

Introduction to MATLAB

- Basics
- Arrays, vectors, matrices
- Plotting
- M-files
- Structured programming

Outline

- Basics
 - Arrays, vectors, matrices
 - Plotting
 - M-files
 - Structured programming

Basic commands

MATLAB is a computer program for numerical computations and programming

- when MATLAB is ready to accept instructions, a command prompt ($>>$) is displayed in the command window
- scalar addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and exponentiation can be computed using the symbols $+$, $-$, $*$, $/$ and $^$, for example:

```
>> 2+2*3+4^2  
ans =  
24
```

- MATLAB automatically assigns the answer to a variable, `ans`; example:

```
>> ans/2  
ans =  
12
```

- assignment of values to variables can be done using equal sign; example:

```
>> a=-3.15  
a =  
-3.1500
```

creates a variable named “`a`” with value equal to -3.15 and displays result

Basic commands

- the priority order can be overridden with parentheses.
- for example, because exponentiation has higher priority than negation:

```
>> y = - 4 ^ 2  
y =  
-16
```

thus, 4 is first squared and then negated

- parentheses can be used to override the priorities as in

```
>> y = (-4) ^ 2  
y =  
16
```

- within each precedence level, operators have equal precedence and are evaluated from left to right; as an example,

```
>> 4^2^3 %  
>> 4^(2^3)  
>> (4^2)^3
```

- in the first case $4^2 = 16$ is evaluated first, which is then cubed to give 4096
- second case $2^3 = 8$ is evaluated first and then $4 \times 8 = 65,536$
- third case is the same as the first, but uses parentheses to be clearer

Basic commands

- adding a semicolon (;) at end of command suppresses displaying result
- text after (%) on same line are treated as comments and ignored

```
>> a=4; % create variable 'a' equal 4 without displaying result
```

- you can type several commands on same line by separating them with commas or semicolons; if you separate them with commas, they will be displayed

```
>> a = 4,A = 6;x = 1;  
a = 4
```

- MATLAB is case-sensitive manner; variable a is not the same as A
- an integer after 1e is used for powers of ten,e.g., 10^2 can be found using

```
1e2 % same as 10^2  
ans =  
100
```

- MATLAB predefines the variables: $\text{pi} = \pi$; $\text{Inf} = \infty$; NaN means not a number
- MATLAB displays four decimal points; for additional precision, use `format long`; we can switch back using `format short`

Basic commands

- `clear` command deletes all objects (variables) from the workspace
- `clear` followed by the names of the variables removes specific variables; e.g.,
`>> clear a` %removes the variable 'a' from the workspace
- `clc` command clears the command window
- in the command window, pressing the up or down arrow key scrolls through previous commands and redisplays them at the command prompt
 - typing the first few characters and then pressing the arrow keys scrolls through the previous commands that start with the same characters
- long lines can be continued by placing an ellipsis (three consecutive periods):

```
>> a = [1 2 3 4 5 ...
6 7 8]
a =
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
```

Built-in functions

function	command
\sqrt{x}	<code>sqrt(x)</code>
e^x	<code>exp(x)</code>
$\sin(x)$	<code>sin(x)</code>
$\cos(x)$	<code>cos(x)</code>
$\tan(x)$	<code>tan(x)</code>
$\tan^{-1}(x)$	<code>atan(x)</code>
$\log_{10} x$	<code>log10(x)</code>
$\ln x$	<code>log(x)</code>
$\text{sign}(x)$	<code>sign(x)</code>

(for list of functions type `help elfun`)

Complex numbers

- unit imaginary number $j = i = \sqrt{-1}$ is preassigned to the variable i or j
- for example, we can create a complex number

```
>> x=pi+2i  
x = 3.1416 + 2i
```

Complex numbers built-in functions

command	meaning
real(x)	real part of x
imag(x)	imaginary part of x
abs(x)	absolute value of x
angle(x)	phase of x in rad/s
conj(x) (or x')	complex conjugate of x

Rounding and remainder

command	meaning
round(x)	rounds to nearest integer
fix(x)	rounds to nearest integer towards zero
floor(x)	rounds down (towards negative infinity)
ceil(x)	rounds up (towards positive infinity)
mod(x,y)	modulus (signed remainder after division)
rem(x,y)	remainder after division

Example

```
>> x = 2.3 - 4.7*i;
>> round(x);    % results in (2 - 5i)
>> fix(x);     % results in (2 - 4i)
>> floor(x);   % results in (2 - 5i)
>> ceil(x);    % results in (3 - 4i)
```

Strings

- strings can be represented by using single quotation marks; for example

```
>> f = 'Miles';
>> s = 'Davis';
```

- we can concatenate (*i.e.*, paste together) strings as in

```
>> x = [f s]
x =
Miles Davis
```

- if you want to display strings in multiple lines, use `sprint` function and \n

```
>> disp(sprintf('Hello\nWorld!'))
```

- some useful commands

command

`str2num(s)`

`num2str(n)`

`b=strncmp(s1,s2)`

`i=strfind(s1,s2)`

meaning

converts string `s` to a number

converts number `n` to a string

compares two strings, `s1` and `s2`; if equal returns true (`b = 1`); if not equal, returns false (`b = 0`)

returns the starting indices of any occurrences of the string `s2` in the string `s1`

