- Previous Lecture:
  - Probability and random numbers
  - 1-d array—vector
- Today's Lecture:
  - More examples on vectors
  - Simulation
- Announcement:
  - Project 3 posted. Due 3/10.
  - Prelim 2 on 3/27. Please let us know now (email Randy Hess, rbhess@cs.cornell.edu) if you have a university-scheduled conflict.

Loop patterns for working with a vector

```
% Given a vector v

for k = 1:length(v)

   % Work with v(k)
   % E.g.,  disp(v(k))

end
```

```
% Given a vector v
k = 1;
while k <= length(v)

   % Work with v(k)
   % E.g.,  disp(v(k))

   k = k+1;

end
```

Example

- Write a program fragment that calculates the cumulative sums of a given vector **v**.
- The cumulative sums should be stored in a vector of the same length as **v**.

1, 3, 5, 0   **v**

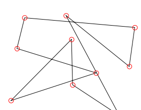
1, 4, 9, 9   cumulative sums of **v**

---

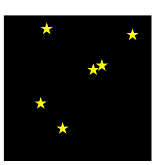
v

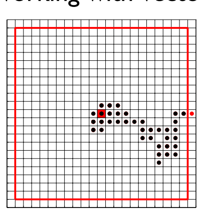
csum

Simulation



- Imitates real system
- Requires judicious use of random numbers
- Requires many trials
- → opportunity to practice working with vectors!





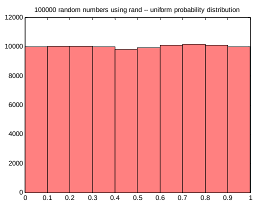
Random numbers

- *Pseudorandom* numbers in programming
- Function `rand(…)` generates random real numbers in the interval (0,1). All numbers in the interval (0,1) are equally likely to occur—uniform probability distribution.
- Examples:

`rand(1)` one random # in (0,1)

`6*rand(1)` one random # in (0,6)

`6*rand(1)+1` one random # in (1,7)

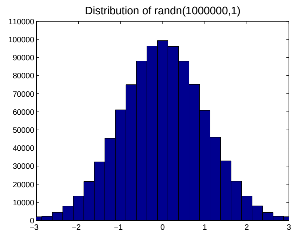


Uniform probability distribution in (0,1)

`rand`

Normal distribution with zero mean and unit standard deviation

`randn`



Sanity check: rand and randn

```
>> n= 1000000;
>> x= rand(n,1);
>> ave= sum(x)/n
ave =
    0.5004
```

```
>> y= randn(n,1);
>> ave= sum(y)/n
ave =
    0.0018
>> stdDev= std(y)
stdDev =
    1.0001
```


Simulate twinkling stars

- Get 10 user mouse clicks as locations of 10 stars—our constellation
- Simulate twinkling
  - Loop through all the stars; each has equal likelihood of being bright or dark
  - Repeat many times
- Can use DrawStar, DrawRect


```
% No. of stars and star radius
  N=10;  r=.5;
% Get mouse clicks, store coords in vectors x,y
  [x,y] = ginput(N);
% Twinkle!
  for k= 1:20   % 20 rounds of twinkling



  end
```

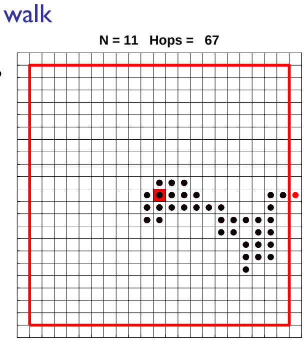
Twinkle.m

2-dimensional random walk

Start in the middle tile, (0,0).

For each step, randomly choose between N,E,S,W and then walk one tile. Each tile is 1×1.

