

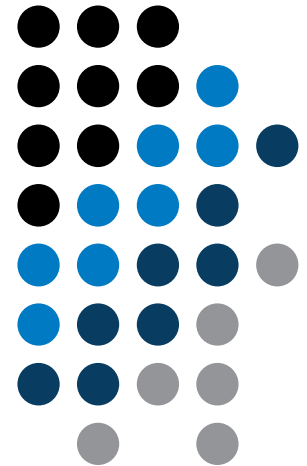
A0B17MTB – Matlab

Part #3



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Learning how to ...

Indexing

```
ResTable.data1 (...  
    PsoData.cond{crt}(spr,2), ...  
    PsoData.cond{crt}(spr,3) ...  
    ) = ...  
bestPersDim(bestGlobNum, crt);
```

Size and type of data

Output format

Indexing in Matlab

- now we know all the stuff necessary to deal with indexing in Matlab
- mastering indexing is crucial for efficient work with Matlab!!!
- up to now we have been working with entire matrices, quite often we need, however, to access individual elements of matrices
- two ways of accessing matrices / vectors are distinguished
 - access using round brackets „ () “
 - refers to position of elements in a matrix
 - access using square brackets „ [] “
 - refers to content of a matrix

Indexing in Matlab

600 s ↑

- let's consider following triplet of matrices
 - execute individual commands and find out their meaning
 - start from inner part of the commands
 - note the meaning of the keyword end

$$\mathbf{N}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{N}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 & 8 & 10 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 & 7 & 11 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{N}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 12 & 13 & 14 \\ 22 & 24 & 26 & 28 \\ 33 & 36 & 39 & 42 \\ 44 & 48 & 52 & 56 \end{pmatrix}$$

```
>> N1 = (-5:5:5)'; N2 = [1:5; 2:2:10; primes(11)]; N3 = (1:4)' * (11:14);
```

```
>> N1(1:3)
>> N1([1 2 3])
>> N1(1:2)
>> N1([1 3])
>> N1([1 3].')
>> N1([1 3]).'
>> N1([1; 3])
>> N1([1 3], 1)
```

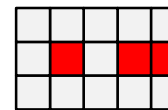
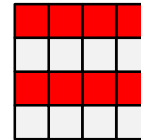
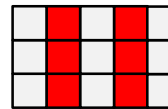
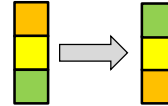
```
>> N2(1, 3)
>> N2(3, 1)
>> N2(1, end)
>> N2(end, end)
>> N2(1, :)
>> N2(1, :). '
>> N2(:, 2)
>> N2(:, 3:end)
```

```
>> N3(2:3, [1 1 1]) % like repmat
>> N3(2:3, ones(1,3))
>> N3(2:3, ones(3,1))
>> N3([N2(2,1:2)/2 4], [2 3])
>> N3([1 end], [1:4 1:2:end])
>> N3(:, :, 2) = magic(4)
>> N3([1 3], 3:4, 3) = ...
    [1/2 -1/2; pi*ones(1, 2)]
```

Indexing in Matlab

420 s ↑

- remember the meaning of `end` and the usage of colon operator “:”
- try to:
 - flip the elements of the vector **N1**
 - without using `flipplr` / `flipud` functions
 - select only the even columns of **N2**
 - select only the odd rows of **N3**
 - 2nd, 4th and 5th column of **N2**'s
2nd row
 - create matrix **A** (4x3) containing numbers 1 to 12 (row-wise, from left to right)



Indexing in Matlab

300 s ↑

- calculate cumulative sum **S** of a vector **x** consisting of integers from 1 to 20