Relational operations

a relational operator compares two items and indicates whether a condition is true

relational operator	meaning
<	less than
>	greater than
<=	less than or equal to
>=	greater than or equal to
==	equal to
~=	not equal to

- if true, a logical true (1) is returned; else, a logical false (0) is returned
- for example

```
>> 1>2
ans =
logical
0
```

Logical operations

logical operator	meaning
&	logical AND
	logical OR
~	logical negation

- relational operators can be combined using logical operators
- for example, we can test the condition $0 < t < 1$ using

```
>>(t>0)&(t<1)
```

or

```
>>~((t<=0) | (t>=1))
```

Logical operator priority in MATLAB

- MATLAB evaluates logical operations according to a fixed priority order
- the priority from highest to lowest is $\sim > \& > ||$
- operators with the same priority are evaluated from left to right
- parentheses can always be used to change or override the natural priority

Example

```
-1 * 2 > 0 & 2 == 2 & 1 > 7 || ~('b' > 'd')
```

the first thing that MATLAB does is to evaluate any mathematical expressions. In this example, there is only one: $-1 * 2$

```
-2 > 0 & 2 == 2 & 1 > 7 || ~('b' > 'd')
```

next, evaluate all the relational expressions:

```
-2 > 0 & 2 == 2 & 1 > 7 || ~('b' > 'd')  
F & T & F || ~F
```

at this point, MATLAB evaluates logical operators in priority order since `~` has the highest priority, the negation `F` is evaluated first:

```
F & T & F || T
```

next, the `&` operator is evaluated from left to right:

```
F & T    ->    F  
F & F || T
```

the `&` again has higher priority than `||`:

```
F || T
```

finally, the `||` is evaluated as true

Anonymous function

an *anonymous function* provides a symbolic representation of a function defined in terms of MATLAB operators, functions, or other anonymous functions

```
fhandle = @(arglist) expression
```

- **fhandle**: function handle used to call the function
- **arglist**: comma-separated list of input arguments
- **expression**: any single valid MATLAB expression

Example 1: we can define $f(t) = e^{-t} \cos(2\pi t)$ as

```
>> f = @(t) exp(-t)*cos(2*pi*t);
```

$f(t)$ can be evaluated simply by passing the input values of interest

```
>> t = 0; f(t)  
ans = 1
```

Example 2

```
>> f1 = @(x,y) x^2 + y^2;  
>> f1(3,4)  
ans =  
25
```

Example: piecewise functions

- the unit step function

$$u(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & t \geq 0 \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

can be created using the command

```
>> u = @(t) 1.0*(t>=0);
```

- the function

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq t \leq 2 \\ -t & -1 \leq t < 0 \end{cases}$$

can be created using the command

```
>> f = @(t) 1.0*((t>=0)&(t <=2))-t*((t<0)&(t>=-1));
```

The input function

- input function. allows you to prompt the user for values directly from the command window

- its syntax is

```
n = input('promptstring')
```

- the function displays the promptstring, waits for keyboard input, and then returns the value from the keyboard

- for example,

```
m = input('Mass (kg): ')
```

when this line is executed, the user is prompted with the message

Mass (kg):

if the user enters a value, it would then be assigned to the variable m

- to input string, an 's' is appended to the function's argument list; for example,

```
name = input('Enter your name: ', 's')
```

The disp function

- the `disp` function displays a value or message to the command window
- syntax

```
disp(value)
```

- the argument can be a number variable or text string
- `disp` does not print the variable name only the value

Example

```
>> x = 5;  
>> y = x^2;  
>> disp('the value of y is:')  
>> disp(y)
```

output

```
the value of y is:  
25
```

The fprintf function

- fprintf provides detailed control over how information is displayed
- general syntax

```
fprintf('format', x, ...)
```

- the format string specifies how each variable is printed (integer decimal scientific etc)
- MATLAB scans the string from left to right printing characters until it encounters a percent sign % which indicates a format code
- after printing the numeric value MATLAB continues printing normal text until it encounters a backslash \ which introduces a control code such as \n (newline)

Example

```
velocity = 50.6175;  
fprintf('The velocity is %8.4f m/s\n', velocity)
```

output

The velocity is 50.6175 m/s

Common fprintf format and control codes

format codes		control codes	
%d	integer format	\n	start new line
%e	scientific format with lowercase e	\t	tab
%E	scientific format with uppercase E		
%f	decimal format		
%g	compact form of %e or %f		

Example

```
>> fprintf('%5d %10.3f %8.5e\n',100,2*pi,pi);  
100 6.283 3.14159e + 000
```

The save and load commands

- the save command stores variables in a mat–file
- syntax

```
save filename var1 var2 ... varn
```

- this creates a file `filename.mat` containing the listed variables
- if no variables are specified the entire workspace is saved
- the load command retrieves variables from a mat–file

```
load filename var1 var2 ... varn
```

- only listed variables are loaded; if none are listed all variables in file are loaded

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Vectors

vector arrays x with entries x_1, \dots, x_n are created using square brackets

- we can create the row vector $x = [1 \ 2 \ 3]$ via spaces between entries:

```
>> x = [1 2 3]
x = 1 2 3
```

