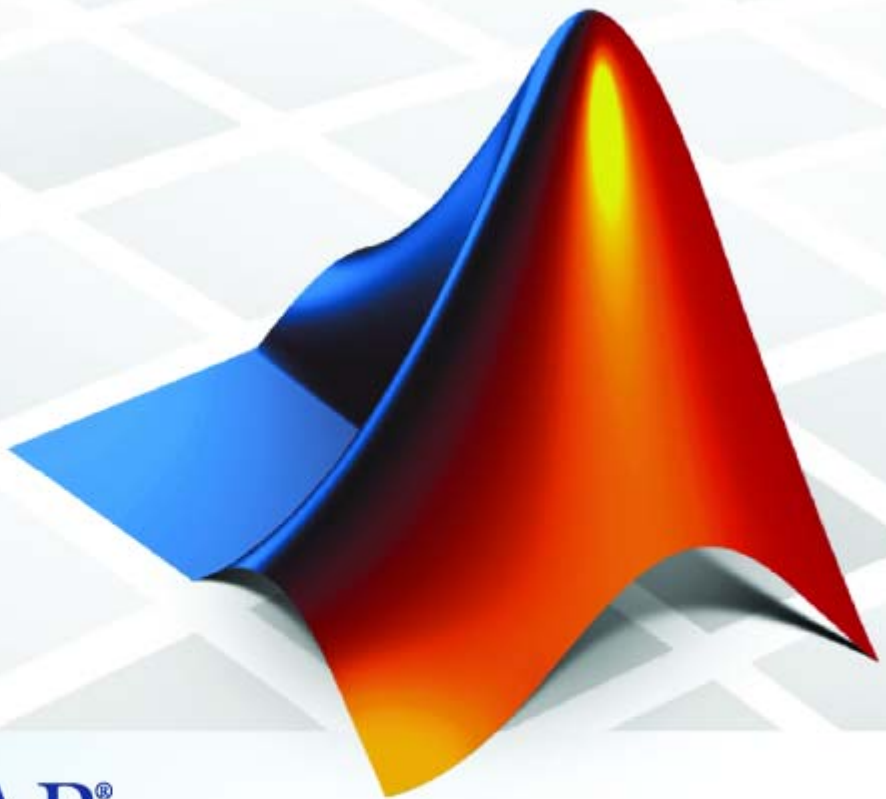


MATLAB® 7

Function Reference: Volume 1 (A-E)



MATLAB®

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MATLAB Function Reference

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Functions — Alphabetical List

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Functions — By Category

Desktop Tools and Development Environment (p. 1-3)

Startup, Command Window, help, editing and debugging, tuning, other general functions

Mathematics (p. 1-13)

Arrays and matrices, linear algebra, other areas of mathematics

Data Analysis (p. 1-41)

Basic data operations, descriptive statistics, covariance and correlation, filtering and convolution, numerical derivatives and integrals, Fourier transforms, time series analysis

Programming and Data Types (p. 1-49)

Function/expression evaluation, program control, function handles, object oriented programming, error handling, operators, data types, dates and times, timers

File I/O (p. 1-76)

General and low-level file I/O, plus specific file formats, like audio, spreadsheet, HDF, images

Graphics (p. 1-86)

Line plots, annotating graphs, specialized plots, images, printing, Handle Graphics

3-D Visualization (p. 1-97)

Surface and mesh plots, view control, lighting and transparency, volume visualization

Creating Graphical User Interfaces
(p. 1-104)

GUIDE, programming graphical
user interfaces

External Interfaces (p. 1-109)

Interfaces to DLLs, Java, COM and
ActiveX, Web services, and serial
port devices, and C and Fortran
routines

Desktop Tools and Development Environment

Startup and Shutdown (p. 1-3)	Startup and shutdown options, preferences
Command Window and History (p. 1-4)	Control Command Window and History, enter statements and run functions
Help for Using MATLAB (p. 1-5)	Command line help, online documentation in the Help browser, demos
Workspace, Search Path, and File Operations (p. 1-6)	Work with files, MATLAB search path, manage variables
Programming Tools (p. 1-8)	Edit and debug M-files, improve performance, source control, publish results
System (p. 1-11)	Identify current computer, license, product version, and more

Startup and Shutdown

exit	Terminate MATLAB (same as quit)
finish	MATLAB termination M-file
matlab (UNIX)	Start MATLAB (UNIX systems)
matlab (Windows)	Start MATLAB (Windows systems)
matlabrc	MATLAB startup M-file for single-user systems or system administrators
prefdir	Directory containing preferences, history, and layout files
preferences	Open Preferences dialog box for MATLAB and related products

quit	Terminate MATLAB
startup	MATLAB startup M-file for user-defined options

Command Window and History

clc	Clear Command Window
commandhistory	Open Command History window, or select it if already open
commandwindow	Open Command Window, or select it if already open
diary	Save session to file
dos	Execute DOS command and return result
format	Set display format for output
home	Move cursor to upper-left corner of Command Window
matlabcolon (matlab:)	Run specified function via hyperlink
more	Control paged output for Command Window
perl	Call Perl script using appropriate operating system executable
system	Execute operating system command and return result
unix	Execute UNIX command and return result

Help for Using MATLAB

builddocsearchdb	Build searchable documentation database
demo	Access product demos via Help browser
doc	Reference page in Help browser
docopt	Web browser for UNIX platforms
docsearch	Open Help browser Search pane and search for specified term
echodemo	Run M-file demo step-by-step in Command Window
help	Help for MATLAB functions in Command Window
helpbrowser	Open Help browser to access all online documentation and demos
helpwin	Provide access to M-file help for all functions
info	Information about contacting The MathWorks
lookfor	Search for keyword in all help entries
playshow	Run M-file demo (deprecated; use echodemo instead)
support	Open MathWorks Technical Support Web page
web	Open Web site or file in Web browser or Help browser
whatsnew	Release Notes for MathWorks products

Workspace, Search Path, and File Operations

Workspace (p. 1-6)

Manage variables

Search Path (p. 1-6)

View and change MATLAB search path

File Operations (p. 1-7)

View and change files and directories

Workspace

assignin

Assign value to variable in specified workspace

clear

Remove items from workspace, freeing up system memory

evalin

Execute MATLAB expression in specified workspace

exist

Check existence of variable, function, directory, or Java class

openvar

Open workspace variable in Array Editor or other tool for graphical editing

pack

Consolidate workspace memory

uiimport

Open Import Wizard to import data

which

Locate functions and files

workspace

Open Workspace browser to manage workspace

Search Path

addpath

Add directories to MATLAB search path

genpath

Generate path string

partialpath

Partial pathname description

<code>path</code>	View or change MATLAB directory search path
<code>path2rc</code>	Save current MATLAB search path to <code>pathdef.m</code> file
<code>pathdef</code>	Directories in MATLAB search path
<code>pathsep</code>	Path separator for current platform
<code>pathtool</code>	Open Set Path dialog box to view and change MATLAB path
<code>restoredefaultpath</code>	Restore default MATLAB search path
<code>rmpath</code>	Remove directories from MATLAB search path
<code>savepath</code>	Save current MATLAB search path to <code>pathdef.m</code> file

File Operations

See also “File I/O” on page 1-76 functions.

<code>cd</code>	Change working directory
<code>copyfile</code>	Copy file or directory
<code>delete</code>	Remove files or graphics objects
<code>dir</code>	Directory listing
<code>exist</code>	Check existence of variable, function, directory, or Java class
<code>fileattrib</code>	Set or get attributes of file or directory
<code>filebrowser</code>	Current Directory browser
<code>isdir</code>	Determine whether input is a directory
<code>lookfor</code>	Search for keyword in all help entries

ls	Directory contents on UNIX system
matlabroot	Root directory of MATLAB installation
mkdir	Make new directory
movefile	Move file or directory
pwd	Identify current directory
recycle	Set option to move deleted files to recycle folder
rehash	Refresh function and file system path caches
rmdir	Remove directory
toolboxdir	Root directory for specified toolbox
type	Display contents of file
web	Open Web site or file in Web browser or Help browser
what	List MATLAB files in current directory
which	Locate functions and files

Programming Tools

Edit and Debug M-Files (p. 1-9)	Edit and debug M-files
Improve Performance and Tune M-Files (p. 1-9)	Improve performance and find potential problems in M-files
Source Control (p. 1-10)	Interface MATLAB with source control system
Publishing (p. 1-10)	Publish M-file code and results

Edit and Debug M-Files

clipboard	Copy and paste strings to and from system clipboard
datatipinfo	Produce short description of input variable
dbclear	Clear breakpoints
dbcont	Resume execution
dbdown	Change local workspace context when in debug mode
dbquit	Quit debug mode
dbstack	Function call stack
dbstatus	List all breakpoints
dbstep	Execute one or more lines from current breakpoint
dbstop	Set breakpoints
dbtype	List M-file with line numbers
dbup	Change local workspace context
debug	List M-file debugging functions
edit	Edit or create M-file
keyboard	Input from keyboard

Improve Performance and Tune M-Files

memory	Help for memory limitations
mlint	Check M-files for possible problems
mlintrpt	Run <code>mlint</code> for file or directory, reporting results in browser
pack	Consolidate workspace memory
profile	Profile execution time for function

profsave	Save profile report in HTML format
rehash	Refresh function and file system path caches
sparse	Create sparse matrix
zeros	Create array of all zeros

Source Control

checkin	Check files into source control system (UNIX)
checkout	Check files out of source control system (UNIX)
cmopts	Name of source control system
customverctrl	Allow custom source control system (UNIX)
undocheckout	Undo previous checkout from source control system (UNIX)
verctrl	Source control actions (Windows)

Publishing

grabcode	MATLAB code from M-files published to HTML
notebook	Open M-book in Microsoft Word (Windows)
publish	Publish M-file containing cells, saving output to file of specified type

System

Operating System Interface (p. 1-11)	Exchange operating system information and commands with MATLAB
MATLAB Version and License (p. 1-12)	Information about MATLAB version and license

Operating System Interface

clipboard	Copy and paste strings to and from system clipboard
computer	Information about computer on which MATLAB is running
dos	Execute DOS command and return result
getenv	Environment variable
hostid	MATLAB server host identification number
maxNumCompThreads	Controls maximum number of computational threads
perl	Call Perl script using appropriate operating system executable
setenv	Set environment variable
system	Execute operating system command and return result
unix	Execute UNIX command and return result
winqueryreg	Item from Microsoft Windows registry

MATLAB Version and License

<code>ismac</code>	Determine whether running Macintosh OS X versions of MATLAB
<code>ispc</code>	Determine whether PC (Windows) version of MATLAB
<code>isstudent</code>	Determine whether Student Version of MATLAB
<code>isunix</code>	Determine whether UNIX version of MATLAB
<code>javachk</code>	Generate error message based on Java feature support
<code>license</code>	Return license number or perform licensing task
<code>prefdir</code>	Directory containing preferences, history, and layout files
<code>usejava</code>	Determine whether Java feature is supported in MATLAB
<code>ver</code>	Version information for MathWorks products
<code>verLessThan</code>	Compare toolbox version to specified version string
<code>version</code>	Version number for MATLAB

Mathematics

Arrays and Matrices (p. 1-14)	Basic array operators and operations, creation of elementary and specialized arrays and matrices
Linear Algebra (p. 1-19)	Matrix analysis, linear equations, eigenvalues, singular values, logarithms, exponentials, factorization
Elementary Math (p. 1-23)	Trigonometry, exponentials and logarithms, complex values, rounding, remainders, discrete math
Polynomials (p. 1-28)	Multiplication, division, evaluation, roots, derivatives, integration, eigenvalue problem, curve fitting, partial fraction expansion
Interpolation and Computational Geometry (p. 1-28)	Interpolation, Delaunay triangulation and tessellation, convex hulls, Voronoi diagrams, domain generation
Cartesian Coordinate System Conversion (p. 1-31)	Conversions between Cartesian and polar or spherical coordinates
Nonlinear Numerical Methods (p. 1-31)	Differential equations, optimization, integration
Specialized Math (p. 1-35)	Airy, Bessel, Jacobi, Legendre, beta, elliptic, error, exponential integral, gamma functions
Sparse Matrices (p. 1-36)	Elementary sparse matrices, operations, reordering algorithms, linear algebra, iterative methods, tree operations
Math Constants (p. 1-39)	Pi, imaginary unit, infinity, Not-a-Number, largest and smallest positive floating point numbers, floating point relative accuracy

Arrays and Matrices

Basic Information (p. 1-14)

Display array contents, get array information, determine array type

Operators (p. 1-15)

Arithmetic operators

Elementary Matrices and Arrays (p. 1-16)

Create elementary arrays of different types, generate arrays for plotting, array indexing, etc.

Array Operations (p. 1-17)

Operate on array content, apply function to each array element, find cumulative product or sum, etc.

Array Manipulation (p. 1-17)

Create, sort, rotate, permute, reshape, and shift array contents

Specialized Matrices (p. 1-18)

Create Hadamard, Companion, Hankel, Vandermonde, Pascal matrices, etc.

Basic Information

disp

Display text or array

display

Display text or array (overloaded method)

isempty

Determine whether array is empty

isequal

Test arrays for equality

isequalwithequalnans

Test arrays for equality, treating NaNs as equal

isfinite

Array elements that are finite

isfloat

Determine whether input is floating-point array

isinf

Array elements that are infinite

isinteger

Determine whether input is integer array

islogical	Determine whether input is logical array
isnan	Array elements that are NaN
isnumeric	Determine whether input is numeric array
isscalar	Determine whether input is scalar
issparse	Determine whether input is sparse
isvector	Determine whether input is vector
length	Length of vector
max	Largest elements in array
min	Smallest elements in array
ndims	Number of array dimensions
numel	Number of elements in array or subscripted array expression
size	Array dimensions

Operators

+	Addition
+	Unary plus
-	Subtraction
-	Unary minus
*	Matrix multiplication
^	Matrix power
\	Backslash or left matrix divide
/	Slash or right matrix divide
'	Transpose
.'	Nonconjugated transpose
.*	Array multiplication (element-wise)

<code>.^</code>	Array power (element-wise)
<code>.\</code>	Left array divide (element-wise)
<code>/</code>	Right array divide (element-wise)

Elementary Matrices and Arrays

<code>blkdiag</code>	Construct block diagonal matrix from input arguments
<code>diag</code>	Diagonal matrices and diagonals of matrix
<code>eye</code>	Identity matrix
<code>freqspace</code>	Frequency spacing for frequency response
<code>ind2sub</code>	Subscripts from linear index
<code>linspace</code>	Generate linearly spaced vectors
<code>logspace</code>	Generate logarithmically spaced vectors
<code>meshgrid</code>	Generate X and Y arrays for 3-D plots
<code>ndgrid</code>	Generate arrays for N-D functions and interpolation
<code>ones</code>	Create array of all ones
<code>rand</code>	Uniformly distributed pseudorandom numbers
<code>randn</code>	Normally distributed random numbers
<code>sub2ind</code>	Single index from subscripts
<code>zeros</code>	Create array of all zeros

Array Operations

See “Linear Algebra” on page 1-19 and “Elementary Math” on page 1-23 for other array operations.

accumarray	Construct array with accumulation
arrayfun	Apply function to each element of array
bsxfun	Apply element-by-element binary operation to two arrays with singleton expansion enabled
cast	Cast variable to different data type
cross	Vector cross product
cumprod	Cumulative product
cumsum	Cumulative sum
dot	Vector dot product
idivide	Integer division with rounding option
kron	Kronecker tensor product
prod	Product of array elements
sum	Sum of array elements
tril	Lower triangular part of matrix
triu	Upper triangular part of matrix

Array Manipulation

blkdiag	Construct block diagonal matrix from input arguments
cat	Concatenate arrays along specified dimension
circshift	Shift array circularly

diag	Diagonal matrices and diagonals of matrix
end	Terminate block of code, or indicate last array index
flipdim	Flip array along specified dimension
fliplr	Flip matrix left to right
flipud	Flip matrix up to down
horzcat	Concatenate arrays horizontally
inline	Construct inline object
ipermute	Inverse permute dimensions of N-D array
permute	Rearrange dimensions of N-D array
repmat	Replicate and tile array
reshape	Reshape array
rot90	Rotate matrix 90 degrees
shiftdim	Shift dimensions
sort	Sort array elements in ascending or descending order
sortrows	Sort rows in ascending order
squeeze	Remove singleton dimensions
vectorize	Vectorize expression
vertcat	Concatenate arrays vertically

Specialized Matrices

compan	Companion matrix
gallery	Test matrices
hadamard	Hadamard matrix
hankel	Hankel matrix

hilb	Hilbert matrix
invhilb	Inverse of Hilbert matrix
magic	Magic square
pascal	Pascal matrix
rosser	Classic symmetric eigenvalue test problem
toeplitz	Toeplitz matrix
vander	Vandermonde matrix
wilkinson	Wilkinson's eigenvalue test matrix

Linear Algebra

Matrix Analysis (p. 1-19)	Compute norm, rank, determinant, condition number, etc.
Linear Equations (p. 1-20)	Solve linear systems, least squares, LU factorization, Cholesky factorization, etc.
Eigenvalues and Singular Values (p. 1-21)	Eigenvalues, eigenvectors, Schur decomposition, Hessenburg matrices, etc.
Matrix Logarithms and Exponentials (p. 1-22)	Matrix logarithms, exponentials, square root
Factorization (p. 1-22)	Cholesky, LU, and QR factorizations, diagonal forms, singular value decomposition

Matrix Analysis

cond	Condition number with respect to inversion
condeig	Condition number with respect to eigenvalues

det	Matrix determinant
norm	Vector and matrix norms
normest	2-norm estimate
null	Null space
orth	Range space of matrix
rank	Rank of matrix
rcond	Matrix reciprocal condition number estimate
rref	Reduced row echelon form
subspace	Angle between two subspaces
trace	Sum of diagonal elements

