

# Homework 3: Estimations and MatLab

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## 1 Estimations

### 1.1

The number of blades of grass on a football field.

Approach:

How many blades of grass in a square foot?

According to the Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, there are roughly 3000 blades of grass per square foot.

A standard NFL football field is 160ft wide and 360ft long, so  $160 \times 360 = 57600 \text{ ft}^2$ .

Therefore,  $57600 \times 3000 = 172.8$  million blades of grass in one football field.

## 2 MatLab

### 2.1

Solve the following system of linear equations using Matlab/Octave, using any method you like:

$$4x - 2y + 6z = 8$$

$$2x + 8y + 2z = 4$$

$$6x + 10y + 3z = 0$$

Solution:

```
1      Editor:
2      A = [4,-2,6;2,8,2;6,10,3];
3      b = [8;4;0];
4
5      x = A\b
6      Command Window:
7      x =
8
9      -1.8049
10     0.2927
11     2.6341
12
```

## 2.2

Write code to generate the following matrix:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & \dots & 0 & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 3 & 51 \\ 2 & 2 & \dots & 2 & 52 \end{bmatrix}$$

```
1      Editor:
2      x = diag(3*ones(1,51));
3      y = linspace(1,52,52);
4      z = linspace(2,2,51);
5
6      A = [x;z];
7      At = A';
8      B = [At;y];
9      C = B'
10
11     Command Window:
12     %It prints C, the requested matrix which is too large to show
13     here.
```

## 2.3

Create a nonzero vector  $x$  of any dimension and verify using a conditional statement that the norm (length, in the geometric sense) of  $x$ ,  $\|x\|$  is equal to  $\sqrt{x \cdot x}$  where  $\cdot$  denotes the dot product.

```
1      Editor:
2      x = linspace(1,20,20)
3      length1 = norm(x)
4      length2 = sqrt(dot(x,x))
5
6      Command Window:
7      x =
8
9      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8      9      10     11     12     13
14     14     15     16     17     18     19     20
10
11     length1 = 53.572
12     length2 = 53.572
13
```

## 2.4

Generate a  $10 \times 10$  matrix full of floats (not just integers) in the interval  $(0, 10)$ , and then plot the mesh surface associated with your matrix.

```

1      Editor:
2      C = linspace(0.1,2*pi,10);
3      for i = 1:9;
4          x = linspace(i+0.1,2*pi,10);
5          C = [C;x]
6      end;
7
8      mesh(C)
9
10     Command Window:
11     C =
12
13         0.1000    0.7870    1.4740    2.1611    2.8481    3.5351    4.2221
14     4.9091    5.5962    6.2832
15         1.1000    1.6759    2.2518    2.8277    3.4036    3.9795    4.5555
16     5.1314    5.7073    6.2832
17         2.1000    2.5648    3.0296    3.4944    3.9592    4.4240    4.8888
18     5.3536    5.8184    6.2832
19         3.1000    3.4537    3.8074    4.1611    4.5147    4.8684    5.2221
20     5.5758    5.9295    6.2832
21         4.1000    4.3426    4.5852    4.8277    5.0703    5.3129    5.5555
22     5.7980    6.0406    6.2832
23         5.1000    5.2315    5.3629    5.4944    5.6259    5.7573    5.8888
24     6.0203    6.1517    6.2832
25         6.1000    6.1204    6.1407    6.1611    6.1814    6.2018    6.2221
26     6.2425    6.2628    6.2832
27         7.1000    7.0092    6.9185    6.8277    6.7370    6.6462    6.5555
28     6.4647    6.3739    6.2832
29         8.1000    7.8981    7.6963    7.4944    7.2925    7.0907    6.8888
30     6.6869    6.4851    6.2832
31         9.1000    8.7870    8.4740    8.1611    7.8481    7.5351    7.2221
32     6.9091    6.5962    6.2832

```

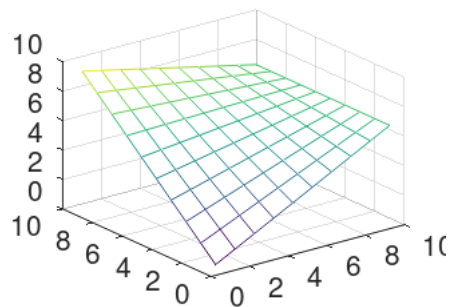


Figure 1: Mesh of C

## 2.5

Plot

$$f(x) = e^{-\frac{1}{1-x^2}}$$

over the interval  $(-1, 1)$ .

```
1 Editor:
2 x = linspace(-1,1,1000);
3 result = exp(-1 ./ (1-x.^2));
4
5 plot(x,result)
6
```

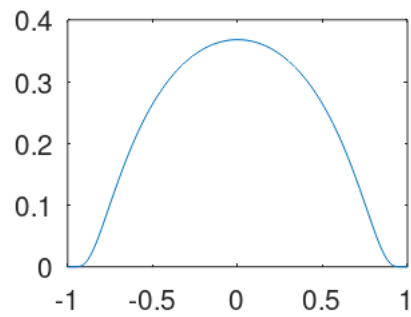


Figure 2: Function