example

example

example

example

example

ear indices of each nonzero element in array X. example

th the same orientation as X.

eturns a column vector of the linear indices of the result.

ty, then `find` returns an empty array.

sponding to the nonzero elements in X. example

is `'last'`, finds the last n nonzero elements in X. The example

ıe first n nonzero elements.

olumn subscripts of each nonzero element in array X example

ntaxes.

v, which contains the nonzero elements of X. example

collapse all

ɛ 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

```

```

```
L     13     15     17     19
```

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

```

```

```
.3000    0.4000    0.5000    0.6000    0.7000    0.8000
```

```

```

of the odd-indexed elements equal to zero.

```
)
;
)
;
)
```

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

ay

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

ctor. 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).

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

ether, 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
nded 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
nes 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