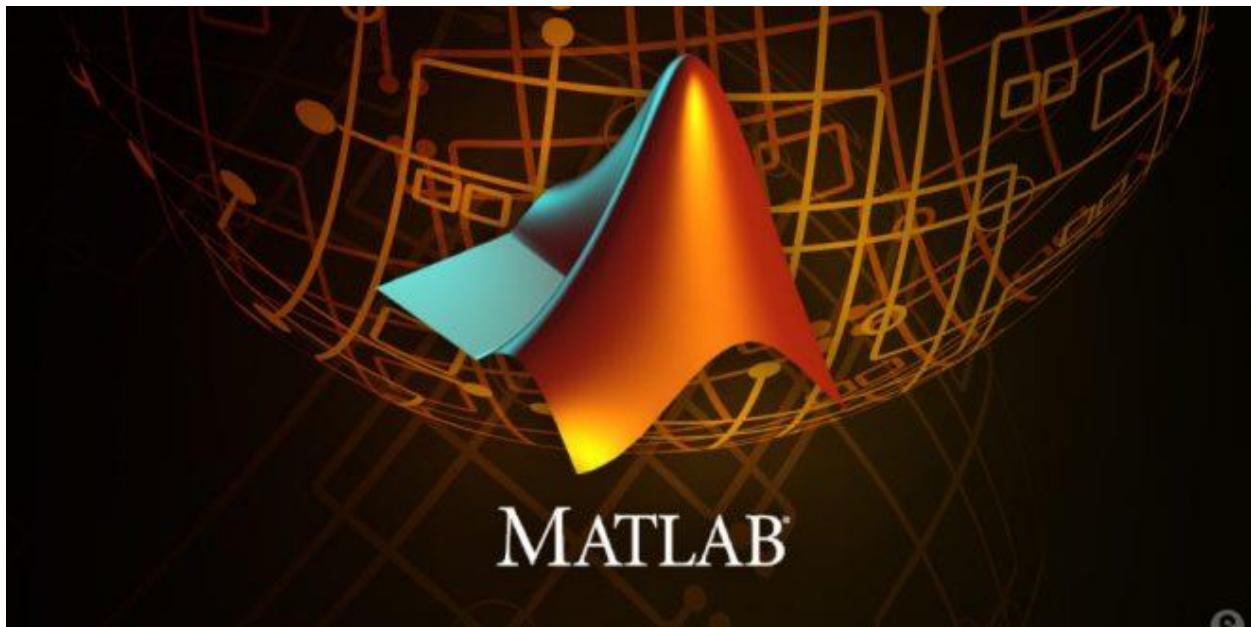




Course N°1

Introduction to the MATLAB environment



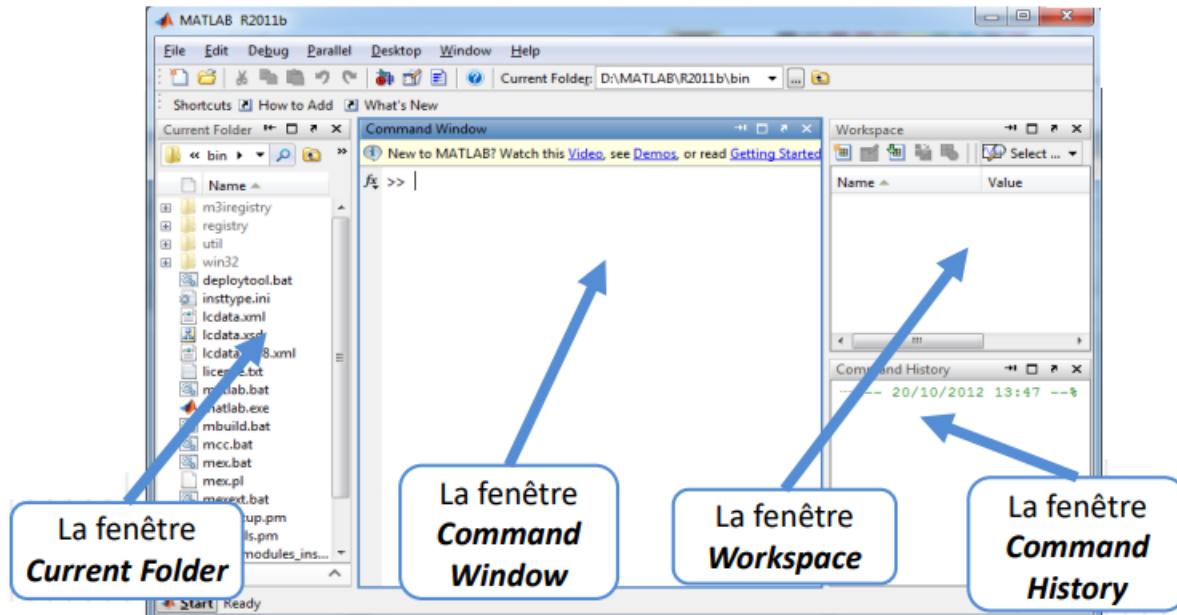
Dr. Salah Djerouni



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	π (see, Fig 3)
inf	∞ 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

