

Problem Set#0

Returns a row vector

2. a. `>> x = randperm(50);`

Returns a vector containing a random permutation of integers from 1 to 50 (including 50).

b. `>> a = [1,2,3; 4 5 6; 7 8 9];`

Returns a 3X3 matrix where the first row has 1 2 3, second row 4 5 6, third row 7 8 9.

`>> b = a(2,:);`

Access 'a' matrix's 2<sup>nd</sup> row. `b = [ 4 5 6 ]`.

c. `>> a = [1,2,3; 4 5 6; 7 8 9];`

Returns a 3X3 matrix where the first row has 1 2 3, second row 4 5 6, third row 7 8 9.

`>> b = a(:);`

Make 9X1 column vector by stacking up columns of a.

d. `>> f = randn(5,1);`

Returns a 5X1 matrix containing pseudorandom values drawn from the standard normal distribution.

`>> g = f(find(f > 0));`

Find indices of positive elements of A and copies them into g. g is NX1 matrix containing positive elements of A (N = number of positive elements in A).

e. `>> x = zeros(1,6)+0.5;`

Creates a 1X6 matrix of zeros and add 0.5.

`>> y = 0.5.*ones(1,length(x));`

Creates a 1X(length of x's column) matrix of ones and do element-wise multiplication of 0.5  
`= 1 X 0.5 = 0.5`.

`>> z = x + y;`

Vector addition of x and y. Returns a matrix size of same as x (x and y have the same size) containing the result of vector addition of x and y.

f. `>> a = [1:4];`

Creates a 1X4 matrix of elements starting from 1 to 4 augmented by 1 for each.

`>> b = a([end:-1:1]);`

Returns a 1X4 matrix of elements starting from the last element of a to 1 with the stepsize of -1.

3. a. Use rand to write a function that returns the roll of a six-sided die.

```
roll = randi(6)
```

b. Let  $y$  be the vector:  $y = [1\ 2\ 3\ 4\ 5\ 6]$ . Use the reshape command to form a new matrix  $Z$  that looks like this:  $Z = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$

```
Z = reshape(y, 2, 3)
```

c. Use the min and find functions to set  $x$  to the minimum value that occurs in  $Z$  (above), and set  $r$  to the row it occurs in and  $c$  to the column it occurs in.

```
x = min(find(Z))
```

