

MATH.2720 Introduction to Programming with MATLAB
Homework on Array Basics (Due 2/6)

- a) Create a row array x with 15 equally spaced elements starting at -21 and ending at 7. **Do not type in all 15 elements. Use either the linspace command or the double colon command.**
 - b) Create a column array y that is the transpose of the row array x .
2. Write a script file containing a single command that produces a row array of length 2 containing the first and last elements of the row array x . (Assume x has already been defined.) For example, if $x = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]$ your script should produce the array $[1, 5]$. Your code should work on arrays of any length. Test your code on the row arrays $x = [1, 2, 3, 4]$ and $x = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]$.
3. Write a script file that produces a row array containing the second through the last elements of the row array x . For example, if $x = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]$ your script should produce the array $[2, 3, 4, 5]$. Your code should work on arrays of any length. Test your code on the row arrays $x = [1, 2, 3, 4]$ and $x = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]$.
4. (A version of Challenge Activity 4.4.2 from section 4.4 of the textbook.) Write a script file containing a single statement that shifts the row array x one position to the left. The rightmost element in x keeps its value. For example, if $x = [10, 20, 30, 40]$ your script should produce $[20, 30, 40, 40]$. Your code should work on arrays of any length. Test your code on the row arrays $x = [1, 2, 3, 4]$ and $x = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]$.
5. (A version of Challenge Activity 4.7.2 from section 4.7 of the textbook.) Write a script file that reverses the contents of the row array x . For example, if $x = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]$ your code should produce $[5, 4, 3, 2, 1]$. Your code should work on arrays of any length. Test your code on the row arrays $x = [1, 2, 3, 4]$ and $x = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]$.
6.
 - a) Use the double colon command or the linspace command to generate the row array $b = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18]$.
 - b) Reshape the row array b to produce the following 2D array. Do not create this array from scratch.

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 7 & 10 & 13 & 16 \\ 2 & 5 & 8 & 11 & 14 & 17 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 & 12 & 15 & 18 \end{bmatrix}$$

7. Use the commands `eye`, `ones`, and `zeros` to produce the following 2D array.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$