

```
1+2
1-2
1*1
1/2
1==2
1~=2
% 为注释符号
1&&0
1||0
xor(1,0)
PS1('>>'); %
```

```
a=3
a=3;
a=pi;
disp(sprintf('pai = %0.6f', a))
format long
format short
A=[1 2; 3 4; 5 6]
```

```
A=[1 2;
3 4;
5 6]
```

```
B=1:0.2:2
C=1:6
```

```
ones(2,3)
zeros(2,3)
```

```
rand(2,3)
randn(1,10000)
eye(4)
```

```
hist(B)
hist(B,50)
```

```
help eye
help help
```

```
A=[1 2; 3 4; 5 6]
```

```
size(A)
```

```
size(A,1)
```

```
size(A,2)
```

```
length(A) % 返回最大的维度
```

```
pwd % 工作路径
```

```
cd 'C:\User\xiaoyu1_1\Desktop' %修改工作路径
```

```
ls %显示工作路径的子目录
```

```
load ex1data1.txt
```

```
who
```

```
whos
```

```
ex1data1.txt
```

```
clear A
```

```
clear
```

```
V = Ex1data1(1:10)
```

```
save hehe.txt V
```

```
save he.txt V -ascii
```

```
A=[1 2; 3 4; 5 6]
```

```
A(2,2)
```

```
A(2,:) % : 表示所有元素
```

```
A(:,1)
```

```
A([1 3],:)
```

```
A(:,2) = [10; 11; 12]
```

```
A = [A,[1;2;3]]
```

```
A(:)
```

```
A=[1 2;3 4;5 6]
```

```
B=[11 12;13 14;15 16]
```

```
C=[A B]
```

```
C=[A,B]
```

```
C=[A;B]
```

```
A*B
```

```
A.*B % . 用来表示位的运算
```

```
A.^2
```

1./A

log(A)

exp(A)

abs(A)

-A

A 为向量时

A + ones(length(A),1)

A + 1

A' %A 的转置

(A')'

a=[1 2 5 4]

val = max(a)

[val,ind] = max(a)

a<3

find(a<3)

A= magic(4) %幻方

[r,c] = find(A>=7)

sum(A)

prod(A)

floor(A) 向下四舍五入

ceil(A) 向上四舍五入

rand(3)

max(rand(3), rand(3))

max(A, [], 1) %得到每一列的最大值

max(A, [], 2) %参数表示第几维

max(A) %得到每一列的最大值

max(max(A)) %矩阵的最大值

max(A(:)) %矩阵的最大值

sum(A,1)

sum(A,2)

A.\*eye(length(A)) %得到了对角线的值，其他值都为 0

sum(sum(A.\*eye(3))) %得到了对角线的和

```
flipud(eye(5))    %得到了斜上的矩阵
```

```
pinv(A)          %求逆矩阵
```

```
t = [0:0.01:0.98]
```

```
y1 = sin(2*pi*4*t);
```

```
plot(t,y1)       %打印图形
```

```
y2 = cos(8*pi*t);
```

```
hold on;         %继续打印图形
```

```
plot(t,y2,'r');   %r 为颜色
```

```
xlabel('time')    %x 轴标记
```

```
ylabel('value')   %y 轴标记
```

```
legend('sin','cos')
```

```
title('my plot')
```

```
cd 'D:\Octave-working';
```

```
print -dpng 'myPlot.png'
```

```
close
```

```
figure(1); plot(t,y1);
```

```
figure(2); plot(t,y2);
```

```
subplot(2,3,1);   %将视图分为 2*3 的格子，并使用第 1 个格子
```

```
plot(t,y1);
```

```
subplot(2,3,6);
```

```
plot(t,y2);
```

```
axis([0.5 1 -1 1]); %视图显示 x 的范围 0.5--1 y 的范围 -1 -- 1
```

```
clf;
```

```
A = magic(15)
```

```
imagesc(A)
```

```
imagesc(A),colorbar, colormap gray;
```

```
v = zero(10,1);
```

```
for i=1:10,
```

```
    v(i) = 2^i;
```

```
end;
```

```
indices = 1:10;
```

```
for i = indices,
```

```
    disp(i);
```

```
end;
```

```
i=1;
while i <= 5,
    v(i)=100;
    i= i+1;
end;
```

```
i=1;
while true,
    v(i) = 999;
    i = i+1;
    if i==6,
        break;
    end;
end;
```

```
v(1)=2;
if v(1)==1,
    disp('one');
elseif v(1)==2,
    disp('two');
else
    disp('hehe');
end;
```

```
quit
exit
```

```
-----%函数
```

```
square.m 文件
```

```
function y = square(x)
```

```
y = x^2;
```

```
-----
```

```
square(5) %调用 function
```

```
addpath('D:\Octave-working')
```

```
cd 'D:\'
```

```
square(5) %搜索路径
```

```
-----%函数可以返回多个值
```

```
squareAndCube.m
```

```
function [y1,y2] = squareAndCube(x)
```

```
y1=x^2;
```

```
y2=x^3;
```

```
-----
```

```
[a,b] = squareAndCube(5);
```

-----%代价函数

```
function J= costFunctionJ(X, y, theta)
```

```
m = size(X,1);
```

```
predictions = X*theta;
```

```
sqrErrors = (predictions - y).^2;
```

```
J=1/(2*m)*sum(sqrErrors);
```

```
X = [1 2;3 4;5 6;];
```

```
y = [1;2;3];
```

```
theta = [0;1];
```

```
J = costFunctionJ(X,y,theta);
```

矩阵不可逆的情况及 解决办法:

What if  $X^T X$  is non-invertible?

- Redundant features (linearly dependent).

E.g.  $x_1 = \text{size in feet}^2$

~~$x_2 = \text{size in m}^2$~~

$$x_1 = (3.28)^2 x_2$$

$$1 \text{ m} = 3.28 \text{ feet}$$

$$\rightarrow m = 10 \leftarrow$$

$$\rightarrow n = 100 \leftarrow$$

$$\Theta \in \mathbb{R}^{101}$$

- Too many features (e.g.  $m \leq n$ ).

- Delete some features, or use regularization.

↓ later