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INFORMAZIONE E BIOINGEGNERIA

Introduction To *MATLAB*

Contacts

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- [Webex virtual room](#)
- Slides and scripts will be uploaded on WeBeep and on <http://marconlab.deib.polimi.it/courses/multimedia-signal-processing/laboratories-2021-22> (coming soon...)

MATLAB

- MATLAB = MATtrix LABoratory
 - numerical computing environment and programming language
 - Useful for working with matrixes

Exam

- 11 points
- MATLAB code written on paper

How to use MATLAB @polimi

You can install it and use from your personal pc

<https://www.software.polimi.it/mathworks-matlab/?lang=en>

You can use MATLAB from virtual desktop

<https://virtualdesktop.polimi.it/>

MATLAB screenshot

The screenshot displays the MATLAB R2018b - academic use interface. The top menu bar includes HOME, PLOTS, APPS, EDITOR, PUBLISH, and VIEW. The toolbar contains icons for Insert, Comment, Indent, Breakpoints, Run, Run and Advance, Run Section, and Run and Time. The current folder is /Users/Sara/OneDrive - Politecnico di Milano/MMSP1/lect0. The editor shows a script named screenshot.m with the following code:

```
1
2 - clc % clear command window
3 - close all % close all figs
4 - clearvars % clear all variables
5
6 %% start coding
7
8 - a = 0;
9 - b = 5;
10 - c = 'hello';
11 - M = zeros(10, 20);
12 - R = randn(5, 5);
13
14
15
```

The workspace shows the following variables:

Name	Value
a	0
b	5
c	'hello'
M	10x20 double
R	5x5 double

The command window shows the output of the script:

```
>> R
R =
-0.8888    0.5092    1.0777   -1.2651   -0.1716
-0.9120   -0.1972   -1.5504   -1.7891   -0.8529
-0.1547    0.2510    0.3037   -0.2290    0.7091
 0.5359   -0.3645    0.9451   -0.4422    1.4230
-0.2342    0.1566    0.1227   -0.7110    0.6424

f> >> |
```

MATLAB screenshot

The screenshot displays the MATLAB R2018b interface. The top menu bar includes HOME, PLOTS, APPS, EDITOR, PUBLISH, and VIEW. The toolbar contains icons for file operations (New, Open, Save, Find Files, Compare, Print), editing (Insert, Comment, Indent, Breakpoints), and execution (Run, Run and Advance, Run Section, Run and Time). The current folder is highlighted as `/Users/Sara/OneDrive - Politecnico di Milano/MMSP1/lect0`. The script editor shows a file named `screenshot.m` with the following code:

```
1 clc % clear command window
2 close all % close all figs
3 clearvars % clear all variables
4
5
6 %% start coding
7
8 a = 0;
9 b = 5;
10 c = 'hello';
11 M = zeros(10, 20);
12 R = randn(5, 5);
13
14
15
```

The workspace on the right shows variables `a` (0), `b` (5), `c` ('hello'), `M` (10x20 double), and `R` (5x5 double). The command window at the bottom shows the output of the script:

```
>> R
R =
-0.8888    0.5092    1.0777   -1.2651   -0.1716
-0.9120   -0.1972   -1.5504   -1.7891   -0.8529
-0.1547    0.2510    0.3037   -0.2290    0.7091
 0.5359   -0.3645    0.9451   -0.4422    1.4230
-0.2342    0.1566    0.1227   -0.7110    0.6424

fx >> |
```

Annotations on the image include a blue box around the 'Current folder' path and a blue box around the 'Content of the current folder' text.

MATLAB screenshot

The screenshot displays the MATLAB R2018b interface. The top menu bar includes HOME, PLOTS, APPS, EDITOR, PUBLISH, and VIEW. The Editor window shows a script named 'screenshot.m' with the following code:

```
1  
2 - clc % clear command window  
3 - close all % close all figs  
4 - clearvars % clear all variables  
5  
6 %% start coding  
7  
8 - a = 0;  
9 - b = 5;  
10 - c = 'hello';  
11 - M = zeros(10, 20);  
12 - R = randn(5, 5);  
13  
14  
15
```

