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21AIE315 AI in Speech Processing

Sheet 1

MATRIX, the foundation for MATLAB

```
C = [-1, 0, 0; 1,1,0; 1,-1,0; 0,0,2]
```

C = 4×3

-1	0	0
1	1	0
1	-1	0
0	0	2

```
D = [-1, 0, 0  
1, 1, 0  
1, -1, 0  
0, 0, 2]
```

D = 4×3

-1	0	0
1	1	0
1	-1	0
0	0	2

The semicolon here is going to distinguish the row and columns in the matrix.

```
B = [3,5,6]
```

B = 1×3

3	5	6
---	---	---

```
S = [7, 8, B]
```

S = 1×5

7	8	3	5	6
---	---	---	---	---

another matrix can be instuted under another matrix.

The matrix can be extended/modified by defining new elements.

```
S(2) = 2
```

S = 1×5

7	2	3	5	6
---	---	---	---	---

```
S(6) = 9
```

S = 1×6

7	2	3	5	6	9
---	---	---	---	---	---

```
S(9) = 13
```

```
S = 1×9  
    7    2    3    5    6    9    0    0   13
```

```
I = [1,2,4];  
S(I) = 42
```

```
S = 1×9  
   42   42    3   42    6    9    0    0   13
```

```
S(I+1) = 45
```

```
S = 1×9  
   42   45   45   42   45    9    0    0   13
```

Colon Operator

The colon operator is a very powerful operator for creating new matrices.

```
% Create a row vector from 1 to 10  
vec = 1:10
```

```
vec = 1×10  
    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9   10
```

```
% Create a column vector from 1 to 10  
vec_column = (1:10)'
```

```
vec_column = 10×1  
    1  
    2  
    3  
    4  
    5  
    6  
    7  
    8  
    9  
   10
```

```
% Create a 3x3 matrix  
A = [1, 2, 3; 4, 5, 6; 7, 8, 9]
```

```
A = 3×3  
    1    2    3  
    4    5    6  
    7    8    9
```

```
% Select the second row of matrix A  
row_2 = A(2, :)
```

```
row_2 = 1×3
```

4 5 6

```
% Select the second column of matrix A
col_2 = A(:, 2)
```

```
col_2 = 3×1
      2
      5
      8
```

```
% Select a submatrix
submatrix = A(1:2, 2:3)% Rows 1 to 2, Columns 2 to 3
```

```
submatrix = 2×2
      2      3
      5      6
```

```
% Generate a vector from 0 to 2 in steps of 0.1
range = 0:0.1:2
```

```
range = 1×21
      0      0.1000      0.2000      0.3000      0.4000      0.5000      0.6000      0.7000      0.8000      0.9000
```

```
% Generate a vector from 10 to 1 in steps of -1
reverse_range = 10:-1:1
```

```
reverse_range = 1×10
      10      9      8      7      6      5      4      3      2      1
```

```
% Create a 3x4 matrix
B = [1, 2, 3, 4; 5, 6, 7, 8; 9, 10, 11, 12]
```

```
B = 3×4
      1      2      3      4
      5      6      7      8
      9     10     11     12
```

```
% Reshape B into a 2x6 matrix
reshaped_B = reshape(B, 2, 6)
```

```
reshaped_B = 2×6
      1      9      6      3     11      8
      5      2     10      7      4     12
```

```
% Create a 2x3 matrix
C = [1, 2, 3; 4, 5, 6]
```

```
C = 2×3
      1      2      3
      4      5      6
```

```
% Access the second element using linear indexing
second_element = C(2)
```

```
second_element = 4
```

Matrix Operator

```
% Define two matrices
A = [1, 2, 3; 4, 5, 6; 7, 8, 9];
B = [9, 8, 7; 6, 5, 4; 3, 2, 1];
```

```
% Matrix addition
C = A + B
```

```
C = 3×3
    10    10    10
    10    10    10
    10    10    10
```

```
% Matrix subtraction
D = A - B
```

```
D = 3×3
    -8    -6    -4
    -2     0     2
     4     6     8
```

```
% Matrix multiplication
E = A * B
```

```
E = 3×3
    30    24    18
    84    69    54
   138   114    90
```

```
% Element-wise multiplication
F = A .* B
```

```
F = 3×3
     9    16    21
    24    25    24
    21    16     9
```

```
% Transpose of A
A_transpose = A'
```

```
A_transpose = 3×3
     1     4     7
     2     5     8
     3     6     9
```

```
% Inverse of A
A_inverse = inv(A)
```

Warning: Matrix is close to singular or badly scaled. Results may be inaccurate. RCOND = 1.54197618.

