

# CS 105

Introduction to Scientific Computing

Lecture #3 – Variables

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# ASSIGNMENT 2

- Evaluate the expression  $\frac{4u}{3v}$  for  $u=1, v=3$

# NECESSARY SKILLS

- How do we store values for later use (what are variables?)?
- What are valid variable names?
- How do we assign values to variables?
- When can we use variables?

# TOPICS

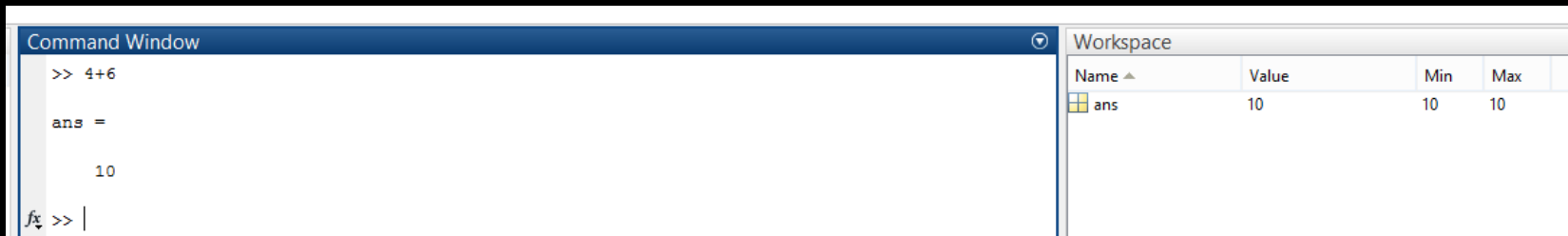
1. Variables
2. Assignments
3. Operations with Variables

# READING

- Sections 2.1-2.2

# VARIABLES

- Often we want to *store* data for later use
- We do this using *variables*
  - `x=5;`
- We already saw a variable automatically created for us!
  - `ans`



# VARIABLES

- Most programming languages have restrictions on what variable names may be
- In MATLAB these rules are:
  - Must start with a letter
  - All other characters must be letters, numbers, or the underscore character.
  - MATLAB is *case-sensitive* meaning that x and X are different variables.
- Good practice:
  - You should use variables names that *mean* something (like what the variable is storing)

# VARIABLE ASSIGNMENT

- To store a value in a variable we use the equals sign.
- The variable name to be assigned **into** is on the left side, and the data to be assigned **from** is on the right side
  - `X=5`
  - `Rate1=2.0`
  - `Name='Matt'`



# OPERATIONS WITH VARIABLES

- You may assign one variable to another as long as all variables on the right side already have values
  - $X=5$
  - $Y=X$
  - $Z=K$  %ERROR (if variable K didn't already exist)
  - $Z = X^2+Y$
  - $Z=X^2+y$  %ERROR (if variable y didn't already exist)

# EVALUATING EQUATIONS

- Now we can take equations like  $y=mx+b$  and evaluate them for values  $m$ ,  $x$ , and  $b$
- What are some other common equations we might use?
  - Quadratic Equation:  $y=ax^2+bx+c$
  - Simple interest:  $A = P*r*t$
  - Compound interest:  $A = P(1+r)^n$

# SUPPRESSING COMMAND LINE OUTPUT

- You may notice that every time you typed a command, something got printed out to the command line.
- You can *suppress* this by putting a **semicolon** after the command
  - This is often good to do, since outputting to the command line can take time
  - `X=5`
  - `X=5;`