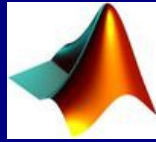


# Matlab

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Building on the presentation by Francisco Monteiro



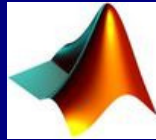
# Matlab

The product:

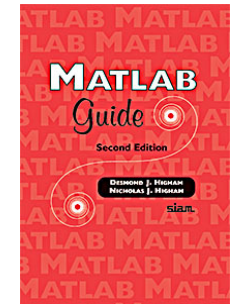
MATLAB<sup>®</sup> - The Language of Technical Computing

The company:

*The MathWorks<sup>®</sup> - Accelerating the pace of engineering and science*



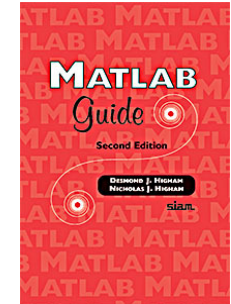
# Matlab



Year	Version	Notable Features
1978	Classic MATLAB	Original Fortran version
1984	MATLAB 1	Rewritten in C
1885	MATLAB 2	30% more commands and functions
1987	MATLAB 3	Colour and high resolution graphics printing
1992	MATLAB 4	Sparse matrixes, animations, debugger, windows support
1997	MATLAB 5	Profiler, object-oriented, multi-D arrays,
2000	MATLAB 6 (R12)	Desktop, PDE's, Java support
2002	MATLAB 6.5 (R13)	Performance acceleration, core algebra for Pent4
2004	MATLAB 7.0 (R14)	M-file to HTML, LaTeX and others
2007	MATLAB 7.4 (R2007a)	Performance acceleration, more toolboxes
2007	MATLAB 7.4 (R2007b)	C code generation from Embedded MATLAB functions directly at the MATLAB command line

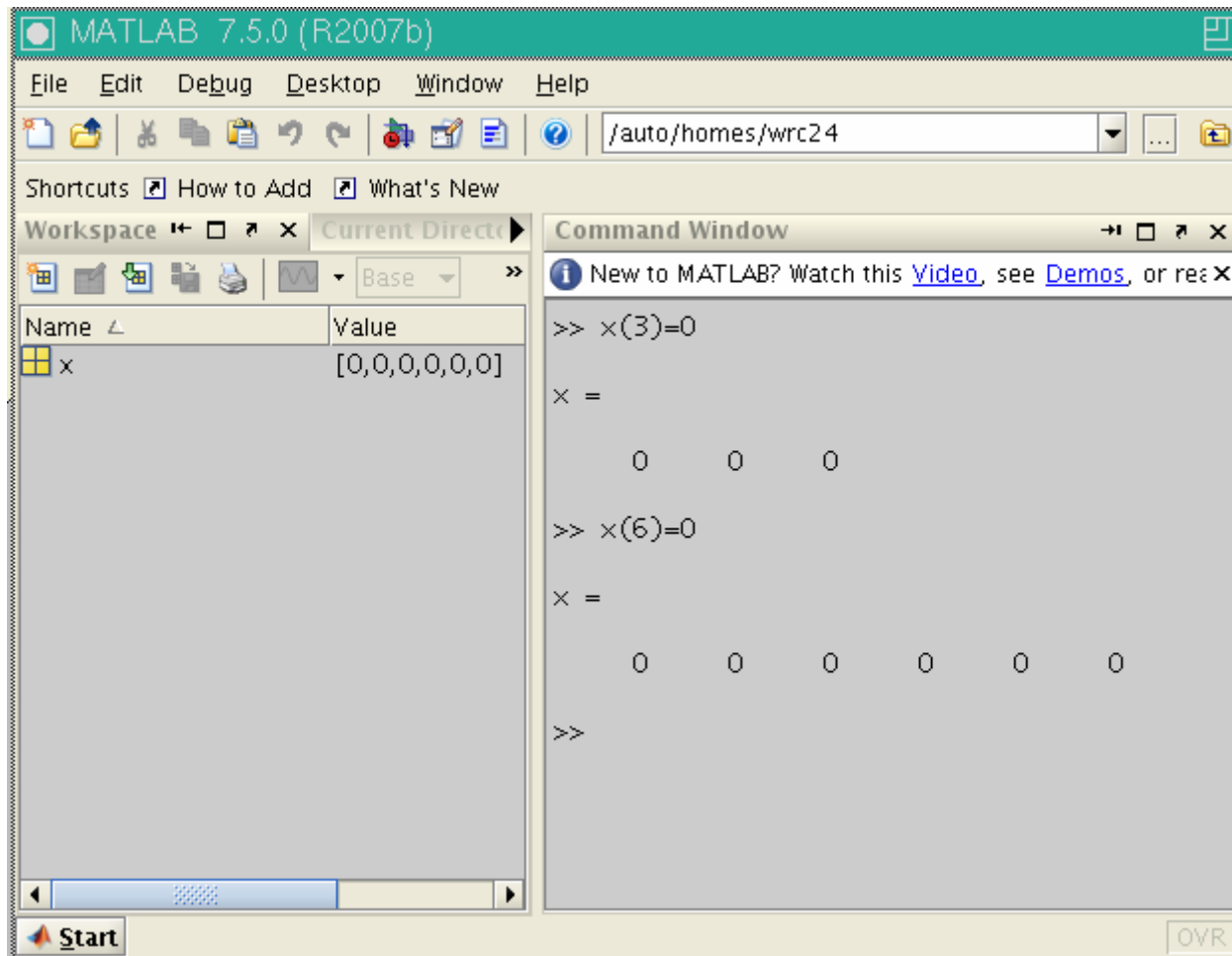
# References

- MATLAB GUIDE by Higham and Higham
- Wikipedia
  - <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MATLAB>
- The MathWorks
- Computing Service
  - <http://www.cam.ac.uk/cs/courses/coursedescribe/full.html#extmatlab>



