

```
% Creating vectors and matrices
```

```
octave> A = [1 5 2; -3 2 0; 4 -1 -2]      % matrix; semicolons indicate next row  
A =
```

```
    1    5    2  
   -3    2    0  
    4   -1   -2
```

```
octave> A(2,3)      % grabs entry from matrix A in 2nd row, 3rd column  
ans = 0
```

```
octave> A(:,3)      % grabs all rows but just 3rd column  
ans =
```

```
    2  
    0  
   -2
```

```
octave> A(2, [1 3]) % grabs entries in A's 2nd row, 1st and 3rd cols  
ans =
```

```
   -3    0
```

```
octave> A(1:2, 3)   % entries in both 1st and 2nd rows, only 3rd col  
ans =
```

```
    2  
    0
```

```
octave> A(1:2, end) % same as above, since 3rd row is end row  
ans =
```

```
    2  
    0
```

```
octave> A(2:end, 2) % helpful if you don't know how many rows A has  
ans =
```

```
    2  
   -1
```

```
octave> x = [2 3 -1 4 7] % a 1-by-5 matrix, called a row vector  
ans =
```

```
    2    3   -1    4    7
```

```
octave> 10:17      % row vector (unnamed) with sequential entries  
x =
```

```
   10   11   12   13   14   15   16   17
```

```
octave> x = 10:17; % same x as above, but semicolon suppresses output
```

```
octave> x(3)       % displays 3rd entry in row vector x  
ans = -1
```

```
octave> x = 1:.25:2 % entry between colons alters stepsize from 1  
x =
```

```
    1.0000    1.2500    1.5000    1.7500    2.0000
```

```
octave> A'         % prime exchanges rows for columns when A has real entries  
ans =
```

```
    1   -3    4  
    5    2   -1
```

```
2    0   -2

octave> x = (1:.25:2)'      % recreates x from above, now as column vector
x =

    1.0000
    1.2500
    1.5000
    1.7500
    2.0000

% Mathematical functions built into Octave
octave> cos(pi)           % Octave has full collection of mathematical functions
ans = -1

octave> log(2)            % log is logarithm base e (i.e., natural logarithm)
ans = 0.69315

octave> sin(1:.25:2)      % built-in fns can work on vector of inputs
ans =

    0.84147    0.94898    0.99749    0.98399    0.90930

octave> sin(x)            % shape of output depends on shape of input
ans =

    0.84147
    0.94898
    0.99749
    0.98399
    0.90930

octave> exp(A)            % inputs can even be matrices
ans =

    2.7183e+00    1.4841e+02    7.3891e+00
    4.9787e-02    7.3891e+00    1.0000e+00
    5.4598e+01    3.6788e-01    1.3534e-01

% Plotting in the plane
octave> xVals = 0:.5:2*pi  % "pixel" locations in interval [0, 2*pi]
xVals =

Columns 1 through 7:

    0.00000    0.50000    1.00000    1.50000    2.00000    2.50000    3.00000

Columns 8 through 13:

    3.50000    4.00000    4.50000    5.00000    5.50000    6.00000

octave> plot(xVals, cos(xVals)) % inputs are vectors specifying points

octave> plot(xVals, cos(xVals), '.') % same points now disconnected
octave> plot(xVals, cos(xVals), 'o') % bigger symbol for points
octave> plot(xVals, cos(xVals), '.', 'MarkerSize', 18) % bigger dots

octave> plot(cos(xVals), sin(xVals), '.', 'MarkerSize', 18) % circle?
octave> plot(cos(xVals), sin(xVals)) % same points connected up
octave> axis equal % aspect ratio set to 1:1

octave> xVals = 0:.1:2*pi; % smaller stepsize ==> better resolution
octave> plot(xVals, cos(xVals)) % resulting cosine graph
```

```

octave> plot(cos(xVals), sin(xVals))      % circle?
octave> axis equal

% Defining your own mathematical functions
octave> f = @(x) x^2      % way of defining own math function f(x) = x^2
f =

@(x) x ^ 2

octave> f(-2)
ans = 4

% But the function created by the definition above can't handle vector input
octave> f(1:5)
error: for x^y, only square matrix arguments are permitted and one argument must
be scalar. Use .^ for elementwise power.
error: called from
    @<anonymous> at line 1 column 11

% Built-in functions CAN handle vector inputs. To make our own capable of
% handling vector input, operations like multiplication, division, and
% exponentiation must be "vectorized". This is achieved with an extra ".":
%   instead of * use .*
%   instead of / use ./
%   instead of ^ use .^
octave> f = @(x) x.^2
octave> f(1:5)
ans =

    1    4    9   16   25

octave> xVals = -2:1:2;      % vector of x-values for displayed points
octave> plot(xVals, f(xVals)) % now produces desired plot

octave> xVals = -2:5:2      % coarser mesh so outputs aren't so long
xVals =

Columns 1 through 8:

   -2.0000   -1.5000   -1.0000   -0.5000    0.0000    0.5000    1.0000    1.5000

Column 9:

    2.0000

octave> f(xVals)      % a 1-by-8 vector of outputs from f given inputs of xVals
ans =

Columns 1 through 8:

    4.0000    2.2500    1.0000    0.2500    0.0000    0.2500    1.0000    2.2500

Column 9:

    4.0000

octave> g = @(t) t.^3
octave> g(xVals)      % another 1-by-8 vector
ans =

Columns 1 through 8:

   -8.0000   -3.3750   -1.0000   -0.1250    0.0000    0.1250    1.0000    3.3750

Column 9:

```

8.00000

```
octave> [f(xVals); g(xVals)]    % previous row vectors in single matrix
ans =
```

