## reference: https://wiki.octave.org/Using\_Octave

## variable assignment

```
a = 1;
```

#### comments

```
% this is comment; % is both supported by Octave and Matlab
```

#### Command evaluation

```
t = 99 + 1

t = 100

t = 100

t = 99 + 1;

disp(t)
```

### Elementary math

```
x = 3/4*pi;
y = sin(x)

y = 0.7071
```

#### **Matrices**

```
rowVec = [8 6 4]

rowVec = 1×3
8 6 4

size(rowVec)

ans = 1×2
1 3

columnVec = [8;6;4]
```

```
columnVec = 3×1
8
6
```

#### size(columnVec)

```
ans = 1 \times 2
3 1
```

```
mat = [8,6,4;2,0,-2]
```

#### size(mat)

```
ans = 1 \times 2
2 3
```

## Linear Algebra

#### columnVec \* rowVec

```
ans = 3\times3

64 48 32

48 36 24

32 24 16
```

#### rowVec \* columnVec

ans = 116

#### columnVec'

```
ans = 1 \times 3
8 6 4
```

## **Accessing Elements**

```
mat(2,3)
```

ans = -2

#### control flow

```
x = zeros(50,1);
for i = 1:2:100
    x(i) = i^2;
end %endfor is used in Octave, Octave is also support end syntax
```

```
0
3969
 0
4225
0
4489
0
4761
5041
0
5329
0
5625
0
5929
0
6241
6561
6889
0
7225
0
7569
0
7921
0
8281
8649
0
9025
0
9409
0
9801
```

```
y = zeros(50,1);
k = 1;
step = 2;
while (k<=100)
     y(k) = k^2;
     k = k + step;
end
disp(y)</pre>
```

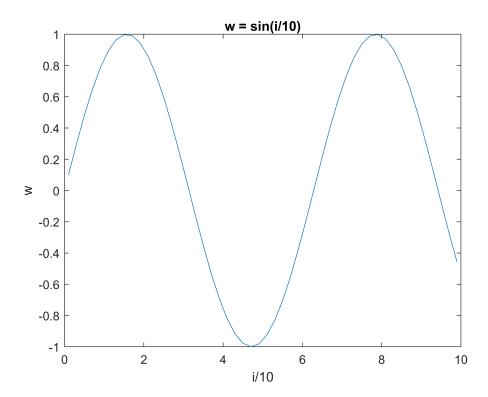
```
0
6561
0
6889
0
7225
0
7569
0
7921
0
8281
0
8649
0
9025
0
9409
0
```

### vectorization

```
i = 1:2:100;
x = i.^2;
y = x + 9;
z = y./i;
w = sin(i/10);
```

## plotting

```
plot(i/10, w);
title('w = sin(i/10)')
xlabel('i/10')
ylabel('w')
```



## **Strings**

```
firstString = 'hello world'; %octave support '' for string (also "")
secondString = '!';
disp([firstString, secondString])
hello world!
```

```
fprintf('%s %.10f\n', 'The number is: ', 10)
```

The number is: 10.0000000000

#### If-else

```
if 3>2
    disp('hello')
else
    disp('world')
end
```

## getting help

```
doc('plot') %personally recommand use this format
```

# octave forge packages

% not needed for PHYS4150 course