

2. Assume that the code shown below has been executed:

```
begin code _____  
>> A = [ 9, 0, 6, 8, 3, 0];  
end code _____
```

Write the output that the following commands will produce. Do not worry about the exact format of the output. If the result produces a MATLAB error, write "ERROR."

(a) >> A(3)

ans =

(b) >> A(3) >= 0

ans =

(c) >> A([1,3,5])

ans =

(d) >> A([2,4,6])

ans =

(e) >> A([1,3,5]) / 3 + 1

ans =

(f) >> A([1,3,5]) >= 6

ans =

(g) >> A([1,3,5]) .\* A([2,4,6])

ans =

(h) >> A([1,3,5]) + A([2,4,6]) ./ A([2,4,6])

ans =

1. What is the output when the following commands are typed in sequence from the MATLAB command window? Do not worry about the exact format of the output.

(a) `>> 4 * 2 / 2 ^ 2 + 1`

`ans =`

(b) `>> 4 * 2 / 2 ^ (2 + 1)`

`ans =`

(c) `>> 6 * 2 / 2 < 2 + 1`

`ans =`

(d) `>> [ 6 2 ] / 2 < 2 + 1`

`ans =`

(e) `>> [ 6 2 ] / 2 .^ 2 + 1`

`ans =`

3. Assume that the 2D array:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & -9 \\ 2 & 7 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & 9 \\ -3 & -2 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

has been defined, i.e.

```
begin code  
>> A = [1 6 -9; 2 7 0; 4 3 9; -3 -2 -7];  
end code
```

Write the output that the following commands will produce. Do not worry about the exact format of the output. If the result produces a MATLAB error, write "ERROR."

(a) >> A(4,3)

ans =

(b) >> A(3,4)

ans =

(c) >> A(9)

ans =

~~(d)~~ >> A(:,3)'

ans =

(e) >> A(1:2, 2:3)

ans =

(f) >> A(1, end-1:end)

ans =

~~(g)~~ >> A([1,4], [1,3]) < 1

ans =

4. Suppose that a row vector  $r$  of **unknown length** has been defined. Write matlab code (no more than 2 lines) that will reverse the order of the elements of the vector. For example,

- if  $r$  was generated using the matlab code

```
>> r = [ 1 -4 3];
```

your code should return

```
r =  
 3 -4 1
```

begin code

end code

5. Write, in the code box shown below a function `ReplaceChar`, which will replace all occurrences of one character in a string by another character.

The function `ReplaceChar` should have three input arguments:

- the input string,
- the character to be replaced,
- the replacing character,

and one output argument:

- the modified string.

Below is an example of how `ReplaceChar` should work when it is used in the command window:

```
>> st1 = ReplaceChar('this is a test','t','T')
st1 =
    This is a Test
```

begin code

end code

6. Let A, C, D, E, and F be defined as in the following MATLAB script.

```
begin code
>> clear
>> A = {'Golden', {'Bears'}, [3,1;4,2]};
>> C.f = {7};
>> D.f = 88;
>> E = [C D];
>> F = {[12 5] A E};
end code
```

Write the output that the following commands will produce. Do not worry about the exact format of the output. If the result produces a MATLAB error, write "ERROR."

(a) >> size(A{1})

ans =

(b) >> size(A{2})

ans =

(c) >> A{2}{1} == 'e'

ans =

(d) >> size(A(1:2))

ans =

(e) >> [A{2}{1} F{2}{1}]

ans =

(f) Write an expression that extracts the number 88 from the variable F.

7. Consider the following lines of code:

\_\_\_\_\_ begin code \_\_\_\_\_

```
>> clear
>> schools(1).SchoolName = 'Cal';
>> schools(1).TeamName = 'Golden Bears';
>> schools(2).SchoolName = 'UCLA';
>> schools(2).TeamName = 'Bruins';
>> schools(3).SchoolName = 'Stanford';
>> schools(3).TeamName = 'Cardinal';
>> schools(4).SchoolName = 'USC';
>> schools(4).TeamName = 'Trojans';
```

\_\_\_\_\_ end code \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) What size is schools?
- (b) What is the class of schools?
- (c) How many fields does schools have?

Define B and C as

\_\_\_\_\_ begin code \_\_\_\_\_

```
>> B = [schools.SchoolName];
>> C = {schools.TeamName};
```

\_\_\_\_\_ end code \_\_\_\_\_

- (d) What size is B?
- (e) What size is C?
- (f) What class is B?
- (g) What is the value of B(6:9)?
- (h) What is the value of C{3}?

(i) By direct assignment, add a field, named `Location`, to `schools`. The values should be character strings, using `LosAngeles` (for USC), `Westwood` (for UCLA), `Berkeley` (for Cal), and `ShallowAlto` (for Stanford). Show your code below.

>>

>>

>>

>>