

IALP 2011 – Octave TP4

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MIEET 1º ano



Exercise 1: Evaluate the following expressions in Octave:

- a) $5.5 \geq 5$
- b) $20 > 20$
- c) $\text{xor}(17 - \text{pi} < 3, \text{pi} < 3)$
- d) $\text{true} > \text{false}$
- e) $\sim\sim(35/17) == (35/17)$
- f) $(7 \leq 8) == (3/2 == 1)$
- g) $17.5 \& (3.3 > 2.)$

Exercise 2: Evaluate the following expressions in Octave:

- a) $3 > 5$
- b) $3 > 5 \mid 5 > 3$
- c) $3 > 5 \mid 5 < 3$
- d) $\text{xor}(3 > 5, 5 > 3)/2$ (See note 1)
- e) $3 > 5 \mid 5 < 3 + 5$
- f) $3 > 5 \mid (5 < 3) + 5$ (where does the computer effectively add parenthesis?)
- g) $(3 > 5 \mid 5 < 3) + 5$
- h) $(3 > 5 \mid 5 > 3) * 5 + 3$ (See note 1)

l) $\text{xor}(3 > 5, 5 > 3) + 5$ (See note 1)

j) $5 > 3 \ \& \ 5$

k) $5 > 3 \ \& \ 5 + 3$

l) $(5 > 3 \ \& \ 5) + 3$ (See note 1)

m) "To be or not to be?": $(2==b) \ | \ !(2==b)$

Note 1: The exercises d, h, i and l are examples of mixed algebra (Boolean and Integer).

Never make such constructions in your programs!

Note 2: It is always allowed to add extra parenthesis to avoid doubt.

Exercise 3: Evaluate the following expressions in Octave:

a) $1 == (3+2)$

b) $(1 == 3)+2$ (See note 1 above)

c) $3+2 > 4 == 1$

d) $\sim 1 == 0 < 4$

e) $4 < 0 == \sim 1$

f) $4 < 0 == 1$

g) $1 == 1 == 1+1$

h) $1 == 1 == 1-1$

i) $1 + 1 \ \& \ 1-1$

j) $1 + 1 \ | \ 1-1$

k) $1 + 1 \ | \ 1-1 > 1$

l) $(1 + 1 \ | \ 1-1) > 1$

m) $\text{xor}(1 + 1, 1-1)$

n) $\text{xor}(1 + 1, 1+1)$

o) `xor(1 + 1, 1)`

Exercise 4: Octave has many predefined functions embedded, just like scientific calculators. Use the function `exp` to implement the following function

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

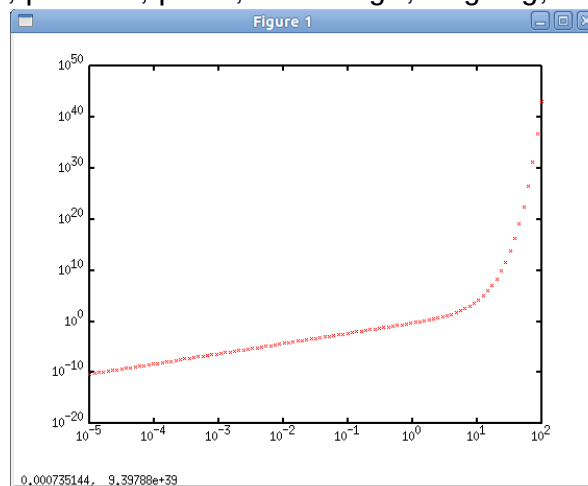
a) Write a program that calculates the function of $f(x)$ for a value given by the user. Test the program with values 10^{-5} , 10^{-4} , 10^{-3} , 10^{-2} , 10^{-1} , 10^0 , 10^1 , 10^2 .

Try to display the output in a meaningful format.

b) Plot the function between $x = -10$ and $x = 10$ in a linear scale with 101 points

c) (Difficult:) Plot the function on a *logarithmic* scale, from 10^{-5} to 10^2 with 101 points.

Useful functions: `input`, `printf`, `plot`, `semilogx`, `loglog`, `linspace`.



Exercise 5: Write an Octave script that tells the user if the body temperature is too high or not

If the temperature is less than 36.4 degrees: Show text “Too low temperature”

If the temperature is between 36.4 and 37.5 degrees: Show text “Normal temperature”

If the temperature is between 37.5 and 39.4 degrees: Show text “Slight fever”

If the temperature is higher than 39.4 degrees: Show text “High fever. See doctor”

Useful functions: `input`, `disp`