

CS 145: Scientific Programming

Review problems for Exam 2

1. Write code to determine the smallest number which is divisible by 11 and 19 whose square is greater than 100000000.
2. Suppose for the following problems that $x = -3$ and $y = [-4, 7, 1, 8, -2, 0]$. Give the output of the following matlab commands:
 - (a) `8-12 | 6 + 6 / 2 & 2`
 - (b) `-5 < x < -1`
 - (c) `y < 0`
 - (d) `y(y < 6)`

3. The monthly payment M of a loan of amount P for N years and an annual interest rate r percent can be calculated by the formula:

$$M = P \left(\frac{\frac{r}{100}}{1 - (1 + \frac{r}{1200})^{-N}} \right)$$

Write a MATLAB function that calculates the monthly payment of a loan. For the function name and arguments, use $M = \text{amort}(P,r,N)$, where P is the loan amount, r is the annual interest rate, N is the length of years in the loan, and M is the amount of a monthly payment.

4. Consider a vector x . Write a script which computes the average value in the array and then calculates how many of the values in x are less than or equal to that average value.
5. (a) Recall that if (x, y) is the Cartesian coordinates of a point in the plane, the polar coordinates of the same point are (r, θ) , where $r^2 = x^2 + y^2$ and $\tan \theta = y/x$. Write a script to determine the polar coordinates of a point from the Cartesian coordinates. For the function name and arguments use `[theta radius] = CartesianToPolar(x,y)`.
(b) Write a script which calculates the polar coordinates for the points $(15, 3)$ and $(-4, 2)$.
6. Write code to plot the polynomial $2x^2 - 6x + 2$ and its derivative in the range $[-10, 10]$.
7. Suppose that a sequence of numbers a_1, a_2, \dots is defined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= 5 \\ a_n &= 2a_{n-1} + 1 \text{ if } a_n \text{ is a multiple of 4} \\ a_n &= a_{n-1} + 1 \text{ if } a_n \text{ is not a multiple of 4} \end{aligned}$$

Write code to calculate the first 100 values of the sequence.

8. Write a function that takes an array and calculates the standard deviation of its values. The standard deviation can be calculated using the following formula:

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{N}}$$

where $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i$ is the average of the values.

9. Rewrite the following statement using a for loop:

```
a(2:n-1) = b(1:n-2) + c(2:n-1) .* d(3:n);
```