

February 2, 2022

**Problem 1.10**

There are 1.6093 kilometers in a mile. Create a variable to store a number of miles. Convert this to kilometers, and store in another variable.

- - - *-(insert your solution here)*

```
clear,clc
```

```
%Nick McCullough, AerE 161, HW1, Problem 1.10
```

```
%There are 1.6093 kilometers in a mile. Create a variable to store a %number of miles. Convert  
this to kilometers, and store in another %variable.
```

```
Miles = input('How many miles:') % this shows how many miles
```

```
Kilometers = Miles*1.6093 %converts miles to kilometers
```

**Output 1:**

-----*-(insert output (your results) here)*

*How many miles:*5

*Miles =*

5

*Kilometers =*

8.0465

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### Problem 1.11

Create a variable ftemp to store a temperature in degrees Fahrenheit (F).

Convert this to degrees Celsius (C) and store the result in a variable ctemp. The conversion factor is  $C = (F - 32) * 5/9$ .

- - - *-(insert your solution here)*

```
clear,clc
```

```
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```

```
%Create a variable ftemp to store a temperature in degrees Fahrenheit (F) Convert this to  
degrees Celsius (C) and store the result in a variable ctemp. The conversion factor is  $C = (F -$   
32) * 5/9.
```

```
ftemp = input('Enter Fahrenheit degree value F:') % created ftemp variable
```

```
disp('The Fahrenheit conversion to Celsius degrees C is:') % converting
```

```
ctemp = (ftemp-32)*(5/9) %converting ftemp to ctemp for Celsius value
```

-----*-(insert output (your results) here)*

#### **Output 1:**

Enter Fahrenheit degree value F:100

#### **Output 2:**

```
ftemp =
```

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100

The Fahrenheit conversion to Celsius degrees C is:

ctemp =

37.7778

### Problem 1.19

The combined resistance  $R_T$  of three resistors  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ , and  $R_3$  in parallel is given by  $R_T = \frac{1}{1/R_1 + 1/R_2 + 1/R_3}$

Create variables for the three resistors and store values in each, and then calculate the combined resistance.

---(insert your solution here)

```
clear,clc
```

```
%Nick McCullough, AerE 161, HW1, Problem 1.19
```

```
R1 = input('Enter value for resistor 1, R1:') % user enters variable R1
```

```
R2 = input('Enter value for resistor 2, R2:') % user enters variable R2
```

```
R3 = input('Enter value for resistor 3, R3:') % user enters variable R3
```

```
disp('Combined Parallel Resistance') % explains what next value means
```

```
RT = 1/(1/R1+1/R2+1/R3) % equation for combined parallel resistance of all resistors
```

----- (insert output (your results) here)

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**Output 1:**

Enter value for resistor 1, R1:1

R1 =

1

**Output 2:**

Enter value for resistor 2, R2:2

R2 =

2

**Output 3:**

Enter value for resistor 3, R3:3

R3 =

3

**Output 4:**

Combined Parallel Resistance

RT =

0.5455

**Problem 1.38**

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The geometric mean  $g$  of  $n$  numbers  $x_i$  is defined as the  $n$ th root of the product of  $x_i$ :

$$g = \sqrt[n]{x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot \dots \cdot x_n}$$

(This is useful, for example, in finding the average rate of return for an investment which is something you'd do in engineering economics). If an investment returns 15% the first year, 50% the second, and 30% the third year, the average rate of return would be  $(1.15 \cdot 1.50 \cdot 1.30)^{1/3}$ . Compute this. Hint: use `nthroot` function.

- - - *-(insert your solution here)*

```
clear,clc
```

```
%Nick McCullough, AerE 161, HW1, Problem 1.38
```

```
A = 1.15; % variable created for A
```

```
B = 1.50; % variable created for B
```

```
C = 1.30; % variable created for C
```

```
g = nthroot(A*B*C,3); % nthroot function with all variables comma 3
```

```
disp(g); % displays g function value
```

-----*-(insert output (your results) here)*

### **Output 1:**

1.3089

## **Problem 1.39**

Use the `deg2rad` function to convert 180 degrees to radians.

- - - *-(insert your solution here)*

```
clear,clc
```

```
%Nick McCullough, AerE 161, HW1, Problem 1.39
```

```
%Use the deg2rad function to convert 180 degrees to radians.
```

```
D = 180 % expresses degree value
```

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```
disp('180 degrees converted to radians is ')
deg2rad(D) % degree 2 radian function, converting D to radians.]
```

-----(*insert output (your results) here*)

**Output 1:**

D =

180

180 degrees converted to radians is

ans =

3.1416

## Problem 2.8

Using the colon operator and also the linspace function, create the following row vectors. Please note: Each vector must be created twice: first, with colon operator and then with linspace function.

-4 -3 -2 -1 0

9 7 5

4 6 8

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- - -(insert your solution here)

```
clear,clc
```

```
%Nick McCullough, AerE 161, HW1, Problem 2.8
```

```
%using colon operator and linspace function to create vectors
```

```
A1 = [-4:0]; % 1st colon operator
```

```
A2 = [9:-2:5]; % 2nd colon operator
```

```
A3 = [4:2:8]; % 3rd colon operator
```

```
Z1 = linspace(-4,0,5); % 1st linspace function
```

```
Z2 = linspace(9,5,3); % 2nd linspace function
```

```
Z3 = linspace(4,8,3); % 3rd linspace function
```

-----*(insert output (your results) here)*

**Output 1:**

A1 =

-4 -3 -2 -1 0

A2 =

9 7 5

A3 =

4 6 8

Z1 =

---

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-4 -3 -2 -1 0

Z2 =

9 7 5

Z3 =

4 6 8

### Problem 2.19

Generate a 2 x 3 matrix of random

- real numbers, each in the range (0, 1)
- real numbers, each in the range (0, 5)
- integers, each in the inclusive range from 10 to 50

- - - *-(insert your solution here)*

clear,clc

%Nick McCullough, AerE 161, HW1, Problem 2.19

%Generate three different 2x3 matrices

A = randi([0,1],2,3); % 1st matrix variable, A

B = randi([0,5],2,3); % 2nd matrix variable, B

C = randi([10,50],2,3); % 3rd matrix variable, C

disp('Matrix A');disp(A); % displays the matrix A

disp('Matrix B');disp(B); % displays the matrix B

disp('Matrix C');disp(C); % displays the matrix C

-----*-(insert output (your results) here)*



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**Output 1:**

Matrix A

0	0	0
0	0	1

Matrix B

0	4	5
1	0	4

Matrix C

30	19	49
33	28	32