

Computational Programming Exercises

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“Do not worry about your difficulties in Mathematics.
I can assure you mine are still greater.”

- Albert Einstein -

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1 Tổng quan về MATLAB

1. Tính bằng tay các biểu thức sau, rồi thử lại bằng Matlab:

- a. $2 / 2 * 3$
- b. $6 - 4 / 2 + 7^2 - 1$
- c. $10 / 2 \setminus 10 - 3 + 2 * 4$
- d. $3^2 / 6$
- e. 3^{2^2}
- f. $2 + \text{round}(6 / 9 + 3 * 2) / 2 - 3$
- g. $2 + \text{floor}(6 / 9 + 3 * 2) / 2 - 3$
- h. $2 + \text{ceil}(6 / 9 + 3 * 2) / 2 - 3$
- k. $\text{fix}(4/9) + \text{fix}(3*(5/6))$

2. Dự đoán kết quả xuất ra màn hình:

- $2 * 4$
- $2 / 4$
- $2 \setminus 4$
- $2 , 4$
- $2:4:16$

3. Cho $x = [148]$, $y = [215]$ và $A = [2797; 3156; 8125]$. Xét xem dòng lệnh nào hợp lệ, dự đoán kết quả, giải thích và thử lại bằng Matlab

- a. $[x:y']$
- b. $[x:y]$
- c. $A(:, [1 \ 4])$
- d. $A([2 \ 3], [3 \ 1])$
- e. $A(:)$
- f. $[A; A(\text{end}, :)]$
- g. $A(1:3, :)$
- h. $[A; A(1:2, :)]$

4. Cho $x = 2$, $y = 3$. Dự đoán lần lượt các kết quả tiếp theo:

- $z = x$
- $y = y + z$
- $x = y + x - z$
- $x + y - z$

5. Giải phương trình bậc hai sau bằng cách thực hiện từng bước, sau đó kiểm tra với hàm trong Matlab

- $x^2 - 3x + 2$
- $a=1; b=-3; c=2$
- $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$
- $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 2$
- Kiểm tra:

`roots([1 -3 2]) = 2 1`

Tương tự với phương trình $x^2 - x + 2 = 0, x^3 - 3x + 1 = 0, 3x^4 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1 = 0$.

6. Tạo một số ngẫu nhiên có giá trị từ 0 đến 1. Tạo một số ngẫu nhiên có giá trị từ 0 đến 100. Sau đó tạo một số ngẫu nhiên có giá trị từ n đến m ($n < m$) (n,m nhập vào)

7. Cho $a = -36, b = 15$. Tính các biểu thức sau bằng Matlab

- `mod(a,b)`
chia lấy dư
- `rem(a,b)`
chia lấy dư
- `gcd(a,b)`
ước số chung lớn nhất
- `lcm(a,b)`
bội số chung nhỏ nhất

8. Cho $x = [1 \ 5 \ 2 \ 8 \ 9 \ 0 \ 1]$, $y = [5 \ 2 \ 2 \ 6 \ 0 \ 0 \ 2]$ giải thích kết quả các dòng lệnh sau:

- $x > y$
- $y < x$
- $x == y$
- $x \leq y$
- $y \geq x$
- $x \mid y$
- $x \& y$
- $x \& (-y)$
- $(x > y) \mid (y < x)$
- $(x > y) \& (y < x)$

9. Cho $x = 1:10$ và $y = [3 \ 1 \ 5 \ 6 \ 8 \ 2 \ 9 \ 4 \ 7 \ 0]$, dự đoán kết quả, giải thích và thử lại bằng Matlab:

- $(x > 3) \& (x < 8)$
- $x(x > 5)$
- $y(x \leq 4)$
- $x((x < 2) \mid (x \geq 8))$

e. $y((x < 2) \mid (x \geq 8))$

f. $x(y < 0)$

10. Cho $x = [3 \ 15 \ 9 \ 12 \ -1 \ 0 \ -12 \ 9 \ 6 \ 1]$, viết lệnh thực hiện:

- Chuyển các giá trị dương thành giá trị 0.
- Chuyển các bội số của 3 thành số 3.
- Nhân các giá trị chẵn cho 5.
- Gán cho vector y các giá trị lớn hơn 10 của x.
- Chuyển các giá trị nhỏ hơn trung bình cộng thành giá trị 0.

11. Cho $x = [2 \ 5 \ 1 \ 6 \ 0 \ -3]$

- Cộng thêm 16 vào tất cả các phần tử
- Cộng thêm 3 vào các phần tử ở các vị trí lẻ
- Lấy căn bậc hai tất cả các phần tử
- Bình phương tất cả các phần tử.

12. Cho x, y lần lượt là các vector cột, $x = [3 \ 2 \ 6 \ 8]'$; $y = [4 \ 1 \ 3 \ 5]'$

- Lấy tổng các phần tử của x cộng vào các phần tử của y.
- Lũy thừa mỗi phần tử của x với số mũ tương ứng là các phần tử của y
- Chia các phần tử của y với các phần tử của x
- Nhân các phần tử của x với các phần tử của y, đặt là z.
- Tính tổng các phần tử của z, đặt là w.
- Tính

$$x.*y-w$$

- Tích vô hướng và có hướng của x và y.

- Create a variable a and set $a = \pi + 3.0$. Create b and set $b = \cos a$.
 - Type 'format long' and redisplay variable b. Does it look different?
 - Type 'format bank' and redisplay variable b. Does it look different?
 - Calculate $a \times b, a + b, a/b, a^b$.

14. Computing the following:

- $\frac{2^5}{2^5-1}$ and compare with $(1 - \frac{1}{2^5})^{-1}$
- $\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{(\sqrt{5}+1)^2}$

15. Use the command

`norm`

to find:

- a. The length of vector $v = (0, -2, 1, 4, -2)$ (number of dimensions)
 - b. A unit vector in the direction of $v = (-3, 2, 4, -5, 0, 1)$
 - c. The distance between two points $A = (0, 2, 2, -3)$ and $B = (-4, 7, 10, 1)$
16. Let $u = (2, -5, 0, 4, 8)$, $v = (0, -3, 2, -1, 1)$ and $w = (1, -1, 0, 0, 7)$. Use Matlab to find:
 - $u \cdot v$
 - $(u \cdot v) \cdot w$
 - $u \cdot (2v - 3w)$
 - $v \cdot v$ and $\|v\|^2$
17. Use Matlab to find the angle between $u = (-3, 4, 0)$ and $v = (1, 1, 4)$.
18. You can find the orthogonal projection of the column vector x onto the vector y by computing

$$\frac{x^T y}{y^T y} y$$
 Use Matlab to find it:
 - a. $x = (3, 1, 2), y = (7, 1, -2)$
 - b. $x = (1, 1, 1), y = (-1, 1, 1)$
 - c. $x = (0, 1, 3, -3), y = (4, 0, 0, 1)$
19. Let $u = (-3, 2, 4), v = (5, 0, -7)$ and $w = (-1, -5, 6)$. Use Matlab to prove the following properties of the cross product
 - $u \times v = -(v \times u)$
 - $u \times u = 0$
 - $u \times (v + w) = (u \times v) + (u \times w)$
 - $u \cdot (v \times w) = (u \times v) \cdot w$
20. Let the matrix A as `rand(50,50)`. Find the matrix X such that:
 - a. $12X - 2.5A = I_{50}$
 - b. $XA^{50} = B$, B is the random matrix and $B \neq A$
21. Let $x=[1 \ 4 \ 8]$, $y=[2 \ 1 \ 5]$ and $A=[3 \ 1 \ 6; \ 5 \ 2 \ 7]$. Which of these is valid, explain:
 - a. $x+y$
 - b. $x+A$
 - c. $x'+y$
 - d. $A - [x' \ y']$
 - e. $A-4$
22. Use the editor to create an `.m` file which deduces the length of each side of the triangle ABC whose vertices have position vectors $a = (1, 2, 3)$, $b = (2, 3, 4)$ and $c = (3, 4, 5)$.

2 Lập trình MATLAB cơ bản

1. Dự đoán kết quả và thử lại bằng Matlab:

```
if n > 1
    m = n+1
else
    m = n - 1
end
```

- a. $n = 7; m = ?$
- b. $n = 0; m = ?$
- c. $n = -10; m = ?$

2. Dự đoán kết quả và thử lại bằng Matlab:

```
if z < 5
    w = 2*z
elseif z < 10
    w = 9 - z
elseif z < 100
    w = sqrt(z)
else
    w = z
end
```

- a. $z = 1; w = ?$
- b. $z = 9; w = ?$
- c. $z = 60; w = ?$
- d. $z = 200; w = ? = 200$

3. Dự đoán kết quả và thử lại bằng Matlab:

```
if T < 30
    h = 2*T + 1
elseif T < 10
    h = T - 2
else
    h = 0
end
```

- a. $T = 50 ; h = 0$
- b. $T = 15 ; h = 31$
- c. $T = 0 ; h = 1$

4. Dự đoán kết quả và thử lại bằng Matlab:

```

if 0 < x < 10
    y = 4*x
elseif 10 < x < 40
    y = 10*x
else
    y = 500
end

```

- a. $x = -1$; $y = 500$
- b. $x = 5$; $y = 20$
- c. $x = 30$; $y = 300$
- d. $x = 100$; $y = 500$

5. Dùng lệnh if để viết hàm sau:

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &= -1 && \text{nếu } x < 0 \\
 &= 0 && \text{nếu } x = 0 \\
 &= 1 && \text{nếu } x > 0
 \end{aligned}$$

6. Cho vector $x = [1 \ 8 \ 3 \ 9 \ 0 \ 1]$, viết các dòng lệnh để

- a. Tính tổng tất cả các phần tử. (So sánh kết quả với lệnh sum.)
- b. Viết hàm tính tổng dãy con từ 1 đến j. (So sánh kết quả với lệnh cumsum.)