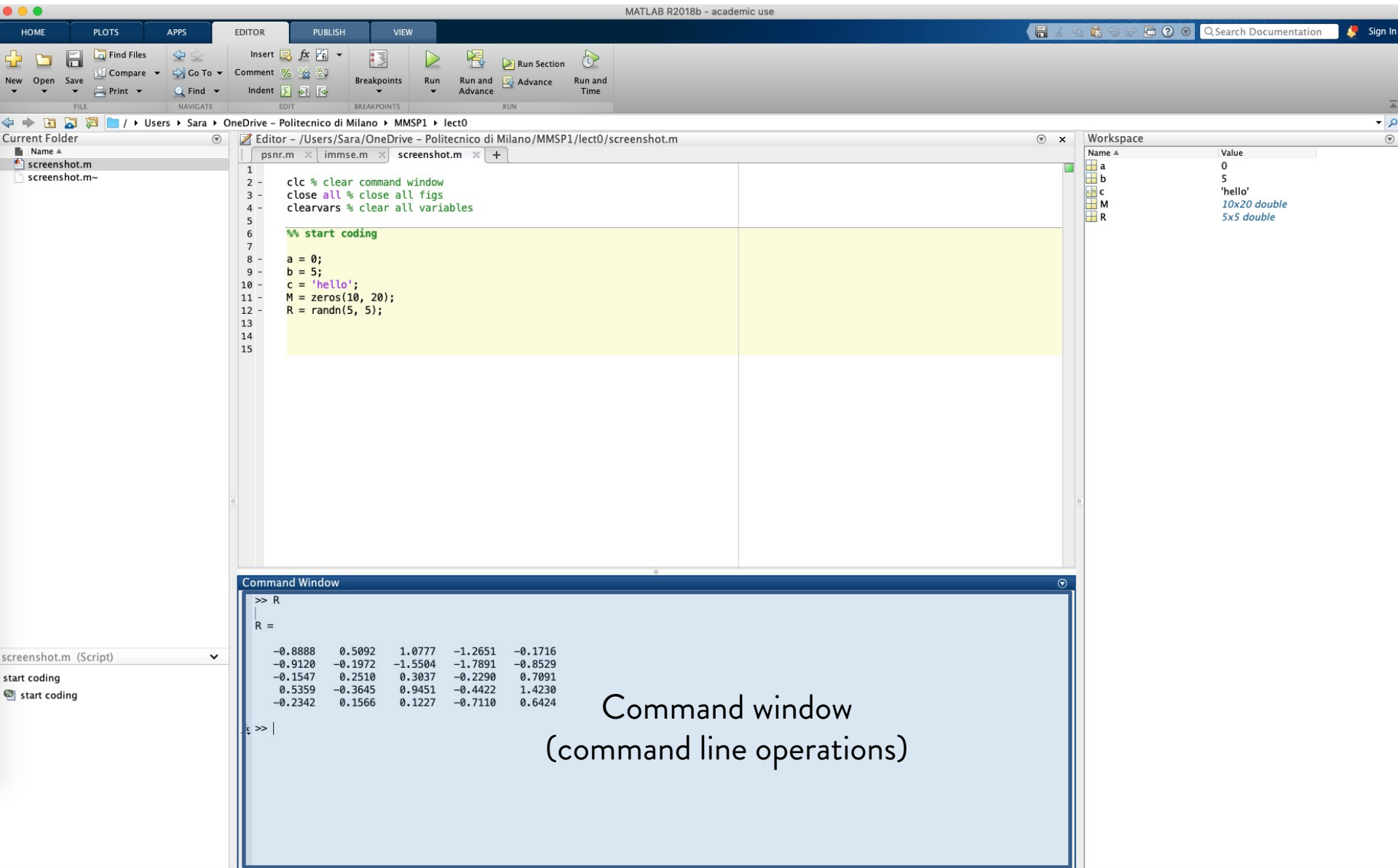
The Command Window at the bottom shows the execution of the script, displaying the value of the variable R:

```
>> R  
R =  
-0.8888    0.5092    1.0777   -1.2651   -0.1716  
-0.9120   -0.1972   -1.5504   -1.7891   -0.8529  
-0.1547    0.2510    0.3037   -0.2290    0.7091  
 0.5359   -0.3645    0.9451   -0.4422    1.4230  
-0.2342    0.1566    0.1227   -0.7110    0.6424
```