A_inverse = 3×3

10¹⁶ ×

-0.4504	0.9007	-0.4504
0.9007	-1.8014	0.9007
-0.4504	0.9007	-0.4504

% Matrix exponentiation

A_squared = A^2

A_squared = 3×3

30	36	42
66	81	96
102	126	150

zeros(6)

ans = 6×6

0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0

zeros(3,2)

ans = 3×2

0	0
0	0
0	0

ones(6)

ans = 6×6

1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1

ones(3,2)

ans = 3×2

1	1
1	1
1	1

C = [1, 2, 3 ; 4,5,6; 7,8,9]

C = 3×3

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

```
% prints the diagonal of D
diag(C)
```

```
ans = 3x1
     1
     5
     9
```

Labsheet -1

lab exercises

1

```
help sqrt
```

sqrt Square root.

sqrt(X) is the square root of the elements of X. Complex results are produced if X is not positive.

See also sqrtm, realsqrt, hypot.

Documentation for sqrt
Other uses of sqrt

```
x = sqrt(4)
```

```
x = 2
```

```
y = sqrt(9)
```

```
y = 3
```

```
% we get square roots for the variables given
```

```
who
```

Your variables are:

A	A_inverse	A_squared	A_transpose	B	C	D
---	-----------	-----------	-------------	---	---	---

```
whos
```

Name	Size	Bytes	Class	Attributes
A	3x3	72	double	
A_inverse	3x3	72	double	
A_squared	3x3	72	double	
A_transpose	3x3	72	double	
B	3x3	72	double	
C	3x3	72	double	

D	3x3	72	double
E	3x3	72	double
F	3x3	72	double
I	1x3	24	double
S	1x9	72	double
ans	3x1	24	double
col_2	3x1	24	double
range	1x21	168	double
reshaped_B	2x6	96	double
reverse_range	1x10	80	double
row_2	1x3	24	double
second_element	1x1	8	double
submatrix	2x2	32	double
vec	1x10	80	double

```
z = sin(0)
```

```
z = 0
```

```
z1 = sin(pi/2)
```

```
z1 = 1
```

```
whos
```

Name	Size	Bytes	Class	Attributes
A	3x3	72	double	
A_inverse	3x3	72	double	
A_squared	3x3	72	double	
A_transpose	3x3	72	double	
B	3x3	72	double	
C	3x3	72	double	
D	3x3	72	double	
E	3x3	72	double	
F	3x3	72	double	
I	1x3	24	double	
S	1x9	72	double	
ans	3x1	24	double	
col_2	3x1	24	double	
range	1x21	168	double	
reshaped_B	2x6	96	double	
reverse_range	1x10	80	double	
row_2	1x3	24	double	
second_element	1x1	8	double	
submatrix	2x2	32	double	
vec	1x10	80	double	
vec_column	10x1	80	double	
x	1x1	8	double	

```
clc
who
```

Your variables are:

A	A_inverse	A_squared	A_transpose	B	C	D
---	-----------	-----------	-------------	---	---	---

```
clear
who
size(x)
```

Unrecognized function or variable 'x'.

```
a = [1 2 3]
```

```
a = 1×3
     1     2     3
```

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

```
b = 1×3
     3     4     5
```

```
a.*b
```

```
ans = 1×3
     3     8    15
```

```
C = [a b]
```

```
C = 1×6
     1     2     3     3     4     5
```

```
zeros(4)
```

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

```
zeros(1, 3)
```

```
ans = 1×3
     0     0     0
```

```
ones(1, 2)
```

```
ans = 1×2
     1     1
```

```
P = [zeros(1,3) 1 1 ones(1,2)]
```

```
P = 1×7
     0     0     0     1     1     1     1
```

```
Y = 1 : 0.5 : 5
```

```
Y = 1×9
     1.0000     1.5000     2.0000     2.5000     3.0000     3.5000     4.0000     4.5000     5.0000
```



