



### **Relational Expressions**

Expressions that are true or false (Boolean or logical expressions)

>	Greater than
<	Less than
>=	Greater than or equals
<=	Less than or equals
==	equality
~=	inequality

It will display “1” if a logical expression is true and “0” otherwise.

### **Exercise 01**

Consider the following expressions.

1.  $2 < 3$
2.  $3 > 5$
3.  $5 \geq \sqrt{10^2/4}$
4.  $3 \leq 5$
5.  $a = 3 ; b = 27^{(1/3)}$ ;

1.  $a \leq b$
2.  $a == b$
3.  $a > b$

6.  $2 \neq 4$



### **Logical Operators**

The truth of the boolean expression is computed by combining the truth values of the corresponding elements of the component expressions.

	OR
&&	AND
~	NOT

### **Exercise 02**

Consider the following expressions.

1.  $2 < 3$  AND  $4 > 7$
2.  $\sim(2 < 3)$  OR  $4 == 3$
3.  $p = 2 > 3$ ;  $q = 4 < 5$ ;
  - a.  $p$  or  $q$
  - b.  $P$  and  $q$
  - c.  $\sim p$
  - d.  $\sim q$
  - e.  $(\sim p$  or  $q)$  and  $q$
  - f.  $(p$  and  $q)$  or  $(\sim q$  or  $p)$
  - g.  $p$  or  $\sim q$  and  $(p$  or  $q)$



### **Mathematical Functions**

A function is a group of statements that together perform a task. In Octave Functions can accept more than one input arguments and may return more than one output arguments. Octave offers many predefined mathematical functions for technical computing which contains a large set of mathematical functions.

Example:

**Sqrt(9) , pi**

Custom functions can also be created and each function should be defined in separate script files. The name of the file and of the function should be the same.

### **Exercise 03**

1. Calculate  $e^5 \ln 142 + 10 \sqrt{8}$  using built-in Octave functions.
2. Calculate  $\sin \left\lfloor \frac{\pi}{4} \right\rfloor$
3. Write a custom function named quadratic that would calculate the roots of a quadratic equation.

### **Set Theory**

$A = [ 2 \ 4 \ 5 ]$ ;

$B = [ 2 \ 3 \ 7 ]$

- ❖ union (A,B)
- ❖ intersect (A,B)
- ❖ ismember (A,B)



#### Exercise 04

1. Write a function to calculate the average (mean) of 5 numbers ( $X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5$ ) without using the built in **mean** function.

$$\text{mean} = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + X_4 + X_5}{5}$$

2. Extend the above function to calculate the mean of any number of given numbers.
3. Find the correlation coefficient given by the following equation for given arrays x & y with equal lengths.

$$\frac{\sum_i x_i y_i - n \bar{x} \bar{y}}{\sqrt{(\sum_i x_i^2 - n \bar{x}^2)(\sum_i y_i^2 - n \bar{y}^2)}}$$