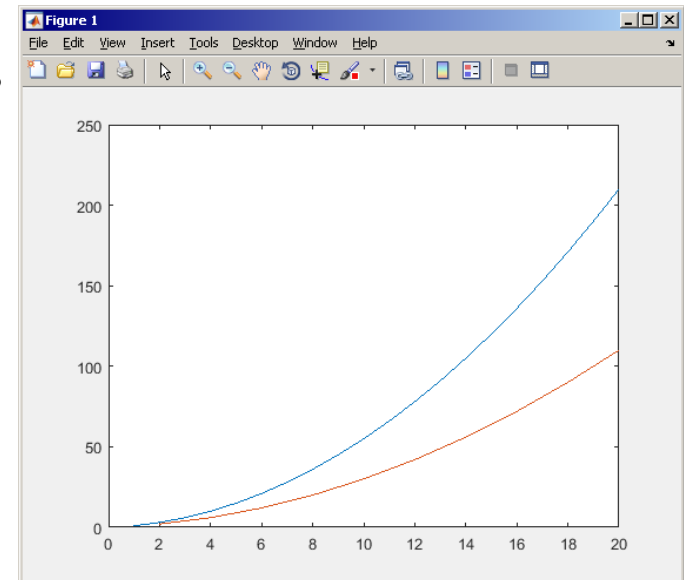
- search Matlab help to find appropriate function (*cumulative sum*)

$$\mathbf{x} = (1 \quad 2 \quad \dots \quad 20)$$

$$\mathbf{S} = (1 \quad 1+2 \quad \dots \quad 1+2+\dots+20)$$

- calculate cumulative sum **L** of even elements of the vector **x**

- what is the value of the last element of the vector **L**?



Indexing in Matlab

150 s ↑

- which one of the following returns corner elements of a matrix A (10x10)?

```
>> A([1,1], [end,end]) % A.  
>> A({[1,1], [1,end], [end,1], [end,end]}) % B.  
>> A([1,end], [1,end]) % C.  
>> A(1:end, 1:end) % D.
```

Deleting elements of a matrix

- empty matrix is a crucial point for deleting matrix elements

```
>> T = []
```

- we want to:

- remove 2nd row of matrix **A**

```
>> A(2, :) = []
```

- remove 3rd column of matrix **A**

```
>> A(:, 3) = []
```

- remove 1st, 2nd a 5th column of matrix **A**

```
>> A(:, [1 2 5]) = []
```


Adding and replacing elements of a matrix

- we want to replace:

- 3rd column of matrix **A** (of size $M \times N$) by a vector **x** (length M)

```
>> A(:, 3) = x
```

- 2nd, 4th a 5th row of matrix **A** by three rows of matrix **B** (number of columns of both **A** and **B** is the same)

```
>> A([2 4 5], :) = B(1:3, :)
```

- we want to swap

- 2nd row of matrix **A** and 5th column of matrix **B** (number of columns of **A** is the same as number of rows of **B**)

```
>> A(2, :) = B(:, 5)
```

- remember that always the size of matrices have to match!

Deleting, adding and replacing matrices

420 s ↑

- which of the following deletes the first and the last column of matrix **A** (6×6)?
 - create your own matrix and give it a try

```
>> A[1, end]      = 0   % A.  
>> A(:, 1, end)  = []  % B.  
>> A(:, [1:end]) = []  % C.  
>> A(:, [1 end]) = []  % D.
```

- replace the 2nd, 3rd and 5th row of matrix **A** by the first row of matrix **B**
 - assume the number of columns of matrices **A** and **B** is the same
 - consider the case where **B** has more columns than **A**
 - what happens if **B** has less columns than **A**?

Matrix creation, element replacement

300 s ↑

- create following 3D array

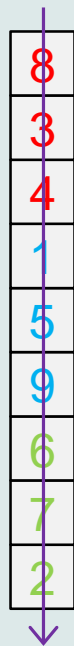
$$\mathbf{M}(:, :, 1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{M}(:, :, 2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{M}(:, :, 3) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

1	0	0	2	0	0	
0	1	0	0	3	0	
0	0	1	1	1	0	5
			1	1	1	
			1	1	1	

- replace elements in the first two rows and columns of the first sheet of the array (i.e. the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$) with NaN elements

Linear indexing

- elements of an array of arbitrary number of dimensions and arbitrary size can be referred to using single index
- indexing takes place along the main dimension (column-wise) than along the secondary dimension (row-wise) etc.