- we can create the column vector $y = \begin{bmatrix} -1 + j2 \\ 3.2 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$ via semicolon between entries

```
>> y=[-1+2i;3.2;5]
y =
-1.0000 + 2.0000i
3.2000 + 0.0000i
5.0000 + 0.0000i
```

- Enter key (carriage return) can be used to separate entries
- (conjugate) transpose of a vector can be found using apostrophe

```
>> y'
ans =
-1.0000 - 2.0000i    3.2000 + 0.0000i    5.0000 + 0.0000i
```

Vector indexing

- the l th element of x can be extracted using $x(1)$, for example,

```
x=[1 -1 2 4.5];  
x(3)  
ans =  
2
```

- we can use $x(1:k)$ to extract a slice of a vector from element 1 to element k
- for example,

```
x(2:3)  
ans =  
-1     2
```

- end command automatically references the final index of an array; for example,
- ```
>> x(end-9:end) % extract last 10 values of vector x
```

- we can concatenate vectors to create a larger vector; for example,

```
>> a=[1;2];b=[1;1];c=[-1;-1]
>> d=[a;b;c]; % create concatenated vector
```

## Vector operations

- vector addition and subtraction are carried out using the commands +, -
- for example,

```
>> x=[1 2 3]+[4 5 6]
x =
5 7 9
```

- multiplying scalar by a vector is done using \* command, e.g.,

```
>>-3*[1 2 3]
ans =
-3 -6 -9
```

- element-by-element operations are computed using (.\*, ./, .^); example:

```
>> u=[1 2 3]; v=[-1 -2 -3];
>> w=u.*v
w = -1 -4 -9
>> w.^2
ans =
1 16 81
```

# Useful vector commands

| command                               | meaning                                                                                                  |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>a:b:c</code>                    | row vector with elements between a, c; increments b<br>(command <code>a:c</code> assumes increment of 1) |
| <code>linspace(x1,x2,n)</code>        | row $n$ -vector from $x_1$ to $x_2$ ; spacing $(x_2-x_1)/(n-1)$                                          |
| <code>logspace(x1,x2,n)</code>        | row $n$ -vector from $10^{x_1}$ to $10^{x_2}$ logarithmic spacing                                        |
| <code>sum(x)</code>                   | sums the elements of $x$                                                                                 |
| <code>mean(x)</code>                  | average of the elements of $x$                                                                           |
| <code>prod(x)</code>                  | return products of elements of $x$                                                                       |
| <code>max(x)</code>                   | max value in $x$                                                                                         |
| <code>min(x)</code>                   | min value in $x$                                                                                         |
| <code>sort(x)</code>                  | sorts elements in ascending order                                                                        |
| <code>ones(1,n) or ones(n,1)</code>   | row or column $n$ -vector of all ones                                                                    |
| <code>zeros(1,n) or zeros(n,1)</code> | row or column $n$ -vector of all zeros                                                                   |
| <code>length(x)</code>                | the length (size, dimension) of the vector $x$                                                           |
| <code>x'y or dot(x,y)</code>          | inner (dot) product between vectors $x$ and $y$                                                          |
| <code>norm(x)</code>                  | the 2-norm of vector $x$                                                                                 |
| <code>flipud(x)</code>                | reverses the order of elements in a column vector $x$                                                    |
| <code>fliplr(x)</code>                | reverses the order of elements in a row vector $x$                                                       |

## Functions of vectors

- common built in functions operates elementwise on vectors
- example: to compute  $\sqrt{x}$  for all values  $(1, 2, \dots, 100)$ , we can use  
`>> x = 1:100; y=sqrt(x);`
- vectors can be used to represent points of a function  $f$  over some interval
- for example, we can represent  $f = \sin(2\pi 10t + \pi/6)$  over  $0 \leq t \leq 2$  using  
`>> t = linspace(0,2,500); %500 points between 0 and 2  
>> f = sin(2*pi*10*t+pi/6) %500 functions evaluation at t`
- indexing in MATLAB starts from 1
- for example, the value of  $f(t)$  at  $t = 0$  is the first element of the vector  $f(1)$

## Example

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ -2 \\ 3 - j2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 5 + j7 \\ 6 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

use MATLAB to compute

- (a)  $x + y$
- (b) inner product:  $\langle x, y \rangle = x^*y = \sum_{k=1}^4 x_k^* y_k$
- (c) mean or average:  $\text{avg}(x) = (1/4) \sum_{k=1}^4 x_k$
- (d) average energy:  $E_x = (1/4) \sum_{k=1}^4 |x_k|^2$
- (e) variance:  $\text{var}(x) = (1/4) \sum_{k=1}^4 |x_k - \text{avg}(x)|^2$

## Solution:

- (a) 

```
>> x = [1;4;-2;3-2*i];
>> y = [-3;5+7*i;6;2];
>> sum_xy = x + y;
```
- (b) 

```
>> dot_xy = dot(x,y);
>> dot_xy = x'*y; % alternative computation
```
- (c) 

```
>> mean_x = sum(x)/length(y);
>> mean_x = mean(x); % alternative computation
```
- (d) 

```
>> avg_x = sum(x.*conj(x))/length(x);
>> avg_x = sum(x'*x)/length(x); % alternative computation
>> avg_x = norm(x)^2/length(x); % alternative computation
>> avg_x = mean(abs(x).^2); % alternative computation
```
- (e) 

```
>> z=x-mean(x);
>> var_x = sum(z.*conj(z))/length(x);
>> var_x = sum(z'*z)/length(x); % alternative computation
>> var_x = mean(|z|.^2); % alternative computation
```