Linear Equations

chol	Cholesky factorization
cholinc	Sparse incomplete Cholesky and Cholesky-Infinity factorizations
cond	Condition number with respect to inversion
condest	1-norm condition number estimate
funm	Evaluate general matrix function
ilu	Sparse incomplete LU factorization
inv	Matrix inverse
linsolve	Solve linear system of equations
lsconv	Least-squares solution in presence of known covariance
lsqnonneg	Solve nonnegative least-squares constraints problem
lu	LU matrix factorization

luinc	Sparse incomplete LU factorization
pinv	Moore-Penrose pseudoinverse of matrix
qr	Orthogonal-triangular decomposition
rcond	Matrix reciprocal condition number estimate

Eigenvalues and Singular Values

balance	Diagonal scaling to improve eigenvalue accuracy
cdf2rdf	Convert complex diagonal form to real block diagonal form
condeig	Condition number with respect to eigenvalues
eig	Find eigenvalues and eigenvectors
eigs	Find largest eigenvalues and eigenvectors of sparse matrix
gsvd	Generalized singular value decomposition
hess	Hessenberg form of matrix
ordeig	Eigenvalues of quasitriangular matrices
ordqz	Reorder eigenvalues in QZ factorization
ordschur	Reorder eigenvalues in Schur factorization
poly	Polynomial with specified roots
polyeig	Polynomial eigenvalue problem

rsf2csf	Convert real Schur form to complex Schur form
schur	Schur decomposition
sqrtn	Matrix square root
ss2tf	Convert state-space filter parameters to transfer function form
svd	Singular value decomposition
svds	Find singular values and vectors

Matrix Logarithms and Exponentials

expm	Matrix exponential
logm	Matrix logarithm
sqrtn	Matrix square root

Factorization

balance	Diagonal scaling to improve eigenvalue accuracy
cdf2rdf	Convert complex diagonal form to real block diagonal form
chol	Cholesky factorization
cholinc	Sparse incomplete Cholesky and Cholesky-Infinity factorizations
cholupdate	Rank 1 update to Cholesky factorization
gsvd	Generalized singular value decomposition
ilu	Sparse incomplete LU factorization
lu	LU matrix factorization

luinc	Sparse incomplete LU factorization
planerot	Givens plane rotation
qr	Orthogonal-triangular decomposition
qrdelete	Remove column or row from QR factorization
qrinsert	Insert column or row into QR factorization
qrupdate	
qz	QZ factorization for generalized eigenvalues
rsf2csf	Convert real Schur form to complex Schur form
svd	Singular value decomposition

Elementary Math

Trigonometric (p. 1-24)	Trigonometric functions with results in radians or degrees
Exponential (p. 1-25)	Exponential, logarithm, power, and root functions
Complex (p. 1-26)	Numbers with real and imaginary components, phase angles
Rounding and Remainder (p. 1-27)	Rounding, modulus, and remainder
Discrete Math (e.g., Prime Factors) (p. 1-27)	Prime factors, factorials, permutations, rational fractions, least common multiple, greatest common divisor

Trigonometric

acos	Inverse cosine; result in radians
acosd	Inverse cosine; result in degrees
acosh	Inverse hyperbolic cosine
acot	Inverse cotangent; result in radians
acotd	Inverse cotangent; result in degrees
acoth	Inverse hyperbolic cotangent
acsc	Inverse cosecant; result in radians
acscd	Inverse cosecant; result in degrees
acsch	Inverse hyperbolic cosecant
asec	Inverse secant; result in radians
asecd	Inverse secant; result in degrees
asech	Inverse hyperbolic secant
asin	Inverse sine; result in radians
asind	Inverse sine; result in degrees
asinh	Inverse hyperbolic sine
atan	Inverse tangent; result in radians
atan2	Four-quadrant inverse tangent
atand	Inverse tangent; result in degrees
atanh	Inverse hyperbolic tangent
cos	Cosine of argument in radians
cosd	Cosine of argument in degrees
cosh	Hyperbolic cosine
cot	Cotangent of argument in radians
cotd	Cotangent of argument in degrees
coth	Hyperbolic cotangent
csc	Cosecant of argument in radians

cscd	Cosecant of argument in degrees
csch	Hyperbolic cosecant
hypot	Square root of sum of squares
sec	Secant of argument in radians
secd	Secant of argument in degrees
sech	Hyperbolic secant
sin	Sine of argument in radians
sind	Sine of argument in degrees
sinh	Hyperbolic sine of argument in radians
tan	Tangent of argument in radians
tand	Tangent of argument in degrees
tanh	Hyperbolic tangent

Exponential

exp	Exponential
expm1	Compute $\exp(x) - 1$ accurately for small values of x
log	Natural logarithm
log10	Common (base 10) logarithm
log1p	Compute $\log(1+x)$ accurately for small values of x
log2	Base 2 logarithm and dissect floating-point numbers into exponent and mantissa
nextpow2	Next higher power of 2
nthroot	Real n th root of real numbers
pow2	Base 2 power and scale floating-point numbers

reallog	Natural logarithm for nonnegative real arrays
realpow	Array power for real-only output
realsqrt	Square root for nonnegative real arrays
sqrt	Square root

Complex

abs	Absolute value and complex magnitude
angle	Phase angle
complex	Construct complex data from real and imaginary components
conj	Complex conjugate
cplxpair	Sort complex numbers into complex conjugate pairs
i	Imaginary unit
imag	Imaginary part of complex number
isreal	Determine whether input is real array
j	Imaginary unit
real	Real part of complex number
sign	Signum function
unwrap	Correct phase angles to produce smoother phase plots

Rounding and Remainder

ceil	Round toward infinity
fix	Round toward zero
floor	Round toward minus infinity
idivide	Integer division with rounding option
mod	Modulus after division
rem	Remainder after division
round	Round to nearest integer

Discrete Math (e.g., Prime Factors)

factor	Prime factors
factorial	Factorial function
gcd	Greatest common divisor
isprime	Array elements that are prime numbers
lcm	Least common multiple
nchoosek	Binomial coefficient or all combinations
perms	All possible permutations
primes	Generate list of prime numbers
rat, rats	Rational fraction approximation

Polynomials

conv	Convolution and polynomial multiplication
deconv	Deconvolution and polynomial division
poly	Polynomial with specified roots
polyder	Polynomial derivative
polyeig	Polynomial eigenvalue problem
polyfit	Polynomial curve fitting
polyint	Integrate polynomial analytically
polyval	Polynomial evaluation
polyvalm	Matrix polynomial evaluation
residue	Convert between partial fraction expansion and polynomial coefficients
roots	Polynomial roots

Interpolation and Computational Geometry

Interpolation (p. 1-29)	Data interpolation, data gridding, polynomial evaluation, nearest point search
Delaunay Triangulation and Tessellation (p. 1-30)	Delaunay triangulation and tessellation, triangular surface and mesh plots
Convex Hull (p. 1-30)	Plot convex hull, plotting functions
Voronoi Diagrams (p. 1-30)	Plot Voronoi diagram, patch graphics object, plotting functions
Domain Generation (p. 1-31)	Generate arrays for 3-D plots, or for N-D functions and interpolation

Interpolation

dsearch	Search Delaunay triangulation for nearest point
dsearchn	N-D nearest point search
griddata	Data gridding
griddata3	Data gridding and hypersurface fitting for 3-D data
griddatan	Data gridding and hypersurface fitting (dimension ≥ 2)
interp1	1-D data interpolation (table lookup)
interp1q	Quick 1-D linear interpolation
interp2	2-D data interpolation (table lookup)
interp3	3-D data interpolation (table lookup)
interpft	1-D interpolation using FFT method
interpN	N-D data interpolation (table lookup)
meshgrid	Generate X and Y arrays for 3-D plots
mkpp	Make piecewise polynomial
ndgrid	Generate arrays for N-D functions and interpolation
padecoef	Padé approximation of time delays
pchip	Piecewise Cubic Hermite Interpolating Polynomial (PCHIP)
ppval	Evaluate piecewise polynomial
spline	Cubic spline data interpolation
tsearchn	N-D closest simplex search
unmkpp	Piecewise polynomial details

Delaunay Triangulation and Tessellation

delaunay	Delaunay triangulation
delaunay3	3-D Delaunay tessellation
delaunayn	N-D Delaunay tessellation
dsearch	Search Delaunay triangulation for nearest point
dsearchn	N-D nearest point search
tetramesh	Tetrahedron mesh plot
trimesh	Triangular mesh plot
triplot	2-D triangular plot
trisurf	Triangular surface plot
tsearch	Search for enclosing Delaunay triangle
tsearchn	N-D closest simplex search

Convex Hull

convhull	Convex hull
convhulln	N-D convex hull
patch	Create patch graphics object
plot	2-D line plot
trisurf	Triangular surface plot

Voronoi Diagrams

dsearch	Search Delaunay triangulation for nearest point
patch	Create patch graphics object
plot	2-D line plot

voronoi	Voronoi diagram
voronoin	N-D Voronoi diagram

Domain Generation

meshgrid	Generate X and Y arrays for 3-D plots
ndgrid	Generate arrays for N-D functions and interpolation

Cartesian Coordinate System Conversion

cart2pol	Transform Cartesian coordinates to polar or cylindrical
cart2sph	Transform Cartesian coordinates to spherical
pol2cart	Transform polar or cylindrical coordinates to Cartesian
sph2cart	Transform spherical coordinates to Cartesian

Nonlinear Numerical Methods

Ordinary Differential Equations (IVP) (p. 1-32)	Solve stiff and nonstiff differential equations, define the problem, set solver options, evaluate solution
Delay Differential Equations (p. 1-33)	Solve delay differential equations with constant and general delays, set solver options, evaluate solution
Boundary Value Problems (p. 1-33)	Solve boundary value problems for ordinary differential equations, set solver options, evaluate solution

Partial Differential Equations (p. 1-34)	Solve initial-boundary value problems for parabolic-elliptic PDEs, evaluate solution
Optimization (p. 1-34)	Find minimum of single and multivariable functions, solve nonnegative least-squares constraint problem
Numerical Integration (Quadrature) (p. 1-34)	Evaluate Simpson, Lobatto, and vectorized quadratures, evaluate double and triple integrals

Ordinary Differential Equations (IVP)

decic	Compute consistent initial conditions for <code>ode15i</code>
deval	Evaluate solution of differential equation problem
ode15i	Solve fully implicit differential equations, variable order method
ode23, ode45, ode113, ode15s, ode23s, ode23t, ode23tb	Solve initial value problems for ordinary differential equations
odefile	Define differential equation problem for ordinary differential equation solvers
odeget	Ordinary differential equation options parameters
odeset	Create or alter options structure for ordinary differential equation solvers
odextend	Extend solution of initial value problem for ordinary differential equation

Delay Differential Equations

dde23	Solve delay differential equations (DDEs) with constant delays
ddeget	Extract properties from delay differential equations options structure
ddesd	Solve delay differential equations (DDEs) with general delays
ddeset	Create or alter delay differential equations options structure
deval	Evaluate solution of differential equation problem

Boundary Value Problems

bvp4c	Solve boundary value problems for ordinary differential equations
bvp5c	Solve boundary value problems for ordinary differential equations
bvpget	Extract properties from options structure created with bvpset
bvpinit	Form initial guess for bvp4c
bvpset	Create or alter options structure of boundary value problem
bvpxtend	Form guess structure for extending boundary value solutions
deval	Evaluate solution of differential equation problem

Partial Differential Equations

pdepe	Solve initial-boundary value problems for parabolic-elliptic PDEs in 1-D
pdeval	Evaluate numerical solution of PDE using output of pdepe

Optimization

fminbnd	Find minimum of single-variable function on fixed interval
fminsearch	Find minimum of unconstrained multivariable function using derivative-free method
fzero	Find root of continuous function of one variable
lsqnonneg	Solve nonnegative least-squares constraints problem
optimget	Optimization options values
optimset	Create or edit optimization options structure

Numerical Integration (Quadrature)

dblquad	Numerically evaluate double integral
quad	Numerically evaluate integral, adaptive Simpson quadrature
quadgk	Numerically evaluate integral, adaptive Gauss-Kronrod quadrature
quadl	Numerically evaluate integral, adaptive Lobatto quadrature

quadv
triplequad

Vectorized quadrature
Numerically evaluate triple integral

Specialized Math

airy
besselh

besseli
besselj
besselk

bessely
beta
betainc
betaln
ellipj
ellipke

erf, erfc, erfex, erfinv, erfcinv
expint
gamma, gammainc, gammaln
legendre
psi

Airy functions
Bessel function of third kind (Hankel function)
Modified Bessel function of first kind
Bessel function of first kind
Modified Bessel function of second kind
Bessel function of second kind
Beta function
Incomplete beta function
Logarithm of beta function
Jacobi elliptic functions
Complete elliptic integrals of first and second kind
Error functions
Exponential integral
Gamma functions
Associated Legendre functions
Psi (polygamma) function

Sparse Matrices

Elementary Sparse Matrices (p. 1-36)	Create random and nonrandom sparse matrices
Full to Sparse Conversion (p. 1-37)	Convert full matrix to sparse, sparse matrix to full
Working with Sparse Matrices (p. 1-37)	Test matrix for sparseness, get information on sparse matrix, allocate sparse matrix, apply function to nonzero elements, visualize sparsity pattern.
Reordering Algorithms (p. 1-37)	Random, column, minimum degree, Dulmage-Mendelsohn, and reverse Cuthill-McKee permutations
Linear Algebra (p. 1-38)	Compute norms, eigenvalues, factorizations, least squares, structural rank
Linear Equations (Iterative Methods) (p. 1-38)	Methods for conjugate and biconjugate gradients, residuals, lower quartile
Tree Operations (p. 1-39)	Elimination trees, tree plotting, factorization analysis

Elementary Sparse Matrices

spdiags	Extract and create sparse band and diagonal matrices
speye	Sparse identity matrix
sprand	Sparse uniformly distributed random matrix
sprandn	Sparse normally distributed random matrix
sprandsym	Sparse symmetric random matrix

Full to Sparse Conversion

<code>find</code>	Find indices and values of nonzero elements
<code>full</code>	Convert sparse matrix to full matrix
<code>sparse</code>	Create sparse matrix
<code>spconvert</code>	Import matrix from sparse matrix external format

Working with Sparse Matrices

<code>issparse</code>	Determine whether input is sparse
<code>nnz</code>	Number of nonzero matrix elements
<code>nonzeros</code>	Nonzero matrix elements
<code>nzmax</code>	Amount of storage allocated for nonzero matrix elements
<code>spalloc</code>	Allocate space for sparse matrix
<code>spfun</code>	Apply function to nonzero sparse matrix elements
<code>spones</code>	Replace nonzero sparse matrix elements with ones
<code>spparms</code>	Set parameters for sparse matrix routines
<code>spy</code>	Visualize sparsity pattern

Reordering Algorithms

<code>amd</code>	Approximate minimum degree permutation
<code>colamd</code>	Column approximate minimum degree permutation

colperm	Sparse column permutation based on nonzero count
dmperm	Dulmage-Mendelsohn decomposition
ldl	Block ldl' factorization for Hermitian indefinite matrices
randperm	Random permutation
symamd	Symmetric approximate minimum degree permutation
symrcm	Sparse reverse Cuthill-McKee ordering

Linear Algebra

cholinc	Sparse incomplete Cholesky and Cholesky-Infinity factorizations
condest	1-norm condition number estimate
eigs	Find largest eigenvalues and eigenvectors of sparse matrix
ilu	Sparse incomplete LU factorization
luinc	Sparse incomplete LU factorization
normest	2-norm estimate
spaugment	Form least squares augmented system
sprank	Structural rank
svds	Find singular values and vectors

Linear Equations (Iterative Methods)

bicg	Biconjugate gradients method
bicgstab	Biconjugate gradients stabilized method

cgs	Conjugate gradients squared method
gmres	Generalized minimum residual method (with restarts)
lsqr	LSQR method
minres	Minimum residual method
pcg	Preconditioned conjugate gradients method
qmr	Quasi-minimal residual method
symmlq	Symmetric LQ method

Tree Operations

etree	Elimination tree
etreeplot	Plot elimination tree
gplot	Plot nodes and links representing adjacency matrix
symbfact	Symbolic factorization analysis
treelayout	Lay out tree or forest
treeplot	Plot picture of tree

Math Constants

eps	Floating-point relative accuracy
i	Imaginary unit
Inf	Infinity
intmax	Largest value of specified integer type
intmin	Smallest value of specified integer type
j	Imaginary unit

NaN

Not-a-Number

pi

Ratio of circle's circumference to its diameter, π

realmax

Largest positive floating-point number

realmin

Smallest positive normalized floating-point number

Data Analysis

Basic Operations (p. 1-41)	Sums, products, sorting
Descriptive Statistics (p. 1-41)	Statistical summaries of data
Filtering and Convolution (p. 1-42)	Data preprocessing
Interpolation and Regression (p. 1-42)	Data fitting
Fourier Transforms (p. 1-43)	Frequency content of data
Derivatives and Integrals (p. 1-43)	Data rates and accumulations
Time Series Objects (p. 1-44)	Methods for timeseries objects
Time Series Collections (p. 1-47)	Methods for tscollection objects

Basic Operations

cumprod	Cumulative product
cumsum	Cumulative sum
prod	Product of array elements
sort	Sort array elements in ascending or descending order
sortrows	Sort rows in ascending order
sum	Sum of array elements

Descriptive Statistics

corrcoef	Correlation coefficients
cov	Covariance matrix
max	Largest elements in array
mean	Average or mean value of array
median	Median value of array

min	Smallest elements in array
mode	Most frequent values in array
std	Standard deviation
var	Variance

Filtering and Convolution

conv	Convolution and polynomial multiplication
conv2	2-D convolution
convn	N-D convolution
deconv	Deconvolution and polynomial division
detrend	Remove linear trends
filter	1-D digital filter
filter2	2-D digital filter

Interpolation and Regression

interp1	1-D data interpolation (table lookup)
interp2	2-D data interpolation (table lookup)
interp3	3-D data interpolation (table lookup)
interp	N-D data interpolation (table lookup)
mldivide \, mrdivide /	Left or right matrix division
polyfit	Polynomial curve fitting
polyval	Polynomial evaluation

