- **Previous Lecture:**
  - Nested loops
  - Developing algorithms and code

- **Today’s Lecture:**
  - Review nested loops
  - User-defined functions

- **Announcements:**
  - Project 2 due today at 11pm
  - This weekend is a great time to review, get caught up
Rational approximation of \( \pi \)

- \( \pi = 3.141592653589793… \)
- Can be closely approximated by fractions, 
  e.g., \( \pi \approx 22/7 \)
- Rational number: a quotient of two integers
- Approximate \( \pi \) as \( p/q \) where \( p \) and \( q \) are positive integers \( \leq M \)

Start with a straightforward solution:
  - Get \( M \) from user
  - Calculate quotient \( p/q \) for all combinations of \( p \) and \( q \)
  - Pick best quotient \( \rightarrow \) smallest error
% Rational approximation of pi

M = input('Enter M: ');

% Check all possible denominators
% Rational approximation of pi

M = input('Enter M: ');

% Check all possible denominators
for q = 1:M

end
% Rational approximation of pi

M = input('Enter M: ');

% Check all possible denominators
for q = 1:M

For current q find best numerator p...
Check all possible numerators

end
% Rational approximation of pi

M = input('Enter M: ');

% Check all possible denominators
for q = 1:M
    % At this q, check all possible numerators
    for p = 1:M

        end
    end
end
% Rational approximation of pi

M = input('Enter M: ');
% Best q, p, and error so far
qBest=1;  pBest=1;
err_pq = abs(pBest/qBest - pi);

% Check all possible denominators
for q = 1:M
    % At this q, check all possible numerators
    for p = 1:M

        end
    end

myPi = pBest/qBest;
% Rational approximation of pi

M = input('Enter M: ');
% Best q, p, and error so far
qBest=1;  pBest=1;
err_pq = abs(pBest/qBest - pi);
%
% Check all possible denominators
for q = 1:M
    % At this q, check all possible numerators
    for p = 1:M
        if abs(p/q - pi) < err_pq  % best p/q found
            err_pq = abs(p/q - pi);
            pBest= p;
            qBest= q;
        end
    end
end

myPi = pBest/qBest;
% Complicated version in the book

M = input('Enter M: ');
% Best q, p, and error so far
qBest=1;  pBest=1;
err_pq = abs(pBest/qBest - pi);

% Check all possible denominators
for q = 1:M
  % At this q, check all possible numerators
  p0=1;  e0=abs(p0/q - pi);  % best p & error for this q
  for p = 1:M
    if abs(p/q - pi) < e0  % new best numerator found
      p0=p;  e0 = abs(p/q - pi);
    end
  end
  % Is best quotient for this q is best over all?
  if e0 < err_pq
    pBest=p0;  qBest=q;  err_pq=e0;
  end
end
myPi = pBest/qBest;
% Rational approximation of pi

M = input('Enter M: ');
% Best q, p, and error so far
qBest=1;  pBest=1;
err_pq = abs(pBest/qBest - pi);

% Check all possible denominators
for q = 1:M
    % At this q, check all possible numerators
    for p = 1:M
        if abs(p/q - pi) < err_pq  % best p/q found
            err_pq = abs(p/q - pi);
pBest= p;
           qBest= q;
        end
    end
end

myPi = pBest/qBest;

Algorithm: Finding the best in a set
Init bestSoFar
Loop over set
    if current is better than bestSoFar
        bestSoFar ← current
    end
end
Analyze the program for efficiency

See Eg3_1 and FasterEg3_1 in the book

```matlab
for a = 1:n
    disp('alpha')
    for b = 1:m
        disp('beta')
    end
end
```

How many times are “alpha” and “beta” displayed?

A: \( n, m \)
B: \( m, n \)
C: \( n, n+m \)
D: \( n, n^*m \)
E: \( m^*n, m \)
Built-in functions

- We’ve used many Matlab built-in functions, e.g., `rand`, `abs`, `floor`, `rem`

- Example: `abs(x-.5)`

- Observations:
  - `abs` is set up to be able to work with any valid data
  - `abs` *doesn’t prompt us for input; it expects that we provide data* that it’ll then work on
  - `abs` *returns* a value that we can use in our program

```matlab
yDistance= abs(y2-y1);

while abs(myPi-pi) > .0001
    ...
```
User-defined functions

- We can write our own functions to perform a specific task
  - Example: draw a disk with specified radius, color, and center coordinates
  - Example: generate a random floating point number in a specified interval
  - Example: convert polar coordinates to x-y (Cartesian) coordinates
Draw a bulls eye figure with randomly placed dots

- Dots are randomly placed within concentric rings
- User decides how many rings, how many dots
Draw a bulls eye figure with randomly placed dots

- What are the main tasks?
- Accommodate variable number of rings—loop

- For each ring
  - Need many dots
  - For each dot
    - Generate random position
    - Choose color
    - Draw it
Convert from polar to Cartesian coordinates

Polar coordinates

Cartesian coordinates
c = input('How many concentric rings? ');
d = input('How many dots? ');

