

# Review of Lecture 9

- Main parts of a function

```
function [out1, out2, ...] = fName(in1, in2, ...)
    instructions
end
```

- Local variables and Global variables

```
function myF
global B
A = 10;
B = B + A ;
end
```

Some functions are useful when using global variables:

`isglobal(var)`, `who global`, `clear global`,  
`clear VAR`

- Anonymous function

`fvar = @(arguments) expression`

```
>> F = @(x) 2*x^2 + 3*x - 2;
```

```
>> F(3)
```

```
ans =
    25
```

Info 3

# Introduction to MATLAB®

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## Lecture 10

# Practical examples

# Example 1: BMI calculator

This function computes the Body Mass Index (BMI) helping to assess health risk. The weight and the height are given in kilograms and meters respectively.

$$BMI = \frac{weight}{height^2}$$

**Normal** : 18.5 – 24.9

**Overweight** : 25.0 – 29.9

**Obese** : 30.0 – 34.9

```
function bmi = BMIcalculator (weight, height)

    % This function computes the Body Mass
    % Index (BMI) .

    bmi = weight / height^2;

end
```

# Example 1: BMI calculator

This function computes the Body Mass Index (BMI) helping to assess health risk. The weight and the height are given in kilograms and meters respectively.

$$BMI = \frac{weight}{height^2}$$

**Normal** : 18.5 – 24.9

**Overweight** : 25.0 – 29.9

**Obese** : 30.0 – 34.9

```
function bmi = BMICALCULATOR(weight, height)
    % This function computes the Body Mass Index (BMI).
    % Index (BMI).
    bmi = weight / height^2;
end
```

```
>> BMICALCULATOR(75, 1.85)
```

```
ans =
```

```
21.9138
```

# Example 2: Population growth

This function estimates the population growth using an exponential model given by .



```
function pop = popGrowth (initialPop, growthRate, time)

    % This function computes the population growth.

    pop = initialPop * exp(growthRate * time);

end
```

$$population = initial\ pop \times e^{(growth\ rate \times time)}$$

# Example 2: Population growth

This function estimates the population growth using an exponential model given by .



$$\text{population} = \text{initial pop} \times e^{(\text{growthrate} \times \text{time})}$$

```
function pop = popGro  
  
    % This function  
    pop = initialPop *  
end
```

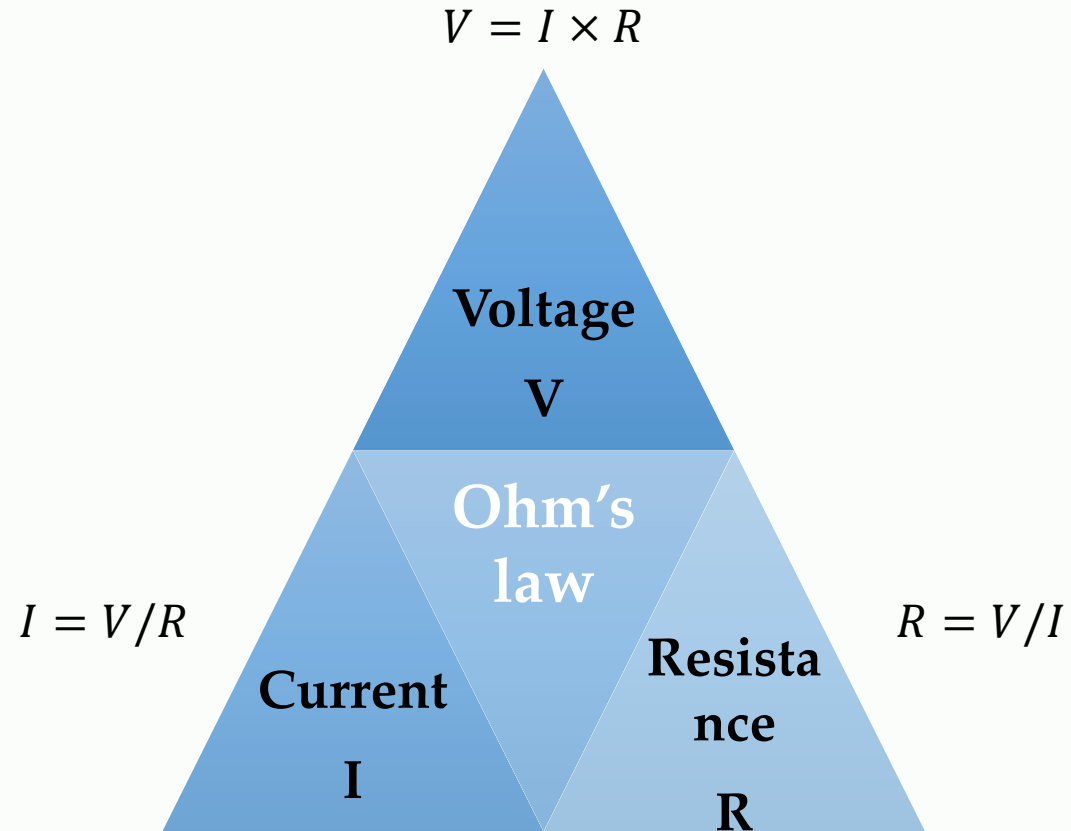
```
>> popGrowth (5000, 0.06, 10)
```

```
ans =
```

```
9.1106e+03
```

