

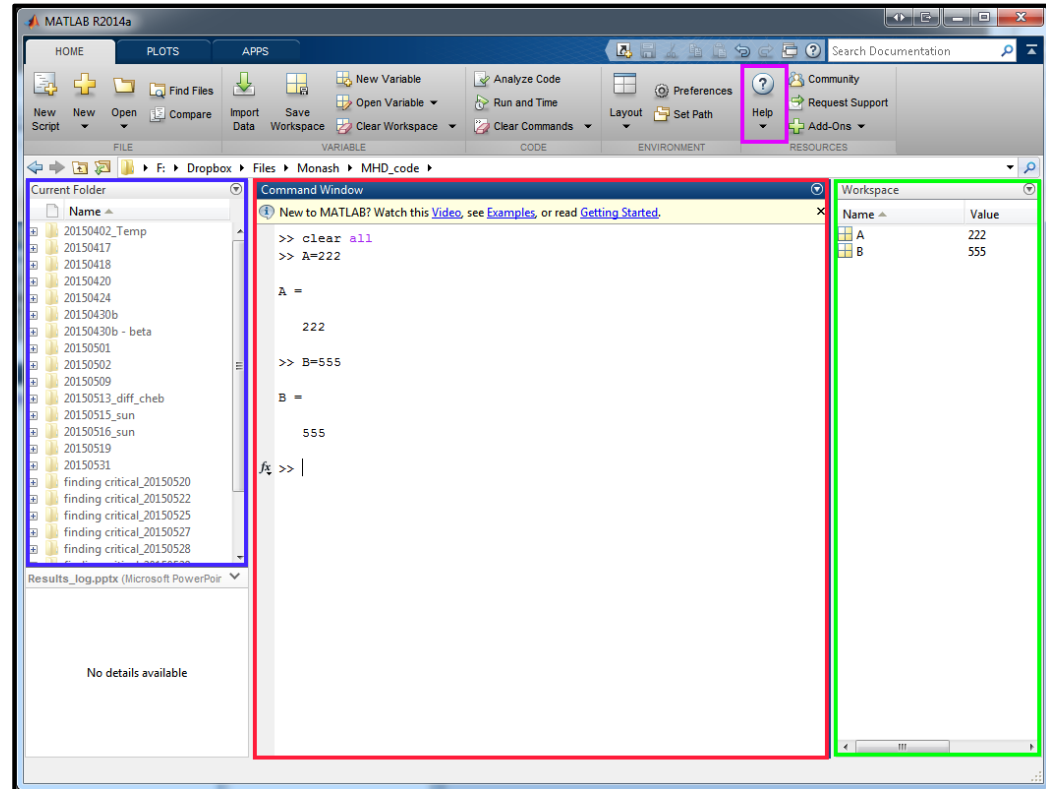
MATLAB INTERFACE AND M-FILES

Presented by Tony Vo

Slides by Tony Vo

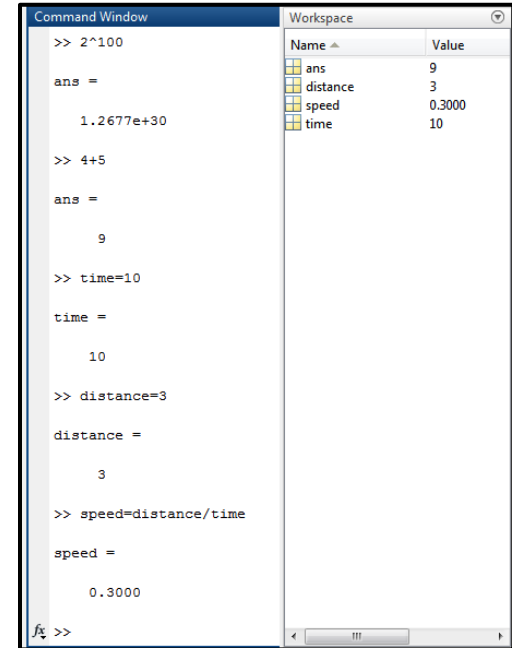


- Current folder
- Command window
- Workspace
- Help



COMMAND WINDOW

- Treat the command window as a temporary calculator
 - ALWAYS assign a variable (do not use ans)
- Use basic operators to perform calculations
 - = Assignment
 - + Addition
 - Subtraction
 - * Multiplication
 - / Division
 - ^ Exponentiation



The screenshot shows the MATLAB Command Window and Workspace. The Command Window contains the following commands and outputs:

```
>> 2^100
ans =
    1.2677e+30

>> 4+5
ans =
     9

>> time=10
time =
    10

>> distance=3
distance =
     3

>> speed=distance/time
speed =
    0.3000
```