Fourier Transforms

abs	Absolute value and complex magnitude
angle	Phase angle
cplxpair	Sort complex numbers into complex conjugate pairs
fft	Discrete Fourier transform
fft2	2-D discrete Fourier transform
fftn	N-D discrete Fourier transform
fftshift	Shift zero-frequency component to center of spectrum
fftw	Interface to FFTW library run-time algorithm tuning control
ifft	Inverse discrete Fourier transform
ifft2	2-D inverse discrete Fourier transform
ifftn	N-D inverse discrete Fourier transform
ifftshift	Inverse FFT shift
nextpow2	Next higher power of 2
unwrap	Correct phase angles to produce smoother phase plots

Derivatives and Integrals

cumtrapz	Cumulative trapezoidal numerical integration
del2	Discrete Laplacian
diff	Differences and approximate derivatives

gradient

Numerical gradient

polyder

Polynomial derivative

polyint

Integrate polynomial analytically

trapz

Trapezoidal numerical integration

Time Series Objects

General Purpose (p. 1-44)

Combine `timeseries` objects, query and set `timeseries` object properties, plot `timeseries` objects

Data Manipulation (p. 1-45)

Add or delete data, manipulate `timeseries` objects

Event Data (p. 1-46)

Add or delete events, create new `timeseries` objects based on event data

Descriptive Statistics (p. 1-46)

Descriptive statistics for `timeseries` objects

General Purpose

`get` (`timeseries`)

Query `timeseries` object property values

`getdatasamplesize`

Size of data sample in `timeseries` object

`getqualitydesc`

Data quality descriptions

`isempty` (`timeseries`)

Determine whether `timeseries` object is empty

`length` (`timeseries`)

Length of time vector

`plot` (`timeseries`)

Plot time series

`set` (`timeseries`)

Set properties of `timeseries` object

`size` (`timeseries`)

Size of `timeseries` object

<code>timeseries</code>	Create <code>timeseries</code> object
<code>tsdata.event</code>	Construct event object for <code>timeseries</code> object
<code>tsprops</code>	Help on <code>timeseries</code> object properties
<code>tstool</code>	Open Time Series Tools GUI

Data Manipulation

<code>addsample</code>	Add data sample to <code>timeseries</code> object
<code>ctranspose (timeseries)</code>	Transpose <code>timeseries</code> object
<code>delsample</code>	Remove sample from <code>timeseries</code> object
<code>detrend (timeseries)</code>	Subtract mean or best-fit line and all NaNs from time series
<code>filter (timeseries)</code>	Shape frequency content of time series
<code>getabstime (timeseries)</code>	Extract date-string time vector into cell array
<code>getinterpmethod</code>	Interpolation method for <code>timeseries</code> object
<code>getsampleusingtime (timeseries)</code>	Extract data samples into new <code>timeseries</code> object
<code>idealfilter (timeseries)</code>	Apply ideal (noncausal) filter to <code>timeseries</code> object
<code>resample (timeseries)</code>	Select or interpolate <code>timeseries</code> data using new time vector
<code>setabstime (timeseries)</code>	Set times of <code>timeseries</code> object as date strings
<code>setinterpmethod</code>	Set default interpolation method for <code>timeseries</code> object

<code>synchronize</code>	Synchronize and resample two <code>timeseries</code> objects using common time vector
<code>transpose (timeseries)</code>	Transpose <code>timeseries</code> object
<code>vertcat (timeseries)</code>	Vertical concatenation of <code>timeseries</code> objects

Event Data

<code>addevent</code>	Add event to <code>timeseries</code> object
<code>delevent</code>	Remove <code>tsdata.event</code> objects from <code>timeseries</code> object
<code>gettsafteratevent</code>	New <code>timeseries</code> object with samples occurring at or after event
<code>gettsafterevent</code>	New <code>timeseries</code> object with samples occurring after event
<code>gettsatevent</code>	New <code>timeseries</code> object with samples occurring at event
<code>gettsbeforeatevent</code>	New <code>timeseries</code> object with samples occurring before or at event
<code>gettsbeforeevent</code>	New <code>timeseries</code> object with samples occurring before event
<code>gettsbetweenevents</code>	New <code>timeseries</code> object with samples occurring between events

Descriptive Statistics

<code>iqr (timeseries)</code>	Interquartile range of <code>timeseries</code> data
<code>max (timeseries)</code>	Maximum value of <code>timeseries</code> data
<code>mean (timeseries)</code>	Mean value of <code>timeseries</code> data
<code>median (timeseries)</code>	Median value of <code>timeseries</code> data

<code>min (timeseries)</code>	Minimum value of <code>timeseries</code> data
<code>std (timeseries)</code>	Standard deviation of <code>timeseries</code> data
<code>sum (timeseries)</code>	Sum of <code>timeseries</code> data
<code>var (timeseries)</code>	Variance of <code>timeseries</code> data

Time Series Collections

General Purpose (p. 1-47)	Query and set <code>tscollection</code> object properties, plot <code>tscollection</code> objects
Data Manipulation (p. 1-48)	Add or delete data, manipulate <code>tscollection</code> objects

General Purpose

<code>get (tscollection)</code>	Query <code>tscollection</code> object property values
<code>isempty (tscollection)</code>	Determine whether <code>tscollection</code> object is empty
<code>length (tscollection)</code>	Length of time vector
<code>plot (timeseries)</code>	Plot time series
<code>set (tscollection)</code>	Set properties of <code>tscollection</code> object
<code>size (tscollection)</code>	Size of <code>tscollection</code> object
<code>tscollection</code>	Create <code>tscollection</code> object
<code>tstool</code>	Open Time Series Tools GUI

Data Manipulation

<code>addsampletocollection</code>	Add sample to <code>tscollection</code> object
<code>addts</code>	Add <code>timeseries</code> object to <code>tscollection</code> object
<code>delsamplefromcollection</code>	Remove sample from <code>tscollection</code> object
<code>getabstime (tscollection)</code>	Extract date-string time vector into cell array
<code>getsamplingsusingtime (tscollection)</code>	Extract data samples into new <code>tscollection</code> object
<code>gettimeseriesnames</code>	Cell array of names of <code>timeseries</code> objects in <code>tscollection</code> object
<code>horzcat (tscollection)</code>	Horizontal concatenation for <code>tscollection</code> objects
<code>removets</code>	Remove <code>timeseries</code> objects from <code>tscollection</code> object
<code>resample (tscollection)</code>	Select or interpolate data in <code>tscollection</code> using new time vector
<code>setabstime (tscollection)</code>	Set times of <code>tscollection</code> object as date strings
<code>settimeseriesnames</code>	Change name of <code>timeseries</code> object in <code>tscollection</code>
<code>vertcat (tscollection)</code>	Vertical concatenation for <code>tscollection</code> objects

Programming and Data Types

Data Types (p. 1-49)	Numeric, character, structures, cell arrays, and data type conversion
Data Type Conversion (p. 1-58)	Convert one numeric type to another, numeric to string, string to numeric, structure to cell array, etc.
Operators and Special Characters (p. 1-60)	Arithmetic, relational, and logical operators, and special characters
String Functions (p. 1-63)	Create, identify, manipulate, parse, evaluate, and compare strings
Bit-wise Functions (p. 1-66)	Perform set, shift, and, or, compare, etc. on specific bit fields
Logical Functions (p. 1-66)	Evaluate conditions, testing for true or false
Relational Functions (p. 1-67)	Compare values for equality, greater than, less than, etc.
Set Functions (p. 1-67)	Find set members, unions, intersections, etc.
Date and Time Functions (p. 1-68)	Obtain information about dates and times
Programming in MATLAB (p. 1-68)	M-files, function/expression evaluation, program control, function handles, object oriented programming, error handling

Data Types

Numeric Types (p. 1-50)	Integer and floating-point data
Characters and Strings (p. 1-51)	Characters and arrays of characters
Structures (p. 1-52)	Data of varying types and sizes stored in fields of a structure

Cell Arrays (p. 1-53)	Data of varying types and sizes stored in cells of array
Function Handles (p. 1-54)	Invoke a function indirectly via handle
MATLAB Classes and Objects (p. 1-55)	MATLAB object-oriented class system
Java Classes and Objects (p. 1-55)	Access Java classes through MATLAB interface
Data Type Identification (p. 1-57)	Determine data type of a variable

Numeric Types

arrayfun	Apply function to each element of array
cast	Cast variable to different data type
cat	Concatenate arrays along specified dimension
class	Create object or return class of object
find	Find indices and values of nonzero elements
intmax	Largest value of specified integer type
intmin	Smallest value of specified integer type
intwarning	Control state of integer warnings
ipermute	Inverse permute dimensions of N-D array
isa	Determine whether input is object of given class
isequal	Test arrays for equality

<code>isequalwithequalnans</code>	Test arrays for equality, treating NaNs as equal
<code>isfinite</code>	Array elements that are finite
<code>isinf</code>	Array elements that are infinite
<code>isnan</code>	Array elements that are NaN
<code>isnumeric</code>	Determine whether input is numeric array
<code>isreal</code>	Determine whether input is real array
<code>isscalar</code>	Determine whether input is scalar
<code>isvector</code>	Determine whether input is vector
<code>permute</code>	Rearrange dimensions of N-D array
<code>realmax</code>	Largest positive floating-point number
<code>realmin</code>	Smallest positive normalized floating-point number
<code>reshape</code>	Reshape array
<code>squeeze</code>	Remove singleton dimensions
<code>zeros</code>	Create array of all zeros

Characters and Strings

See “String Functions” on page 1-63 for all string-related functions.

<code>cellstr</code>	Create cell array of strings from character array
<code>char</code>	Convert to character array (string)
<code>eval</code>	Execute string containing MATLAB expression
<code>findstr</code>	Find string within another, longer string

isstr	Determine whether input is character array
regexp, regexpi	Match regular expression
sprintf	Write formatted data to string
sscanf	Read formatted data from string
strcat	Concatenate strings horizontally
strcmp, strcmpi	Compare strings
strings	MATLAB string handling
strjust	Justify character array
strmatch	Find possible matches for string
strread	Read formatted data from string
strrep	Find and replace substring
strtrim	Remove leading and trailing white space from string
strvcat	Concatenate strings vertically

Structures

arrayfun	Apply function to each element of array
cell2struct	Convert cell array to structure array
class	Create object or return class of object
deal	Distribute inputs to outputs
fieldnames	Field names of structure, or public fields of object
getfield	Field of structure array
isa	Determine whether input is object of given class
isequal	Test arrays for equality

isfield	Determine whether input is structure array field
isscalar	Determine whether input is scalar
isstruct	Determine whether input is structure array
isvector	Determine whether input is vector
orderfields	Order fields of structure array
rmfield	Remove fields from structure
setfield	Set value of structure array field
struct	Create structure array
struct2cell	Convert structure to cell array
structfun	Apply function to each field of scalar structure

Cell Arrays

cell	Construct cell array
cell2mat	Convert cell array of matrices to single matrix
cell2struct	Convert cell array to structure array
celldisp	Cell array contents
cellfun	Apply function to each cell in cell array
cellplot	Graphically display structure of cell array
cellstr	Create cell array of strings from character array
class	Create object or return class of object
deal	Distribute inputs to outputs

<code>isa</code>	Determine whether input is object of given class
<code>iscell</code>	Determine whether input is cell array
<code>iscellstr</code>	Determine whether input is cell array of strings
<code>isequal</code>	Test arrays for equality
<code>isscalar</code>	Determine whether input is scalar
<code>isvector</code>	Determine whether input is vector
<code>mat2cell</code>	Divide matrix into cell array of matrices
<code>num2cell</code>	Convert numeric array to cell array
<code>struct2cell</code>	Convert structure to cell array

Function Handles

<code>class</code>	Create object or return class of object
<code>feval</code>	Evaluate function
<code>func2str</code>	Construct function name string from function handle
<code>functions</code>	Information about function handle
<code>function_handle (@)</code>	Handle used in calling functions indirectly
<code>isa</code>	Determine whether input is object of given class
<code>isequal</code>	Test arrays for equality
<code>str2func</code>	Construct function handle from function name string

MATLAB Classes and Objects

class	Create object or return class of object
fieldnames	Field names of structure, or public fields of object
inferiorto	Establish inferior class relationship
isa	Determine whether input is object of given class
isobject	Determine whether input is MATLAB OOPs object
loadobj	User-defined extension of load function for user objects
methods	Information on class methods
methodsview	Information on class methods in separate window
saveobj	User-defined extension of save function for user objects
subsasgn	Subscripted assignment for objects
subsindex	Subscripted indexing for objects
subsref	Subscripted reference for objects
substruct	Create structure argument for subsasgn or subsref
superiorto	Establish superior class relationship

Java Classes and Objects

cell	Construct cell array
class	Create object or return class of object
clear	Remove items from workspace, freeing up system memory
depfun	List dependencies of M-file or P-file

<code>exist</code>	Check existence of variable, function, directory, or Java class
<code>fieldnames</code>	Field names of structure, or public fields of object
<code>im2java</code>	Convert image to Java image
<code>import</code>	Add package or class to current Java import list
<code>inmem</code>	Names of M-files, MEX-files, Java classes in memory
<code>isa</code>	Determine whether input is object of given class
<code>isjava</code>	Determine whether input is Java object
<code>javaaddpath</code>	Add entries to dynamic Java class path
<code>javaArray</code>	Construct Java array
<code>javachk</code>	Generate error message based on Java feature support
<code>javaclasspath</code>	Set and get dynamic Java class path
<code>javaMethod</code>	Invoke Java method
<code>javaObject</code>	Construct Java object
<code>javarmpath</code>	Remove entries from dynamic Java class path
<code>methods</code>	Information on class methods
<code>methodsview</code>	Information on class methods in separate window
<code>usejava</code>	Determine whether Java feature is supported in MATLAB
<code>which</code>	Locate functions and files

Data Type Identification

is*	Detect state
isa	Determine whether input is object of given class
iscell	Determine whether input is cell array
iscellstr	Determine whether input is cell array of strings
ischar	Determine whether item is character array
isfield	Determine whether input is structure array field
isfloat	Determine whether input is floating-point array
isinteger	Determine whether input is integer array
isjava	Determine whether input is Java object
islogical	Determine whether input is logical array
isnumeric	Determine whether input is numeric array
isobject	Determine whether input is MATLAB OOPs object
isreal	Determine whether input is real array
isstr	Determine whether input is character array
isstruct	Determine whether input is structure array

validateattributes

Check validity of array

who, whos

List variables in workspace

Data Type Conversion

Numeric (p. 1-58)

Convert data of one numeric type to another numeric type

String to Numeric (p. 1-58)

Convert characters to numeric equivalent

Numeric to String (p. 1-59)

Convert numeric to character equivalent

Other Conversions (p. 1-59)

Convert to structure, cell array, function handle, etc.

Numeric

cast

Cast variable to different data type

double

Convert to double precision

int8, int16, int32, int64

Convert to signed integer

single

Convert to single precision

typecast

Convert data types without changing underlying data

uint8, uint16, uint32, uint64

Convert to unsigned integer

String to Numeric

base2dec

Convert base N number string to decimal number

bin2dec

Convert binary number string to decimal number

cast

Cast variable to different data type

hex2dec	Convert hexadecimal number string to decimal number
hex2num	Convert hexadecimal number string to double-precision number
str2double	Convert string to double-precision value
str2num	Convert string to number
unicode2native	Convert Unicode characters to numeric bytes

Numeric to String

cast	Cast variable to different data type
char	Convert to character array (string)
dec2base	Convert decimal to base N number in string
dec2bin	Convert decimal to binary number in string
dec2hex	Convert decimal to hexadecimal number in string
int2str	Convert integer to string
mat2str	Convert matrix to string
native2unicode	Convert numeric bytes to Unicode characters
num2str	Convert number to string

Other Conversions

cell2mat	Convert cell array of matrices to single matrix
cell2struct	Convert cell array to structure array

<code>datestr</code>	Convert date and time to string format
<code>func2str</code>	Construct function name string from function handle
<code>logical</code>	Convert numeric values to logical
<code>mat2cell</code>	Divide matrix into cell array of matrices
<code>num2cell</code>	Convert numeric array to cell array
<code>num2hex</code>	Convert singles and doubles to IEEE hexadecimal strings
<code>str2func</code>	Construct function handle from function name string
<code>str2mat</code>	Form blank-padded character matrix from strings
<code>struct2cell</code>	Convert structure to cell array

Operators and Special Characters

Arithmetic Operators (p. 1-60)	Plus, minus, power, left and right divide, transpose, etc.
Relational Operators (p. 1-61)	Equal to, greater than, less than or equal to, etc.
Logical Operators (p. 1-61)	Element-wise and short circuit and, or, not
Special Characters (p. 1-62)	Array constructors, line continuation, comments, etc.

Arithmetic Operators

<code>+</code>	Plus
<code>-</code>	Minus

.	Decimal point
=	Assignment
*	Matrix multiplication
/	Matrix right division
\	Matrix left division
^	Matrix power
'	Matrix transpose
.*	Array multiplication (element-wise)
./	Array right division (element-wise)
.\	Array left division (element-wise)
.^	Array power (element-wise)
.'	Array transpose

Relational Operators

<	Less than
<=	Less than or equal to
>	Greater than
>=	Greater than or equal to
==	Equal to
~=	Not equal to

Logical Operators

See also “Logical Functions” on page 1-66 for functions like xor, all, any, etc.

