

# Matlab / Octave Notes

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## Basic Operations

### Variables

```
a = 3;  
b = 'hi';
```

### Output

```
a = pi;  
a           % Simply give at the prompt  
disp(a);    % print function in  
disp(sprintf('Vaue of pi is: %0.2f', a))          % C style printing
```

### Arthimetic Operations

```
5 + 6  
5 - 4  
5 * 8  
1 / 2  
2 ^ 6      % Exponentation
```

### Logical Opeartions

```
1 == 2      % false  
1 ~= 2      % not equal to  
1 && 0      % AND  
1 || 0      % OR  
xor(1, 0)
```

## Vectors and Matrices

### Vectors

```

row = [1, 2, 3]      % Row vector , is a separator in a row

col = [1; 2; 3]      % Column vector ; separates the rows

length(row)         % Gives the length of vector/ length of longest dimension in
matrix

```

## In-built Functions

### Mathematical

```

v = [0.26, 2.22, 4]
matrix = [1, 23; 30, 4; 5, 6]

log(3)              % Logarithmic
exp([1, 2])         % Exponential
abs([-1, 2, -3])    % Absolute
-v                  % similar to -1 * v

[val, ind] = max(v) % Returns an array of which has max value and it's index
max(matrix)         % Returns column-wise maximum

find([1, 0, 3, 2])  % Returns the indexes of all the non-zero elements
magic(3)            % returns a 3x3 magic square matrix

sum(matrix)         % Sum of a matrix
floor(v)
ceil(v)

```

### Matrices

```

matrix = [1, 2; 3, 4; 5, 6]
eye(3)    % Diagonal matrix of order 3
ones(2, 3) % [1, 1, 1; 1, 1, 1]
zeros(1, 3) % [0, 0, 0]
mat = rand(3, 2) % A random 3x2 matrix
randn(1, 100) % Random matrix following a normal distribution

size(matrix) % Gives the dimensions of the matrix as a matrix[row, column]
size(<matrix>, [axis])

matrix(3, 2) % A usual matrix indexing
matrix(:,2) % : means all the elements in the corresponding row/column.
matrix([1 3], :) % Everything from the 1st and 3rd row

matrix = [matrix, [7; 8; 9]] % Appending a row to the matrix(right side)
matrix(:, 3) = [10; 11; 12] % Assigning a row

```

```

matrix(:)      % Put all the elements into a single column vector

mat_concat = [matrix mat] % Concatenate matrices side by side [matrix, mat]
mat_concat = [matrix; mat] % Concatenate matrices one above the other

matrix * mat    % Matrix multiplication
matrix .* mat   % This is element-wise multiplication, similarly .+, ./, .^

matrix'         % Matrix transpose
transpose(matrix)

pinv(matrix)    % Pseudo Inverse matrix

```

## Iterators

```

v = 1:0.1:2      % Start:step-size:end default step-size is 1

```

## Plotting

```

a = magic(5)
plot(x, y)          % Makes a two dimensional graph
hold on;            % To plot one or more plots at a time
xlabel("label")     % Label on the x-axis
ylabel("label")     % Label on the y-axis

print -dpng '<filename>' % To save into a file
subplot(1, 2, 1)     % Divide the figure into 1 row 2 columns and access the
1st figure

imagesc(a), colorbar, colormap gray; % Plots using colors

hist(randn(1, 100)) % Plots a histogram hist(<vector>, [bins])

```

## Control Statements

### If else

```

v = zeros(10, 1);

i = 0;
while true,
    v(i) = i*i;
    if i == 6,
        break;
    else
        disp("Value is not 6")

```

```
    end;  
end;
```

## For

```
v = zeros(10, 1);  
  
for i=1:10,  
    v(i) = i*i;  
end;
```

## While

```
v = zeros(10, 1);  
  
i = 0;  
while i < 5,  
    v(i) = 10*i;  
    i = i + 1;  
end;
```

## Functions

```
function y = squareNumber(x),  
    y = x ^ 2;  
end;
```

## Sketching Multiple Graphs

**Parameters(@ (var),function,range,color)**

```
fplot(@(t) exp(0.6667*t)-1.5,[-2 2], 'b')  
hold on  
fplot(@(t) cos(t*t),[-2 2], 'g')  
hold off  
grid on
```

## Gauss\_Seidel Method A

```

function xnew=gauss_seidel(A,b,xold)
n=size(A)*(1);
At=A;
xnew=xold;
for k=1:n
    At(k,k)=0;
end
for k=1:n
    xnew(k)=(b(k)-At(k,:)*xnew)/A(k,k);
end
end

```

### Gauss\_Seidel Method B

```

function GuassSeidel(A,B, convergeVal, maxIteration)
N = length(B);
X = zeros(N,1);
err = ones(N,1);
for i = 1:N
    j = 1:N;
    j(i) = [];
    C = abs(A(i,j));
    Check(i,1) = abs(A(i,i)) - sum(B);
    if Check(i) < 0
        fprintf('The matrix is not strictly diagonally dominant at row %2i',i)
    end
end
iter = 0;
while max(err) > convergeVal
    iter = iter + 1;
    Z = X;
    for i = 1:N
        j = 1:N;
        j(i) = [];
        Xtemp = X;
        Xtemp(i) = [];
        X(i,1) = (B(i,1) - sum(A(i,j) * Xtemp)) / A(i,i);
    end
    Xs = X;
    err = sqrt((X - Z).^2);
    if iter >= maxIteration
        break;
    end
end
disp("Solution using Guass Seidel Model : ");
disp(Xs(1)),disp(Xs(2)),disp(Xs(3));
disp("Number of iterations :"),disp(iter);
end

```