Aula01_Intro-Scilab_2024

Resolução de exercícios

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 $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, ..., x_n)$

Vectors

Declaration:

$$X = [x1 x2 x3 ...]$$
 row vector

$$X = [x1;x2;x3;...]$$
 column vector

Vector transposition: X'

setdiff(A,B): returns values of vector A that are not in B

Exercise:

Given the vectors:
$$A=[2\ 3\ 4\ 6\ 7]\ e\ B=[1\ 6\ 3]$$
;

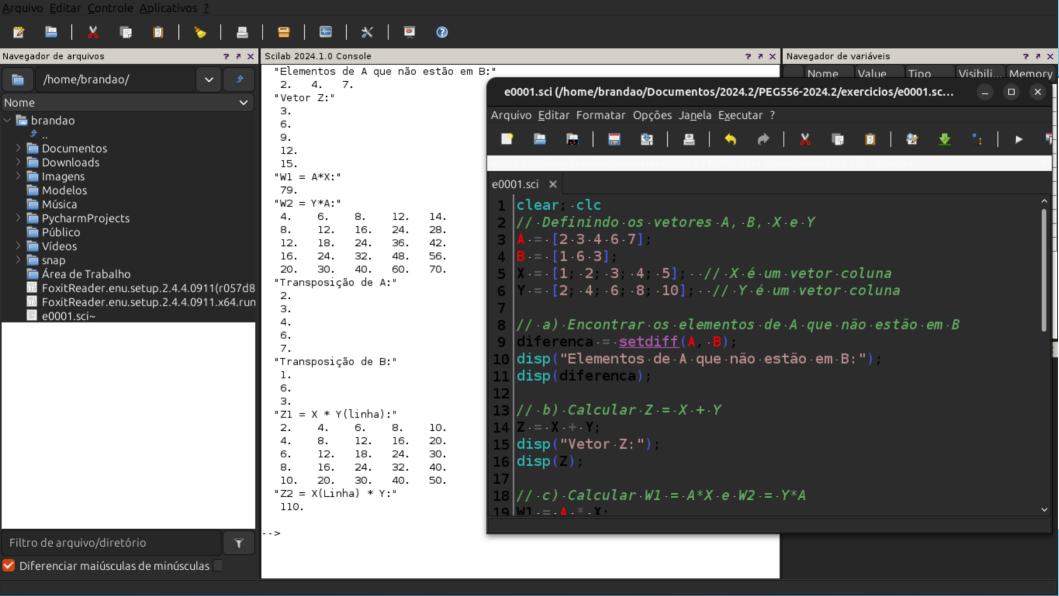
$$X = [1;2;3;4;5] e Y = [2;4;6;8;10]$$

- a) Find elements from vector A that are not in B
- b) Calculate Z = X + Y;
- c) Calculate W1 = A*X and W2 = Y*A;
- d) Calculate the transpositions of A and B;
- e) Given Z1 = X*Y' and Z2 = X'*Y, print Z1 and Z2 on screen.