## The find function

the `find` allows us to find indices satisfying certain conditions

**Example:** find indices of vector  $x$  bigger than 1

```
>> x=[1;-1;3;4]
>> find(x>1)
ans =
3
4
```

## Matrices

matrices can be created similar to vectors using square brackets and semicolon

- row entries are separated by spaces
- a semicolon is used to move to separate rows
  - or the Enter key (carriage return) can be used to separate the rows

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

- for example, we can create the  $3 \times 4$  matrix  $A =$

```
>> A = [2 3 4 5;0 6]
A =
2 3
4 5
0 6
```

- (conjugate) transpose of a matrix can be found using apostrophe

```
>> A'
ans =
2 4 0
3 5 6
```

## Matrix indexing

- element  $(k, l)$  of matrix A can be extracted using  $A(k, 1)$
- subblocks of A can be extracted using indexing; for example

```
>> A = [1 2 3;0 4 5;0 0 6];
>>A(1:2,2:3)
ans = 2 3
 4 5
```

- colon in place of a specific subscript represents the entire row or column  
for example,  $A(2, :)$  extracts the second row

```
>> A(2,:)
ans = 0 4 5
```

- we can concatenate arrays to create larger arrays; for example

```
>> a = [1;0;0]; B = [2 3;4 5;0 6]
>> C = [a B]
C = 1 2 3
 0 4 5
 0 0 6
```

## Matrix operations

- matrix addition and subtraction are carried out using the commands `+`, `-`
- matrix-vector and matrix-matrix multiplication is done using `*`, e.g.,

```
>> A=[1 2;3 4];
>> b=[1;2];
>> A*b
ans =
5
11
```

- matrix power can be found using `^` (e.g., `A^3`)
- element-by-element operations* are computed using `.*`, `./`, `.^`
- passing a matrix into a function computes the function elementwise

**Linear equation:** we can solve  $Ax=b$ , if a solution exists, using

- backslash operator (left division): `x=A\b`
- or `inv(A)*b`, which is less efficient than `inv(A)*b`

## The **repmat** command

`repmat(A,m,n)` replicate objects; it returns an array containing  $n$  copies of  $A$  in the row and column dimensions

for example

```
>> A = diag([1 ;2])
A =
1 0
0 2
```

```
>> repmat(A,3,2)
ans =
```

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

creates a  $3 \times 2$  block matrix with blocks  $A$

## Useful matrix commands

| command                           | meaning                                          |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| <code>sum(A)</code>               | a row vector containing the sum of each column   |
| <code>sum(A, 2)</code>            | a column vector containing the sum of each row   |
| <code>sum(A, "all")</code>        | the sum of all elements of A                     |
| <code>prod(A)</code>              | a row vector containing the sum of each column   |
| <code>max(A)/min(A)</code>        | max/min value in A                               |
| <code>eye(m)</code>               | $m \times m$ identity matrix                     |
| <code>ones(m,n)/zeros(m,n)</code> | $m \times n$ matrix of all ones/zeros            |
| <code>diag(x)</code>              | creates diagonal matrix with diagonal elements x |
| <code>length(A)</code>            | the length of the largest array dimension in A   |
| <code>size(A)</code>              | the size of the array A                          |
| <code>det(A)</code>               | determinant of a square matrix A                 |
| <code>inv(A)</code>               | inverse of a square matrix A                     |
| <code>eig(A)</code>               | computes eigenvalues and eigenvectors of A       |
| <code>rank(A)</code>              | computes rank of A                               |
| <code>norm(A)</code>              | return the 2-norm of A                           |
| <code>norm(A, "fro")</code>       | the Frobenius norm of A                          |
| <code>flipud(A)</code>            | the order of rows of A                           |
| <code>fliplr(A)</code>            | the order of columns of A                        |
| <code>sqrtm(A)</code>             | square root of matrix $A^{1/2}A^{1/2} = A$       |

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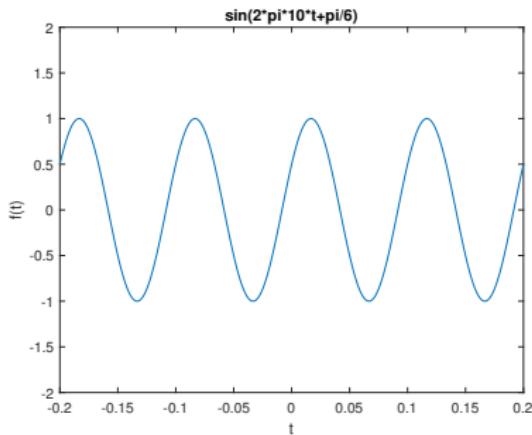
## Plotting commands

| command                    | meaning                                             |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| <code>plot(x,y)</code>     | plots the vector x versus the vector y              |
| <code>semilogx(x,y)</code> | x-axis is $\log_{10}$ ; the y-axis is linear        |
| <code>semilogy(x,y)</code> | x-axis is linear; the y-axis is $\log_{10}$         |
| <code>loglog(x,y)</code>   | creates a plot with $\log_{10}$ scales on both axes |

