

## Matlab Tutorial

Based on Matlab tutorial by  
IPLab@SUT

## Motivation: powerful *and* easy!

- Matlab: a high-performance software and a programming language
- Powerful
  - Mathematics and visualization
  - Toolboxes in statistics, signal processing, vision...
  - Widely used in AI-related fields
- Easy
  - Prototyping, testing, debugging, finding helps...

## Motivation: the 80/20 rule

- “Remember the 80/20 rule. Hence 80% of your code should be in some high level language like **Matlab**... Your time is more valuable than the computer's time.”
- Prof. Kevin P. Murphy

## Outline

- Environment
- Matrices
- Elementary math
- Data types
  - String
  - Cell arrays
  - Multidimensional arrays
- Programming part next week!
  - Plot, flow control, functions, debug, ...

## Calculations at the Command Line

MATLAB as a calculator	Assigning Variables	
<pre> » -5/(4.8+5.32)^2 ans = -0.0488 » (3+4i)*(3-4i) ans = 25 » cos(pi/2) ans = 6.1230e-017 » exp(acos(0.3)) ans = 3.5470 </pre>	<pre> » a = 2; » b = 5; » a^b ans = 32 » x = 5/2*pi; » y = sin(x) y = 1 » z = asin(y) z = 1.5708 </pre>	<p>Semicolon suppresses screen output</p> <p>Results assigned to "ans" if name not specified</p> <p>() parentheses for function inputs</p>

A Note about Workspace:  
Numbers stored in double-precision floating point format

9

## General Functions

- **whos**: List current variables
- **clear**: Clear variables and functions from memory
- **cd**: Change current working directory
- **ls**: List files in directory

10

## Getting help

- `help` command (`>>help`)
- `lookfor` command (`>>lookfor`)
- Printable Documents
  - "Matlabroot\help\pdf\_doc\"

11

## Matrices

- Entering and Generating Matrices
- Subscripts
- Scalar Expansion
- Concatenation
- Deleting Rows and Columns
- Array Extraction
- Matrix and Array Multiplication

12

## Entering Numeric Arrays

```

>> a=[1 2;3 4]
a =
     1     2
     3     4
>> b=[-2.8, sqrt(-7), (3+5+6)*3/4]
b =
 -2.8000    0 + 2.6458i   10.5000
>> b(2,5) = 23
b =
 -2.8000    0 + 2.6458i   10.5000    0    0
      0            0            0    0 23.0000
    
```

**Row separator**  
semicolon (;)

**Column separator**  
space / comma (,)

Use square brackets []

- Any MATLAB expression can be entered as a matrix element
- Matrices must be rectangular. (Set undefined elements to zero)

13

## The Matrix in MATLAB

		Columns (n)				
		1	2	3	4	5
Rows (m)	1	4 <sup>1</sup>	10 <sup>2</sup>	1 <sup>3</sup>	6 <sup>4</sup>	2 <sup>5</sup>
	2	8 <sup>2</sup>	1.2 <sup>7</sup>	9 <sup>8</sup>	4 <sup>9</sup>	25 <sup>10</sup>
	3	7.2 <sup>3</sup>	5 <sup>4</sup>	7 <sup>5</sup>	1 <sup>6</sup>	11 <sup>7</sup>
	4	0 <sup>4</sup>	0.5 <sup>5</sup>	4 <sup>6</sup>	5 <sup>7</sup>	56 <sup>8</sup>
	5	23 <sup>5</sup>	83 <sup>6</sup>	13 <sup>7</sup>	0 <sup>8</sup>	10 <sup>9</sup>

**A (2,4)** points to the element 4 in row 2, column 4.

**A (17)** points to the element 4 in row 17, column 17.

**Rectangular Matrix:**  
 Scalar: 1-by-1 array  
 Vector: m-by-1 array  
 1-by-n array  
 Matrix: m-by-n array

14

## Entering Numeric Arrays

```

Scalar expansion >> w=[1 2;3 4] + 5
w =
     6     7
     8     9
Creating sequences:
>> x = 1:5
x =
     1     2     3     4     5
>> y = 2:-0.5:0
y =
 2.0000  1.5000  1.0000  0.5000  0
Utility functions for
creating matrices.
>> s = rand(2,4)
s =
 0.9501  0.6068  0.8913  0.4565
 0.2311  0.4860  0.7621  0.0185
    
```

