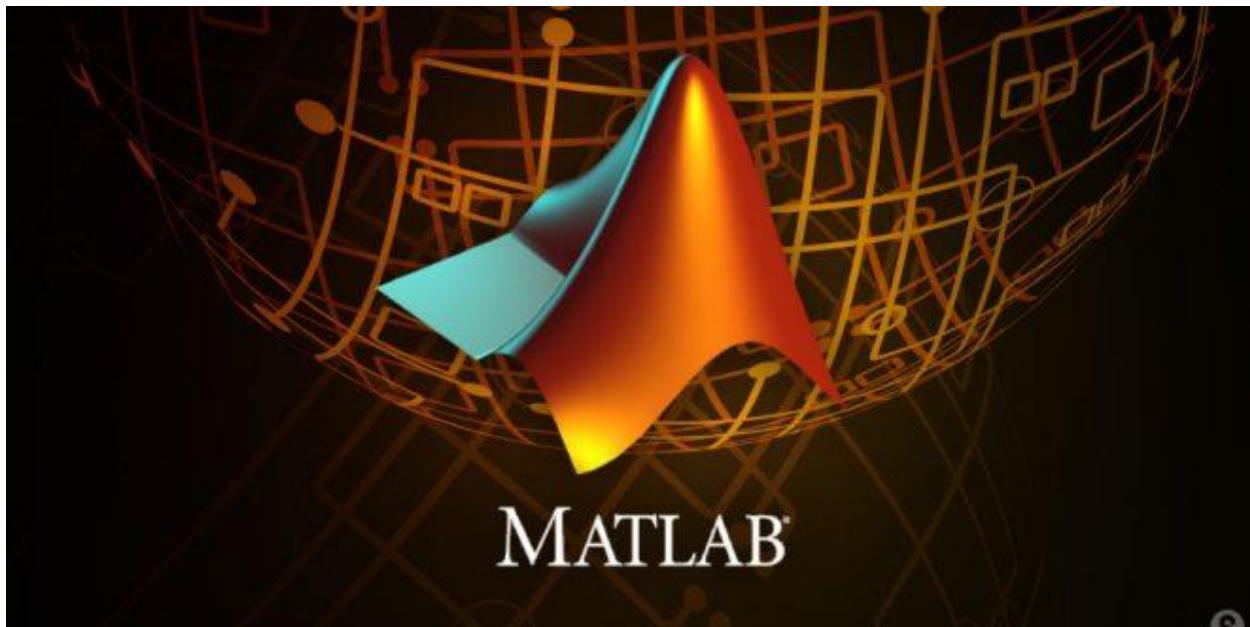




Course N°02

Vectors in

MATLAB



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1. Definition a vector

By default, a vector is a **one-dimensional** array of numbers. In other words, it is a single row with several columns or a single column with several rows.

2. Different methods to identify a vector

Before we identify a vector in **MATLAB**, we must know if the vector:

2.1. Random vector

MATLAB allows you to create an arbitrary vector or called (irregular, random) vector in three ways, containing different numbers.

- Each element in the vector with the order
- All the elements inside a **square bracket []** and between each element and the other **space**
- All the elements inside a **square bracket []** and between each element and the other **comma ","**

```

>> % the first method to create a random (irregular) vector
>> x = [8 4 4 1 7 11]

x =
8.00 4.00 4.00 1.00 7.00 11.00

>> % the second method to create a random (irregular) vector
>> x = [8,4,4,1,7,11]

x =
8.00 4.00 4.00 1.00 7.00 11.00

```

Fig 1. Different methods to create an irregular (random) vector

2.2. Regular vector

MATLAB allows you to create a uniformly spaced vector called a **proper (regular)** vector in **two ways**.

- Using the function/command **linspace(Xi , Xf , N)**; which generates **N** points between **Xi** and **Xf**.



- Using the function/command $v = \mathbf{Xi} : \mathbf{St} : \mathbf{Xf}$; which generates v vector, with the **first** element \mathbf{Xi} , **last** element \mathbf{Xf} , and the difference between elements is any real number \mathbf{St} .

```

>> % the first method to create a proper(regular) vector
>> linspace(1,10,4)

ans =

    1.00    4.00    7.00   10.00

>> % the second method to create a proper(regular) vector
>> 1 : 3 : 10

ans =

    1.00    4.00    7.00   10.00

