

```
clc;           %clear command window
clear all;     %clear workspace
close all;     %close all figures and plots
```

Complex Numbers

we can find the magnitude and angle of a complex number, Q using `abs (Q)` and `angle (Q)`

```
Z = 3 + 4j;    %define complex number
Z
```

```
Z = 3.0000 + 4.0000i
```

```
real(Z)        %Real part of complex number
```

```
ans = 3
```

```
imag(Z)        %imaginary part of complex number
```

```
ans = 4
```

```
angle(Z)       %Phase angle in radian
```

```
ans = 0.9273
```

```
conj(Z)        %Element-wise complex conjugate
```

```
ans = 3.0000 - 4.0000i
```

```
MagZ = abs(Z)   % Find magnitude of Z.
```

```
MagZ = 5
```

```
ThetaZ = (180/pi)*angle(Z)    % Find the angle of Z in degrees.
```

```
ThetaZ = 53.1301
```

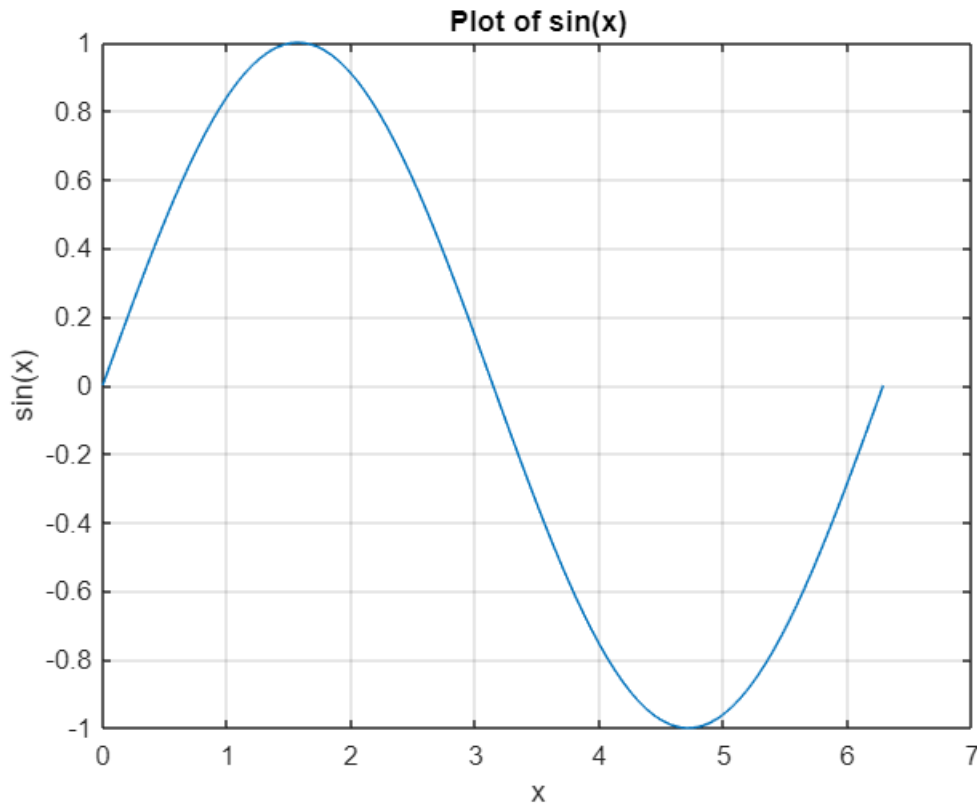
Elementary Functions

```
x = linspace(0, 2*pi, 100);
```

```
y = sin(x) % Sine of x (in radians)
```

```
y = 1×100  
0 0.0634 0.1266 0.1893 0.2511 0.3120 0.3717 0.4298 ...
```