15

## Numerical Array Concatenation

```

Use [] to combine existing arrays as matrix "elements"
>> a=[1 2;3 4]
a =
     1     2
     3     4
>> cat_a=[a, 2*a; 3*a, 4*a; 5*a, 6*a]
cat_a =
     1     2     2     4
     3     4     6     8
     3     6     4     8
     5    10    12    16
     5    10     6    12
    15    20    18    24
    
```

Note:  
The resulting matrix must be rectangular

16

## Deleting Rows and Columns

```

>> A=[1 5 9;4 3 2.5; 0.1 10 3i+1]
A =
    1.0000    5.0000    9.0000
    4.0000    3.0000    2.5000
    0.1000   10.0000   1.0000+3.0000i
>> A(:,2)=[]
A =
    1.0000    9.0000
    4.0000    2.5000
    0.1000   1.0000 + 3.0000i
>> A(2,2)=[]
??? Indexed empty matrix assignment is not allowed.
    
```

17

## Array Subscripting / Indexing

	1	2	3	4	5
1	4 <sup>1</sup>	10 <sup>2</sup>	1 <sup>11</sup>	6 <sup>16</sup>	2 <sup>21</sup>
2	8 <sup>2</sup>	1.2 <sup>3</sup>	9 <sup>12</sup>	4 <sup>17</sup>	25 <sup>22</sup>
3	7.2 <sup>3</sup>	5 <sup>4</sup>	7 <sup>13</sup>	1 <sup>18</sup>	11 <sup>23</sup>
4	0 <sup>4</sup>	0.5 <sup>5</sup>	4 <sup>14</sup>	5 <sup>19</sup>	56 <sup>24</sup>
5	23 <sup>5</sup>	83 <sup>10</sup>	13 <sup>15</sup>	0 <sup>20</sup>	10 <sup>25</sup>

A(1:5,5) A(1:end,end)  
 A(:,5) A(:,end)  
 A(21:25) A(21:end)  
 A(3,1)  
 A(3)  
 A(4:5,2:3)  
 A([9 14;10 15])

18

## Matrix Multiplication

```

>> a = [1 2 3 4; 5 6 7 8];           [2x4]
>> b = ones(4,3);                 [4x3]
>> c = a*b                         [2x4]*[4x3] -> [2x3]
c =
    10    10    10
    26    26    26
    
```

← a(2nd row).b(3rd column)

### Array Multiplication

```

>> a = [1 2 3 4; 5 6 7 8];
>> b = [1:4; 1:4];
>> c = a.*b
c =
    1     4     9    16
    5    12    21    32
    
```

← c(2,4) = a(2,4)\*b(2,4)

19

## Matrix Manipulation Functions

- **zeros**: Create an array of all zeros
- **ones**: Create an array of all ones
- **eye**: Identity Matrix
- **rand**: Uniformly distributed random numbers
- **diag**: Diagonal matrices and diagonal of a matrix
- **size**: Return array dimensions
- **repmat**: Replicate and tile a matrix

20

## Matrix Manipulation Functions

- **det**: Matrix determinant
- **inv**: Matrix inverse
- **eig**: Evaluate eigenvalues and eigenvectors
- **rank**: Rank of matrix

21

## Elementary Math

- Logical Operators
- Math Functions
- Polynomial and Interpolation

25

## Logical Operations

```

== equal to          » Mass = [-2 10 NaN 30 -11 Inf 31];
> greater than      » each_pos = Mass>=0
< less than         each_pos =
>= Greater or equal 0     1     0     1     0     1     1
<= less or equal    » all_pos = all(Mass>=0)
~ not                all_pos =
& and                0
| or                  » all_pos = any(Mass>=0)
isfinite(), etc...   all_pos =
all(), any()         1
find                  » pos_fin = (Mass>=0) & (isfinite(Mass))
                    pos_fin =
                    0     1     0     1     0     0     1

```

Note:

- 1 = TRUE
- 0 = FALSE

26

## Elementary Math Function

- **abs, sign**: Absolute value and Signum Function
- **sin, cos, asin, acos...**: Trigonometric functions
- **exp, log, log10**: Exponential, Natural and Common (base 10) logarithm
- **ceil, floor**: Round toward infinities
- **fix**: Round toward zero