cos(x)	Cosinus (see, Fig 4)
sin(x)	Sinus (see, Fig 4)
tan(x)	Tangente (see, Fig 4)
acos(x)	Arc cosinus
asin(x)	Arc sinus
atan(x)	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

```

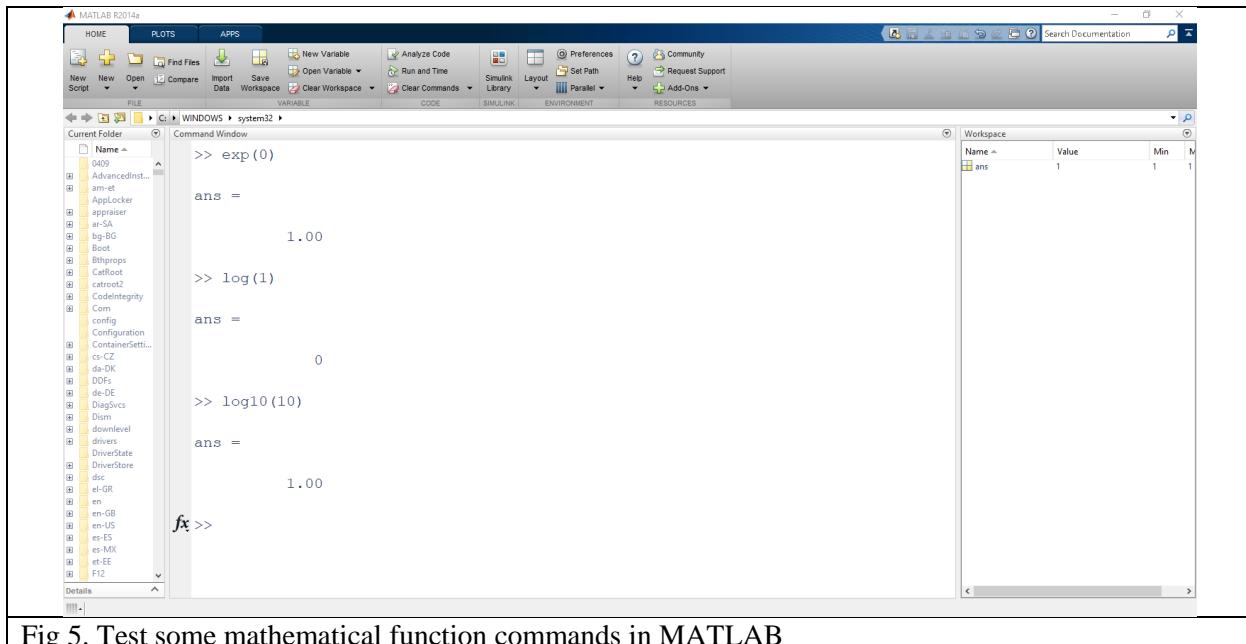
The Workspace browser on the right shows a single variable 'ans' with a value of 1.0000.

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 θ (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
```

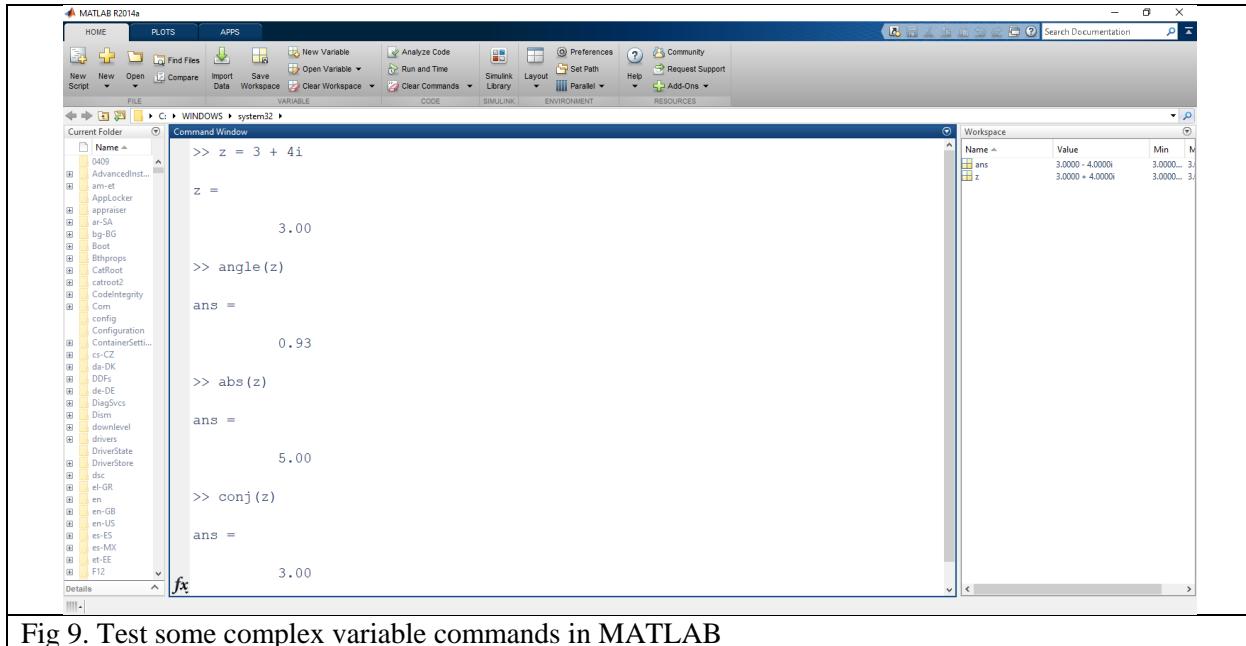
Fig 7. Test some complex variable commands in MATLAB

```
>> 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

