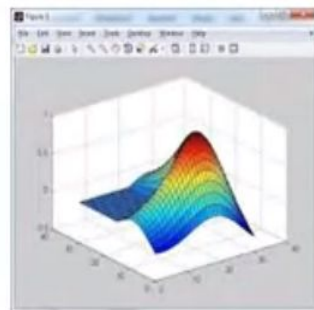
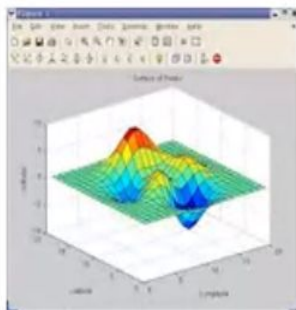




# MATLAB

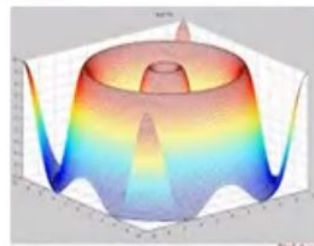
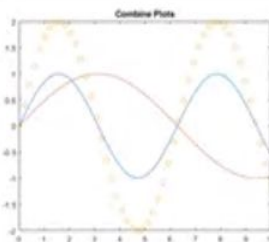
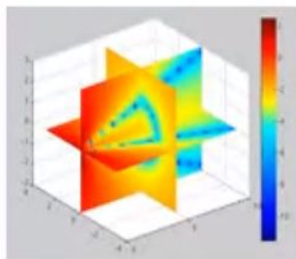
## Programming Basics



FDP on  
MATLAB

Click to add subtitle

25-26,  
July 2019



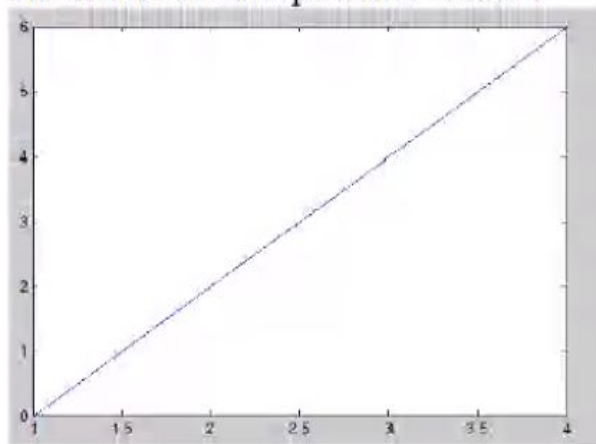


# What is MATLAB ?

- Stands for **MATrix LABoratory**, Developed by The Mathworks, Inc.  
**Cleve Moler**, in the late 1970s, Initial release: 1984 ([www.mathworks.com](http://www.mathworks.com))
- Originally designed for solving **linear algebra type problems** using **matrices**
- An **interactive, interpreted and integrated environment**
  - For numerical/symbolic, scientific computations and other applications.
    - built-in functions for solving problems in data analysis, signal processing, Neural Networks, optimization
  - Automatic memory management; no need to declare arrays.
  - Intuitive, easy to use, compact notations.
  - Core functionality as compiled C-code, m-files,
  - Additional functionality in toolboxes (m-files)
- Useful tool for **mathematical analysis and simulation** with results /figures
- Graphics and Visualisation capabilities – 2D, 3D
- Latest version - **MATLAB9.6** release 2019a, 2019 includes **Deep Learning, Networking**

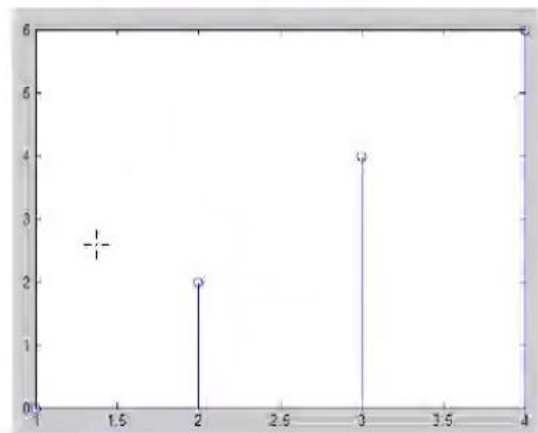
➤ `x = [0 2 4 6]; t = [1 2 3 4]; plot(t, x);`

This instruction will display a figure window which indicates the plot of x versus t



• `stem(t, x)`

`x = [0 2 4 6]; t = [1 2 3 4]; stem(t, x);`



- Subplot: This function divides the figure window into rows and columns

Subplot (2 2 1) divides the

Activate Windows

Go to Settings to activate Windows

Subplot (2 2 1) divides the figure window into 2 rows and 2 columns 1 represent number of the figure

1 ( 2 2 1)	2 (2 2 2)
3 (2 2 3)	4 (2 2 4)

1 (3, 1, 1)

2 (3, 1, 2)

3 (3, 1, 3)