Aufgabe 1: Polynome

1. Simple implementation:

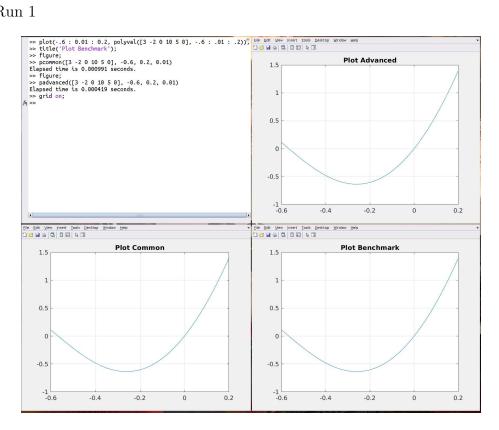
Listing 1: Polynom Common

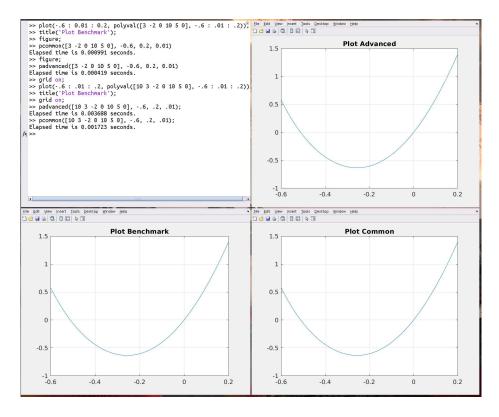
```
function pcommon(A, a, b, h)
 2
 3
        if nargin == 3
 4
            h = 0.01;
 5
        end
 6
 7
        tic
 8
        N = (b - a) / h + 1;
 9
10
11
        Y = [];
12
        x_{-} = 0;
13
14
15
        for i = a : h : b
16
            x_{-} = x_{-} + 1;
            p = 0;
17
            for x = (size(A, 2) - 1) : -1 : 0
18
19
                 p = p + A(size(A, 2) - x) * i ^ x;
20
            end
21
            Y = [Y p];
22
        end
23
24
        toc
25
26
        plot(a : h : b, Y);
27
28
        title('Plot Common');
29
30
        grid on;
31
32
    end
```

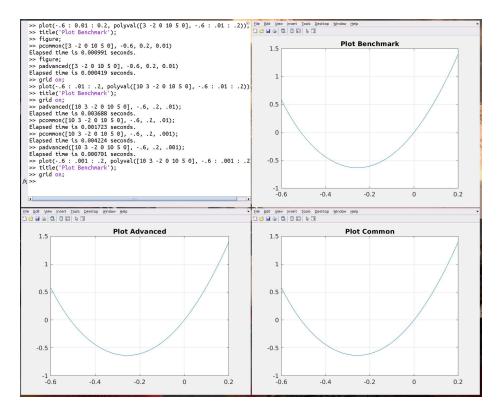
2. Smart implementation:

Listing 2: Polynom Advanced

```
function padvanced(A, a, b, h)
 2
 3
        if nargin == 3
 4
            h = 0.01;
 5
        end
 6
 7
        tic
 8
9
        % to the power vector
10
        p1 = size(A,2) - 1 : -1 : 0;
11
12
        % needed to transform Y
13
        p2 = ones(size(A))';
14
15
        % x values
16
        Y1 = (a : h : b) .* p2;
17
18
        % power every value
19
        Y2 = Y1' .^ p1;
20
21
        % mulitply every value with input array
22
        Y3 = Y2 .* A;
23
24
        % calculate final p(x)
25
        Y4 = sum(Y3, 2);
26
27
        toc
28
29
        plot(a : h : b, Y4);
30
        title('Plot Advanced');
31
32
33
        grid on;
34
35
   end
```







