MA2252 Introduction to Computing Lecture 4: Variables and Arrays (contd.)

Sharad Kumar Keshari

School of Computing and Mathematical Sciences ${\sf University\ of\ Leicester}$

Learning outcomes

- Create some special matrices
- Learn array indexing and arithmetic operations
- Understand Char Arrays
- Use load and save functions

Special matrices

- Matrix of ones: use function 'ones'
- Null matrix: use function 'zeros'
- Identity matrix: use function 'eye'
- Diagonal matrix: use function 'diag'

Special matrices (contd.)

Special matrices (contd.)

Using 'repmat' and 'reshape' functions

- repmat creates copies of a given matrix
- reshape transforms size of a given matrix

Special matrices (contd.)

Array indexing

Array indexing means extracting elements of array.

Examples:

• Let $A=[5\ 3\ 1\ 0]$. Then A(1)=5, A(2)=3 and so on.

• If Let
$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 6 & 5 \\ 7 & 1 & 3 \\ 5 & 2 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

Then B(1,1)=2, B(1,2)=6 and so on.

Array indexing (contd.)

• Use colon operator to extract a row or column.

Example:
$$B(3,:) = [5 \ 2 \ 8]$$
 (extracts the third row of B)

• You can also extract arrays from arrays!

Example: B([2,3],[2,3]) = extracts the array
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$
.

Array indexing (contd.)

Char Arrays

- Char Arrays store alphanumeric characters such as numbers and letters.
- 1-D char array is called a 'string'.
- Examples of string:
 - name = 'Wei Hao'
 - 2 a = 'University's address'
 - 3 title = 'plot of sinx vs x'

Char Arrays (contd.)

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Char arrays can also be made using **sprintf** function.

Examples:

```
title1 = sprintf('plot\ of\ \%s\ vs\ x', 'sinx')
```

title2=sprintf('plot of %s vs x', 'cosx')

Char Arrays (contd.)

Arithmetic operations with arrays

• Operations between a constant (say c) and a matrix (say A)

Examples: A+c, A-c, A*c, A/c, A^c

Operations between two matrices (say A and B)

Examples: A+B, A-B, A*B, A/B, A.*B, A./B, A.^B

• Transpose of a matrix

Example:

If
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 7 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 then $A' = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 7 \\ 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Arithmetic functions can also take arrays as input.

Example:

$$x=[1 2 3 4 5]$$

Saving and loading variable data

• save function: stores variable data in a .mat file

Command: save 'filename' 'variables to store'

• load function: recalls the variable data from a .mat file

Command: load 'filename'

Saving and loading variable data (contd.)

End of Lecture 4

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