

- Previous Lecture:
 - Iteration using `for`
- Today's Lecture:
 - Iteration using `while`
 - Review loops, conditionals using graphics
- Announcements:
 - Did you watch MatTV episode “*Troubleshooting Loops*”? Available on course website
 - Project 2 due Thursday, 9/17
 - We do not use `break` in this course
 - Read *Insight* Section 3.2 before your discussion section next week

Syntax of the **for** loop

```
for <var>= <start value>:<incr>:<end bound>
```

statements to be executed repeatedly

```
end
```

Loop body



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= 1:1:n  
  
    % code to do  
    % that something  
  
end
```

Definite iteration

```
% 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

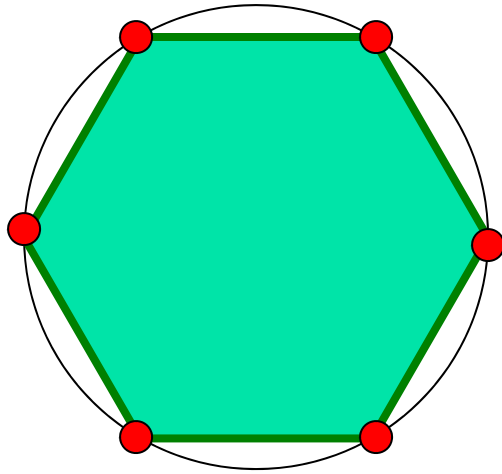
B

or

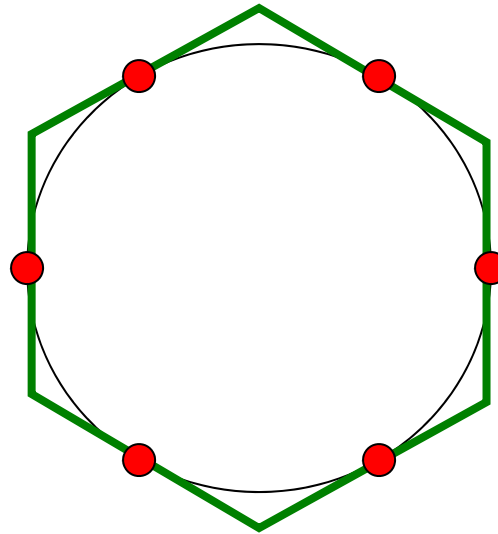
Something else ...

C

Example: n -gon \rightarrow circle



Inscribed hexagon
 $(n/2) \sin(2\pi/n)$



Circumscribed hexagon
 $n \tan(\pi/n)$

As n approaches infinity, the inscribed and circumscribed areas approach the area of a circle.

When will $|\text{OuterA} - \text{InnerA}| \leq .000001$?

Find n such that $outerA$ and $innerA$ converge

First, itemize the tasks:

- *define how close is close enough*
- *select an initial n*
- *calculate $innerA$, $outerA$ for current n*
- *$diff = outerA - innerA$*
- *close enough?*
- *if not, increase n , repeat above tasks*

Find n such that $outerA$ and $innerA$ converge

Now organize the tasks \rightarrow algorithm:

n gets initial value

Repeat until difference is small:

increase n

calculate $innerA$, $outerA$ for current n

$diff = outerA - innerA$

Find n such that $outerA$ and $innerA$ converge

Now organize the tasks \rightarrow algorithm:

n gets initial value

$innerA$, $outerA$ get initial values

Repeat until difference is small:

increase n

calculate $innerA$, $outerA$ for current n

$diff = outerA - innerA$

Find n such that $outerA$ and $innerA$ converge

n gets initial value

calculate $innerA$, $outerA$ for current n

while *<difference is not small enough>*

increase n

calculate $innerA$, $outerA$ for current n

$diff = outerA - innerA$

end

Indefinite iteration

areaCircle.m

Guard against **infinite** loop

Use a loop guard that guarantees termination of the loop. Or just limit the number of iterations.

```
while (B_n-A_n >delta && n<nMax)
```