&&	Logical AND
	Logical OR
&	Logical AND for arrays

| Logical OR for arrays
~ Logical NOT

Special Characters

: Create vectors, subscript arrays, specify for-loop iterations
() Pass function arguments, prioritize operators
[] Construct array, concatenate elements, specify multiple outputs from function
{ } Construct cell array, index into cell array
. Insert decimal point, define structure field, reference methods of object
.() Reference dynamic field of structure
.. Reference parent directory
... Continue statement to next line
, Separate rows of array, separate function input/output arguments, separate commands
; Separate columns of array, suppress output from current command
% Insert comment line into code

%{ %} Insert block of comments into code
! Issue command to operating system
' ' Construct character array
@ Construct function handle, reference class directory

String Functions

Description of Strings in MATLAB (p. 1-63)	Basics of string handling in MATLAB
String Creation (p. 1-63)	Create strings, cell arrays of strings, concatenate strings together
String Identification (p. 1-64)	Identify characteristics of strings
String Manipulation (p. 1-64)	Convert case, strip blanks, replace characters
String Parsing (p. 1-65)	Formatted read, regular expressions, locate substrings
String Evaluation (p. 1-65)	Evaluate stated expression in string
String Comparison (p. 1-65)	Compare contents of strings

Description of Strings in MATLAB

strings	MATLAB string handling
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String Creation

blanks	Create string of blank characters
cellstr	Create cell array of strings from character array
char	Convert to character array (string)
sprintf	Write formatted data to string
strcat	Concatenate strings horizontally
strvcat	Concatenate strings vertically

String Identification

<code>class</code>	Create object or return class of object
<code>isa</code>	Determine whether input is object of given class
<code>iscellstr</code>	Determine whether input is cell array of strings
<code>ischar</code>	Determine whether item is character array
<code>isletter</code>	Array elements that are alphabetic letters
<code>isscalar</code>	Determine whether input is scalar
<code>isspace</code>	Array elements that are space characters
<code>isstrprop</code>	Determine whether string is of specified category
<code>isvector</code>	Determine whether input is vector
<code>validatestring</code>	Check validity of text string

String Manipulation

<code>deblank</code>	Strip trailing blanks from end of string
<code>lower</code>	Convert string to lowercase
<code>strjust</code>	Justify character array
<code>strrep</code>	Find and replace substring
<code>strtrim</code>	Remove leading and trailing white space from string
<code>upper</code>	Convert string to uppercase

String Parsing

<code>findstr</code>	Find string within another, longer string
<code>regexp</code> , <code>regexp</code>	Match regular expression
<code>regexprep</code>	Replace string using regular expression
<code>regextranslate</code>	Translate string into regular expression
<code>sscanf</code>	Read formatted data from string
<code>strfind</code>	Find one string within another
<code>strread</code>	Read formatted data from string
<code>strtok</code>	Selected parts of string

String Evaluation

<code>eval</code>	Execute string containing MATLAB expression
<code>evalc</code>	Evaluate MATLAB expression with capture
<code>evalin</code>	Execute MATLAB expression in specified workspace

String Comparison

<code>strcmp</code> , <code>strcmpi</code>	Compare strings
<code>strmatch</code>	Find possible matches for string
<code>strncmp</code> , <code>strncmpi</code>	Compare first n characters of strings

Bit-wise Functions

bitand	Bitwise AND
bitemp	Bitwise complement
bitget	Bit at specified position
bitmax	Maximum double-precision floating-point integer
bitor	Bitwise OR
bitset	Set bit at specified position
bitshift	Shift bits specified number of places
bitxor	Bitwise XOR
swapbytes	Swap byte ordering

Logical Functions

all	Determine whether all array elements are nonzero
and	Find logical AND of array or scalar inputs
any	Determine whether any array elements are nonzero
false	Logical 0 (false)
find	Find indices and values of nonzero elements
isa	Determine whether input is object of given class
iskeyword	Determine whether input is MATLAB keyword
isvarname	Determine whether input is valid variable name
logical	Convert numeric values to logical

not	Find logical NOT of array or scalar input
or	Find logical OR of array or scalar inputs
true	Logical 1 (true)
xor	Logical exclusive-OR

See “Operators and Special Characters” on page 1-60 for logical operators.

Relational Functions

eq	Test for equality
ge	Test for greater than or equal to
gt	Test for greater than
le	Test for less than or equal to
lt	Test for less than
ne	Test for inequality

See “Operators and Special Characters” on page 1-60 for relational operators.

Set Functions

intersect	Find set intersection of two vectors
ismember	Array elements that are members of set
issorted	Determine whether set elements are in sorted order
setdiff	Find set difference of two vectors
setxor	Find set exclusive OR of two vectors
union	Find set union of two vectors
unique	Find unique elements of vector

Date and Time Functions

addtodate	Modify date number by field
calendar	Calendar for specified month
clock	Current time as date vector
cputime	Elapsed CPU time
date	Current date string
datenum	Convert date and time to serial date number
datestr	Convert date and time to string format
datevec	Convert date and time to vector of components
eomday	Last day of month
etime	Time elapsed between date vectors
now	Current date and time
weekday	Day of week

Programming in MATLAB

M-File Functions and Scripts (p. 1-69)	Declare functions, handle arguments, identify dependencies, etc.
Evaluation of Expressions and Functions (p. 1-70)	Evaluate expression in string, apply function to array, run script file, etc.
Timer Functions (p. 1-71)	Schedule execution of MATLAB commands
Variables and Functions in Memory (p. 1-72)	List files in memory, clear M-files in memory, assign to variable in nondefault workspace, refresh caches

Control Flow (p. 1-73)	if-then-else, for loops, switch-case, try-catch
Error Handling (p. 1-74)	Generate warnings and errors, test for and catch errors, retrieve most recent error message
MEX Programming (p. 1-75)	Compile MEX function from C or Fortran code, list MEX-files in memory, debug MEX-files

M-File Functions and Scripts

addOptional (inputParser)	Add optional argument to inputParser schema
addParamValue (inputParser)	Add parameter-value argument to inputParser schema
addRequired (inputParser)	Add required argument to inputParser schema
createCopy (inputParser)	Create copy of inputParser object
deplib	List dependent directories of M-file or P-file
depfun	List dependencies of M-file or P-file
echo	Echo M-files during execution
end	Terminate block of code, or indicate last array index
function	Declare M-file function
input	Request user input
inputname	Variable name of function input
inputParser	Construct input parser object
mfilename	Name of currently running M-file
namelengthmax	Maximum identifier length
nargchk	Validate number of input arguments

nargin, nargsout	Number of function arguments
nargoutchk	Validate number of output arguments
parse (inputParser)	Parse and validate named inputs
pcode	Create prepared pseudocode file (P-file)
script	Script M-file description
syntax	Two ways to call MATLAB functions
varargin	Variable length input argument list
varargout	Variable length output argument list

Evaluation of Expressions and Functions

ans	Most recent answer
arrayfun	Apply function to each element of array
assert	Generate error when condition is violated
builtin	Execute built-in function from overloaded method
cellfun	Apply function to each cell in cell array
echo	Echo M-files during execution
eval	Execute string containing MATLAB expression
evalc	Evaluate MATLAB expression with capture
evalin	Execute MATLAB expression in specified workspace
feval	Evaluate function

iskeyword	Determine whether input is MATLAB keyword
isvarname	Determine whether input is valid variable name
pause	Halt execution temporarily
run	Run script that is not on current path
script	Script M-file description
structfun	Apply function to each field of scalar structure
symvar	Determine symbolic variables in expression
tic, toc	Measure performance using stopwatch timer

Timer Functions

delete (timer)	Remove timer object from memory
disp (timer)	Information about timer object
get (timer)	Timer object properties
isvalid (timer)	Determine whether timer object is valid
set (timer)	Configure or display timer object properties
start	Start timer(s) running
startat	Start timer(s) running at specified time
stop	Stop timer(s)
timer	Construct timer object
timerfind	Find timer objects

timerfindall	Find timer objects, including invisible objects
wait	Wait until timer stops running

Variables and Functions in Memory

ans	Most recent answer
assignin	Assign value to variable in specified workspace
datatipinfo	Produce short description of input variable
genvarname	Construct valid variable name from string
global	Declare global variables
inmem	Names of M-files, MEX-files, Java classes in memory
isglobal	Determine whether input is global variable
mislocked	Determine whether M-file or MEX-file cannot be cleared from memory
mlock	Prevent clearing M-file or MEX-file from memory
munlock	Allow clearing M-file or MEX-file from memory
namelengthmax	Maximum identifier length
pack	Consolidate workspace memory
persistent	Define persistent variable
rehash	Refresh function and file system path caches

Control Flow

break	Terminate execution of for or while loop
case	Execute block of code if condition is true
catch	Specify how to respond to error in try statement
continue	Pass control to next iteration of for or while loop
else	Execute statements if condition is false
elseif	Execute statements if additional condition is true
end	Terminate block of code, or indicate last array index
error	Display message and abort function
for	Execute block of code specified number of times
if	Execute statements if condition is true
otherwise	Default part of switch statement
return	Return to invoking function
switch	Switch among several cases, based on expression
try	Attempt to execute block of code, and catch errors
while	Repeatedly execute statements while condition is true

Error Handling

<code>addCause (MException)</code>	Append MException objects
<code>assert</code>	Generate error when condition is violated
<code>catch</code>	Specify how to respond to error in try statement
<code>disp (MException)</code>	Display MException object
<code>eq (MException)</code>	Compare MException objects for equality
<code>error</code>	Display message and abort function
<code>ferror</code>	Query MATLAB about errors in file input or output
<code>getReport (MException)</code>	Get error message for exception
<code>intwarning</code>	Control state of integer warnings
<code>isequal (MException)</code>	Compare MException objects for equality
<code>last (MException)</code>	Last uncaught exception
<code>lasterr</code>	Last error message
<code>lasterror</code>	Last error message and related information
<code>lastwarn</code>	Last warning message
<code>MException</code>	Construct MException object
<code>ne (MException)</code>	Compare MException objects for inequality
<code>rethrow</code>	Reissue error
<code>rethrow (MException)</code>	Reissue existing exception
<code>throw (MException)</code>	Terminate function and issue exception

try	Attempt to execute block of code, and catch errors
warning	Warning message

MEX Programming

dbmex	Enable MEX-file debugging
inmem	Names of M-files, MEX-files, Java classes in memory
mex	Compile MEX-function from C, C++, or Fortran source code
mexext	MEX-filename extension

File I/O

File Name Construction (p. 1-76)	Get path, directory, filename information; construct filenames
Opening, Loading, Saving Files (p. 1-77)	Open files; transfer data between files and MATLAB workspace
Memory Mapping (p. 1-77)	Access file data via memory map using MATLAB array indexing
Low-Level File I/O (p. 1-77)	Low-level operations that use a file identifier
Text Files (p. 1-78)	Delimited or formatted I/O to text files
XML Documents (p. 1-79)	Documents written in Extensible Markup Language
Spreadsheets (p. 1-79)	Excel and Lotus 1-2-3 files
Scientific Data (p. 1-80)	CDF, FITS, HDF formats
Audio and Audio/Video (p. 1-81)	General audio functions; SparcStation, WAVE, AVI files
Images (p. 1-83)	Graphics files
Internet Exchange (p. 1-84)	URL, FTP, zip, tar, and e-mail

To see a listing of file formats that are readable from MATLAB, go to file formats.

File Name Construction

filemarker	Character to separate file name and internal function name
fileparts	Parts of file name and path
filesep	Directory separator for current platform
fullfile	Build full filename from parts

tempdir	Name of system's temporary directory
tempname	Unique name for temporary file

Opening, Loading, Saving Files

daqread	Read Data Acquisition Toolbox (.daq) file
filehandle	Construct file handle object
importdata	Load data from disk file
load	Load workspace variables from disk
open	Open files based on extension
save	Save workspace variables to disk
uiimport	Open Import Wizard to import data
winopen	Open file in appropriate application (Windows)

Memory Mapping

disp (memmapfile)	Information about memmapfile object
get (memmapfile)	Memmapfile object properties
memmapfile	Construct memmapfile object

Low-Level File I/O

fclose	Close one or more open files
feof	Test for end-of-file
ferror	Query MATLAB about errors in file input or output

<code>fgetl</code>	Read line from file, discarding newline character
<code>fgets</code>	Read line from file, keeping newline character
<code>fopen</code>	Open file, or obtain information about open files
<code>fprintf</code>	Write formatted data to file
<code>fread</code>	Read binary data from file
<code>frewind</code>	Move file position indicator to beginning of open file
<code>fscanf</code>	Read formatted data from file
<code>fseek</code>	Set file position indicator
<code>ftell</code>	File position indicator
<code>fwrite</code>	Write binary data to file

Text Files

<code>csvread</code>	Read comma-separated value file
<code>csvwrite</code>	Write comma-separated value file
<code>dlmread</code>	Read ASCII-delimited file of numeric data into matrix
<code>dlmwrite</code>	Write matrix to ASCII-delimited file
<code>textread</code>	Read data from text file; write to multiple outputs
<code>textscan</code>	Read formatted data from text file or string

XML Documents

xmlread	Parse XML document and return Document Object Model node
xmlwrite	Serialize XML Document Object Model node
xslt	Transform XML document using XSLT engine

Spreadsheets

Microsoft Excel Functions (p. 1-79)	Read and write Microsoft Excel spreadsheet
Lotus 1-2-3 Functions (p. 1-79)	Read and write Lotus WK1 spreadsheet

Microsoft Excel Functions

xlsinfo	Determine whether file contains Microsoft Excel (.xls) spreadsheet
xlsread	Read Microsoft Excel spreadsheet file (.xls)
xlswrite	Write Microsoft Excel spreadsheet file (.xls)

Lotus 1-2-3 Functions

wk1info	Determine whether file contains 1-2-3 WK1 worksheet
wk1read	Read Lotus 1-2-3 WK1 spreadsheet file into matrix
wk1write	Write matrix to Lotus 1-2-3 WK1 spreadsheet file

Scientific Data

Common Data Format (CDF) (p. 1-80)	Work with CDF files
Flexible Image Transport System (p. 1-80)	Work with FITS files
Hierarchical Data Format (HDF) (p. 1-81)	Work with HDF files
Band-Interleaved Data (p. 1-81)	Work with band-interleaved files

Common Data Format (CDF)

cdfepoch	Construct cdfepoch object for Common Data Format (CDF) export
cdfinfo	Information about Common Data Format (CDF) file
cdfread	Read data from Common Data Format (CDF) file
cdfwrite	Write data to Common Data Format (CDF) file
todatenum	Convert CDF epoch object to MATLAB datenum

Flexible Image Transport System

fitsinfo	Information about FITS file
fitsread	Read data from FITS file

Hierarchical Data Format (HDF)

hdf	Summary of MATLAB HDF4 capabilities
hdf5	Summary of MATLAB HDF5 capabilities
hdf5info	Information about HDF5 file
hdf5read	Read HDF5 file
hdf5write	Write data to file in HDF5 format
hdffinfo	Information about HDF4 or HDF-EOS file
hdfread	Read data from HDF4 or HDF-EOS file
hdftool	Browse and import data from HDF4 or HDF-EOS files

Band-Interleaved Data

multibandread	Read band-interleaved data from binary file
multibandwrite	Write band-interleaved data to file

Audio and Audio/Video

General (p. 1-82)	Create audio player object, obtain information about multimedia files, convert to/from audio signal
SPARCstation-Specific Sound Functions (p. 1-82)	Access NeXT/SUN (.au) sound files

Microsoft WAVE Sound Functions
(p. 1-83)

Access Microsoft WAVE (.wav) sound
files

Audio/Video Interleaved (AVI)
Functions (p. 1-83)

Access Audio/Video interleaved
(.avi) sound files

General

audioplayer

Create audio player object

audiorecorder

Create audio recorder object

beep

Produce beep sound

lin2mu

Convert linear audio signal to
mu-law

mmfileinfo

Information about multimedia file

mmreader

Create multimedia reader object for
reading video files

mu2lin

Convert mu-law audio signal to
linear

read

Read video frame data from
multimedia reader object

sound

Convert vector into sound

soundsc

Scale data and play as sound

SPARCstation-Specific Sound Functions

aufinfo

Information about NeXT/SUN (.au)
sound file

auread

Read NeXT/SUN (.au) sound file

auwrite

Write NeXT/SUN (.au) sound file

Microsoft WAVE Sound Functions

wavinfo	Information about Microsoft WAVE (.wav) sound file
wavplay	Play recorded sound on PC-based audio output device
wavread	Read Microsoft WAVE (.wav) sound file
wavrecord	Record sound using PC-based audio input device
wavwrite	Write Microsoft WAVE (.wav) sound file

Audio/Video Interleaved (AVI) Functions

addframe	Add frame to Audio/Video Interleaved (AVI) file
avifile	Create new Audio/Video Interleaved (AVI) file
aviinfo	Information about Audio/Video Interleaved (AVI) file
aviread	Read Audio/Video Interleaved (AVI) file
close (avifile)	Close Audio/Video Interleaved (AVI) file
movie2avi	Create Audio/Video Interleaved (AVI) movie from MATLAB movie

Images

exifread	Read EXIF information from JPEG and TIFF image files
im2java	Convert image to Java image

imfinfo	Information about graphics file
imread	Read image from graphics file
imwrite	Write image to graphics file

Internet Exchange

URL, Zip, Tar, E-Mail (p. 1-84)	Send e-mail, read from given URL, extract from tar or zip file, compress and decompress files
FTP Functions (p. 1-84)	Connect to FTP server, download from server, manage FTP files, close server connection

URL, Zip, Tar, E-Mail

gunzip	Uncompress GNU zip files
gzip	Compress files into GNU zip files
sendmail	Send e-mail message to address list
tar	Compress files into tar file
untar	Extract contents of tar file
unzip	Extract contents of zip file
urlread	Read content at URL
urlwrite	Save contents of URL to file
zip	Compress files into zip file

FTP Functions

ascii	Set FTP transfer type to ASCII
binary	Set FTP transfer type to binary

<code>cd (ftp)</code>	Change current directory on FTP server
<code>close (ftp)</code>	Close connection to FTP server
<code>delete (ftp)</code>	Remove file on FTP server
<code>dir (ftp)</code>	Directory contents on FTP server
<code>ftp</code>	Connect to FTP server, creating FTP object
<code>mget</code>	Download file from FTP server
<code>mkdir (ftp)</code>	Create new directory on FTP server
<code>mput</code>	Upload file or directory to FTP server
<code>rename</code>	Rename file on FTP server
<code>rmdir (ftp)</code>	Remove directory on FTP server

Graphics

Basic Plots and Graphs (p. 1-86)	Linear line plots, log and semilog plots
Plotting Tools (p. 1-87)	GUIs for interacting with plots
Annotating Plots (p. 1-87)	Functions for and properties of titles, axes labels, legends, mathematical symbols
Specialized Plotting (p. 1-88)	Bar graphs, histograms, pie charts, contour plots, function plotters
Bit-Mapped Images (p. 1-92)	Display image object, read and write graphics file, convert to movie frames
Printing (p. 1-92)	Printing and exporting figures to standard formats
Handle Graphics (p. 1-93)	Creating graphics objects, setting properties, finding handles