- there are also several other 2D graphical functions in MATLAB including  
`stem`, `bar`, `hist`, `polar`, `stairs`, `plot3`...
- `clf` command clears the current figure window
- `axis equal` command ensures that the scale used for the horizontal axis is equal to the scale used for the vertical axis
- we can add labels, change axis range, plot color,...etc

## Example: plot command

```
>> t = linspace(-0.2,0.2,500);
>> f = sin(2*pi*10*t+pi/6);
>> plot(t,f);
>> axis([-0.2 0.2 -2 2]) % plot range
>> xlabel('t'); ylabel('f(t)'); % label the x and y axis
>> title('sin(2*pi*10*t+pi/6)'); %label the title
```



## Specifiers for colors, symbols, and line types

| Colors  |   | Symbols          |   | Line Types |    |
|---------|---|------------------|---|------------|----|
| Blue    | b | Point            | . | Solid      | -  |
| Green   | g | Circle           | o | Dotted     | :  |
| Red     | r | X-mark           | x | Dashdot    | -. |
| Cyan    | c | Plus             | + | Dashed     | -- |
| Magenta | m | Star             | * |            |    |
| Yellow  | y | Square           | s |            |    |
| Black   | k | Diamond          | d |            |    |
| White   | w | Triangle (down)  | v |            |    |
|         |   | Triangle (up)    | ^ |            |    |
|         |   | Triangle (left)  | < |            |    |
|         |   | Triangle (right) | > |            |    |
|         |   | Pentagram        | p |            |    |
|         |   | Hexagram         | h |            |    |

for example

```
>> plot(t, f, 's--g') % green square markers connected by dashed lines
```

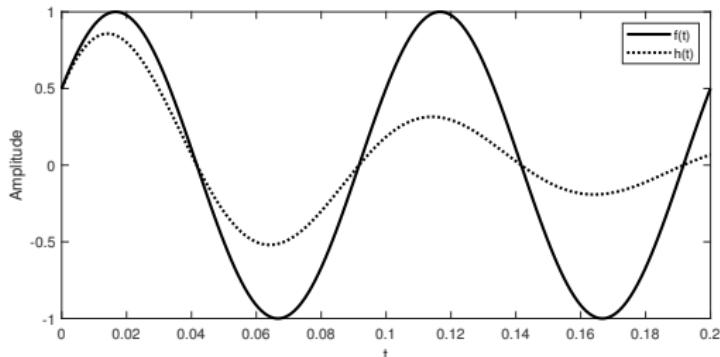
## Multiple curves

MATLAB allows you to display more than one data set on same plot; e.g.,

```
>> plot(x, y1, x, y2)
```

### Example

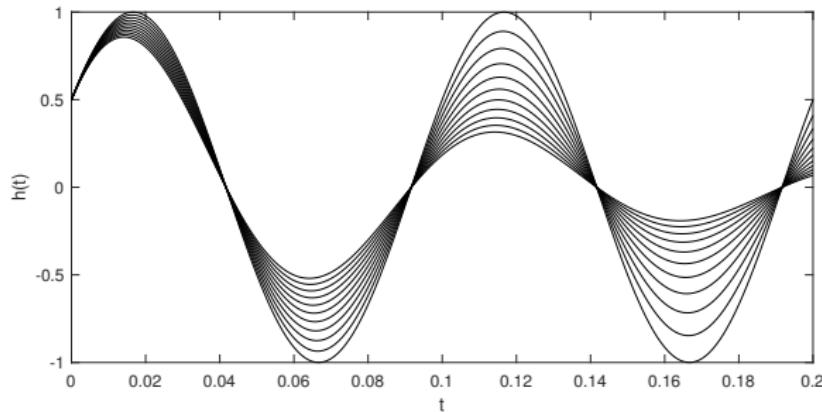
```
>> t = linspace(0,0.2,500);
>> f = sin(2*pi*10*t+pi/6);
>> g = exp(-10*t);
>> h = f.*g;
>> plot(t,f,'-k',t,h,:k','linewidth',2);
>> xlabel('t'); ylabel('Amplitude');
>> legend('f(t)', 'h(t)');
```



## Family of curves

matrices can be used to create a family of curves

```
>> alpha = (0:10);
>> t = (0:0.001:0.2)'; %defined as column vector
>> T = repmat(t,1,11); %matrix T, columns t repeated 11 times
>> H = exp(-T*diag(alpha)).*sin(2*pi*10*T+pi/6);
>> plot(t,H,'k'); xlabel('t'); ylabel('h(t)');
```

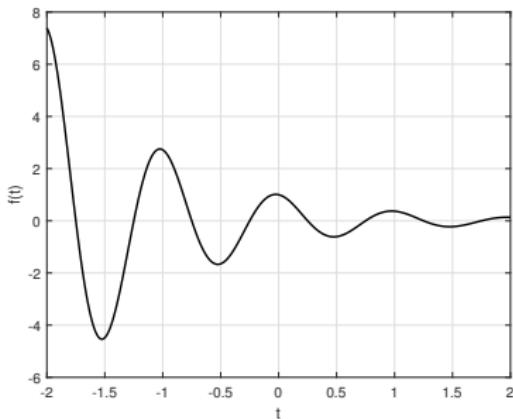


$$h_\alpha(t) = e^{-\alpha t} \sin(2\pi 10t + \pi/6) \text{ for } \alpha = [0, 1, \dots, 10]$$