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 x_1

x,

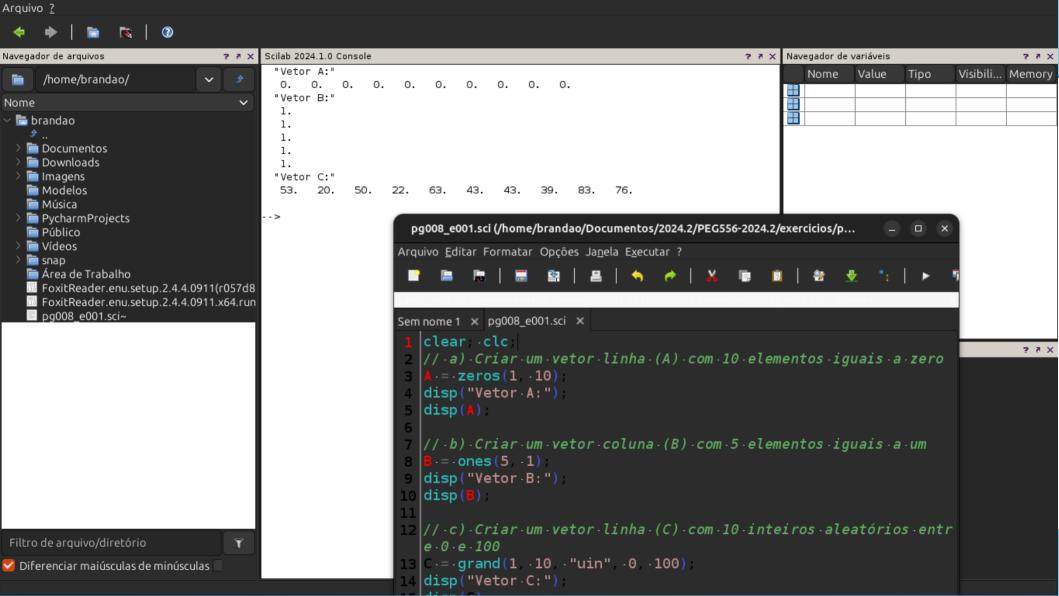




Vector operations

- Dimension: length(x)
- Use "size (A)" to identify the dimensions of the matrix. The largest dimension is given by the command "length(A)"
- Vectors with all elements equal to one: x = ones(N,1)
- Vectors with all elements equal to zero: x = zeros(N,1)
- Vectors with N random elements between 0 and 1: X = rand(N,1)
 PS: For vectors with N integer elements, use:
 C = int((rand(1,N)*100))

Exercise: Create a row vector (A) with 10 elements equal to zero, a column vector (B) with 5 elements equal to one, and a row vector (C) with 10 random integers between 0 and 100.



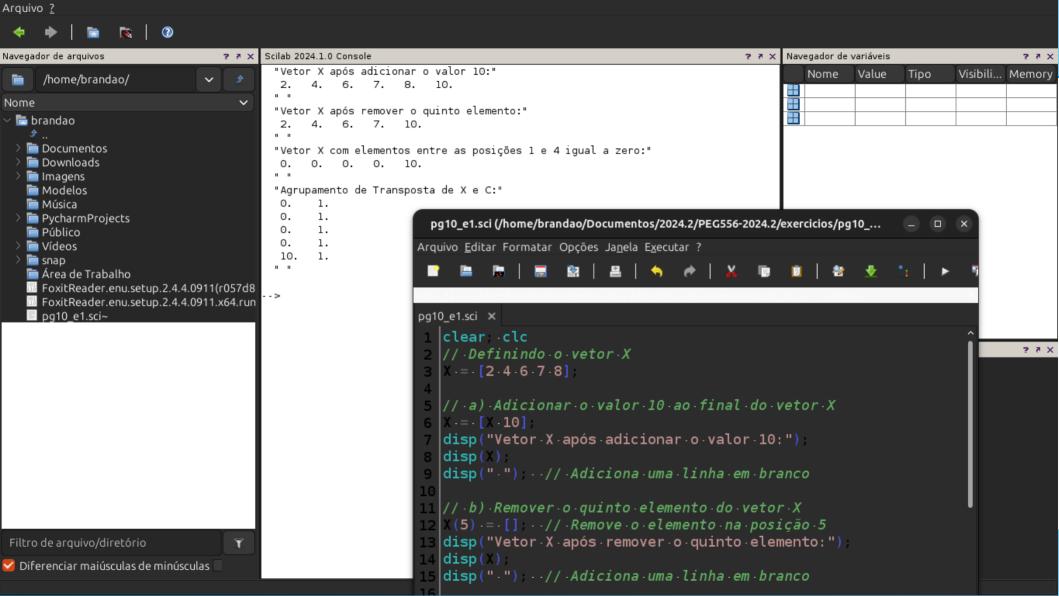


Vector operations

- Delete a given element in the position i: X(i) = []
- Add element i at the end of a vector: X = [X i]
- Access elements between n and m: X(n:m)
- Groups two vectors X and Y: A = [X Y]

Exercise: Given the vector X = [2 4 6 7 8];

- Add the value 10 at the end of a vector X
- Delete the fifth element from the vector X
- Assign number zero to elements between positions 1 and 4
- Group the vectors: X' e C = ones(5,1)





Operations with matrices

- Arrays with all elements equal to one: A = ones(M,N)
- Arrays with all elements equal to zero: B = zeros(M,N)
- Identity matrix: A = eye(N)