Eg2_2.m

Another use of the while-loop: user interaction

- Example: Allow a user to repeatedly calculate the inscribed and circumscribed areas of n-gons on a unit circle.
- Need to define a “stopping signal”

```
areaIndef.m
```

Common loop patterns

Do something n times

```
for k= 1:1:n
    % Do something
end
```

Do something an indefinite number of times

```
%Initialize loop variables

while ( not stopping signal )
    % Do something

    % Update loop variables
end
```

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

In Matlab, which claim is true? (without **break**)

A:

for-loop can do anything while-loop can do

B:

while-loop can do anything for-loop can do

C:

for- and while-loops can do the same things

Common loop patterns

Do something n times

```
for k= 1:1:n
    % Do something
end
```

Do something an indefinite number of times

```
%Initialize loop variables

while ( not stopping signal )
    % Do something

    % Update loop variables
end
```

Pattern to do something n times

```
for k= 1:1:n  
    % Do something  
end
```

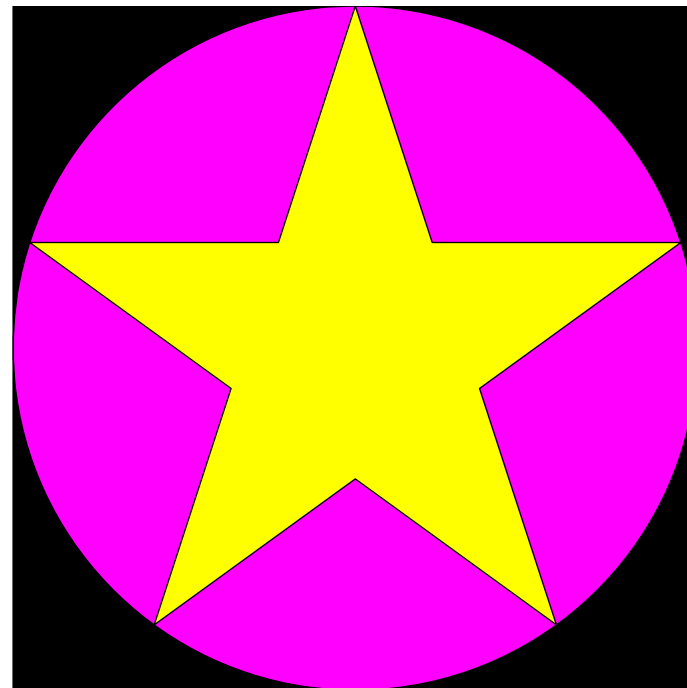
```
%Initialize loop variables  
k= 1;  
while ( k <= n )  
    % Do something  
  
    % Update loop variables  
    k= k+1;  
end
```

for-loop or while-loop: that is the question

- **for**-loop: loop body repeats a *fixed* (predetermined) number of times.
- **while**-loop: loop body repeats an *indefinite* number of times under the control of the “**loop guard**.”

Review loops/conditionals using user-defined graphics function

Draw a black square;
then draw a magenta disk;
then draw a yellow star.



