

CS368 MATLAB Programming

Lecture 5

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Boolean Variables

Math

- A Boolean variable, also called *logical* variable type in MATLAB, is a variable with two possible values *true* and *false*.
- A Boolean variable is stored as either 1 for *true* or 0 for *false*.

Indicator Functions

Math

- Indicator functions, also called dummy variables, are functions that return 1 if a condition is satisfied and 0 if the condition is not satisfied.

① $x == y$ is the indicator of $x = y$, meaning
$$\begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x = y \\ 0 & \text{if } x \neq y \end{cases} .$$

② $x \sim= y$ is the indicator of $x \neq y$, meaning
$$\begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \neq y \\ 0 & \text{if } x = y \end{cases} ,$$

$x != y$ does not work in MATLAB.

③ $x > y$, $x >= y$ are indicators of $x > y$ and $x \geq y$.

④ $x < y$, $x <= y$ are indicators of $x < y$ and $x \leq y$.

Other Logical Functions

Code

- \sim is not: ~ 0 is 1 and ~ 1 is 0.
- $\&$ is and: $0 \& 0$ is 0, $0 \& 1$ is 0, $1 \& 0$ is 0, $1 \& 1$ is 1.
- $|$ is or: $0 | 0$ is 0, $0 | 1$ is 1, $1 | 0$ is 1, $1 | 1$ is 1.
- $==$, $\sim=$, $<$, $<=$, $>$, $>=$, \sim , $\&$, $|$ can be applied element-wise to a vector directly.

Short Circuit Evaluation

Code

- `&&` is and, but only works on scalars.
- `||` is or, but only works on scalars.
- `&&` and `||` use short-circuit evaluation, for example, when evaluating `a && b`, if `a` is false, then `b` will not be evaluated, and when evaluating `a || b`, if `a` is true, then `b` will not be evaluated.

Vector Reduction Logical Functions

Code

- *any(x)* returns whether any of the elements in the matrix or vector x is non-zero.
- *all(x)* returns whether all of the elements in the matrix or vector x is non-zero.
- *find(x)* finds the index of all the non-zero elements in the vector x .
- *find(x, 1)* finds the index of the first non-zero element in the vector x .

Other Reduction Functions

Code

- $sum(x)$ and $prod(x)$ compute the sum and product of the elements in a matrix or vector x .
- $sum(x, 1)$ and $prod(x, 1)$ compute the column sums and products of the elements in a matrix x , for example, $sum([1\ 2; 3\ 4], 1)$ returns the column sums $[4\ 6]$.
- $sum(x, 2)$ and $prod(x, 2)$ compute the row sums and products of the elements in a matrix x , for example, $sum([1\ 2; 3\ 4], 2)$ returns the row sums $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$.
- $mean(x)$ computes the average of the numbers in a matrix or vector x .
- $max(x)$ and $min(x)$ compute the maximum and minimum of the elements in a matrix or vector x .

Indicator Quiz Questions

Quiz

Functions

Math

- A function $y = f(x)$ is a mapping from a list of inputs x , also called arguments or parameters, to a list of outputs y .
- The previous lectures covered many built-in functions in MATLAB, for example, *log* has 1 input and 1 output, *+* has 2 inputs and 1 output, and *size* has 1 input and 2 outputs.
- New functions can be defined in *.m* files and used in commands.

Function Definition

Code

- A function with name f should be put in a file named $f.m$.
- The first line of the file is `function y = f(x)` or `function [y1, y2, ...] = f(x1, x2, ...)`, where y is the name or names of the variables to return, and x is the list of arguments of the function.
- The second line of the file is usually comments describing what the function does. Comments start with `%` the line after `%` is not executed by the program.
- The last line of the file should be `end`, but it can be omitted.

Helper Functions

Code

- Multiple functions can be defined in the same file *f.m*, but only *f* can be used outside the file in commands.
- The functions in *f.m* that is not *f* are helper functions.

Function Example, Addition

Code

- The addition function $x + y$ is usually written in infix notation (argument 1, then function name, then argument 2).
- The following function is the addition function in prefix notation (function name, then argument 1, then argument 2).

① *function* $z = add(x, y)$

② $z = x + y;$

③ *end*

- *add(1, 2)* returns **3** .

Function Example, Linear Combination

Code

- The linear combination of x and y with coefficients u and v is $ux + vy$.
- Sometimes, u, v are not specified, so the default value $u = v = 1$ is used.

① *function* $z = \text{lincom}(x, y, u, v)$

② *arguments*

③ $x; y; u = 1; v = 1;$

④ *end*

⑤ $z = u * x + v * y;$

⑥ *end*

- *arguments* block is also used for input validation. More detail in a later lecture.

Function Example, Linear Combination Too

Code

- ① `function z = lincom(x, y, u, v)`
 - ② `arguments`
 - ③ `x; y; u = 1; v = 1;`
 - ④ `end`
 - ⑤ `z = u * x + v * y;`
 - ⑥ `end`
- `lincom(1, 2, 3, 4)` returns **11** .
 - `lincom(1, 2, 3)` returns **5** .
 - `lincom(1, 2)` returns **3** .

Function Example, Max and Min

Code

- Multiple values can be returned from a function,
 $[y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n] = f(x)$ stores the value of i -th output in y_i for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ and $f(x)$ only returns first output.
- ① `function [mx, mn] = mxn(x)`
- ② `mx = max(x);`
- ③ `mn = min(x);`
- ④ `end`
- `mxn([1, 2, 3])` returns **3**
- `[a b] = mxn([1, 2, 3])` sets a to **3** and b to **1**.

Functions Quiz Questions

Quiz

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