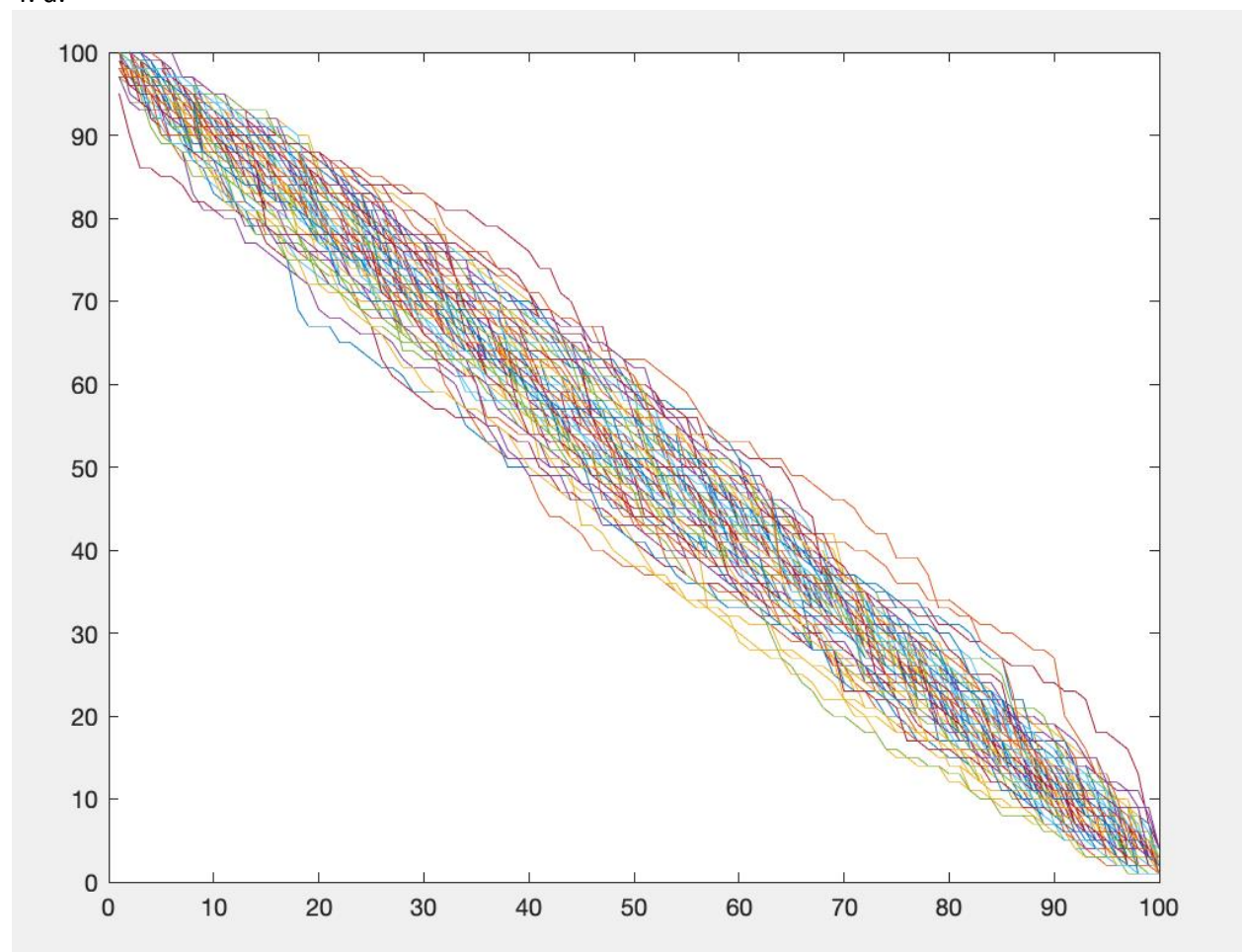
```
r = min(Z)
```

```
c = min(Z,[],2) [r,c] = find(Z==x)
```

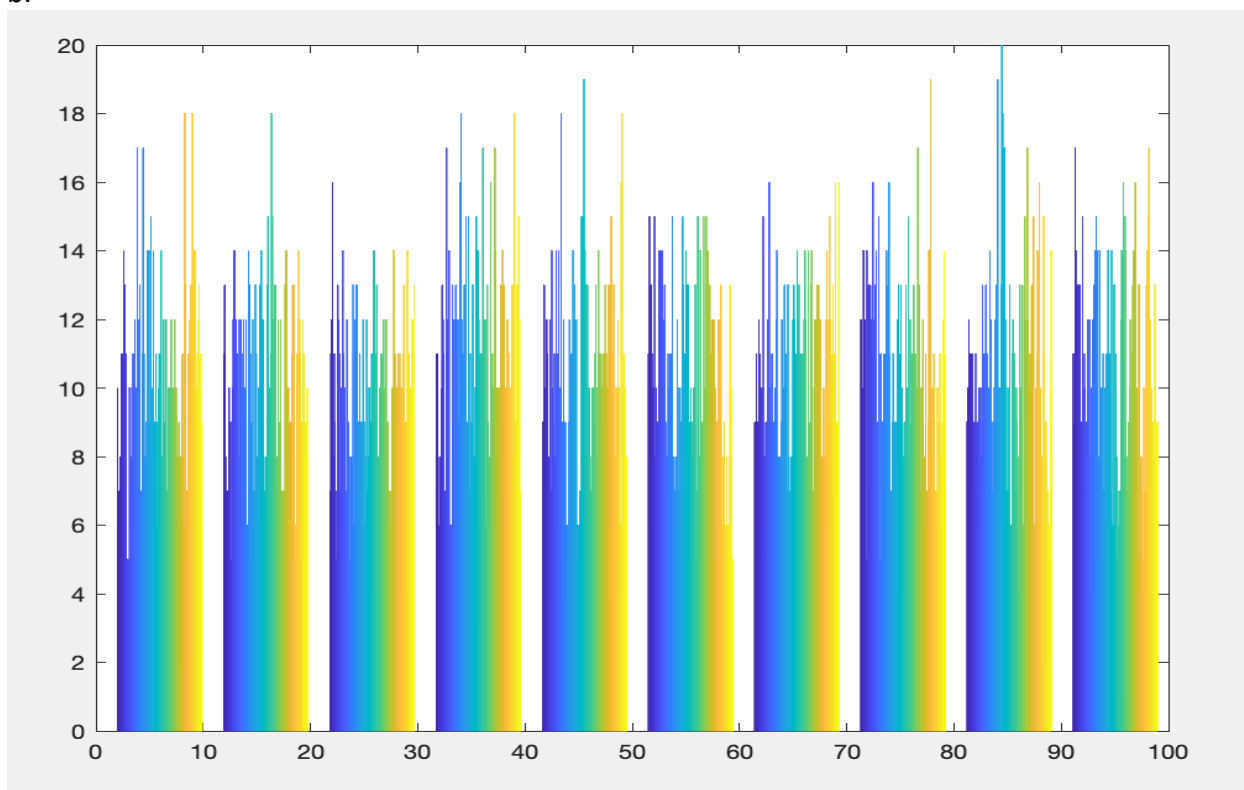
d. Let  $v$  be the vector:  $v = [2\ 8\ 3\ 2\ 1\ 8\ 1\ 8]$ . Set a new variable  $x$  to be the number of 8's in the vector  $v$ .

```
x = sum(v(:) == 8)
```