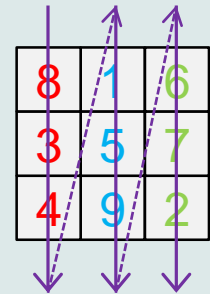


```
ans =
     8
     3
     4
     1
     5
     9
     6
     7
     2
```

```
>> A = magic(3)
```

```
>> A (:)
```

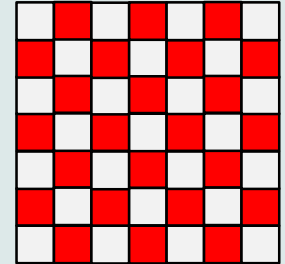
```
>> A = magic(3)
A =
     8     1     6
     3     5     7
     4     9     2
>> A (:)
```



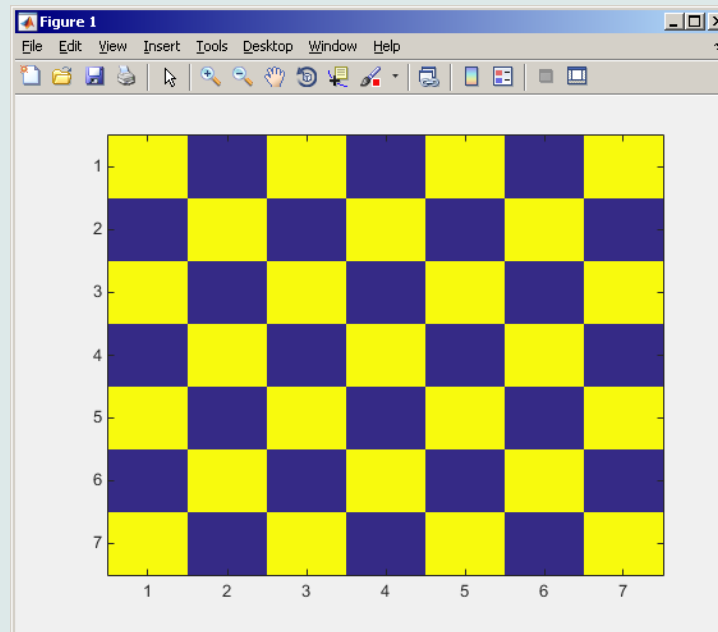
Linear indexing - application

- let's consider following matrix:

```
>> MAT = ones(7);
```
- we set all the red-highlighted elements to zero:




```
>> MAT(2:2:end) = 0  
>> imagesc(MAT);
```



Linear indexing – ind2sub, sub2ind

- `ind2sub`: recalculates linear index to subscript corresponding to size and dimension of the matrix
 - applicable to an array of arbitrary size and dimension

1	4	7
2	5	8
3	6	9

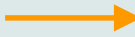


1,1	1,2	1,3
2,1	2,2	2,3
3,1	3,2	3,3

```
>> ind = 3:6;
>> [rw, col] = ind2sub([3, 3], ind)
% rw = [3 1 2 3]
% col = [1 2 2 2]
```

- `sub2ind`: recalculates subscripts to linear index
 - applicable to an array of arbitrary size and dimension

1,1	1,2	1,3
2,1	2,2	2,3
3,1	3,2	3,3



1	4	7
2	5	8
3	6	9

```
>> ind2 = sub2ind([3, 3], rw, col)
% ind2 = [3 4 5 6]
```

Linear indexing

300 s ↑

- for a two-dimensional array, find a formula to calculate linear index from position given by `row` (row) and `col` (column)
 - check with a matrix `A` of size 4×4 , where
 - `row = [2, 4, 1, 2]`
 - `col = [1, 2, 2, 4]`
 - and therefore
 - `ind = [2, 8, 5, 14]`

```
>> A = zeros(4);  
>> A(:) = (1:16)
```

Function who, whos

- function `who` lists all variables in Matlab Workspace
 - wide variety of options
- function `whos` lists the variable names + dimension, size and data type of the variables or displays content of a file
 - wide variety of options

```
>> whos('-file', 'matlab.mat');
```

```
>> a = 15; b = true;  
>> c = 'test'; d = 1 + 5j;  
>> who  
>> whos  
>> Ws = whos;
```


