

# Boolean algebra, conditional statements, loops.

Eugeniy E. Mikhailov

The College of William & Mary



Lecture 03

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## Boolean algebra

Variable of boolean type can have only two values

- true
- false

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## Boolean algebra

Variable of boolean type can have only two values

- true (Matlab use `1` to indicate it, actually everything but zero)
- false

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## Boolean algebra

Variable of boolean type can have only two values

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## Boolean algebra

Variable of boolean type can have only two values

- true (Matlab use 1 to indicate it, actually everything but zero)
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There are three logical operators which are used in boolean algebra

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## Boolean algebra

Variable of boolean type can have only two values

- true (Matlab use 1 to indicate it, actually everything but zero)
- false (Matlab uses 0)

There are three logical operators which are used in boolean algebra

- $\neg$  - logic **not**, Matlab `~`

$\neg$ true = false

$\neg$ false = true

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## Boolean algebra

Variable of boolean type can have only two values

- true (Matlab use 1 to indicate it, actually everything but zero)
- false (Matlab uses 0)

There are three logical operators which are used in boolean algebra

- $\neg$  - logic **not**, Matlab `~`

$\neg$ true = false

$\neg$ false = true

- $\wedge$  - logic **and**, Matlab `&`

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

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## Boolean algebra

Variable of boolean type can have only two values

- true (Matlab use 1 to indicate it, actually everything but zero)
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- $\neg$  - logic **not**, Matlab `~`

$\neg$ true = false

$\neg$ false = true

- $\wedge$  - logic **and**, Matlab `&`

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

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

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

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## Boolean operators precedence in Matlab

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

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

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## Boolean operators precedence in Matlab

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

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

$\sim$  has highest precedence, then  $\&$ , and then  $|$

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

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Thus

$$A|\sim B\&C = \text{false}$$

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

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$\sim$  has highest precedence, then  $\&$ , and then  $|$

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Thus

$$A|\sim B\&C = \text{false}$$

"Cat is an animal and cat is not an animal"

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## Boolean operators precedence in Matlab

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"Cat is an animal and cat is not an animal"  
is false statement

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$\sim$  has highest precedence, then  $\&$ , and then  $|$

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

Thus

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"Cat is an animal and cat is not an animal"  
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$$\sim Z\&Z =$$

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## Boolean operators precedence in Matlab

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

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

$\sim$  has highest precedence, then  $\&$ , and then  $|$

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

Thus

$$A|\sim B\&C = \text{false}$$

"Cat is an animal and cat is not an animal"  
is false statement

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

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

- The answer always will be "Truthlover".

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## 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?"

- The answer always will be "Truthlover".

Now you see a person who answers to your question. "I am a liar."  
Is it possible?

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## 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?"

- The answer always will be "Truthlover".

Now you see a person who answers to your question. "I am a liar."  
Is it possible?

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

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## Matlab boolean logic examples

- `123.3 & 12=`

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## Matlab boolean logic examples

- `123.3 & 12= 1`
- `~ 1232e-6 =`

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## Matlab boolean logic examples

- `123.3 & 12= 1`
- `~ 1232e-6 = 0`

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## Matlab boolean logic examples

- `123.3 & 12= 1`
- `~ 1232e-6 = 0`

```
>> B=[1.22312, 0; 34.343, 12]
B =
1.2231    0
34.3430   12.0000
```

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## Matlab boolean logic examples

- $123.3 \ \& \ 12 = 1$
- $\sim 1232e-6 = 0$

```
>> B=[1.22312, 0; 34.343, 12]
B =
1.2231    0
34.3430   12.0000
~B
```

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## Matlab boolean logic examples

- $123.3 \ \& \ 12 = 1$
- $\sim 1232e-6 = 0$

```
>> B=[1.22312, 0; 34.343, 12]
B =
1.2231    0
34.3430   12.0000
~B

ans =
0     1
0     0
```

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## Matlab boolean logic examples

- $123.3 \ \& \ 12 = 1$
- $\sim 1232e-6 = 0$

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>> B=[1.22312, 0; 34.343, 12]
B =
1.2231    0
34.3430   12.0000
~B

ans =
0     1
0     0

B | ~B
```

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## Matlab boolean logic examples

- $123.3 \ \& \ 12 = 1$
- $\sim 1232e-6 = 0$

```
>> B=[1.22312, 0; 34.343, 12]
B =
1.2231    0
34.3430   12.0000
~B

ans =
0     1
0     0

B | ~B

ans =
1     1
1     1

“To be or not to be”
```

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## Matlab boolean logic examples

