

## ENGR 1120 Lecture Chapter 2 - More about 1D Matrices

- Review using **1D matrices** in MATLAB
  - aka: array or vector
  - Initialization
  - Accessing
  - Assignment
  - Re-Assignment , aka Overwrite

- some useful functions for 1D arrays
  - `length()`
  - `size()`
  - `sum()`
  - `min()`
  - `max()`
  - `plot()`
  - and many more... (remember to use the `>> help`)

- the Colon Operator :

- used with sequential arrays that are *ranges*

i.e.  $[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]$  or  $[0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5]$

- used for Initialization of a range

- Slicing

- array **Concatenation**

- this is a special use of the `[]` and *intialization*

- create arrays from other arrays

- Some hints about the `plot()` function

- everything in the window goes below the figure command

```
figure(1)
```

- the hold command allows you to place multiple items on the figure

```
hold on
```

- typical use of plot might look like this

```
plot(xdata, ydata)
```

- but you might see it like this

```
plot(ydata)
```

- many built in ways to label your plots

```
title('my awesome graph')  
xlabel('X (meters)')  
ylabel('Y (meters)')
```

- you can also set the axis limits in several ways

```
axis([xmin xmax ymin ymax])  
axis equal
```

- we have full control of the appearance of lines and points on the graph

- 3 part short code

b	blue	.	point	-	solid
g	green	o	circle	:	dotted
r	red	x	x-mark	-.	dashdot
c	cyan	+	plus	--	dashed
m	magenta	*	star	(none)	no line
y	yellow	s	square		
k	black	d	diamond		
w	white	v	triangle (down)		
		^	triangle (up)		
		<	triangle (left)		
		>	triangle (right)		
		p	pentagram		
		h	hexagram		

- figure handle

```
ph=plot (xdata, ydata, 'MarkerSize', 10)
```

```
get (ph)
```