

Julia & IJulia Cheat-sheet (for 18.xxx at MIT)

Basics:

julia-lang.org — documentation; juliabox.org — run Julia online
github.com/stevengj/julia-mit — installation & tutorial
jupyter notebook — start IJulia browser
shift-return — execute input cell in IJulia

Defining/changing variables:

`x = 3` — define variable x to be 3
`x = [1,2,3]` — array/“column”-vector (1,2,3)
`y = [1 2 3]` — 1×3 row-vector (1,2,3)
`A = [1 2 3 4; 5 6 7 8; 9 10 11 12]`
— set A to 3×4 matrix with rows 1,2,3,4 etc.
`x[2] = 7` — change x from (1,2,3) to (1,7,3)
`A[2,1] = 0` — change $A_{2,1}$ from 5 to 0
`u, v = (15.03, 1.2e-27)` — set $u=15.03$, $v=1.2\times 10^{-27}$
`f(x) = 3x` — define a function $f(x)$
`x -> 3x` — an “anonymous” function

Constructing a few simple matrices:

`rand(12), rand(12,4)` — random length-12 vector or 12×4 matrix
with uniform random numbers in [0,1)
`randn(12)` — Gaussian random numbers (mean 0, std. dev. 1)
`eye(5)` — 5×5 identity matrix I
`linspace(1.2,4.7,100)` — 100 equally spaced points from 1.2 to 4.7
`diagm(x)` — matrix whose diagonal is the entries of x

Portions of matrices and vectors:

`x[2:12]` — the 2nd to 12th elements of x
`x[2:end]` — the 2nd to the last elements of x
`A[5,1:3]` — row vector of 1st 3 elements in 5th row of A
`A[5,:]` — row vector of 5th row of A
`diag(A)` — vector of diagonals of A

Arithmetic and functions of numbers:

`3*4, 7+4, 2-6, 8/3` — mult., add, sub., divide numbers
`3^7, 3^(8+2im)` — compute 3^7 or 3^{8+2i} power
`sqrt(-5+0im)` — $\sqrt{-5}$ as a complex number
`exp(12)` — e^{12}
`log(3), log10(100)` — natural log (ln), base-10 log (\log_{10})
`abs(-5), abs(2+3im)` — absolute value $|-5|$ or $|2+3i|$
`sin(5pi/3)` — compute $\sin(5\pi/3)$
`besselj(2,6)` — compute Bessel function $J_2(6)$

Arithmetic and functions of vectors and matrices:

`x * 3, x + 3` — multiply/add every element of x by 3
`x + y` — element-wise addition of two vectors x and y
`A*y, A*B` — product of matrix A and vector y or matrix B
`x * y` — not defined for two vectors!
`x .* y` — element-wise product of vectors x and y
`x .^ 3` — every element of x is cubed
`cos(x), cos(A)` — cosine of every element of x or A
`exp(A), expm(A)` — exp of each element of A , matrix $\exp e^A$
`x', A'` — conjugate-transpose of vector or matrix
`x'*y, dot(x,y), sum(conj(x).*y)` — three ways to compute $x \cdot y$
`A \ b, inv(A)` — return solution to $Ax=b$, or the matrix A^{-1}
`λ, V = eig(A)` — eigenvals λ and eigenvectors (columns of V) of A

Plotting (type using PyPlot first)

`plot(y), plot(x,y)` — plot y vs. 0,1,2,3,... or versus x
`loglog(x,y), semilogx(x,y), semilogy(x,y)` — log-scale plots
`title("A title"), xlabel("x-axis"), ylabel("foo")` — set labels
`legend(["curve 1", "curve 2"], "northwest")` — legend at upper-left
`grid(), axis("equal")` — add grid lines, use equal x and y scaling
`title(L"the curve \sqrt{x} ")` — title with LaTeX equation
`savefig("fig.png"), savefig("fig.pdf")` — save PNG or PDF image