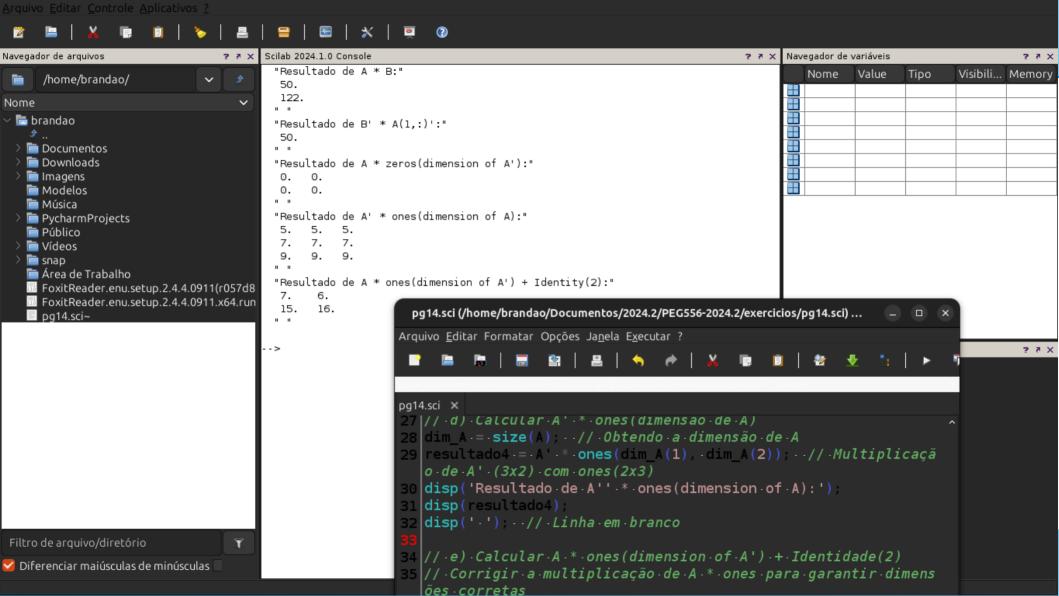
Exercise:

Given the matrices

A = [123; 456]; B = [7; 8; 9];

Calculate:

- A*B
- B*A(1,:)
- A*zeros(dimension of A')
- A' *ones(dimension of A)
- A*ones(dimension of A') + Identity(2)

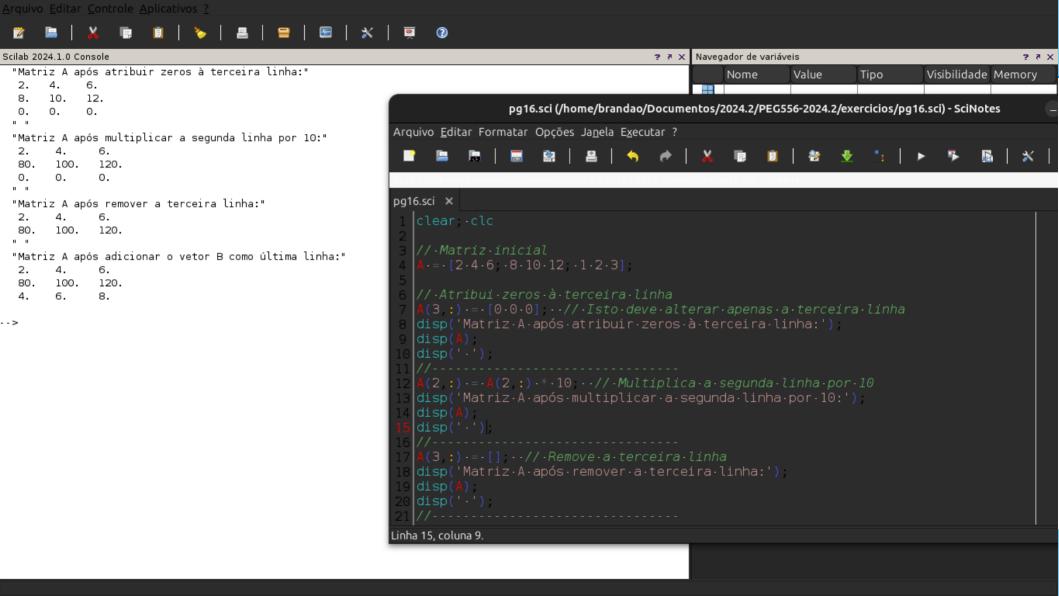


Operations with matrices

- To access specific row i: A(i,:)
- To access specific column j: A(:,j)
- Add a row at the end of the matrix: A = [A; row]
- Add a column at the end of the matrix: A = [A, column]

