# **MATLAB Quick Reference**

### **Operators**

Ma	Matrix Operations		Array or Element by Element	
+	Addition			
-	Subtraction			
*	Matrix Multiplication	.*	Element by Element Multiplication	
1	Right Matrix Division $b/A = bA^{-1}$	./	Element by Element Right Division	
١	Left Matrix Division $A \setminus b = A^{-1}b$	٨	Element by Element Left Division $A. \setminus B = B. / A$	
٨	Raise Matrix to a power	.^	Raise each Element to a power	
•	Transpose matrix (conjugate if complex)	.'	Transpose matrix (no complex conjugation) A.'	

Rela	Relational Operators		Logical Operators	
<	Less Than	& And		
<=	Less Than or Equal	I	Or	
>	Greater Than	~	NOT	
>=	Greater Than or Equal			
==	Equal			
~=	Not Equal			

### **Special Number Symbols**

pi	π
inf	∞
NaN	Not a number ie 0/0

i	$\sqrt{(-1)}$
j	$\sqrt{(-1)}$

# **Entering Matrices**

x = [ 1 2 3; 4 5 6; 7 8 9] x = [ 1,2,3 4,5,6 7,8,9 ]	Comma or space between elements. Semicolon or return for new row. Enclosed in square brackets.
a = [ exp(0) sqrt(4) 1+2 ]	Each element can be an expression.
C = [ A B]	A and B are matrices with the same number of rows.
C = [ A ; B]	A and B are matrices with the same number of columns.

# Indexing

Vector Indexing	
variable(V)	V is a vector of indexes
Examples	
A(3)	The third element in vector A.
A([3 8 11])	The third, eighth and eleventh elements of A.
A(3:11) The third to eleventh elements of A.	
A(11:end)	All elements from the eleventh to the last element

Matrix Indexing		
variable(R,C)	variable(R,C) R is a vector of rows and C a vector of Columns	
Examples		
M(2,3)	The element in the second row and third column of M.	
M(2, [3 8 11])	Second row, third, eighth and eleventh column.	
M(4,3:11)	Forth row, third to eleventh column.	
M(11:end,2)	M(11:end,2) Eleventh to the last row, second column.	
M(5,:)	Fifth row, all columns.	
M(11:end,:)	Eleventh to the last row, all columns.	

# **Output Display Format**

format short	4 decimal places	format long	15 decimal places
format	Same as above		
format short e	Scientific notation, 4 decimal places	format long e	Scientific notation, 15 decimal places
format short eng	Engineering notation, 4 decimal places	format long eng	Engineering notation, 15 decimal places

# **Generating Vectors**

<start> : <end></end></start>	x = 1 : 5 generates $x = [12345]$	
<start> : <separation> : <end></end></separation></start>	<b>y = 0:5:20</b> generates y = [ 0 5 10 15 20]	
<b>linspace(start,end,n)</b> n = number of elements	linspace(0,10,5) generates [ 0 2.5 5 7.5 10]	
<b>logspace(d1,d2,n)</b> n elements logarithmically spaced between $10^{d1}$ and $10^{d2}$ .	logspace(-1,2,4) generates [0.1 1 10 100]	

### **Utility Matrices**

zeros(n)	n by n matrix where each element is zero.	
zeros(m,n)	<b>zeros(m,n)</b> m by n matrix where each element is zero.	
zeros(a,b,c)	<b>zeros(a,b,c)</b> 3 dimensional array, a by b by c.	
ones(m,n)	m by n matrix where each element is one.	
rand(m,n) m by n matrix of random numbers.		
eye(n)	n by n identity matrix.	

### **Variable Control**

who	List all variables in memory.
whos	Same as above but with more information.
clear	Remove all variables from memory.
clear <variable></variable>	Remove specified variables from memory.

### **File Control Commands**

dir	List contents of current directory.
Is	List contents of current directory.
what	List the Matlab files in the current directory.
cd <directory></directory>	Change the current directory.
type <filename></filename>	Display the contents of a text or .m file.
delete <filename></filename>	Delete a file.
diary <filename></filename>	Record all commands and results to a file.
diary off	Stop above.

### Help

help	Display help topics.		
help <function></function>	Help on a particular function.		
lookfor <word></word>	Look for word in function descriptions.		
doc <function></function>	Full documentation on function.		

