```
1! = 1
2! = 2
3! = 6
4! = 24
5! = 120
6! = 720
7! = 5040
8! = 40320
9! = 362880
10! = 3628800
```

5. Fibonacci Sequence

```
fib = [];
for i = 1:40
    if (i < 3)
        fib = [fib, 1];
    else
        fib = [fib, fib(i-1)+fib(i-2)];
    end
end
fib
```

```
fib = 1×40
      1      1      2      3      5      8 ...
```

6. Pythagorean Triples

```
pythag_triple_permutations = [];
pythag_triple_combinations = [];
pythag_hypotenuses = [];
for a = 1:30
    for b = 1:30
        for c = 1:30
            if (a^2 + b^2 == c^2 || a^2 + c^2 == b^2 || c^2 + b^2 == a^2)
                % Permutations
                pythag_triple_permutations = [pythag_triple_permutations; [a b c]];
                % Combinations
                if (~ismember([a^2, b^2, c^2], pythag_hypotenuses)) % Tried
                    ~pythag_hypotenuses(pythag_hypotenuses == c^2)
                    pythag_hypotenuses = [pythag_hypotenuses; c^2];
                    pythag_triple_combinations = [pythag_triple_combinations; [a b
c]];
                end
            end
        end
    end
end
pythag_triple_permutations
```

```
pythag_triple_permutations = 66×3
```

3	4	5
3	5	4
4	3	5
4	5	3
5	3	4
5	4	3
5	12	13
5	13	12
6	8	10
6	10	8
⋮		

pythag_triple_combinations

pythag_triple_combinations = 7×3

3	4	5
6	8	10
7	24	25
8	15	17
9	12	15
12	16	20
18	24	30