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

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#### 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' 2005(2) = 000 0

# Special matrices (contd.)

# Special matrices (contd.)

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

(eshape (A) 1, 
$$\frac{1}{3}$$
)  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} 2 \times 2$   
(eshape (A) 1,  $\frac{1}{3}$ )  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} 2 \times 2$   
(eshape (A) 1,  $\frac{1}{3}$ )  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} 2 \times 2$   
(eshape (B)  $\frac{1}{3}$ )  $\frac{1}{3}$   $\frac{1}{3}$ 

# 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= 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 6 & 5 \\ 7 & 1 & 3 \\ 5 & 2 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$
 | St column | B(3)[1,2,3]

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

#### Array indexing (contd.)

• Use colon operator to extract a row or column.

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'

a = 'University''s address'

3 title = 'plot of sinx vs x'

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#### Char Arrays (contd.)

# Char Arrays (contd.)

To modify defined my

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')

command

command

### Char Arrays (contd.)

#### Arithmetic operations with arrays

$$\beta^{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$
 scalar 
$$\beta = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

Examples: A+c, A-c, A\*c, A/c, 
$$A^{\circ}c$$
 A+ B=  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 13 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ 

Operations between two matrices (say A and B)

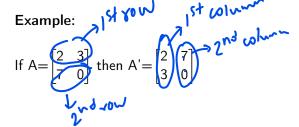
A.\*B
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A + 3 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A - 3 = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Partix} Y = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 8 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

• Transpose of a matrix



Arithmetic functions can also take arrays as input.

Example:

x=[1 2 3 4 5];

factorial(x)=[1 2 6 24 120]

Sin(x)

Los(x)

#### Saving and loading variable data

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

Command: save 'filename' 'variables to store'

Muli y jitle 'plot in a .mat file

Muli y justine

Muli y

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

Command: load 'filename'

load myfile mat

# Saving and loading variable data (contd.)

# End of Lecture 4

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