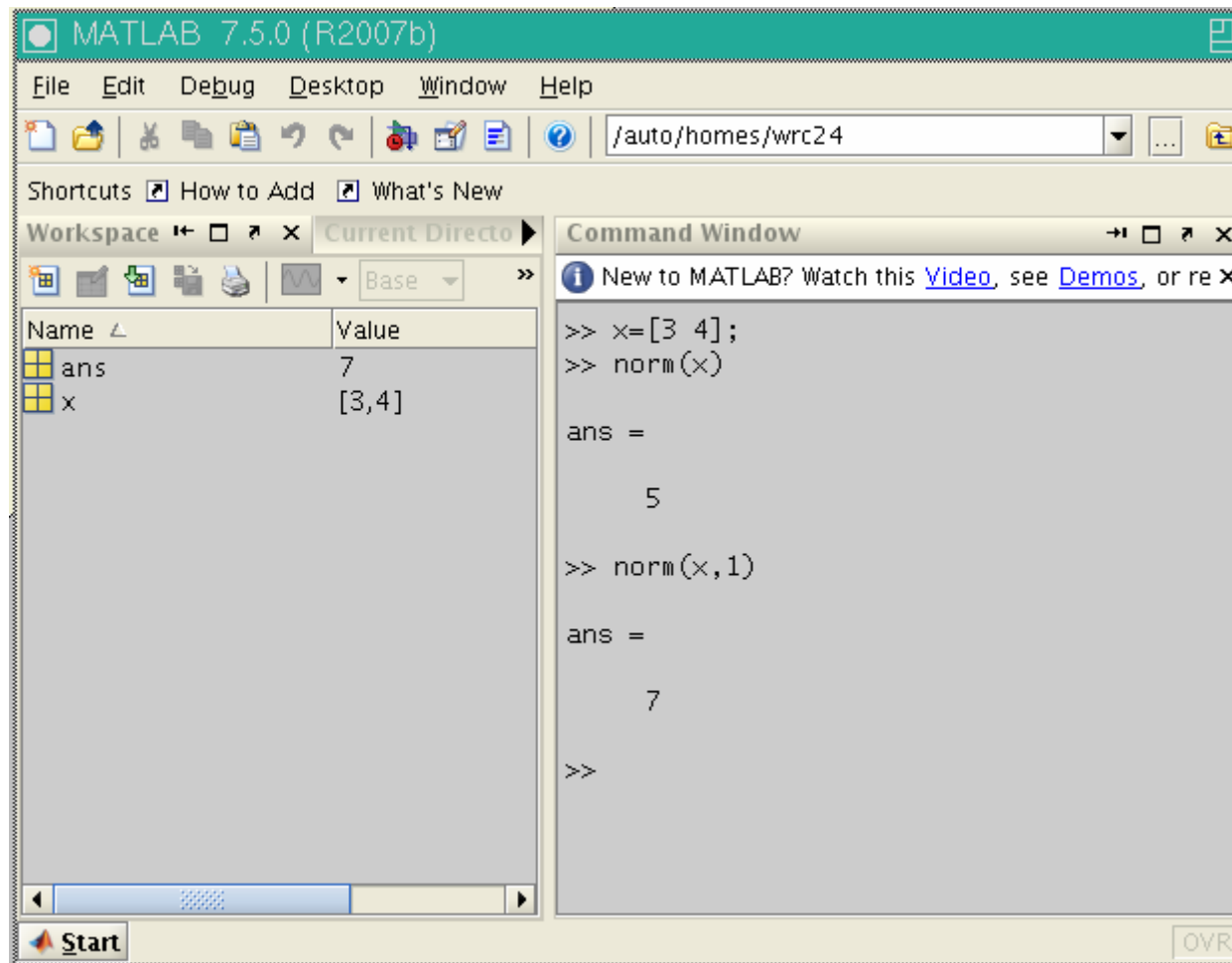
# Distinctive features

## 1- Automatic Storage Allocation



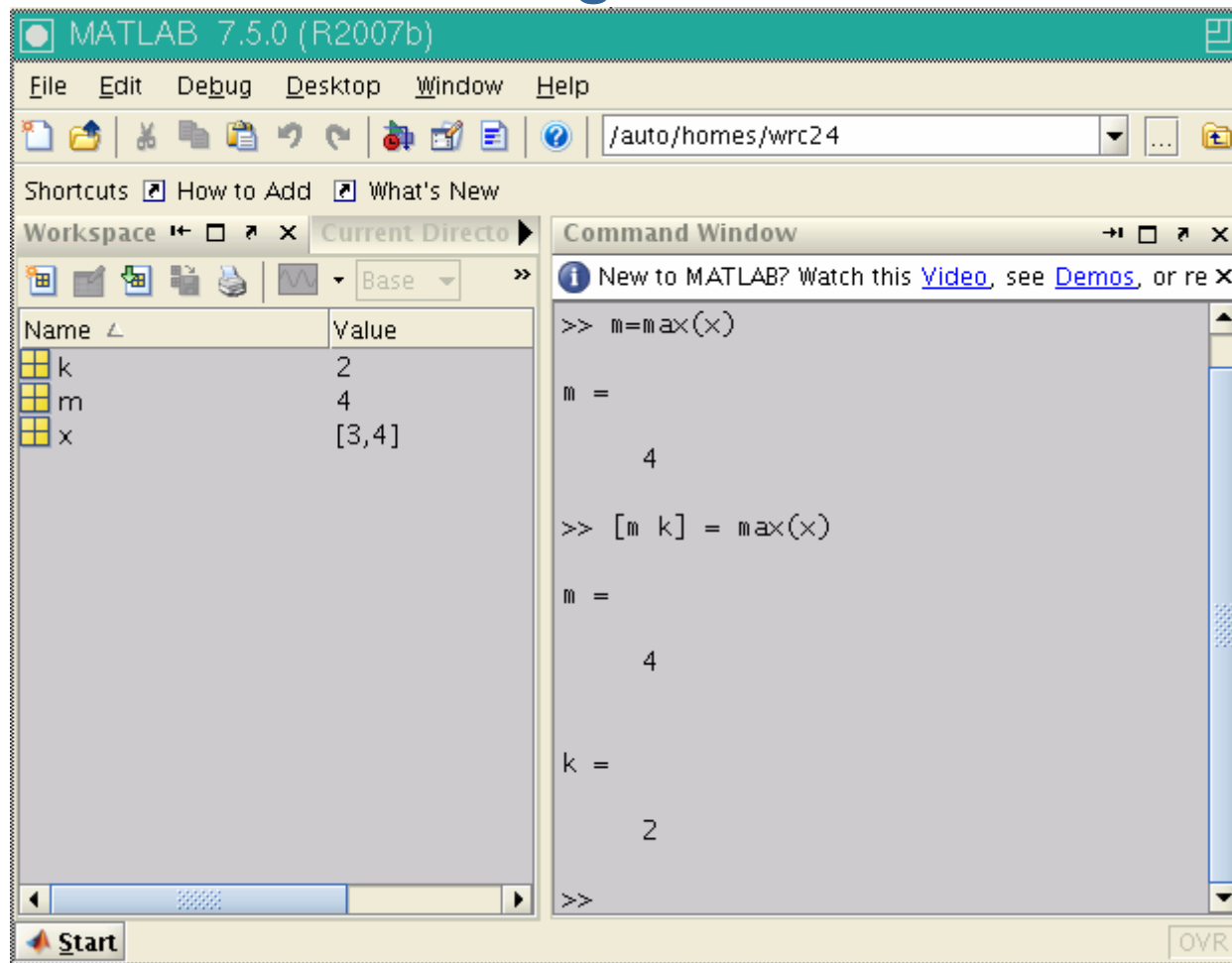
# Distinctive features

## 2- Variable Arguments Lists



# Distinctive features

## 2- Variable Arguments Lists



The image shows the MATLAB 7.5.0 (R2007b) interface. The workspace window displays the following variables:

Name	Value
k	2
m	4
x	[3,4]

The Command Window shows the following commands and output:

```
>> m=max(x)

m =

    4

>> [m k] = max(x)

m =

    4

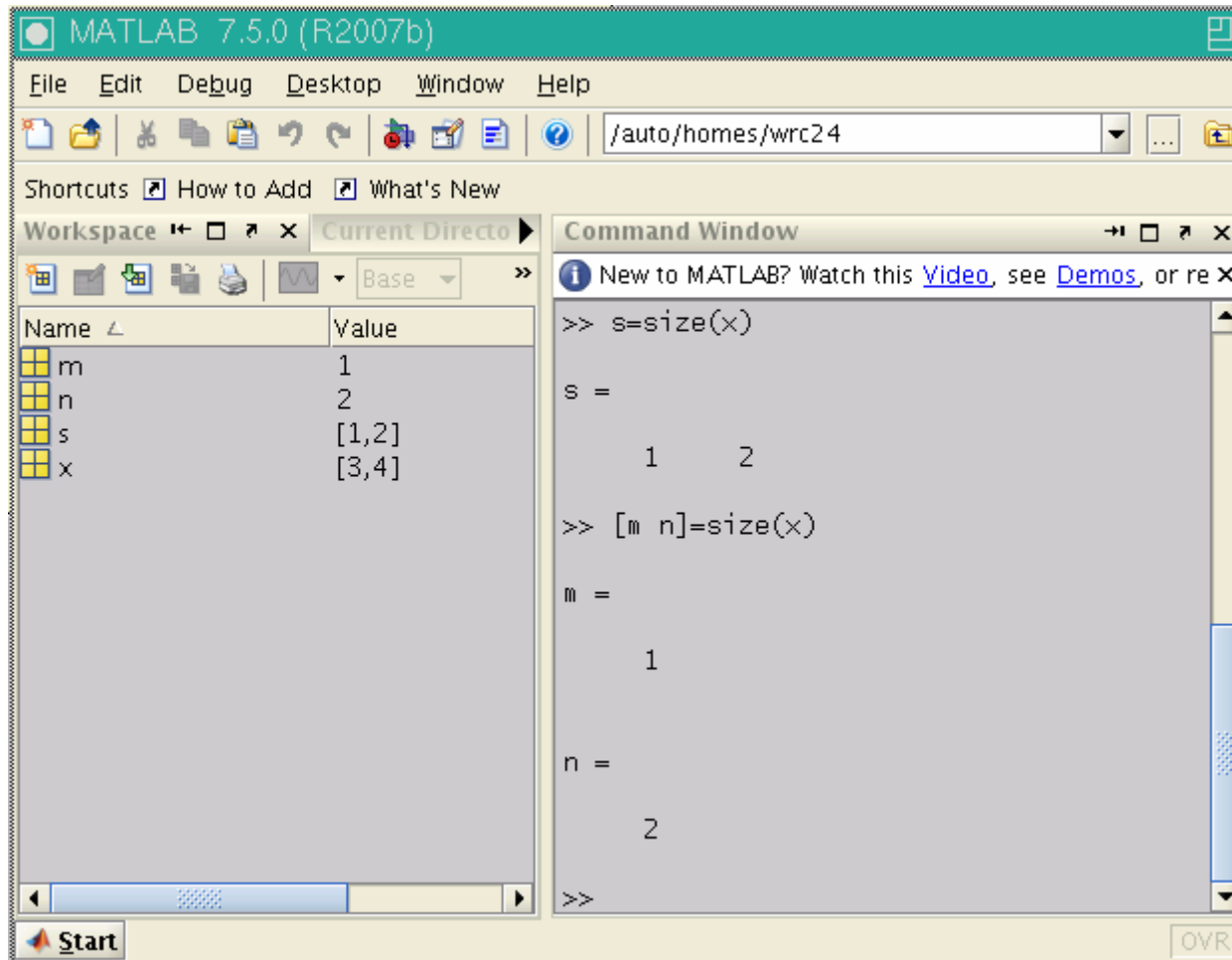
k =

    2

>>
```