#### In Built Functions

 $\operatorname{Hit} fx$  icon next to prompt for function browser. Only selected functions shown here.

abs(x)	The absolute value. Modulus	round(x)	Round to the nearest integer.	
sqrt(x)	The square root.	ceil(x)	Round up.	
exp(x)	The exponential base e. $e^x$	floor(x)	Round down.	
log(x)	The natural logarithm. $\log_e(x)$	fix(x)	Round towards zero.	
log10(x)	The log base 10. $\log_{10}(x)$	rem(x,b)	Remainder of x divided by b.	

### Trigonometry

sin(x)	Sine. x in radians.					
sind(x)	Sine. x in degrees.	Sine. x in degrees.				
asin(x)	The arcsine. The inverse of sin(x). Radians					
asind(x)	The arcsine. Degrees					
sinh(x)	Hyperbolic Sine.					
asinh(x)	The inverse Hyperbolic Sine.					
The above	variations are also availal	ole for the follo	wing functions.			
cos(x)	x) Cosine					
tan(x)	Tangent	cot(x) Cotangent				
sec(x)	Secant	csc(x)	Cosecant			

### **Complex Numbers**

real(z)	The real part of z.	imag(z)	The imaginary part of z.	
abs(z)	The modulus of z.	angle(z)	The phase angle of z.	
conj(z)	The complex conjugate of z.			

#### Matrix

det(A)	Determinant	sqrtm(A) The matrix square root.		
norm(A)	Norm	expm(A)	The matrix exponential base e.	
inv(A)	Inverse	logm(A) The matrix natural logarith		
[v,d]=eig(A)	d = Eigenvalues, v = Eigenvectors			

#### **Statistics**

max(x)	Maximum	median(x)	Median	var(x)	Variance
min(x)	Minimum	mean(x)	Average	std(x)	Standard Deviation

### Polynomials

p = [1 2 3 4 5]; can represent the polynomial $x^4 + 2x^3 + 3x^2 + 4x + 5$				
y = polyval(p,x) Evaluate polynomial for each value in x.				
roots(p)	Roots of polynomial.			
p = poly( <roots>)</roots>	Polynomial with given roots.			
p = polyfit(x,y,n) Best fit of x,y data points to n <sup>th</sup> order polynomial.				

### Saving, Exporting and Importing Data

save	Save all variable to the file matlab.mat
load	Load in variables from the file matlab.mat
save <filename></filename>	Save all variable to the file <i>filename</i> .mat
load <filename></filename>	Load in variables from the file <i>filename</i> .mat
save <filename> <variable></variable></filename>	Save only the variable <i>variable</i> to the file <i>filename</i> .mat
load <filename> <variable></variable></filename>	Load in only the variable <i>variable</i> from the file <i>filename</i> .mat
save <filename> <variable> -ascii</variable></filename>	Save variable to the text file filename
load <filename>.<ext></ext></filename>	Load from the text file, to a variable called <i>filename</i>

### Misc

x = input( 'What is x ? ')	Ask the user for a number.		
[x,y] = ginput(1)	Graph coordinates of a clicked on point.		
pause	Wait for the user to press a key.		
pause(5)	Wait for 5 seconds		
! command	Execute an operating system command		
display(a)	Suppose $a = 5$ . This would print " $a = 5$ ";		
disp(a)	Same as above, but with out the " $a = $ ".		
fprintf(' x = %f \n',x)	Formatted print		

### fprintf Formatting

-					
%d	Integer	%5f	5 characters wide	\n	New line
%f	Fixed point	%5.2f	2 decimal places	\t	Horizontal tab
%e	Exponential Notation	%-5.2f	Left justify	//	Back slash
%s	String of Characters	%+5.2f	Print sign (+ or -)	%%	Percent character

# **Graph Commands**

plot(y)	Plot y against index number.			
plot(x,y)	Plot y against x			
plot(x1,y1,x2,y2)	Plot y1 against x1 and y2 against x2.			
plot(x,y,'r+')	Plot y against x using red plus signs.			
plot(x1,y1,'r+',x2,y2,'go')	Red plus signs for x1 and y1, Green circles for x2 y2.			

