

sdpvar

sdpvar Create symbolic decision variable

You can create a sdpvar variable by:

<code>X = sdpvar(n)</code>	Symmetric nxn matrix
<code>X = sdpvar(n,n)</code>	Symmetric nxn matrix
<code>X = sdpvar(n,m)</code>	Full nxm matrix (n~m)

Definition of multiple scalars can be simplified

sdpvar x y z w

The parametrizations supported are

<code>X = sdpvar(n,n,'full')</code>	Full nxn matrix
<code>X = sdpvar(n,n,'symmetric')</code>	Symmetric nxn matrix
<code>X = sdpvar(n,n,'diagonal')</code>	Diagonal matrix
<code>X = sdpvar(n,n,'toeplitz')</code>	Symmetric Toeplitz
<code>X = sdpvar(n,n,'hankel')</code>	Unsymmetric Hankel (zero below the first anti-diagonal)
<code>X = sdpvar(n,n,'rhankel')</code>	Symmetric Hankel
<code>X = sdpvar(n,n,'skew')</code>	Skew-symmetric
<code>X = sdpvar(n,n,'diagonal')</code>	Diagonal

The letters 'sy','f','ha','t' and 'sk' are searched for in the third argument hence `sdpvar(n,n,'toeplitz')` gives the same result as `sdpvar(n,n,'t')`

Only square Toeplitz and Hankel matrices are supported

A scalar is defined as a 1x1 matrix

Higher-dimensional matrices are also supported, although this currently is an experimental feature with limited use. The type flag applies to the lowest level slice.

`X = sdpvar(n,n,n,'full')` Full nxnxd matrix

In addition to the matrix type, a fourth argument can be used to obtain a complex matrix. All the matrix types above apply to a complex matrix, and in addition a Hermitian type is added

`X = sdpvar(n,n,'hermitian','complex')` Complex Hermitian nxn matrix (`X=X'=conj(X.')`)

The other types are obtained as above

<code>X = sdpvar(n,n,'symmetric','complex')</code>	Complex symmetric nxn matrix (<code>X=X.')</code>
<code>X = sdpvar(n,n,'full','complex')</code>	Complex full nxn matrix

... and the same for Toeplitz, Hankel and skew-symmetric

See also

[intvar](#), [binvar](#), [methods\('sdpvar'\)](#), [see](#)

Overloaded methods:

[ndsdpvar/sdpvar constraint/sdpvar blkvar/sdpvar](#)