# Example 3: Ohm's law calculation in electrical circuit

This function calculates the current, resistance or the voltage in an electrical circuit using Ohm's law. It calculates the non-given value if the two other values are given.



# Example 3: Ohm's law calculation in electrical circuit

This function calculates the current, resistance or the voltage in an electrical circuit using Ohm's law. It calculates the non-given value if the two other values are given.

```
function result = ohmsLaw (current, resistance, voltage)
    % This function computes the current, resistance or the voltage in
    % an electrical circuit.
    % Provide only two values and leave one empty!
    if isempty(current)
        result = voltage / resistance;
    elseif isempty(resistance)
        result = voltage / current;
    elseif isempty(voltage)
        result = current * resistance;
    else
        error('Provide only two values and leave one empty []');
    end
end
```



# Example 3: Ohm's law calculation in an electrical circuit

This function calculates the current, resistance or the voltage in an electrical circuit using Ohm's law. It calculates the non-given value if the two other values are given.

```
function result = ohmsLaw (current, resistance, voltage)
    % This function computes the current, resistance or voltage
    % in an electrical circuit.
    % Provide only two values and let the third one be empty
    if isempty(current)
        result = voltage / resistance;
    elseif isempty(resistance)
        result = voltage / current;
    elseif isempty(voltage)
        result = current * resistance;
    else
        error('Provide only two values and let the third one be empty');
    end
end
```

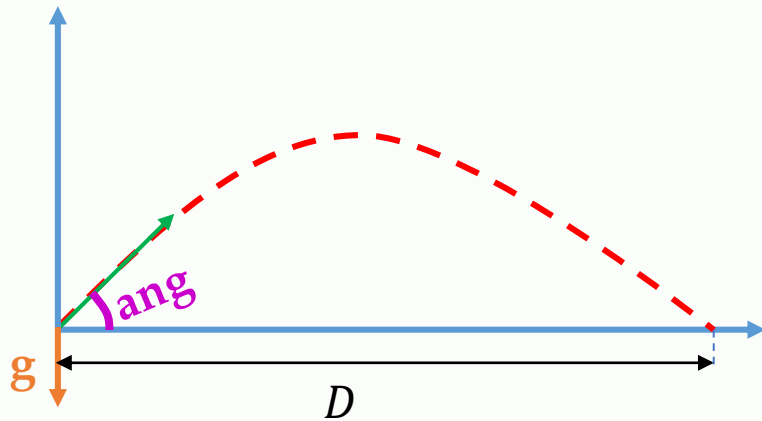
```
>> ohmsLaw([],2,24)
```

```
ans =
```

```
12
```

# Example 4: Projectile motion calculation

In this example we write a function to calculate the horizontal distance traveled by a projectile given its initial speed and angle. Gravity estimated to be 9.81.