Basic Plots and Graphs

box	Axes border
errorbar	Plot error bars along curve
hold	Retain current graph in figure
LineStyle	Line specification string syntax
loglog	Log-log scale plot
plot	2-D line plot
plot3	3-D line plot
plotyy	2-D line plots with y-axes on both left and right side
polar	Polar coordinate plot

semilogx, semilogy
subplot

Semilogarithmic plots
Create axes in tiled positions

Plotting Tools

figurepalette
pan
plotbrowser
plotedit
plottools
propertyeditor
rotate3d
showplottool
zoom

Show or hide figure palette
Pan view of graph interactively
Show or hide figure plot browser
Interactively edit and annotate plots
Show or hide plot tools
Show or hide property editor
Rotate 3-D view using mouse
Show or hide figure plot tool
Turn zooming on or off or magnify
by factor

Annotating Plots

annotation
clabel
datacursormode

datetick
gtext
legend
line
rectangle
textlabel

Create annotation objects
Contour plot elevation labels
Enable or disable interactive data
cursor mode
Date formatted tick labels
Mouse placement of text in 2-D view
Graph legend for lines and patches
Create line object
Create 2-D rectangle object
Produce TeX format from character
string

title	Add title to current axes
xlabel, ylabel, zlabel	Label x -, y -, and z -axis

Specialized Plotting

Area, Bar, and Pie Plots (p. 1-88)	1-D, 2-D, and 3-D graphs and charts
Contour Plots (p. 1-89)	Unfilled and filled contours in 2-D and 3-D
Direction and Velocity Plots (p. 1-89)	Comet, compass, feather and quiver plots
Discrete Data Plots (p. 1-89)	Stair, step, and stem plots
Function Plots (p. 1-89)	Easy-to-use plotting utilities for graphing functions
Histograms (p. 1-90)	Plots for showing distributions of data
Polygons and Surfaces (p. 1-90)	Functions to generate and plot surface patches in two or more dimensions
Scatter/Bubble Plots (p. 1-91)	Plots of point distributions
Animation (p. 1-91)	Functions to create and play movies of plots

Area, Bar, and Pie Plots

area	Filled area 2-D plot
bar, barh	Plot bar graph (vertical and horizontal)
bar3, bar3h	Plot 3-D bar chart
pareto	Pareto chart
pie	Pie chart
pie3	3-D pie chart

Contour Plots

<code>contour</code>	Contour plot of matrix
<code>contour3</code>	3-D contour plot
<code>contourc</code>	Low-level contour plot computation
<code>contourf</code>	Filled 2-D contour plot
<code>ezcontour</code>	Easy-to-use contour plotter
<code>ezcontourf</code>	Easy-to-use filled contour plotter

Direction and Velocity Plots

<code>comet</code>	2-D comet plot
<code>comet3</code>	3-D comet plot
<code>compass</code>	Plot arrows emanating from origin
<code>feather</code>	Plot velocity vectors
<code>quiver</code>	Quiver or velocity plot
<code>quiver3</code>	3-D quiver or velocity plot

Discrete Data Plots

<code>stairs</code>	Stairstep graph
<code>stem</code>	Plot discrete sequence data
<code>stem3</code>	Plot 3-D discrete sequence data

Function Plots

<code>ezcontour</code>	Easy-to-use contour plotter
<code>ezcontourf</code>	Easy-to-use filled contour plotter
<code>ezmesh</code>	Easy-to-use 3-D mesh plotter

ezmeshc	Easy-to-use combination mesh/contour plotter
ezplot	Easy-to-use function plotter
ezplot3	Easy-to-use 3-D parametric curve plotter
ezpolar	Easy-to-use polar coordinate plotter
ezsurf	Easy-to-use 3-D colored surface plotter
ezsurfz	Easy-to-use combination surface/contour plotter
fplot	Plot function between specified limits

Histograms

hist	Histogram plot
histc	Histogram count
rose	Angle histogram plot

Polygons and Surfaces

convhull	Convex hull
cylinder	Generate cylinder
delaunay	Delaunay triangulation
delaunay3	3-D Delaunay tessellation
delaunayn	N-D Delaunay tessellation
dsearch	Search Delaunay triangulation for nearest point
dsearchn	N-D nearest point search
ellipsoid	Generate ellipsoid

fill	Filled 2-D polygons
fill3	Filled 3-D polygons
inpolygon	Points inside polygonal region
pcolor	Pseudocolor (checkerboard) plot
polyarea	Area of polygon
rectint	Rectangle intersection area
ribbon	Ribbon plot
slice	Volumetric slice plot
sphere	Generate sphere
tsearch	Search for enclosing Delaunay triangle
tsearchn	N-D closest simplex search
voronoi	Voronoi diagram
waterfall	Waterfall plot

Scatter/Bubble Plots

plotmatrix	Scatter plot matrix
scatter	Scatter plot
scatter3	3-D scatter plot

Animation

frame2im	Convert movie frame to indexed image
getframe	Capture movie frame
im2frame	Convert image to movie frame

movie

Play recorded movie frames

noanimate

Change EraseMode of all objects to normal

Bit-Mapped Images

frame2im

Convert movie frame to indexed image

im2frame

Convert image to movie frame

im2java

Convert image to Java image

image

Display image object

imagesc

Scale data and display image object

imfinfo

Information about graphics file

imformats

Manage image file format registry

imread

Read image from graphics file

imwrite

Write image to graphics file

ind2rgb

Convert indexed image to RGB image

Printing

frameedit

Edit print frames for Simulink and Stateflow block diagrams

hgexport

Export figure

orient

Hardcopy paper orientation

print, printopt

Print figure or save to file and configure printer defaults

printdlg

Print dialog box

printpreview	Preview figure to print
savesas	Save figure or Simulink block diagram using specified format

Handle Graphics

Finding and Identifying Graphics Objects (p. 1-93)	Find and manipulate graphics objects via their handles
Object Creation Functions (p. 1-94)	Constructors for core graphics objects
Plot Objects (p. 1-94)	Property descriptions for plot objects
Figure Windows (p. 1-95)	Control and save figures
Axes Operations (p. 1-96)	Operate on axes objects
Operating on Object Properties (p. 1-96)	Query, set, and link object properties

Finding and Identifying Graphics Objects

allchild	Find all children of specified objects
ancestor	Ancestor of graphics object
copyobj	Copy graphics objects and their descendants
delete	Remove files or graphics objects
findall	Find all graphics objects
findfigs	Find visible offscreen figures
findobj	Locate graphics objects with specific properties
gca	Current axes handle
gcbf	Handle of figure containing object whose callback is executing

gcho	Handle of object whose callback is executing
gco	Handle of current object
get	Query object properties
ishandle	Is object handle valid
propedit	Open Property Editor
set	Set object properties

Object Creation Functions

axes	Create axes graphics object
figure	Create figure graphics object
hggroup	Create hggroup object
hgtransform	Create hgtransform graphics object
image	Display image object
light	Create light object
line	Create line object
patch	Create patch graphics object
rectangle	Create 2-D rectangle object
root object	Root object properties
surface	Create surface object
text	Create text object in current axes
uicontextmenu	Create context menu

Plot Objects

Annotation Arrow Properties	Define annotation arrow properties
Annotation Doublearrow Properties	Define annotation doublearrow properties

Annotation Ellipse Properties	Define annotation ellipse properties
Annotation Line Properties	Define annotation line properties
Annotation Rectangle Properties	Define annotation rectangle properties
Annotation Textarrow Properties	Define annotation textarrow properties
Annotation Textbox Properties	Define annotation textbox properties
Areaseries Properties	Define areaseries properties
Barseries Properties	Define barseries properties
Contourgroup Properties	Define contourgroup properties
Errorbarseries Properties	Define errorbarseries properties
Image Properties	Define image properties
Lineseries Properties	Define lineseries properties
Quivergroup Properties	Define quivergroup properties
Scattergroup Properties	Define scattergroup properties
Stairseries Properties	Define stairseries properties
Stemseries Properties	Define stemseries properties
Surfaceplot Properties	Define surfaceplot properties

Figure Windows

clf	Clear current figure window
close	Remove specified figure
closereq	Default figure close request function
drawnow	Flushes event queue and updates figure window
gcf	Current figure handle
hgload	Load Handle Graphics object hierarchy from file

hgsave	Save Handle Graphics object hierarchy to file
newplot	Determine where to draw graphics objects
opengl	Control OpenGL rendering
refresh	Redraw current figure
saveas	Save figure or Simulink block diagram using specified format

Axes Operations

axis	Axis scaling and appearance
box	Axes border
cla	Clear current axes
gca	Current axes handle
grid	Grid lines for 2-D and 3-D plots
ishold	Current hold state
makehgtform	Create 4-by-4 transform matrix

Operating on Object Properties

get	Query object properties
linkaxes	Synchronize limits of specified 2-D axes
linkprop	Keep same value for corresponding properties
refreshdata	Refresh data in graph when data source is specified
set	Set object properties

3-D Visualization

Surface and Mesh Plots (p. 1-97)	Plot matrices, visualize functions of two variables, specify colormap
View Control (p. 1-99)	Control the camera viewpoint, zooming, rotation, aspect ratio, set axis limits
Lighting (p. 1-101)	Add and control scene lighting
Transparency (p. 1-101)	Specify and control object transparency
Volume Visualization (p. 1-102)	Visualize gridded volume data

Surface and Mesh Plots

Creating Surfaces and Meshes (p. 1-97)	Visualizing gridded and triangulated data as lines and surfaces
Domain Generation (p. 1-98)	Gridding data and creating arrays
Color Operations (p. 1-98)	Specifying, converting, and manipulating color spaces, colormaps, colorbars, and backgrounds
Colormaps (p. 1-99)	Built-in colormaps you can use

Creating Surfaces and Meshes

hidden	Remove hidden lines from mesh plot
mesh, meshc, meshz	Mesh plots
peaks	Example function of two variables
surf, surfc	3-D shaded surface plot
surface	Create surface object
surfl	Surface plot with colormap-based lighting

tetramesh	Tetrahedron mesh plot
trimesh	Triangular mesh plot
triplot	2-D triangular plot
trisurf	Triangular surface plot

Domain Generation

griddata	Data gridding
meshgrid	Generate X and Y arrays for 3-D plots

Color Operations

brighten	Brighten or darken colormap
caxis	Color axis scaling
colorbar	Colorbar showing color scale
colordef	Set default property values to display different color schemes
colormap	Set and get current colormap
colormapeditor	Start colormap editor
ColorSpec	Color specification
graymon	Set default figure properties for grayscale monitors
hsv2rgb	Convert HSV colormap to RGB colormap
rgb2hsv	Convert RGB colormap to HSV colormap
rgbplot	Plot colormap
shading	Set color shading properties
spinmap	Spin colormap

surfnorm	Compute and display 3-D surface normals
whitebg	Change axes background color

Colormaps

contrast	Grayscale colormap for contrast enhancement
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View Control

Controlling the Camera Viewpoint (p. 1-99)	Orbiting, dollying, pointing, rotating camera positions and setting fields of view
Setting the Aspect Ratio and Axis Limits (p. 1-100)	Specifying what portions of axes to view and how to scale them
Object Manipulation (p. 1-100)	Panning, rotating, and zooming views
Selecting Region of Interest (p. 1-101)	Interactively identifying rectangular regions

Controlling the Camera Viewpoint

camdolly	Move camera position and target
cameratoolbar	Control camera toolbar programmatically
camlookat	Position camera to view object or group of objects
camorbit	Rotate camera position around camera target
campan	Rotate camera target around camera position

campos	Set or query camera position
camproj	Set or query projection type
camroll	Rotate camera about view axis
camtarget	Set or query location of camera target
camup	Set or query camera up vector
camva	Set or query camera view angle
camzoom	Zoom in and out on scene
makehgtform	Create 4-by-4 transform matrix
view	Viewpoint specification
viewmtx	View transformation matrices

Setting the Aspect Ratio and Axis Limits

daspect	Set or query axes data aspect ratio
pbaspect	Set or query plot box aspect ratio
xlim, ylim, zlim	Set or query axis limits

Object Manipulation

pan	Pan view of graph interactively
reset	Reset graphics object properties to their defaults
rotate	Rotate object in specified direction
rotate3d	Rotate 3-D view using mouse
selectmoveresize	Select, move, resize, or copy axes and uicontrol graphics objects
zoom	Turn zooming on or off or magnify by factor

Selecting Region of Interest

dragrect	Drag rectangles with mouse
rbbox	Create rubberband box for area selection

Lighting

camlight	Create or move light object in camera coordinates
diffuse	Calculate diffuse reflectance
light	Create light object
lightangle	Create or position light object in spherical coordinates
lighting	Specify lighting algorithm
material	Control reflectance properties of surfaces and patches
specular	Calculate specular reflectance

Transparency

alim	Set or query axes alpha limits
alpha	Set transparency properties for objects in current axes
alphamap	Specify figure alphamap (transparency)

Volume Visualization

coneplot	Plot velocity vectors as cones in 3-D vector field
contourslice	Draw contours in volume slice planes
curl	Compute curl and angular velocity of vector field
divergence	Compute divergence of vector field
flow	Simple function of three variables
interpstreamspeed	Interpolate stream-line vertices from flow speed
isocaps	Compute isosurface end-cap geometry
isocolors	Calculate isosurface and patch colors
isonormals	Compute normals of isosurface vertices
isosurface	Extract isosurface data from volume data
reducepatch	Reduce number of patch faces
reducevolume	Reduce number of elements in volume data set
shrinkfaces	Reduce size of patch faces
slice	Volumetric slice plot
smooth3	Smooth 3-D data
stream2	Compute 2-D streamline data
stream3	Compute 3-D streamline data
streamline	Plot streamlines from 2-D or 3-D vector data
streamparticles	Plot stream particles
streamribbon	3-D stream ribbon plot from vector volume data

streamslice

Plot streamlines in slice planes

streamtube

Create 3-D stream tube plot

subvolume

Extract subset of volume data set

surf2patch

Convert surface data to patch data

volumebounds

Coordinate and color limits for
volume data

Creating Graphical User Interfaces

Predefined Dialog Boxes (p. 1-104)	Dialog boxes for error, user input, waiting, etc.
Deploying User Interfaces (p. 1-105)	Launch GUIs, create the handles structure
Developing User Interfaces (p. 1-105)	Start GUIDE, manage application data, get user input
User Interface Objects (p. 1-106)	Create GUI components
Finding Objects from Callbacks (p. 1-107)	Find object handles from within callbacks functions
GUI Utility Functions (p. 1-107)	Move objects, wrap text
Controlling Program Execution (p. 1-108)	Wait and resume based on user input

Predefined Dialog Boxes

<code>dialog</code>	Create and display dialog box
<code>errordlg</code>	Create and open error dialog box
<code>export2wsdlg</code>	Export variables to workspace
<code>helpdlg</code>	Create and open help dialog box
<code>inputdlg</code>	Create and open input dialog box
<code>listdlg</code>	Create and open list-selection dialog box
<code>msgbox</code>	Create and open message box
<code>printdlg</code>	Print dialog box
<code>printpreview</code>	Preview figure to print
<code>questdlg</code>	Create and open question dialog box
<code>uigetdir</code>	Open standard dialog box for selecting a directory

<code>uigetfile</code>	Open standard dialog box for retrieving files
<code>uigetpref</code>	Open dialog box for retrieving preferences
<code>uiopen</code>	Open file selection dialog box with appropriate file filters
<code>uiputfile</code>	Open standard dialog box for saving files
<code>uisave</code>	Open standard dialog box for saving workspace variables
<code>uisetcolor</code>	Open standard dialog box for setting object's <code>ColorSpec</code>
<code>uisetfont</code>	Open standard dialog box for setting object's font characteristics
<code>waitbar</code>	Open waitbar
<code>warndlg</code>	Open warning dialog box

Deploying User Interfaces

<code>guidata</code>	Store or retrieve GUI data
<code>guihandles</code>	Create structure of handles
<code>movegui</code>	Move GUI figure to specified location on screen
<code>openfig</code>	Open new copy or raise existing copy of saved figure

Developing User Interfaces

<code>addpref</code>	Add preference
<code>getappdata</code>	Value of application-defined data
<code>getpref</code>	Preference

<code>ginput</code>	Graphical input from mouse or cursor
<code>guidata</code>	Store or retrieve GUI data
<code>guide</code>	Open GUI Layout Editor
<code>inspect</code>	Open Property Inspector
<code>isappdata</code>	True if application-defined data exists
<code>ispref</code>	Test for existence of preference
<code>rmappdata</code>	Remove application-defined data
<code>rmpref</code>	Remove preference
<code>setappdata</code>	Specify application-defined data
<code>setpref</code>	Set preference
<code>uigetpref</code>	Open dialog box for retrieving preferences
<code>uisetpref</code>	Manage preferences used in <code>uigetpref</code>
<code>waitfor</code>	Wait for condition before resuming execution
<code>waitforbuttonpress</code>	Wait for key press or mouse-button click

User Interface Objects

<code>menu</code>	Generate menu of choices for user input
<code>uibbuttongroup</code>	Create container object to exclusively manage radio buttons and toggle buttons
<code>uicontextmenu</code>	Create context menu
<code>uicontrol</code>	Create user interface control object

<code>uimenu</code>	Create menus on figure windows
<code>uipanel</code>	Create panel container object
<code>uipushtool</code>	Create push button on toolbar
<code>uitoggletool</code>	Create toggle button on toolbar
<code>uitoolbar</code>	Create toolbar on figure

Finding Objects from Callbacks

<code>findall</code>	Find all graphics objects
<code>findfigs</code>	Find visible offscreen figures
<code>findobj</code>	Locate graphics objects with specific properties
<code>gcbf</code>	Handle of figure containing object whose callback is executing
<code>gcbo</code>	Handle of object whose callback is executing

GUI Utility Functions

<code>align</code>	Align user interface controls (uicontrols) and axes
<code>getpixelposition</code>	Get component position in pixels
<code>listfonts</code>	List available system fonts
<code>selectmoveresize</code>	Select, move, resize, or copy axes and uicontrol graphics objects
<code>setpixelposition</code>	Set component position in pixels
<code>textwrap</code>	Wrapped string matrix for given uicontrol
<code>uistack</code>	Reorder visual stacking order of objects

Controlling Program Execution

uiresume, uiwait

Control program execution

External Interfaces

Dynamic Link Libraries (p. 1-109)	Access functions stored in external shared library (.dll) files
Java (p. 1-110)	Work with objects constructed from Java API and third-party class packages
Component Object Model and ActiveX (p. 1-111)	Integrate COM components into your application
Web Services (p. 1-113)	Communicate between applications over a network using SOAP and WSDL
Serial Port Devices (p. 1-113)	Read and write to devices connected to your computer's serial port

See also MATLAB C and Fortran API Reference for functions you can use in external routines that interact with MATLAB programs and the data in MATLAB workspaces.

