Some useful commands in Octave

```
octave:368> dot([1 -254 -1], [2 3 4 0 1]) # computes a dot product of vectors ans = 15
```

```
octave:369> cross([1 -2 5], [2 1 -4]) # computes cross product of vectors in R<sup>3</sup> ans =

3 14 5
```

```
octave:371> A = \mathbf{round}(10*\mathbf{rand}(3, 4)) - 5 # combination of commands to make random integer matrix \mathbf{ans} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & -3 & 2 & -3 \\ -2 & -5 & -5 & -4 \end{bmatrix}
```

```
octave:372> rref(A)  # gives the RREF from of A

ans =

1.00000  0.00000  0.00000  7.00000

0.00000  1.00000  0.00000  -0.20000

0.00000  0.00000  1.00000  -1.80000
```

```
octave:374> A \ [3; -4; 9] # produces a particular solution of Ax=b if one exists

ans =

-0.28754
-0.96321
-1.66892
1.18393
```

```
octave:379> B = round(10*rand(3))-5; # another random matrix, this time square
octave:380> det(B)
                      # calculates the determinant
ans = 66
octave:381> inv(B)
                      # finds the inverse matrix
ans =
  0.151515 -0.015152 \ 0.121212
  0.272727 \quad 0.272727 \quad -0.181818
  0.212121 \quad 0.378788 \quad -0.030303
octave:382> rank(B) # finds matrix rank
ans = 3
octave:383> eig(B)
                       # finds eigenvalues
ans =
  3.24938 + 0.00000i
  0.87531 + 4.42102i
  0.87531 - 4.42102i
```

```
octave:414> [V, lam] = eig([3 1 -1; 1 2 4; -1 4 1]) # finds eigenpairs

V =

0.233806 -0.971525 -0.038386
-0.645291 -0.125521 -0.753554
0.727279 0.200956 -0.656264

lam =

Diagonal Matrix

-2.8706 0 0
0 3.3360 0
0 0 5.5345
```

Compare the following QR decomposition with that displayed on p. 239:

```
octave:420> [que, ar] = qr([1 2 3; -1 0 -3; 0 -2 3])
que =
```

```
 \begin{array}{rll} -0.70711 & -0.40825 & 0.57735 \\ 0.70711 & -0.40825 & 0.57735 \\ -0.00000 & 0.81650 & 0.57735 \\ \end{array}  ar =  \begin{array}{rll} -1.41421 & -1.41421 & -4.24264 \\ 0.00000 & -2.44949 & 2.44949 \\ 0.00000 & 0.00000 & 1.73205 \\ \end{array}
```