# Midterm II

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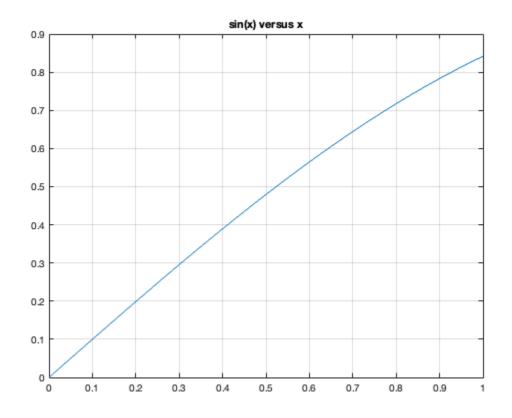
Lucas Gobaco

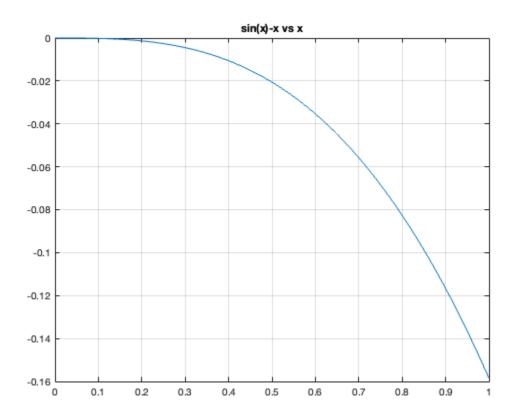
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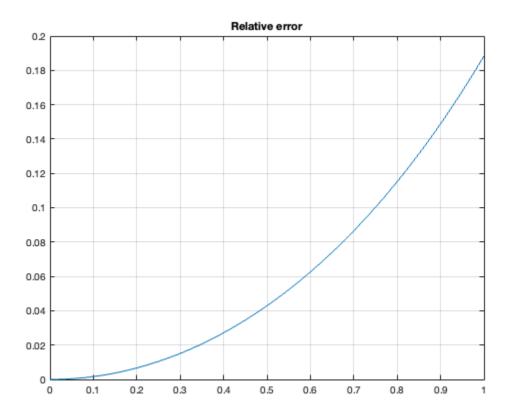
Mahnaz Firouzi

23 April 2024

```
% Plot 1
x = 0:.001:1;
plot(x, sin(x))
title('sin(x) versus x')
grid on
% Plot 2
figure
plot(x, (sin(x))-x);
title('sin(x)-x vs x')
grid on
figure
% Plot 3
plot(x, abs(sin(x)-x)./sin(x))
title('Relative error')
grid on
er = abs(sin(x)-x)./sin(x);
% From the relative error plot, we can see that x<.6 is accurate within 5
percent
```

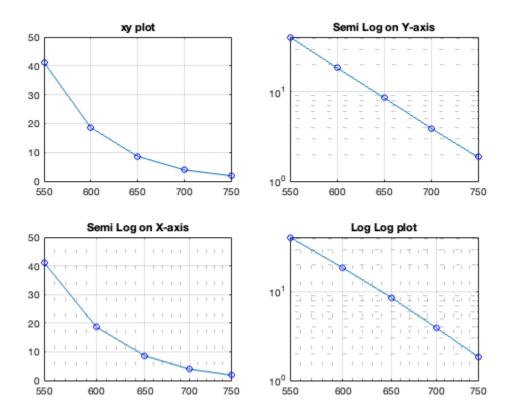






```
% a.
x = [25 \ 30 \ 35 \ 40 \ 45];
y = [5 \ 260 \ 480 \ 745 \ 1100];
subplot (2, 2, 1)
plot (x, y, x, y, 'bo')
grid on
title ('xy plot')
subplot (2, 2, 2)
semilogy (x, y, x, y, 'bo')
grid on
title ('Semi Log on Y-axis')
subplot (2, 2, 3)
semilogx (x, y, x, y, 'bo')
title ('Semi Log on X-axis')
grid on
subplot (2, 2, 4)
loglog(x, y, x, y, 'bo')
title ('Log Log plot')
grid on
% b.
x = [2.5 \ 3 \ 3.5 \ 4 \ 4.5 \ 5 \ 5.5 \ 6 \ 7 \ 8 \ 9 \ 10];
```

