# Mathematical programs

## Matrix based languages – MatLab

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# Matrix based languages

-  MATLAB® (matrix laboratory – The Language of Technical Computing)
  - commercial program
  - millions of users
  - numerical calculations, signal and picture analysis, communication, control, finance,...
  - http://www.mathworks.com
- free clones:
  -  octave: GNU GPL, www.gnu.org/software/octave/
  -  Scilab: CeCILL license (GPL compatible), www.scilab.org (main developer: INRIA, France)
  -  FreeMat: GPL, freemat.sourceforge.net/
- Similar software:
  - julia: MIT licensed, (high-performance dynamic programming language for technical computing), julialang.org/
  -  R: GPL, statistics

# Calculation

- real and imaginary numbers
- 
```
>> 1 + 1
ans =  2

>> 2^23
ans =  8388608

>> 2^-3
ans =  0.12500

>> 2^123
ans =     1.0634e+37

>> (1 + 2i) / (3 - 1i)
ans =  0.10000 + 0.70000i

>> (1 - 1i)^8
ans =  16
```

# Calculation with matrices

- real and imaginary matrices
- 
```
>> [1 1; 3 3] + [1 2; 2 3]*[3 1; 2 1]^-1
ans =
   -2.00000    6.00000
   -1.00000   10.00000

>> [1 1; 3 3] + [1 2; 2 3] * [2 1; 1 1]^-1
ans =
    3.3307e-16    4.0000e+00
    2.0000e+00    7.0000e+00

>> [1; 2]
ans =
    1
    2
>> ans'
ans =
    1    2
```

```
>> zeros (2, 3)
ans =
    0    0    0
    0    0    0
>> ones (1, 4)
ans =
    1    1    1    1

>> eye (3)
ans =
Diagonal Matrix
    1    0    0
    0    1    0
    0    0    1
>> diag ([2 3 1])
ans =
Diagonal Matrix
    2    0    0
    0    3    0
    0    0    1
```

# Matrix division and inverse

- $\mathbf{A}/\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{C}$ meaning: $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{CB}$
- $\mathbf{A}\backslash\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{C}$ meaning: $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{AC}$
- Az $\mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{b}$ two ways to solve a system of equations: (1) $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{A}\backslash\mathbf{b}$, (2) if the matrix is invertible $\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{b}$
- Solve the followin system of equations!

$$x - 3y = 15$$
$$4x + 2y = 18$$

- ```
  >> [1 -3; 4 2] \ [15; 18]
  ans =
     6
    -3

  >> [1 -3; 4 2]^-1 * [15; 18]
  ans =
     6
    -3
  ```
  ```

- Matrix division is possible even if the matrix is not invertible (the theory of this will be covered later).
- Using this method we can always get the solution in the rowspace. Let us solve the following:

$$x + y + 2z = 2$$
$$2x + 2y + 3z = 4$$

```
>> [1 1 2; 2 2 3] \ [4; 8]
ans =
    2.0000e+00
    2.0000e+00
    7.1054e-15

>> rref ([1 1 2; 2 2 3])
ans =
    1    1    0
    0    0    1
```

# Integers

- Most calculations use double precision floating point numbers. Integers are only used for data.
- integer *b* biten, vagy unsigned integer: int8, uint8, int16, uint16, int32, uint32, int64, uint64.
- ```
  >> 10 * rand (2, 3)
  ans =

     8.390913   0.500552   6.421794
     9.608188   1.873848   0.028212

  >> int8 (ans)
  ans =

     8   1   6
    10   2   0
  ```
  ```

# Ranges

- beginning:step:end
- ```
  >> 1:4
  ans =
     1     2     3     4

  >> 4:1
  ans = [](1x0)

  >> 9:-3:1
  ans =
     9     6     3

  >> 1.1:.237:2.1
  ans =
      1.1000    1.3370    1.5740    1.8110    2.0480
  ```
  ```

# Variables

```
>> a = 3
a =
     3

>> m = [
     1  2  a
     2  a  4]
m =
     1     2     3
     2     3     4

>> m' * m
ans =
     5     8    11
     8    13    18
    11    18    25
```

# Indexes

```
>> M
M =
     8     1     6
    10     2     0

>> M (1, 3)
ans =  6

>> M (1, [2 3 1])
ans =
    1    6    8

>> M (:, [2 3 1])
ans =
     1     6     8
     2     0    10
```

# Functions

- ```
  >> function f1
    1 + 1
  end
  ```

  ```
  >> f1
  ans =  2
  ```

- ```
  >> function f2 (a, b)
    a^2 + b^2
  end
  ```

  ```
  >> f2 (3, 4)
  ans =  25
  ```

- ```
  function [aplusb, atimesb] = operator (a, b)
    aplusb = a + b;
    atimesb = a * b;
  end
  >> [c d] = operator (2, 3)
  c =  5
  d =  6
  ```

- General form of a function definition (red means optional):

  `function` *return value = function name (list of arguments)*

  *any commands*

  `end`
  ```

# Logic values (1 = true, 0 = false, logical type)

```
>> 4 > 1
ans =  1

>> 4 < 1
ans = 0

>> 4 == 1
ans = 0

>> 4 >= 1
ans =  1

>> (4 >= 1) == 1
ans =  1
>> whos ans
ans = logical

>> a = true
a =  1
```

# Conditional commands

- `if` (*condition*)

  *any commands*

  `else` *% this part*

  *any commands* *% is optional*

  `end`

# Conditional command example

```
function realorcomplex (a, b, c)
  d = b^2 - 4*a*c;  % ; silent calculation
  if (d >= 0)
    "real"
  else
    "complex"
  end
end

>> realorcomplex (1, 1, 1)
ans = complex

>> realorcomplex (1,2,1)
ans = real
```

# Vectorization

- Our aim is to avoid repeating code and cycles using vector and matrix operations.
- This results in compact and more efficient code.
- Using the vector $(v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_n)$ create the following vector: $(v_2 - v_1, v_3 - v_2, \ldots, v_n - v_{n-1})$!

```
>> l = [3 4 6 2 5 1]
l =
    3    4    6    2    5    1
>> l(2:6) - l(1:5)
ans =
    1    2   -4    3   -4
```

- Apply the function $f(x) = x^2 + 3x + 1$ to a matrix!

```
>> function func(a)
  a^2 + 3*a + 1
end
>> func( [1 1;0 2])
ans =
     5     7
     1    11
```

- Apply the function $f(x) = x^2 + 3x + 1$ to every element of a matrix!

```
>> function func(a)
  a .^ 2 + 3 .* a + 1
end
>> func ([1:3 5])
ans =
     5    11    19    41
```

# Questions

- What and how are the following commands used: `eye`, `ones`, `zeros`, `diag`?
- Create a random $4 \times 5$ matrix named `m` that contains integers in the range from 0 to 9!
- List some of the data types! How can we extract this information from a variable (or data)?
- Write a function with input $x$ that returns $x + \frac{4}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3}$!
- Write the same function, but applied to a matrix, so that it applies the function to its every element!
- What is the result of the operation `1 == (2 > 4)` and `0 == (2 > 4)`? What is this data type named?
- Write a function that returns the sign of its input as a string!

# Questions 2

- Create a $10 \times 10$ matrix, with the following block matrix form:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{O}_5 & \mathbf{I}_5 \\ \mathbf{I}_5 & \mathbf{O}_5 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Solve the following system of equations using matrix division and inverse:

$$x - 2y = 1$$
$$2x + y = 7$$

- Calculate the solution of the following system of equations in its rowspace:

$$x - 2y + 3z = -1$$
$$2x + y + z = 3$$