Exercise: Given the matrix A = [2 4 6; 8 10 12; 1 2 3]

- Assign zero to third line;
- · Second row times ten;
- Remove the third row from Matrix A
- Add vector B = [4 6 8] to the last row of matrix A





Operations with Matrices

Exercise: Since A and B are two square matrices

of order 5 with random elements ranging from

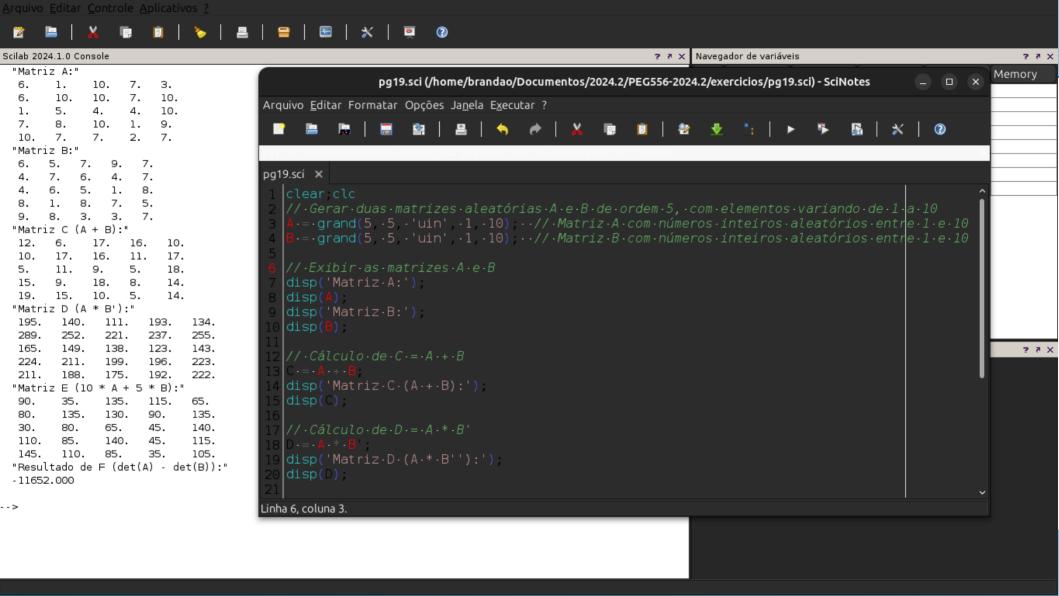
1 to 10, calculate:

$$C = A + B$$

$$D = A*B'$$

$$E = 10*A + 5*B$$

$$F = det(A) - det(B)$$





Operator \

The solution of the system (Ax = b) is equal to $x = A^{-1}b$.

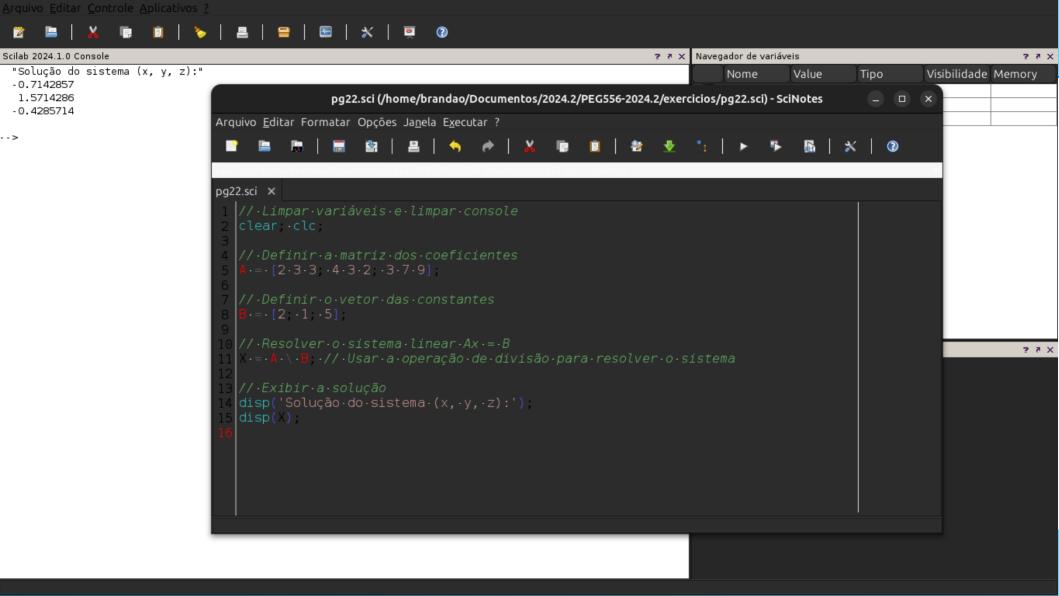
This means that it is just to obtain the inverse matrix from A and multiply the result by vector b as example showed below.

