

Matlab

Basic Array Manipulations

Operation	Matlab		
Define an Array	>> A=[1 -1;1 2] A = 1 -1 1 2	>> B=[2 4;-3 -1] B = 2 4 -3 -1	
Get Single Element from Array	>> A(1,2) ans = -1		
Get a single column or row from array	>> A(:,1) ans = 1 1	>> A(2,:) ans = 1 2	
Identity Array	>> I=eye(2) I = 1 0 0 1		
Row Vector	>> rv=[1 2 3 5] rv = 1 2 3 5		
Column Vector (' is transpose)	>> cv=[pi; 2.718; 2^3] cv = 3.1416 2.7180 8.0000	>> cv=[pi 2.718 2^3]' cv = 3.1416 2.7180 8.0000	
Addition	>> C=A+B C = 3 3 -2 1		
Multiplication	>> D=A*B D = 5 5 -4 2		
Inverse	>> E=inv(A) E = 0.6667 0.3333 -0.3333 0.3333	>> A.*E ans = 1.0000 0 0.0000 1.0000	
Element by Element Multiplication	>> F=A.*B F = 2 -4 -3 -2		
Sum along a dimension (row or column)	>> sum(A) ans = 2 0	>> sum(A,1) ans = 2 0	>> sum(A,2) ans = -1 3
Size of array	>> size(A) ans = 2 2	>> size(rv) ans = 1 4	>> length(rv) ans = 4
Initialize vector	>> t=0:0.8:7 t = 0 0.800 1.600 2.400 3.200 4.000 4.800 5.600 6.400		
Plot	>> plot(t,sin(t))		
Other elementary matrix operations	>> help elmat (zeros, ones, cumsum, diff, ...)		