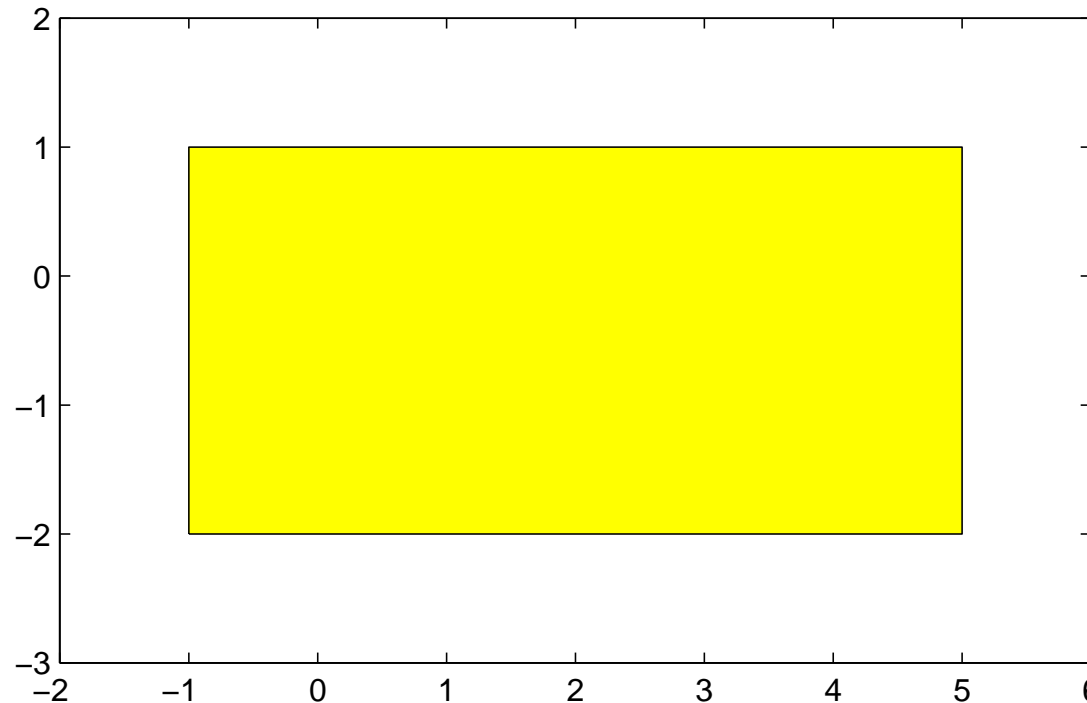
x and y coordinates
of lower left corner

width

height

DrawRect(-1, -2, 6, 3, 'y')