## Plotting using anonymous functions

we can use anonymous functions for plotting

```
>> f = @(t) exp(-t).*cos(2*pi*t);
>> t = (-2:0.01:2);
>> plot(t,f(t),'k','linewidth',1.4);
>> xlabel('t'); ylabel('f(t)');
>> grid; % adds grid lines
```



## The hold on and subplot commands

- by default, previous plots are erased when new plot command is implemented
- `hold on` command holds the current plot and all axis properties so that additional graphing commands can be added to the existing plot
- for example, the following commands would result in both lines and symbols being displayed:

```
>> plot(t, f1)
>> hold on % keep plot
>> plot(t, f2, ':') %plot f2 on same figure
>> hold off
```

- `subplot` allows you to split the graph window into subwindows; it has syntax  
`subplot(m, n, p)`

this command breaks the graph window into an m-by-n matrix of small axes, and selects the p-th axes for the current plot

- MATLAB numbers subplot positions by row
- first subplot is the first column of the first row, the second subplot is the second column of the first row, and so on

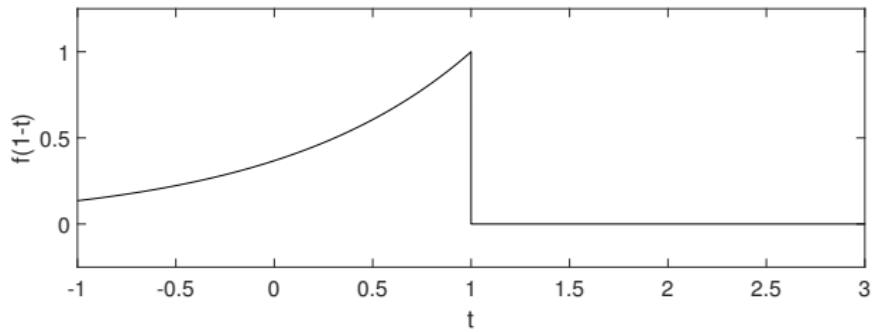
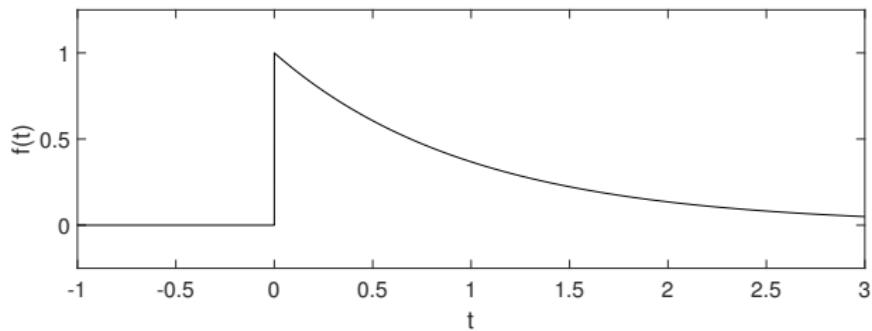
## Example

plot  $f(t) = e^{-t}u(t)$  over  $-1 \leq t \leq 3$ :

```
>> u = @t 1.0*(t>0);
>> f = @t exp(-t).*u(t);
>> t = -1:0.0001:3;
>> subplot(2,1,1) % create multiple graphs in one figure
>> plot(t,f(t),'k')
>> axis([-1 3 -0.25 1.25]);
>> xlabel('t'); ylabel('f(t)');
```

we can also evaluate a function by passing it an expression; this makes it very convenient to evaluate expressions such as  $f(1 - t)$ , for example:

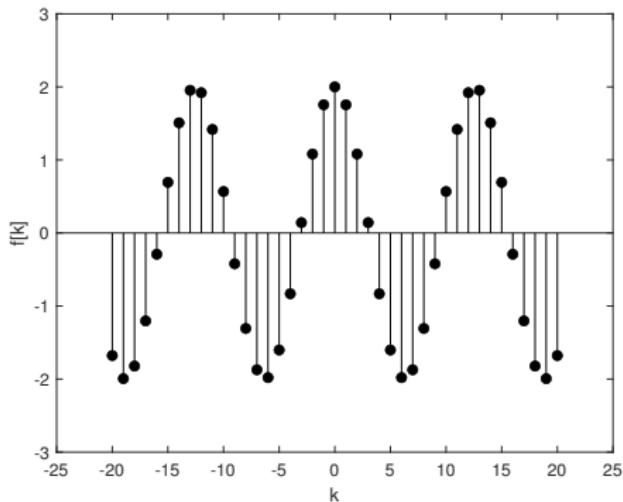
```
>> subplot(2,1,2)
>> plot(t,f(1-t),'k')
>> axis([-1 3 -0.25 1.25]);
>> xlabel('t'); ylabel('f(1-t)');
```



