Math 343H Lab 1: Matlab Introduction

Objective

This lab is a limited introduction to Matlab. Topics include: The command line, scripts, and functions. Programing logic, such as loops and conditional statements, and both the plot and help functions will also be explored.

Using the command line

Create a matrix by typing:

$$>> A = [1 2 3; 4 5 6; 7 8 9]$$

Create another matrix by typing:

$$>> B = [-4 \ 3 \ 2; 5 \ 3 \ -1; \ -2 \ 1 \ 1]$$

Now add the two by typing:

Multiply the two by typing:

Component-wise multiplication is performed via:

Writing a script

Type the following into a file called myscript.m. Be sure the path is set to the correct directory:

Now execute the script by typing myscript at the command line. What happens when you put semi-colons at the end of commands?

Writing a function

Type the following into a file called sassy.m. Be sure the path is set to the correct directory:

```
function out=sassy(n)
%
% This is how comments are placed in functions and scripts
%
out = 0;
for k=1:n
    out = out + k^2;
end
```

Now execute the function by typing sassy(5) at the command line.

The plot function

From the command line, type the following:

```
>> x = linspace(0,10,100)
>> y = sin(x)
>> plot(x,y,'.-b')
```

by typing help plot figure out how to change the command to be red with asterisks as the point values.

Assignment

Problem 1. Write a script that will add up all of the odd numbers from 5 to 99. What is the sum? Hint: Type help if to learn how to do if/then statements. There are other ways of doing this, however.

Problem 2. Print out a plot of the function $f(x) = x^2 - 7x + 10$ from x = 0 to x = 10.

Problem 3. Create a random 5×6 matrix. Use the command rref to row reduce it. Hand in the matrix and it's reduced row-echelon form. Hint: Type help rand or help randn to learn how to produce random numbers.