7. Lập chương trình tính $n!$, C_n^k , x^n (Không dùng hàm của Matlab).

8. Viết hàm tính giá trị lớn nhất và nhỏ nhất của ma trận (Không sử dụng hàm max và min)

9. Sắp xếp lại 1 vectơ theo chiều tăng dần của các phần tử.

10. Tính giá trị của số Pi sử dụng chuỗi

$$\frac{\pi^2 - 8}{16} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^2(2n-1)^2}$$

Giá trị của n cần đạt đến bao nhiêu để độ chính xác là $1e-12$? Độ chính xác là bao nhiêu khi $n = 100$?

11. Tính tổng các chuỗi sau đây:

a.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{200} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^4}$$

b.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{100} \frac{k}{n^k}, \quad k = \text{const}$$

12. Dãy số Fibonacci có mối quan hệ sau: $F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$, với $F_0 = F_1 = 1$.

- Tính 10 số Fibonacci đầu tiên.
- Trong 50 số Fibonacci đầu tiên, tính tỷ lệ F_n/F_{n-1} . Nhận xét gì các giá tỷ lệ này so với “tỷ lệ vàng”

$$(1 + \sqrt{5})/2 = 1.6180.$$

Chú ý rằng công thức tổng quát của dãy Fibonacci có dạng:

$$F_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left[\left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n - \left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n \right]$$

và tỷ lệ vàng là nghiệm của phương trình:

$$\frac{1}{x} = \frac{x}{1+x}$$

13. Đa thức Legendre ($P_n(x)$) được định nghĩa qui nạp như sau:

$$(n+1)P_{n+1}(x) - (2n+1)P_n(x) + nP_{n-1}(x) = 0$$

trong đó $P_0(x) = 1$, $P_1(x) = x$ và $P_2(x) = (3x^2 - 1)/2$. Tính 3 đa thức Legendre tiếp theo và vẽ 6 đa thức này trong khoảng $[-1, 1]$.

14. Viết script yêu cầu nhập một số tự nhiên n, rồi dựa vào giá trị của nó thực hiện hoài việc chuyển giá trị:

- Trong khi n lớn hơn 1, thay giá trị của nó bằng n/2 nếu n chẵn và nếu n lẻ thì thay bằng (3*n+1).
- Tính chiều dài dãy lặp lại. Ví dụ: n = 10, dãy số là 5, 16, 8, 4, 2, 1, do đó chiều dài dãy là 6.

15. Viết hàm tính tích dãy con bắt đầu từ phần tử đầu tiên của một vector. Cho vector x, tích dãy con thứ j bằng $p_j = (x_1)(x_2)...(x_j)$ với j chạy từ 1 đến chiều dài l của vector x.

16. Viết hàm sinh ngẫu nhiên ma trận các số nguyên:

```
function A = randint(a,b,M,N)
```

trong đó a và b là các chặn dưới và chặn trên, còn M và N là kích thước của ma trận (số dòng, số cột).

17. Viết hàm Matlab d=dsc(c) với đầu vào là mảng c, trong đó d chứa tất cả các số trong c với tất cả các số trùng kế cận bị loại bỏ. Ví dụ c=[1 2 2 2 3 1] thì d = [1 2 3 1].

18. Viết hàm Matlab p=fact(n) với đầu vào là số nguyên không âm n và trả về giai thừa n!. Phải báo lỗi nếu trường hợp n âm. So sánh với hàm có sẵn trong Matlab *factorial*.

19. Viết hàm Matlab $[in, fr] = \text{infr}(x)$ nhận vào mảng x chứa các số thực và trả về hai mảng in và fr chứa phần nguyên và phần thực của x .
20. Cho mảng b và số nguyên dương m , viết hàm trả về mảng d trong đó các phần tử của mảng b được lặp lại m lần $d = \text{repel}(b, m)$.
21. Viết hàm Matlab $d = \text{rep}(b, m)$ đầu vào mảng b và mảng m các số nguyên dương và trả về mảng d trong đó mỗi số trong mảng b được lặp lại $m[i]$ lần. Ví dụ, $b = [1, 2]$, $m = [2, 3]$ thì $d = [1 \ 1 \ 2 \ 2 \ 2]$.
22. Viết hàm $t = \text{patri}(n)$ xuất ra tam giác pascal là hệ số của khai triển $(1 + x)^n$.
23. Viết hàm Matlab $[a, B, C] = \text{sas}(b, A, c)$ đầu vào các giá trị đo bằng độ của góc , và hai cạnh b, c , trả về góc B, C và cạnh a .
24. Viết hàm Matlab $[A, B, C] = \text{sss}(a, b, c)$ đầu vào ba số nguyên a, b, c là ba cạnh tam giác, trả về giá trị ba góc A, B, C .
25. How would you in Matlab define a permutation matrix P so that

$$P * [1 \ 2 \ 3 \ \dots \ n]'$$

returns $[n \dots 3 \ 2 \ 1]$ for some number n ? (Hint: take $n=3$ and generalize).

26. Use the while loop to determine how many term in the series 2^k , $k=1,2,3,\dots$ are required for the sum of the term to exceed 2000. What is the sum for this number of terms?
27. Use the for loop to calculate the sum:

$$X = \sum_{i=0}^{20} \frac{1}{2^i}$$

28. Write the Matlab script that calculates the following sum:

$$T_N = \sum_{n=0}^N \frac{1}{2n+1} \cos(n\pi + \theta)$$

where N (integer) and θ (an angle in radians) are to be set at the top of the script. (Set them to any convenient values, use $N=10$ and $\theta = 0.2\pi$ if unsure).

29. Write a script to calculate

$$J = \sum_{n=0}^{10000} \sqrt{\frac{(n^2 + 1)(n^2 - 1)}{n + 100}}$$

using a loop structure.

30. Find the sum of the first four terms in the sequence

$$\frac{1}{2 \times 3}; \frac{2}{3 \times 4}; \frac{3}{4 \times 5}, \dots$$

31. Create a vector x with elements

$$x_n = (-1)^{n+1} / (2n - 1)$$

Add up the elements of the version of this vector that has 100 elements.

32. Write a script to calculate the sum of geometric series with $N + 1$ terms.

$$S = \sum_{i=0}^N r^i$$

for the particular case of $N = 10$ and $r = 1/2$. Use **ones** to set up the single-index (row) array of all r 's, the **colon** operator to set up a single-index arrays of exponents, array “dotted” operator to perform the exponentiation, and the Matlab built-in function **sum** to perform the summation. No **for** or **while** loops allowed.

33. Write a script which given a vector of distinct points $\mathbf{xvec} = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N]$ and a point x finds the index i^* such that $x_{i^*} \leq x$ and $x_{i^*+1} > x$. You may assume that the points are ordered and distinct, $x_i < x_{i+1}$, ($1 \leq i \leq N - 1$), but you should not assume that the points are equidistantly spaced. You may also assume that $x_1 \leq x \leq x_N$. Hint: To write your code, you should use array relational operators, the Matlab built-in **find** and then the Matlab built-in **max** or **length**, not **for** loop allowed. Run your script for two cases $x = 1/\sqrt{2}$ and $\mathbf{xvec} = 0.1 \times [0 : 100]$, another case $x = 0.5$ and $\mathbf{xvec} = \text{sort}(\text{rand}(1,100))$. In each case, include these assignment statements as the first two lines of your script.

34. a. Write a function with “signature”

```
function [bern_rvs] = Bernoulli(n,theta)
```

which returns a row vector **bern_rvs** of n independent random variables (more precisely, realizations of independent random variables) drawn from a Bernoulli probability mass function $f_X(x, \theta)$ for given $\theta = \mathbf{theta}$. Note the inputs n and **theta** are scalars. Your function should take advantage of the Matlab built-in **rand** to create a row vector.

- b. Then write a script which calls your function **Bernoulli** for $n=1000$ and **theta**=0.25 and furthermore calculates and displays

$$\text{frac_one} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \text{bern_rvs}(i)$$

which is simply the fraction of “one” entries in your random vector (realization). Of course **frac_one** should be roughly **theta**. Make sure to run your script for several different sets of inputs (n , **theta**) to **Bernoulli** in order to confirm that both the script and **Bernoulli** are working correctly.

35. a. Write a function with “signature”

```
function [x1pts,x2pts] = unif_over_rect(a1,b1,a2,b2,n)
```

which provides the coordinates of n random darts (more precisely, realization of random darts) thrown at the rectangle $a1 \leq x_1 \leq b1$, $a2 \leq x_2 \leq b2$. You may assume that the darts are drawn from the bivariate uniform distribution over the rectangle and hence correspond to independent random variables $x1pts(i)$ and $x2pts(i)$.

- b. Then write a script which call ***unif_over_rect*** for $a1=-1$, $b1=1$, $a2=-1$, $b2=1$ and $n=2000$. Calculate and display ***frac_in_circ***, the fractions of darts that fall inside the unit circle (radius unity) centered at the origin. Of course, the ***frac_in_circ*** should be close to $\pi/4$.
36. For a finite geometric series we have the formula $\sum_{i=1}^n q^i$. Write a Matlab function that takes q and n as inputs and returns the sum.
37. Given the row vector $x = [4, 1, 6, 10, -4, 12, 0.1]$ and $y = [-1, 4, 3, 10, -9, 15, -2.1]$ compute the following arrays:

- $a_{ij} = x_i y_j$
- $b_{ij} = \frac{x_i}{y_j}$
- $c_i = x_i y_i$, then add up the element of c .
- $d_{ij} = \frac{x_i}{2+x_i+y_j}$
- Arrange the elements of x and y in ascending order and calculate e_{ij} being the reciprocal of the less x_i and y_j .
- Reverse the order of elements in x and y in one command.

38. Write a function *quadform* as following

```
function [x1,x2] = quadform(a,b,c)
d = sqrt(a^2-4*a*c);
x1 = (-b+d)/(2*a);
x2 = (-b-d)/(2*a);
```

Next, write function *quadform2* that implements the quadratic formula differently from *quadform* above. Once d is computed, use it to find

$$x_1 = \frac{-b - \text{sign}(b)d}{2a}$$

which is the root of largest magnitude, and then use the identity $x_1 x_2 = c/a$ to find x_2 . Use both of them to find the roots of

$$x^2 - (10^7 + 10^{-7})x + 1$$

Do you see why *quadform2* is better?