```
>> B=[1.22312, 0; 34.343, 12]
B =
1.2231    0
34.3430   12.0000

>> A=[56, 655; 0, 24.4]
A =
56.0000   655.0000
0         24.4000
```

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## Matlab boolean logic examples

```
>> B=[1.22312, 0; 34.343, 12]
B =
1.2231    0
34.3430   12.0000

>> A=[56, 655; 0, 24.4]
A =
56.0000   655.0000
0         24.4000
```

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B&A

## Matlab boolean logic examples

```
>> B=[1.22312, 0; 34.343, 12]
B =
1.2231    0
34.3430   12.0000

>> A=[56, 655; 0, 24.4]
A =
56.0000   655.0000
0         24.4000
```

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B&A

```
ans =
1     0
0     1
```

## Matlab boolean logic examples

```
>> B=[1.22312, 0; 34.343, 12]
B =
1.2231    0
34.3430   12.0000

>> A=[56, 655; 0, 24.4]
A =
56.0000   655.0000
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```

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B&A

A | ~B

```
ans =
1     0
0     1
```



## Matlab boolean logic examples

```
>> B=[1.22312, 0; 34.343, 12]
B =
1.2231    0
34.3430   12.0000

>> A=[56, 655; 0, 24.4]
A =
56.0000   655.0000
0         24.4000
```

B&A

```
ans =
1     0
0     1
```

A | ~B

```
ans =
1     1
0     1
```

## Comparison operators

Math	Matlab
=	== <b>double equal sign!</b>
≠	~=
<	<
≤	<=
>	>
≥	>=

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## Comparison operators

Math	Matlab
=	== <b>double equal sign!</b>
≠	~=
<	<
≤	<=
>	>
≥	>=

```
x=[1,2,3,4,5]
x =
1     2     3     4     5
```

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## Comparison operators

Math	Matlab
=	== <b>double equal sign!</b>
≠	~=
<	<
≤	<=
>	>
≥	>=

```
x=[1,2,3,4,5]
x =
1     2     3     4     5
```

```
x >= 3
```

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## Comparison operators

Math	Matlab
=	== double equal sign!
≠	~=
<	<
≤	<=
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≥	>=

```
x=[1,2,3,4,5]
x =
    1     2     3     4     5
```

```
x >= 3
```

```
ans =
    0     0     1     1     1
```

Navigation icons

## Comparison operators

Math	Matlab
=	== double equal sign!
≠	~=
<	<
≤	<=
>	>
≥	>=

```
x=[1,2,3,4,5]
x =
    1     2     3     4     5
```

```
x >= 3 % chose such 'x' where x>=3
x(x >= 3)
```

```
ans =
    0     0     1     1     1
```

Navigation icons

## Comparison operators

Math	Matlab
=	== double equal sign!
≠	~=
<	<
≤	<=
>	>
≥	>=

```
x=[1,2,3,4,5]
x =
    1     2     3     4     5
```

```
x >= 3 % chose such 'x' where x>=3
x(x >= 3)
```

```
ans =
    0     0     1     1     1
    3     4     5
```

Navigation icons

## Comparison with matrices

```
>> A=[1,2;3,4]
A =
    1     2
    3     4
```

```
>> B=[33,11;53,42]
B =
   33    11
   53    42
```

Navigation icons

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## Comparison with matrices

```
>> A=[1,2;3,4]
A =
1     2
3     4

>> B=[33,11;53,42]
B =
22    11
53    42

A>=2
```

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## Comparison with matrices

```
>> A=[1,2;3,4]
A =
1     2
3     4

>> B=[33,11;53,42]
B =
22    11
53    42

A>=2

ans =
0     1
1     1
```

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## Comparison with matrices

```
>> A=[1,2;3,4]
A =
1     2
3     4

>> B=[33,11;53,42]
B =
22    11
53    42

A>=2
A(A>=2)
```

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## Comparison with matrices

```
>> A=[1,2;3,4]
A =
1     2
3     4

>> B=[33,11;53,42]
B =
22    11
53    42

A>=2
A(A>=2)

ans =
0     1
1     1

ans =
3
2
4
```

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## Comparison with matrices

```
>> A=[1,2;3,4]
A =
1     2
3     4

>> B=[33,11;53,42]
B =
33    11
53    42

A>=2
ans =
0     1
1     1

A(A>=2)
ans =
3
2
4

B(A>=2)
ans =
33
11
42
```

