

# Octave/Matlab Tutorial

Quiz, 5 questions

1  
point

1.

Suppose I first execute the following in Octave/Matlab:

```
1 A = [1 2; 3 4; 5 6];  
2 B = [1 2 3; 4 5 6];
```

Which of the following are then valid commands? Check all that apply. (Hint: A' denotes the transpose of A.)

☐ C = A' + B;

☐ C = B \* A;

☐ C = A + B;

☐ C = B' \* A;

1  
point

2.

$$\text{Let } A = \begin{bmatrix} 16 & 2 & 3 & 13 \\ 5 & 11 & 10 & 8 \\ 9 & 7 & 6 & 12 \\ 4 & 14 & 15 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Which of the following indexing expressions gives  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 16 & 2 \\ 5 & 11 \\ 9 & 7 \\ 4 & 14 \end{bmatrix}$ ? Check all that apply.

☐ B = A(:, 1:2);

☐ B = A(1:4, 1:2);

# Octave/Matlab Tutorial

Quiz, 5 questions

☐ B = A(0:2, 0:4);  
☐ B = A(1:2, 1:4);

---

1  
point

3.

Let  $A$  be a 10x10 matrix and  $x$  be a 10-element vector. Your friend wants to compute the product  $Ax$  and writes the following code:

```
1 v = zeros(10, 1);
2 for i = 1:10
3     for j = 1:10
4         v(i) = v(i) + A(i, j) * x(j);
5     end
6 end
```

How would you vectorize this code to run without any for loops? Check all that apply.

- ☐  $v = A * x;$
- ☐  $v = Ax;$
- ☐  $v = x' * A;$
- ☐  $v = \text{sum}(A * x);$
- 

1  
point

4.

Say you have two column vectors  $v$  and  $w$ , each with 7 elements (i.e., they have dimensions 7x1). Consider the following code:

```
1 z = 0;
2 for i = 1:7
3     z = z + v(i) * w(i)
4 end
```

Which of the following vectorizations correctly compute  $z$ ? Check all that apply.

- ☐  $z = \text{sum}(v .* w);$
- ☐  $z = w' * v;$
- ☐  $z = v * w';$
- ☐  $z = w * v';$
-

# Octave/Matlab<sup>1</sup> Tutorial

Quiz, 5 questions

point

5.

In Octave/Matlab, many functions work on single numbers, vectors, and matrices. For example, the `sin` function when applied to a matrix will return a new matrix with the `sin` of each element. But you have to be careful, as certain functions have different behavior. Suppose you have an  $7 \times 7$  matrix  $X$ . You want to compute the log of every element, the square of every element, add 1 to every element, and divide every element by 4. You will store the results in four matrices,  $A, B, C, D$ . One way to do so is the following code:

```
1 for i = 1:7
2   for j = 1:7
3     A(i, j) = log(X(i, j));
4     B(i, j) = X(i, j) ^ 2;
5     C(i, j) = X(i, j) + 1;
6     D(i, j) = X(i, j) / 4;
7   end
8 end
```

Which of the following correctly compute  $A, B, C$ , or  $D$ ? Check all that apply.

☐  $C = X + 1;$

☐  $D = X / 4;$

☐  $B = X.^2;$

☐  $B = X^2;$

☐ I, **George Wolberg**, understand that submitting work that isn't my own may result in permanent failure of this course or deactivation of my Coursera account.  
[Learn more about Coursera's Honor Code](#)

Submit Quiz