39. The degree- n Chebysev polynomial is defined by

$$T_n(x) = [\cos(n \cos^{-1} x)]; \quad -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

We have $T_0(x) = 1$, $T_1(x) = x$ and a recursion relation:

$$T_{n+1}(x) = 2xT_n(x) - T_{n-1}(x), \quad n \geq 1$$

Write a function *chebeval*(x, N) that evaluates all the Chebysev polynomials of degree less than or equal to N at all of the points in column vector x . The result should be a matrix of size *length*(x) by $N + 1$.

40. One way to compute the exponential function e^x is to use Taylor's expansion around $x = 0$. Unfortunately, many terms are required if $|x|$ is large. But a special property of the exponential is that $e^{2x} = (e^x)^2$. This leads to a scaling and squaring method: divide x by 2 repeatedly until $|x| < 1/2$ use a Taylor's series (a 16 terms should be more than enough), and square the result repeatedly. Write a function *expss*(x) that does this. Hint: The function *polyval* can help with evaluating the Taylor's expansion. Test your function on x values $-30, -3, 3, 30$.

41. In Calculus we learn that a geometric series has an exact sum:

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} r^i = \frac{1}{1-r}$$

provided that $|r| < 1$. For instance, if $r = 0.5$ then the sum is exactly 2. Below is a script program that lacks one line as written. Put in the missing command and then use the program to verify the result above. How many steps does it take? How close is the answer to 2? Change $r = .5$ to $r=.999$. How many steps does it take now? Is the answer accurate?

```
%myrsum
format long
format compact
r = .5;
Snew = 0; % start sum at 0
Sold = -1; % set Sold to trick while the first time
i = 0; % count iterations
while Snew > Sold % is the sum still changing?
Sold = Snew; % save previous value to compare to
Snew = Snew + r^i;
i=i+1;
Snew % prints the final value.
i % prints the # of iterations.
```

42. Write a Matlab function program that makes a $n \times n$ random matrix A , calculates its inverse B , multiplies the two back together, and calculates the error equal to the norm of the difference of the result from the $n \times n$ identity matrix. Starting with

- $n = 10$ increase n by factors of 2 (10, 20, 40, 80, 160, ...) until the program stops working, recording the results of each trial. What happens to error as n gets big? Turn in a printout of the program and a very brief report on the results of your experiments with it, including a plot of error versus n . (Wouldn't this be a great time for a log plot? See help loglog.)
43. Write a function program whose input is a number n which makes a random $n \times n$ matrix A and a random vector b , solves the linear system $Ax = b$ and calculates the norm of the residual $r = Ax - b$ and outputs that number as the error e . Run the program 5 times each for $n = 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1000, \dots$, recording and averaging the results. Make a loglog plot (see help loglog) of average e versus n . Turn in the plot and the program.
 44. Given a date, write a function that computes the day number in a year.
 45. How long does it take to count from 1 to 100000?
 46. Write a function that converts degree C (from 0 to 100 with intervals of 20) to degree F, where $C = 5(F - 32)/9$.
 47. In Europe daylight time starts on the last Sunday of March and ends in the last Sunday of October. Write a function that determines whether a given daynumber is in the summertime period or in the wintertime period of the daylight Saving Time.
 48. Given three points A, B, C in the Euclidean plane. Determine a fourth point D on the line BC so that AD is orthogonal to BC.
 49. Create the vector $x = \text{randperm}(35)$ and then evaluate the following function using only logical indexing:

$$y = \begin{cases} 2, & x < 6 \\ x - 4, & 6 \leq x < 20 \\ 36 - x, & 20 \leq x \leq 35 \end{cases}$$

50. The present value of an annuity (a yearly sum of money) may be computed from the formula

$$P = (A/i)[(1+i)^n - 1]/(1+i)$$

where A is the annuity (in \$/year), i is the nominal yearly interest rate (in decimal form), n is the number of years over which the annuity is paid and P is the present value (\$). Example computation: If $i = 0.15$ (15%), $A = \$100/\text{year}$ and $n = 10$ years then $P = \$501.88$. If you won the \$1,000,000 State Lottery and the Lottery offered you the choice of \$500,000 today or \$50,000/year for 20 years, which would you take? You can assume an inflation (interest) rate of 5%.

51. While the value of n is greater than 1, replace the integer with half of its value ($n/2$) if the integer is even. Otherwise, replace the integer with three times its value, plus 1 ($3*n + 1$). Make provision to count the number of values in (or the length of) the sequence that results. Example calculation: If $n = 10$, the sequence of integers

is 5, 16, 8, 4, 2, 1 and so the length is 6. Make a plot of the length of the sequence that occurs as a function of the integers from 2 to 30. For example, when $n = 10$, the length is 6 while for $n = 15$, the length is 17. Is there any pattern? Try larger numbers to see if any pattern occurs. Is there any integer for which the sequence does not terminate?

52. Write a script/function that converts a Roman numeral to its decimal equivalent. There are two distinct situations that you might design your program for:

- a. The "old" style where the order of the symbols does not matter. In this case, IX and XI both mean $10 + 1$ or 11. You should be able to handle the following conversion table:

Roman	Decimal
I	1
V	5
X	10
L	50
C	100
D	500
M	1000

- b. The "new" style where the order of the symbols does matter. For example, IX is 9 ($10 - 1$), XC is 90 ($100 - 10$). The conversion table given above still holds and you may assume for this case that the only instances of "order" you will encounter are

IV (4), IX (9), XL (40), XC (90), CD (400) and CM (900)

The function input will be useful here. The format

```
>> str = input('Roman numeral: ', 's')
```

will provide a way to get the Roman number into your program as a string. It would be a good idea to try case a. first.

53. Write a function that will do the inverse of the previous problem - convert a decimal number into a Roman number.
54. Compute and plot the path(s) of a set of random walkers which are confined by a pair of barriers at $+B$ units and $-B$ units from the origin (where the walkers all start from).

A random walk is computed by repeatedly performing the calculation

$$x_{j+1} = x_j + s$$

where s is a number drawn from the standard normal distribution (randn in MATLAB). For example, a walk of N steps would be handled by the code fragment

```

x(1) = 0;
for j = 1:N
    x(j+1) = x(j) + randn(1,1);
end

```

There are three possible ways that the walls can "act":

- a. Reflecting - In this case, when the new position is outside the walls, the walker is "bounced" back by the amount that it exceeded the barrier. That is,

```

when x{j+1} > B,
    x{j+1} = B - |B - x{j+1}|

when x{j+1} < (-B),
    x{j+1} = (-B) + |(-B) - x{j+1}|

```

If you plot the paths, you should not see any positions that are beyond $|B|$ units from the origin.

- b. Absorbing - In this case, if a walker hits or exceeds the wall positions, it "dies" or is absorbed and the walk ends. For this case, it is of interest to determine the mean lifetime of a walker (i.e., the mean and distribution of the number of steps the "average" walker will take before being absorbed).
- c. Partially absorbing - This case is a combination of the previous two cases. When a walker encounters a wall, "a coin is flipped" to see if the walker reflects or is absorbed. Assuming a probability p ($0 < p < 1$) for reflection, the pseudo-code fragment that follows uses the MATLAB uniform random-number generator to make the reflect/absorb decision:

```

if rand < p
    reflect
else
    absorb
end

```

What do you do with all the walks that you generate? Compute statistics, of course. Answering questions like: What is the average position of the walkers as a function of time? What is the standard deviation of the position of the walkers as a function of time? Does the absorbing or reflecting character influence these summaries? For the absorbing/partial-reflection case, a plot of the number of surviving walkers as a function of step numbers is a very interesting thing.

3 Ma trận

1. Tạo một vector chứa các số nguyên từ 31 đến 75.
2. Tạo một vector có 10 phần tử có giá trị nguyên được lấy ngẫu nhiên trong khoảng $[0, 100]$.

3. Tạo một vector có 10 phần tử có giá trị nguyên được lấy ngẫu nhiên trong khoảng $[-20, 10]$.
4. Cho $x = [3 \ 1 \ 5 \ 7 \ 9 \ 2 \ 6]$ dự đoán kết quả các dòng lệnh sau và thử lại bằng Matlab:
- $x(3)$
 - $x(1:7)$
 - $x(1:end)$
 - $x(1:end-1)$
 - $x(6:-2:1)$
 - $x([1 \ 6 \ 2 \ 1 \ 1])$
 - $\text{sum}(x)$
5. Cho $x = [3 \ 1 \ 5 \ 7 \ 9 \ 2 \ 6]$, kết quả các biểu thức sau đây là gì ?
- $x(3)$
 - $x(1:7)$
 - $x(1:end)$
 - $x(1:end-1)$
 - $x(6:-1:1)$
 - $x([1 \ 6 \ 2 \ 1 \ 1])$
 - $\text{sum}(x) = 33$
6. Cho ma trận $A = [2 \ 4 \ 1 ; 6 \ 7 \ 2 ; 3 \ 5 \ 9]$, viết câu lệnh thực hiện
- Gán hàng thứ 1 của A cho một vectơ tên x_1
 - Gán 2 hàng cuối cùng của A cho một vectơ tên y
 - C1: $y=A([2 \ 3], :)$
 - C2: $y=A([end-1 \ end], :)$
 - Tính tổng các cột của A
 - $\text{sum}(A, 1) \ // \ \text{sum}(A)$
 - Tính tổng các hàng A
7. Cho ma trận: $C=[6 \ 9 \ 5 \ 1; 8 \ 7 \ 2 \ 3; 1 \ 3 \ 4 \ 4; 5 \ 2 \ 8 \ 2]$, $D=[4 \ 8; 3 \ 7; 2 \ 3; 5 \ 1]$
- Tạo ma trận E1 là 2 cột nằm giữa của ma trận C sử dụng toán tử ‘:’
 - Tạo ma trận E2 từ hàng 1 và 2 và cột 2 và 3 của ma trận C sử dụng toán tử ‘:’
 - Tạo ma trận E3 bằng cách ghép 2 ma trận E1 và D với nhau.
 - Tìm tích $C(2,4)$ và $D(1,2)$.
8. Cho các vectơ $x = [1 \ 4 \ 8]$, $y = [2 \ 1 \ 5]$ và $A = [3 \ 1 \ 6; 5 \ 2 \ 7]$, xác định biểu thức nào sau đây viết đúng và cho kết quả hợp lý. Nếu không đúng, giải thích vì sao ? Sử dụng lệnh whos có thể có ích trong bài này.