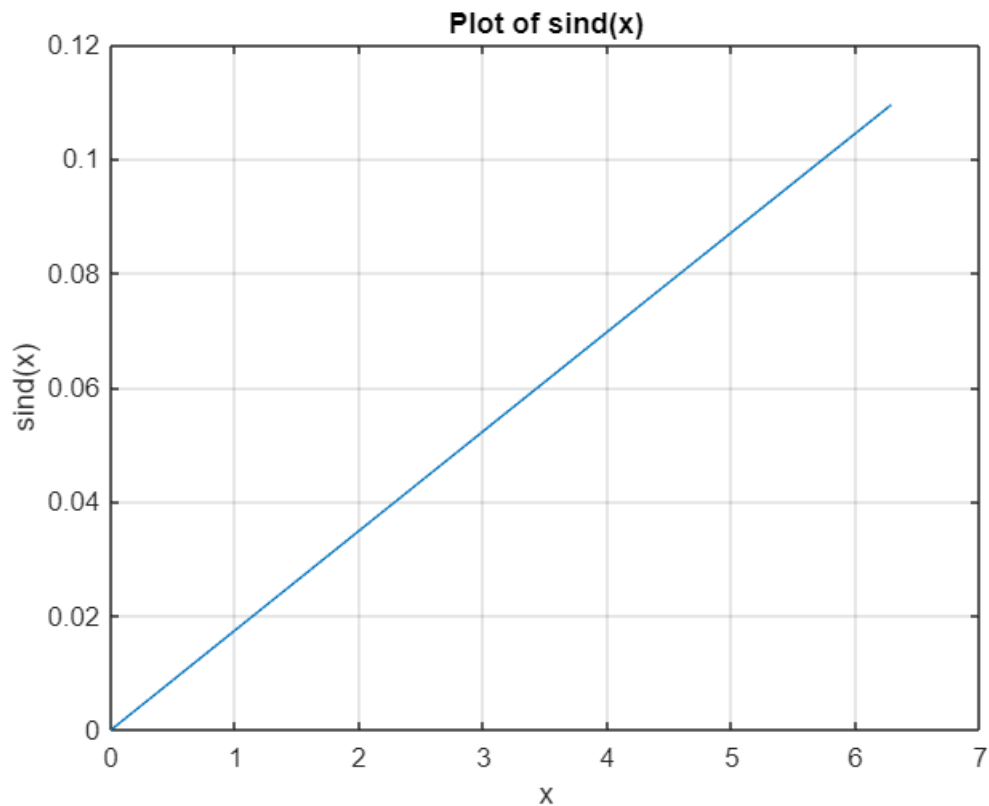
```
plot(x, y);  
xlabel('x'); % Label for x-axis  
ylabel('sin(x)'); % Label for y-axis  
title('Plot of sin(x)'); % Title of the plot  
grid on; % Turn on grid for better readability
```



```
y=sind(x)
```

```
y = 1×100  
0 0.0011 0.0022 0.0033 0.0044 0.0055 0.0066 0.0078 ...
```

```
plot(x, y);  
xlabel('x'); % Label for x-axis  
ylabel('sind(x)'); % Label for y-axis  
title('Plot of sind(x)'); % Title of the plot  
grid on;
```



`sinh(x)` %Analogous for the other trigonometric functions:cos, tan, csc, sec, and cot

```
ans = 1×100
      0      0.0635      0.1273      0.1916      0.2566      0.3227      0.3901      0.4590 ...
```

`atan2(-2,-2)`

```
ans = -2.3562
```

`exp(1)`

```
ans = 2.7183
```

logical

`1>2`

```
ans = logical
      0
```

`1<2`

```
ans = logical
      1
```

`1==2`

```
ans = logical
      0
```

```
1<=2
```

```
ans = logical  
1
```

```
1~=2
```

```
ans = logical  
1
```

```
s=true
```

```
s = logical  
1
```

```
g=false
```

```
g = logical  
0
```

```
s&g
```

```
ans = logical  
0
```

```
s|g
```

```
ans = logical  
1
```

```
~s
```

```
ans = logical  
0
```

Matrices and Arrays

Matrix and Vector Creation

```
A=[1 1 0 0;0 1 0 1;1 0 0 0;1 0 0 1]
```

```
A = 4x4  
    1    1    0    0  
    0    1    0    1  
    1    0    0    0  
    1    0    0    1
```

```
A(6)
```

```
ans = 1
```

```
F=A(2:4,2:4)
```

```
F = 3x3  
    1    0    1  
    0    0    0  
    0    0    1
```

```
V = [1; 2; 3; 4]
```

```
V = 4×1
     1
     2
     3
     4
```

```
V(2)
```

```
ans = 2
```

```
length(A)
```

```
ans = 4
```

```
size(A)
```

```
ans = 1×2
      4      4
```

```
diag(A)
```

```
ans = 4×1
      1
      1
      0
      1
```

```
diag(V)
```

```
ans = 4×4
      1      0      0      0
      0      2      0      0
      0      0      3      0
      0      0      0      4
```

```
numel(A)
```

```
ans = 16
```

```
det(A)
```

```
ans = 0
```

```
rank(A)
```

```
ans = 3
```

```
trace(A)
```

```
ans = 3
```

```
zeros(3, 2)
```

```
ans = 3×2
```

```
0 0
0 0
0 0
```

```
ones(3, 3)
```

```
ans = 3×3
```

```
1 1 1
1 1 1
1 1 1
```

```
eye(3)
```

```
ans = 3×3
```

```
1 0 0
0 1 0
0 0 1
```

Matrix Operations

```
C = A + A
```

```
C = 4×4
```

```
2 2 0 0
0 2 0 2
2 0 0 0
2 0 0 2
```

```
D = A * V
```

```
D = 4×1
```

```
3
6
1
5
```

```
AT = A'
```

```
AT = 4×4
```

```
1 0 1 1
1 1 0 0
0 0 0 0
0 1 0 1
```

```
A_inv = inv(A) %computes the inverse of matrix
```

