Boolean algebra, conditional statements, loops.

Eugeniy E. Mikhailov

The College of William & Mary

Lecture 03

Boolean algebra

Variable of boolean type can have only two values

- true
- false

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$$A \wedge B = \begin{cases} \text{true, if A=true and B=true,} \\ \text{false, otherwise} \end{cases}$$

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- $\vee$ - logic **or**, Matlab `|`

$$A \vee B = \begin{cases} \text{false, if A=false and B=false,} \\ \text{true, otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Boolean operators precedence in Matlab

If $A = \mathit{false}$, $B = \mathit{true}$, $C = \mathit{true}$

$$A | \sim B \& C$$

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If $A = false$, $B = true$, $C = true$

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$${\sim}Z\&Z =$$

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Thus

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$${\sim}Z\&Z = \textit{false}$$

Boolean logic examples

There is an island, which is populated by two kind of people: liars and truthlovers.

- Liars always lie and never speak a word of truth.
- Truthlovers always speak only truth.

Suppose, you are landed on this island and met a person. What will be the answer to your question “Who are you?”

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Is it possible?

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Is it possible?

- This makes a paradox and should not ever happen on this island.

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"To be or not to be"

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>> A=[56, 655; 0, 24.4]
A =
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Comparison operators

Math	Matlab
$=$	== double equal sign!
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% chose such 'x' where x>=3
x(x >= 3)
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```

Comparison with matrices

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>> A=[1,2;3,4]
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>> B=[33,11;53,42]
B =
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Chose such elements of B where elements of A≥2

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Chose such elements of B where elements of A$\geq$2

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ans =
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if-else-end statement

`if` *expression*
this part is executed only if *expression* is true
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```
if (x>=0)
  y=sqrt(x);
else
  error('cannot do');
end
```

Common mistake in the 'if' statement

```
if (x=y)
  D=4;
  Z=45;
  C=12;
else
  D=2;
end
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Common mistake in the 'if' statement

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someone used assignment operator (=) instead of comparison (==)

Short form of 'if-end' statement

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```
if (deviation<=0)
  exit;
end
```

The 'while' statement

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while *expression* is
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i=1;
while (i<=10)
  c=a+b;
  z=c*4+5;
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`while` loop is extremely useful but they are not guaranteed to finish. For a bit more complicated conditional statement and loop it is impossible to predict if the loop will finish.

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Yet another common mistake is

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not updating the term leading to fulfillment of the while condition

The ’for’ statement

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for variable = expression
do something
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In this case variable is assigned concequently with columns of the *expression*, and then statements inside of the loop are executed

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```
sum=0;
x=[1,3,5,6]
for v=x
  sum=sum+v;
end
```

```
>> sum
sum =
  15
```

The 'for' statement

`for` variable = *expression*
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In this case variable is assigned concequently with columns of the *expression*, and then statements inside of the loop are executed

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`for` loops are guaranteed to complete after predictable number of iterations (the amount of columns in *expression*).

Example

$$S = \sum_{i=1}^{100} i = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + \cdots + 99 + 100$$

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```
S=0; i=1;
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  S=S+i;
  i=i+1;
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```

Example

$$S = \sum_{i=1}^{100} i = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + \cdots + 99 + 100$$

```
S=0; i=1;
while(i<=100)
  S=S+i;
  i=i+1;
end
```

```
S=0;
for i=1:100
  S=S+i;
end
```

Example

$$S = \sum_{k=1} a_k$$

Until k<=100 and $a_k \geq 10^{-5}$, where $a_k = k^{-k}$.

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S=0; k=1;
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  S=S+k^-k;
  k=k+1;
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end
```

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S =
  1.2913
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```
S=0; k=1;
while( k<=100 )
  a_k=k^-k;
  if (a_k < 1e-5)
    break;
  end
  S=S+a_k;
  k=k+1;
end
```

Example

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Same example with 'for' loop and use of matrix ops

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    break;
    end
  S=S+a_k;
end
```

```
>> S
S =
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```

Often it is more elegant to use built in Matlab matrix operators

```
>> k=1:100;
>> a_k=k.^-k;
>> S=sum(a_k(a_k>=1e-5))
S =
   1.2913
```

Note

- use of the *choose elements* construct
- built in `sum` function

Interest rate related example

Suppose bank gave you 50% interest rate (let's call it 'x'), and you put one dollar in.
How much would you get at the end of the year?

- one payment at the end of the year

$$M_1 = 1 * (1 + x) = 1 * (1 + .5) = 1.5$$

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$$M_2 = 1 * (1 + x/2) * (1 + x/2) = 1 * (1 + .5/2)^2 = 1.5625$$

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$$M_2 = 1 * (1 + x/2) * (1 + x/2) = 1 * (1 + .5/2)^2 = 1.5625$$

- interest payment every month

$$M_{12} = 1 * (1 + x/12)^{12} = 1.6321$$

Interest rate related example

Now let's find how you money growth (M_N) depends on the number of payments per year

```
x=.5;
N_max=100;
N=1:N_max;
M=0*(N); % since N is vector M will be a vector too
for i=N
  M(i)=(1+x/i)^i;
end
plot(N,M,'-');
xlabel('N, number of payments per year');
ylabel('Money grows');
title('Money grows vs number of payments per year');
```

Of course we do not need computer to show that $M_\infty = e^x = 1.6487$ but we need it to calculate something like $M_{1001} - M_{1000} = 2.0572 \times 10^{-7}$

Interest rate related example