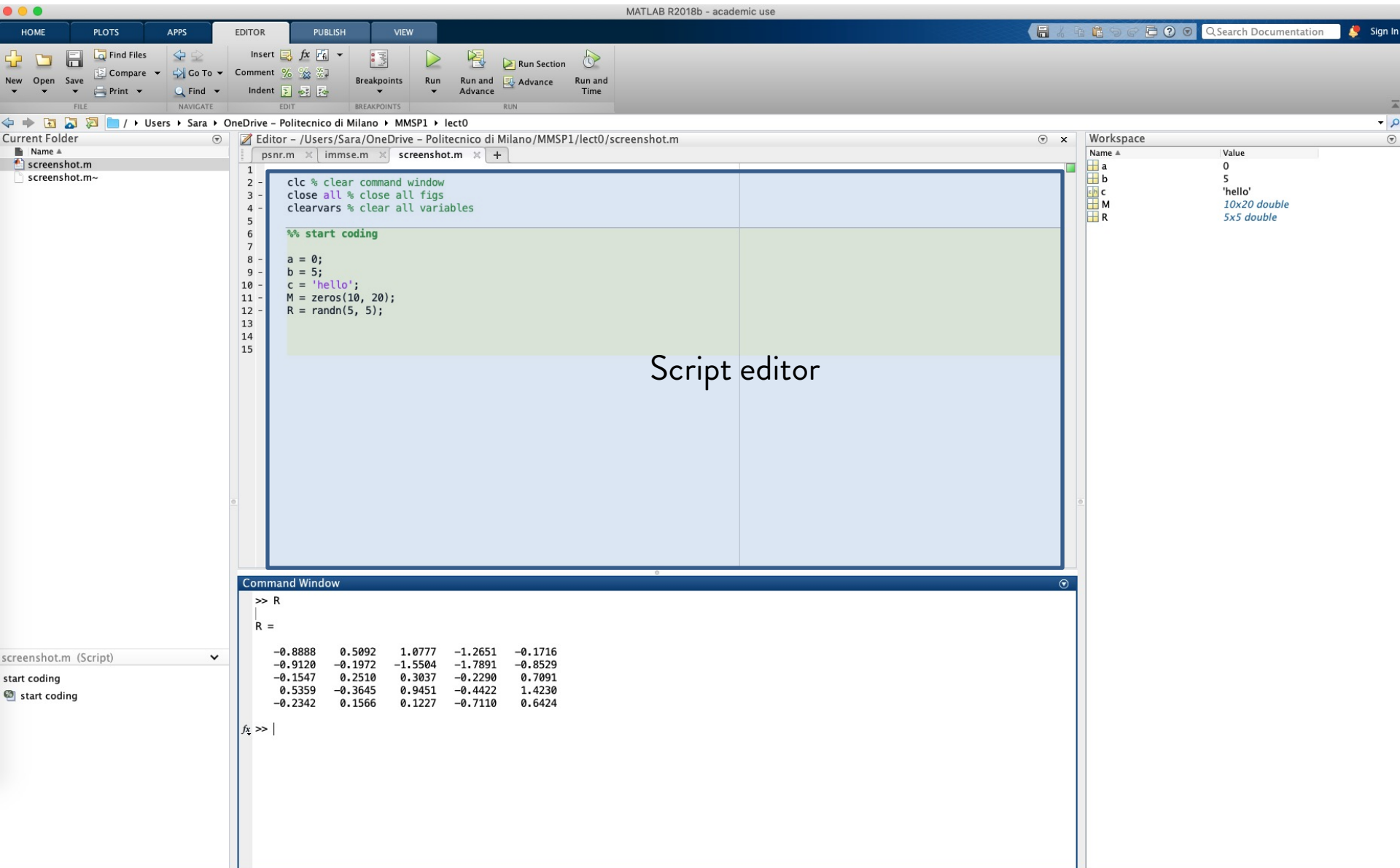
The Workspace window on the right shows the variables defined in the script:

Name	Value
a	0
b	5
c	'hello'
M	10x20 double
R	5x5 double

MATLAB screenshot



MATLAB screenshot



MATLAB screenshot

The screenshot displays the MATLAB R2018b interface. The top menu bar includes HOME, PLOTS, APPS, EDITOR, PUBLISH, and VIEW. The toolbar contains icons for file operations (New, Open, Save, Compare, Print, Find), navigation (Go To, Find), editing (Insert, Comment, Indent), breakpoints, and running (Run, Run and Advance, Run Section, Run and Time). The current folder is set to /Users/Sara/OneDrive - Politecnico di Milano/MMSP1/lect0. The editor shows a script named screenshot.m with the following code:

```
1
2 - clc % clear command window
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4 - clearvars % clear all variables
5
6 %% start coding
7
8 - a = 0;
9 - b = 5;
10 - c = 'hello';
11 - M = zeros(10, 20);
12 - R = randn(5, 5);
13
14
15
```

The workspace window on the right lists the following variables:

Name	Value
a	0
b	5
c	'hello'
M	10x20 double
R	5x5 double

The command window at the bottom shows the execution of the script, displaying the value of R:

```
>> R
R =
-0.8888    0.5092    1.0777   -1.2651   -0.1716
-0.9120   -0.1972   -1.5504   -1.7891   -0.8529
-0.1547    0.2510    0.3037   -0.2290    0.7091
 0.5359   -0.3645    0.9451   -0.4422    1.4230
-0.2342    0.1566    0.1227   -0.7110    0.6424

f1 >> |
```

Workspace
(variables
Currently
Available)



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MATLAB fundamentals

Matlab fundamentals

- '>>' indicates a command in command window

```
>> a = 0;
```

- Type '%' to comment code (comments are in green)

```
% this is a comment
```

- Insert ';' at the end of line
otherwise the output is shown in command window

```
>> A = 0;
```

```
>> A = 0
```

```
A =
```

```
0
```

```
>> |
```

Matlab variables

- You don't need to declare variables before to assign them

```
a = 5;
```

- If you do not assign the output of a statement to a variable, MATLAB assigns the result to the reserved word 'ans'.

```
>> 3+5
```

```
ans =
```

```
8
```

- By default, MATLAB stores all numeric values as double-precision floating point (64 bits)
- **Every numerical variable is an array (1D, 2D, 3D...)**

How to define arrays

- Array elements are contained in square brackets
- Row vector: each element is separated either by comma or blank space

```
row = [1, 3, 4, 6]; row = [2 3 5 7];
```

- Column vector: each element is separated by semicolon

```
column = [3; 4; 5];
```

- Matrix $N \times M$: N rows by M columns

```
>> matrix = [1, 3, 4; 5, 5, 6; 7, 8, 9];  
>> matrix
```

```
matrix =
```

1	3	4
5	5	6
7	8	9

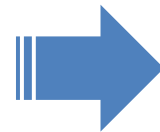
How to define arrays

- Dimensions must be consistent!

When creating matrixes:

- Blank space or comma defines a new column
- Semicolon defines a new row
- Be careful in concatenating rows and columns!

```
matrix = [1, 2; 1, 3, 4; 5];
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & ? \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & ? & ? \end{bmatrix}$$


This is
NOT a
matrix!

- If you run this code, MATLAB reports the error (in red)

```
>> matrix = [1, 2; 1, 3, 4; 5];
```

Dimensions of arrays being concatenated are not consistent.

How to define arrays

- To check array dimensions, type 'size(your_array)'
It returns an array with
(#elements 1^o dim, # 2^o dim, # 3^o dim ...)
- With 1D arrays, use 'length(your_array)'
It returns the # of array elements

How to define arrays

- You can create a matrix full of zeros specifying the dimensions (#elements 1^o dim, #elements 2^o dim, etc..)

```
>> zero_matrix = zeros(3, 4);  
>> zero_matrix
```

```
zero_matrix =
```

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

- You can create a matrix full of ones ('ones(matrix size)'), etc..

How to define arrays

- Define a range of values (1^o method)

`i_value(included) : step_size : f_value(included)`

```
>> values = 0:0.1:1
```

```
values =
```

```
0    0.1000    0.2000    0.3000    0.4000    0.5000    0.6000    0.7000    0.8000    0.9000    1.0000
```

- Define a range of values (2^o method)

`linspace(i_value(included), f_value(included), #elements)`

```
>> values = linspace(0, 1, 11)
```

```
values =
```

```
0    0.1000    0.2000    0.3000    0.4000    0.5000    0.6000    0.7000    0.8000    0.9000    1.0000
```

*Both are row vectors
But methods are slightly different*

Indexing 1D arrays

- Select an array element → **MATLAB starts from 1!**
Include in round brackets the index you look for

```
>> a = [0, 1, 2, 4];  
>> first_a = a(1)
```

```
first_a =
```

```
0
```

- Select the last element → 'end' means the last element

```
>> a(end)
```

```
ans =
```

```
4
```

- Select multiple elements

```
>> a(1:2:end)
```

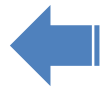
```
ans =
```

```
0    2
```

Indexing ND arrays

- Include in round brackets (1^o dim coordinates, 2^o dim coordinates, etc...)