Function what, which, delete

- function `what` lists names of all Matlab files in the current folder

```
>> Wt = what;
```

- function `which` is able to localize (in this order)
 - `.m` / `.p` / Simulink function
 - Method of Java class
 - Workspace variable
 - arbitrary file, if present in the current folder

```
>> which sin  
built-in (C:\Program Files\MATLAB\R2013a\toolbox\matlab\elfun\@double\sin) % double method
```

- function `delete` deletes
 - files
 - handle objects (e.g. graphical objects)

Functions `cd`, `pwd`, `dir`

- function `cd` changes current folder
 - lists current folder when called without a parameter
 - „`cd ..`“ jumps up one directory, „`cd /`“ jumps up to root
- function `pwd` identifies current folder
- function `dir` lists current folder content
- for other functions (`mkdir`, `rmdir`, ...) see Matlab Help

Function `prefdir`

- folder containing preferences, history, and layout files

```
>> folder = prefdir  
>> cd(folder);
```

- it is recommended to do not edit any file!

Function memory, ver

- function `memory` displays information on how much memory is available and how much the MATLAB software is currently using

```
>> memory
>> M = memory
```

```
>> memory
Maximum possible array:      4408 MB (4.622e+09 bytes) *
Memory available for all arrays:  4408 MB (4.622e+09 bytes) *
Memory used by MATLAB:        696 MB (7.294e+08 bytes)
Physical Memory (RAM):        3534 MB (3.705e+09 bytes)
```

* Limited by System Memory (physical + swap file) available.

- function `ver` displays license information
 - Matlab version
 - License number
 - List of toolboxes and their version

```
>> ver
>> V = ver
```

- if you need to know the version of Matlab only, use `version`

```
>> V = version
```

Format of command line output

```
>> pi
ans =
    3.1416
>> sin(1.1)
ans =
    0.8912
```

- up to now we have been using basic setup
- Matlab offers number of other options
 - use format `style`
 - output format does not change neither the computation accuracy nor the accuracy of stored result (`eps`, `realmax`, `realmin`, ... still apply)

<code>style</code>	format description
<code>short</code>	fixed 4 decimal points are displayed
<code>long</code>	15 decimal points for double accuracy, 7 decimal points for single accuracy
<code>shortE</code>	floating-point format (scientific notation)
<code>longE</code>	-//-
<code>bank</code>	two decimal points only (euro – cents)
<code>rat</code>	Matlab attempts to display the result as a fraction
<code>compact</code>	suppressed the display of blank lines
<code>and others</code>	note.: omitting <code>setting</code> parameter restores default setup

Format of command line output

240 s ↑

- try following output format settings
 - each format is suitable for different type of problem

```
>> s = [5 1/2 1/3 10*pi sqrt(2)];  
>> format long; s  
>> format rat; s  
>> format bank; s  
>> format hex; s  
>> format +; s  
>> format; s
```

- there exist other formats with slight differences
 - check doc `format`
- later, we will learn how to use formatted conversion into strings (commands `sprintf` a `fprintf`)

List of ASCII characters

- ASCII characters used in Matlab
 - All characters to be found on EN keyboard

[ALT + 91	matrix definition, indexing
]	ALT + 93	-//-
{	ALT + 123	cell elements indexing
}	ALT + 125	-//-
@	ALT + 64	handle (symbolic math)
>	ALT + 62	relation operator
<	ALT + 60	-//-
\	ALT + 92	Matrix left division
	ALT + 124	logical operator OR
&	ALT + 38	logical operator AND
~	ALT + 126	-//-
^	ALT + 94	power

- for more see: <http://www.asciitable.com/>

Launching external programs

- rarely used
- external programs are launched using the exclamation mark "!"
 - the whole line after the "!" is processed as operation system command

```
>> !calc
```

- if you don't want to interrupt execution of Matlab by the launch, add "&"

```
>> !calc &  
>> !notepad notes.txt &
```

