

Ch. 3 Terms

1. _____ errors are a result of approximating exact mathematical expressions.
2. _____ represents both the inaccuracy and imprecision of measurements or predictions.
3. A _____ is a series of commands that are saved in a file.
4. _____ branch the flow of code based on whether conditional statements are true or not.
5. A _____ is a number that is automatically assigned in the event the user does not pass it to a function.
6. _____ codes allow you to specify the display output of numerical values.
7. _____ errors are a result of how numbers are stored in a computer.
8. _____ are variables that only exist while a function is being executed.
9. _____ is the systematic deviation of values from the true value.
10. _____ are variables that are available to workspaces and functions at all times.
11. The _____ is the summation of the truncation and roundoff errors.
12. _____ are expressions used to determine when a computation will stop.
13. _____ codes follow a \ and allow you to perform a specific action within the *fprintf* command.
14. _____ is a measure of how close a computed or measured value is to the true or accepted value.
15. _____ is a measure of how close individually computed or measured values are to each other.
16. _____ repeat a section of code until a conditional statement is true
17. _____ errors occur when numbers fall outside a specified or accepted range.
18. An _____ is a section of code that repeats and never stops.
19. A _____ are M-files that can accept input arguments and return outputs.
20. _____ refers to how scattered values are with respect to each other.