% Put dots btwn circles with radii rRing and (rRing-1)
for rRing = 1:c
    % Draw d dots
    for count = 1:d
        \%
        \% Generate random dot location (polar coord.)
        theta = _______
        r = _______
        \%
        \% Convert from polar to Cartesian
        x = _______
        y = _______
        \%
        \% Use plot to draw dot
        end
    end
end

A common task! Create a function polar2xy to do this. polar2xy likely will be useful in other problems as well.
% Generate random dot location (polar)
theta= _____
r= __________

% Convert from polar to Cartesian
rads= theta*pi/180;  % radian
x= r*cos(rads);
y= r*sin(rads);
function [x, y] = polar2xy(r,theta)
% Convert polar coordinates (r,theta) to
% Cartesian coordinates (x,y).
% theta is in degrees.

rads = theta*pi/180;  % radian
x = r*cos(rads);    
Y = r*sin(rads);
function [x, y] = polar2xy(r, theta)
% Convert polar coordinates (r, theta) to
% Cartesian coordinates (x, y).
% theta is in degrees.

rads = theta*pi/180;  % radian
x = r*cos(rads);
y = r*sin(rads);

Think of polar2xy as a factory
function [x, y] = polar2xy(r,theta)  
% Convert polar coordinates (r,theta) to 
% Cartesian coordinates (x,y). 
% theta is in degrees.

rads = theta*pi/180;  % radian 
 x = r*cos(rads);   
 y = r*sin(rads);

r = input('Enter radius: ');  
theta = input('Enter angle in degrees: '); 

rads = theta*pi/180;  % radian 
x = r*cos(rads);   
y = r*sin(rads);
function [x, y] = polar2xy(r,theta)
% Convert polar coordinates (r,theta) to
% Cartesian coordinates (x,y).
% theta is in degrees.

rads= theta*pi/180;  % radian
x= r*cos(rads);
y= r*sin(rads);

r= input('Enter radius: ');
theta= input('Enter angle in degrees: ');
rads= theta*pi/180;  % radian
x= r*cos(rads);
y= r*sin(rads);
c = input('How many concentric rings? ');
d = input('How many dots? ');

% Put dots btwn circles with radii rRing and (rRing-1)
for rRing = 1:c
  % Draw d dots
  for count = 1:d
    % Generate random dot location (polar coord.)
    theta = _______
    r = _______
    % Convert from polar to Cartesian
    x = _______
    y = _______
    % Use plot to draw dot
  end
end

A common task! Create a function polar2xy to do this. polar2xy likely will be useful in other problems as well.
c = input('How many concentric rings? ');
d = input('How many dots? ');

% Put dots btwn circles with radii rRing and (rRing-1)
for rRing = 1:c
    % Draw d dots
    for count = 1:d

        % Generate random dot location (polar coord.)
        theta = _______
r = _______

        % Convert from polar to Cartesian
        [x, y] = polar2xy(r, theta);

        % Use plot to draw dot
    end
end
end
function [x, y] = polar2xy(r, theta)

Function name
(This file’s name is polar2xy.m)

Output parameter list enclosed in [ ]

Input parameter list enclosed in ( )
Function header is the “contract” for how the function will be used (called)

You have this function:

```matlab
function [x, y] = polar2xy(r, theta)
% Convert polar coordinates (r, theta) to
% Cartesian coordinates (x,y). Theta in degrees.
... 
```

Code to call the above function:

```matlab
% Convert polar (r1,t1) to Cartesian (x1,y1)
r1= 1;   t1= 30;
[x1, y1]= polar2xy(r1, t1);
polar2xy(r1, t1);
plot(x1, y1, 'b*')
... 
```
Function header is the “contract” for how the function will be used (called)

You have this function:

```matlab
function [x, y] = polar2xy(r, theta)
% Convert polar coordinates (r, theta) to
% Cartesian coordinates (x,y).  Theta in degrees.
...
```

Code to call the above function:

```matlab
% Convert polar (r1,t1) to Cartesian (x1,y1)
r1 = 1;  t1 = 30;
[x1, y1] = polar2xy(r1, t1);
polar2xy(r1, t1);
plot(x1, y1, 'b*')
...
```
Function header is the “contract” for how the function will be used (called)

You have this function:

```matlab
function [x, y] = polar2xy(r, theta)
% Convert polar coordinates (r,theta) to
% Cartesian coordinates (x,y).  Theta in degrees.
...
```

Code to call the above function:

```matlab
% Convert polar (r1,t1) to Cartesian (x1,y1)
rl = 1;   t1 = 30;
[x1, y1] = polar2xy(rl, t1);
polar2xy(rl, t1);    % x1, y1 = polar2xy(r1, t1);
plot(x1, y1, 'b*')   % plot(x1, y1, 'b*');
...
```
dotsInRings.m

(functions with multiple input parameters)
(functions with a single output parameter)
(functions with multiple output parameters)
(functions with no output parameter)
General form of a user-defined function

```matlab
function [out1, out2, ...] = functionName (in1, in2, ...)
% 1-line comment to describe the function
% Additional description of function

Executable code that at some point assigns
values to output parameters out1, out2, ...
```

- `in1, in2, ...` are defined when the function begins execution. Variables `in1, in2, ...` are called function `parameters` and they hold the function `arguments` used when the function is invoked (called).
- `out1, out2, ...` are not defined until the executable code in the function assigns values to them.