# Distinctive features

## 2- Variable Arguments Lists





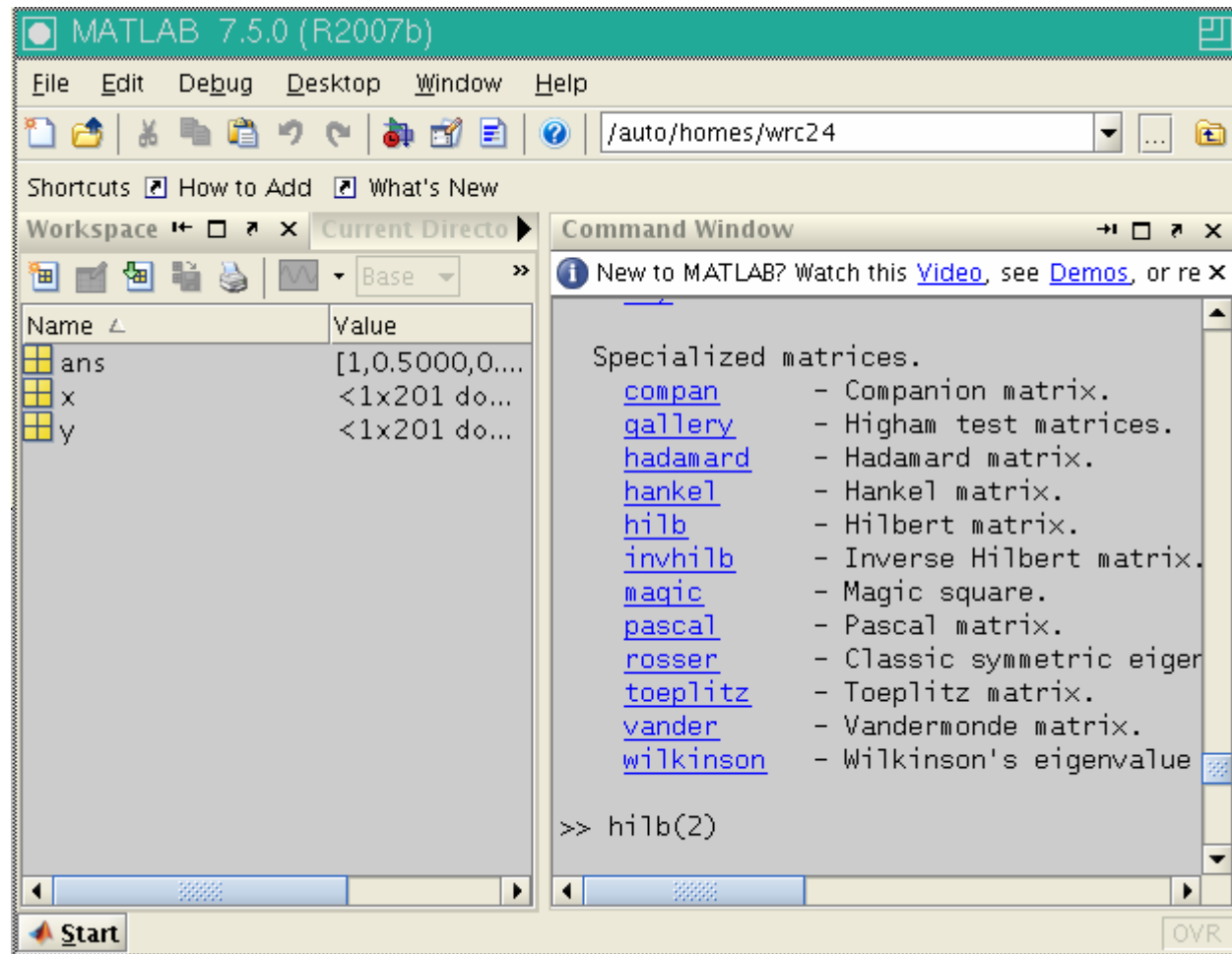
# Distinctive features

## 3- Complex Arrays and Arithmetic

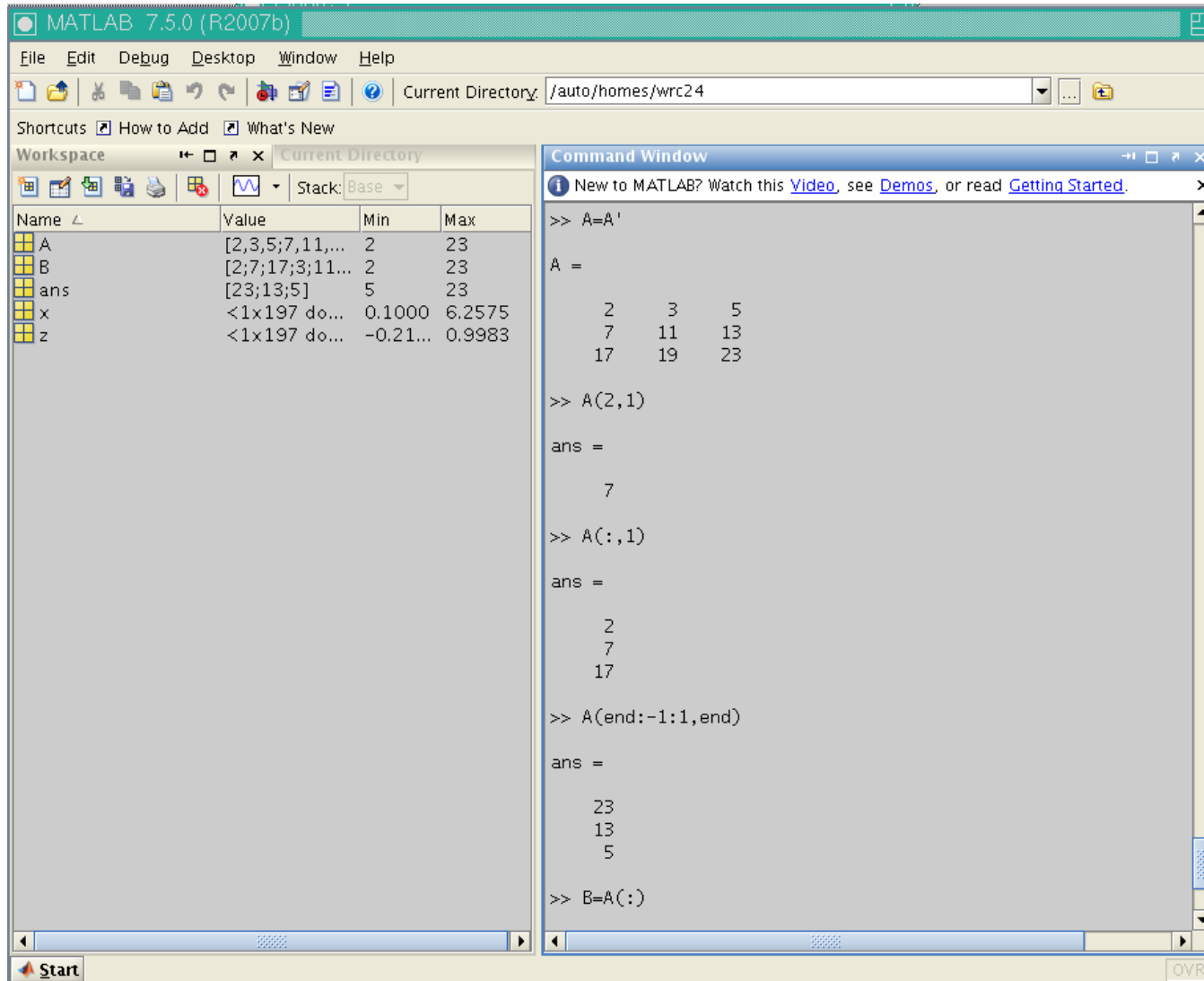
- The fundamental data type: a multidimensional array of complex numbers.
  - Fortran, two data types (real/imaginary)
  - C, C++, and Java only real
- Pitfalls
  - Redefining imaginary numbers
  - Max, min, sort for real and complex data