The Workspace window shows the following variables and their values:

Name	Value
ans	9
distance	3
speed	0.3000
time	10

OPERATOR PRECEDENCE

1. Parentheses ()
2. Transpose (.'), power (.^), complex conjugate transpose ('), matrix power (^)
3. Unary plus (+), unary minus (-), logical negation (~)
4. Multiplication (.*), right division (./), left division (.\), matrix multiplication (*), matrix right division (/), matrix left division (\)
5. Addition (+), subtraction (-)
6. Colon operator (:)
7. Less than (<), less than or equal to (<=), greater than (>), greater than or equal to (>=), equal to (==), not equal to (~=)
8. Element-wise AND (&)
9. Element-wise OR (|)
10. Short-circuit AND (&&)
11. Short-circuit OR (||)

OPERATOR ORDER EXAMPLES

- Very similar to BODMAS

- What are the answers?

$$a = 3$$

$$a = a + 5$$

$$b = 4$$

$$b = b + a$$

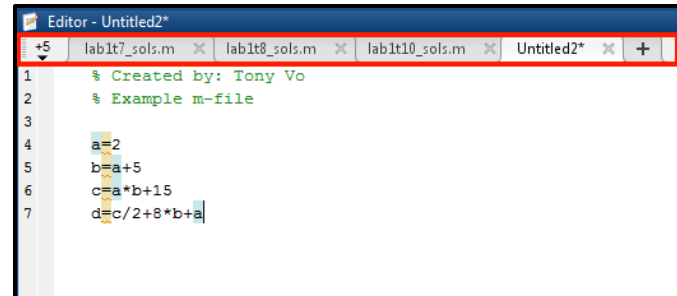
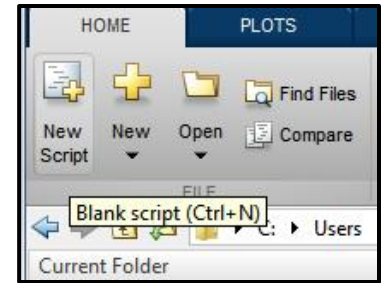
$$x = 3$$

$$y = 10$$

$$z = x + y * x ^ (y - y)$$

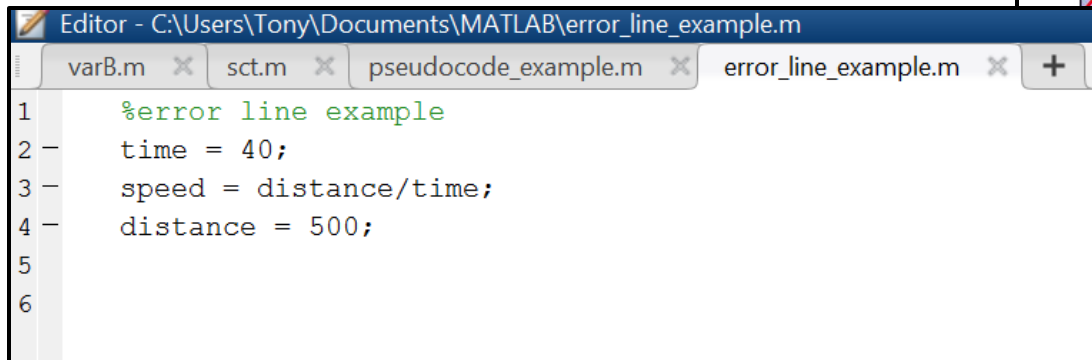
$$21 / 7 + 5 * 3 ^ 2 - (8 - 0 / 67)$$

- The command window does not save your sequence of commands
 - The solution is to do your work in m-files
- M-files are known as script files
 - Allows you to easily make changes to your code
 - Do not need to rewrite your code
 - Click 'Run' to run scripts (top to bottom)
- Scripts are shown in the 'Editor' window as tabs