27

## Elementary Math Function

- **round**: Round to the nearest integer
- **sqrt**: Square root function
- **real, imag**: Real and Image part of complex
- **rem**: Remainder after division

## Elementary Math Function

- **max, min**: Maximum and Minimum of arrays
- **mean, median**: Average and Median of arrays
- **std, var**: Standard deviation and variance
- **sort**: Sort elements in ascending order
- **sum, prod**: Summation & Product of Elements

28

## Text strings

- Create a string
  - `str = 'hello world'`
- `disp`: display any variable
  - `x = [1 2; 3 4]; disp(x);`
  - `str = 'hello world'; disp(str);`
- `fprintf`: print to stdout or files
  - `fprintf('str=%s, one-third=%4.2f, 1/3);`
  - Type "help fprintf" for file output
- `sprintf`: string output as C

## Strings are character matrices

- Strings are matrices in which elements are ASCII numbers
  - `x = 'hello'; x(2)`
  - `e`
  - `x = ['ab' 'cd']`
  - `abcd`
  - `x = ['ab' ; 'cd']`
  - `ab`
  - `cd`
- "char" creates a padded character arrays
  - `s = char('rolling','stone','momentum.')`
  - `[rolling`
  - `stone`
  - `momentum]`
- String arrays of different length: cell array (later)

## Data Types

```

graph TD
    ARRAY --> char
    ARRAY --> NUMERIC
    ARRAY --> cell
    ARRAY --> structure
    ARRAY --> function_handle[function handle]
    NUMERIC --> int8_uint8[int8, uint8]
    NUMERIC --> int16_uint16[int16, uint16]
    NUMERIC --> int32_uint32[int32, uint32]
    NUMERIC --> single
    NUMERIC --> double
    double --> sparse
    structure --> user_class[user class]
    structure --> java_class[java class]
    
```

- Numeric Arrays
- Multidimensional Arrays
- Structures and Cell Arrays

52

## Multidimensional Arrays

The first references array dimension 1, the row.  
 The second references dimension 2, the column.  
 The third references dimension 3, the page.

```

>> A = pascal(4);
>> A(:,:,2) = magic(4)
A(:,:,1) =
    1     1     1     1
    1     2     3     4
    1     3     6    10
    1     4    10    20

A(:,:,2) =
    16     2     3    13
    5    11    10     8
    9     7     6    12
    4    14    15     1

>> A(:,:,9) =
    diag(ones(1,4));
    
```

53

## Structures

- Arrays with named data containers called *fields*.

```

patient
  name: 'John Doe'
  billing: 127.00
  test: [79 75 73; 180 178 177.5; 220 210 205]
    
```

```

>> patient.name='John Doe';
>> patient.billing = 127.00;
>> patient.test= [79 75 73;
180 178 177.5;
220 210 205];
    
```

- Also, Build structure arrays using the *struct* function.
- Array of *structures*

```

>> patient(2).name='Katty Thomson';
>> Patient(2).billing = 100.00;
>> Patient(2).test= [69 25 33; 120 128 177.5; 220
210 205];
    
```

54

## Cell Arrays

- Array for which the elements are *cells* and can hold other MATLAB arrays of different types.

```

>> A(1,1) = {[1 4 3;
0 5 8;
7 2 9]};
>> A(1,2) = {'Anne Smith'};
>> A(2,1) = {3+7i};
>> A(2,2) = {-pi:pi/10:pi};
    
```

cell 1.1	cell 1.2
1 4 3 0 5 8 7 2 9	Anne Smith
cell 2.1	cell 2.2
3+7i	[-pi:pi/10:pi]

- Using braces `{}` to point to elements of cell array
- Using *celldisp* function to display cell array

55

## Getting more help

- Contact <http://www.mathworks.com/support>
  - You can find more help and FAQ about mathworks products on this page.
- Getting started with Matlab
  - [http://www.indiana.edu/~statmath/math/matlab/gettings\\_tarted/index.html](http://www.indiana.edu/~statmath/math/matlab/gettings_tarted/index.html)
- Matlab Primer
  - <http://math.ucsd.edu/~driver/21d-s99/matlab-primer.html>

69

## More to come next week!

- Any question?