# Matrices

- Generation
- Manipulation



# Matrices



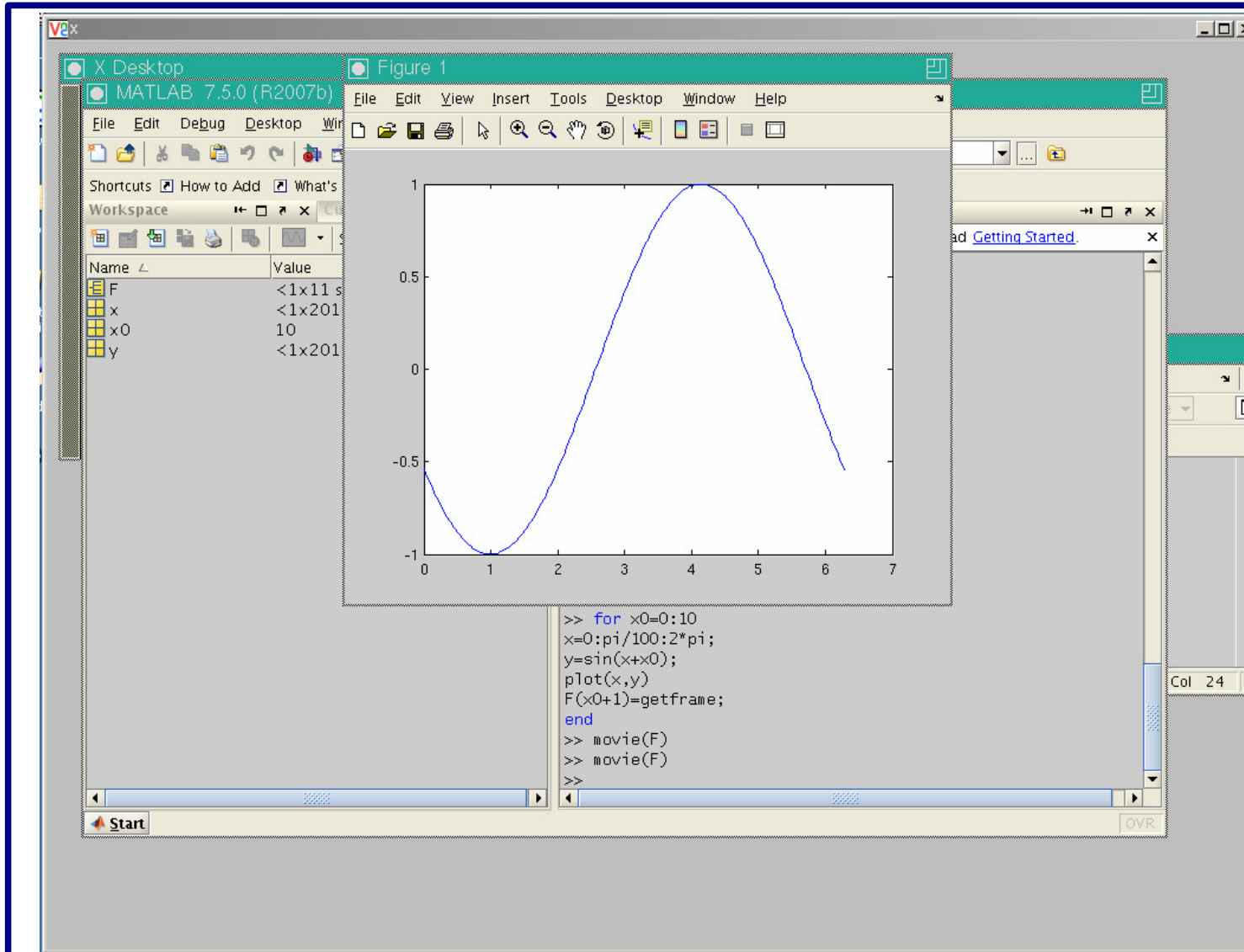
The image shows the MATLAB 7.5.0 (R2007b) interface. The workspace window displays the following variables:

Name	Value	Min	Max
A	[2,3,5;7,11,...	2	23
B	[2;7;17;3;11...	2	23
ans	[23;13;5]	5	23
x	<1x197 do...	0.1000	6.2575
z	<1x197 do...	-0.21...	0.9983

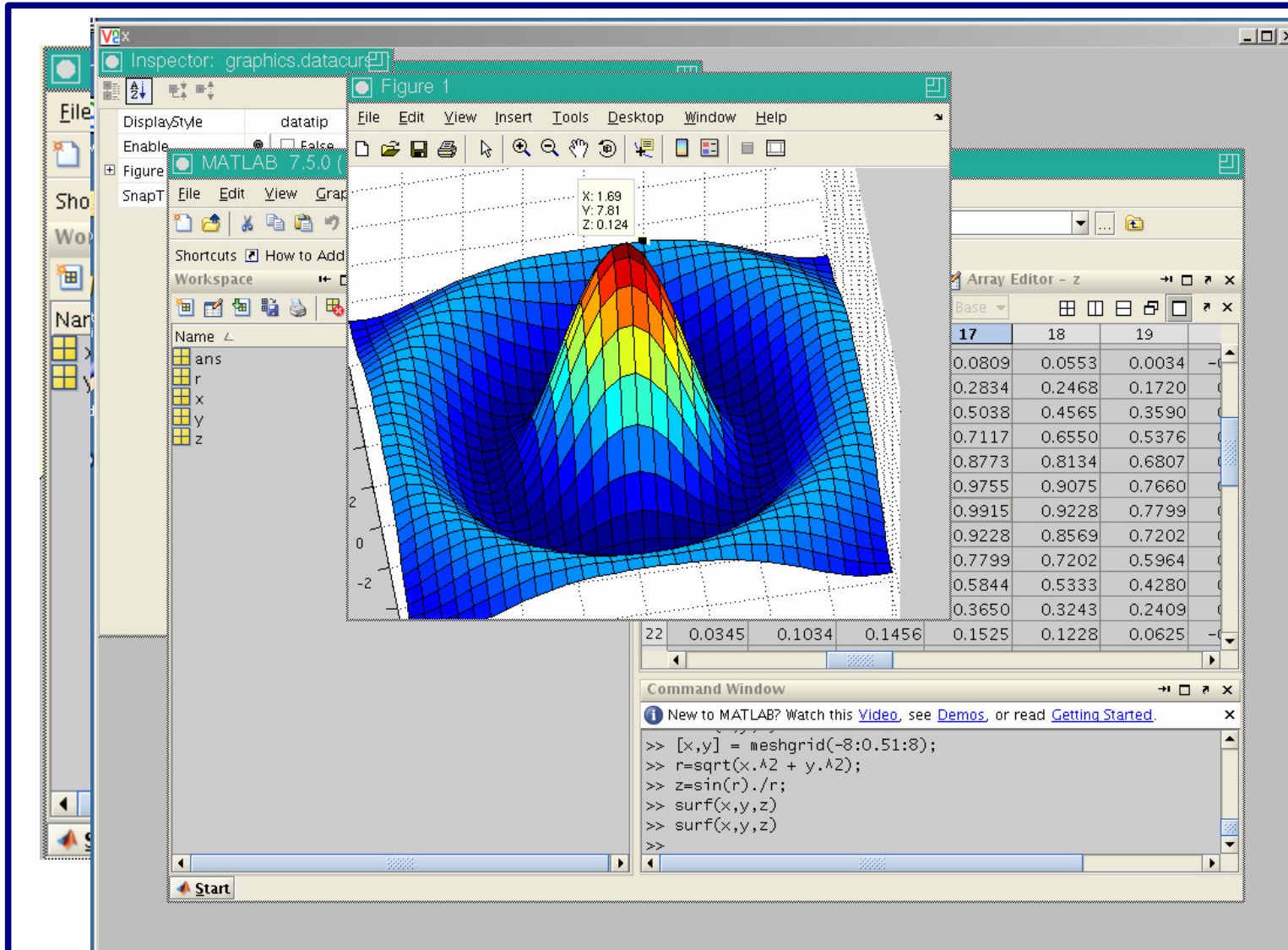
The Command Window shows the following commands and outputs:

```
>> A=A'  
A =  
     2     3     5  
     7    11    13  
    17    19    23  
  
>> A(2,1)  
ans =  
     7  
  
>> A(:,1)  
ans =  
     2  
     7  
    17  
  
>> A(end:-1:1,end)  
ans =  
    23  
    13  
     5  
  
>> B=A(:)
```

