ECE-210-B HW3

Instructor: Jonathan Lam

Spring 2021

This homework reviews indexing and functions as covered in class.

1. Let's look at images! This question uses `imshow` (see the help page!) and logical indexing to produce some simple shapes and show how we can use them as masks for image manipulation.

   (a) Create the logical matrix $A \in M_{256\times 256}(\mathbb{F}_2)$ where a_{ij} is true iff $\sqrt{(i-128)^2-(j-128)^2} < 64$. (Use `meshgrid` or broadcasting.) ($\mathbb{F}_2$, or Galois-field 2, is the field consisting of only the values $\{0,1\}$ and whose operations are akin to logical operators. For our purposes, these are the two logical values corresponding to false and true.)

   (b) Create the logical matrix $B \in M_{256\times 256}(\mathbb{F}_2)$ where b_{ij} is true iff $\sqrt{(i-96)^2-(j-96)^2} < 64$.

   (c) Create the following logical matrices. For each one, use `figure` and `imshow` to visualize it. Briefly describe each one in a comment.

      i. A

      ii. B

      iii. $C = A \cap B^C$

      iv. $D = A^C \cup B$

   (d) Given the following matrices, and visualize them using `figure` and `imshow`. What do the `.*` and `+` operators do when dealing with logical arrays ("layer masks")?

```
E = rand(256);
F = linspace(0, 0.25, 256) + linspace(0, 0.25, 256).';
G = E .* C + F .* D;
```

   (e) *(Optional)* Rather than putting each plot in a new figure, use subplots using `subplot` or `tiledlayout`. Label each plot!

   (f) *(Optional)* Implement a function, `generate_circle(x,y,rad)` that takes in the coordinates of the circle's center and its radius, and generates a 256×256 logical matrix, and use it for parts (a) and (b). Alternatively, use it to generate arbitrary circles and visually demonstrate the inclusion-exclusion principle by `xor`-ing all the circles.

2. Calculus time!

   (a) Write a function `deriv(y, x)` and `antideriv(y, x)` which take vectors `y` and `x`, and which perform numerical differentiation and integration on the function $y = y(x)$. These should each output vectors of the same length as the input; you may need to pad your result with an arbitrary value. You did this already; now make it a function.

   (b) Write a function `switchsign(x)` which takes a vector `x` and returns a logical array with the same length as `x` that is true when `x` switches sign. E.g., for `x=[2 3 -1 0 -1 5]` it would return `[0 0 1 0 0 1]`. Do not use a `for` loop.

   (Hint: One way to vectorize this is to use the `sign` and `diff` functions. Another way is to write conditions on the vector and use a shifted version of itself. You will probably need to pad the resulting vector to make it the same length as the original vector; one way to do this is to repeat the first element of the resulting vector twice.)

   (c) Write a function `extrema(y, x)` that uses the first derivative test to find local extrema (minima and maxima). Recall that local extrema on a differentiable function occur when $y'(x)$ changes sign. Use your `deriv` and `switchsign` functions here. The output of this function should also be two vectors: one representing the y values of the extrema, and one representing the corresponding x values.

   (d) Write a function `inflections(y, x)` that uses the second derivative test to find inflection points (i.e., when $y''(x)$ changes sign).

   (e) Let x be a 1001-point vector linearly spaced from -2π to 2π. Use `sinc` to generate $y = \mathrm{sinc}(x)$ over this interval. Generate the following variables using the functions you just wrote:

      i. `y_antideriv`, the antiderivative of y
      ii. `y_deriv`, the derivative of y
      iii. `y_extr` and `x_extr`, the coordinates of the local extrema of y
      iv. `y_infl` and `x_infl`, the coordinates of the inflection points of y

   Plot these using:

```
plot(x,y,x,y_antideriv,x,y_deriv, ...
     x_extr,y_extr,'r*',x_infl,y_infl,'bo');
```

   Title your plot and label the axes. It should look something like: