GM04: MATLAB Exercise 1 Solution

%%%% By N. Ovenden, T. L. Ashbee and A. Whitfield

 $A = [5 \ 3 \ 1 \ -1; \ 2 \ -3 \ 6 \ 1; \ 6 \ 4 \ 1 \ 3]$ $B = [1 \ 3; \ 3 \ -4; \ 2 \ 0]$ $C = [6 \ 0 \ 6 \ -1; \ 9 \ 2 \ -1 \ 5]$

[A B] [A; C]

%(a)
D = [2:7; 29:-3:14]

%(b)
D(3,:) = D(1,:) + D(2,:)

%(c)
D(4,:) = (D(1,:) + D(2,:))/2

%(d)
D = D + 0.1*rand(4,6).*D

```
A = [5 \ 2 \ 4; \ 1 \ 7 \ -3; \ 6 \ -10 \ 0]
B = [11 \ 5 \ -3; \ 0 \ -12 \ 4; \ 2 \ 6 \ 1]
C = [7 14 1; 10 3 -2; 8 -5 9]
%(a)
A*inv(A)
B*inv(B)
C*inv(C)
%(b)
A*(B+C)
A*B+A*C
%(c)
[V,D] = eig(A)
V*D*inv(V)
%%%%% Q4: Solving linear equations
%(a)
A = [4 -2 6; 2 8 2; 6 10 3]
b = [8; 4; 0]
x = inv(A)*b
% or
x = A b
% test error
abs(A*x-b)
%(b)
A = [2 \ 3 \ -1 \ 4; \ 1 \ 1 \ -3 \ 5; \ 7 \ 1 \ 3 \ 4; \ 5 \ 4 \ 3 \ -11]
b = [23; 11; 12; 14]
x = inv(A)*b
```

```
% or
x = A b
% test error
abs(A*x-b)
%/////// Q5: Simple plot
x_{vec} = -3: 6/20: 3
y_{vec} = (x_{vec.^2} + 1).^3.*x_{vec.^3}
figure(1)
plot(x_vec, y_vec) % see end of document for plot
%%%%% Q6: Features of plot command
x_{vec} = -2: 4/20: 2;
figure(2)
Q6_fig=plot(x_vec, cosh(x_vec))
hold on
plot(x_vec, sinh(x_vec),'--')
hold on
plot(x_vec, tanh(x_vec),':')
xlabel('x')
ylabel('y')
legend('cosh(x)', 'sinh(x)', 'tanh(x)')
xlim([-1 1])
saveas(Q6_fig, 'Ex1_Q6_fig', 'jpg')
% see end of document for plot
```

```
n_{vec100} = 1:1:100;
sum(1./n_vec100.^2) - pi^2/6
n_{vec1000} = 1:1:1000;
sum(1./n_vec1000.^2) - pi^2/6
n_{vec10000} = 1:1:10000;
sum(1./n_vec10000.^2) - pi^2/6
sum((-1).^(n_vec10000+1)./n_vec10000) - log(2)
%%%%% Q8: Functions
----- m-file spherecircle.m -----
function [area_circle, perimeter_circle, volume_sphere, ...
surface_area_sphere] = spherecircle(radius)
area_circle = pi*radius^2;
perimeter_circle = pi*2*radius;
volume_sphere = 4*pi*radius^3/3;
surface_area_sphere = 4*pi*radius^2;
% example call
[A, P, V, SA] = spherecircle(1)
```