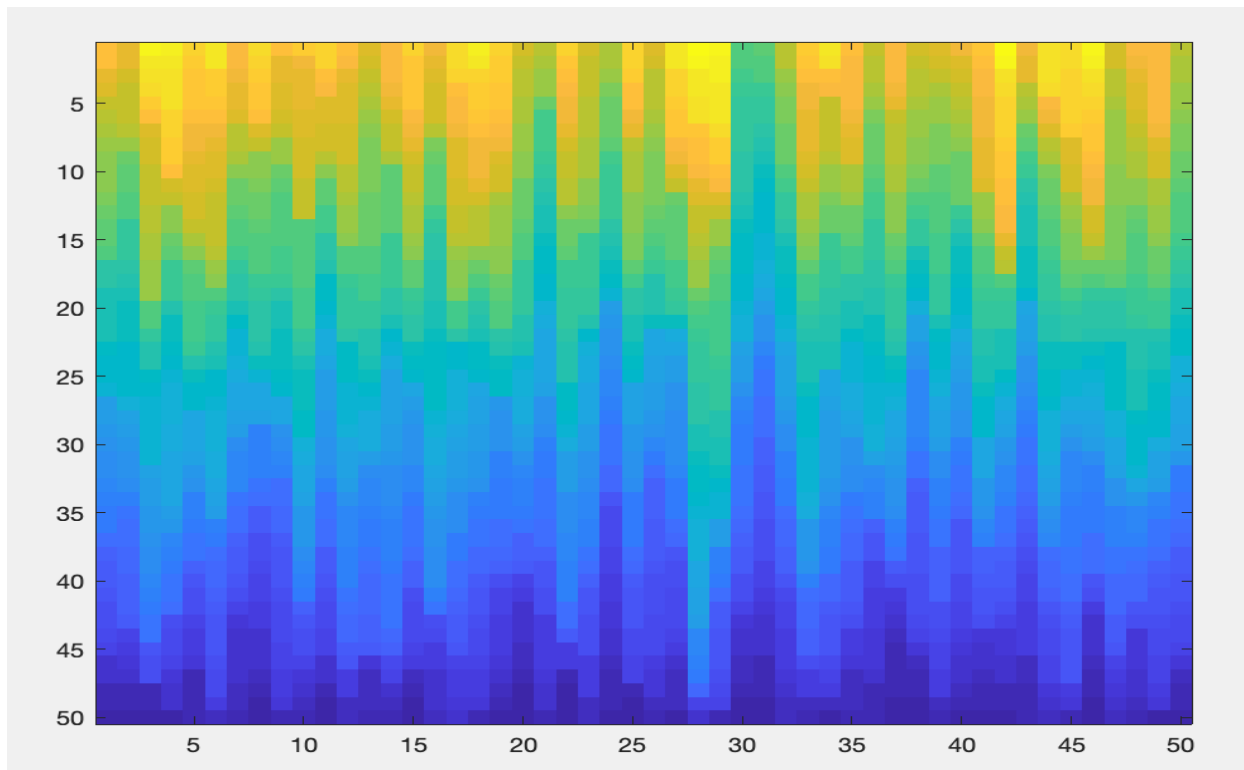
4. a.



