

Matlab Commands and Outputs

A command that has two numbers separated by a colon will result in all the numbers between in increments of 1.

A command that has 3 numbers separated by colons will go from the 1st to last number in increments of the 2nd number

If there is a semicolon on any of the commands, nothing will result

t=2:7 will result in t= 2 3 4 5 6 7

t=9:-1:3 will result in t= 9 8 7 6 5 4 3

t=5; shows nothing

Matrices

In order to find something in a matrix use the following code:

When a colon is used in place of a specific subscript, the colon represents the entire row or column

In order to transpose a matrix, write out the what was row and put a semicolon at the end to make a column

a=matrixname
ame(row, column)

b=matrixname
(:,1) would result in the entire first column

v=[2 4 6 3; 6 9 4 3] would have a matrix like:



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