Symbol	Line Type or Mark	Symbol	Colour
•	Point	r	Red
0	Circle	g	Green
X	X mark	b	Blue
+	Plus sign	у	Yellow
*	Stars	m	Magenta
-	Solid line	С	Cyan
:	Dotted line	w	White
	Dash dot line	k	Black
	Dash Line		

Other Types of Plot		
fill(x,y,'r')	Red filled graph	
bar(x,y)	Bar graph	
stem(x,y)	Stem plot	
loglog(x,y)	x & y log scale	
semilogx(x,y)	x log, y linear	
semilogy(x,y)	x linear, y log	
polar(theta,r)	Polar plot	
surf(x,y,z)	3D surface	
mesh(x,y,z)	3D mesh	
plot3(x,y,z)	3D line plot	

<b>Other Graphics Commands</b>			
title('Title')	Graph title.		
xlabel('X axis')	Label the x-axis.		
ylabel('Y axis') zlabel('Z axis')	Label y and z axis.		
text(x,y,'My Text')	Place text at coordinates x,y.		
grid	Place a grid on the graph.		
hold on	Add any new plot to the current graph.		
hold off	Replace current plot with any new plot.		
subplot(r,c,n)	Split figure into r rows by c columns of subplots.		
	subplot(2,3,1)	subplot(2,3,2)	subplot(2,3,3)
	subplot(2,3,4)	subplot(2,3,5)	subplot(2,3,6)
axis([minX maxX minY maxY])	Set the limits of the graph in X and Y. (Note 4 element vector)		
h = figure	New graphics window.		
figure(h)	Change to plotting in figure h.		
delete(h)	Delete figure h.		
clf	Clear current figure.		
drawnow	Force the graph to update now.		

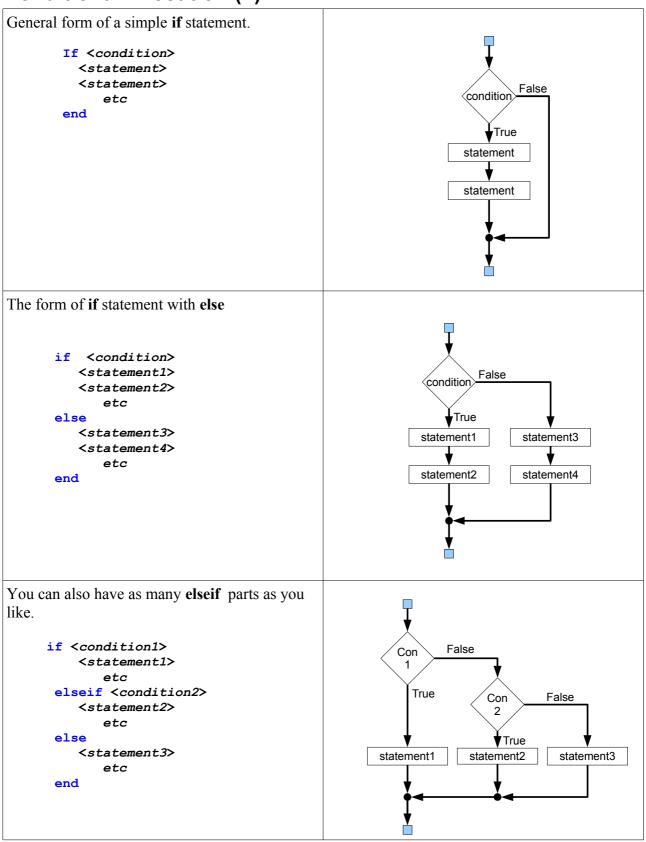
# **Programming**

#### **Enumerated Loops (for)**

#### **Precondition Loops (while)**

```
Below is the general form of a while loop.
      while (<condition>)
         <statement>
         <statement>
             etc
      end
                                                                        False
                                                            condition
Example
                                                                 True
A = 7;
            %Find the square root of A.
x=1;
            %First quess
                                                            statement
err=1;
           %Set error to get started
Newton Raphson Iteration
                                                            statement
while(err>0.0001)
    x = (x.^2+A)./(2*x);
    % calculate the error
    err = abs(A-x.^2);
end
disp(x);
```

### **Conditional Execution (if)**



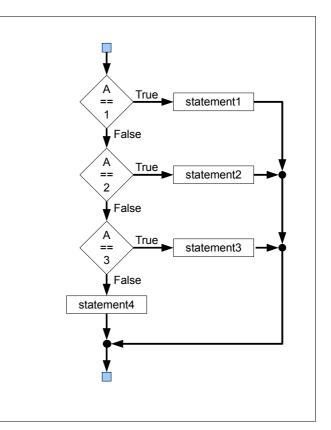
#### **Switch**

```
Execution depends on the value of a variable.
```

The case values can be any value that the switch variable can take. You can also put multiple values after the case.

```
case {1,2,3,4,5}
  <statement>
  etc
```

On the right A is the switch variable.