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

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## Comparison with matrices

```
>> A=[1,2;3,4]
A =
1     2
3     4

>> B=[33,11;53,42]
B =
33    11
53    42

A>=2
ans =
0     1
1     1

A(A>=2)
ans =
3
2
4

B(A>=2)
ans =
33
11
42
```

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

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## if-else-end statement

*if expression*  
this part is executed only if *expression* is true  
*else*  
this part is executed only if *expression* is false  
*end*

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## if-else-end statement

*if expression*  
this part is executed only if *expression* is true  
*else*  
this part is executed only if *expression* is false  
*end*

*if hungry*  
buy some food  
*else*  
keep working  
*end*

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## if-else-end statement

*if expression*

this part is executed  
only if *expression* is  
true

*else*  
this part is executed  
only if *expression* is  
false

*end*

*if hungry*  
buy some food  
*else*  
keep working  
*end*

```
if (x>=0)
    y=sqrt(x);
else
    error('cannot do');
end
```

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## 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

```
if (x=y)
    D=4;
    Z=45;
    C=12;
else
    D=2;
end
```

the value of 'D' is always 4, except the case when y=0

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## Common mistake in the 'if' statement

```
if (x=y)
    D=4;
    Z=45;
    C=12;
else
    D=2;
end
```

the value of 'D' is always 4, except the case when y=0  
someone used assignment operator (=) instead of comparison (==)

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## Short form of 'if-end' statement

```
if expression  
this part is executed  
only if expression is  
true  
end
```

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## Short form of 'if-end' statement

```
if expression  
this part is executed  
only if expression is  
true  
end
```

```
if won a million  
go party  
end
```

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## Short form of 'if-end' statement

```
if expression  
this part is executed  
only if expression is  
true  
end
```

```
if won a million  
go party  
end
```

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

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## The 'while' statement

```
while expression  
this part is executed  
while expression is  
true  
end
```

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## The 'while' statement

`while expression`  
this part is executed  
`while expression` is true  
`end`

`while hungry`  
keep eating  
`end`

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## The 'while' statement

`while expression`  
this part is executed  
`while expression` is true  
`end`

`while hungry`  
keep eating  
`end`

```
i=1;  
while (i<=10)  
  c=a+b;  
  z=c*4+5;  
  i=i+2;  
end
```

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## The 'while' statement

`while expression`  
this part is executed  
`while expression` is true  
`end`

`while hungry`  
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```
i=1;  
while (i<=10)  
  c=a+b;  
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  i=i+2;  
end
```

`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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## The 'while' statement

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`while expression` is true  
`end`

`while hungry`  
keep eating  
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```
i=1;  
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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.

Yet another common mistake is

```
i=1;  
while (i<=10)  
  c=a+b;  
end
```

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## The 'while' statement

`while expression`  
this part is executed  
`while expression` is true  
`end`

`while hungry`  
keep eating  
`end`

```
i=1;
while (i<=10)
  c=a+b;
  z=c*4+5;
  i=i+2;
end
```

`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.

Yet another common mistake is

```
i=1;
while (i<=10)
  c=a+b;
end
```

not updating the term leading to fulfillment of the `while` condition

## The 'for' statement

`for variable = expression`  
do something  
`end`

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

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## The 'for' statement

`for variable = expression`  
do something  
`end`

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

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

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

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## The 'for' statement

`for variable = expression`  
do something  
`end`

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

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

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

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

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## Example

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

Notes

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

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

Notes

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## Example

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

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

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

Notes

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## Example

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

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

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## Example

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

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

```
S=0; k=1;
while( (k<=100) & (k^-k >= 1e-5) )
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```

Notes

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```
>> S
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  1.2913
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Notes

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

Notes

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Notes

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

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

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

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

Notes

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

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

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

```
>> S
S =
    1.2913
```

Notes

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

- interest payment every half a year

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

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- interest payment every half a year

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

- interest payment every month

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

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## 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

$$M_{1001} - M_{1000} = 2.0572 \times 10^{-7}$$

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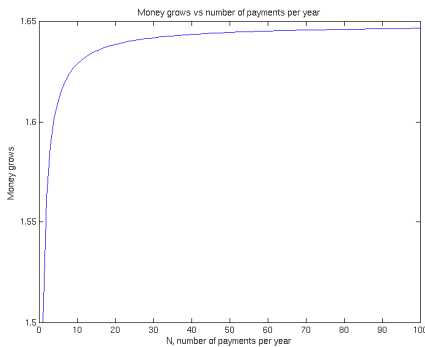
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## Interest rate related example



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