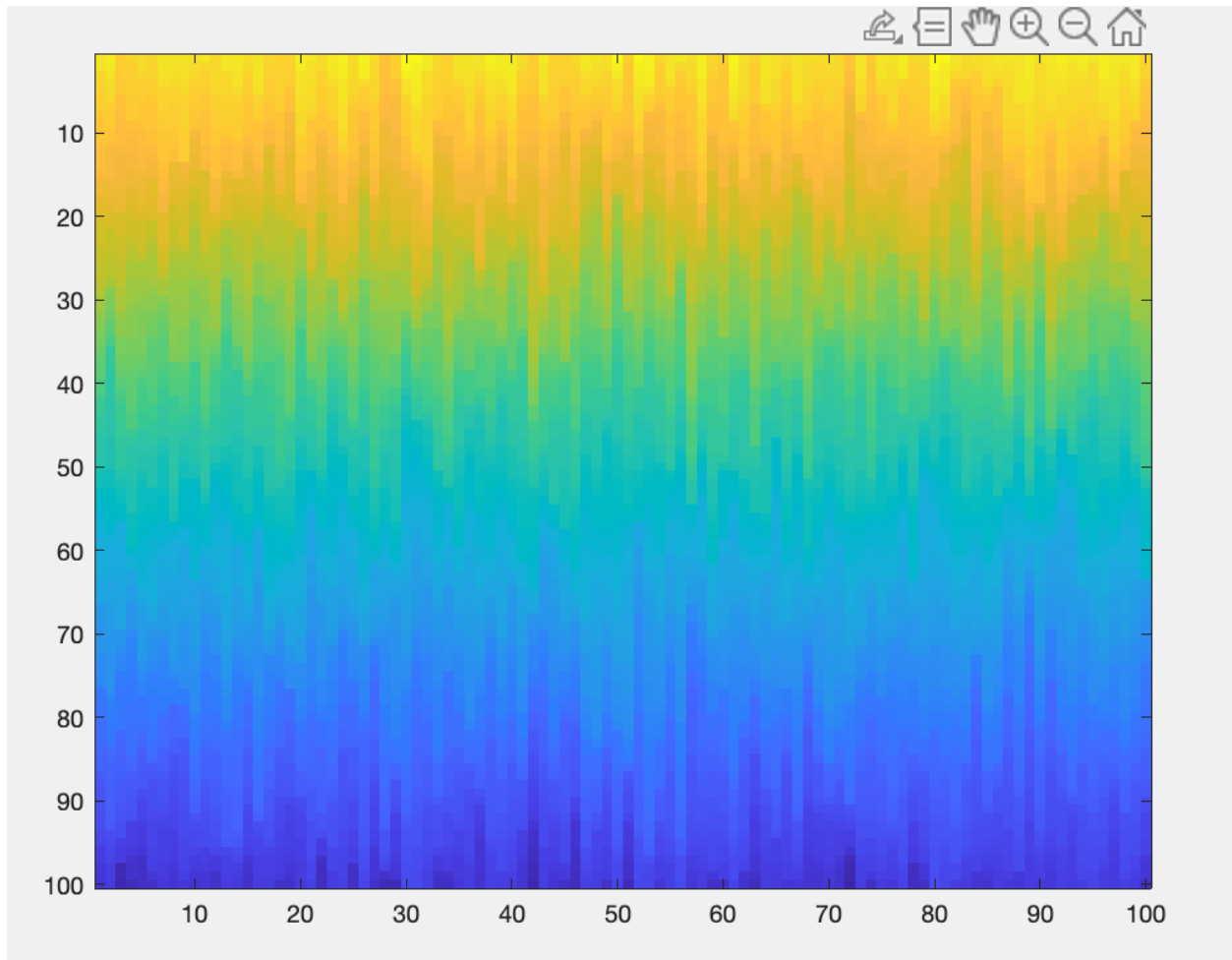
b.



c.



d.



e.

