- Previous Lecture (and Lab):
  - Intro to the course, "Computational senses"
  - The Matlab Command Window

- Today's Lecture:
  - Anatomy of a program
  - Variables, assignment, mathematical operations
  - Functions for input & output

- Announcements
  - Due to the fixed lab capacity, you must attend the section in which you are enrolled
  - Consulting begins this Sunday in ACCEL Green Room (Engineering Library)
  - AEW openings in W7:30pm and R2:30p sections

CS1112 Discussion Sections

Sec #	Time	Room
201	T 12:20-1:10p	UPS B7 Right & HLS 306
202	T 1:25-2:15p	UPS B7 Right & BRD 140
203	T 2:30-3:20p	UPS B7 Right & UPS 215
204	T 3:35-4:25p	UPS B7 Right & BRD 140
205	W 10:10-11:00a	UPS B7 Right & THR 203
206	W 11:15a-12:05p	UPS B7 Right & THR 205
207	W 12:20-1:10p	UPS B7 Right & HLS 306
208	W 1:25:2:15p	UPS B7 Right & OLH 245
209	W 2:30-3:20p	UPS B7 Right & THR 203
210	W 3:35-4:25p	UPS B7 Right & THR 203
211	W 7:30-8:20p	UPS B7 Right & ???

NEW!

Sections are held in UP B7 the first two weeks

Formula

- Surface area of a sphere?

Formula

- Surface area of a sphere?

$$A = 4\pi r^2$$

Formula

- Surface area of a sphere?

$$A = 4\pi r^2$$

- Have the cosine of some angle and want cos(θ/2)?

$$\theta \in \left[0, \pi/2\right]$$

Formula

- Surface area of a sphere?

$$A = 4\pi r^2$$

- Have the cosine of some angle and want $\cos(\theta/2)$?

$$\theta \in \left[0, \pi/2\right]$$

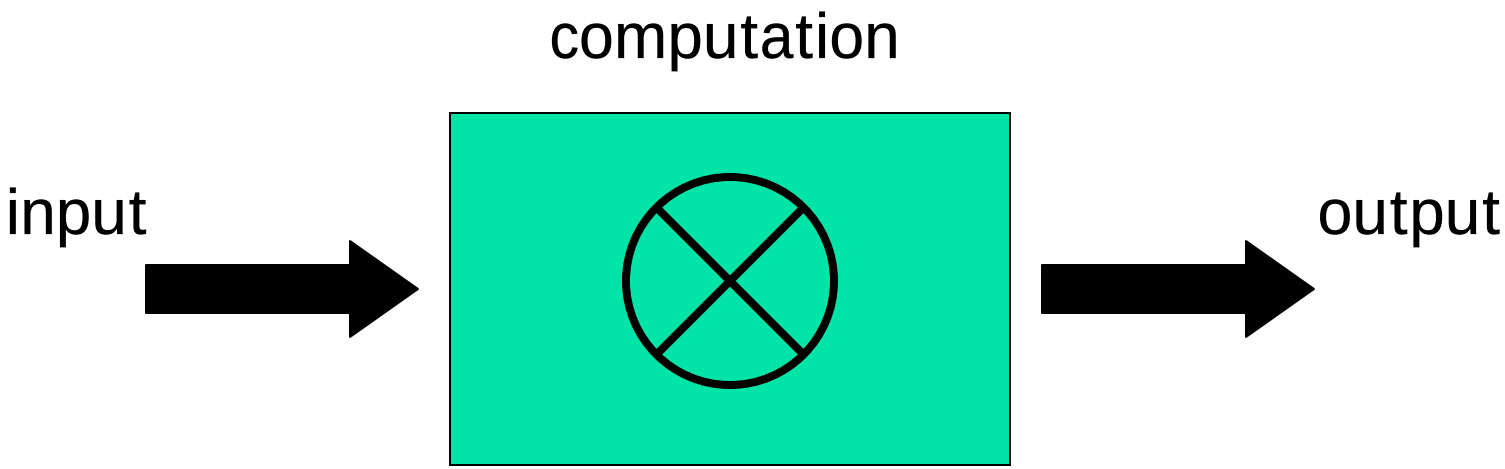
$$\cos(\theta/2) = \sqrt{\frac{1+\cos(\theta)}{2}}$$

Surface Area Increase

```
>> r = 6365;
>> delta = .000001;
>> A_plus = 4*pi*(r+delta)^2;
>> A = 4*pi*r^2;
>> Increase = A_plus - A
Increase =
        0.159969925880 43
```