%%%%% Q7: Numerical approximation of infinite series

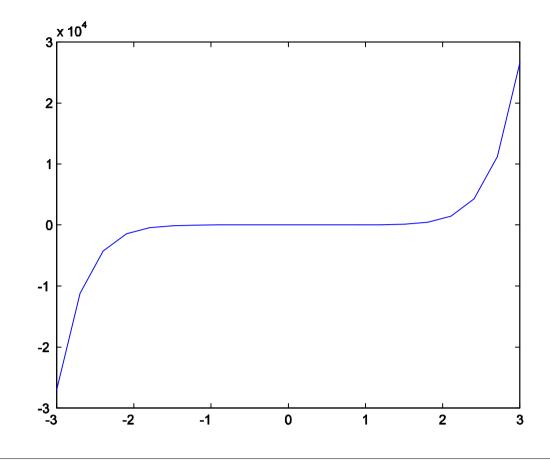
```
----- m-file cylinder.m -----
function [volume, surface_area] = cylinder(radius, length)
volume = pi*radius^2*length;
surface_area = 2*pi*radius*length + 2*pi*radius^2;
% example call
[V, SA] = cylinder(1,1)
%%%%% Q9: Functions
----- m-file cross_product.m ------
function [c] = cross_product(a, b)
c(1) = a(2)*b(3) - a(3)*b(2);
c(2) = a(3)*b(1) - a(1)*b(3);
c(3) = a(1)*b(2) - a(2)*b(1);
% example call
a = [1,2,3];
b = [4,5,6];
cross_product(a, b)
% check with MATLAB's built-in function
cross(a, b)
```

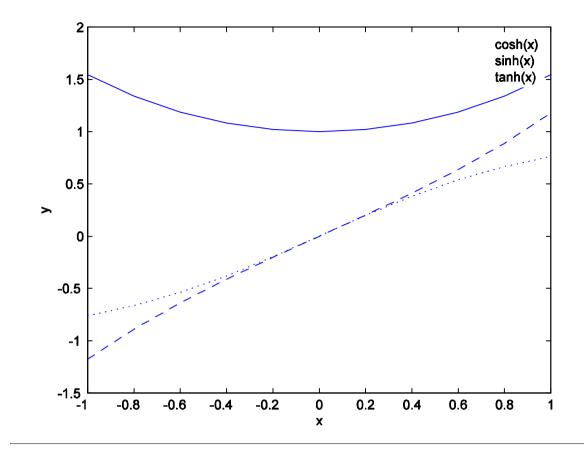
```
%%%%% Q10: Numerical integration
----- m-file simpson_integration.m ------
function [ans] = simpson_integration(f, a, b)
ans = (b-a)*(f(a) + 4*f((a+b)/2) + f(b))/6;
% example call
f = @(x)(x.^2);
simpson_integration(f, 0, 1)
%%%%% Q11: Mesh plot
x = -4:8/40:4;
y = -4:8/40:4;
[xx,yy] = meshgrid(x,y);
zz = 1.8^{-(-sqrt(xx.^2+yy.^2)).*sin(xx).*cos(yy/2);}
figure(3)
mesh(xx,yy,zz)
xlabel('x')
ylabel('y')
zlabel('z')
title('My mesh plot');
figure(4)
surf(xx,yy,zz)
xlabel('x')
```

```
ylabel('y')
zlabel('z')

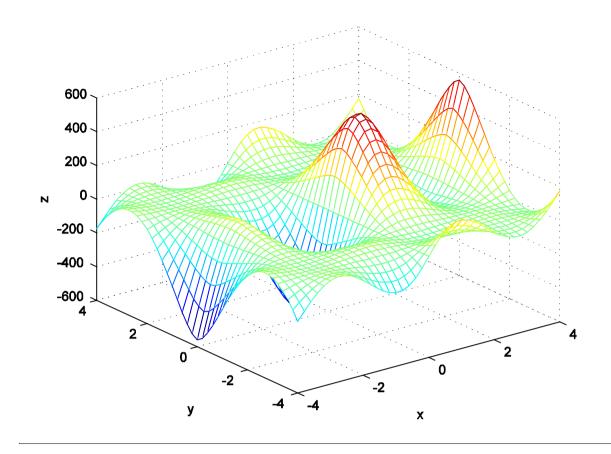
z_max = max(max(zz));
z_min = min(min(zz));

cont_vec = z_min: (z_max-z_min)/19: z_max;
figure(5)
contour(xx,yy,zz,cont_vec)
```





Q11 (mesh plot)



Q11 (contour plot)