Dynamic Link Libraries

calllib	Call function in external library
libfunctions	Information on functions in external library
libfunctionsview	Create window displaying information on functions in external library
libisloaded	Determine whether external library is loaded
libpointer	Create pointer object for use with external libraries
libstruct	Construct structure as defined in external library

loadlibrary	Load external library into MATLAB
unloadlibrary	Unload external library from memory

Java

class	Create object or return class of object
fieldnames	Field names of structure, or public fields of object
import	Add package or class to current Java import list
inspect	Open Property Inspector
isa	Determine whether input is object of given class
isjava	Determine whether input is Java object
ismethod	Determine whether input is object method
isprop	Determine whether input is object property
javaaddpath	Add entries to dynamic Java class path
javaArray	Construct Java array
javachk	Generate error message based on Java feature support
javaclasspath	Set and get dynamic Java class path
javaMethod	Invoke Java method
javaObject	Construct Java object
javarmpath	Remove entries from dynamic Java class path
methods	Information on class methods

methodsview	Information on class methods in separate window
usejava	Determine whether Java feature is supported in MATLAB

Component Object Model and ActiveX

actxcontrol	Create ActiveX control in figure window
actxcontrollist	List all currently installed ActiveX controls
actxcontrolselect	Open GUI to create ActiveX control
actxGetRunningServer	Get handle to running instance of Automation server
actxserver	Create COM server
addproperty	Add custom property to object
class	Create object or return class of object
delete (COM)	Remove COM control or server
deleteproperty	Remove custom property from object
enableservice	Enable, disable, or report status of Automation server
eventlisteners	List of events attached to listeners
events	List of events control can trigger
Execute	Execute MATLAB command in server
Feval (COM)	Evaluate MATLAB function in server
fieldnames	Field names of structure, or public fields of object
get (COM)	Get property value from interface, or display properties

GetCharArray	Get character array from server
GetFullMatrix	Get matrix from server
GetVariable	Get data from variable in server workspace
GetWorkspaceData	Get data from server workspace
inspect	Open Property Inspector
interfaces	List custom interfaces to COM server
invoke	Invoke method on object or interface, or display methods
isa	Determine whether input is object of given class
iscom	Is input COM object
isevent	Is input event
isinterface	Is input COM interface
ismethod	Determine whether input is object method
isprop	Determine whether input is object property
load (COM)	Initialize control object from file
MaximizeCommandWindow	Open server window on Windows desktop
methods	Information on class methods
methodsview	Information on class methods in separate window
MinimizeCommandWindow	Minimize size of server window
move	Move or resize control in parent window
propedit (COM)	Open built-in property page for control
PutCharArray	Store character array in server

PutFullMatrix	Store matrix in server
PutWorkspaceData	Store data in server workspace
Quit (COM)	Terminate MATLAB server
registerevent	Register event handler with control's event
release	Release interface
save (COM)	Serialize control object to file
set (COM)	Set object or interface property to specified value
unregisterallevents	Unregister all events for control
unregisterevent	Unregister event handler with control's event

Web Services

callSoapService	Send SOAP message off to endpoint
createClassFromWsdL	Create MATLAB object based on WSDL file
createSoapMessage	Create SOAP message to send to server
parseSoapResponse	Convert response string from SOAP server into MATLAB data types

Serial Port Devices

clear (serial)	Remove serial port object from MATLAB workspace
delete (serial)	Remove serial port object from memory
disp (serial)	Serial port object summary information

<code>fclose (serial)</code>	Disconnect serial port object from device
<code>fgetl (serial)</code>	Read line of text from device and discard terminator
<code>fgets (serial)</code>	Read line of text from device and include terminator
<code>fopen (serial)</code>	Connect serial port object to device
<code>fprintf (serial)</code>	Write text to device
<code>fread (serial)</code>	Read binary data from device
<code>fscanf (serial)</code>	Read data from device, and format as text
<code>fwrite (serial)</code>	Write binary data to device
<code>get (serial)</code>	Serial port object properties
<code>instrcallback</code>	Event information when event occurs
<code>instrfind</code>	Read serial port objects from memory to MATLAB workspace
<code>instrfindall</code>	Find visible and hidden serial port objects
<code>isvalid (serial)</code>	Determine whether serial port objects are valid
<code>length (serial)</code>	Length of serial port object array
<code>load (serial)</code>	Load serial port objects and variables into MATLAB workspace
<code>readasync</code>	Read data asynchronously from device
<code>record</code>	Record data and event information to file
<code>save (serial)</code>	Save serial port objects and variables to MAT-file
<code>serial</code>	Create serial port object

<code>serialbreak</code>	Send break to device connected to serial port
<code>set (serial)</code>	Configure or display serial port object properties
<code>size (serial)</code>	Size of serial port object array
<code>stopasync</code>	Stop asynchronous read and write operations

Functions — Alphabetical List

Arithmetic Operators + - * / \ ^ '
Relational Operators < > <= >= == ~=
Logical Operators: Elementwise & | ~
Logical Operators: Short-circuit && ||
Special Characters [] () { } = ' , ; : % ! @
colon (:)
abs
accumarray
acos
acosd
acosh
acot
acotd
acoth
acsc
acscd
acsch
actxcontrol
actxcontrollist
actxcontrolselect
actxGetRunningServer
actxserver
addCause (MException)
addevent
addframe
addOptional (inputParser)

addParamValue (inputParser)
addpath
addpref
addproperty
addRequired (inputParser)
addsample
addsampletocollection
addtodate
addts
airy
align
alim
all
allchild
alpha
alphamap
amd
ancestor
and
angle
annotation
Annotation Arrow Properties
Annotation Doublearrow Properties
Annotation Ellipse Properties
Annotation Line Properties
Annotation Rectangle Properties
Annotation Textarrow Properties
Annotation Textbox Properties
ans
any
area
Areaseries Properties
arrayfun
ascii
asec
asecd
asech

asin
asind
asinh
assert
assignin
atan
atan2
atand
atanh
audioplayer
audiorecorder
aufinfo
auread
auwrite
avifile
aviinfo
aviread
axes
Axes Properties
axis
balance
bar, barh
bar3, bar3h
Barseries Properties
base2dec
beep
besselh
besseli
besselj
besselk
bessely
beta
betainc
betaln
bicg
bicgstab
bin2dec

binary
bitand
bitcmp
bitget
bitmax
bitor
bitset
bitshift
bitxor
blanks
blkdiag
box
break
brighten
bulddocsearchdb
builtin
bsxfun
bvp4c
bvp5c
bvpget
bvpinit
bvpset
bvpxtend
calendar
calllib
callSoapService
camdolly
cameratoolbar
camlight
camlookat
camorbit
campan
campos
camproj
camroll
camtarget
camup

camva
camzoom
cart2pol
cart2sph
case
cast
cat
catch
caxis
cd
cd (ftp)
cdf2rdf
cdfepoch
cdfinfo
cdfread
cdfwrite
ceil
cell
cell2mat
cell2struct
celldisp
cellfun
cellplot
cellstr
cgs
char
checkin
checkout
chol
cholinc
cholupdate
cirshift
cla
clabel
class
clc
clear

clear (serial)
clf
clipboard
clock
close
close (avifile)
close (ftp)
closereq
cmopts
colamd
colmmd
colorbar
colordef
colormap
colormapeditor
ColorSpec
colperm
comet
comet3
commandhistory
commandwindow
compan
compass
complex
computer
cond
condeig
condest
coneplot
conj
continue
contour
contour3
contourc
contourf
Contourgroup Properties
contourslice

contrast
conv
conv2
convhull
convhulln
convn
copyfile
copyobj
corrcoef
cos
cosd
cosh
cot
cotd
coth
cov
cplxpair
cputime
createClassFromWsd
createCopy (inputParser)
createSoapMessage
cross
csc
cscd
csch
csvread
csvwrite
ctranspose (timeseries)
cumprod
cumsum
cumtrapz
curl
customverctrl
cylinder
daqread
daspect
datacursormode

datatipinfo
date
datenum
datestr
datetick
datevec
dbclear
dbcont
dbdown
dblquad
dbmex
dbquit
dbstack
dbstatus
dbstep
dbstop
dbtype
dbup
dde23
ddeadv
ddeexec
ddeget
ddeinit
ddepoke
ddereq
ddesd
ddeset
ddeterm
ddeunadv
deal
deblank
debug
dec2base
dec2bin
dec2hex
decic
deconv

del2
delaunay
delaunay3
delaunayn
delete
delete (COM)
delete (ftp)
delete (serial)
delete (timer)
deleteproperty
delevent
delsample
delsamplefromcollection
demo
depdir
depfun
det
detrend
detrend (timeseries)
deval
diag
dialog
diary
diff
diffuse
dir
dir (ftp)
disp
disp (memmapfile)
disp (MException)
disp (serial)
disp (timer)
display
divergence
dlmread
dlmwrite
dmperm

doc
docopt
docsearch
dos
dot
double
dragrect
drawnow
dsearch
dsearchn
echo
echodemo
edit
eig
eigs
ellipj
ellipke
ellipsoid
else
elseif
enableservice
end
eomday
eps
eq
eq (MException)
erf, erfc, erfcx, erfinv, erfcinv
error
errorbar
Errorbarseries Properties
errordlg
etime
etree
etreeplot
eval
evalc
evalin

eventlisteners
events
Execute
exifread
exist
exit
exp
expint
expm
expm1
export2wsdlg
eye
ezcontour
ezcontourf
ezmesh
ezmeshc
ezplot
ezplot3
ezpolar
ezsurf
ezsurfc
factor
factorial
false
fclose
fclose (serial)
feather
feof
ferror
feval
Feval (COM)
fft
fft2
fftn
fftshift
fftw
fgetl

fgetl (serial)
fgets
fgets (serial)
fieldnames
figure
Figure Properties
figurepalette
fileattrib
filebrowser
File Formats
filemarker
fileparts
filehandle
filesep
fill
fill3
filter
filter (timeseries)
filter2
find
findall
findfigs
findobj
findstr
finish
fitsinfo
fitsread
fix
flipdim
fliplr
flipud
floor
flops
flow
fminbnd
fminsearch
fopen

fopen (serial)
for
format
fplot
fprintf
fprintf (serial)
frame2im
frameedit
fread
fread (serial)
freqspace
frewind
fscanf
fscanf (serial)
fseek
ftell
ftp
full
fullfile
func2str
function
function_handle (@)
functions
funm
fwrite
fwrite (serial)
fzero
gallery
gamma, gammainc, gammaln
gca
gcbf
gcbo
gcd
gcf
gco
ge
genpath

genvarname
get
get (COM)
get (memmapfile)
get (serial)
get (timer)
get (timeseries)
get (tscollection)
getabstime (timeseries)
getabstime (tscollection)
getappdata
GetCharArray
getdatasamplesize
getenv
getfield
getframe
GetFullMatrix
getinterpmethod
getpixelposition
getpref
getqualitydesc
getReport (MException)
getsamplusingtime (timeseries)
getsamplusingtime (tscollection)
gettimeseriesnames
gettsafteratevent
gettsafterevent
gettsatevent
gettsbeforeatevent
gettsbeforeevent
gettsbetweenevents
GetVariable
GetWorkspaceData
ginput
global
gmres
gplot

grabcode
gradient
graymon
grid
griddata
griddata3
griddatan
gsvd
gt
gtext
guidata
guide
guihandles
gunzip
gzip
hadamard
hankel
hdf
hdf5
hdf5info
hdf5read
hdf5write
hdfinfo
hdfread
hdftool
help
helpbrowser
helpdesk
helpdlg
helpwin
hess
hex2dec
hex2num
hgexport
hggroup
Hgroup Properties
hload

hgsave
hgtransform
Hgtransform Properties
hidden
hilb
hist
histc
hold
home
horzcat
horzcat (tscollection)
hostid
hsv2rgb
hypot
i
idealfilter (timeseries)
idivide
if
ifft
ifft2
ifftn
ifftshift
ilu
im2frame
im2java
imag
image
Image Properties
imagesc
imfinfo
imformats
import
importdata
imread
imwrite
ind2rgb
ind2sub

Inf
inferiorto
info
inline
inmem
inpolygon
input
inputdlg
inputname
inputParser
inspect
instrcallback
instrfind
instrfindall
int2str
int8, int16, int32, int64
interfaces
interp1
interp1q
interp2
interp3
interpft
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Purpose Matrix and array arithmetic

Syntax

- A+B
- A-B
- A*B
- A.*B
- A/B
- A./B
- A\B
- A.\B
- A^B
- A.^B
- A'
- A.'

Description MATLAB has two different types of arithmetic operations. Matrix arithmetic operations are defined by the rules of linear algebra. Array arithmetic operations are carried out element by element, and can be used with multidimensional arrays. The period character (.) distinguishes the array operations from the matrix operations. However, since the matrix and array operations are the same for addition and subtraction, the character pairs .+ and .- are not used.

- + Addition or unary plus. A+B adds A and B. A and B must have the same size, unless one is a scalar. A scalar can be added to a matrix of any size.
- Subtraction or unary minus. A-B subtracts B from A. A and B must have the same size, unless one is a scalar. A scalar can be subtracted from a matrix of any size.

Arithmetic Operators + - * / \ ^ ' ---

- * Matrix multiplication. $C = A*B$ is the linear algebraic product of the matrices A and B. More precisely,

$$C(i, j) = \sum_{k=1}^n A(i, k)B(k, j)$$

For nonscalar A and B, the number of columns of A must equal the number of rows of B. A scalar can multiply a matrix of any size.

- . * Array multiplication. $A.*B$ is the element-by-element product of the arrays A and B. A and B must have the same size, unless one of them is a scalar.
- / Slash or matrix right division. B/A is roughly the same as $B*inv(A)$. More precisely, $B/A = (A' \setminus B')$ '. See the reference page for `mrdivide` for more information.
- ./ Array right division. $A./B$ is the matrix with elements $A(i, j)/B(i, j)$. A and B must have the same size, unless one of them is a scalar.
- \ Backslash or matrix left division. If A is a square matrix, $A \setminus B$ is roughly the same as $inv(A)*B$, except it is computed in a different way. If A is an n-by-n matrix and B is a column vector with n components, or a matrix with several such columns, then $X = A \setminus B$ is the solution to the equation $AX = B$ computed by Gaussian elimination. A warning message is displayed if A is badly scaled or nearly singular. See the reference page for `mldivide` for more information.

If A is an m -by- n matrix with $m \neq n$ and B is a column vector with m components, or a matrix with several such columns, then $X = A \setminus B$ is the solution in the least squares sense to the under- or overdetermined system of equations $AX = B$. The effective rank, k , of A is determined from the QR decomposition with pivoting (see “Algorithm” on page 2-2183 for details). A solution X is computed that has at most k nonzero components per column. If $k < n$, this is usually not the same solution as $\text{pinv}(A) * B$, which is the least squares solution with the smallest norm $\|X\|$.

- . \ Array left division. $A \setminus B$ is the matrix with elements $B(i, j) / A(i, j)$. A and B must have the same size, unless one of them is a scalar.
- ^ Matrix power. X^p is X to the power p , if p is a scalar. If p is an integer, the power is computed by repeated squaring. If the integer is negative, X is inverted first. For other values of p , the calculation involves eigenvalues and eigenvectors, such that if $[V, D] = \text{eig}(X)$, then $X^p = V * D.^p / V$.
If x is a scalar and P is a matrix, x^P is x raised to the matrix power P using eigenvalues and eigenvectors. X^P , where X and P are both matrices, is an error.
- . ^ Array power. $A.^B$ is the matrix with elements $A(i, j)$ to the $B(i, j)$ power. A and B must have the same size, unless one of them is a scalar.
- ' Matrix transpose. A' is the linear algebraic transpose of A . For complex matrices, this is the complex conjugate transpose.
- . ' Array transpose. $A.'$ is the array transpose of A . For complex matrices, this does not involve conjugation.

Nondouble Data Type Support

This section describes the arithmetic operators' support for data types other than double.

Data Type single

You can apply any of the arithmetic operators to arrays of type `single` and MATLAB returns an answer of type `single`. You can also combine an array of type `double` with an array of type `single`, and the result has type `single`.

Integer Data Types

You can apply most of the arithmetic operators to real arrays of the following integer data types:

- `int8` and `uint8`
- `int16` and `uint16`
- `int32` and `uint32`

All operands must have the same integer data type and MATLAB returns an answer of that type.

Note The arithmetic operators do not support operations on the data types `int64` or `uint64`. Except for the unary operators `+A` and `A.'`, the arithmetic operators do not support operations on complex arrays of any integer data type.

For example,

```
x = int8(3) + int8(4);  
class(x)  
  
ans =  
  
int8
```


Arithmetic Operators + - * / \ ^ ' /

The following table lists the binary arithmetic operators that you can apply to arrays of the same integer data type. In the table, A and B are arrays of the same integer data type and c is a scalar of type double or the same type as A and B.