6. Comparison:

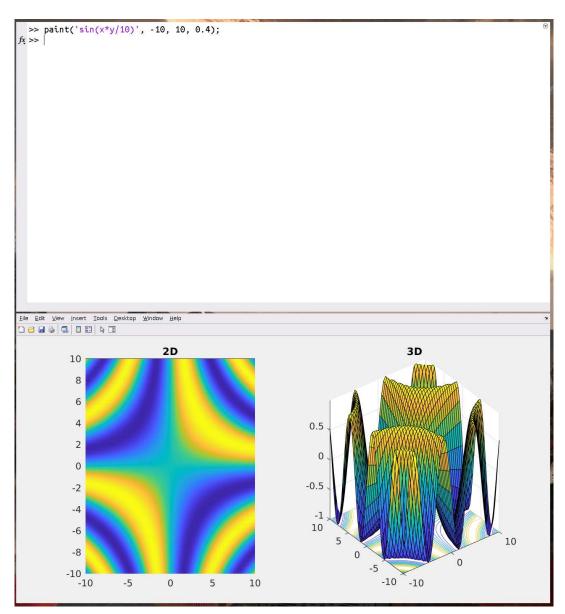
The advanced implementation is about 5 times faster than the simple one in the above three runs.

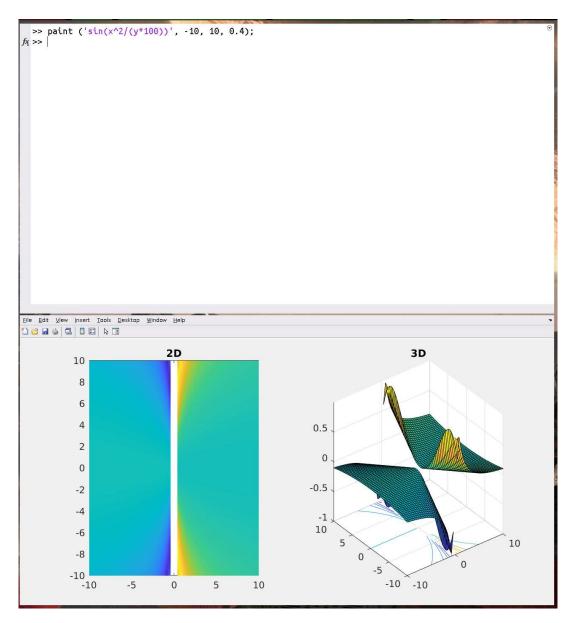
Aufgabe 2: Malen nach Zahlen (Pt 1)

1. Source Code:

Listing 3: paint.m

```
function paint(fnstr, a, b, h)
 2
 3
        if nargin == 3
 4
             h = 0.2;
 5
        end
 6
        N = (b - a) / h + 1;
 8
 9
        Z = zeros(N);
10
11
        x_{-} = 0;
12
13
        for x = a : h : b
14
             x_{-} = x_{-} + 1;
15
             y_- = 0;
16
             for y = a : h : b
17
                 y_{-} = y_{-} + 1;
18
                 Z(x_{-}, y_{-}) = eval(fnstr);
19
             end
20
        end
21
22
        tiledlayout(1, 2);
23
        nexttile;
        pcolor(a : h : b, a : h : b, Z);
24
25
        shading interp;
26
        title(2D);
27
        nexttile;
28
        surfc(a : h : b, a : h : b, Z);
29
        title(3D);
30
31
32
    end
```





Aufgabe 3: Malen nach Zahlen (Pt 2)

1. Source Code:

Listing 4: multidist.m

```
function [Xout, Yout, Zout] = multidist(mu, sigma, a, b, h)
 2
 3
        if nargin == 4
 4
            h = 0.01;
 5
        end
 6
 7
        N = (b - a) / h + 1;
 8
        x = zeros(N);
 9
        y = zeros(N);
        z = zeros(N);
11
        xc = 0;
12
13
        for x_{-} = a : h : b
14
            yc = 0;
15
            xc = xc + 1;
16
            for y_{-} = a : h : b
17
                yc = yc + 1;
18
                x(xc, yc) = x_-;
19
                y(xc, yc) = y_-;
20
                X = [x_-; y_-];
21
                 z(xc, yc) = 0;
22
                 for i = 1 : 1 : size(mu, 2)
23
                     p1 = 1 / ((2 * pi)^(size(mu{i}, 2) / 2) * det(sigma{i})
24
                     p2 = exp(-0.5*(X - mu{i})) * inv(sigma{i}) * (X - mu{i}))
25
                     p_x = p1 * p2;
26
                     z(xc, yc) = z(xc, yc) + p_x;
27
                 end
28
            end
29
        end
30
31
        Xout = x;
32
        Yout = y;
        Zout = z;
33
34
    end
```

Listing 5: multidistPainter.m

```
function multidistPainter(X, Y, Z)
surfc(X, Y, Z);
shading interp;
end
```

