Subject: Introduction to Computing

Topic: Matlab @ Matrix Manipulation

Teacher: Dr. Ajeet Kumar

Basics of Matrix

•
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & a_{31} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{32} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$
 is a matrix of dimension 3 ×3

 a_{31} = element of Matrix A, Row = 3, Column =1

- Matrix element can be real no. or imaginary no.
- Matrix having only one row or one column is called vector.
- Matrix having one column of n- elements is called column vector (dim: n×1)
- Matrix having one row of n- elements is called row vector (dim: 1×n)
- Matrix having only one element is called Scalar (dim: 1×1)
- Thus a variable "A" defined in the Matlab can be either Scalar, Vector or Matrix

Defining Matrix in Matlab

- Entry of all the elements are made inside square bracket "[]"
- Entry is made row-wise (i.e. 1st entry of all the elements of 1st row followed by next row)
- Rows are separated by Semicolon ";"

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$
>> A = [1 2 3; 4 5 6; 7 8 9];

• Another way

• Extract any element of Matrix

>> C= A(i,j): gives an element of matrix A having ith row and jth column

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

• Replace any element of Matrix

>> A(i,j)=k: this element of the matrix will be replaced by value "k"

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

• Extract a sub-matrix

>> C = A (:, j): Extract elements of all the rows and j^{th} column

Example:

2

5

8

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

>> C = A (i,:): Extract elements of ith rows and all columns

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

>> C = A (:, a:b): Extract elements of all the rows and column between a to b

```
>> A=[1 2 3; 4 5 6; 7 8 9];
>> C=A(:,2:3)
```

- 2 3
- 8 9

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

>> C = A (m:n, :): Extract elements of rows between m to n and all columns

$$C =$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

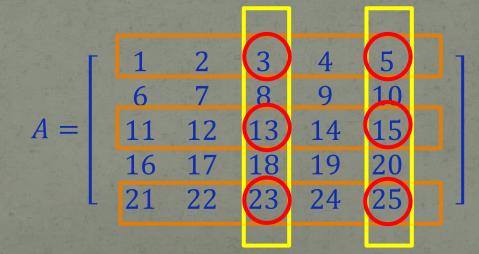
>> C = A(m:n, a:b): Extract elements of rows between m to n and column between a to b

$$C =$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

>> C = A([a b c], [p q r]): Extract elements of selective rows & columns

```
>> A=[1 2 3 4 5; 6 7 8 9 10;
11 12 13 14 15; 16 17 18 19 20; 21 22 23 24 25];
>> C= A([1 3 5],[3 5])
```



- Adding Rows
 - A is a matrix of dimension $(m \times n)$
 - u is Row vector of dimension (1×n)
 - A =[A; u] adds one Row in the matrix A

Example:

```
>> A=[1 2 3; 4 5 6; 7 8 9]; dim: 3x3
>> u = [10 11 12]; dim: 1x3
>> A=[A; u]
```

A =

```
      1
      2
      3

      4
      5
      6

      7
      8
      9

      10
      11
      12
```

- Adding Column
 - A is a matrix of dimension $(m \times n)$
 - v is Column vector of dimension (m×1)
 - A = [A v] adds one Column in the matrix A

```
>> A=[1 2 3; 4 5 6; 7 8 9]; dim: 3x3
>> v = [10; 11; 12]; dim: 3x1
>> C=[A v]
```

$$C =$$

```
      1
      2
      3
      10

      4
      5
      6
      11

      7
      8
      9
      12
```

- Deleting Rows
 - Select the row/rows you want to delete
 - Equate the selected row/rows with null matrix

$$A =$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Deleting Column
 - Select the Column/Columns you want to delete
 - Equate the selected Column/Columns with null matrix

```
>> A=[1 2 3; 4 5 6; 7 8 9];
>> A(:,2)=[]
```

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

• A null assignment can have only one non-colon index. Example:

