

Quick Summary, Part I

General Commands

<code>exit</code>	Exit Matlab
<code>whos</code>	List all variables and info
<code>ls</code>	List the directory
<code>dir</code>	List the directory
<code>help command</code>	Type the help for command
<code>helpdesk</code>	Invoke the browser help
<code>lookfor keyword</code>	Search help for keyword
<code>diary filename</code>	Save all commands in filename
<code>edit</code>	Invoke the editor
<code>clc</code>	Clear command window

File Input/Output

<code>save filename</code>	Save all as filename.mat
<code>save filename var1</code>	Save var1 as filename.mat
<code>load filename</code>	Load filename.mat
<code>open filename.fig</code>	Load a figure
<code>X=load('file.dat');</code>	Loads text data into <i>X</i>

Arithmetic and Functions

<code>+, -, *, /</code>	Add, Subtract Multiply, Divide
Usual Trig Functions	
<code>atan2(y,x)</code>	4-quadrant inverse tangent
<code>exp(A)</code>	e^A , elementwise
<code>log(A)</code>	$\ln(A)$, elementwise
<code>mod(x,y)</code>	See help
<code>randperm(n)</code>	Random permutation of integers 1-n

Array Commands

<code>size,length</code>	
<code>A'</code>	A^T for <i>A</i> real
<code>A.*B</code>	Element multiply
<code>A.^n</code>	Element exponentiate
<code>A./B</code>	Element divide
<code>A*B</code>	Matrix multiply
<code>A+c</code>	Add scalar <i>c</i> to all <i>A</i> .
<code>A*c</code>	Multiply scalar <i>c</i> to all <i>A</i>
<code>A=rand(m,n)</code>	Random matrix
<code>A=randn(m,n)</code>	Random matrix
<code>A=zeros(m,n)</code>	Zero matrix
<code>A=ones(m,n)</code>	Matrix of 1's
<code>A=eye(n)</code>	$n \times n$ identity
<code>a:c</code>	[<i>a a+1 a+2 ... a+m</i>] with $a + m \leq c$
<code>a:b:c</code>	[<i>a a+b a+2b ... a+mb</i>] with $a + mb \leq c$
<code>linspace(a,b,N)</code>	<i>N</i> points between <i>a</i> and <i>b</i> (inclusive)
<code>A(i,j)</code>	The (<i>i,j</i>)th element of <i>A</i>
<code>A(i,:)</code>	The entire <i>i</i> th row
<code>A(:,j)</code>	The entire <i>j</i> th column
<code>A(:,2:5)</code>	The 2d to fifth columns, all rows
<code>A(1:4,2:3)</code>	A 4×2 submatrix
<code>A(1,:)=[];</code>	Delete the first row.
<code>A([1,3],:)=[];</code>	Delete rows 1 and 3.
<code>A(:,3)=[];</code>	Delete column 3.
<code>A(:,1:2:5)=[];</code>	Delete the odd columns.

Plot Example:

```
x=linspace(-2,2);
y1=sin(x);
y2=x.^2;
plot(x,y1,'g*-',x,y2,'k-.');
```

```
title('Example One');
legend('The Sine Function','A Quadratic');
xlabel('Dollars');
ylabel('Sense');
```

Code	Color	Symbol	Creates
<code>y</code>	yellow	<code>.</code>	point
<code>m</code>	magenta	<code>o</code>	("oh", not zero) circle
<code>c</code>	cyan	<code>x</code>	x-mark
<code>r</code>	red	<code>+</code>	plus
<code>g</code>	green	<code>-</code>	solid
<code>b</code>	blue	<code>*</code>	star
<code>w</code>	white	<code>:</code>	dotted
<code>k</code>	black	<code>-.</code>	dashdot
		<code>--</code>	dashed

Also see: `plotyy semilogx semilogy`

Calculus and Equations

See the help files.

Equation Solver example:

```
[x,y]=solve('x^2+x*y+y=3','x^2-4*x+3=0')
```

Approx Derivative: `diff`

Symbolic Derivative examp:

```
x = sym('x');      t = sym('t');
diff(sin(x^2)) is 2*cos(x^2)*x
diff(t^6,6) is 720
```

Approx Integral: `quad`

Symbolic Integral: `int`

```
x=sym('x'); int(1/(1+x^2))=tan^-1(x)
```

Diff. Eqns: `dsolve`

Diff. Eqns: `ode23` or `ode45`

Matrix Exponential: `expm(A)`

Taylor Series: `taylor`

Linear Algebra Basics

<code>X=A\B</code>	Solution to $AX=B$ (Exact or Least-squares)
<code>norm(x)</code>	$\ x\ $
<code>[U,S,V]=svd(A)</code>	The Singular Value Decomposition of <i>A</i>
<code>R=rref(A)</code>	Produce the RREF of <i>A</i>
<code>Q=orth(A)</code>	Basis for $\text{Col}(A)$ (columnwise, orthonormal)
<code>N=null(A)</code>	Basis for $\text{Null}(A)$ (columnwise, orthonormal)
<code>[Q,R]=qr(A)</code>	QR factorization $A = QR$, with <i>Q</i> orthog and <i>R</i> upper triangular

Basic Statistics

<code>mean(x)</code>	mean of vector <i>x</i>
<code>mean(X)</code>	mean taken columnwise
<code>std(x)</code>	standard deviation of <i>x</i>
<code>std(X)</code>	stand dev columnwise
<code>hist(a,n)</code>	Histogram of values in vector <i>x</i> using <i>n</i> bins.
<code>hist(A,n)</code>	Histogram (columnwise) of matrix <i>A</i> using <i>n</i> bins
<code>errorbar(m,s)</code>	Error bar plot, <i>m</i> = means <i>s</i> = standard deviations

Bits of useful code

Choose action k with prob $p(k)$

```
P=cumsum([0,p]); %if p is a row
x=rand;
n=histc(x,P);
k=find(n==1);
```

Sort and applications

```
[vals,idx]=sort(b)  Sorted (lo-hi) values
                    in vals Indices in idx
b(idx(1))           Smallest value of b
b(idx(end))         Biggest value of b
b(idx)              Same as vals
idx1=idx(end:-1:1)  Reverse the index
```

Maxs/Mins

```
a=max(b)           Max of b
a=max(B)           Max of each column
a=max(max(B))      Max of B
                  Same for min
```

Use of repmat

A=repmat(x,a,b) replicates x a times down and b times across.

1. Example: Mean subtract a matrix X (vectors are columns)

```
[m,n]=size(X);
x=mean(X');
X=X-repmat(x',1,n);
```

2. Example: Normalize a matrix X :

```
[m,n]=size(X);
d=sqrt(sum(X.*X));
Xnorm=X./repmat(d,m,1);
```

(Note the second line- it computes a vector whose values are the norms of each column of X).

3. Example: Find the column in X closest to a vector a (assume X is $m \times n$ and a is a column)

```
A=X-repmat(a,1,n);
d=sqrt(sum(A.*A));
[vals,idx]=sort(d);
```

Then $X(:,idx(1))$ is the column closest to a .

```
image(X)           Display matrix  $X$  as an image
imagesc(X)         Same, but scale the colors
Also see colormap and colorbar
```

Movie Example:

```
for k=1:10
    plot(x,y);
    M(:,k)=getframe;
end
movie(M,3)          Play movie M 3 times
```

Also see `slideshow`

Sounds: See help file for info

```
wavread
sound
soundsc
```

Debugging

Either use the tools with the editor, or use

dbstop if error

To turn this off: **dbclear if error**

Sight and Sound