

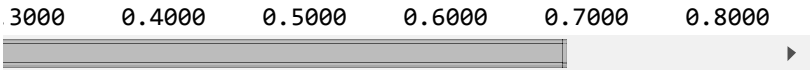
» zeros.

.0 in a 4-by-4 magic square matrix.

erator. For instance, find the element equal to 13 in a 1-by-10 vector of

13 15 17 19

alue based on your data. Otherwise, the result is sometimes an empty



of the odd-indexed elements equal to zero.

```
)  
;  
)  
;  
)  
L
```

that are greater than 0 and less than 10. Specify two outputs to return
S.

```
; 4 3 15 21]
```

Specify three outputs to return the row subscripts, column subscripts,

[collapse all](#)

by

ix, or multidimensional array. If X is an empty array or has no nonzero

`int32` | `int64` | `uint8` | `uint16` | `uint32` | `uint64` | `logical` | `char`

sitive integer scalar. By default, `find(X,n)` looks for the first n

st' or 'last'. Look for the *last* n nonzero elements in X using

[collapse all](#)

ector. If X is a row vector, then k is also a row vector. Otherwise, k is a
an empty array or has no nonzero elements.

$X(k)$.

or, row and col specify the $X(row, col)$ subscripts corresponding to

either, row and col specify the $X(row, col)$ subscripts corresponding

[collapse all](#)

t to index into an array, such as $A(k)$. MATLAB® treats the array as a
ided to the bottom of the previous column. Thus, linear indexing
o to bottom, left to right.

an reference the $A(2, 2)$ element with $A(5)$, and the $A(2, 3)$ element
ng on the size of the array; $A(5)$ returns a differently located element
atrix.

ul in converting between subscripts and linear indices.

on, use `find` in conjunction with a relational expression. For example,
e elements in X that are less than 5.

fy the condition $X < 5$, use $X(X < 5)$. Avoid function calls like
Find on a logical matrix.

operation like $X > 1$, it is important to remember that the result of the
ines and zeros. For example, the command `[row, col, v] =`
cal 1 (true) values for v .

col, are related to the linear indices in k by $k =$

ort-Circuit | nonzeros | strfind | sub2ind