- it is possible to run Matlab with several ways

```
>> doc matlab Windows  
>> doc matlab UNIX
```


Work with files using the prompt

- try the following
 - copy & paste line by line, observe what happens
 - be careful when editing the commands!!!

```
>> mkdir('My_experiment');  
>> cd('My_experiment');  
>> this_directory = pwd;  
>> our_file = 'pathdef.m';  
>> our_data = fullfile(matlabroot, 'toolbox', 'local', our_file);  
>> copyfile(our_data, this_directory);  
>> new_file = 'my_demo.txt';  
>> movefile(our_file, new_file);  
>> !write my_demo.txt
```

Exercise #1

600 s ↑

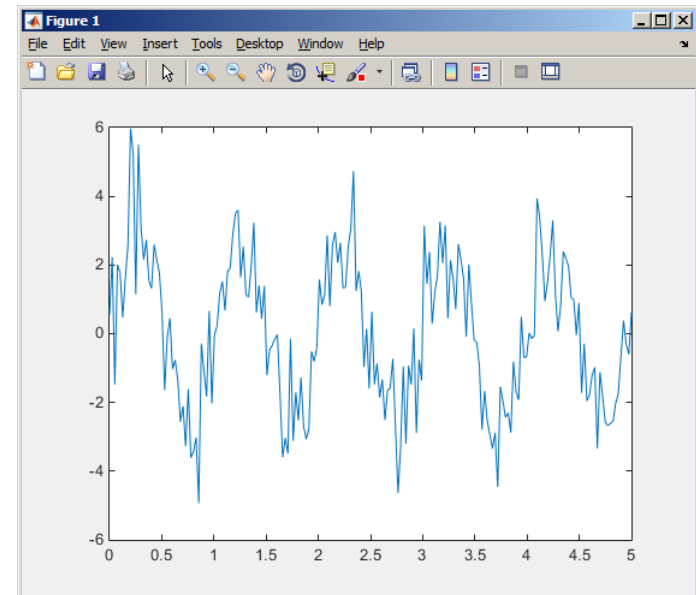
- consider signal: $s(t) = \sqrt{2\pi} \sin(2\omega_0 t) + n(\mu, \sigma)$, $\omega_0 = \pi$,
where the mean and standard deviation of normal distribution n is:

$$\mu = 0, \quad \sigma = 1$$

- create time dependence of the signal spanning $N = 5$ periods of the signal using $V = 40$ samples per period
- one period: $T = 1: t \in [kT, (k+N)T]$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}^0$ (choose k equal for instance to 0)
- the function $n(\mu, \sigma)$ has Matlab syntax:

```
>> n = mu + sigma*randn(1, N*V)
```

```
>> plot(t, s_t);
```



Exercise #2

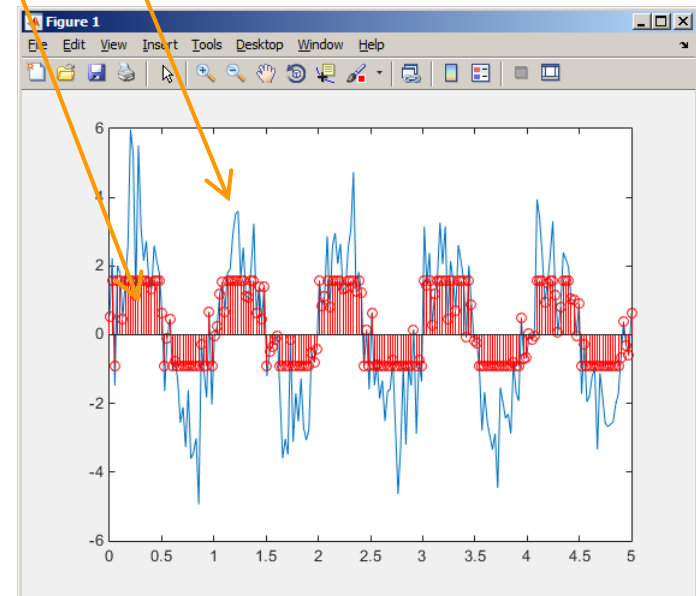
600 s ↑

- apply threshold function to generated signal from the previous exercise to limit its maximum and minimum value:

$$s_p(t) = \begin{cases} s_{\min} & \Leftrightarrow s(t) < s_{\min} \\ s_{\max} & \Leftrightarrow s(t) > s_{\max} \\ s(t) & \dots \text{ otherwise} \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} s_{\min} &= -\frac{9}{10} \\ s_{\max} &= \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

