Subject: Introduction to Computing Topic: Matlab @ Introduction Teacher: Dr. Ajeet Kumar

What is MATLAB??

- It is a software package/ language developed to ease the complicated numerical computation
- The Matlab language was created by Prof. Cleve B. Moler, Professor of Computer Science (a specialist in numerical analysis) at the University of New Mexico.
- It has since spawned several commercial and open-source derivatives of the original matlab language.
- Today, the premier commercial version is MATLAB (R) by The Mathworks, Inc., and the best free, open-source version appears to be Octave.
- https://in.mathworks.com/

What is MATLAB??

MATLAB stands for MAT + LAB

MAT = MATRIX

LAB = LABORATORY

Matlab stands for matrix laboratory

- All the calculations done in MATALB is in form of matrices.
- It creates ease in calculations of Matrix operation in comparison of others existing software and programming languages

Features of MATLAB

Inbuilt functions

- inv, eig, roots, quad, triplequad, besselj, fzero

User defined function

You can define your own program similar to inbuilt function

• Ease in computation work

- Linear algebra
- Solving differential equations
- Data analysis
- Interpolation and curve fitting

Features of MATLAB

- Toolbox
 - Simulink
 - Image processing
 - Neural Networks
 - Bioinformatics
- **Possibility of external interfacing** with other programming languages (C, C++ and Fortran etc)
- Efficient Graphical Unser Interface (GUI)
 - Create ease in analysing the results

Features of MATLAB

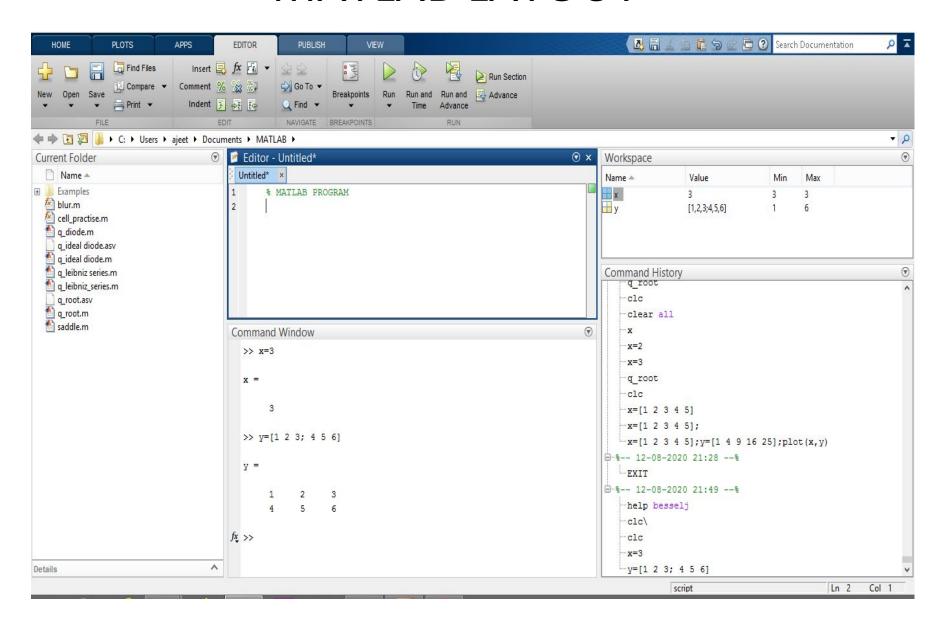
Data Handling

- Data handling is much easier in MALTAB
- Matrix Operation and Array Operation both can be handled with ease just by using different operators.
- No need to define type of variable (REAL, INTEGER OR COMPLEX)
- No need to define dimension of array
- No need to define single precession or double precession for calculation

Limitation

- Symbolic calculation: It also support symbolic calculation but with certain limitation.
- Mathematica Software is Software used for strong and efficient symbolic calculation

MATLAB LAYOUT



Default Layout of MATLAB

- Address bar
- Current folder
 - Show all folders and files
- Command Window
 - Starts with ">>", all commands execute here!!
- Command History
 - Show all previous commands with date
- Workspace
 - Display all of the variable
- Layout can be changes as per user's choice using "Layout" option

- There are mainly three types of file in MATLAB
 - M-files
 - MAT-files
 - MEX-files

M-files

- M-files are standard ASCII text files.
- File name of M-files are with extension (.m).
- Any program written in a MATLAB editor is saved as M-files.
- These files are further classified as
 - Script file
 - Function file

• Script file

- It is a file written in matlab editor to solve the given problem and saved with extension .m
 - » File can be executed by two ways
 - Typing file name in command window (Be careful about folder location)
 - Using the icon RUN () provided in MATLAB

• Function file

- It is a file written in matlab editor using special syntax
- Function file can be used called in other script/function file
- Saved with extension .m
- Function file can be executed by writing file name and required input parameters
- Details of function file will be discussed in coming session

MAT-files

- MAT-file is binary file used to save the data.
- Thus it is recognized as Data File
- MAT-file can be read by MATLAB environment
- Save with extension ".mat"
- MAT-files are double-precision MATLAB format files.
- They can be created on one machine and later read by MATLAB on another machine with a different floating-point format, retaining as much accuracy and range as the different formats allow.
- They can also be manipulated by other programs external to MATLAB.
- Working of MAT-files will be discussed in coming lectures

MEX-files

- A MEX file is a function, created in MATLAB, that calls a C/C++ program or a Fortran subroutine. A MEX function behaves just like a MATLAB script or function.
- Students are advised to read about this as per their own interest.

OUTPUT DISPLAY

- format
 - format long: Display 15 places after decimal
 - format short: Display 4 places after decimal
 - format long e: Display 15 places after decimal followed by exponential
 - format short e: Display 4 places after decimal followed by exponential
 - format long g: Total 15 digits
 - format short g: Total 5 digits