Creating Matrixes in Matlab

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Matlab Define Row and Column Vectors (Matrix)

```
% A column vector 4 by 1, with three numbers you fill in by yourself
 colVec = [5;2;3;10]
 colVec = 4 \times 1
      5
      2
      3
 % Another column vector with 4 random numbers
 colVecRand = rand(4,1)
 colVecRand = 4 \times 1
     0.4899
     0.1679
     0.9787
     0.7127
 % A row vector 1 by 4
 rowVec = [3,2,4,5]
 rowVec = 1 \times 4
 % A row vector 1 by 4 with random number
 rowVecRand = rand(1,4)
 rowVecRand = 1 \times 4
     0.5005 0.4711 0.0596
                                 0.6820
Matlab Define a Matrix
 % A 2 by 3 matrix by hand
 matA = [1,2,1;
           3,4,10]
 matA = 2 \times 3
           2
      1
                1
      3
           4
                10
 % Another 2 by 3 matrix, now with random numbers
 matRand = rand(2,3)
 matRand = 2 \times 3
     0.0424 0.5216
                       0.8181
     0.0714 0.0967 0.8175
```

% Another 2 by 3 matrix, now with random integers between 1 and 10 % rand draws between 0 and 1, ceil converts 0.1 to 1, 1.1 to 2, etc

matRand = ceil(rand(2,3)*10)

```
matRand = 2 \times 3

8 7 10

2 6 7
```

Matlab Define a Square Matrix

```
% A 4 by 4 square matrix
matSquare = rand(4)
matSquare = 4 \times 4
           0.0835
                      0.8314
                                0.5269
   0.8003
   0.4538
            0.1332
                      0.8034
                                0.4168
   0.4324
             0.1734
                      0.0605
                                0.6569
   0.8253
            0.3909
                      0.3993
                                0.6280
% or can define 4 by 4
matSquare = rand(4, 4)
matSquare = 4 \times 4
                                0.0527
   0.2920 0.1672
                      0.4897
   0.4317
            0.1062 0.3395
                                0.7379
   0.0155
             0.3724
                      0.9516
                                0.2691
   0.9841
             0.1981
                      0.9203
                                0.4228
% or can define 4 by 4, between 1 and 5 each number
matSquare = ceil(rand(4, 4)*5)
matSquare = 4 \times 4
    3
          2
    5
          4
               4
                     1
    3
          4
    5
```

Identity Matrix

If a matrix A is square matrix with the same number of rows and columns, and all diagonal elements are 1 and non-diagonal elements are 0, then A is an identity matrix:

- $A_{i,j}$ are the value in the ith row and jth column of the matrix A
- A is an identity matrix, when: $A_{i,j} = 0$ if $i \neq j$, $A_{i,j} = 1$ if i = j

```
% 4 by 4 identity matrix
identity4by4 = eye(4)

identity4by4 = 4×4
    1    0    0    0
    0    1    0    0
    0    0    1    0
```

When a matrix is muplied by the identity matrix, you get the same matrix back, for example, multiplying random integer 4 by 4 matrix by the 4 by 4 identity matrix:

```
matSquare
```

matSquareTimesIdentity = matSquare*identity4by4

```
matSquareTimesIdentity = 4 \times 4
     3
            2
                   4
     5
            4
                   4
                          1
     3
            4
                   1
                          1
     5
                          3
            3
                   1
```

When a row vector is muplied by the identity matrix, you get the same vector back, for example, multiplying random integer 1 by 4 row vector by the 4 by 4 identity matrix:

```
rowVec
rowVec = 1×4
3  2  4  5

rowVecTimesIdentity = rowVec*identity4by4

rowVecTimesIdentity = 1×4
3  2  4  5
```

When an identity matrix is multiplied by a column vector, you get the same vector back, for example, multiplying 4 by 4 identity matrix by random integer 4 by 1 column vector by the :

```
colVec = 4×1
    5
    2
    3
    10

colVecTimesIdentity = identity4by4*colVec

colVecTimesIdentity = 4×1
    5
    2
    2
    3
    10
```

Lower-Triangular Matrix and Upper-Triangular Matrix

A lower triangular matrix is a square matrix where:

- Square matrix *A* is a **lower triangular** matrix, when: $A_{i,j} = 0$ if i < j
- Square matrix *A* is a **upper triangular** matrix, when: $A_{i,j} = 0$ if i > j

```
% lower triangular matrix of matA
lowerTriangular = tril(matSquare)
```

3 10

```
3 0 0 0
5 4 0 0
3 4 1 0
5 3 1 3
```

```
% upper triangular matrix of matA
upperTriangular = triu(matSquare)
```

Three Dimensions Matrix (Tensor)

```
% 3 by 3 by 2, storing multiple matrixes together in tenA
tenA = zeros(3,3,2);
tenA(:,:,1) = rand(3,3);
tenA(:,:,2) = rand(3,3);
disp(tenA);
(:,:,1) =
   0.8819
          0.3689 0.1564
   0.6692 0.4607 0.8555
   0.1904 0.9816 0.6448
(:,:,2) =
   0.3763
           0.4820
                    0.2262
   0.1909
           0.1206
                    0.3846
   0.4283
            0.5895
                    0.5830
```

```
% Creating four 2 by 3 matrixes matRand = rand(2,3,4)
```

```
matRand(:,:,1) =
   0.2518
          0.6171
                    0.8244
   0.2904
          0.2653
                      0.9827
matRand(:,:,2) =
   0.7302
            0.5841
                      0.9063
   0.3439
            0.1078
                      0.8797
matRand(:,:,3) =
                    0.4253
   0.8178
          0.5944
   0.2607
            0.0225
                      0.3127
matRand(:,:,4) =
   0.1615
            0.4229
                      0.5985
```

matRand =

disp(matRand);

(:,:,1) =		
0.2518	0.6171	0.8244
0.2904	0.2653	0.9827
(:,:,2) =		
0.7302	0.5841	0.9063
0.3439	0.1078	0.8797
(:,:,3) =		
0.8178	0.5944	0.4253
0.2607	0.0225	0.3127
(:,:,4) =		
0.1615	0.4229	0.5985
0.1788	0.0942	0.4709