#### **Functions**

<b>Function Definition</b>	Using the Function
<pre>function sum = myadd(a,b)</pre>	
% The first block of comments % defines what is printed out when % you type help myadd	s = myadd( <expression>,<expression>)</expression></expression>
% Comment not part of help sum = a + b;	
<pre>function [sum,diff] = add_sub(a,b)</pre>	
<pre>sum = a + b; diff = a - b;</pre>	[s,d] = add_sub( <expression>,<expression>)</expression></expression>

#### **Unix Commands**

Linux and MAC OSX operating systems are both based on UNIX.

### File and Directory Paths

/var/tmp	Absolute path from root		
p5computing/exercise1	Relative path from current working directory.		
	The current directory	cp /tmp/myfile .	
	The directory above.	cd/exercise2	
		cd//	
~ Your home d	Variabana dinastany	cp /tmp/myfile ~	
	Your nome directory	cd ~/p5Computing	

#### **Commands**

Is	List the contents of the current directory.	
ls -a	List current directory, showing hidden files.	
ls -l	List current directory, long format. More information.	
Is <directory path=""></directory>	List the contents of the specified directory.	
Is -al <directory path=""></directory>	As above showing hidden files and long format.	
mkdir <directory name=""></directory>	Make a new directory with the given name.	
cd <directory path=""></directory>	Change the current working directory.	
pwd	Print the current working directory.	
cp <file path=""> <new file="" name=""></new></file>	ath> <new file="" name=""> Copy a file to a new file.</new>	
cp <file path=""> <directory path=""> Copy a file into the specified directory.</directory></file>		
mv <file path=""> <new file="" name=""> Change the name of a file to a new file name.</new></file>		
mv <file path=""> <directory path=""></directory></file>	Move a file into the specified directory.	
rm <list files="" of=""> Remove all files in the list.</list>		
rm -i <list files="" of=""></list>	Remove all files in the list, asking for confirmation.	
rm -R <directory path=""></directory>	Remove a directory and its contents.	
rmdir <directory path=""></directory>	Remove an empty directory.	
cat <file path=""></file>	Type file to screen.	
more <file path=""></file>	Type file to screen a page at a time.	
man <command/>	Display manual pages for the command.	

#### Wild Cards

?	A single character	rm prog?.m	Remove prog1.m, prog2.m etc
*	A character string	cp *.m MatlabFiles	Copy all files ending .m to a directory.

#### **DOS Commands**

The commands you can use in a windows command prompt.

#### File and Directory Paths

Drive: <path><filename> For Example C:\TEMP\mydirectory\myfile.txt</filename></path>				
Drive:	For example			
	A:	Floppy drive	D:	DVD
	C:	The main hard disc.	F:	USB Memory Stick
	If omitted, use the current drive.			
<path></path>	Absolute path from the root of the drive. \TEMP\mydirectory\ or the path from the current directory. p5computing\exercise2\myfunction.m If directory names contain spaces, use double quotes. "Program Files\MATLAB" If omitted, use current working directory.			
•	The current working directory			
	The directory above.			

#### **Commands**

dir	List the contents of the current directory.	
dir /w	List current directory using wide format.	
dir <directory path=""></directory>	List the contents of the specified directory.	
mkdir <directory name=""></directory>	Make a new directory with the given name.	
cd <directory path=""></directory>	Change the current working directory.	
copy <file path=""> <new file="" name=""></new></file>	Copy a file to a new file.	
ren <file path=""> <new file="" name=""></new></file>	Rename a file to a new file name.	
move <file path=""> <directory path=""></directory></file>	Move a file into the specified directory.	
del <list files="" of=""></list>	Delete all files in the list.	
del <list files="" of=""> /P</list>	Delete all files in the list, asking for confirmation.	
rmdir <directory path=""></directory>	Remove an empty directory.	
type <file path=""></file>	Type file to screen.	
help <command/> Display help on command.		

#### Wild Cards

?	A single character	del prog?.m	Remove prog1.m, prog2.m etc
*	A character string	move *.xls mydir	Copy all files ending .xls to a directory.

Note: In windows, directories are also called folders.

Matlab Quick Reference, Version 1.7 Eric Peasley, Department of Engineering Science, University of Oxford