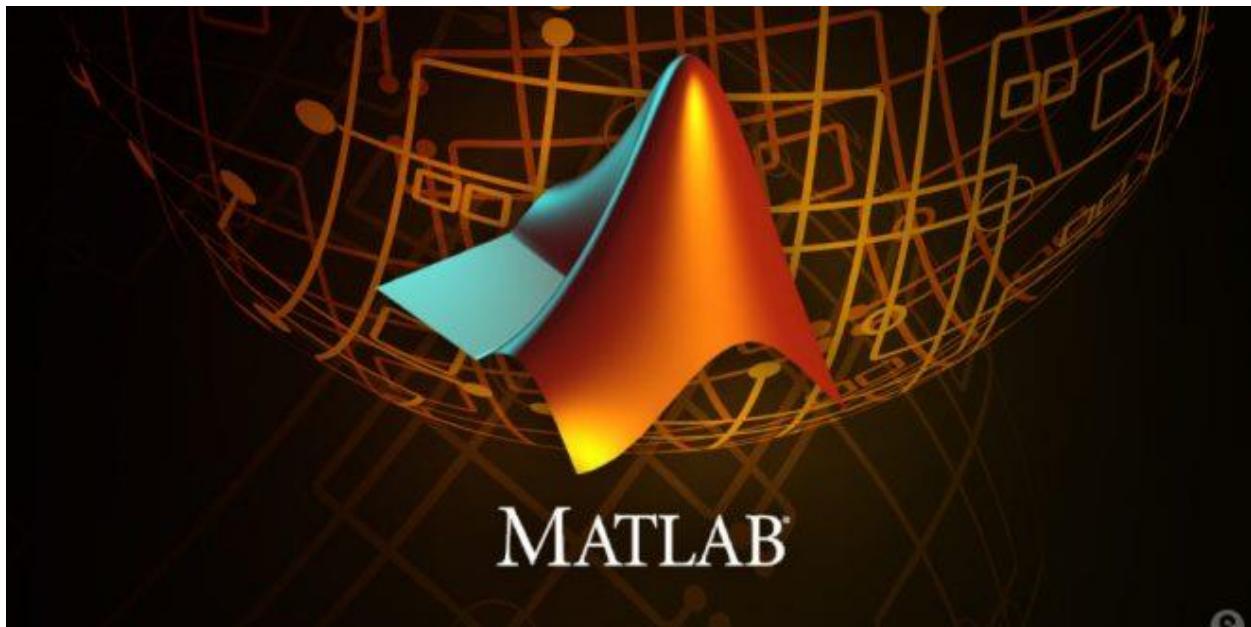




# Course N°1

## Introduction to the MATLAB environment



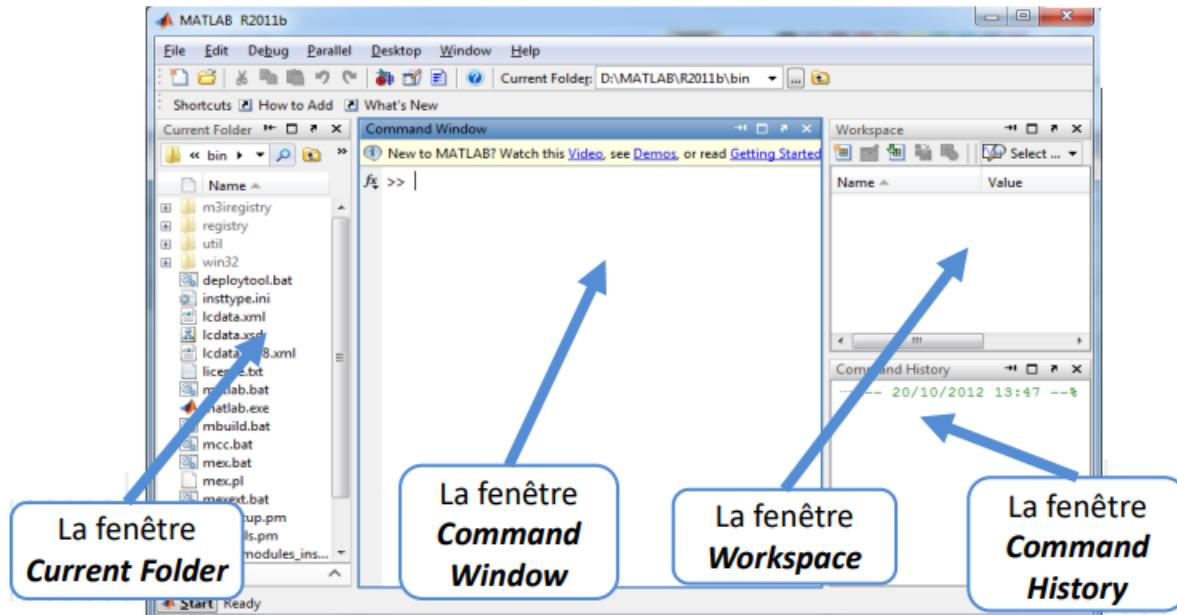
Dr. Salah Djerouni



## The MATLAB environment

The MATLAB program displays a number of windows on startup:

- ✓ **Current folder** : indicates the current directory and existing files
- ✓ **Command window** : we use it to formulate our expressions and interact with MATLAB, and it's the most widely used window.
- ✓ **Command history** : keeps track of all commands entered by the user.
- ✓ **Workspace** : indicates all existing variables with their types and values



### Command window

clear	Deletes all program variables (from memory)
clear x y	Deletes only variables x, y (from memory)
clc	Deletes the contents of the command window screen
quit, exit	Quitter MATLAB
ans	Most recent answer (MATLAB uses a default variable 'ans' to store the result)

### Arithmetic operator

+	Addition (see, Fig 1)
-	Subtraction (see, Fig 1)
*	Multiplication (see, Fig 1)
/	Division left (see, Fig 2)
\	Division right (see, Fig 2)



```

>> a = 5 + 4
a =
9.00

>> b = 5 - 4
b =
1.00

>> c = 5 * 4
c =
20.00

```

The screenshot shows the MATLAB R2014a interface. In the Command Window, three operations are performed: addition (a = 5 + 4), subtraction (b = 5 - 4), and multiplication (c = 5 \* 4). The results are displayed as 9.00, 1.00, and 20.00 respectively. The Workspace browser on the right shows variables a, b, and c with their corresponding values.

Fig 1. The addition, subtraction and multiplication operations

```

>> d = 10 / 2
d =
5.00

>> e = 10 \ 2
e =
0.20

```

The screenshot shows the MATLAB R2014a interface. Two division operations are shown: left division (d = 10 / 2) resulting in 5.00, and right division (e = 10 \ 2) resulting in 0.20. The Workspace browser on the right shows variables a through e with their assigned values.

Fig 2. The division in left and right operations

### Constants and special characters

pi	$\pi$ (see, Fig 3)
inf	$\infty$ infinite, is produced when dividing a non-zero number by zero (see, Fig 3)
NaN	No-Number (Not-a-Number) when there is no digit to display ( inf/inf where 0/0) (see, Fig 3)
factorial(6)	$6! = 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1$ (see, Fig 3)



The screenshot shows the MATLAB R2014a interface. In the Command Window, several commands are entered and their results displayed:

```

>> pi
ans =
3.14

>> 0/0
ans =
NaN

>> 4/0
ans =
Inf

>> factorial(3)
ans =
6.00

```

The Workspace browser on the right shows a single variable 'ans' with a value of 6.

Fig 3. Test some MATLAB commands

### Trigonometric functions

<b>cos(x)</b>	Cosinus (see, Fig 4)
<b>sin(x)</b>	Sinus (see, Fig 4)
<b>tan(x)</b>	Tangente (see, Fig 4)
<b>acos(x)</b>	Arc cosinus
<b>asin(x)</b>	Arc sinus
<b>atan(x)</b>	Arc tangente

The screenshot shows the MATLAB R2014a interface. In the Command Window, trigonometric functions are tested:

```

>> clear
>> cos(pi)
ans =
-1.00

>> sin(pi)
ans =
0.00

>> tan(pi/4)
ans =
1.00

```

The Workspace browser on the right shows a single variable 'ans' with a value of 1.0000.

Fig 4. Test some trigonometric function commands in MATLAB



Mathematical functions	
<code>exp(y)</code>	Exponential $e^y$ (see, Fig 5)
<code>log(y)</code>	Neperian logarithm $\ln(y)$ (see, Fig 5)
<code>log10(y)</code>	Decimal logarithm $\log_{10}(y)$ (see, Fig 5)
<code>sqrt(y)</code>	Root $\sqrt{y}$ (see, Fig 6)
<code>x^y</code>	Power (see, Fig 6)
<code>1/y</code>	Inverse y (see, Fig 6)

The screenshot shows the MATLAB R2014a interface. In the Command Window, the user has entered several mathematical function commands:

```

>> exp(0)
ans =
1.00

>> log(1)
ans =
0

>> log10(10)
ans =
1.00

```

The Workspace browser on the right side of the interface shows a table with one entry:

Name	Value	Min	Max
ans	1	1	1

Fig 5. Test some mathematical function commands in MATLAB



The screenshot shows the MATLAB R2014a interface. In the Command Window, the user has entered several mathematical commands:

```

>> sqrt(9)
ans =
3.00

>> 2^2
ans =
4.00

>> 1/2
ans =
0.50

```

In the Workspace browser, there is one variable named 'ans' with a value of 0.5000.