- the result is vector `sp_t`
- use functions `min` and `max` with two input parameters, see Matlab Help for details
- use the following code to check your output:

```
>> close all;  
>> plot(t, s_t); hold on;  
>> stem(t, sp_t, 'r');
```



Linear indexing

600 s ↑

- let's consider following matrix:

```
>> A = magic(4);
```

- use linear indexing so that only the element with the highest value in each row of A was left (all other values set to 0); call the new matrix B

```
>> B = zeros(size(A));  
>> % complete ...
```

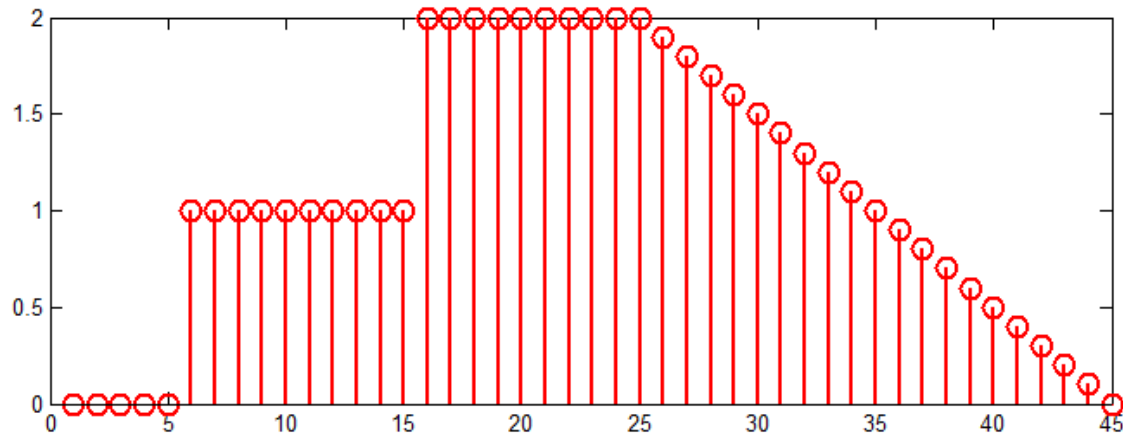
Discussed functions

<code>who, what, whos, which</code>	information on variables, files, folders	●
<code>cd, pwd, dir</code>	change directory, list folder	●
<code>memory, ver</code>	available memory information, version of Matlabu and toolboxes	●
<code>format, delete</code>	command line display format, delete file / objects	●