```
>> A = [1, 2, 3; ...  
        4, 5, 6; ...  
        7, 8, 9];  
>> A(2, 3)
```



‘...’ is used to continue on next row

```
ans =
```

```
6
```

Indexing ND arrays

- Select some rows / columns

```
>> A(2:3, 1:2)
```

```
ans =
```

```
4    5  
7    8
```

- Select all rows and last column

```
>> A(:, end)
```

```
ans =
```

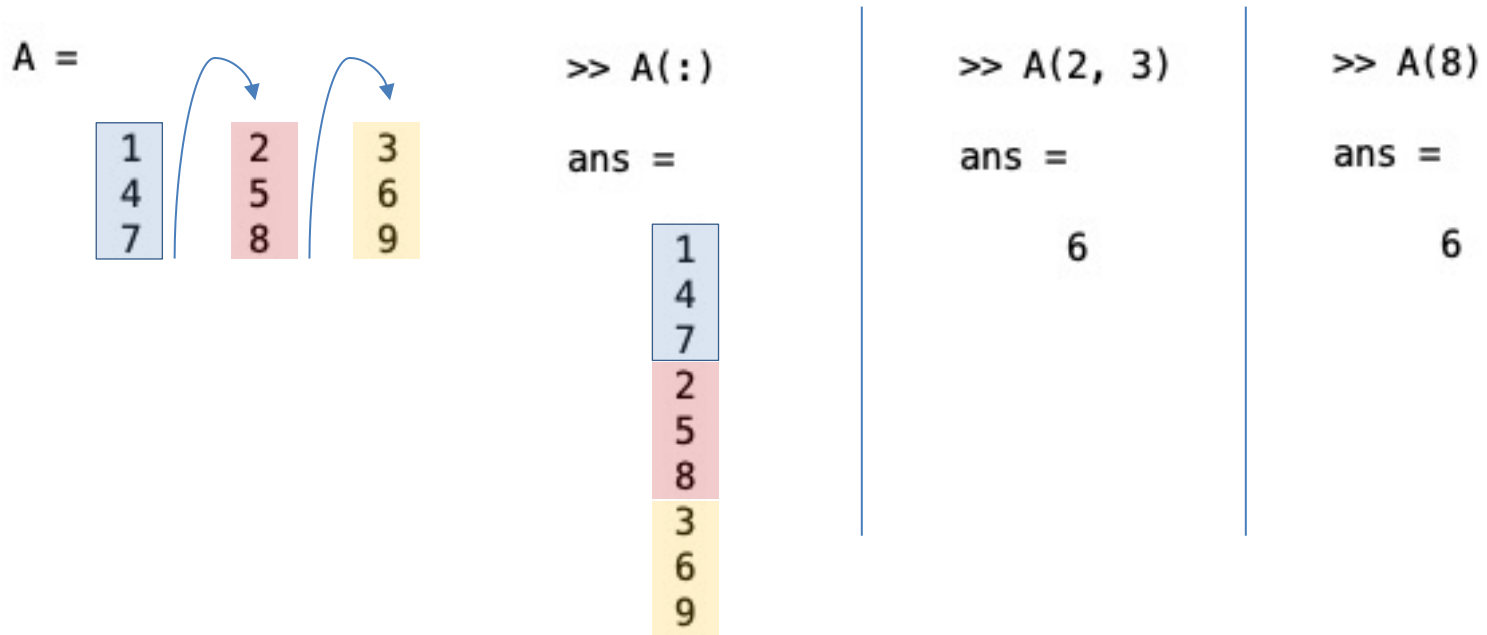
```
3  
6  
9
```



‘:’ is used to select all elements
in one dimension

Linear indexing of ND arrays

- Include **ONLY** one subscript in round brackets
- MATLAB treats the array as a long column vector, by going down the columns consecutively. To visualize it:



One single subscript == linear indexing

Logical indexing of ND arrays

- Use a logical array for the matrix subscript.
- MATLAB extracts the elements in column-order, and returns a column vector

A =

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9



>> A(A <= 5)

ans =

1
4
2
5
3

Operations on arrays

- Symbols '+, -' are used for addition and subtraction (always element-wise)