Operation	Support when A and B Have Same Integer Type
+A, -A	Yes
A+B, A+c, c+B	Yes
A-B, A-c, c-B	Yes
A.*B	Yes
A*c, c*B	Yes
A*B	No
A/c, c/B	Yes
A.\B, A./B	Yes
A\B, A/B	No
A.^B	Yes, if B has nonnegative integer values.
c^k	Yes, for a scalar c and a nonnegative scalar integer k, which have the same integer data type or one of which has type double
A.', A'	Yes

Combining Integer Data Types with Type Double

For the operations that support integer data types, you can combine a scalar or array of an integer data type with a scalar, but not an array, of type double and the result has the same integer data type as the input of integer type. For example,

```
y = 5 + int32(7);  
class(y)
```

Arithmetic Operators + - * / \ ^ ' ---

```
ans =  
  
int32
```

However, you cannot combine an array of an integer data type with either of the following:

- A scalar or array of a different integer data type
- A scalar or array of type single

The section “Numeric Types”, under “Data Types” in the MATLAB Programming documentation, provides more information about operations on nondouble data types.

Remarks

The arithmetic operators have M-file function equivalents, as shown:

Binary addition	A+B	plus(A,B)
Unary plus	+A	uplus(A)
Binary subtraction	A-B	minus(A,B)
Unary minus	-A	uminus(A)
Matrix multiplication	A*B	mtimes(A,B)
Arraywise multiplication	A.*B	times(A,B)
Matrix right division	A/B	mrdivide(A,B)
Arraywise right division	A./B	rdivide(A,B)
Matrix left division	A\B	ldivide(A,B)
Arraywise left division	A.\B	ldivide(A,B)

Arithmetic Operators + - * / \ ^ ' /

Matrix power	A^B	mpower(A,B)
Arraywise power	A.^B	power(A,B)
Complex transpose	A'	ctranspose(A)
Matrix transpose	A.'	transpose(A)

Note For some toolboxes, the arithmetic operators are overloaded, that is, they perform differently in the context of that toolbox. To see the toolboxes that overload a given operator, type `help` followed by the operator name. For example, type `help plus`. The toolboxes that overload `plus (+)` are listed. For information about using the operator in that toolbox, see the documentation for the toolbox.

Examples

Here are two vectors, and the results of various matrix and array operations on them, printed with `format rat`.

Matrix Operations		Array Operations	
x	1 2 3	y	4 5 6
x'	1 2 3	y'	4 5 6
x+y	5 7 9	x-y	-3 -3 -3
x + 2	3 4 5	x-2	-1 0 1

Arithmetic Operators + - * / \ ^ ' ,

Matrix Operations		Array Operations	
$x * y$	Error	$x .* y$	4 10 18
$x' * y$	32	$x' .* y$	Error
$x * y'$	4 5 6 8 10 12 12 15 18	$x .* y'$	Error
$x * 2$	2 4 6	$x .* 2$	2 4 6
$x \setminus y$	16/7	$x . \setminus y$	4 5/2 2
$2 \setminus x$	1/2 1 3/2	$2 ./ x$	2 1 2/3
x / y	0 0 1/6 0 0 1/3 0 0 1/2	$x ./ y$	1/4 2/5 1/2
$x / 2$	1/2 1 3/2	$x ./ 2$	1/2 1 3/2

Arithmetic Operators + - * / \ ^ ' /

Matrix Operations		Array Operations	
x^y	Error	$x.^y$	1 32 729
x^2	Error	$x.^2$	1 4 9
2^x	Error	$2.^x$	2 4 8
$(x+i*y)'$	$1 - 4i$ $2 - 5i$ $3 - 6i$		
$(x+i*y).'$	$1 + 4i$ $2 + 5i$ $3 + 6i$		

Diagnostics

- From matrix division, if a square A is singular,
Warning: Matrix is singular to working precision.

- From elementwise division, if the divisor has zero elements,
Warning: Divide by zero.

Matrix division and elementwise division can produce NaNs or Infs where appropriate.

- If the inverse was found, but is not reliable,
Warning: Matrix is close to singular or badly scaled.
Results may be inaccurate. RCOND = xxx
- From matrix division, if a nonsquare A is rank deficient,

Arithmetic Operators + - * / \ ^ ' ---

Warning: Rank deficient, rank = xxx tol = xxx

See Also

mldivide, mrdivide, chol, det, inv, lu, orth, permute, ipermute, qr, rref

References

- [1] Anderson, E., Z. Bai, C. Bischof, S. Blackford, J. Demmel, J. Dongarra, J. Du Croz, A. Greenbaum, S. Hammarling, A. McKenney, and D. Sorensen, *LAPACK User's Guide* (http://www.netlib.org/lapack/lug/lapack_lug.html), Third Edition, SIAM, Philadelphia, 1999.
- [2] Davis, T.A., *UMFPACK Version 4.6 User Guide* (<http://www.cise.ufl.edu/research/sparse/umfpack>), Dept. of Computer and Information Science and Engineering, Univ. of Florida, Gainesville, FL, 2002.
- [3] Davis, T. A., *CHOLMOD Version 1.0 User Guide* (<http://www.cise.ufl.edu/research/sparse/cholmod>), Dept. of Computer and Information Science and Engineering, Univ. of Florida, Gainesville, FL, 2005.

Relational Operators < > <= >= == ~=

Purpose

Relational operations

Syntax

```
A < B
A > B
A <= B
A >= B
A == B
A ~= B
```

Description

The relational operators are <, >, <=, >=, ==, and ~=. Relational operators perform element-by-element comparisons between two arrays. They return a logical array of the same size, with elements set to logical 1 (true) where the relation is true, and elements set to logical 0 (false) where it is not.

The operators <, >, <=, and >= use only the real part of their operands for the comparison. The operators == and ~= test real and imaginary parts.

To test if two strings are equivalent, use strcmp, which allows vectors of dissimilar length to be compared.

Note For some toolboxes, the relational operators are overloaded, that is, they perform differently in the context of that toolbox. To see the toolboxes that overload a given operator, type help followed by the operator name. For example, type help lt. The toolboxes that overload lt (<) are listed. For information about using the operator in that toolbox, see the documentation for the toolbox.

Examples

If one of the operands is a scalar and the other a matrix, the scalar expands to the size of the matrix. For example, the two pairs of statements

```
X = 5; X >= [1 2 3; 4 5 6; 7 8 10]
X = 5*ones(3,3); X >= [1 2 3; 4 5 6; 7 8 10]
```

produce the same result:

Relational Operators < > <= >= == ~=

ans =

```
1    1    1
1    1    0
0    0    0
```

See Also

all, any, find, strcmp

Logical Operators: Elementwise & | ~, Logical Operators:

Short-circuit && ||

Logical Operators: Elementwise & | ~

Purpose Elementwise logical operations on arrays

Syntax
A & B
A | B
~A

Description The symbols &, |, and ~ are the logical array operators AND, OR, and NOT. They work element by element on arrays, with logical 0 representing false, and logical 1 or any nonzero element representing true. The logical operators return a logical array with elements set to 1 (true) or 0 (false), as appropriate.

The & operator does a logical AND, the | operator does a logical OR, and ~A complements the elements of A. The function xor(A,B) implements the exclusive OR operation. The truth table for these operators and functions is shown below.

Inputs		and	or	not	xor
A	B	A & B	A B	~A	xor(A,B)
0	0	0	0	1	0
0	1	0	1	1	1
1	0	0	1	0	1
1	1	1	1	0	0

The precedence for the logical operators with respect to each other is

Operator	Operation	Priority
~	NOT	Highest
&	Elementwise AND	
	Elementwise OR	
&&	Short-circuit AND	
	Short-circuit OR	Lowest

Logical Operators: Elementwise & | ~

Remarks

MATLAB always gives the & operator precedence over the | operator. Although MATLAB typically evaluates expressions from left to right, the expression `a|b&c` is evaluated as `a|(b&c)`. It is a good idea to use parentheses to explicitly specify the intended precedence of statements containing combinations of & and |.

These logical operators have M-file function equivalents, as shown.

Logical Operation	Equivalent Function
<code>A & B</code>	<code>and(A,B)</code>
<code>A B</code>	<code>or(A,B)</code>
<code>~A</code>	<code>not(A)</code>

Short-Circuiting in Elementwise Operators

When used in the context of an `if` or `while` expression, and only in this context, the elementwise | and & operators use short-circuiting in evaluating their expressions. That is, `A|B` and `A&B` ignore the second operand, B, if the first operand, A, is sufficient to determine the result.

So, although the statement `1|[]` evaluates to false, the same statement evaluates to true when used in either an `if` or `while` expression:

```
A = 1;    B = [];  
if(A|B) disp 'The statement is true', end;  
    The statement is true
```

while the reverse logical expression, which does not short-circuit, evaluates to false

```
if(B|A) disp 'The statement is true', end;
```

Another example of short-circuiting with elementwise operators shows that a logical expression such as the following, which under most circumstances is invalid due to a size mismatch between A and B,

```
A = [1 1];    B = [2 0 1];
```

```
A|B           % This generates an error.
```

works within the context of an if or while expression:

```
if (A|B) disp 'The statement is true', end;
    The statement is true
```

Examples

This example shows the logical OR of the elements in the vector u with the corresponding elements in the vector v:

```
u = [0 0 1 1 0 1];
v = [0 1 1 0 0 1];
u | v

ans =
    0    1    1    1    0    1
```

See Also

all, any, find, logical, xor, true, false

Logical Operators: Short-circuit && ||

Relational Operators < > <= >= == ~=

Logical Operators: Short-circuit && ||

Purpose Logical operations, with short-circuiting capability

Syntax
expr1 && expr2
expr1 || expr2

Description expr1 && expr2 represents a logical AND operation that employs short-circuiting behavior. With short-circuiting, the second operand expr2 is evaluated only when the result is not fully determined by the first operand expr1. For example, if A = 0, then the following statement evaluates to false, regardless of the value of B, so MATLAB does not evaluate B:

```
A && B
```

These two expressions must each be a valid MATLAB statement that evaluates to a scalar logical result.

expr1 || expr2 represents a logical OR operation that employs short-circuiting behavior.

Note Always use the && and || operators when short-circuiting is required. Using the elementwise operators (& and |) for short-circuiting can yield unexpected results.

Examples

In the following statement, it doesn't make sense to evaluate the relation on the right if the divisor, b, is zero. The test on the left is put in to avoid generating a warning under these circumstances:

```
x = (b ~= 0) && (a/b > 18.5)
```

By definition, if any operands of an AND expression are false, the entire expression must be false. So, if (b ~= 0) evaluates to false, MATLAB assumes the entire expression to be false and terminates its evaluation of the expression early. This avoids the warning that would be generated if MATLAB were to evaluate the operand on the right.

See Also

all, any, find, logical, xor, true, false

Logical Operators: Elementwise & | ~

Relational Operators < > <= >= == ~=

Special Characters [] () { } = ' , ; : % ! @

Purpose Special characters

Syntax []
{ }
()
=
'
.
...
,
;
:
%
%{ %}
!
@

Description

[] Brackets are used to form vectors and matrices. `[6.9 9.64 sqrt(-1)]` is a vector with three elements separated by blanks. `[6.9, 9.64, i]` is the same thing. `[1+j 2-j 3]` and `[1 +j 2 -j 3]` are not the same. The first has three elements, the second has five.

`[11 12 13; 21 22 23]` is a 2-by-3 matrix. The semicolon ends the first row.

Vectors and matrices can be used inside [] brackets. `[A B;C]` is allowed if the number of rows of A equals the number of rows of B and the number of columns of A plus the number of columns of B equals the number of columns of C. This rule generalizes in a hopefully obvious way to allow fairly complicated constructions.

`A = []` stores an empty matrix in A. `A(m,:) = []` deletes row m of A. `A(:,n) = []` deletes column n of A. `A(n) = []` reshapes A into a column vector and deletes the third element.

`[A1,A2,A3...]` = function assigns function output to multiple variables.

For the use of [and] on the left of an “=” in multiple assignment statements, see `lu`, `eig`, `svd`, and so on.

{ } Curly braces are used in cell array assignment statements. For example, `A(2,1) = {[1 2 3; 4 5 6]}`, or `A{2,2} = ('str')`. See `help paren` for more information about { }.

Special Characters [] () { } = ' , ; : % ! @

() Parentheses are used to indicate precedence in arithmetic expressions in the usual way. They are used to enclose arguments of functions in the usual way. They are also used to enclose subscripts of vectors and matrices in a manner somewhat more general than usual. If X and V are vectors, then $X(V)$ is $[X(V(1)), X(V(2)), \dots, X(V(n))]$. The components of V must be integers to be used as subscripts. An error occurs if any such subscript is less than 1 or greater than the size of X . Some examples are

- $X(3)$ is the third element of X .
- $X([1\ 2\ 3])$ is the first three elements of X .

See `help paren` for more information about ().

If X has n components, $X(n:1:1)$ reverses them. The same indirect subscripting works in matrices. If V has m components and W has n components, then $A(V,W)$ is the m -by- n matrix formed from the elements of A whose subscripts are the elements of V and W . For example, $A([1,5],:)$ = $A([5,1],:)$ interchanges rows 1 and 5 of A .

= Used in assignment statements. $B = A$ stores the elements of A in B . `==` is the relational equals operator. See the Relational Operators `<` `>` `<=` `>=` `==` `~=` page.

' Matrix transpose. X' is the complex conjugate transpose of X . $X.'$ is the nonconjugate transpose.

Quotation mark. 'any text' is a vector whose components are the ASCII codes for the characters. A quotation mark within the text is indicated by two quotation marks.

. Decimal point. $314/100$, 3.14 , and $.314e1$ are all the same.

Element-by-element operations. These are obtained using `.*`, `.^`, `./`, or `.\`. See the Arithmetic Operators page.

. Field access. $S(m).f$ when S is a structure, accesses the contents of field f of that structure.

Special Characters [] () { } = ' , ; : % ! @

- . (Dynamic Field access. S. (df) when A is a structure, accesses the contents of dynamic field df of that structure. Dynamic field names are defined at runtime.
-)
- .. Parent directory. See cd.
- ... Continuation. Three or more periods at the end of a line continue the current function on the next line. Three or more periods before the end of a line cause MATLAB to ignore the remaining text on the current line and continue the function on the next line. This effectively makes a comment out of anything on the current line that follows the three periods. See “Entering Long Statements (Line Continuation)” for more information.
- ,
- Comma. Used to separate matrix subscripts and function arguments. Used to separate statements in multistatement lines. For multistatement lines, the comma can be replaced by a semicolon to suppress printing.
- ;
- Semicolon. Used inside brackets to end rows. Used after an expression or statement to suppress printing or to separate statements.
- :
- Colon. Create vectors, array subscripting, and for loop iterations. See colon (:) for details.
- %
- Percent. The percent symbol denotes a comment; it indicates a logical end of line. Any following text is ignored. MATLAB displays the first contiguous comment lines in a M-file in response to a help command.
- %{
- Percent-brace. The text enclosed within the %{ and %} symbols is a comment block. Use these symbols to insert comments that take up more than a single line in your M-file code. Any text between these two symbols is ignored by MATLAB.
- %}

With the exception of whitespace characters, the %{ and %} operators must appear alone on the lines that immediately precede and follow the block of help text. Do not include any other text on these lines.

Special Characters [] () { } = ' , ; : % ! @

- ! Exclamation point. Indicates that the rest of the input line is issued as a command to the operating system. See “Running External Programs” for more information.
- @ Function handle. MATLAB data type that is a handle to a function. See `function_handle (@)` for details.

Remarks

Some uses of special characters have M-file function equivalents, as shown:

Horizontal concatenation	[A,B,C...] <code>horzcat(A,B,C...)</code>
Vertical concatenation	[A;B;C...] <code>vertcat(A,B,C...)</code>
Subscript reference	A(i,j,k...) <code>subsref(A,S)</code> . See help <code>subsref</code> .
Subscript assignment	A(i,j,k...) <code>subsasgn(A,S,B)</code> . See help <code>subsasgn</code> .

Note For some toolboxes, the special characters are overloaded, that is, they perform differently in the context of that toolbox. To see the toolboxes that overload a given character, type `help` followed by the character name. For example, type `help transpose`. The toolboxes that overload `transpose (.)` are listed. For information about using the character in that toolbox, see the documentation for the toolbox.

See Also

Arithmetic Operators + - * / \ ^ ' .

Relational Operators < > <= >= == ~=

Logical Operators: Elementwise & | ~,

Purpose

Create vectors, array subscripting, and for-loop iterators

Description

The colon is one of the most useful operators in MATLAB. It can create vectors, subscript arrays, and specify for iterations.

The colon operator uses the following rules to create regularly spaced vectors:

$j:k$ is the same as $[j, j+1, \dots, k]$

$j:k$ is empty if $j > k$

$j:i:k$ is the same as $[j, j+i, j+2i, \dots, k]$

$j:i:k$ is empty if $i == 0$, if $i > 0$ and $j > k$, or if $i < 0$ and $j < k$

where i , j , and k are all scalars.

Below are the definitions that govern the use of the colon to pick out selected rows, columns, and elements of vectors, matrices, and higher-dimensional arrays:

$A(:, j)$ is the j th column of A

$A(i, :)$ is the i th row of A

$A(:, :)$ is the equivalent two-dimensional array. For matrices this is the same as A .

$A(j:k)$ is $A(j), A(j+1), \dots, A(k)$

$A(:, j:k)$ is $A(:, j), A(:, j+1), \dots, A(:, k)$

$A(:, :, k)$ is the k th page of three-dimensional array A .

$A(i, j, k, :)$ is a vector in four-dimensional array A . The vector includes $A(i, j, k, 1), A(i, j, k, 2), A(i, j, k, 3)$, and so on.

$A(:)$ is all the elements of A , regarded as a single column. On the left side of an assignment statement, $A(:)$ fills A , preserving its shape from before. In this case, the right side must contain the same number of elements as A .

colon (:)

Examples

Using the colon with integers,

```
D = 1:4
```

results in

```
D =  
    1    2    3    4
```

Using two colons to create a vector with arbitrary real increments between the elements,

```
E = 0:.1:.5
```

results in

```
E =  
    0    0.1000    0.2000    0.3000    0.4000    0.5000
```

The command

```
A(:,:,2) = pascal(3)
```

generates a three-dimensional array whose first page is all zeros.

```
A(:,:,1) =  
    0    0    0  
    0    0    0  
    0    0    0
```

```
A(:,:,2) =  
    1    1    1  
    1    2    3  
    1    3    6
```

Using a colon with characters to iterate a for-loop,

```
for x='a':'d',x,end
```

results in

```
x =  
    a  
x =  
    b  
x =  
    c  
x =  
    d
```

See Also [for](#), [linspace](#), [logspace](#), [reshape](#)

abs

Purpose Absolute value and complex magnitude

Syntax `abs(X)`

Description `abs(X)` returns an array Y such that each element of Y is the absolute value of the corresponding element of X.