```

Fig 2. Two methods to create a regular vector

3. Types of the vectors

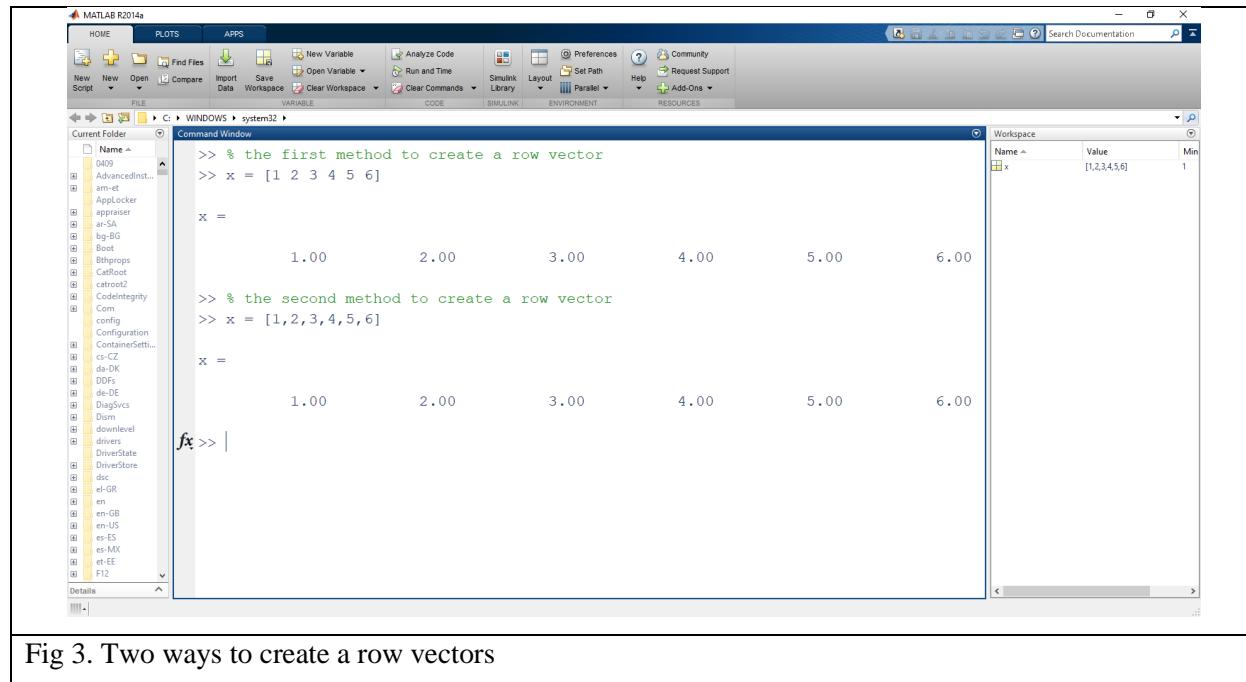
MATLAB allows you to create **two types of vectors** which can be stored either:

A row vectors and

A column vectors.

3.1. Row vectors

Are **created** and/or **declared** by **enclosing** the set of elements in **square brackets**, using **space** or **comma** **“,”** to **delimit** the **elements**, which can have any number of elements. For example, there are **two ways** to **create a row vector with six elements**.

The screenshot shows the MATLAB R2014a interface. In the Command Window, two methods for creating a row vector are demonstrated:

```

>> % the first method to create a row vector
>> x = [1 2 3 4 5 6]

x =
1.00    2.00    3.00    4.00    5.00    6.00

>> % the second method to create a row vector
>> x = [1,2,3,4,5,6]

x =
1.00    2.00    3.00    4.00    5.00    6.00

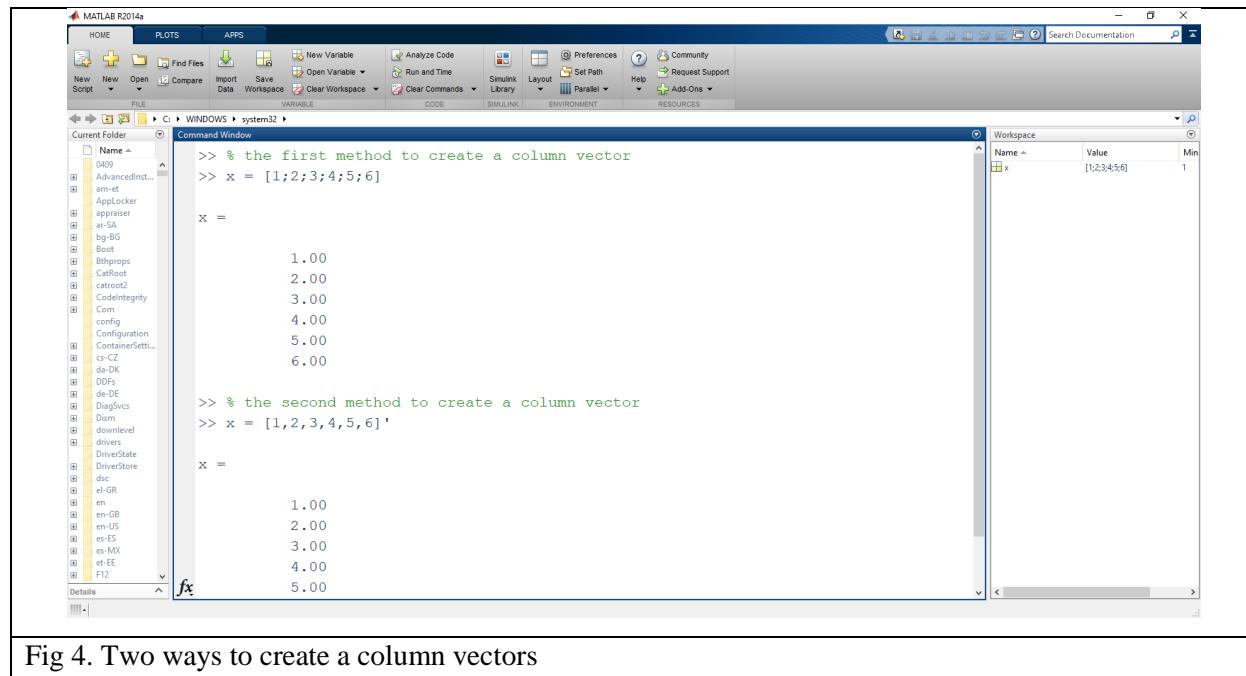
```