```
>> A = [1, 2, 3;  
        4, 5, 6;  
        7, 8, 9];  
B = [2, 4, 6;  
     3, 1, 5;  
     2, 4, 5];  
C = B + A
```

```
C =  
  
     3     6     9  
     7     6    11  
     9    12    14
```

```
>> A = [1, 2, 3;  
        4, 5, 6;  
        7, 8, 9];  
B = [2, 4, 5];  
C = B + A
```

```
C =  
  
     3     6     8  
     6     9    11  
     9    12    14
```

```
>> A = [1, 2, 3;  
        4, 5, 6;  
        7, 8, 9];  
B = [2; 4; 5];  
C = B + A
```

```
C =  
  
     3     4     5  
     8     9    10  
    12    13    14
```

- Dimensions must be consistent!

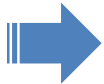
```
>> A = [1, 2, 3;  
        4, 5, 6;  
        7, 8, 9];  
B = [2; 4];  
C = B + A
```

Matrix dimensions must agree.

Operations on arrays


- Symbol '*' is used for product by a scalar and matrix product

```
a = 2;  
b = [2, 3, 4];  
c = a * b;
```



```
c =  
     4     6     8
```

```
A = [1, 2, 3; ...  
     4, 5, 6; ...  
     7, 8, 9];  
B = [2, 4, 5];  
C = B * A;
```



```
C =  
    53    64    75
```

Dimensions must be consistent!!!

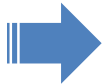
```
A = [1, 2, 3; ...  
     4, 5, 6; ...  
     7, 8, 9];  
B = [2; 4; 5];  
C = B * A;
```

Error using *
Incorrect dimensions for matrix multiplication. Check that the number of columns in the first matrix matches the number of rows in the second matrix. To perform elementwise multiplication, use '.*'.

Operations on arrays


- Symbol '*' is used for product by a scalar and matrix product

```
a = 2;  
b = [2, 3, 4];  
c = a * b;
```



```
c =  
      4      6      8
```

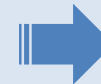
```
A = [1, 2, 3; ...  
     4, 5, 6; ...  
     7, 8, 9];  
B = [2, 4, 5];  
C = B * A;
```



```
C =  
     53     64     75
```

Dimensions must be consistent!!!

```
A = [1, 2, 3; ...  
     4, 5, 6; ...  
     7, 8, 9];  
B = [2; 4; 5];  
C = B * A;
```



**TRANSPOSE B TO
MAKE IT WORKS
(transpose(B) = B')**

Error using *
Incorrect dimensions for matrix multiplication. Check that the number of columns in the first matrix matches the number of rows in the second matrix. To perform elementwise multiplication, use '.*'.

Operations on arrays

- Symbol `.*` is used for element-wise product between two arrays

```
>> A = [1, 2, 3;  
        4, 5, 6;  
        7, 8, 9];  
B = [2, 4, 6;  
     3, 1, 5;  
     2, 4, 5];  
C = B.*A
```

```
C =  
  
     2     8    18  
    12     5    30  
    14    32    45
```

```
>> A = [1, 2, 3;  
        4, 5, 6;  
        7, 8, 9];  
B = [2, 4, 5];  
C = B.*A
```

```
C =  
  
     2     8    15  
     8    20    30  
    14    32    45
```

```
>> A = [1, 2, 3;  
        4, 5, 6;  
        7, 8, 9];  
B = [2; 4; 5];  
C = B.*A
```

```
C =  
  
     2     4     6  
    16    20    24  
    35    40    45
```

- Dimensions must be consistent!!!