# Graphics



# Graphics



# Writing m-files

The screenshot displays the MATLAB 7.5.0 (R2007b) environment. The main window is the Editor, showing a script named `plot_sinc3.m` with the following code:

```
1 function plot_sinc3(support)
2
3 % [x,y] = meshgrid(-8:0.50:8);
4 [x,y] = meshgrid(support);
5
6 r = sqrt(x.^2 + y.^2);
7 z = sin(r)./r;
8 % keyboard
9 surf(x,y,z)
```

The Command Window shows the execution of the script, displaying the command `BER(1)=AWGNchannel(1e3,1);` and the output `plot_sinc3`. The Figure 1 window shows a 3D surface plot of the sinc function, with the x and y axes ranging from -10 to 10 and the z axis ranging from -0.5 to 1.0. The plot is a 3D surface plot of a sinc function, showing a central peak at (0,0) and a central valley at (0,0). The surface is colored with a rainbow gradient, with the highest values (red) at the center and the lowest values (blue) at the edges. The plot is displayed in a 3D perspective view.



# Debugging m-files

The screenshot displays the MATLAB 7.5.0 (R2007b) environment. The main window is divided into several panes:

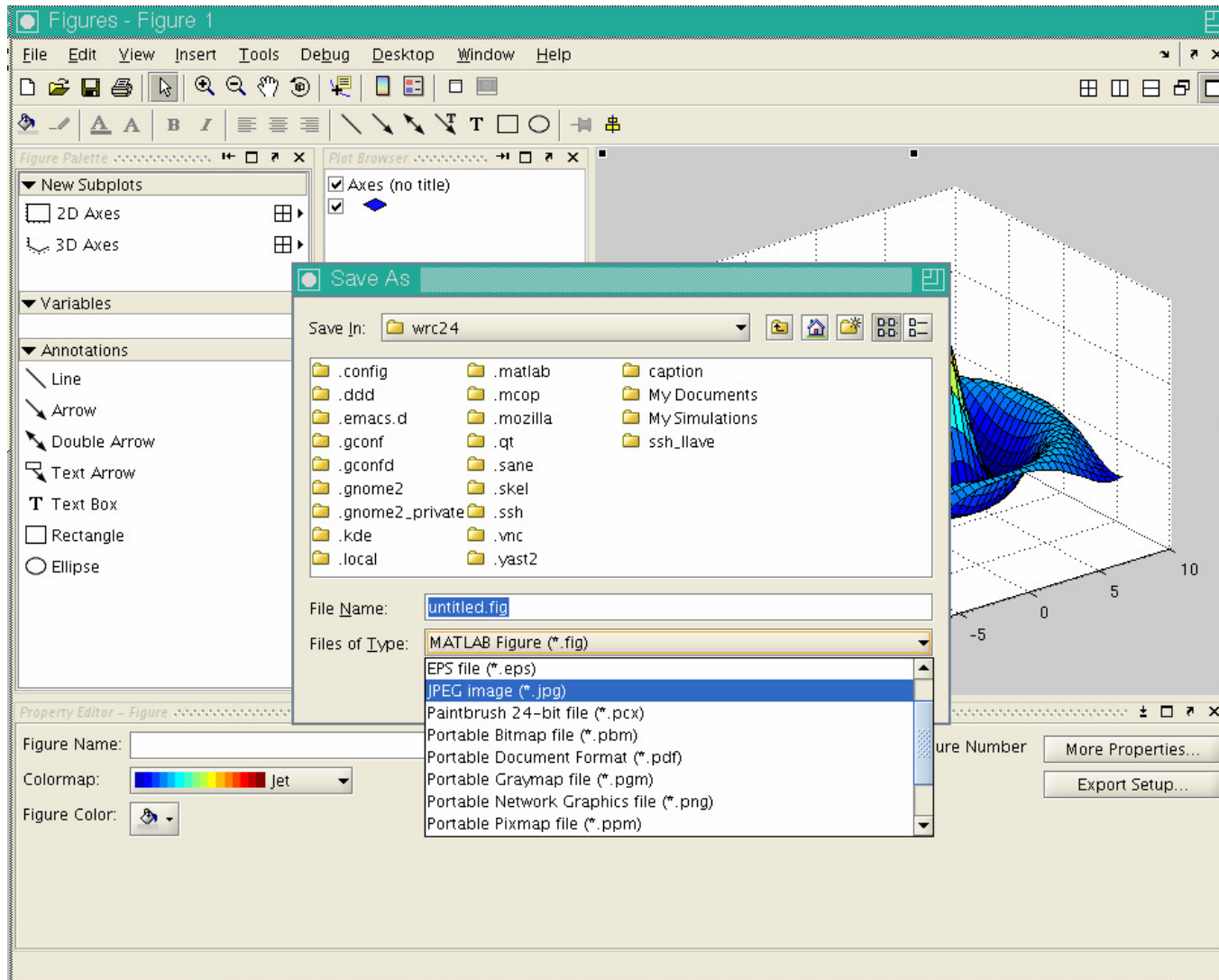
- Inspector:** Shows "Nothing selected".
- Workspace:** A table listing variables: 

Name	Value	Min	Max
r	<33x33 do...	0	11.3137
support	<1x33 dou...	-8	8
x	<33x33 do...	-8	8
y	<33x33 do...	-8	8
z	<33x33 do...	NaN	NaN
- Command Window:** Contains the following code:

```
end
>> plot(i,BER)
>> plot(1:10,BER)
>> semilogy(1:10,BER)
>> for i=1:10
BER(i)=AWGNchannel(1e3,i);
end
```
- Editor - /auto/homes/wrc24/plot\_sinc3.m:** Shows the function definition:

```
1 function plot_sinc3(support)
2
3   %[x,y] = meshgrid(-8:0.5:8);
4   [x,y] = meshgrid(support);
5
6   r=sqrt(x.A2 + y.A2);
7   z=sin(r)./r;
8   keyboard
9   surf(x,y,z)
```
- Command Window (bottom):** Shows the command `>> plot_sinc3(-8:0.5:8)` and the prompt `K>>`.
- Figure Window:** Displays a 3D surface plot of the sinc function, showing a central peak at (0,0,0) and a surrounding surface.

