



**S. Y. B. Tech. (Electrical and Computer Engineering)**

**Semester: IV**

**Subject: Electrical Circuit Analysis**

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**Class:**

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**Batch:** A2

**Experiment No: 01**

**Name of the Experiment:** Different operations on matrices using MATLAB

**Performed on:** 16/8/2022

**Submitted on:** 6/9/2022

Marks	Teacher's Signature with Date
19/20	Mu 6-9-22

**Aim:** Performing various operations on matrices using MATLAB

**Prerequisite:** Knowledge of matrices.

**Theory:**

MATLAB is an abbreviation for "matrix laboratory." While other programming languages mostly work with numbers one at a time, MATLAB is designed to operate primarily on whole matrices and arrays. All MATLAB variables are multidimensional arrays, no matter what type of data.

To create an array with four elements in a single row, separate the elements with either a comma (,) or a space. To create a matrix that has multiple rows, separate the rows with semicolons.

For example,  $a = [1\ 3\ 5; 2\ 4\ 6; 7\ 8\ 10]$   
 $a = 3 \times 3$

1 3 5  
2 4 6  
7 8 10

MATLAB allows you to process all of the values in a matrix using a single arithmetic operator or function. Some matrix building functions are listed below.

1. eye - identity matrix
2. zeros - matrix of zeros
3. ones - matrix of ones
4. diag - extract diagonal of a matrix or create diagonal matrices
5. triu - upper triangular part of a matrix

6. tril - lower triangular part of a matrix
7. rand - ran

Commands in the second sub-category of matrix functions are 1. size- size of a matrix

1. det -determinant of a square matrix
2. inv- inverse of a matrix
3. rank- rank of a matrix
4. rref- reduced row echelon form
5. eig- eigenvalues and eigenvectors
6. poly- characteristic polynomial generated matrix

### Activity:

Create two 3 x 3 matrices A and B.

Perform following operations.

1.  $C = A + B$
2.  $D = 3 * A$
3.  $E = A * B$
4. Transpose of A
5.  $F = \text{Inverse of A}$

Attach the printouts of above codes and results obtained.  
Verify above results by manual solution methods.

### Post Lab Questions:

1. Explain importance of MATLAB.
2. What "clear all" and "close all" will do?
3. Write syntax to find eigen values, eigen vector and rank of a matrix.



Editor - C:\Users\Admin\Documents\MATLAB\Scripting\Untitled2.m

```

1  % Clear workspace
2  clear
3  % Close all figures
4  close all
5  % Create a 2x2 matrix A
6  A = [1 2; 3 4]
7  % Create a 2x2 matrix B
8  B = [4 3; 2 1]
9  % Matrix multiplication
10 C = A * B
11 % Addition
12 D = A + B
13 % Matrix multiplication
14 % Matrix multiplication
15 E = A * B
16 % Inverse
17 F = inv(A)
18 % Transpose
19 G = transpose(A)
20
21

```

operations

Workspace

Variable	Value
A	1x2 double
B	1x2 double
C	1x2 double
D	1x2 double
E	1x2 double
F	1x2 double
G	1x2 double

Command Window

```

> A =
     1     2
     3     4

> B =
     4     3
     2     1

> C =
     5     8
     8     5

```

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CODE

Variable

Workspace

Command Window

```

1 = clear
2 = clear all
3 = close all
4 =
5 = A = [2 1 -3; 4 -2 5; 3 5 6]
6 = D = [3 4 -2; 6 8 -9; 1 2 8]
7 =
8 = multiplication
9 = C = 3 * A
10 =
11 = Addition
12 = D = A + B
13 =
14 = Matrix Multiplication
15 = E = A * B
16 =
17 = Inverse
18 = F = inv(A)
19 =
20 = Transpose
21 = G = transpose(A)
22 =
23 = Eigenvalues
24 = H = eig(A)

```

Value

Name	Value
A	[2 1 -3; 4 -2 5; 3 5 6]
B	[3 4 -2; 6 8 -9; 1 2 8]
C	[6 3 -6; 12 -8 15; 9 15 18]
D	[3 4 -2; 6 8 -9; 1 2 8]
E	[13 10 -10; 20 14 -14; 5 10 14]
F	[0.2708 0.1704 0.0992; 0.4411 -0.2708 0.1704; 0.1704 -0.2708 0.4411]
G	[3 4 -2; 6 8 -9; 1 2 8]
H	[1.4826 5.52...]

Command Window

```

0 =
1 =
2 = 9 3
3 = 1 -2 5
4 = -3 5 6
5 =
6 =
7 =
8 =
9 =
10 =
11 =
12 =
13 =
14 =
15 =
16 =
17 =
18 =
19 =
20 =
21 =
22 =
23 =
24 =

```

Select a file to view details

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23°C Rain showers 09:31 16-08-2022



### \* Calculations:-

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 4 & -2 & 5 \\ 3 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & -2 \\ 6 & 8 & -9 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

### % Multiplication

$$C = 3 \times A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 3 & -9 \\ 12 & -6 & 15 \\ 9 & 15 & 18 \end{bmatrix}$$

### % Addition

$$D = A + B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 5 & -5 \\ 10 & -6 & -4 \\ 4 & 7 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

### % Matrix Multiplication

$$E = A \times B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 4 & -2 & 5 \\ 3 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & -2 \\ 6 & 8 & -9 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 10 & -25 \\ 5 & 10 & 30 \\ 45 & 64 & -27 \end{bmatrix}$$

% Inverse

$$F = A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 37/161 & 3/23 & 1/161 \\ 9/161 & -3/23 & 22/161 \\ -26/161 & 1/23 & 8/161 \end{bmatrix}$$

% Transpose

$$G = A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 & 5 \\ -3 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

% Eigen values

$$H = \text{eig } A =$$

$$\lambda_1 = 5.526 + 1.146i$$

$$\lambda_2 = 5.2676 - 1.1463i$$

$$\lambda_3 = -5.053$$



## \* Post Lab Questions:

Q 1) Explain importance of MATLAB.

→ MATLAB is used to check for equation solutions, integrations, derivations and to optimize results in design problems that involve multiple varying parameters. We can also use it in their laboratory classes to process experimental data and to make plots to visualize experiments and extract conclusions.

Q 2) What "clear all" and "close all" will do?

→

- "clear all" - it will clear your workspace, close all figures, and clear command window.
- "close all" - it will close all windows like graph, image etc.

Q 3) Write syntax to find eigen values, eigen vector and rank of a matrix

→ ① Eigen values:  $e = \text{eig}(A)$

② Eigen vector:  $e = \text{eig}(A, B) \dots (A, B \text{ are vectors})$

③ Rank of a matrix:  $K = \text{rank}(A)$