```
>> A = [1, 2, 3;  
        4, 5, 6;  
        7, 8, 9];  
B = [2; 4];  
C = B.*A
```

Matrix dimensions must agree.



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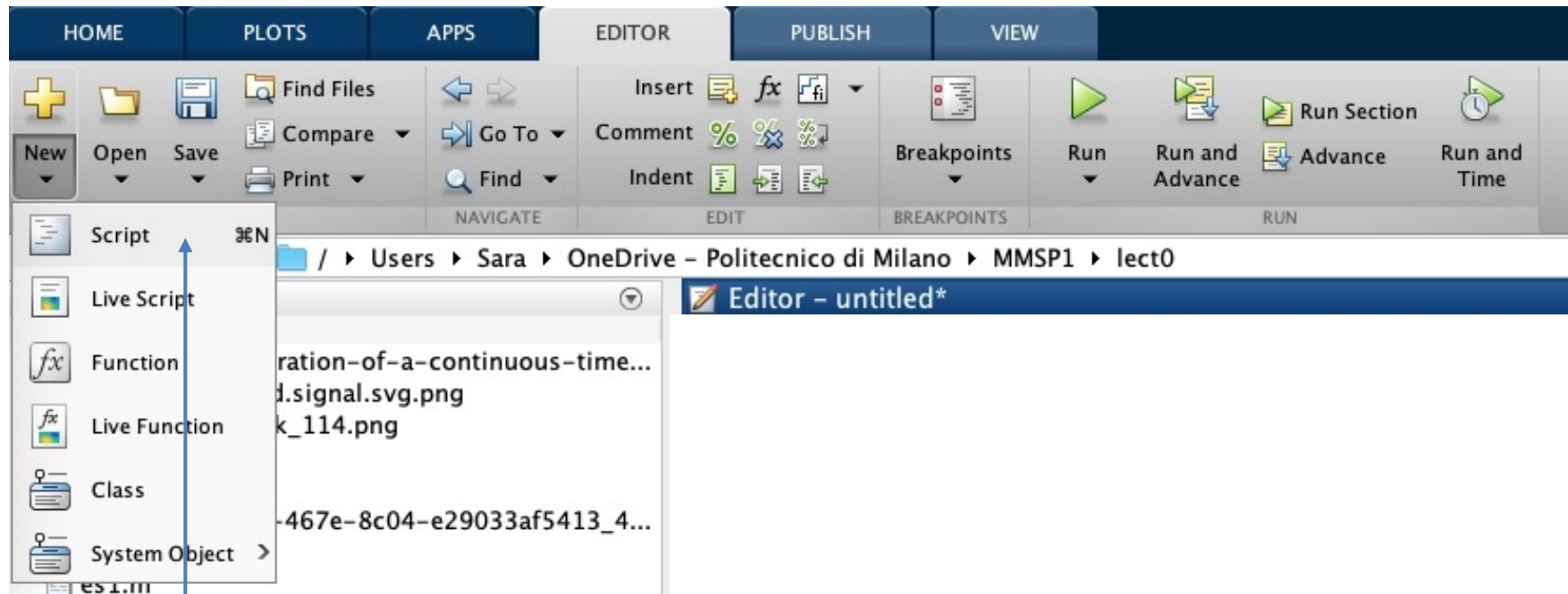
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More complex tools

Scripts and functions

- Script:
 - *.m file
 - Used to write a program that performs complex tasks
 - Can call functions
- Function:
 - *.m file
 - Used to encapsulate an algorithm
 - Receives inputs (*parameters*) and returns outputs (*result*)

Writing a script

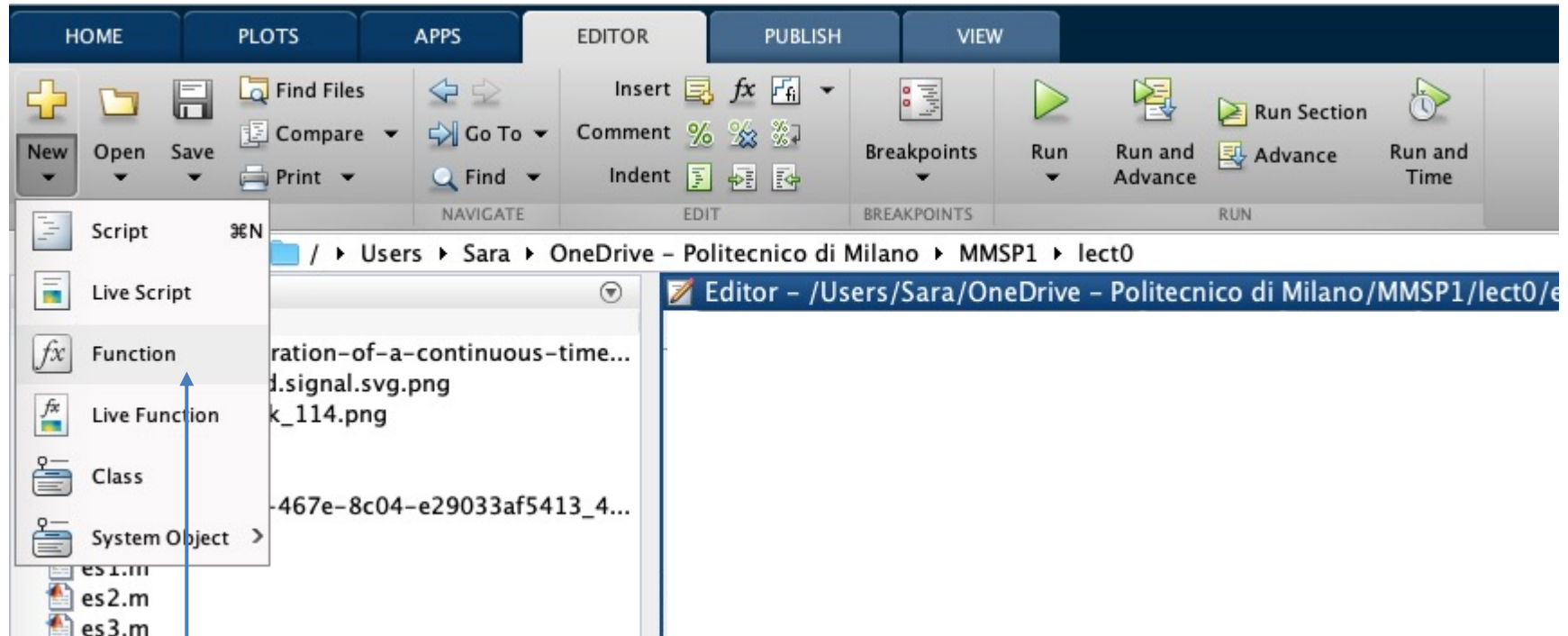


Select New → Script

Remember to always start the script with