## the stem command

the stem command can be used to plot  $f[k]$  against discrete  $k$

```
>> k = -20:20;
>> f = 2*cos(0.5*k);
>> stem(k,f,,k,'filled'); %'k' for black and filled circle
>> xlabel('k'); ylabel('f[k]');
>> axis([-25 25 -3 3])
```



# **Outline**

- Basics
- Arrays, vectors, matrices
- Plotting
- M-files
- Structured programming

# M-files

## Script files

- *script M-files* file is a series of commands saved on a file that can be run at once
- script can be executed by typing the file name in the command window or by pressing the Run button

## Function files

- *function M-files* can accept input arguments as well as return outputs
- a function M-file is identical to a script M-file except for the first line
- the syntax is

```
function outvar = funcname(arglist)
% helpcomments
statements
outvar = value;
```

- an M-file is executed by simply typing the filename (without the .m extension)

## Example

a bungee jumper velocity with mass  $m$  and drag coefficient  $c_d$  can be described as:

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = g - \frac{c_d}{m} v^2 \implies v(t) = \sqrt{\frac{gm}{c_d}} \tanh\left(\sqrt{\frac{gc_d}{m}} t\right)$$

where  $\tanh(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$  is the hyperbolic tangent and  $g$  gravity acceleration

### M-file content

```
function v = freefall(t, m, cd)
% freefall: bungee velocity with second-order drag
% v=freefall(t,m,cd) computes the free-fall velocity
% of an object with second-order drag
% input:
% t = time (s)
% m = mass (kg)
% cd = second-order drag coefficient (kg/m)
% output:
% v = downward velocity (m/s)
g = 9.81; % acceleration of gravity
v = sqrt(g * m / cd)*tanh(sqrt(g * cd / m) * t);
```

## Example

### Execute function M-file

to invoke the function, return to the command window and type in

```
>> freefall(12,68.1,0.25)
```

the result will be displayed as

```
ans =
50.6175
```

- can be invoked repeatedly for different argument values
- note that, at the end of the previous example, if we had typed

```
>> g
```

the following message would have been displayed:

```
??? Undefined function or variable 'g'.
```

- variables within function are *local* and are erased after function is executed

## Example

- function M-files can return more than one result
- in such cases, the variables containing the results are comma-delimited and enclosed in brackets

**Example:** the following function, stats.m, computes the mean and the standard deviation of a vector:

```
function [mean, stdev] = stats(x)
n = length(x);
mean = sum(x)/n;
stdev = sqrt(sum((x-mean).^2/(n - 1)));
```

here is an example of how it can be applied:

```
>> y = [8 5 10 12 6 7.5 4];
>> [m,s] = stats(y)
m =
7.5000
s =
2.8137
```

## Variable scope

- variable's scope is limited either to the MATLAB workspace or within a function
- this principle prevents errors when a programmer unintentionally gives the same name to variables in different contexts
- any variables defined through the command line are within the MATLAB workspace
- however, workspace variables are not directly accessible to functions but rather are passed to functions via their arguments

### Example

```
function c = adder(a,b)
x = 88
a
c = a + b
```

if we type

```
>> x = 1; y = 4; c = 8;
>> d = adder(x,y)
x =
88
a =
1
c =
5
d =
5
```

but, if you then type

```
>> c, x, a
c =
8
x =
1
Undefined function or variable 'a'.
Error in ScopeScript (line 6)
c, x, a
```

## Global variables

*global variables* can be defined as in `global X Y Z` and can be accessed in several contexts without passing it as an argument

- if several functions (or workspace), all declare a particular name as global
- then they all share a single value of that variable
- any change to that variable, in any function, is then made to all the other functions that declare it global

### Example

```
function C=add(B)
global A
C=A+B;
end
>> global A
>> A=2.4;
>> B=1.2;
>> C=add(B)
C =
3.6000
```

## Subfunctions

- functions can call other functions;
- such functions can exist as separate M-files or may also be contained in a single M-file

**Example:** consider writing the function in example 45 in an M-file is given as

```
function v = freefallsubfunc(t, m, cd)
v = vel(t, m, cd);
end
function v = vel(t, m, cd)
g = 9.81;
v = sqrt(g * m / cd)*tanh(sqrt(g * cd / m) * t);
end
```

then

```
>> freefallsubfunc(12,68.1,0.25)
ans =
50.6175
```

however, if we attempt to run the subfunction vel, an error message occurs:

```
>> vel(12,68.1,.25)
??? Undefined function or method 'vel' for input arguments of type 'double'.
```

## Passing functions to M-files

anonymous functions can be passed into function M-files

example:

```
function favg = funcavg (f,a,b,n)
% funcavg: average function height
% favg = funcavg(f,a,b,n): computes average value
% of function over a range
% input:
% f = function to be evaluated
% a = lower bound of range
% b = upper bound of range
% n = number of intervals
% output:
% favg = average value of function
x = linspace(a,b,n);
y = f(x);
favg = mean(y);

>> vel = @(t) sqrt(9.81*68.1/0.25)*tanh(sqrt(9.81*0.25/68.1)*t);
>> funcavg(vel,0,12,60)
ans =
36.0127
```