Example: sphereArea

A computer program

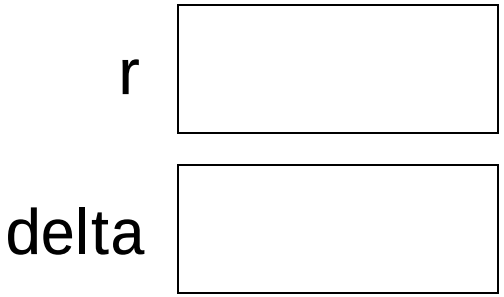


Surface Area Increase

```
>> r = 6365;
>> delta = .000001;
>> A_plus = 4*pi*(r+delta)^2;
>> A = 4*pi*r^2;
>> Increase = A_plus - A
Increase =
        0.159969925880 43
```

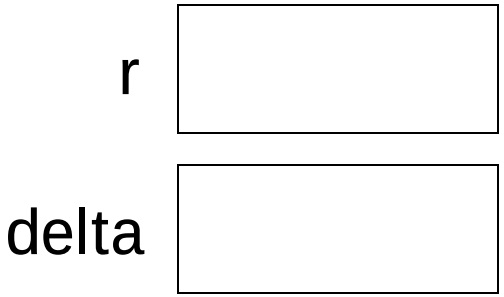
Variable & assignment

- Variable: a named computer memory space for storing a value



Variable & assignment

- Variable: a named computer memory space for storing a value



- Valid names start with a letter, can contain digits
- Use meaningful variable names!

Variable & assignment

- Variable: a named space for storing a value

- Assignment: putting a value into a variable
- Assignment operator: =
- An assignment statement: `r= 2*4.5`
- Expression on right-hand-side (rhs) is evaluated before the assignment operation

Assignment

- Expression on rhs is evaluated before the assignment operation
- Examples:

```
x= 2*3.14
y= 1+x
z= 4^2 - cos(y)
```

Assignment

- Expression on rhs is evaluated before the assignment operation
- Examples:

```
x= 2*3.14
y= 1+x
z= 4^2 - cos(y)
```

- Question: can we reverse the order of the 3 statements above?

Assignment

- Expression on rhs is evaluated before the assignment operation
- Examples:

```
x= 2*3.14
y= 1+x
z= 4^2 - cos(y)
```

- Question: can we reverse the order of the 3 statements above?
- NO! Any variable on the rhs must be initialized.

Assignment

- Expression on rhs is evaluated before the assignment operation
- Examples:

```
x= 2*3.14
y= 1+x
z= 4^2 - cos(y)
```

- Question: can we reverse the order of the 3 statements above?
- NO! Any variable on the rhs must be initialized.

Matlab's built-in functions

- Expression on rhs is evaluated before the assignment operation
- Examples:

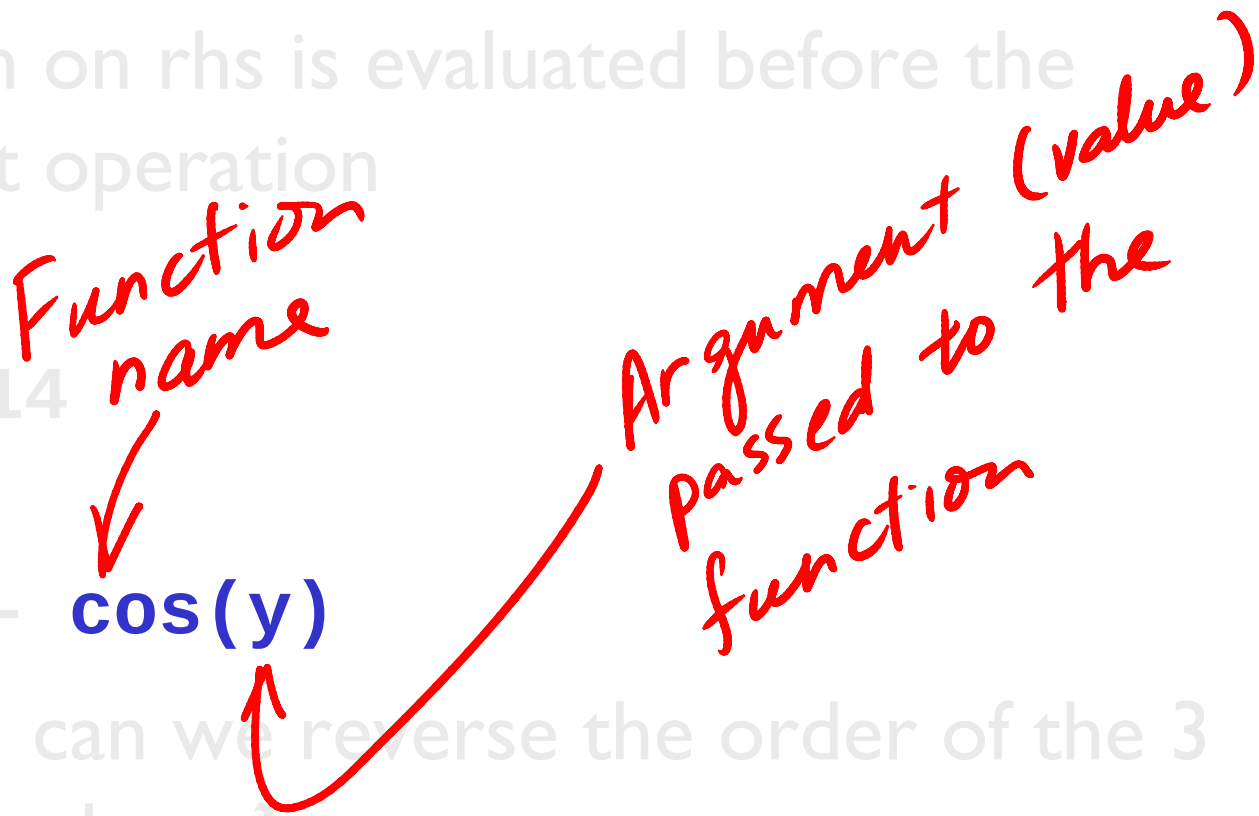
```
x= 2*3.14
y= 1+x
z= 4^2 - cos(y)
```

- Question: can we reverse the order of the 3 statements above?
- NO! Any variable on the rhs must be initialized.

Matlab's built-in functions

- Expression on rhs is evaluated before the assignment operation
- Examples:

```
x= 2*3.14
y= 1+x
z= 4^2 - cos(y)
```



- Question: can we reverse the order of the 3 statements above?
- NO! Any variable on the rhs must be initialized.

Matlab's built-in functions

- Expression on rhs is evaluated before the assignment operation
- Examples:

```
x= 2*3.14
y= 1+x
z= 4^2 - cos(y)
```

- Question: can we reverse the order of the 3 statements above?
- NO! Any variable on the rhs must be initialized.

Script execution

(A script is a sequence of statements, an "m-file")

```
% Quad1
% Solves x^2 + 5x + 6 = 0


  a  = 1;
  b  = 5;
  c  = 6;
  d  = sqrt(b^2 - 4*a*c);
  r1 = (-b - d)/(2*a)
  r2 = (-b + d)/(2*a)
```

Memory space

Statements in a program are executed in sequence

```
% A program fragment ...
x= 2*3.14
y= 1+x
x= 5
% What is y now?
```

A: 6 | B: 7.28 | C: *some other value, or error*

```
% Example 1_1:  Surface area of a sphere
% A: surface area of the sphere
% r: radius of the sphere

r= input('Enter the radius: ');
A= 4*3.14159*r*r;
fprintf('Surface area is %f.\n', A);
```

Input & output

- *variable* = **`input`**('*prompt*')

- **`fprintf`**('*message to print*')

Input & output

- *variable* = **input**('*prompt* ')

```
r= input('Enter radius: ')
```

- **fprintf**('*message to print* ')

```
fprintf('Increase ')
fprintf('is %f inches\n', x)
fprintf('Position (%d,%d)\n', x,y)
```

Substitution sequences (conversion specifications)

`%f`	fixed point (or floating point)
`%d`	decimal—whole number
`%e`	exponential
`%g`	general—Matlab chooses a format
`%c`	character
`%s`	string

Examples: `%f` `%15.2f`

Comments

- For readability!
- A comment starts with % and goes to the end of the line
- Start each program (script) with a concise description of what it does
- Define each important variable/constant
- Top a block of code for a specific task with a concise comment

Example

Modify the previous program to calculate the increase in surface area given an increase in the radius of a sphere.

Note: 1 mile = 5280 feet

```
% Example 1_2:  Surface area increase
% given an increase in the radius

r= input('Enter radius r in miles: ');
delta= input('Enter delta r in inches: ');
```