The Workspace browser on the right shows a variable *x* with the value *[1,2,3,4,5,6]*.

Fig 3. Two ways to create a row vectors

3.2. Column vectors

Are created and/or declared by enclosing the set of elements in **square brackets**, using a **semicolon ";"** to **delimit** the elements. For example, there is **one way** to create a **column vector with five elements**.



The screenshot shows the MATLAB R2014a interface. In the Command Window, two methods for creating a column vector are demonstrated:

```

>> % the first method to create a column vector
>> x = [1;2;3;4;5;6]

x =
1.00
2.00
3.00
4.00
5.00
6.00

>> % the second method to create a column vector
>> x = [1;2;3;4;5;6]

x =
1.00
2.00
3.00
4.00
5.00

```

The Workspace browser on the right shows a variable *x* with the value *[1;2;3;4;5;6]*.

Fig 4. Two ways to create a column vectors



4. Other useful MATLAB functions

For vectors, to find the **maximum** and **minimum** values of the vector \mathbf{x} , we use the command/function **max(.)** and **min(.)**

Fig 5. Find the maximum value from a vector \mathbf{v}

Fig 6. Find the minimum value from a vector \mathbf{v}

To find the **summation** and the **production** values of the vector \mathbf{x} , we use the command/function **sum(.)** and **prod(.)**



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

```

>> v = [8,4,4,1,7,11,2,0]
v =
Columns 1 through 6
8.00 4.00 4.00 1.00 7.00 11.00
Columns 7 through 8
2.00 0
>> sum(v)
ans =
37.00

```

The Workspace browser on the right shows the variable `v` with a value of `[8,4,4,1,7,11,2,0]` and the variable `ans` with a value of `37`.

Fig 7. The summation of all element in a vector v

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

```

>> v = [8,4,4,1,7,11,2,0]
v =
Columns 1 through 6
8.00 4.00 4.00 1.00 7.00 11.00
Columns 7 through 8
2.00 0
>> prod(v)
ans =
0

```

The Workspace browser on the right shows the variable `v` with a value of `[8,4,4,1,7,11,2,0]` and the variable `ans` with a value of `0`.

Fig 8. The production of all element in a vector v

The **mean** of a vector, also known as the **average equals** the **sum of the vector elements divided by the number of elements** in the **vector**, we use the command/function **mean()**



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

```

>> v = [8,4,4,1,7,11,2,0]
v =
Columns 1 through 6
8.00    4.00    4.00    1.00    7.00    11.00
Columns 7 through 8
2.00    0
>> mean(v)
ans =
4.63

```

The Workspace browser on the right shows the variable `v` is a 1x8 double array with values [8,4,4,1,7,11,2,0]. The variable `ans` is also listed with a value of 4.63.

Fig 9. Evaluate the mean of the element in a vector v

To create a vector contain only number “1” or “0”, we use the command/function **ones(r,c)** and **zeros(r,c)** ; where **r** and **c** are represent the **row** and **column** respectively.

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

```

>> ones(1,5)
ans =
1.00    1.00    1.00    1.00    1.00
>> zeros(1,5)
ans =
0    0    0    0    0

```

The Workspace browser on the right shows the variable `ans` is a 1x5 double array with values [1,1,1,1,1] for the first command and [0,0,0,0,0] for the second command.

Fig 10. Create a vector contain number “1” or “0” in all the column or row



List of References

MATLAB A Practical Introduction to Programming and Problem Solving

MATLAB A Self-Teaching Guide

MATLAB for Beginners