Fig 6. Test some mathematical function commands in MATLAB

Complex variables	
i ou j	Imaginaire pur ( $i^2=j^2=-1$ ) (see, Fig 7)
real(z)	Partie réelle (see, Fig 8)
imag(z)	Partie imaginaire (see, Fig 8)
angle(z)	Argument $\theta$ (en radian) (see, Fig 9)
abs(z)	$ z $ (see, Fig 9)
conj(z)	Conjugué de z ( $\bar{z}$ ) (see, Fig 9)



```
>> i*i
ans =
-1.00

>> j*j
ans =
-1.00

>> i^2
ans =
-1.00

>> j^2
ans =
-1.00
```

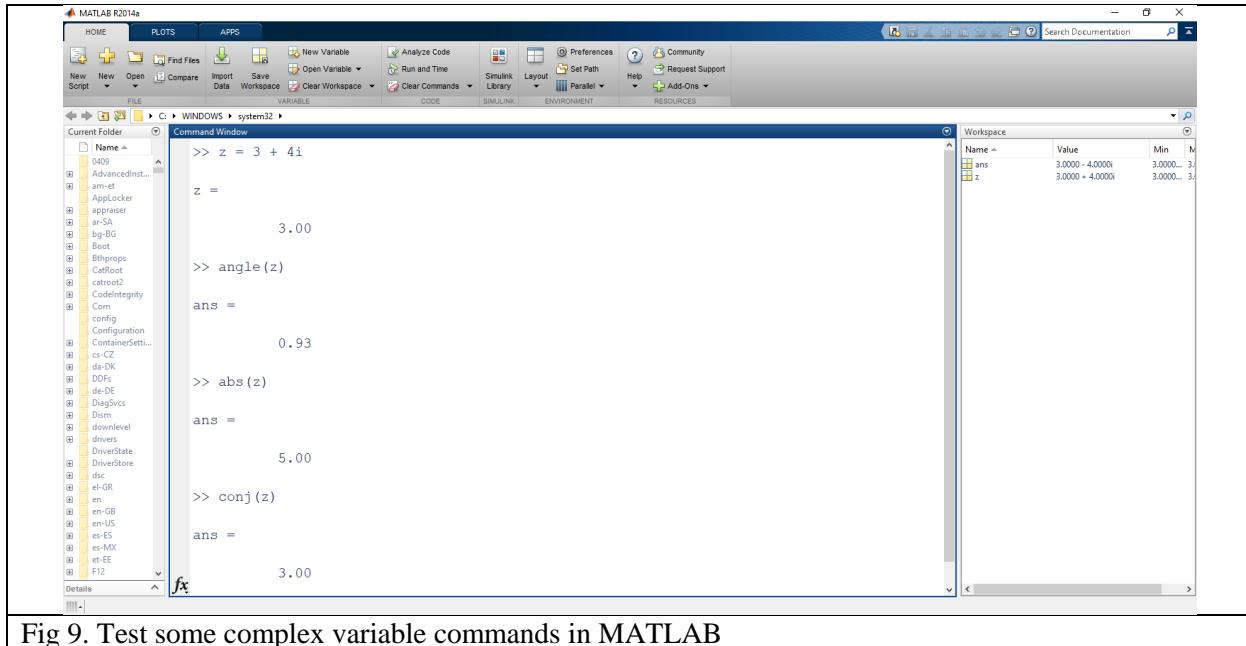
Fig 7. Test some complex variable commands in MATLAB

```
>> z = 3 + 4i
z =
3.00 + 4.00i

>> real(z)
ans =
3.00

>> imag(z)
ans =
4.00
```

Fig 8. Test some complex variable commands in MATLAB



The screenshot shows the MATLAB R2014a interface. In the Command Window, the user has entered the following commands:

```
>> z = 3 + 4i
z =
3.00
>> angle(z)
ans =
0.93
>> abs(z)
ans =
5.00
>> conj(z)
ans =
3.00
```

The Workspace browser on the right side of the interface shows the variables `ans` and `z` defined. `ans` has a value of `3.0000 - 4.0000i`, and `z` has a value of `3.0000 + 4.0000i`.

Fig 9. Test some complex variable commands in MATLAB



#### List of References

MATLAB A Practical Introduction to Programming and Problem Solving

MATLAB A Self-Teaching Guide

MATLAB for Beginners

