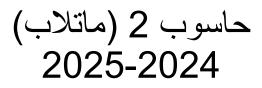




## Computer 2 (MATLAB)



#### Week 2

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- Get familiar with basic MATLAB operations and expressions.
- Learn how to create and manipulate matrices.
- Understand variable assignments and simple matrix generation.







• To get MATLAB to work out basic operations, simply type at the command prompt:

1 + 1

• MATLAB responds with: ans = 2









- MATLAB stores the result in the variable ans, which you can reuse.
- Ex: ans \* ans
- MATLAB responds with: ans = 4

Command W	/indow
>> 1 +	1
ans =	
2	
>> ans	* ans
ans =	
4	
<i>fx</i> >>	
	MATLAB <sup>®</sup>



• The spacing of operators doesn't affect the result.

1 + 3 \* 2 - 1 / 2 \* 4

• Gives the same answer as:

1+3\*2-1/2\*4

Clearer formatting improves readability. Use parentheses for clarity:

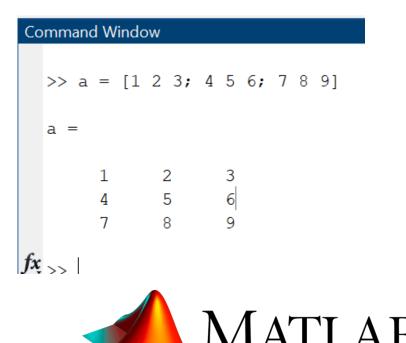
 $1 + 3^{*}2 - (1/2)^{*}4$ 





### Entering Matrices in MATLAB

- Steps to type a matrix into MATLAB:
  - Begin with a square bracket [.
  - Separate elements in a row with spaces or commas.
  - Use a semicolon ; to separate rows.
  - End with a square bracket ].
- Example: a = [1 2 3; 4 5 6; 7 8 9]



# Variables and Assignment in MATLAB



- Variables are memory locations used to store data.
- Variable names can include letters and digits but must start with a letter.
- MATLAB does not require variable declarations, but this can sometimes lead to errors.
- Assignment Example:

a = 6; name = 'Mark';







- Definition: A variable is a named location in memory that stores data.
- Rules for Variable Names:
  - Must start with a letter.
  - Can include letters, numbers, and underscores (\_).
  - MATLAB is case-sensitive (e.g., myVar and myvar are different).







- Examples of valid variables:
  x = 5;
  speed\_of\_light = 3e8;
  temperature1 = 298;
- Invalid variables:
  - Numbers or special characters at the start (e.g., 1stVar or @value).





- Assignment Statement Format: variable\_name = expression;
- Examples:
  - a = 10; b = 25 + 7; c = sqrt(a)
- Reassigning Values:
- You can update the value of a variable at any time:
  a = 10;
  a = a + 5;









- Use the disp function to display variable contents.
- Example: disp(a);
  - disp(name);







### Generating Matrices with MATLAB

- MATLAB offers functions for generating specific types of matrices:
  - zeros(m, n): Generates a matrix filled with zeros.
  - ones(m, n): Generates a matrix filled with ones.
  - randi(max\_val, [m, n]): Generates a matrix with random integers.
  - eye(n): Generates an identity matrix.





#### Generating Matrices with MATLAB

• Examples: u = randi(10, [2 2])

> u = 7 2 9 4

Command Window >> u = randi(10, [3 3]) u = 9 8 7 10 8 2 7 4 8







- Z = zeros(3, 3);
- O = ones(2, 4);
- U = randi(5, [3, 3]);
- I = eye(4);







- Task: Create matrices using zeros, ones, and randi functions.
- Example:
  - Create a 5x5 matrix of random integers between 1 and 10.
  - Create a 3x3 identity matrix and a 4x4 matrix filled with ones.







- Task: Define variables and perform arithmetic operations.
- Example:
  - Assign values to two variables and compute their sum, product, and difference.
  - Display the result using disp.





### **Review of Key Concepts**

#### • Recap:

- How to enter expressions and work with the ans variable.
- Properly spacing operations for readability.
- Creating matrices manually and using matrix generators (zeros, ones, randi, eye).
- Variable assignment and displaying results using disp







## Let's try MATLAB

#### Install MATLAB and familiarise yourself with its interface.