$$\begin{cases} 1x + 3y = 5 & A=[1 3;3 4]; \\ 3x + 4y = 2 & b=[5;2]; \\ & x=inv(A)*b \end{cases}$$

The solution can also be obtained by the "left division" operator whose symbol is \:

$$x = A b$$

Exercise: Solve the linear system:
$$\begin{cases} 2X + 3y + 3z = 2\\ 4x + 3y + 2z = 1\\ 3x + 7y + 9z = 5 \end{cases}$$





Examples:

```
1) x = input('x=');
if x < 0
y = 2*x;
else
    y = x;
end
fprintf('y = %.0f\n',y);</pre>
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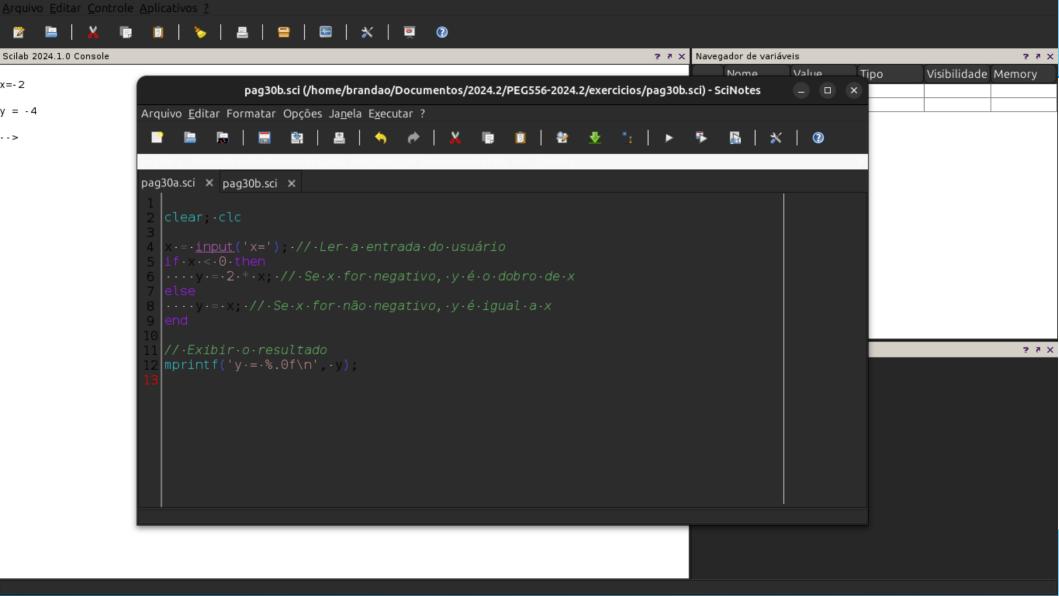
```
2) x = input('x=');
if x < 0
  V = -X
elseif x == 1
  y = x
elseif x == 2
  y = 2*x
else
  v = 5*x
end
```

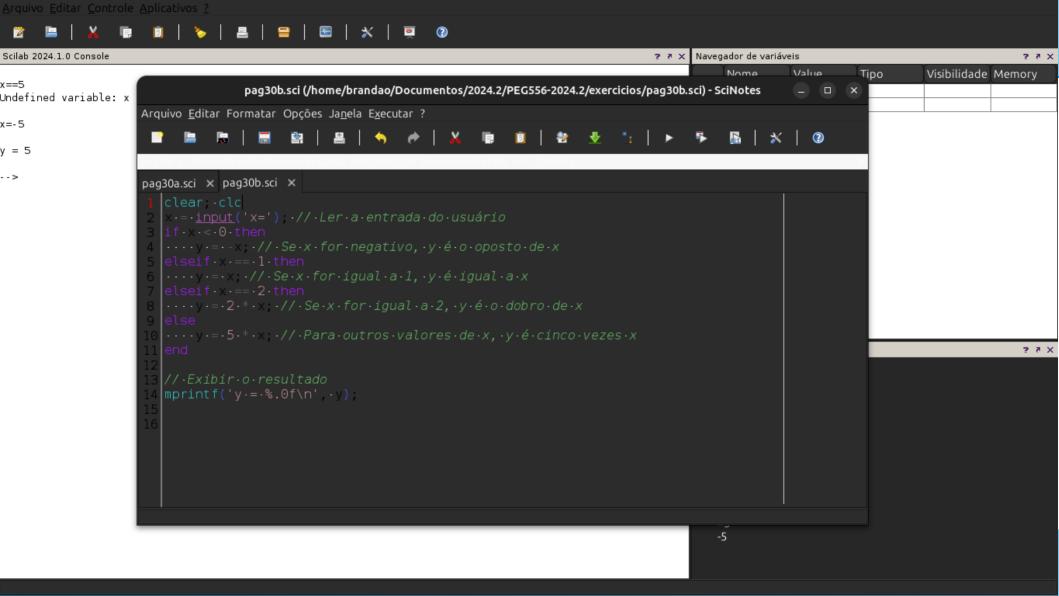
** Results output on the screen (example):

// Given the matrix F with values in Newton (N)