Warning: Matrix is singular to working precision.

```
A_inv = 4x4
    Inf    Inf    Inf    Inf
    Inf    Inf    Inf    Inf
    Inf    Inf    Inf    Inf
    Inf    Inf    Inf    Inf
```

```
d = det(A) %Computes the determinant of matrix
```

```
d = 0
```

```
b=[2;3;4;5]
```

```
b = 4x1
     2
     3
     4
     5
```

```
x = A\b % Solves Ax = b for x
```

Warning: Matrix is singular to working precision.

```
x = 4x1
    NaN
    NaN
    Inf
     3
```

```
C = A .* b
```

```
C = 4x4
     2     2     0     0
     0     3     0     3
     4     0     0     0
     5     0     0     5
```

```
b=[2 3 4 5;3 4 5 6;4 5 6 7;5 6 7 8]
```

```
b = 4x4
     2     3     4     5
     3     4     5     6
     4     5     6     7
     5     6     7     8
```

```
C=A*b
```

```
C = 4x4
     5     7     9    11
     8    10    12    14
     2     3     4     5
     7     9    11    13
```

```
C = A .* b
```

```
C = 4x4
     2     3     0     0
     0     4     0     6
```

```

4    0    0    0
5    0    0    8

```

```
C = A ./ b
```

```

C = 4x4
0.5000    0.3333    0    0
0    0.2500    0    0.1667
0.2500    0    0    0
0.2000    0    0    0.1250

```

```
C = A.^2
```

```

C = 4x4
1    1    0    0
0    1    0    1
1    0    0    0
1    0    0    1

```

```

syms x y z
A = [x y; y z]

```

```

A =
( x  y )
( y  z )

```

Vector Operations

```

v1 = [1 2 3];
v2 = [4 5 6];
dp = dot(v1, v2)           %dot product

```

```
dp = 32
```

```
cp = cross(v1, v2)         %cross product
```

```

cp = 1x3
-3    6   -3

```

```
n = norm(v1)               % Euclidean norm (2-norm)
```

```
n = 3.7417
```

```
n1 = norm(v1, 1)           % 1-norm (sum of absolute values)
```

```
n1 = 6
```

```
nInf = norm(v1, Inf)       % Infinity norm (max value)
```

```
nInf = 3
```

```
J=[7 9 5; 6 1 9; 4 3 2]
```

```

J = 3x3
7    9    5
6    1    9

```


4 3 2

```
K=[1 2 3; 4 5 6; 7 8 9]
```

```
K = 3×3
```

```
1      2      3
4      5      6
7      8      9
```

```
L=[9 8 7; 6 5 4; 3 2 1]
```

```
L = 3×3
```

```
9      8      7
6      5      4
3      2      1
```

```
cat(3,J,K,L)
```

```
ans =
```

```
ans(:, :, 1) =
```

```
7      9      5
6      1      9
4      3      2
```

```
ans(:, :, 2) =
```

```
1      2      3
4      5      6
7      8      9
```

```
ans(:, :, 3) =
```

```
9      8      7
6      5      4
3      2      1
```

```
ch=poly(cp)
```

```
ch = 1×4
```

```
1      0     -27    -54
```

```
roots(ch)
```

```
ans = 3×1
```

```
6.0000
-3.0000
-3.0000
```

loops

```
%%if
G=0;
if G>0
    f=1
elseif G==0
    f=0
else
```

```
f=-1  
end
```

```
f = 0
```

```
%%for  
x1=0;  
for i=1:10  
    x1=x1+1/i^2;  
    i=i+1;  
end  
x1
```

```
x1 = 1.5498
```

```
%%while  
G=0;  
f=10;  
i=1;  
while i<=f  
  
    G=G+i;  
    if i==5  
        break;  
    end  
    i=i+1;  
end  
G
```

```
G = 15
```

Helpful links and courses

we share some good links and courses for matlab. these can help you to be more familiar with matlab world and improves your coding skills. In this course, our team primarily focus on Simulink and MATLAB within the context of linear control systems. However, MATLAB offers a vast range of functions in various other domains, such as image and sound processing, signal processing, neural networks, and more. We aim to introduce you to some of these areas and provide support to help you learn and explore their educational applications.

some good youtube channels:

<https://www.youtube.com/@AnselmGriffin>

https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCFa6AP9Ts4EFZWA6p_TPJmA

persian courses:

<https://faradars.org/courses/fvee96033-application-of-matlab-in-linear-control>

websites:

<https://undocumentedmatlab.com/>

<https://ww2.mathworks.cn/en/>

<https://matlabacademy.mathworks.com/details/matlab-onramp/gettingstarted>

<https://matlabacademy.mathworks.com/details/simulink-onramp/simulink>

<https://matlabacademy.mathworks.com/details/simulink-onramp/simulink>

<https://www.coursera.org/learn/matlab>

<https://matlabacademy.mathworks.com/details/control-design-onramp-with-simulink/controls>

also our course GitHub page:

<https://github.com/LinearControlSystems>

<https://github.com/LinearControlSystems/MATLAB-Simulink-Applications>

This repository contains codes, examples, and educational files related to the Linear Control Systems course using MATLAB and Simulink.

thank you for your attention

Good luck