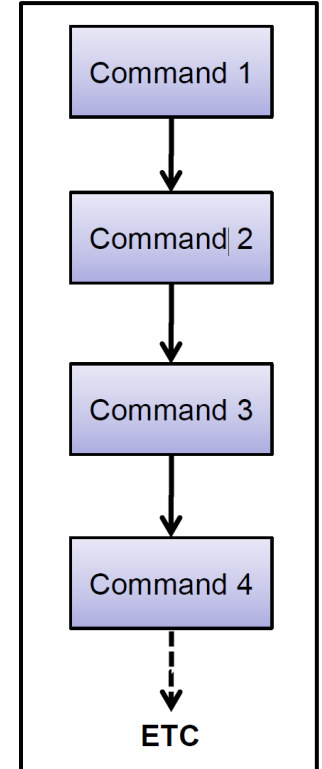
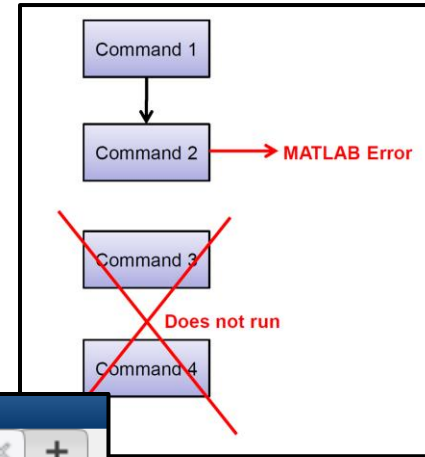
THE SEQUENCE IN M-FILES

- Runs commands from top to bottom
 - Order matters
- Stops if a line produces an error



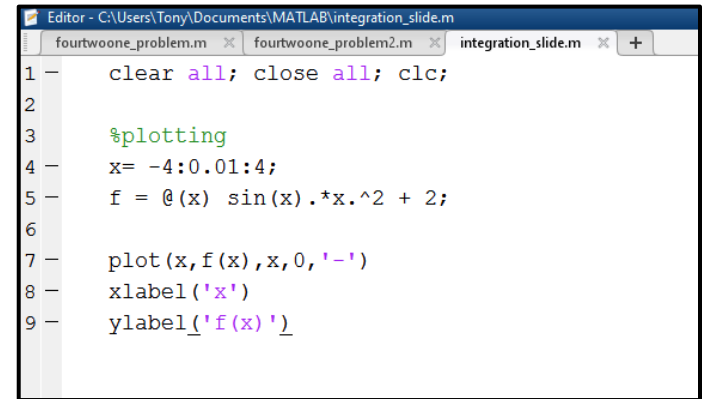
Editor - C:\Users\Tony\Documents\MATLAB\error_line_example.m

```
1 %error line example
2 - time = 40;
3 - speed = distance/time;
4 - distance = 500;
5
6
```



CLEAR ALL; CLOSE ALL; CLC;

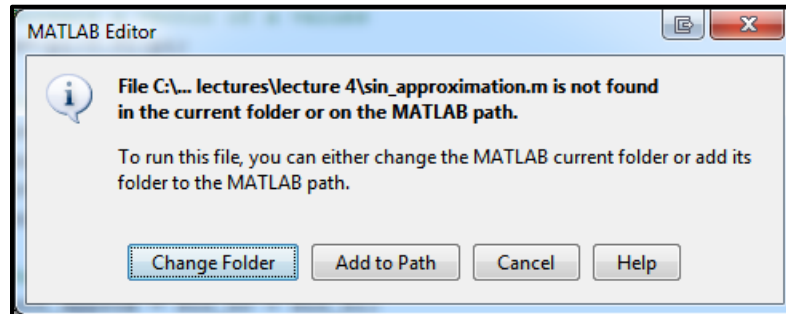
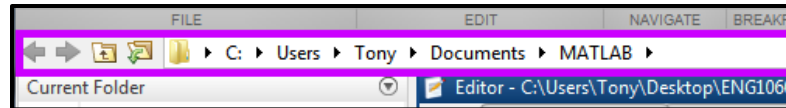
- Have these commands at the top of your m-files (if appropriate)
- **clear all**
 - Clears all variables in the workspace
- **close all**
 - Closes all figure windows
- **clc**
 - Clear the command window



```
Editor - C:\Users\Tony\Documents\MATLAB\integration_slide.m
fourtwoone_problem.m  fourtwoone_problem2.m  integration_slide.m  +
1 - clear all; close all; clc;
2
3 %plotting
4 - x= -4:0.01:4;
5 - f = @(x) sin(x).*x.^2 + 2;
6
7 - plot(x,f(x),x,0,'-')
8 - xlabel('x')
9 - ylabel('f(x)')
```


RUNNING M-FILES: THE COMMAND WINDOW

- You can also run your m-file using the command window
 - Type the file name
 - Ensure that the file you are trying to run is in the current directory



- MATLAB interface
- Basic operations in the command window and operation precedence
- How to create and run m-files
- `clear all`; `close all`; `clc`; commands
- When would you not want to use the clearing commands at the top of m-files?