

## **Command Window, Matrices, Examples of Matrix Functions, Subscripts, Expressions, and Survey of Built-in Functions**

Do the following:

1. Open MATLAB, choose MATLAB Help to open the help window, choose "Matrices and Arrays" from the content tab of the Help Navigator Window.

2. Read and study the first two sections under Matrices and Arrays. They are titled "Matrices and Magic Squares" and "Expressions". As a guide for study and taking notes you should fill out the student notes portion below.

3. From the command window try

`help elfun`

and review the following:

`sin`, `sinh`, `asin`, `asinh`, `cos`, `cosh`, `acos`, `acosh`, `tan`, `tanh`, `atan`, `atan2`, `atanh`, `sec`,  
`sech`, `asec`, `asech`, `csc`, `csch`, `acsc`, `acsch`, `cot`, `coth`, `acot`, `acoth`,  
`exp`, `log`, `log10`, `log2`, `pow2`, `realpow`, `reallog`, `realsqrt`, `sqrt`, `nextpow2`,  
`abs`, `complex`, `conj`, `imag`, `real`,  
`fix`, `floor`, `ceil`, `round`, `mod`, `rem`, and `sign`.

Most of these are the same or similar to the functions on your graphing calculator. The ones that are different and perhaps new to you are—

`atan2`, `log`, `log10`, `log2`, `pow2`, `realpow`, `reallog`, `realsqrt`, `nextpow2`,  
`complex`, `conj`, `imag`, `real`,  
`fix`, `floor`, `ceil`, `round`, `mod`, `rem`, and `sign`.

4. From the command window try

`help elmat`

and study the following:

`zeros`, `ones`, `eye`, `rand`, `randn`, `size`, `length`, `isempty`, `isequal`, `cat`,  
`diag`, `end`, `isscalar`, `isvector`, `ans`, `eps`, `realmax`, `realmin`, `pi`, `i` or `j`,  
`inf`, `NaN`, `isnan`, `isinf`, `isfinite`.

5. From the command window try

`help specfun`

and study the following:

`cross`, `dot`, `factor`, `isprime`, `gcd`, `perms`, `nchoosek`, `factorial`,  
`cart2sph`, `cart2pol`, `pol2cart`, and `sph2cart`.

Exam One is based on the material on these pages. Let your instructor know when you are ready to take exam one.

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## Lesson One Student Notes

A matrix is a \_\_\_\_\_.

Special meaning is sometimes attached to 1-by-1 matrices, which are \_\_\_\_\_, and to matrices with only one row or column, which are called \_\_\_\_\_.

The basic conventions for entering matrices are—

Separate the elements of a row with \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

Use a \_\_\_\_\_, to indicate the end of each row.

Surround the entire list of elements with \_\_\_\_\_.

[2,3,4] in MATLAB is a \_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_ matrix also referred to as a \_\_\_\_\_.

[2;3;4] in MATLAB is a \_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_ matrix also referred to as a \_\_\_\_\_.

When you do not specify an output variable, MATLAB uses the variable \_\_\_\_\_, short for \_\_\_\_\_, to store the results of a calculation.

The transpose operation is denoted by a(n) \_\_\_\_\_. The transpose operation \_\_\_\_\_ and turns a \_\_\_\_\_ vector into a \_\_\_\_\_ vector.

The MATLAB operation \_\_\_\_\_ produces a column vector containing the row sums.

Use the Help Navigator index to find the help information for `diag [1] [2]`. Read that information then answer the questions:

What would `diag([1,2;3,4])` return?

What would `diag([1,2;3,4],1)` return?

What would `diag([1,2,3])` return?

What would `diag([1,2,3],-1)` return?

Now continue from the help section: "sum, transpose, and diag"

### Subscripts

In the computer language C++, row and column subscripts start with 0, in FORTRAN subscripts start with 1, in MATLAB subscripts start with \_\_\_\_.

The element in row  $i$  and column  $j$  of  $A$  is denoted by \_\_\_\_\_.

Suppose  $B$  is the MATLAB matrix `[1, 2, 3; 6, 5, 4; 7, 8, 9]`

What would be the value of the following:

MATLAB reference	value
<code>B(1,1)</code>	
<code>B(3,3)</code>	
<code>B(4)</code>	
<code>B(9)</code>	
<code>B(0,0)</code>	
<code>B(3,4)</code>	

### Colon Operator

The row vector `[m,m+1,m +2,...,n]` can be generated in MATLAB with the colon operator as follows: \_\_\_\_\_.

The row vector  $[m, m+i, m+2i, \dots, n]$  can be generated in MATLAB with the colon operator as follows: \_\_\_\_\_

Fill in the table below:

MATLAB reference	value
1:5	
1:4:17	
	[-1, 2, 5, ...26]
diag(1:3)	
sum(1:9)	
0: 0.5 :3	

Suppose B is the MATLAB matrix  $[1, 2, 3, 11; 6, 5, 4, 12; 7, 8, 9, 13]$ ,

fill in the table below:

MATLAB reference	value
B(1:2,3)	
B(:,2)	
B(end,2)	
B(2:3,end)	
B(2,1:2:4)	
B(1:5:10)	

To exchange the last two columns of B we could use

$[B(:,1)'; B(:,3)'; B(:,2)']'$  or  $B(\text{_____, } \text{_____})$

## Expressions

In MATLAB expressions involve entire \_\_\_\_\_..

The building blocks of expressions are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.

Variable names consist of a \_\_\_\_\_, followed by any number of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_. MATLAB uses only the first \_\_\_\_\_ characters of a variable name. MATLAB is case \_\_\_\_\_; that means that it \_\_\_\_\_ between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ letters. To view the matrix assigned to any variable, simply enter the \_\_\_\_\_.

Specify the following numbers in MATLAB acceptable notation:

MATLAB reference	value
	$6.02221367 \times 10^{23}$
	$6.6260755 \times 10^{-27}$
	$1.6726231 \times 10^{-24}$
	5780
	$\sqrt{-4}$
	$-2.1798741 \times 10^{-11}$

Floating-point numbers have a finite precision of \_\_\_\_\_ binary bits which is roughly \_\_\_\_\_ significant decimal digits and a finite range of  $2^{\pm}$ \_\_\_\_\_ or roughly  $10^{\pm}$ \_\_\_\_\_ to  $10^{\pm}$ \_\_\_\_\_.

MATLAB operators operate on \_\_\_\_\_. In addition to the common operators +, -, \*, /, and ^; we also have \ for \_\_\_\_\_, .' for array transpose, and ' for \_\_\_\_\_.