COMPARISON OF MATLAB, OCTAVE, AND PYLAB

ED BUELER

On the next page are two algorithms each in MATLAB/OCTAVE form (left column) and PYLAB form (right column). To download these examples, go to my page `bueler.github.io`. To get `gaussint.m` below, for example, go to `bueler.github.io/gaussint.m`.

A bit of background is useful. MATLAB (`www.mathworks.com`) was designed by Cleve Moler around 1980 for teaching numerical linear algebra without needing FORTRAN. It has since become a powerful programming language and engineering tool. More than half of UAF 600-level math/science/engineering students are already familiar with it. It is available in most labs and graduate student offices at UAF.

But I like free, open source software. There are several free alternatives to MATLAB, and two of these work well for this course. First, OCTAVE is a MATLAB clone. The "`.m`" examples on the next page work in an identical way in MATLAB and in OCTAVE. I will mostly use OCTAVE myself for teaching, but I'll test examples in both OCTAVE and MATLAB. To download OCTAVE, go to `www.gnu.org/software/octave`.

Second, the SCIPY (`www.scipy.org`) and MATPLOTLIB (`matplotlib.org`) libraries give the general-purpose interpreted language PYTHON (`python.org`) all of MATLAB functionality plus quite a bit more. This combination is called PYLAB. Using it with the IPYTHON interactive shell (`ipython.org`) gives the most MATLAB-like experience. The examples on the next page hint at the computer language differences and the different modes of thought between MATLAB/OCTAVE and PYTHON. Students who already use PYTHON will like this option.

Here are some brief "how-to" comments for the MATLAB/OCTAVE examples: `gaussint.m` is a *script*. A script is run by starting MATLAB/OCTAVE, usually in the directory containing the script you want to run. Then type the name of the script at the prompt, without the ".m":

```
>> gaussint
```

Typing

```
>> help gaussint
```

shows the block of comments as documentation.

The second algorithm `bis.m` is a *function* which needs inputs. At the prompt enter

```
>> f = @(x) cos(x) - x
>> bis(0,1,f)
```

for example. We have given `bis.m` three arguments; the last is an "anonymous function."

For the PYTHON versions: Type `run gaussint.py` at the IPYTHON prompt or `python gaussint.py` at a shell prompt. For the function `bis.py`, run PYTHON or IPYTHON and do: `from bis import bis`. In IPYTHON you can type `bis?` to get documentation for that function, and run the example as shown in the docstring.

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gaussint.m

```
% plot the integrand and approximate
% the integral
%   / 1
%   |    exp(-x^2/pi) dx
%   / 0
% by left-hand, right-hand, and
% trapezoid rules

N = 1000;
dx = (1 - 0) / N;
x = linspace(0,1,N+1);
y = exp(- x.^2 / pi);

plot(x,y)
axis([0 1 0 1]), grid

format long
lhand = dx * sum(y(1:end-1))
rhand = dx * sum(y(2:end))
trap  = (dx/2) * sum(y(1:end-1)+y(2:end))
exact = (pi/2) * erf(1/sqrt(pi))
```

gaussint.py

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

# plot the integrand and approximate
# the integral
#    / 1
#    |    exp(-x^2/pi) dx
#    / 0
# by left-hand, right-hand, and
# trapezoid rules

from pylab import plot,axis,linspace,sum, \
                  pi,sqrt,exp,show,grid
from scipy.special import erf

N = 1000
dx = (1.0 - 0.0) / N
x = linspace(0.0,1.0,N+1)
y = exp(- x**2 / pi)

plot(x,y)
axis([0.0,1.0,0.0,1.0]); grid(True)

lhand = dx * sum(y[:-1])
print "lhand = %.15f" % lhand
rhand = dx * sum(y[1:])
print "rhand = %.15f" % rhand
trap  = (dx/2) * sum(y[:-1]+y[1:])
print "trap = %.15f" % trap
exact = (pi/2) * erf(1/sqrt(pi))
print "exact = %.15f" % exact
show()  # allow user to close figure
```

bis.m

```
function c = bis(a,b,f)
% BIS  Apply the bisection method to solve
%   f(x) = 0
% with initial bracket [a,b].
% example:
%   >> f = @(x) cos(x) - x       % define fcn
%   >> r = bis(0,1,f)            % find root
%   >> f(r)                      % confirm

if (feval(f,a)) * (feval(f,b)) > 0
  error('not a bracket!'), end
for k = 1:100
  c = (a+b)/2;
  r = feval(f,c);
  if abs(r) < 1e-12
    return  % we are done
  elseif feval(f,a) * r >= 0.0
    a = c;
  else
    b = c;
  end
end
error('no convergence')
```

bis.py

```
def bis(a,b,f):
  """ BIS  Apply the bisection method to solve
    f(x) = 0
  with initial bracket [a,b].
  example (after "from bis import bis"):

    def f(x):
        from math import cos
        return cos(x) - x
    r = bis(0.0,1.0,f)
    print(f(r))                    """

  if f(a) * f(b) > 0.0:
    print "not a bracket!"; return
  for k in range(100):
    c = (a+b)/2
    r = f(c)
    if abs(r) < 1e-12:
      return c # we are done
    elif f(a) * r >= 0.0:
      a = c
    else:
      b = c
  print "no convergence"; return
```