- a. $x + y$
 - b. $x + A$
 - c. $x' + y$
 - d. $A - [x' \ y']$
 - e. $[x \ ; \ y']$
 - f. $[x \ ; \ y]$
 - g. $A - 3$
9. Cho ma trận $A = [2 \ 7 \ 9 \ 7 \ ; \ 3 \ 1 \ 5 \ 6 \ ; \ 8 \ 1 \ 2 \ 5]$, giải thích kết quả các lệnh sau:
- a. `reshape(A,2,6)`
 - b. `[[A \ ; \ sum(A)] \ [sum(A,2) \ ; \ sum(A(:))]]`
10. Tạo các vector x sau
- a. $[2, 4, 6, 8, \dots, 2n]$
 - b. $[10, 8, 6, 4, 2, 0, -2, -4, \dots, -2n]$
 - c. $[1, 1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 1/5, \dots, 1/n]$
 - d. $[0, 1/2, 2/3, 3/4, 4/5, \dots, (n-1)/n]$
11. Tạo vector x với các phần tử là $x_n = (-1)^{n+1}/(2n-1)$. Tính tổng 100 phần tử đầu tiên của x.
12. Cho $x = [1 \ 4 \ 8]$, $y = [2 \ 1 \ 5]$ và $A = [3 \ 1 \ 6 \ ; \ 5 \ 2 \ 7]$. Xét xem dòng lệnh nào hợp lệ, dự đoán kết quả, giải thích; rồi thử lại bằng Matlab:
- a. $x + y$.
 - b. $x + A$.
 - c. $x' + y$
 - d. $A - [x' \ y']$
 - e. $[x \ ; \ y']$
 - f. $[x \ ; \ y]$
 - g. $A - 3$
13. Cho $A = [2 \ 7 \ 9 \ 7 \ ; \ 3 \ 1 \ 5 \ 6 \ ; \ 8 \ 1 \ 2 \ 5]$, dự đoán kết quả, giải thích; rồi thử lại bằng Matlab:
- a. A'
 - b. `A(:, [1 4])`
 - c. `A([2 3], [3 1])`
 - d. `reshape(A, 2, 6)`
 - e. `A(:)`
 - f. `flipud(A)`

- g. `fliplr(A)`
 h. `[A; A(end,:)]`
 i. `A(1:3,:)`
 j. `[A; A(1:2, :)]`
 k. `sum(A)`
 l. `sum(A')`
 m. `sum(A, 2)`
 n. `[[A ; sum(A)] [sum(A,2) ; sum(A(:))]]`
14. Cho ma trận $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 6 & 7 & 2 \\ 3 & 5 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$, viết lệnh Matlab để
- Gán cho vector x là dòng thứ nhất của A .
 - Gán cho ma trận y là hai dòng còn lại (cuối) của A .
 - Tính tổng theo dòng ma trận A .
 - Tính tổng theo cột ma trận A .
 - Tìm giá trị lớn nhất và nhỏ nhất của ma trận.
 - Tính tổng các phần tử của A .
15. Hãy tạo ra ma trận 4×4 có giá trị nguyên nằm trong khoảng $[-10,10]$, Sau đó:
- Cộng mỗi phần tử của ma trận cho 15
 - Bình phương mỗi phần tử của ma trận
 - Cộng thêm 10 vào các phần tử ở dòng 1 và dòng 2
 - Cộng thêm 10 vào các phần tử ở cột 1 và cột 4
16. $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 7 & 9 & 7 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 & 6 \\ 8 & 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$, viết lệnh Matlab để
- Gán cho ma trận B là các cột ở vị trí chẵn
 - Gán cho ma trận C là các dòng ở vị trí lẻ
 - Gán lại A thành chuyển vị của nó
 - Tính nghịch đảo mọi phần tử của A
 - Lấy căn bậc hai mọi phần tử của A
17. Tạo vector

`x= randperm(35)`

Viết các lệnh để tính giá trị hàm sau sử dụng chỉ số logic:

- $y(x) = 2$ nếu $x < 6$
- $y(x) = x - 4$ nếu $6 \leq x < 20$
- $y(x) = 36 - x$ nếu $20 \leq x \leq 35$

18. Tạo ma trận $M \times N$ các số ngẫu nhiên (dùng lệnh `rand`). Chuyển các giá trị nhỏ hơn 0.2 thành 0, các giá trị lớn hơn hay bằng 0.2 thành 1.
19. Cho $x = [4 \ 1 \ 6]$, $y = [6 \ 2 \ 7]$, tính các mảng/vector/ma trận sau:
- $a_{ij} = x_i y_j$
 - $b_{ij} = x_i / y_j$
 - $c_i = x_i y_i$, tính tổng các phần tử của c .
 - $d_{ij} = x_i / (2 + x_i + y_j)$
20. Viết script để tính trong một vector các số ngẫu nhiên (sử dụng lệnh `rand`):
- Có bao nhiêu phần tử đứng trước một phần tử đầu tiên có giá trị nằm trong khoảng 0.8 đến 0.85.
 - Có bao nhiêu phần tử trong khoảng $[0.1, 0.4]$ đứng trước phần tử đầu tiên có giá trị lớn hơn trung bình của vector đó. (Dự đoán kết quả trước khi thực thi lệnh.)
21. Viết script cho phép nhập vào a, b, c . Sau đó giải phương trình bậc hai $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$.
22. Cho ma trận $A = [2 \ 7 \ 9 \ 7 ; 3 \ 1 \ 5 \ 6 ; 8 \ 1 \ 2 \ 5]$, viết lệnh thực hiện:
- Gán các cột lẻ của A cho ma trận B
 - Gán các cột chẵn của A cho ma trận C
 - chuyển A thành ma trận 4 hàng 3 cột
 - Tìm ma trận với các phần tử giá trị nghịch đảo của mỗi phần tử trong A
 - Tính ma trận với các phần tử căn bậc 2 của mỗi phần tử trong A
23. Dự đoán kết quả của các câu lệnh sau và kiểm tra lại bằng Matlab:
- `x = ones(1,10)`
 - `y = zeros(5,1)`
 - `z = linspace(1,4,5)`
 - `t = logspace(1,3,4)`
 - `u = rand(2,4)`
24. Cho ma trận $A = [12.11 \ -7.9 \ 9.23; 5.06 \ 6.35 \ 21.7; -3.34 \ 2.67 \ 14.38]$ viết lệnh Matlab để:
- Tìm ln của giá trị tuyệt đối tất cả các phần tử của A
 - Tìm log cơ số 10 của giá trị tuyệt đối tất cả các phần tử của A
 - Tìm sin, cos của tất cả các phần tử của A .
 - Làm tròn những phần tử của A đến số nguyên gần nhất.
 - Làm tròn những phần tử của A đến số nguyên lớn hơn. Làm tròn về dương

- f. Làm tròn những phần tử của A đến số nguyên nhỏ hơn. Làm tròn về âm
 - g. Làm tròn những phần tử của A về 0
 - h. Xét dấu những phần tử của A
 - i. Tìm giá trị lớn nhất và nhỏ nhất của mỗi cột của A.
 - j. Sắp xếp những phần tử trong mỗi cột của A theo thứ tự tăng dần.
 - k. Sắp xếp những phần tử trong mỗi cột của A theo thứ tự giảm dần.
25. Given $x = [3, 15, 9, 12, -1, 0, -12, 9, 6, 11]$. Provide the commands that will:
- Set the values of x that are positive.
 - set values that are multiples of 3 to 3 (*rem* will help)
 - Multiply the values of x that are even by 5
 - extract the values of x that are greater than 10 into a vector called y
 - set the values in x that are less than the mean to zero
 - set the values in x that are above the mean to their difference from the mean
26. From the Matlab command window, create the following
- Row vector named v1 containing the values 0.0,2.0,5.0,7.5,-5.0,20
 - Column vector named v2 containing the values 1,-7,3,4,8,6
 - Row the vector named v3 containing the values from 0 to 99.
 - Row a vector v4 containing 200 values from 0.0 to 5.0
 - Row vector v5 containing 25 zeros
 - Column vector v6 containing 40 ones.
27. Create a vector x containing integer numbers from 1 to 100. Create a vector y containing numbers 1,0.9,0.8,...,0.1,0 in this order.
28. From x and y containing first 25 elements of x , z containing elements of x with indices from 50 to 75 and w containing elements with even indices.
29. Create matrix 3 by 3 with all ones. Create matrix 8 by 1 with all zeros. Create matrix 5 by 2 with all elements equal to 0.37.
30. Create vector 1 by 25 containing random elements uniformly distributed in the interval $[-0.5, 0.5]$.
31. Create a vector $x = [3, 1, 2, 5, 4]$. From x create y containing the same elements in the reverse order, find indices of the elements greater than 2, create z containing elements of x which are smaller than 4.
32. Given matrix $m = [1, 2, 3; 2, 1, 5; 4, 6, 4; 2, 3, 2]$, create its submatrix n containing first two rows and the first and the third column (i.e. row indices $i = 1, 2$ and column indices $j = 1, 3$).

33. Calculate the outer product of two vectors $x = [1, 2, 3]$ and $y = [0.1, 0.2, 0.3]$. Multiply these two vectors element by element.
34. Given a vector $a = [8, 6, 4]$ and integer number $n = 4$ create matrix b containing n -times $a(1)$ in the first row, n -times $a(2)$ in the second row, etc. (i.e. $b = [8, 8, 8, 8; 6, 6, 6, 6; 4, 4, 4, 4]$)
35. Given two vectors $a = [1, 2, 3,]'$ and $b = [2, 4, 7]'$. Perform an elementwise division of the two vectors a and b . Why does $[1, 2, 3]/[2, 4, 7]$ yield 0.4493?
36. Enter the following matrices and vectors $a = [9, 12, 13, 0; 10, 3, 6, 15; 2, 5, 10, 3]$ and $b = [1, 4, 2, 11; 9, 8, 16, 7; 12, 5, 0, 3]$. Use a and b to create these matrices
- c is the element in the 3rd row and 3rd column of a .
 - d is column 3 of a
 - e is rows 1 and 3 of b
 - f is a and b one above each other
 - g is column 1 of a next to column 4 of b .

Change some of the entries in this matrices

- make element (2,2) of e be 20;
 - make row 1 of a be all zeros
 - make column 3 of f be the numbers from one to 6
 - make column 1 of a be the number from column 2 of b
37. Enter the following matrices and vectors $A = [1, 5, 6; 3, 0, 8]; B = [7, 3, 5; 2, 8, 1]; C = 10; D = 2$. Do these sums:

$$E = A - B$$

$$F = DB$$

$$G = A.*B$$

$$H = A'$$

$$J = B/D$$

Do some maths on parts of matrices

- Put the first column of A into M
- Put the second column of G into N
- Add them together
- Multiple only the third column of A by C and put the result back in the third column of A . You can use several steps if you want, but it possible do use just one line.
- Find the D th row of H (i.e row 2) and sum all the elements in that row.
- Create a new matrix K made up of A in the first 2 rows and B in the next 2 rows.

38. Given matrix $a = [0, 2, 1; 3, 1, 0; 4, 6, 4; 2, 0, 2]$, create a matrix with 1's at locations where a has zeroes and 0's elsewhere. Create a matrix containing all 0's except the maximum elements in each row of a . (i.e. $b = [0, 2, 0; 3, 0, 0; 0, 6, 0; 2, 0, 2]$).
39. A is an $N \times M$ matrix which contains integers from 1 to 255. There are only K unique integers in the matrix ($K < 255$). Write a function that maps the integers in the matrix from the range (1,255) to (1,K) while preserving the order of the numbers (see example below). This operation is similar to compressing the colormap of matrix.

Example:

	1	10	25	=>1	2	3
A =	123	233	255	=>5	8	9
	172	201	54	=>	6	7 4

40. We create a vector $z = \text{ones}(1,10)$ and define some intervals of z to be zero. The intervals are stored in vectors a and b where a contains the start indices and b the end indices of the intervals. With $a = [3, 8]$ and $b = [5, 9]$ the desired result should be $r = [1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1]$. How do we make this?
41. Write $A = [1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4; 5 \ 6 \ 7 \ 8; 9 \ 10 \ 11 \ 12]$, perform the following operations:
- Extract the third column of matrix A , called it B .
 - Extract the first and third columns of A and store in matrix C .
 - Add the first and 3rd rows of matrix A together and store in D .
 - Change the value in the second row and 3rd column of A to 7 and call the result AA .
 - Create a matrix that contains row 1st and 3rd from A , the second row of AA , and the result of step c. The result should be

$$BB = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 \\ 5 & 6 & -7 & 8 \\ 10 & 12 & 14 & 16 \end{bmatrix}$$

42. Give a MATLAB expression that multiplies two vectors to obtain:

a.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

b.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 \\ 5 & 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

43. a. Create a matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.
 b. Find the inverse of A .
 c. Add 2 to every element of inverse of A .
 d. Find the eigenvalues of A .
 e. Find A^T .

44. Find a short Matlab expression to build a matrix:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 9 & 7 & 5 & 3 & 1 & -1 & -3 \\ 4 & 8 & 16 & 32 & 64 & 12 & 256 \end{bmatrix}$$

Use the matlab expression that uses only a single matrix multiplication with A to obtain

- a. The sum of column 5 and 7 of A .
 b. the last row of A .
 c. A version of A with rows 2 and 3 swapped.
45. Create the variables to present the matrices $A = [12, 17, 3, 4]$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 8 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ and $C = [22; 17; 4]$
- a. Assign to the variable $x1$ the value of the second column of matrix A .
 b. Assign to the variable $x2$ the third column of matrix B .
 c. Assign to the variable $x3$ the third row of matrix B .
 d. Assign to the variable $x4$ the first three values of matrix A as the first row, and all the values in matrix B as the second, third and fourth row.
46. Write a Matlab function file that builds the following $N \times N$ matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & N \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & N+1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ N & N+1 & N+2 & \cdots & 2N-1 \end{bmatrix}$$

The function should accept as input the integer N and returns the matrix A as its output.

47. Write a script to make the following single-index arrays. Leave off the semicolons so that your results are displayed
- a. $a = [3.14, 15, 9, 26]$
 b. $r = [100, 99, 98, \dots, 2, 1]$
 c. $s = [0, 1/99, 2/99, \dots, 98/99, 1]$

Note you should find the **colon** operator helpful in constructing these single-index arrays.

48. Let A be a 2 by 5 matrix. Reshape A to consist of one row from which we select the first eight entries.
49. Given a 3 by 3 matrix F and a 3-dimensional vector a which holds the entries for a 3 by 3 matrix $A = [0, -a(3), a(2); a(3), 0, a(1); -a(2), a(1), 0]$. Compute the cross product of A and F .
50. If matrix A is defined $A=[1\ 3\ 2; 2\ 1\ 1; 3\ 2\ 3]$, which command will produce the following matrix

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

51. Create variables to represent the following matrices: $A=[1\ 2\ 3; 2\ 2\ 2; -1\ 2\ 1]$; $B=[1\ 0\ 0; 1\ 1\ 0; 1\ 1\ 1]$, $C=[1\ 1; 2\ 1; 1\ 2]$

- Try performing the following operations:
 $A+B$, $A*B$, $A+C$, $B*A$, $B-A$, $A*C$, $C-B$, $C*A$.
- What is the difference between
 $A*B$ and $A.*B$?

52. Given the matrix A of $\text{randn}(20,30)$. Provide the command that will

- Assign the even-numbered columns of A to an array called B
- Assign the odd-numbered rows to an array called C
- Convert A into a 8-by-75 array
- Compute the reciprocal (inverse) of each element of A .
- Compute the square-root of each element of A (imaginary of element <0).

53. Let $F=\text{randn}(5,10)$.

- Compute the mean of each column and assign the results to the elements of a vector called avg .
- Compute the standard deviation of each column and assign the results to the elements of a vector called s

54. Solve the following systems of linear equations:

- $-2x + y = 3; x + y = 10$
- $5x + 3y - z = 10; 3x + 2y + z = 4; 4x - y + 3z = 12$
- $x_1 - 2x_2 - x_3 + 3x_4 = 10; 2x_1 + 3x_2 + x_4 = 8; x_1 - 4x_3 - 2x_4 = 3; -x_2 + 3x_3 + x_4 = -7.$

55. Create the vector t that ranges from 1 to 10 in steps of 1, and a vector θ that ranges from 0 to π and contains 32 elements. Now compute the following:

- $x = 2 \sin \theta$
- $y = \frac{t-1}{t+1}$

$$\bullet z = \frac{\sin \theta^2}{\theta^2}$$

56. We define, for a given integer m , $h = 1/(m-1)$; $x_i = (i-1)h$, $1 \leq i \leq m$, the $m \times 2$ matrix X :

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1 \\ 1 & x_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_m \end{bmatrix}$$

and the $m \times 1$ vector Y :

$$Y = \begin{bmatrix} \sin \pi x_1 \\ \sin \pi x_2 \\ \vdots \\ \sin \pi x_m \end{bmatrix}$$

Note $X_{i1} = 1$ ($1 \leq i \leq m$), $X_{i2} = x_i$ ($1 \leq i \leq m$) and $Y_i = 0.1 \sin(\pi x_i)$ ($1 \leq i \leq m$).

- a. Create a function

```
function [res_sq] = eval_res_sq(m,v)
```

which for input m (a scalar) and $v = [v_1, v_2]$ (a column 2-vector) returns the scalar res_sq given by:

$$\text{res_sq} = Y^T Y - 2v^T X^T Y + v^T X^T X v$$

for X and Y defined (within your function) from above, respectively. Note you should only need a single Matlab line to define X and Y .

- b. Write a script which evaluates your function `eval_res_sq` for input $m = 20$ and $v = [1; 1]$.

57. Write a function

```
function [D,E,F] = createspecialarrays(M,N)
```

which creates three arrays using **zeros**, **eye**, **ones**. D should be M rows and N columns filled with 0's, E should be $M \times N$ filled with 3's, F should be $N \times N$ with 5's on the diagonal. Then, write a script which calls your function for $M=3$, $N=2$ and display the outputs D , E , F .

58. Write a script which performs the following operations:

- creates a 20×40 array A , in which each element in rows 1 through 10 is assigned the value 1 and each element in row 11 through 20 is assigned the value 2.
- creates a new 20×40 array B , which is the same as A , except row 11 for which $B(11, j) = 1/j$, for $1 \leq j \leq 40$.
- creates a new 20×41 array C , which is the same as B for column 1 to 40 but also includes a column 41 in which all elements are assigned the value 3.

- d. creates a new 20×41 array P, which is the same as C except the first ten entries on the main diagonal for which $P(i, i) = i * C(i, i)$, for $1 \leq i \leq 10$.
- e. creates a new 20×41 array Q, which is the same as P except the (1,2) entry for which Q(1,2) is assigned the value 7.
- f. creates a new 20×41 array R, in which each element is the square of the corresponding element in Q.
- g. creates a scalar **bigsum** which is the sum of all the elements (820 in total) of the array R.

You should use a judicious combination of Matlab built-in functions, concatenation, **for** loop and dotted operators.

59. Show that if a matrix M can be written as $M = P^{-1}DP$, where D is diagonal and P is invertible, then

$$\exp(M) = P^{-1}\exp(D)P$$

- a. Define the matrices:

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 7 \end{pmatrix}; \quad P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & -2 \\ -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; \quad D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix};$$

and $M = P^{-1}DP$. Enter these matrices into MATLAB and show the correctness.

- b. Use Matlab to calculate $\exp(M)$ and compare the result to $P^{-1}\exp(D)P$.

60. The MATLAB function

eig, det, trace

returns the eigenvalues, determinant and trace of a square matrix M , respectively.

- a. Find the eigenvalues of D and M defined above. Does MATLAB give you the right answer?
- b. Find the product and the sum of the eigenvalues of

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

61. Given an array like [2, 8, 3, 30, 4, 50, 100, 200, 4, 80, 500]. I want to split it into three arrays with different range [0 – 10], [10 – 100], [100 – 1000]. The above array should become:

2, 8, 3, 4, 4

30, 50, 80

100, 200, 500

How to do this?

62. Write function to construct the matrices with $N \times N$ with the input N , then calculate the determinant of A and inverse A^{-1} :

a.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & N \\ -1 & 0 & 3 & \cdots & N \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \\ -1 & -2 & -3 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

b.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1/2 & 1/3 & \cdots & 1/N \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \\ 1^{n-1} & (1/2)^{n-1} & (1/3)^{n-1} & \cdots & (1/N)^{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

c.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1+a & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1+a & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1+a \end{bmatrix}$$

d.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & \cdots & n \end{bmatrix}$$

e.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & x & \cdots & x \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \\ 1 & x & x & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

63. Check the help for

`diag`

and use it to build the 16×16 matrix:

$$\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

- a. Now, read about *toeplitz* to build D .

- b. Use *toeplitz* and whatever else you need to build

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 1/3 & 1/4 \\ 1/2 & 1 & 1/2 & 1/3 \\ 1/3 & 1/2 & 1 & 1/2 \\ 1/4 & 1/3 & 1/2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

How to build in case each matrix has size 100×100 .

64. Examine the eigenvalues of the family of matrices

$$A_N = -N^2 \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

for several growing values of N , for example $N = 4, 6, 8, 16, 32$.

65. Find a Matlab one-line expression to create the $n \times n$ matrix A satisfying:

$$a_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } i - j \text{ is prime} \\ 0, & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$

66. Let A be a random matrix of size 8×8 . Find the maximum values in each column, in each row and overall. Also find the row and column indices of all elements of that are larger than 0.25.
67. Suppose A is a matrix whose entries are all positive numbers. Write one-line that will multiply each column of A by a scalar so that in the result matrix, every column sums to 1. (To make it more difficult, suppose that zero entries are allowed and leave a column that sums to zero unchanged).
68. In this problem we compare different ways of computing the solution of the same linear problem. Let $n = 10$ and define the $n \times n$ tridiagonal matrix A and the n -vector b by the instructions:

```
>> A = diag(2*ones(1,n)) - diag(ones(1,n-1),1) - diag(ones(1,n-1),-1)
>> b = [0:1:n/2-1 n/2-1:-1:0]'
```

To solve the linear equation $A^5x = b$ there are at least three ways:

- a. The first immediate way boils down to using the MATLAB command

```
>> x = (A^5)\b.
```

- b. The second way results from observing that solving $A^5x = b$ is equivalent to solving $A(A(A(A(Ax)))) = b$ and thus the sequence $Ax_1 = b, Ax_2 = x_1, Ax_3 = x_2, Ax_4 = x_3, Ax = x_4$ will give the solution x . We can solve each of these five linear systems with the command as in (a).

- c. The third way to do this is by computing first the LU decomposition of A , using a function *tridia*, and then solving the five linear systems of (b) with *lbdisol* and *ubdisol* without re-decomposing the matrix A .

Solve the system $A^5x = b$ by these three ways, for which you have to write MATLAB functions

```
[l,u]=tridia(d,e,f)
```

and

```
x=ubdisol(u,f,b).
```

Do a rough count by hand of the number of operations needed by each method as a function of n and compare. Draw conclusions.

69. Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & -5 \\ -1 & 3 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

- a. Use the Matlab function

```
[L,U]=GE(A)
```

to compute the LU decomposition of A without pivoting. Explain what happens.

- b. Write a MATLAB function

```
[L,U,piv]=GEpiv(A)
```

by modifying *GE* as explained in class, to find the LU factorization of A with row exchanges; here *piv* is a permutation vector. Explain how to find the permutation matrix P from *piv* such that $PA = LU$. Apply to A and check that $PA = LU$.

- Let

```
b = [5; 4; 3]^T.
```

Use *ltrisol* and *utrisol* to solve $Ax = b$.

70. Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 6 & 12 & 8 & 9 & 10 \\ 2 & 4 & 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Use *rref* to find the reduced row echelon form R and the pivot columns for A .
- Use *elim* to find the reduced row echelon form R , and the elimination matrix E that puts A into reduced row echelon form R : $R = EA$.
- Use the results of (a) and (b) to find a basis for the solution space of $Ax = 0$.
- Use *nulbasis* to find a basis for $N(A)$. How does this result relate to that found in (c)?

- e. What is the general solution to $Ax = 0$?
- f. Use *rank* to find the rank of A. Relate to the dimensions of A and $N(A)$.
- g. Find the condition on $b = [b_1; b_2; b_3]^T$ that ensures $Ax = b$ has solutions. To do this perform row reduction on $[A \ b]$ by hand calculation.
- h. Use *partic* to find a particular solution to $Ax = [0; 5; 1]^T$. Does $[0; 5; 1]^T$ satisfy the condition you found in part (g)?
- i. Use the result in (e) and (h) to write the general solution to $Ax = [0; 5; 1]^T$.

71. Consider the system of equations

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 - 3x_3 = -3 \\ -4x_2 - 5x_3 + 2x_4 = -2 \\ 2x_1 + 3x_2 - x_3 = 2 \end{cases}$$

- a. Enter it into MATLAB as an (augmented) matrix named A.
- b. Use elementary row operations (as in part 6 of the guide) to reduce it to row-echelon form.
- c. Continue to reduced row-echelon form.
- d. Give the solution of the system. (If the system has no solution, say that. Otherwise, write the basic variables (those corresponding to pivot columns) as functions of numbers and free variables, if there are any.)

72. Consider the system of equations

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 3x_3 + x_5 = -1 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + 6x_5 = 1 \\ -3x_1 - 3x_2 - 3x_3 + x_4 - 19x_5 = 6 \\ 10x_1 - 4x_2 + 38x_3 + 2x_4 - 12x_5 = 0 \end{cases}$$

- a. Enter it into MATLAB as an (augmented) matrix named B.
- b. Use elementary row operations (as in part 6 of the guide) to reduce it to row-echelon form.
- c. Continue to reduced row-echelon form.
- d. Give the solution of the system.

73. Enter the matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & 3 & 2 & 7 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 & -5 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

- a. Convert it to reduced row-echelon form using *rref*.
- b. Rewrite this matrix with fractions rather than decimals.
- c. Write the solution of the system which corresponds to this matrix (as if it were an augmented matrix).

74. Suppose you wish to show that (a, b) is in the span of $\{(-2, 1); (1, 6)\}$ for any a and b .
- First declare a and b as symbolic (unknown constants).
 - Enter a matrix A which can help you show this.
 - Use *rref* on the matrix A .
 - Explicitly give the weights ω_1 and ω_2 such that $(a, b) = \omega_1(-2, 1) + \omega_2(1, 6)$.
75. Suppose you wish to show that the set of vectors
- $$\{(1, 2, 3, -2); (-1, 2, 0, 3); (1, -1, 1, 1); (2, 2, -7, 1); (3, -3, 1, -2)\}$$
- is linearly dependent.
- Enter a matrix A corresponding to the homogeneous system which can help you solve this.
 - Use *rref* on the matrix A .
 - Give a nontrivial linear combination of the vectors which yields $\vec{0}$. (Hint: Make a free variable nonzero. You may leave the decimal approximations in your answer.)
76. Suppose you wish to show that $(6, 7, 8)$ is not in the span of $\{(1, 3, -5); (0, 1, 2)\}$.
- Use *rref* on an appropriate matrix to show this fact.
 - Explain why your calculation in (a) is sufficient.

4 Vẽ đồ thị trong MATLAB

- Vẽ đồ thị hàm số x, x^3, e^x , và e^{x^2} với $0 < x < 4$.
- Vẽ đồ thị hàm số $f(x) = \sin(1/x)$ với $0.01 < x < 0.1$.
- Vẽ hai hàm $y = x^2$ và $y = \sin 3x$ trên cùng một đồ thị, ghi chú thích.
- Vẽ hàm số $y = x^3 - 3x + 1$ sử dụng hàm *plot* và *fplot*.
- Cho $f(x) = 8x^3 e^x \cos x$. Use Matlab to plot f on $[-2, 1.5]$. Plot red mark in the graph at $x = [-2, -1.5, -1, \dots, 1.5]$.
- Dùng lệnh *plot* của Matlab để vẽ hai đồ thị trên cùng một hệ trục tọa độ, cho tiêu đề và chú giải (legend)
 - $u = \cos 2x + \sin 3x, v = -2 \sin 2x + 3 \cos 3x, 0 \leq x \leq 4\pi$
 - $u = xe^{-3x}, v = e^{-3x}(1 - 3x), 0 \leq x \leq 2$
 - $u = \sin 3x \cos 2x, v = \frac{1}{2} \cos x + \frac{5}{2} \cos 5x, 0 \leq x \leq 4\pi$
 - $u = (1 + 2 \sin x) \cos x, v = (1 + 2 \sin x) \sin x, 0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$
 - $u = xe^{-3x}, v = e^{-3x}(1 - 3x), 0 \leq x \leq 2$

f. Sử dụng lệnh

`comet`

để làm động hình trong các đồ thị trên.