$$D = (speed^2 \times \sin(2 \times angle)) / gravity$$

```
function distance = projectiled (speed, angle)

% This function computes the horizontal distance
% traveled by a projectile

gravity = 9.81;

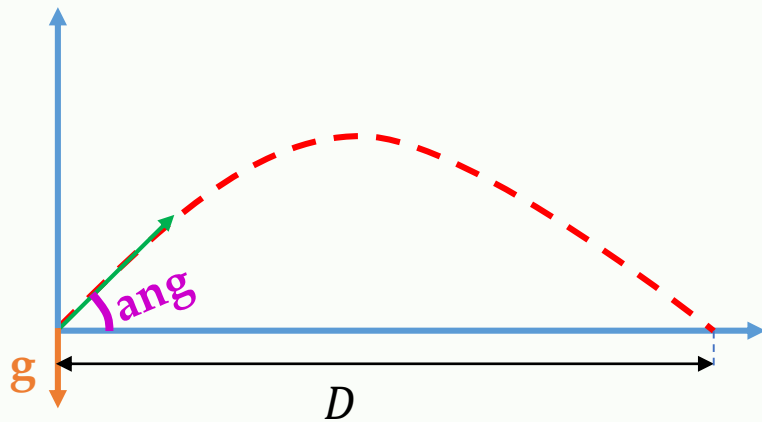
anglRad = deg2rad(angle);

distance = (speed^2 * sin(2*anglRad))/gravity;

end
```

# Example 4: Projectile motion

In this example we write a function to calculate the horizontal distance traveled by a projectile given its initial speed and angle. Gravity estimated to be 9.81.



$$D = (speed^2 \times \sin(2 \times angle)) / gravity$$

```
function distance = projectileD(speed, angle)
% This function computes the horizontal distance
% traveled by a projectile given its initial speed and angle.
gravity = 9.81;
anglRad = deg2rad(angle);
distance = (speed^2 * sin(2 * anglRad)) / gravity;
end
```

>> projectileD(30, 45)

ans =

91.7431

# Example 5: Factorial of a number

In this example we introduce a recursive function that calculates the factorial of a number.

$$F! = F \times (F - 1)!$$

```
function f = facto(n)

    % This function computes the factorial of a number.
    if n<=1
        f = 1;
    else
        f = n * facto(n-1);
    end
end
```

# Example 5: Factorial of a number

In this example we introduce a recursive function that calculates the factorial of a number.

$$F! = F \times (F - 1)!$$

```
function f = facto(n)
    % This function computes the factorial of n
    if n <= 1
        f = 1;
    else
        f = n * facto(n-1);
    end
end
```

```
>> facto(5)
```

```
ans =
```

```
120
```

# Example 6: Guessing number Game

This function represents a simple game to let the user guess a randomly generated number.

```
function guessingNumber()
% A simple game to guess a randomly generated number between 1 and 100.
number = randi(100);
guess = -1;
attempt = 0;
while guess ~= number
    guess = input('Enter your guess (1-100): ');
    attempt = attempt +1;
    if guess < number
        disp('Too low!');
    elseif guess > number
        disp('Too heigh!');
    else
        fprintf('Congratulations! you have guessed the number after %d attempts\n', attempt);
    end
end
end
```

# Example 6: Guessing number

This function represents a simple game to let the user guess a randomly generated number.

```
function guessingNumber()
% A simple game to guess a
number = randi(100);
guess = -1;
attempt = 0;
while guess ~= number
    guess = input('Enter your guess (1-100): ');
    attempt = attempt + 1;
    if guess < number
        disp('Too low!');
    elseif guess > number
        disp('Too heigh!');
    else
        fprintf('Congratulations! you guessed the number after %d attempts\n', attempt);
    end
end
end
```

```
>> guessingNumber
```

```
Enter your guess (1-100): 60
```

```
Too low!
```

```
Enter your guess (1-100): 80
```

```
Too low!
```

```
Enter your guess (1-100): 90
```

```
Too low!
```

```
Enter your guess (1-100): 95
```

```
Too heigh!
```

```
Enter your guess (1-100): 91
```

```
Congratulations! you are guessed the
number after 5 attempts
```

# Practice