```
% Begin always with these three lines:  
close all % close figures  
clearvars % clear workspace  
clc % clear command window
```

Writing a function



Select New → Function

```
function [outputArg1,outputArg2] = untitled(inputArg1,inputArg2)
%UNTITLED Summary of this function goes here
% Detailed explanation goes here
outputArg1 = inputArg1;
outputArg2 = inputArg2;
end
```


Writing a function

- Save the function as 'my_function.m'
- The function can be called as
 'outputs = my_function(parameters)'

Loops

- Loops allow to repeat the execution of a part of your code for a certain number of iterations
- 'for' loop

```
x = ones(1,10);  
for n = 2:2:10  
    x(n) = 2 * x(n - 1);  
end
```

*You can write as many loops as you want...
But it is not recommended!*

- 'while' loop

```
x = ones(1, 10);  
n = 1;  
while n < 10  
    x(n) = 2 * x(n + 1);  
    n = n + 1;  
end
```

Loops

- Loops allow to repeat the execution of a part of your code for a certain number of iterations
- 'for' loop

```
x = ones(1,10);  
for n = 2:2:10  
    x(n) = 2 * x(n - 1);  
end
```

*You can write as many loops as you want...
But it is not recommended!*

- 'while' loop

```
x = ones(1, 10);  
n = 1;  
while n < 10  
    x(n) = 2 * x(n + 1);  
    n = n + 1;  
end
```

REMEMBER TO WRITE 'END'

Conditional execution

- The 'if' statement allows to execute part of the code only if a condition is satisfied.

```
a = 0.1;
```

```
if a <= .1
```

```
    c = 10;
```

```
elseif a >.1 && a <=.3
```

```
    c = 7.5;
```

```
else
```

```
    c = 5;
```

```
end
```

→ 'elseif' is placed after 'if'

→ 'else' is placed after 'if' and 'elseif'

- Possible conditions:
 - A number (0 → false, non-zero → true)
 - A comparison (>, <, =, etc...)
 - A combination of conditions (& → and, | → or, ~ → not)



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These were just examples...
For any information, [click here](#)