Walk until you reach the boundary.



```
function [x, y] = RandomWalk2D(N)
% 2D random walk in 2N-1 by 2N-1 grid.
% Walk randomly from (0,0) to an edge.
% Vectors x,y represent the path.
```



```
function [x, y] = RandomWalk2D(N)

k=0;  xc=0;  yc=0;

while   not at an edge
   % Choose random dir, update xc,yc


   % Record new location in x, y

end
```

```
% Standing at (xc,yc)
% Randomly select a step
    r= rand(1);
    if r < .25
        yc= yc + 1;  % north
    elseif r < .5
        xc= xc + 1;  % east
    elseif r < .75
        yc= yc -1;   % south
    else
        xc= xc -1;   % west
    end
```

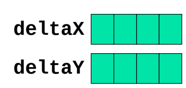

Another representation for the random step

- Observe that each update has the form

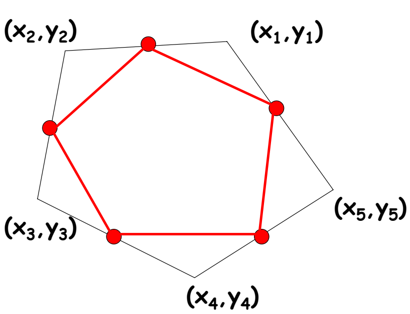
  $xc = xc + \Delta x$

  $yc = yc + \Delta y$

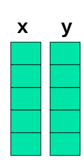
  no matter which direction is taken.
- So let's get rid of the if statement!
- Need to create two "change vectors" deltaX and deltaY



Example: polygon smoothing

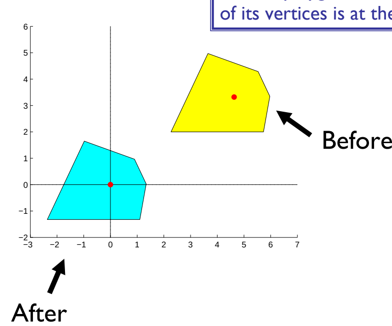


Can store the x-y coordinates in vectors x and y



First operation: centralize

Move a polygon so that the centroid of its vertices is at the origin

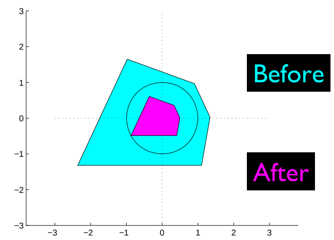


```
function [xNew,yNew] = Centralize(x,y)
% Translate polygon defined by vectors
% x,y such that the centroid is on the
% origin. New polygon defined by vectors
% xNew,yNew.

n = length(x);
xBar = sum(x)/n;
yBar = sum(y)/n;
xNew = x-xBar;
yNew = y-yBar;
```

Vectorized code

Second operation: normalize

Shrink (enlarge) the polygon so that the vertex furthest from the (0,0) is on the unit circle



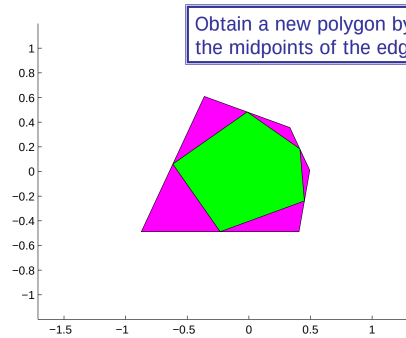

```
function [xNew,yNew] = Normalize(x,y)
% Resize polygon defined by vectors x,y
% such that distance of the vertex
% furthest from origin is 1

 d = max(sqrt(x.^2 + y.^2));
 xNew = x/d;
 yNew = y/d;
```

Vectorized ops

Applied to a vector, **max** returns the largest value in the vector

Third operation: smooth

Obtain a new polygon by connecting the midpoints of the edges




```
function [xNew,yNew] = Smooth(x,y)
% Smooth polygon defined by vectors x,y
% by connecting the midpoints of
% adjacent edges

n = length(x);
xNew = zeros(n,1);
yNew = zeros(n,1);

for i=1:n
   Compute the midpt of ith edge.
   Store in xNew(i) and yNew(i)
end
```


Polygon Smoothing

```
% Given n, x, y
for i=1:n
     xNew(i) = (x(i) + x(i+1))/2;
     yNew(i) = (y(i) + y(i+1))/2;
end
```

Does above fragment compute the new n-gon?

A: Yes

B: No