7. Evaluate the function

$$y = \frac{x}{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}$$

for $x=3$ to $x=5$ in step of 0.01 and make its plot.

8. Let the function $y = \sin(x^2)$, $x \in [0, 2\pi]$:

- Make a simple plot with $x \in [0, 2\pi]$
- Try making the step smaller.
- Add some label x- y- axes, title, legend, grid.

9. Make surface plot of the following functions over the given range:

- $(x^2 + 3y^2)e^{-x^2-y^2}$, $-3 \leq x \leq 3$, $-3 \leq y \leq 3$
- $-3y/(x^2 + y^2 + 1)$, $|x| \leq 2$, $|y| \leq 4$
- $|x| + |y|$, $|x| \leq 1$, $|y| \leq 1$

Make a contour plot of these functions.

10. Make a good plot (i.e., a non-choppy plot) of the function

$$f(x) = \sin(1/x)$$

for $0.01 < x < 0.1$. How did you create x so that the plot looked good?

11. In polar coordinates (r,t), the equation of an ellipse with one of its foci at the origin is

$$r(t) = a(1 - e^2)/(1 - (e)\cos(t))$$

where a is the size of the semi-major axis (along the x-axis) and e is the eccentricity. Plot ellipses using this formula, ensuring that the curves are smooth by selecting an appropriate number of points in the angular (t) coordinate. Use the command *axis equal* to set the proper axis ratio to see the ellipses.

12. Make a contour plot of

$$f(x, y) = e^{-(4x^2+2y^2)} \cos 8x + e^{-3((2x+1/2)^2+2y^2)}$$

for $-1.5 \leq x \leq 1.5$ and $-2.5 \leq y \leq 2.5$, showing only the contour at the level $f(x, y) - 0.001$. You should see the friendly message.

13. Parametric surfaces are easily done in Matlab. Plot the surface represented by:

$$x = u(3 + \cos v) \cos 2u; \quad y = u(3 + \cos v) \sin 2u; \quad z = u \sin v - 3u$$

for $0 \leq u, v \leq 2\pi$. Hint: Define U and V as a grid over the specified limits, use them to define X , Y , Z and then use *surf*(X, Y, Z).

14. Create a function within Matlab for

$$y = 9x^4 - 6x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x + 2$$

and use it to plot a function over $-1 \leq x \leq 1$. Use the

`fminbnd`

function to precisely determine the x location of the minimum and the corresponding minimum y value over the same range.

15. A water tank consists of a cylindrical part of radius r and height h and a hemispherical top. The surface area of the cylindrical part is $2\pi rh$, and its volume is $\pi r^2 h$. The surface area of the hemispherical top is given by $2\pi r^2$, and its volume is given by $2\pi r^3/3$. Create a Matlab function to calculate the volume and the surface area of the tank. Create a matlab script file to call the function file. Let the height of the tank be $h = 2m$, and let the radius range from $r = 0.5$ to $3.0m$. Plot the volume and surface area versus the radius over this range using the

`subplot`

command within the script file.

16. The (x,y) coordinate of an object as a function of time t are given by

$$x = 5t - 10; y = 25t^2 - 120t + 144$$

Create a matlab script file that use a for loop to determine the distance of the object from the origin (0,0), which is given by

$$d = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

Plot the distance d from the origin over the range $0 \leq t \leq 4$.

17. Plot the expression (determined in modeling the growth of the US-population)

$$P(t) = 197273000 / (1 + e^{-0.0313(t-1913.25)})$$

where t is the date, using $t=1790$ to 2000 . What population is predicted in the year 2020?

18. The surface z is defined as a function of x,y :

$$z = -y .* (x.^2 - y.^2) ./ (x.^2 + y.^2 + \text{eps});$$

Use the *meshgrid* function and the *surf* plot. *meshgrid* creates x and y arrays where in x the coordinates change across columns and in y the coordinates change across rows. This provides an easy way to evaluate the function z over the desired range of x and y . You can print the values of arrays x and y in workspace just to get a feeling of how this works.

- A. Prepare a 2*2 subplots use x and y values between -10 and 10 with the following intervals and attributes: (a) The surface with 0.2 intervals. (b) The surface with 0.6 intervals+ no edges. (c) The surface with 0.01 intervals. (d) Create a full contour (use `contourf` function) plot, use 0.1 intervals.
- B. Repeat section 1 with x and y values between -5 and 5, and with x, y values between -2 and 2 (you can use loops to create the same plots with the different ranges).
19. Suppose we want to sample $f(t) = \sin(20\pi t)$. How many samples of $f(t)$ should we take in the interval $[0,3]$ for a good plot of $f(t)$? What if instead of 10 we have any positive number k ?
20. The aim of this this exercise is to solve the equation:

$$\frac{\phi - \sin \phi}{2} = \frac{A}{r^2}$$

with $A = 0.0472$ and $r = 2$. To do so, plot the two curves $y_1 = \frac{\phi - \sin \phi}{2}$ and $y_2 = \frac{A}{r^2}$ depending on ϕ and obtain their intersection point graphically. In particular:

- Plot y_1, y_2 as the functions of ϕ .
 - Enhance the graph by inserting a grid and a title.
 - Label the x and y axes.
 - Insert a text to identify each curve using
`gtext`
 - Focus the intersection region with
`axis`
 - Compute the intersection values $\phi_0, y_1(\phi_0), y_2(\phi_0)$ with
`ginput`
 - Fill in the area between the two curves with a series of equally horizontal lines. Hint: generate the lines for two separate regions, first for $y > 0$ and then for $y < 0$.
 - Fill in the area between the two curves with a hatched effect (that is, intersect the vertical lines with the horizontal lines to obtain a grid). **Hint:** One uses
`linspace, plot, hold on/off, cos, cosh, acos, acosh, flipplr`
21. How do I make Matlab draw lines between points (1,1) and (2,0); (3,1) and (2,4); and (2,2) and (3,4)?
22. How do I plot the surface $f = (x_1 - 3)^2 + (x_2 - 3)^2$ and add the boundary surface $g = 10(x_1 + x_2 \geq 4)$?

23. Generate the following vectors corresponding to a 3D plot:

$$x = A \cos \frac{p}{2}; \quad y = A \sin \frac{p}{2}; \quad z = [1 + 0.2 \cos 10\pi]p$$

where p from 0 to 8π equally spaced by $\frac{\pi}{60}$, $A=2$. Plot x, y, z using **comet3**. Browse the Matlab help for information about *EraseMode* property. Which *EraseMode* has function **comet3**?

24. The coordinates of a torus are given by:

$$x = r \cos \theta; \quad y = r \sin \theta; \quad z = \pm \sqrt{a^2 - \left(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - b\right)^2}$$

where $b - a \leq r \leq b + a, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ and $b > a$. Plot the torus for $a = 0.2, b = 0.8$ (**linspace, cos, sin, sqrt, [real], mesh**). Take a view point specification of azimuth $z = 46^\circ$ and elevation 72° (**view**). Eliminate the axes (**axis**).

25. The following codes aim to create an animation effect bases on the movement of $e^{j2\pi 50t}$. Explain what each statement does:

```
tmax = 1/50;
figure(1)
for t=0:tmax/36:tmax
    z = exp(2*j*pi*50*t);
    compass(z);
    pause(0.01)
end
```

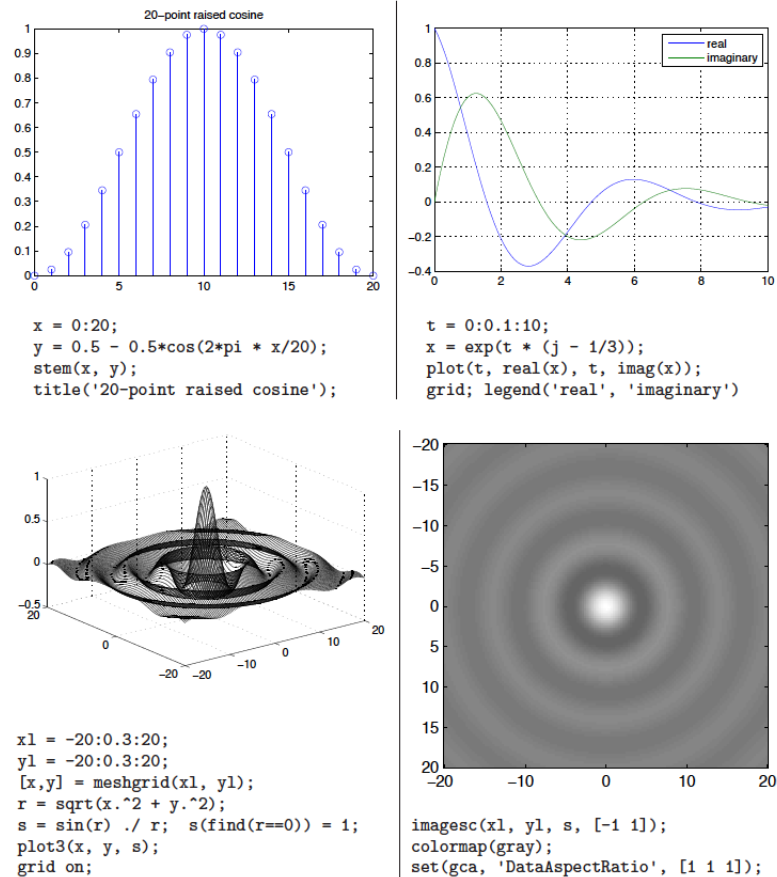
- Enhance the movement effect (**movie**).
 - Create another different animation.
26. Write a script to do the following: On a single figure, plot the function $\sinh x$, $\cosh x$, $\tanh x$ and e^x for $-1 \leq x \leq 1$, which point spacing $\Delta x = 1/10$. Make \sinh a red line, \cosh a black dotted line, \tanh a blue line with circles at each point, and e^x just green \times 's with no line. Make a legend. Label your axes and give the figure a title. Use **linspace** to create a vector of x values and call each matlab mathematical function with vector arguments to create the corresponding vector of y values.
27. Plotting functions

```
plot, semilogx, semilogy
```

all expect a pair of vectors for each curve, with x and y coordinates, respectively. Use

```
saveas(gcf, 'name.eps')
```

to save current figure as graphics file.



28. Recall the identity

$$e = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} r_n; \quad r_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$$

Make a standard and a log-log of $e - r_n$ for $n = 5, 10, 15, \dots, 500$. What does the log-log plot say about the asymptotic behavior of $e - r_n$?

29. Here are two different ways to plot a *sawtooth wave*. Explain concisely why they behave differently?

```
x = [0:7;1:8]; y=[zeros(1,8);ones(1,8)];
subplot(121); plot(x,y,'b'); axis equal
subplot(122); plot(x(:),y(:),'b'); axis equal
```

30. Play the *chaos game*. Let P_1, P_2 and P_3 be the vertices of an equilateral triangle. Start with a point anywhere inside the triangle. At random, pick one of the three vertices and move halfway toward it. Repeat indefinitely. If you plot all the points obtained, a very clear pattern will emerge. Hint: This is particularly easy to do if you use complex numbers. If z is complex, then $\text{plot}(z)$ is equivalent to $\text{plot}(\text{real}(z), \text{imag}(z))$.

31. Visualize the data shown in the lecture (you can copy the data to your script to create this variable). Data - Kaplan, Bren et al. Mol Cell. 2008

```

ara_bad = [
0.003 0.026 0.104 0.26 0.38 0.464 0.565 0.73 0.858 0.883 0.925 1
0.003 0.007 0.026 0.104 0.26 0.38 0.464 0.507 0.571 0.609 0.609 0.783
0.002 0.002 0.007 0.023 0.063 0.168 0.329 0.418 0.446 0.482 0.496 0.503
0.002 0.002 0.002 0.002 0.003 0.021 0.075 0.147 0.231 0.269 0.275 0.294
0.002 0.002 0.002 0.002 0.002 0.002 0.009 0.054 0.136 0.164 0.198 0.203
0.002 0.002 0.002 0.002 0.002 0.002 0.002 0.004 0.037 0.079 0.124 0.137
0.002 0.002 0.002 0.002 0.002 0.002 0.002 0.002 0.002 0.03 0.077 0.099
0.002 0.002 0.002 0.002 0.002 0.002 0.002 0.002 0.002 0.004 0.03 0.077];

```

- A. Create 4 subplots presenting “ara_bad” using surf, surfc, bar3 and contour: (a) Add appropriate axis labels and titles. (b) Do not include x and y ticks for subplots 3 and 4. (c) All titles should be bold with font size 14. (d) Use view to rotate the plots the following way: The first plot should have azimuth of -53.5 degrees, and the second subplot -37.5. The first subplot should have a 22 degrees elevation, and the second 30. (e) The figure should be opened in full screen size.
 - B. What do the colors represent in those graphs?
 - C. Do you need to create a meshgrid in this question? Why?
32. Find a table of data in a textbook. Input it as vectors and plot it. Use the insert icon to label the axes and add a title to your graph. Turn in the graph. Indicate what the data is and where it came from.
 33. Make an inline function $g(x) = x + \cos(x^5)$. Plot it using vector

```
x=-5:.1:5
```

and $y = g(x)$. What is wrong with this graph? Find a way to make it look more like the graph of $g(x)$ should. Turn in both plots.

34. Write a function program for the function $x^2e^{-x^2}$ and plot the function on $[-5, 5]$. Turn in printouts of the program and the graph.
35. Write a script program that graphs the functions $\sin nx$, where $n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$ on the interval $[0, 2\pi]$ in one plot.
36. Write a Matlab script program that will plot the functions x , x^2 , $\sin x$, e^x and $\ln x$ on the interval $[0, 1]$.
37. Plot the function $f(x, y) = xe^{-x^2-y^2}$ on the rectangle $[-3, 3] \times [-2, 2]$ using meshgrid. Make an appropriate choice of h and k and if necessary a rotation to produce a good plot. Turn in your plot and the calculation of k and h.
38. Define a vector t with values evenly spaced by 0.2 between 0 and 6 inclusive. Now use this to obtain plots of:

$$f(x) = \sin \pi t$$

and

$$g(x) = e^{-t} \sin \pi t$$

on the same graph with the first in green and the second in yellow. Enhance the graph by adding a black line corresponding to $y = 0$.

39. • Write a for loop to find the mean of 3 random numbers 20 times and place the result in vector A.

- Write the second loop to find the mean of 30 random numbers 20 times and place the result in B.
- Find the standard deviations of A and B. Plot A and B in different subplots so you can compare their distributions (try *histogram*).

5 Symbolic

1. Liệt kê 10 phần tử đầu tiên của dãy số sau:

- $a_n = 1 - 0.5^n$
- $a_0 = 0; a_1 = 1; a_{n+2} = 3a_{n+1} + 2a_n + 1$
- $a_n = (-1)^n \frac{n+1}{n}$
- $a_n = \frac{\sin n}{\sqrt{n}}$

2. Xét hàm số sau:

$$f(x) = \frac{3x^2 + 6x - 1}{x^2 + x - 3}$$

- Viết hàm symbolic và vẽ đồ thị của f.
- Tìm các tiệm cận của đồ thị (nếu có) và vẽ chung với đồ thị của f.
- Tìm các điểm cực đại và cực tiểu địa phương của f.
- Tìm các điểm uốn của f.

3. Tính các tích phân sau đây:

- $\int_0^2 \sqrt{1+e^x} dx$
- $\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-4}^4 e^{-x} dx$
- $\int_0^{10} e^{x/10} \sin x dx$

4. Cho hàm f sau:

$$f(x) = e^{x^2 \cos x}$$

Vẽ f và khai triển Taylor bậc 12 của f tại x=2 trên cùng hệ trục tọa độ.

5. Using Matlab, find:

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^2 \cos \pi x)$$

6. Find the first derivative of $f(x) = \frac{2x}{x^2-9}$.

7. Find the second derivative of $x \sin x$.

8. Using Matlab, find the binomial expansion $(1+x)^4$.

9. What are the critical points of $f(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2$.

10. Find the limit

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 1}{x^2 - 1}, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 3^{1/x}$$

11. Calculate the derivative of $\sqrt[4]{x}$ and evaluate it at $x=67$.
12. Substitute $x=1.1$ and $x=2.7$ into the function $x^2 - 12x + 4$.
13. What is the third derivative of $(\sqrt{x} + 2)^{99}$?
14. Use Matlab to find:

$$\frac{d^{10}}{dt^{10}}(e^{-0.1t} \cos 2t)$$

15. Solve the equation

$$\cos(2x) + \sin(x) - 1 = 0$$

symbolically. Next we use *ezplot* to verify the result.

16. Solve the equation

$$\tan(x) + \sin(x) - 2 = 0$$

symbolically. Next, determine the numerical values of the roots.

17. Solve the system of two equations: $x^2y^2 = 0$ and $x - y/2 - \alpha = 0$.
18. Find the area enclosed between the two curves $y = x^2$ and $y = e^{-x}$ for $0 \leq x \leq 1$.
19. Find the area between $y = x^2$ and $y = -\frac{3}{2}x$ for $0 \leq x \leq 2$.
20. Use Matlab to compute

$$\int_0^1 \int_{-1}^1 \int_0^2 x^2 e^{-2xy} z dx dy dz$$

21. Use Matlab to integrate $f(r, \theta, \varphi) = r \sin 2\theta \cos \varphi$. over the volume of a sphere of radius 2.
22. Use Matlab to find a solution of

a.

$$\frac{dy}{dt} + 2y = 0$$

b.

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 4y - 2 = 0$$

c.

$$\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} + y = 0$$

d.

$$\frac{d^2f}{dt^2} + 2f = 4 \cos 3t$$

e.

$$\frac{dy}{dt} - 3y = 0, y(0) = 1$$

f.

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} - 3y + 1 = 0, y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 1$$

g.

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + y + 4 = 0, y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 1$$

h.

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + y + 4 = 2e^{-t}, y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 0$$

i.

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + y + 4 = \sin 5t, y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 1$$

23. Use the Matlab to solve the system

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dx}{dt} &= x - 2y \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= 2x + y\end{aligned}$$

where $x(0) = 0, y(0) = 1$.24. Numerically integrate $\cos(x^2)$ over $[0, 1]$.25. Expand the following expression: $z = (a - b)^{11}$.

26. Calculate the roots of following polynomial

$$P(x) = x^4 - 2x^2 + 3x - 2$$

27. Make two graphs in the same figure to plot the following two functions:

$$f = 3t^2 + 2t - 0.5; \quad g = 2t \cos t$$

where the variable t varies from 0 to 10 with step 0.5. Title it and legend it.28. make a plot of a function $f(x) = e^{-x^2} \sin(\pi x^3)$ over the interval $[-2, 2]$.29. Consider the surface $z = x^3 - 3xy^2$ a. Make a plot over the grids $[-1, 1] \times [-1, 1]$

b. Make four subplots for different view of points.

30. Closed curves on the sphere are defined $x = \cos mt \cos nt$, $y = \sin mt \sin nt$, $z = \sin nt$, for $t \in [-\pi, \pi]$. Make a table of plots for $m=2,5,7$ and $n=5,8,10$. make sure to take enough samples to see smooth curves.

31. Solve the initial value problem:

- $u' + u = e^t; u_0 = 2$
- $u' - i\omega u = \delta(t); u_0 = 0$

- $u' + u = e^{i\omega t}; u_0 = 8$
- $u'' + u = 6t; u_0 = u'_0 = 0$
- $u'' - u = e^t; u_0 = u'_0 = 0$
- $mu'' + cu' + ku = 0; u_0 = 1; u'_0 = 0$