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

```
M = 3×3
     1     2     3
     4     5     6
     7     8     9
```

```
fprintf('%f\n', M)
```

```
1.000000
4.000000
7.000000
2.000000
5.000000
8.000000
3.000000
6.000000
9.000000
```

```
X = M(1,:)
```

```
X = 1×3
     1     2     3
```

2

a.

```
A = [3, 12, 6, 8; 5, 3 , 9, 11; 1, 2, 14, 7; 10, 5, 3, 6]
```

```
A = 4×4
     3    12     6     8
     5     3     9    11
     1     2    14     7
    10     5     3     6
```

```
A = [3, 12, 6, 8
     5, 3 , 9, 11
     1, 2, 14, 7
     10, 5, 3, 6]
```

```
A = 4×4
     3    12     6     8
     5     3     9    11
     1     2    14     7
    10     5     3     6
```

```
E = [3, 12, 6, 8; 5, 3 , 9, 11]
F = [1, 2, 14, 7; 10, 5, 3, 6]
G = [E; F]
```

```
E = 2×4
     3    12     6     8
     5     3     9    11
```

F = 2x4

1	2	14	7
10	5	3	6

G = 4x4

3	12	6	8
5	3	9	11
1	2	14	7
10	5	3	6

b.

```
A_transpose = A';  
disp('Transpose of A:');
```

Transpose of A:

```
disp(A_transpose);
```

3	5	1	10
12	3	2	5
6	9	14	3
8	11	7	6

```
A_inverse = inv(A);  
disp('Inverse of A:');
```

Inverse of A:

```
disp(A_inverse);
```

-0.0490	-0.0607	0.0296	0.1421
0.0979	-0.0831	0.0091	0.0113
-0.0140	-0.0920	0.1286	0.0373
0.0070	0.2165	-0.1211	-0.0982

c.

```
size(A)
```

d.

```
% Extract the second row into vector X  
X = A(2, :);  
  
% Extract the third column into vector Y  
Y = A(:, 3);  
  
% Display the vectors  
disp('Vector X (second row of A):');
```

Vector X (second row of A):

```
disp(X);
```

5	3	9	11
---	---	---	----

```
disp('Vector Y (third column of A):');
```

Vector Y (third column of A):

```
disp(Y);
```

```
6
9
14
3
```

e.

```
% Multiply X and Y (performing the dot product)
```

```
result = X * Y;
```

```
% Display the result
```

```
disp('Result of multiplying X and Y:');
```

Result of multiplying X and Y:

```
disp(result);
```

```
216
```

f.

```
% Multiply X and Y element-wise
```

```
result_elementwise = X .* Y;
```

```
% Display the result
```

```
disp('Result of element-wise multiplication of X and Y:');
```

Result of element-wise multiplication of X and Y:

```
disp(result_elementwise);
```

```
30    18    54    66
45    27    81    99
70    42   126   154
15     9    27    33
```

g.

```
% Define the new row vector
```

```
new_row = [1, 5, 9, 0];
```

```
% Replace the last row of A with the new row vector
```

```
A(end, :) = new_row;
```

```
% Display the updated matrix A
```

```
disp('Updated matrix A with the last row replaced:');
```

Updated matrix A with the last row replaced:

```
disp(A);
```

3	12	6	8
5	3	9	11
1	2	14	7
1	5	9	0

h.

```
% Print the elements in one row  
disp('Matrix A printed in one row:');
```

Matrix A printed in one row:

```
disp(A(:)');
```

3	5	1	1	12	3	2	5	6	9	14	9	8	11	7	0
---	---	---	---	----	---	---	---	---	---	----	---	---	----	---	---

```
% Print the elements in one column  
disp('Matrix A printed in one column:');
```

Matrix A printed in one column:

```
disp(A(:));
```

3
5
1
1
12
3
2
5
6
9
14
9
8
11
7

i.

```
% Calculate the total number of elements in A  
total_elements = numel(A);  
  
% Print the elements of A in reverse order  
disp('Matrix A printed in reverse order:');
```

Matrix A printed in reverse order:

```
for i = total_elements:-1:1  
    fprintf('%d ', A(i));
```

```
end
```

```
0 7 11 8 9 14 9 6 5 2 3 12 1 1 5 3
```

```
fprintf('\n');
```

j.

```
% Extract the diagonal elements of A into vector D
D = diag(A);

% Display the vector D containing diagonal elements
disp('Vector D containing diagonal elements of matrix A:');
```