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## If statements

*if* statements execute commands if a certain condition is met

*if* structure

```
if condition
statements
else
statements
end
```

*if...else* structure

```
if condition
statements1
else
statements2
end
```

*if...elseif* structure

```
if condition1
statements1
elseif condition2
statements2
elseif condition3
statements3
. . .
end
```

**Example:** set  $x = 5$  if  $a > 0$  and  $x = 100$  otherwise

```
>> a = 15;
>> if a > 0,
x = 5;
else
x = 100
end
```

## Example

construct sign function:

```
function sgn = mysign(x)
% mysign(x) returns 1 if x is greater than zero.
% -1 if x is less than zero.
% 0 if x is equal to zero.
if x > 0
 sgn = 1;
elseif x < 0
 sgn = -1;
else
 sgn = 0;
end
```

```
>> mysign(0)
ans =
0
```

this does the same as built-in function `sign` in MATLAB

# The switch structure

## General syntax

```
switch testexpression
case value1
statements1
case value2
statements2
.
.
.
otherwise
statementsotherwise
end
```

## Example

```
grade = 'B';
switch grade
case 'A'
 disp('Excellent')
case 'B'
 disp('Good')
case 'C'
 disp('Mediocre')
case 'D'
 disp('Whoops')
case 'F'
 disp('Fail')
otherwise
 disp('Huh!')
end
```

## Variable argument lists and nargin

- MATLAB functions can receive a variable number of input arguments
- the function nargin returns how many arguments the user supplied
- typical pattern (useful for creating functions with default values when inputs are omitted)

```
function y = myfun(a,b,c)
if nargin < 3
c = 10; % default value
end
if nargin < 2
b = 5; % default value
end
if nargin == 0
a = 2; % default value
end
y = a + b + c;
end
```

- this allows flexible function calls: myfun(2), myfun(2,7), or myfun(2,7,9)
  - in the command window, nargin behaves a little differently
  - it must include a string argument specifying function and it returns no. of arguments
  - for example, >> nargin('myfun') return ans = 3

## For loop

- *for* statements loop a specific number of times, and keep track of iteration index

```
for index = values
statements
end
```

- **example:** determine the product of all prime numbers between 1 and 20

```
>> result = 1;
>> for n = 1:20 % iterate over 'n' from 1 to 20
if isprime(n) % built-in function
result = result*n;
end
end
```

## Preallocation of memory

- MATLAB automatically resizes arrays when new elements are added
- resizing inside loops is slow and inefficient
- example of inefficient code that grows  $y$  one element at a time

```
t = 0:.01:5;
for i = 1:length(t)
if t(i) > 1
y(i) = 1/t(i);
else
y(i) = 1;
end
end
```

- better approach: preallocate memory before the loop

```
t = 0:.01:5;
y = ones(size(t)); % preallocate
for i = 1:length(t)
if t(i) > 1
y(i) = 1/t(i);
else
y(i) = 1;
end
end
```

## While loop

*while* statements loop as long as a condition remains true

```
while expression
statements
end
```

**example:** find the first integer  $n$  for which  $\text{factorial}(n)$  is a 100-digit number

```
n = 1;
nFact = 1;
while nFact < 1e100
n = n + 1;
nFact = nFact * n;
end
```

## The while...break structure

- sometimes it is useful to terminate a loop in middle based on true condition
- MATLAB does not have a built-in mid-loop test structure, but the behavior can be mimicked using `while(1)` with `break`

```
while (1)
 statements
 if condition, break, end
 statements
end
```

- `break` immediately terminates the loop when the condition becomes true
- placing `break` in the middle creates a midtest loop
- pretest version example

```
while (1)
 if x < 0, break, end
 x = x - 5;
end
```

- here 5 is subtracted from `x` each iteration so the loop eventually terminates
- every loop must have a termination mechanism, otherwise an infinite loop results

## The continue commands

continue command jumps to the loop's end statement, but then starts the next iteration of the loop

**Example:** using continue to display multiples of 17

```
for i = 1:100
if mod(i,17) ~= 0
 continue
end
disp(['num2str(i) ', ' is evenly divisible by 17'])
end
```

- `mod(x,n)` returns the remainder when `x` is divided by `n`
- if the remainder is not zero, `continue` skips to the next iteration
- if the remainder is zero, the number is displayed
- output is

```
17 is evenly divisible by 17
34 is evenly divisible by 17
51 is evenly divisible by 17
68 is evenly divisible by 17
85 is evenly divisible by 17
```

## The pause command

- the pause command temporarily halts program execution
- execution resumes when the user presses any key
- useful when displaying a sequence of plots that user should view one at a time

**Example:** viewing a sequence of plots

```
for n = 3:10
mesh(magic(n))
pause
end
```

- each mesh plot is displayed
- pause stops the program and waits for a key press
- after the user presses a key, the loop continues to the next plot

## Other useful MATLAB functions

- beep causes the computer to emit a sound
- tic and toc measure elapsed time
- tic stores the current time; toc displays the time since the most recent tic

**Example:** testing pause(n) with sound and timing

```
tic
beep
pause(5)
beep
toc
```

- first beep sounds immediately; MATLAB pauses for 5 seconds; second beep sounds after the pause
- toc prints elapsed time, for example:

Elapsed time is 5.006306 seconds

- using pause(inf) creates an infinite pause
- return to the command prompt with Ctrl + C or Ctrl + Break