color

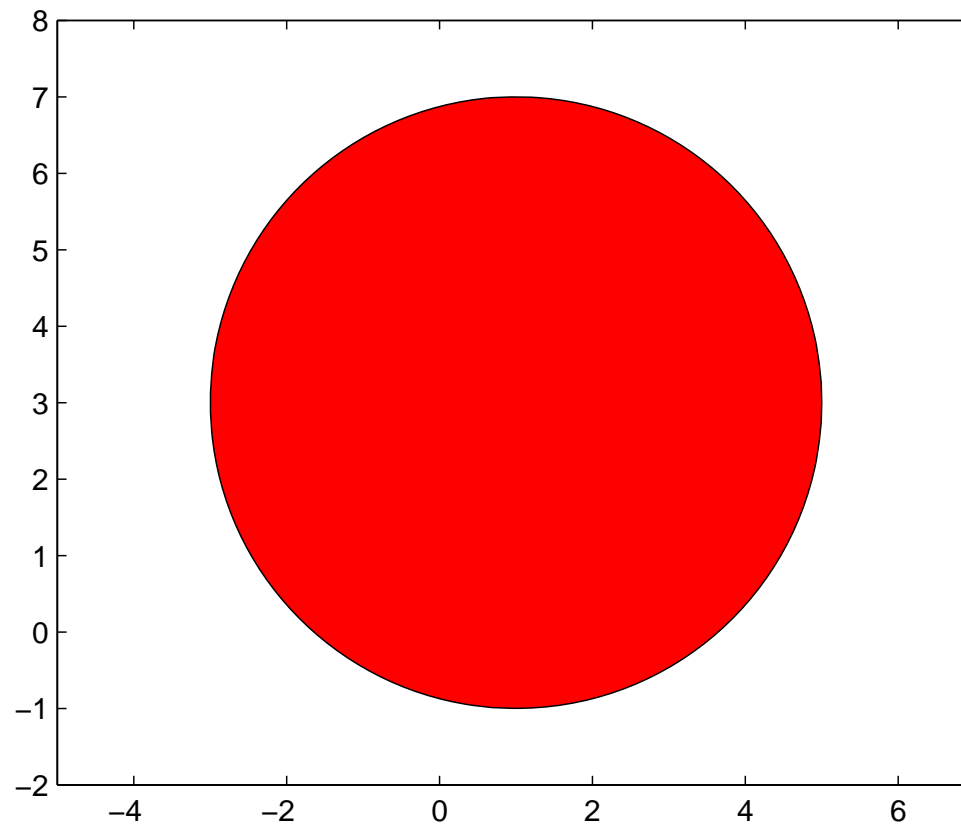


x and y coordinates
of the center

radius

```
DrawDisk(1, 3, 4, 'r')
```

color

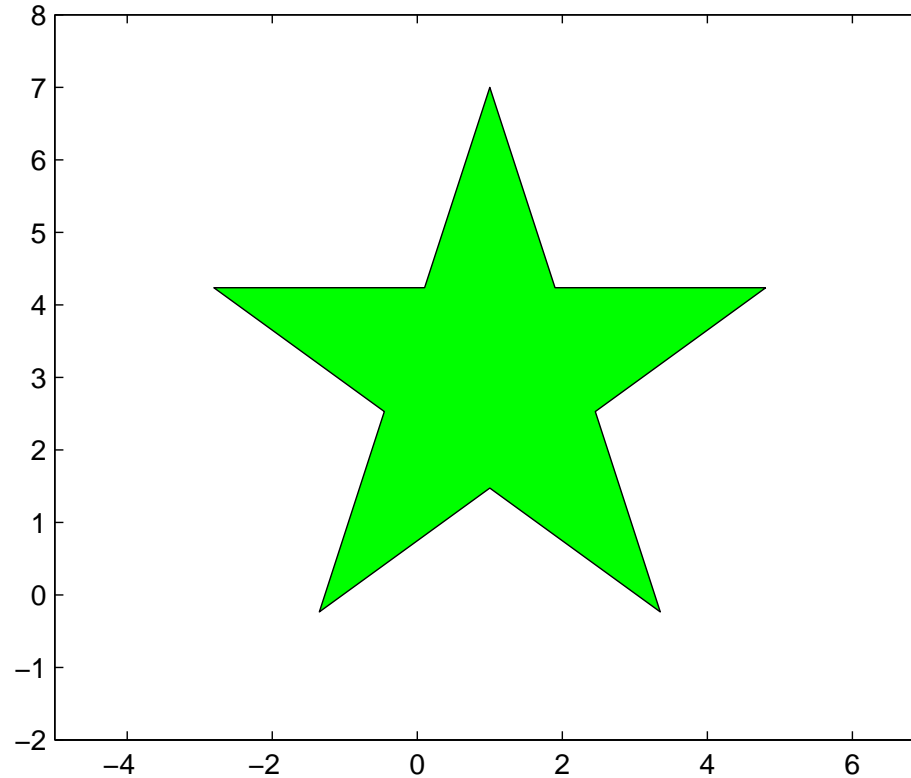


x and y coordinates
of the center

"radius"

```
DrawStar(1, 3, 4, 'g')
```

color



Color Options

White

`'w'`



Black

`'k'`



Red

`'r'`



Blue

`'b'`



Green

`'g'`



Yellow

`'y'`



Magenta

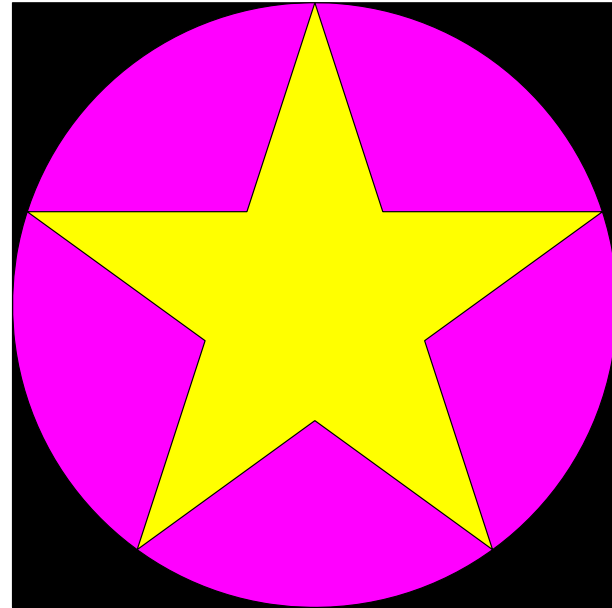
`'m'`



Cyan

`'c'`

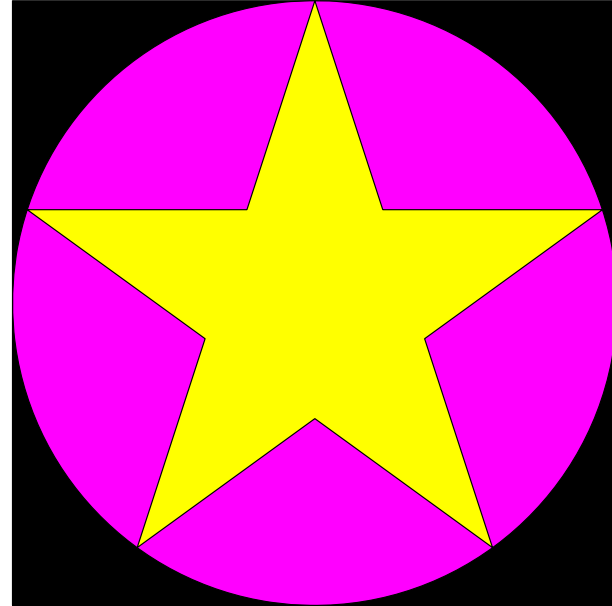




```
DrawRect ( , , , , )
```

```
