Julia & IJulia Cheat-sheet (for 18.xxx at MIT, Julia 1.x)

Basics:

julialang.org — documentation; juliabox.com — run Julia online

github.com/mitmath/julia-mit installation & tutorial

using IJulia; IJulia.notebook() start IJulia browser

*shift-return* execute input cell in IJulia

using LinearAlgebra load functions for blue-highlighted code below

Defining/changing variables:

x = 3 define variable *x* to be 3

x = [1,2,3] array/“column”-vector (1,2,3)

y = [1 2 3] 1×3 matrix (1,2,3)

A = [1 2 3 4; 5 6 7 8; 9 10 11 12] set *A* to 3×4 matrix

x[2] = 7 change *x* from (1,2,3) to (1,7,3)

A[2,1] = 0 change *A*2,1 from 5 to 0

u, v = (15.03, 1.2e-27) set *u*=15.03, *v*=1.2×10–27

f(x) = 3x define a function f(x)

x -> 3x an “anonymous” function

\alpha*TAB* tab-complete \alpha to α

Constructing a few simple matrices:

rand(12), rand(12,4) random length-12 vector or 12×4 matrix with uniform random numbers in [0,1)

randn(12) Gaussian random numbers (mean 0, std. dev. 1)

I(3) or Matrix(I,3,3) 3×3 identity matrix *I*

range(1.2,4.7,length=100) 100 equally spaced points from 1.2 to 4.7

Diagonal(x) matrix whose diagonal is the entries of *x*

Portions of matrices and vectors:

x[2:12] the 2nd to 12th elements of *x*

x[2:end] the 2nd to the last elements of *x*

A[5,1:3] row vector of 1st 3 elements in 5th row of A

A[5,:] row vector of 5th row of *A*

diag(A) vector of diagonals of *A*

Arithmetic and functions of numbers:

3\*4, 7+4, 2-6, 8/3 mult., add, sub., divide numbers

3^7, 3^(8+2im) compute 37 or 38+2*i* power

sqrt(-5+0im)  as a complex number

exp(12) *e*12

log(3), log10(100) natural log (ln), base-10 log (log10)

abs(-5), abs(2+3im) absolute value |–5| or |2+3*i*|

sin(5pi/3) compute sin(5π/3)

Arithmetic and functions of vectors and matrices:

x \* 3, x .+ 3 multiply/add 3 to every element of *x*

x + y element-wise addition of two vectors *x* and *y*

A\*y, A\*B product of matrix *A* and vector *y* or matrix *B*

x \* y not defined for two vectors!

x .\* y element-wise product of vectors *x* and *y*

x .^ 3 every element of *x* is cubed

cos.(x), cos.(A) cosine of every element of *x* or *A*

exp.(A), exp(A) exponential of each element, matrix exponential

x', A' conjugate-transpose of vector or matrix

x'y, dot(x,y), sum(conj(x).\*y) three ways to compute *x ∙* *y*

A \ b, inv(A) return solution to Ax=b, or the matrix A–1

eigvals(A), eigvecs(A) eigenvalues and eigenvectors (columns)

Plotting (type using PyPlot first)

plot(y), plot(x,y) plot *y* vs. 0,1,2,3,… or versus *x*

loglog(x,y), semilogx(x,y), semilogy(x,y) log-scale plots

title("A title"), xlabel("x-axis"), ylabel("foo") set labels

legend(["curve 1", "curve 2"], "northwest") legend at upper-left

grid(), axis("equal") add grid lines, use equal *x* and *y* scaling

title(L"the curve $e^\sqrt{x}$") title with LaTeX equation

savefig("fig.png"), savefig("fig.pdf") save PNG or PDF image