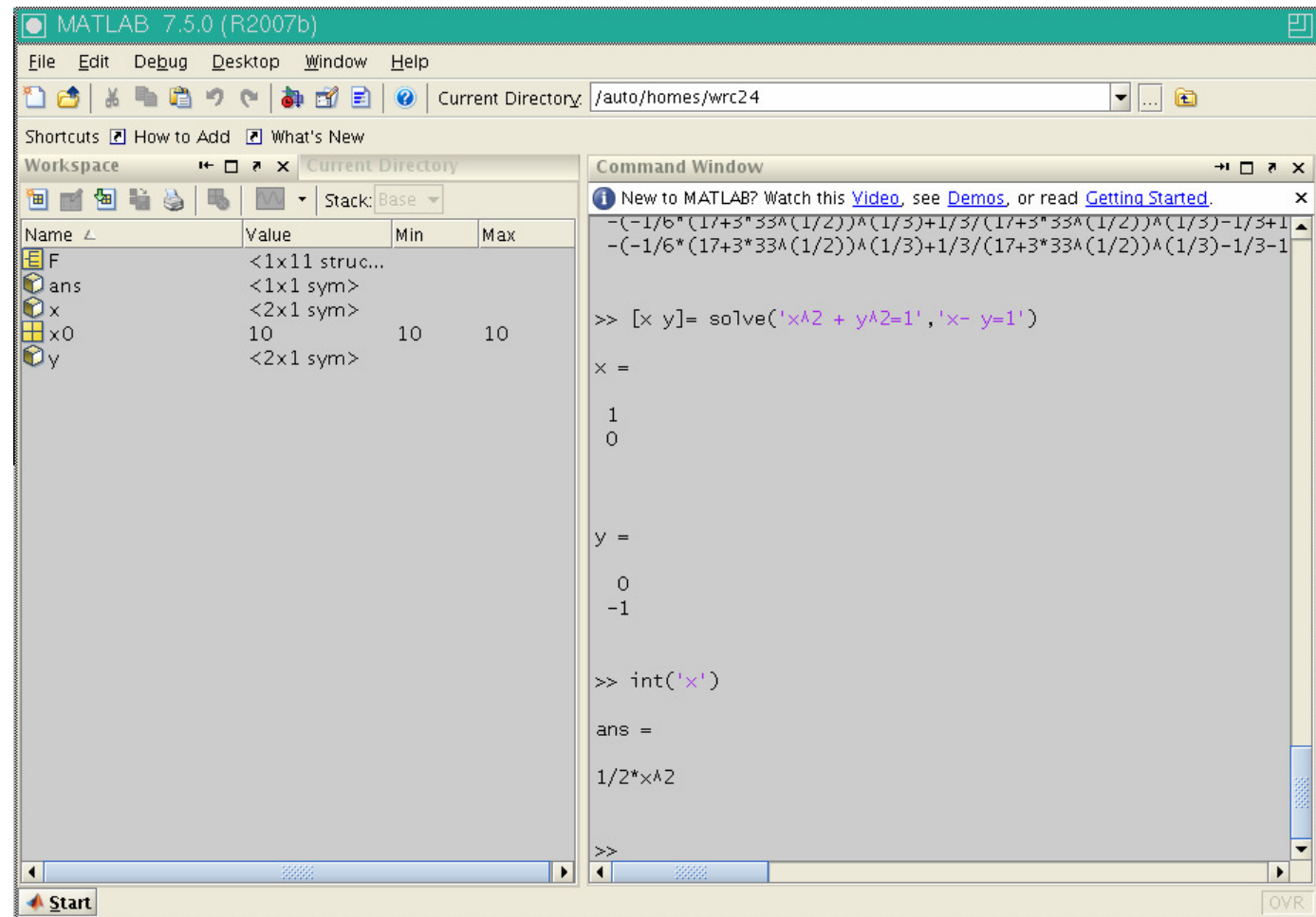
# Saving graphics





# Built-in functions

- Help files
- Data analysis
- Equation solving



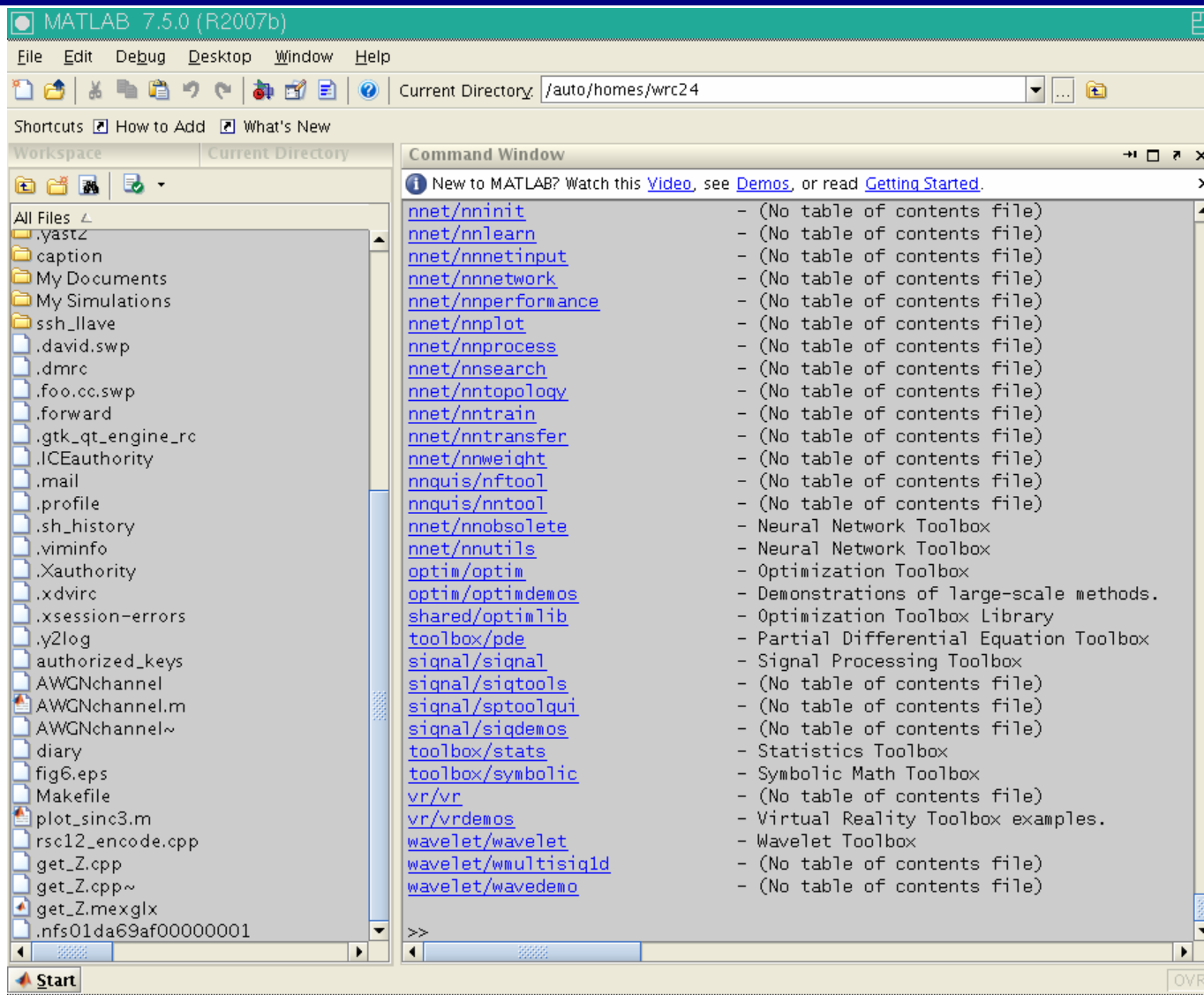
The screenshot shows the MATLAB 7.5.0 (R2007b) interface. The Command Window on the right contains the following code and output:

```
New to MATLAB? Watch this Video, see Demos, or read Getting Started.  
-(-1/6*(17+3*33^(1/2))^(1/3)+1/3/(17+3*33^(1/2))^(1/3))-1/3+1  
-(-1/6*(17+3*33^(1/2))^(1/3)+1/3/(17+3*33^(1/2))^(1/3))-1/3-1  
  
>> [x y]= solve('x^2 + y^2=1','x- y=1')  
  
x =  
  
1  
0  
  
y =  
  
0  
-1  
  
>> int('x')  
  
ans =  
  
1/2*x^2  
  
>>
```