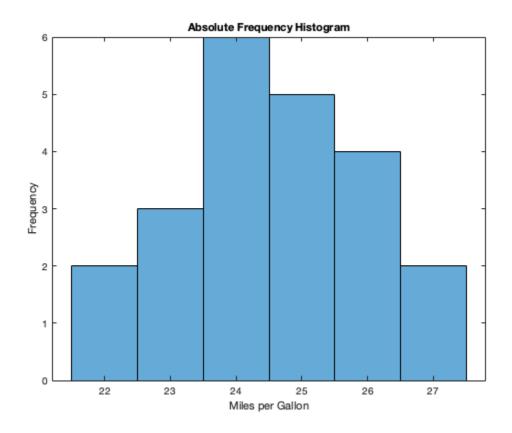
```
y = [1500 \ 1220 \ 1050 \ 915 \ 810 \ 745 \ 690 \ 620 \ 520 \ 480 \ 410 \ 390];
subplot (2, 2, 1)
plot (x, y, x, y, 'bo')
grid on
title ('xy plot')
subplot (2, 2, 2)
semilogy (x, y, x, y, 'bo')
grid on
title ('Semi Log on Y-axis')
subplot (2, 2, 3)
semilogx (x, y, x, y, 'bo')
title ('Semi Log on X-axis')
grid on
subplot (2, 2, 4)
loglog(x, y, x, y, 'bo')
title ('Log Log plot')
grid on
% C.
x = [550 600 650 700 750];
y = [41.2 \ 18.62 \ 8.62 \ 3.92 \ 1.86];
subplot (2, 2, 1)
plot (x, y, x, y, 'bo')
grid on
title ('xy plot')
subplot (2, 2, 2)
semilogy (x, y, x, y, 'bo')
grid on
title ('Semi Log on Y-axis')
subplot (2, 2, 3)
semilogx (x, y, x, y, 'bo')
title ('Semi Log on X-axis')
grid on
subplot (2, 2, 4)
loglog (x, y, x, y, 'bo')
title ('Log Log plot')
grid on
```

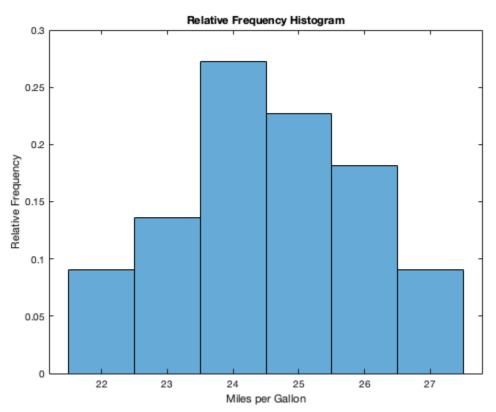


```
data = [23, 25, 26, 25, 27, 25, 24, 22, 23, 25, 26, 26, 24, 24, 22, 25, 26,
24, 24, 24, 27, 23];

% absolute frequency histogram
figure;
histogram(data, 'BinMethod', 'integers', 'Normalization', 'count');
title('Absolute Frequency Histogram');
xlabel('Miles per Gallon');
ylabel('Frequency');

% relative frequency histogram
figure;
histogram(data, 'BinMethod', 'integers', 'Normalization', 'probability');
title('Relative Frequency Histogram');
xlabel('Miles per Gallon');
ylabel('Relative Frequency');
```





#### **Question 4**

```
time = [1:4 6:8 10:12];
temp = [10 9 18 24 21 20 18 15 13 11];
interpl(time, temp, [5 9])

ans =
    22.5000    16.5000
```

```
% a.
t = 0:0.01:3;
xA = 6*t - 10;
yA = 25*t.^2 - 60*t + 100;
xB = 5*t - 10;
yB = 5*t + 10;
d2 = (xA - xB).^2 + (yA - yB).^2;
minimum = 1e+14;
for k = 1:length(t)
    if d2(k) < minimum</pre>
        minimum = d2(k);
        tmin = t(k);
    end
end
disp('The minimum distance is: ')
disp(sqrt(minimum))
disp('and it occurs at t = ')
disp(tmin)
% b.
t = 0:0.01:3;
xA = 6*t - 10;
yA = 25*t.^2 - 60*t + 100;
xB = 5*t - 10;
yB = 5*t + 10;
d2 = (xA - xB).^2 + (yA - yB).^2;
[minimum, n] = min(d2);
disp('The minimum distance is: ')
disp(sqrt(minimum))
disp('and it occurs at t = ')
disp(t(n))
The minimum distance is:
   47.7677
and it occurs at t =
    1.3000
The minimum distance is:
```

47.7677

and it occurs at t =
 1.3000

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