



## Computational Finance - Exercise Sheet 1

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### Exercise 1

- (i) Write a MATLAB script `Square.m` that computes for  $a = 2$  and  $b = 3$  the size of the area of a square with side lengths  $a$  and  $b$ .
- (ii) Initialize the variables  $a$  and  $b$  in the script and shift the area computation to a function `area.m` with input variable  $a, b$ .
- (iii) Add a third variable  $c$  to your function input. If  $c < 0$ , compute the size of the square area, if  $c > 0$ , compute the volume of the cuboid with side lengths  $a, b$  and  $c$ , for  $c = 0$  print a warning on the display and exit the function with value  $-100$ . Add  $c$  in your script and test your function.
- (iv) Compute for  $a = 2, b \in [0, 100], c = 2$  the corresponding function values and plot them (with correct x-axis and dots marking the computed values).
- (v) If you used a `for`-loop before, get rid of it by vectorisation.

**Exercise 2** Write down the output of the following short scripts (without using your computer!).

```
1 a=[1;2;3;4];
2 b=a+i*a;
```

```
1 A=[1 2 3; 4 5 6; 7 8 9];
2 i=find(A>5);
3 [r,c]=find(A>5);
```

```
1 x = 1;
2 while ( x <= 5 )
3 x = x + 1;
4 disp(['The value of x is:' , int2str(x)])
5 end
6 disp(['The last value of x is:' , int2str(x) ])
```

```
1 for k = 1:10
2   if ( k == 7 ), break, end
3   if ( k == 3), continue, end
4   disp(['The value of k is:', int2str(k) ])
5 end
6 disp(['The last value of k is:' , int2str(k) ])
```

```
1 for k = 1:10
2   switch ( k )
3     case 1
4       disp('The value of k is: 1' )
5     case {2,3}
6       disp('The value of k is: 2 or 3' )
7     case{5}
8       disp('The value of k is: 5' )
9     otherwise
10      disp('The value of k is neither 1 nor 2, 3 or 5.' )
11   end
12 end
```

**Exercise 3** Correct the code (without using your computer!).

```
1 function C=MatrixProdukt(A,B);
2   for i = 1:size(A,1)
3     for j = 1:size(B,2)
4       C(i,j) = C(i,j) + A(i,:) .* B(:,j);
5     end
6   end
7 end
```

**Exercise 4** Write a function that reads in an integer  $N > 0$  and then finds the first  $N$  primes.