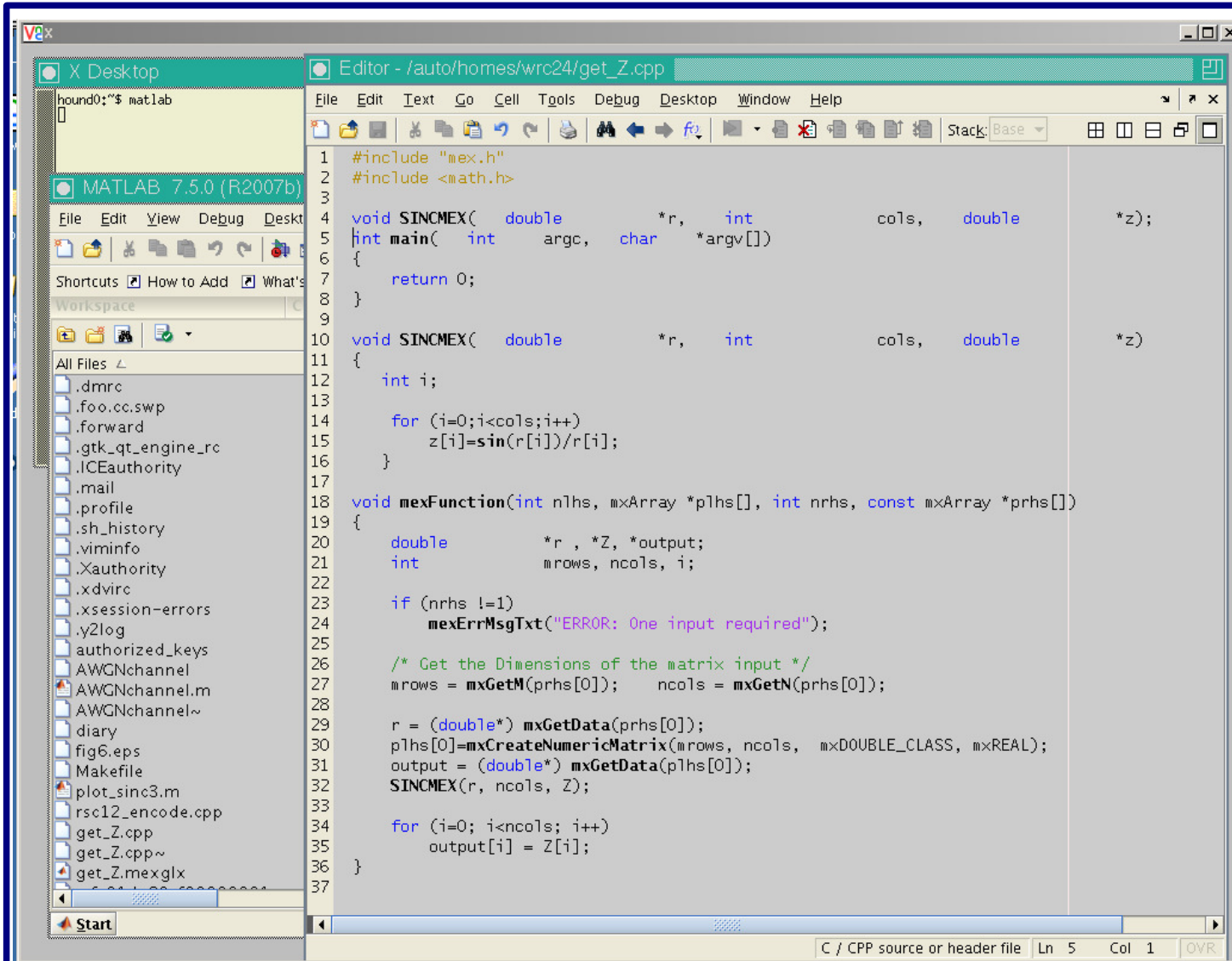
The Workspace window on the left shows the following variables:

Name	Value	Min	Max
F	<1x11 struc...>		
ans	<1x1 sym>		
x	<2x1 sym>		
x0	10	10	10
y	<2x1 sym>		

# Toolboxes



# External C and Fortran



```
1 #include "mex.h"
2 #include <math.h>
3
4 void SINCMEX( double *r, int cols, double *z);
5 int main( int argc, char *argv[])
6 {
7     return 0;
8 }
9
10 void SINCMEX( double *r, int cols, double *z)
11 {
12     int i;
13
14     for (i=0;i<cols;i++)
15         z[i]=sin(r[i])/r[i];
16 }
17
18 void mexFunction(int nlhs, mxArray *plhs[], int nrhs, const mxArray *prhs[])
19 {
20     double *r, *Z, *output;
21     int mrows, ncols, i;
22
23     if (nrhs !=1)
24         mexErrMsgTxt("ERROR: One input required");
25
26     /* Get the Dimensions of the matrix input */
27     mrows = mxGetM(prhs[0]); ncols = mxGetN(prhs[0]);
28
29     r = (double*) mxGetData(prhs[0]);
30     plhs[0]=mxCreateNumericMatrix(mrows, ncols, mxDOUBLE_CLASS, mxREAL);
31     output = (double*) mxGetData(plhs[0]);
32     SINCMEX(r, ncols, Z);
33
34     for (i=0; i<ncols; i++)
35         output[i] = Z[i];
36 }
37
```

•Called from  
MATLAB  
using MEX

•Requires a  
gateway  
routine

•Use as if  
regular  
function

# Limitations

- Licenced product
- $y = f(x)$  ambiguity
- Arrays initial index is 1
- No references