Columns 1 through 8:

4.00000	2.25000	1.00000	0.25000	0.00000	0.25000	1.00000	2.25000
-8.00000	-3.37500	-1.00000	-0.12500	0.00000	0.12500	1.00000	3.37500

Column 9:

4.00000
8.00000

```
% More plotting: 2 functions at once
```

```
octave> plot(xVals, [f(xVals); g(xVals)])    % plot of both power fns
```

```
octave> xVals = -2:.1:2;    % back to finer mesh
```

```
octave> plot(xVals, [f(xVals); g(xVals)])    % plot with finer mesh
```

```
octave> plot(xVals, [xVals; xVals.^2; xVals.^3; xVals.^4])
```

```
% surface (3D) plotting
```

```
octave> f = @(x,y) x.^2 + y.^2    % the function f(x, y) = x.^2 + y.^2
```

```
octave> [X,Y] = meshgrid(-1:.5:1, 0:3)    % mesh on [-1,1] x [0,3]
```

```
X =
```

-1.00000	-0.50000	0.00000	0.50000	1.00000
-1.00000	-0.50000	0.00000	0.50000	1.00000
-1.00000	-0.50000	0.00000	0.50000	1.00000
-1.00000	-0.50000	0.00000	0.50000	1.00000

```
Y =
```

0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3

```
octave> mesh(X, Y, f(X,Y))    % plots surface f over our mesh
```

```
octave> [X,Y] = meshgrid(-1:.1:1, 0:.1:2);    % finer mesh
```

```
octave> mesh(X, Y, f(X,Y))    % plots surface f over our mesh
```

```
% Case-sensitivity of the software
```

```
octave> X
```

```
X =
```

Columns 1 through 8:

-1.00000	-0.90000	-0.80000	-0.70000	-0.60000	-0.50000	-0.40000	-0.30000
-1.00000	-0.90000	-0.80000	-0.70000	-0.60000	-0.50000	-0.40000	-0.30000
-1.00000	-0.90000	-0.80000	-0.70000	-0.60000	-0.50000	-0.40000	-0.30000
-1.00000	-0.90000	-0.80000	-0.70000	-0.60000	-0.50000	-0.40000	-0.30000
-1.00000	-0.90000	-0.80000	-0.70000	-0.60000	-0.50000	-0.40000	-0.30000
-1.00000	-0.90000	-0.80000	-0.70000	-0.60000	-0.50000	-0.40000	-0.30000
-1.00000	-0.90000	-0.80000	-0.70000	-0.60000	-0.50000	-0.40000	-0.30000
-1.00000	-0.90000	-0.80000	-0.70000	-0.60000	-0.50000	-0.40000	-0.30000
-1.00000	-0.90000	-0.80000	-0.70000	-0.60000	-0.50000	-0.40000	-0.30000
-1.00000	-0.90000	-0.80000	-0.70000	-0.60000	-0.50000	-0.40000	-0.30000
-1.00000	-0.90000	-0.80000	-0.70000	-0.60000	-0.50000	-0.40000	-0.30000

Columns 9 through 16:

Columns 17 through 21:

1.0000  
1.2500  
1.5000

```
1.7500
2.0000
```

```
octave> x == X;    % Octave is case sensitive; these are not equal
error: mx_el_eq: nonconformant arguments (op1 is 5x1, op2 is 21x21)
```

```
% More creating vectors and matrices
```

```
octave> A = zeros(5,4)    % generates 5-by-4 matrix full of zeros
```

```
A =
```

```
0  0  0  0
0  0  0  0
0  0  0  0
0  0  0  0
0  0  0  0
```

```
octave> A = zeros(5)    % generates 5-by-5 matrix full of zeros
```

```
A =
```

```
0  0  0  0  0
0  0  0  0  0
0  0  0  0  0
0  0  0  0  0
0  0  0  0  0
```

```
octave> x = ones(5,1)    % generates 5-by-1 matrix/vector full of ones
```

```
x =
```

```
1
1
1
1
1
```

```
octave> diag(x)    % makes square matrix with diagonal entries from x
```

```
ans =
```

```
Diagonal Matrix
```

```
1  0  0  0  0
0  1  0  0  0
0  0  1  0  0
0  0  0  1  0
0  0  0  0  1
```

```
octave> diag(3*x)    % makes square matrix with diagonal entries from x
```

```
ans =
```

```
Diagonal Matrix
```

```
3  0  0  0  0
0  3  0  0  0
0  0  3  0  0
0  0  0  3  0
0  0  0  0  3
```

```
octave> diag(x, -1)    % entries from x placed on 1st subdiagonal
```

```
ans =
```

```
0  0  0  0  0  0
1  0  0  0  0  0
0  1  0  0  0  0
0  0  1  0  0  0
0  0  0  1  0  0
0  0  0  0  1  0
```

```
octave> B = diag(x,-1) - 2*diag(ones(6,1)) + diag(x,1)
```

```
B =
```

```
-2    1    0    0    0    0
 1   -2    1    0    0    0
 0    1   -2    1    0    0
 0    0    1   -2    1    0
 0    0    0    1   -2    1
 0    0    0    0    1   -2
```

```
octave> [B [1;2;3;4;5;6]; ones(2,7)] % 8-by-7 matrix built from other matrices
```

```
ans =
```

```
-2    1    0    0    0    0    1
 1   -2    1    0    0    0    2
 0    1   -2    1    0    0    3
 0    0    1   -2    1    0    4
 0    0    0    1   -2    1    5
 0    0    0    0    1   -2    6
 1    1    1    1    1    1    1
 1    1    1    1    1    1    1
```