Vector D containing diagonal elements of matrix A:

```
disp(D);
```

```
3
3
14
0
```

k.

```
% Extract the diagonal elements of A into vector D
D = diag(A);

% Create a diagonal matrix V with the extracted diagonal elements
V = diag(D);

% Display the diagonal matrix V
disp('Diagonal matrix V with the extracted diagonal elements:');
```

Diagonal matrix V with the extracted diagonal elements:

```
disp(V);
```

```
3    0    0    0
0    3    0    0
0    0   14    0
0    0    0    0
```

l.

```
% Get the size of the matrix V
[size_rows, size_columns] = size(V);

% Create an identity matrix of the same size as V
identity_matrix = eye(size_rows, size_columns);

% Display the identity matrix
disp('Identity matrix of the same size as V:');
```

Identity matrix of the same size as V:

```
disp(identity_matrix);
```

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

m.

```
% Get the size of the matrix V
[size_rows, size_columns] = size(V);

% Create an identity matrix of the same size as V
identity_matrix = eye(size_rows, size_columns);

% Concatenate V and the identity matrix along columns
new_matrix = [V, identity_matrix];

% Create a new matrix double the size by concatenating new_matrix with itself along rows
new_matrix_double_size = [new_matrix; new_matrix];

% Display the new matrix double the size
disp('New matrix double the size:');
```

New matrix double the size:

```
disp(new_matrix_double_size);
```

```
3    0    0    0    1    0    0    0
0    3    0    0    0    1    0    0
0    0   14    0    0    0    1    0
0    0    0    0    0    0    0    1
3    0    0    0    1    0    0    0
0    3    0    0    0    1    0    0
0    0   14    0    0    0    1    0
0    0    0    0    0    0    0    1
```

3.

```
% Create a vector with the specified elements
vector = 0:0.01:1;

% Find the length of the vector
vector_length = length(vector);

% Display the vector and its length
disp('Vector:');
```

Vector:

```
disp(vector);
```

```
0    0.0100    0.0200    0.0300    0.0400    0.0500    0.0600    0.0700    0.0800    0.09
```



```
disp(['Length of the vector: ', num2str(vector_length)]);
```

Length of the vector: 101

4.

```
% Define the vectors x and y
x = [1, 6, 9, 2];
y = [2, 0, 3, 8];

% Element-wise sum of x and y
sum_xy = x + y;

% Element-wise product of x and y
product_xy = x .* y;

% Display the element-wise sum and product
disp('Element-wise sum of x and y:');
```

Element-wise sum of x and y:

```
disp(sum_xy);
```

3 6 12 10

```
disp('Element-wise product of x and y:');
```

Element-wise product of x and y:

```
disp(product_xy);
```

2 0 27 16

5.

```
% Define some variables
x = 1;
y = [2, 3];
z = 'hello';

% Display variable names using who
disp('Variables in workspace (using who):');
```

Variables in workspace (using who):

```
who
```

Your variables are:

A	A_inverse	A_transpose	C	D
◀				

```
% Display detailed information using whos
```

```
disp('Variables in workspace (using whos):');
```

Variables in workspace (using whos):

whos

Name	Size	Bytes	Class	Attributes
A	4x4	128	double	
A_inverse	4x4	128	double	
A_transpose	4x4	128	double	
C	1x6	48	double	
D	4x1	32	double	
E	2x4	64	double	
F	2x4	64	double	
G	4x4	128	double	
M	3x3	72	double	
P	1x7	56	double	
V	4x4	128	double	
X	1x4	32	double	
Y	4x1	32	double	

6.

```
% Define the matrix U
```

```
U = [4, 5, 6, 7];
```

```
% Calculate the sum of all elements
```

```
sum_U = sum(U);
```

```
% Calculate the mean of all elements
```

```
mean_U = mean(U);
```

```
% Calculate the median of all elements
```

```
median_U = median(U);
```

```
% Display the results
```

```
disp(['Sum of all elements of U: ', num2str(sum_U)]);
```

Sum of all elements of U: 22

```
disp(['Mean of all elements of U: ', num2str(mean_U)]);
```

Mean of all elements of U: 5.5

```
disp(['Median of all elements of U: ', num2str(median_U)]);
```

Median of all elements of U: 5.5