- Previous Lecture:
  - Nesting `if`-statements
  - Boolean operations (relational, logical)
  - Logical operators short-circuit
- Today's Lecture:
  - Iteration using `for`
- Announcement
  - Discussion this week in classrooms as listed on roster

Question

A stick of unit length is split into two pieces. The breakpoint is randomly selected. On average, how long is the shorter piece?

Physical experiment?◆

Thought experiment? → analysis

Computational experiment! → simulation◆

◆Need to repeat many trials!

Simulation:
use code to imitate the physical experiment

```
% one trial of the experiment
breakPt= rand(1);
if  breakPt<0.5
   shortPiece= breakPt;
else
   shortPiece= 1-breakPt;
end
```


Repeat n times

```
% one trial of the experiment
breakPt= rand(1);
shortPiece= min(breakPt, 1-breakPt);
```

Take average

Print result


```
n= 10000;  % number of trials
total= 0;  % accumulated length so far

for  k= 1:n
   % one trial of the experiment
   breakPt= rand(1);
   shortPiece= min(breakPt, 1-breakPt);
   total= total + shortPiece;
end

aveLength= total/n;
fprintf('Average length is %f\n', ...
                          aveLength)
```


Example: "Accumulate" a solution

```
% Average 10 numbers from user input

n= 10;     % number of data values

for k= 1:n
  % read and process input value
    num= input('Enter a number: ');
    total= total + num;
end
ave= total/n;  % average of n numbers
fprintf('Average is %f\n', ave)
```

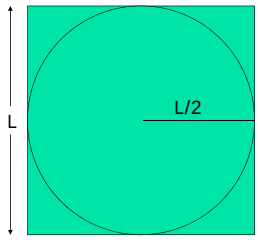
How many passes through the loop will be completed?

A: 0
B: 1
C: 9
D: 10
E: 11

Important Features of Iteration

- A task can be accomplished if some steps are repeated; these steps form the loop body
- Need a starting point
- Need to know when to stop
- Need to keep track of (and measure) progress—update

Monte Carlo Approximation of π



Throw *N* darts

Sq. area = $N = L \times L$

Circle area = N_{in}
$= \pi L^2 / 4$

$\pi = 4\ N_{in} / N$

Monte Carlo Approximation of π

For each of N trials
  Throw a dart
  If it lands in circle
    add 1 to total # of hits

Pi is 4*hits/N

Monte Carlo π with N darts on L-by-L board

```
for k = 1:N
   % Throw kth dart

   % Count it if it is in the circle

end
myPi = 4*hits/N;
```


Syntax of the `for` loop

```
for <var>= <start value>:<incr>:<end bound>
      statements to be executed repeatedly
end
```

Loop header specifies all the values that the index variable will take on, one for each pass of the loop.
E.g, `k= 3:1:7` means `k` will take on the values 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, one at a time.

Pattern for doing something *n* times

```
n= _____
for k= 1:n

   % code to do
   % that something

end
```

Definite iteration

`for` loop examples

```
for k= 2:0.5:3
     disp(k)
end
```
k takes on the values _____
Non-integer increment is OK

```
for k= 1:4
     disp(k)
end
```
k takes on the values _____
Default increment is 1

```
for k= 0:-2:-6
     disp(k)
end
```
k takes on the values _____
"Increment" may be negative

```
for k= 0:-2:-7
     disp(k)
end
```
k takes on the values _____
Colon expression specifies a *bound*

```
for k= 5:2:1
     disp(k)
end
```



```
% What will be printed?
for k= 1:2:6
    fprintf('%d ', k)
end
```

- A: 1 2 3 4 5 6
- B: 1 3 5 6
- C: 1 3 5
- D: *error (incorrect bounds)*


```
% What will be printed?
for k= 10:-1:14
    fprintf('%d ', k)
end
fprintf('!')
```

- A: *error (incorrect bounds)*
- B: 10 *(then error)*
- C: 10 !
- D: 14 !
- E: !

What will be displayed when you run the following script?

```
for k = 4:6
    disp(k)
    k= 9;
    disp(k)
end
```

4
9
A

or

4
4
B

or

Something else …
C


```
for k = 4:6
    disp(k)
    k= 9;
    disp(k)
end
```

4 5 6

With this loop header, k "promises" to be these values, one at a time

k

Output in Command Window


```
for k = 4:6
    disp(k)
    k= 9;
    disp(k)
end
```

Not a condition (boolean expression) that checks whether k<=6.

It is an expression that specifies values:
4 5 6