DrawDisk ( , , , )
```

```
DrawStar ( , , , )
```

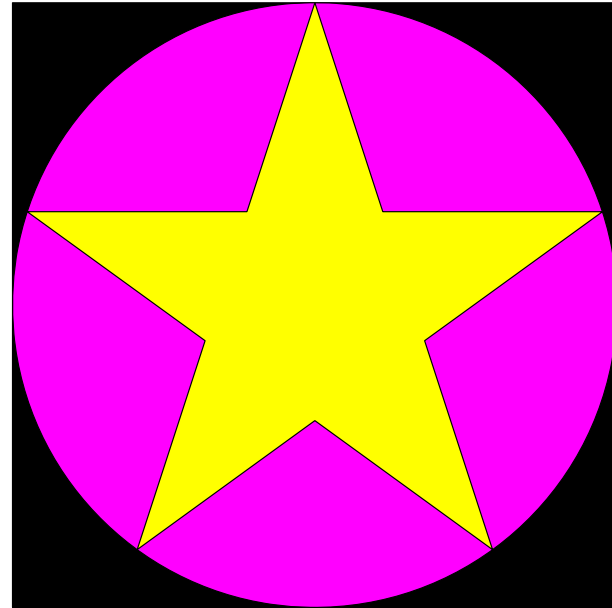


```
DrawRect(0,0,2,2,'k')
```

```
DrawDisk(1,1,1,'m')
```

```
DrawStar(1,1,1,'y')
```

```
% drawDemo  
close all  
figure  
axis equal off  
hold on
```



```
DrawRect(0,0,2,2,'k')  
DrawDisk(1,1,1,'m')  
DrawStar(1,1,1,'y')
```

```
hold off
```

A general graphics framework

```
% drawDemo  
close all  
figure  
axis equal off  
hold on
```

*Code fragment to draw the
objects (rectangle, disk, star)*

```
hold off
```