$$F = [27 - 403];$$

printf('The lowest F value is % .2f N and the highest F value is %.2f N\n ',min(F), max(F)); //.2f represents the number of decimals place, in this case, two.





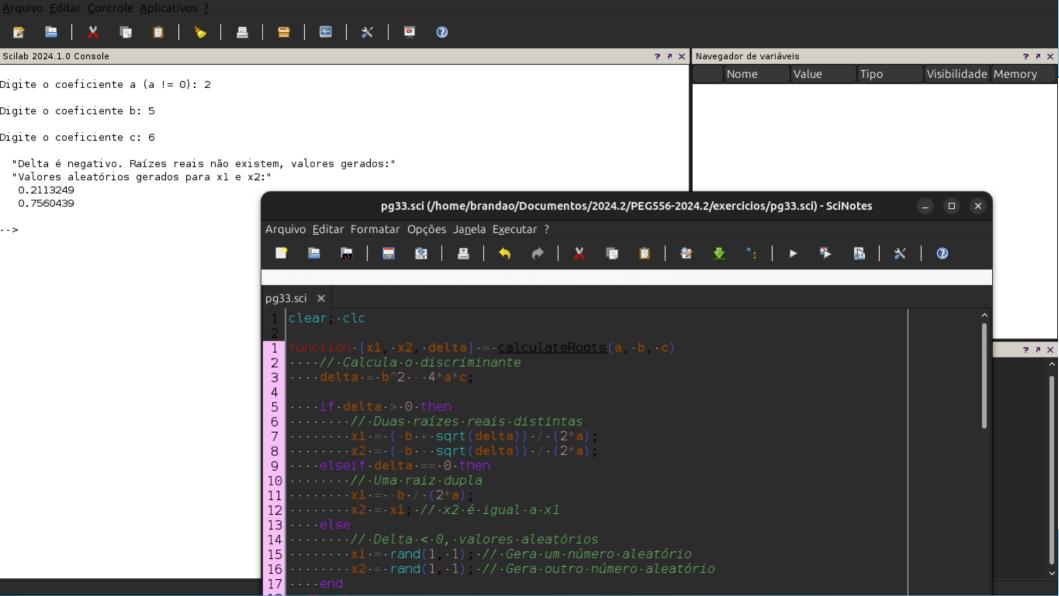


Exercise

Write an algorithm that calculate the roots of a second degree equation using functions. At the main, user must input the coefficients and the function return solutions for delta = 0, delta > 0 and delta < 0.

PS: When delta < 0, insert two random values for x_1 and x_2 and omit from the main program screen in order to avoid output errors for this specific case.

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3D Graphics

mesh: generates graphics in 3 dimensions

Example:

[X,Y]=meshgrid(-5:1:5,-4:1:4);

Z=X.^2-Y.^2;

mesh(X,Y,Z);