Exercise #1

400 s ↑

- generate vector containing following sequence



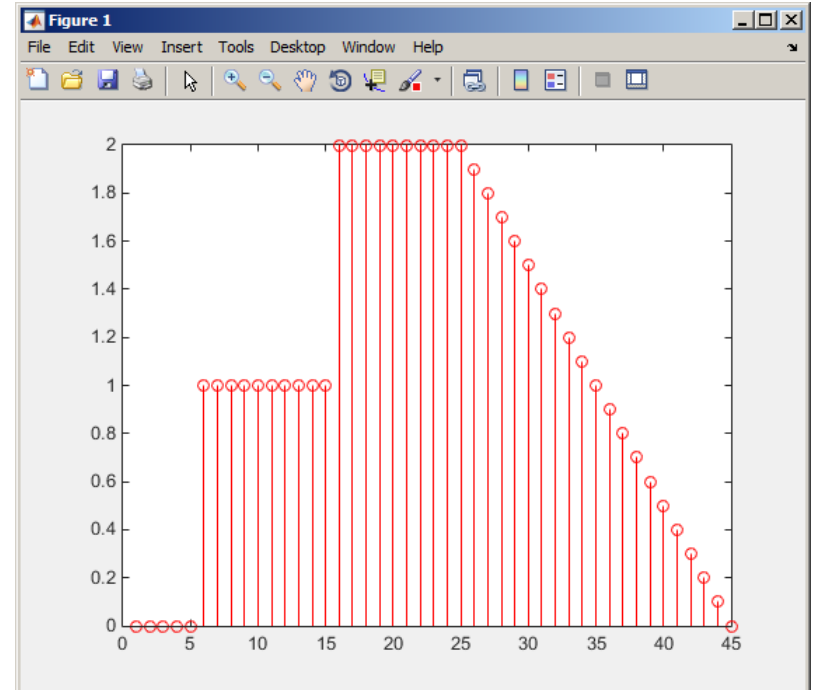
- note the x axis (interval, number of samples)
- split the problem into several parts to be solved separately
- several ways how to solve the problem
- use `stem(x)` instead of `plot(x)` for plotting
- try to generate the same signal beginning with zero ...

Exercise #2

- generate vector containing following sequence

- one of possible solutions:

- or



Exercise #3

400 s ↑

- reflection coeff. S_{11} of a one-port device of impedance Z is given by :

$$S_{11} = 10 \log_{10} \left(\left| \frac{Z - Z_0}{Z + Z_0} \right|^2 \right),$$

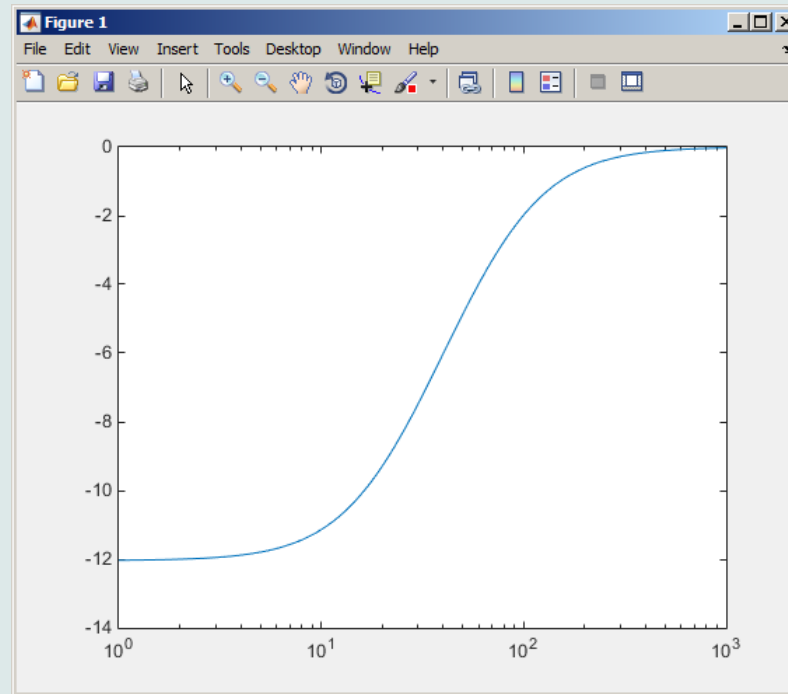
where $Z_0 = 50 \Omega$ and $Z = R + jX$.

- calculate and depict the dependence of S_{11} for $R = 30 \Omega$ and X on the $\langle 1, 10^3 \rangle$ interval with 100 evenly spaced point in logarithmic scale
- Use the code below and correct errors in the code. Correct solution will be presented during next lecture.

```
>> 500 = Z0; % reference impedance
>> R == 30; % real part of the impedance
>> X = Logspace(0, 3, 1e2); % reactance vector
>> clear;
>> Z = i*(R + 1i*X); % impedance
>> S11 = 10*log(abs(Z-Z0)/(Z+Z0))^2; % reflection coeff. in dB
>> semilogx(S11, X) % plotting using log. x-axis
```


Exercise #4

- Correct solution results in the following:



Thank you!



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