If X is complex, `abs(X)` returns the complex modulus (magnitude), which is the same as

$$\text{sqrt}(\text{real}(X).^2 + \text{imag}(X).^2)$$

Examples

```
abs(-5)
ans =
    5
```

```
abs(3+4i)
ans =
    5
```

See Also `angle`, `sign`, `unwrap`

Purpose

Construct array with accumulation

Syntax

```
A = accumarray(subs, val)
A = accumarray(subs, val, sz)
A = accumarray(subs, val, sz, fun)
A = accumarray(subs, val, sz, fun, fillval)
A = accumarray(subs, val, sz, fun, fillval, issparse)
A = accumarray({subs1, subs2, ...}, val, ...)
```

Description

`A = accumarray(subs, val)` creates an array `A` by accumulating elements of the vector `val` using the subscript in `subs`. Each row of the `m`-by-`n` matrix `subs` defines an `N`-dimensional subscript into the output `A`. Each element of `val` has a corresponding row in `subs`. `accumarray` collects all elements of `val` that correspond to identical subscripts in `subs`, sums those values, and stores the result in the element of `A` that corresponds to the subscript. Elements of `A` that are not referred to by any row of `subs` contain zero.

If `subs` is a nonempty matrix with `N`>1 columns, then `A` is an `N`-dimensional array of size `max(subs, [], 1)`. If `subs` is empty with `N`>1 columns, then `A` is an `N`-dimensional empty array with size 0-by-0-by-...-by-0. `subs` can also be a column vector, in which case a second column of ones is implied, and `A` is a column vector. `subs` must contain positive integers.

`subs` can also be a cell vector with one or more elements, each element a vector of positive integers. All the vectors must have the same length. In this case, `subs` is treated as if the vectors formed columns of an index matrix.

`val` must be a numeric, logical, or character vector with the same length as the number of rows in `subs`. `val` can also be a scalar whose value is repeated for all the rows of `subs`.

`accumarray` sums values from `val` using the default behavior of `sum`.

`A = accumarray(subs, val, sz)` creates an array `A` with size `sz`, where `sz` is a vector of positive integers. If `subs` is nonempty with `N`>1 columns, then `sz` must have `N` elements, where `all(sz >=`

`max(subs, [], 1)`). If `subs` is a nonempty column vector, then `sz` must be `[M 1]`, where `M >= MAX(subs)`. Specify `sz` as `[]` for the default behavior.

`A = accumarray(subs, val, sz, fun)` applies function `fun` to each subset of elements of `val`. You must specify the `fun` input using the `@` symbol (e.g., `@sin`). The function `fun` must accept a column vector and return a numeric, logical, or character scalar, or a scalar cell. Return value `A` has the same class as the values returned by `fun`. Specify `fun` as `[]` for the default behavior. `fun` is `@sum` by default.

Note If the subscripts in `subs` are not sorted, `fun` should not depend on the order of the values in its input data.

`A = accumarray(subs, val, sz, fun, fillval)` puts the scalar value `fillval` in elements of `A` that are not referred to by any row of `subs`. For example, if `subs` is empty, then `A` is `repmat(fillval, sz)`. `fillval` and the values returned by `fun` must belong to the same class.

`A = accumarray(subs, val, sz, fun, fillval, issparse)` creates an array `A` that is sparse if the scalar input `issparse` is equal to logical 1 (i.e., `true`), or full if `issparse` is equal to logical 0 (`false`). `A` is full by default. If `issparse` is `true`, then `fillval` must be zero or `[]`, and `val` and the output of `fun` must be double.

`A = accumarray({subs1, subs2, ...}, val, ...)` passes multiple `subs` vectors in a cell array. You can use any of the four optional inputs (`sz`, `fun`, `fillval`, or `issparse`) with this syntax.

Examples

Example 1

Create a 5-by-1 vector, and sum values for repeated 1-dimensional subscripts:

```
val = 101:105;  
subs = [1; 2; 4; 2; 4]  
subs =
```



```

1      % Subscript 1 of result <= val(1)
2      % Subscript 2 of result <= val(2)
4      % Subscript 4 of result <= val(3)
2      % Subscript 2 of result <= val(4)
4      % Subscript 4 of result <= val(5)

A = accumarray(subs, val)
A =
    101      % A(1) = val(1) = 101
    206      % A(2) = val(2)+val(4) = 102+104 = 206
     0      % A(3) = 0
    208      % A(4) = val(3)+val(5) = 103+105 = 208

```

Example 2

Create a 2-by-3-by-2 array, and sum values for repeated three-dimensional subscripts:

```

val = 101:105;
subs = [1 1 1; 2 1 2; 2 3 2; 2 1 2; 2 3 2];

A = accumarray(subs, val)
A(:,:,1) =
    101     0     0
     0     0     0
A(:,:,2) =
     0     0     0
    206     0    208

```

Example 3

Create a 2-by-3-by-2 array, and sum values natively:

```

val = 101:105;
subs = [1 1 1; 2 1 2; 2 3 2; 2 1 2; 2 3 2];

A = accumarray(subs, int8(val), [], @(x) sum(x,'native'))
A(:,:,1) =
    101     0     0

```

```
    0    0    0
A(:,:,2) =
    0    0    0
   127    0   127
```

```
class(A)
ans =
    int8
```

Example 4

Pass multiple subscript arguments in a cell array.

Create a 12-element vector V:

```
V = 101:112;
```

Create three 12-element vectors, one for each dimension of the resulting array A. Note how the indices of these vectors determine which elements of V are accumulated in A:

```
%           index 1   index 6 => V(1)+V(6) => A(1,3,1)
%           |           |
rowsubs = [1 3 3 2 3 1 2 2 3 3 1 2];
colsubs = [3 4 2 1 4 3 4 2 2 4 3 4];
pagsubs = [1 1 2 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 2];
%           |
%           index 4 => V(4) => A(2,1,2)
%
% A(1,3,1) = V(1) + V(6) = 101 + 106 = 207
% A(2,1,2) = V(4) = 104
```

Call `accumarray`, passing the subscript vectors in a cell array:

```
A = accumarray({rowsubs colsubs pagsubs}, V)
A(:,:,1) =
    0    0   207    0           % A(1,3,1) is 207
    0   108    0    0
    0   109    0   317
```

```
A(:, :, 2) =
    0     0   111     0
   104    0    0   219    % A(2,1,2) is 104
    0   103    0     0
```

Example 5

Create an array with the max function, and fill all empty elements of that array with NaN:

```
val = 101:105;
subs = [1 1; 2 1; 2 3; 2 1; 2 3];

A = accumarray(subs, val, [2 4], @max, NaN)
A =
    101   NaN   NaN   NaN
    104   NaN   105   NaN
```

Example 6

Create a sparse matrix using the prod function:

```
val = 101:105;
subs = [1 1; 2 1; 2 3; 2 1; 2 3];

A = accumarray(subs, val, [2 4], @prod, 0, true)
A =
    (1,1)          101
    (2,1)        10608
    (2,3)        10815
```

Example 7

Count the number of subscripts for each bin:

```
val = 1;
subs = [1 1; 2 1; 2 3; 2 1; 2 3];

A = accumarray(subs, val, [2 4])
A =
```

accumarray

```
    1    0    0    0
    2    0    2    0
```

Example 8

Create a logical array that shows which bins have two or more values:

```
val = 101:105;
subs = [1 1; 2 1; 2 3; 2 1; 2 3];

A = accumarray(subs, val, [2 4], @(x) length(x) > 1)
A =
    0    0    0    0
    1    0    1    0
```

Example 9

Group values in a cell array:

```
val = 101:105;
subs = [1 1; 2 1; 2 3; 2 1; 2 3];

A = accumarray(subs, val, [2 4], @(x) {x})
A =
    [          101]    []                []    []
    [2x1 double]    []    [2x1 double]    []

A{2}
ans =
    104
    102
```

See Also

full, sparse, sum

Purpose Inverse cosine; result in radians

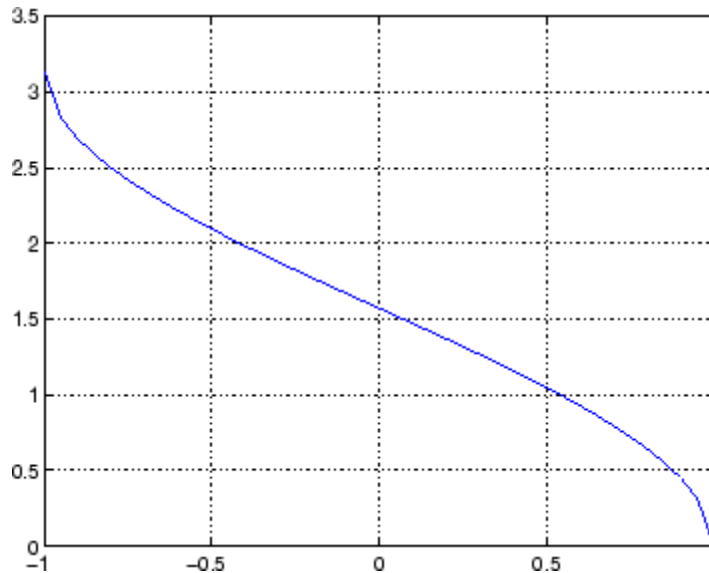
Syntax $Y = \text{acos}(X)$

Description $Y = \text{acos}(X)$ returns the inverse cosine (arccosine) for each element of X . For real elements of X in the domain $[-1, 1]$, $\text{acos}(X)$ is real and in the range $[0, \pi]$. For real elements of X outside the domain $[-1, 1]$, $\text{acos}(X)$ is complex.

The acos function operates element-wise on arrays. The function's domains and ranges include complex values. All angles are in radians.

Examples Graph the inverse cosine function over the domain $-1 \leq x \leq 1$.

```
x = -1:.05:1;  
plot(x,acos(x)), grid on
```



Definition

The inverse cosine can be defined as

$$\cos^{-1}(z) = -i \log \left[z + i(1 - z^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]$$

Algorithm

acos uses FDLIBM, which was developed at SunSoft, a Sun Microsystems, Inc., business, by Kwok C. Ng, and others. For information about FDLIBM, see <http://www.netlib.org>.

See Also

acosc, acosh, cos

Purpose Inverse cosine; result in degrees

Syntax $Y = \text{acosd}(X)$

Description $Y = \text{acosd}(X)$ is the inverse cosine, expressed in degrees, of the elements of X .

See Also `cosd`, `acos`

acosh

Purpose Inverse hyperbolic cosine

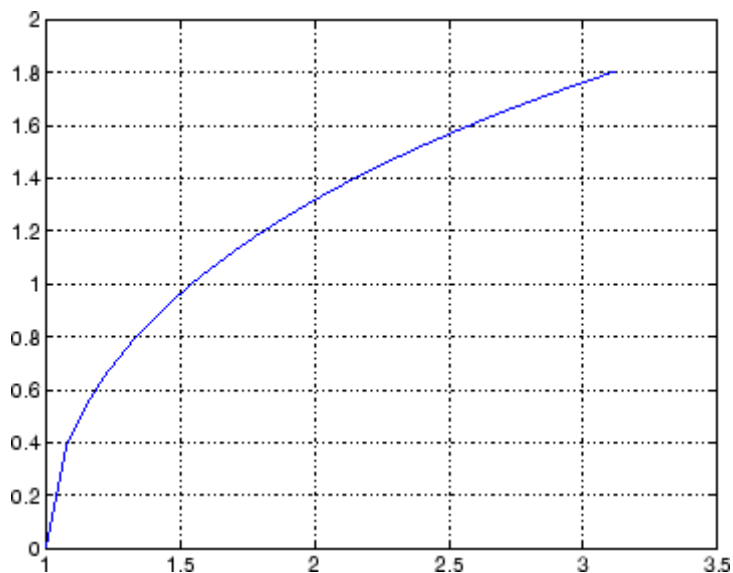
Syntax $Y = \text{acosh}(X)$

Description $Y = \text{acosh}(X)$ returns the inverse hyperbolic cosine for each element of X .

The `acosh` function operates element-wise on arrays. The function's domains and ranges include complex values. All angles are in radians.

Examples Graph the inverse hyperbolic cosine function over the domain $1 \leq x \leq \pi$.

```
x = 1:pi/40:pi;  
plot(x,acosh(x)), grid on
```



Definition The hyperbolic inverse cosine can be defined as

$$\cosh^{-1}(z) = \log \left[z + (z^2 - 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]$$

Algorithm

acosh uses FDLIBM, which was developed at SunSoft, a Sun Microsystems, Inc., business, by Kwok C. Ng, and others. For information about FDLIBM, see <http://www.netlib.org>.

See Also

acos, cosh

acot

Purpose Inverse cotangent; result in radians

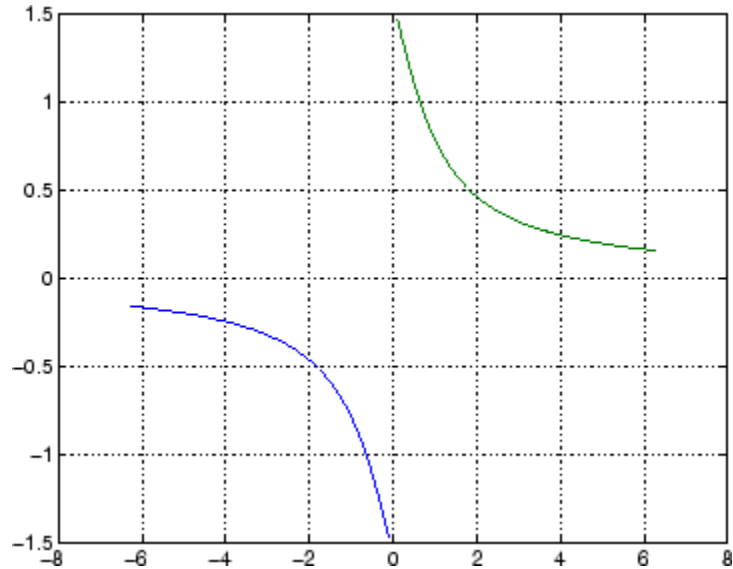
Syntax $Y = \text{acot}(X)$

Description $Y = \text{acot}(X)$ returns the inverse cotangent (arccotangent) for each element of X .

The `acot` function operates element-wise on arrays. The function's domains and ranges include complex values. All angles are in radians.

Examples Graph the inverse cotangent over the domains $-2\pi \leq x < 0$ and $0 < x \leq 2\pi$.

```
x1 = -2*pi:pi/30:-0.1;  
x2 = 0.1:pi/30:2*pi;  
plot(x1,acot(x1),x2,acot(x2)), grid on
```



Definition The inverse cotangent can be defined as

$$\cot^{-1}(z) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)$$

Algorithm

acot uses FDLIBM, which was developed at SunSoft, a Sun Microsystems, Inc., business, by Kwok C. Ng, and others. For information about FDLIBM, see <http://www.netlib.org>.

See Also

cot, acotd, acoth

acotd

Purpose Inverse cotangent; result in degrees

Syntax $Y = \text{acosd}(X)$

Description $Y = \text{acosd}(X)$ is the inverse cotangent, expressed in degrees, of the elements of X .

See Also `cotd`, `acot`

Purpose Inverse hyperbolic cotangent

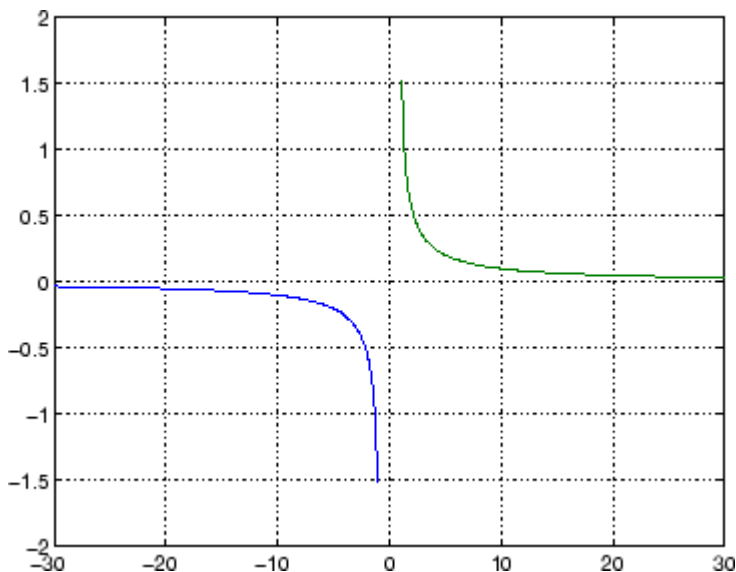
Syntax $Y = \operatorname{acoth}(X)$

Description $Y = \operatorname{acoth}(X)$ returns the inverse hyperbolic cotangent for each element of X .

The acoth function operates element-wise on arrays. The function's domains and ranges include complex values. All angles are in radians.

Examples Graph the inverse hyperbolic cotangent over the domains $-30 \leq x < -1$ and $1 < x \leq 30$.

```
x1 = -30:0.1:-1.1;
x2 = 1.1:0.1:30;
plot(x1,acoth(x1),x2,acoth(x2)), grid on
```



Definition The hyperbolic inverse cotangent can be defined as

acoth

$$\operatorname{coth}^{-1}(z) = \operatorname{tanh}^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)$$

Algorithm

acoth uses FDLIBM, which was developed at SunSoft, a Sun Microsystems, Inc. business, by Kwok C. Ng, and others. For information about FDLIBM, see <http://www.netlib.org>.

See Also

acot, coth

Purpose

Inverse cosecant; result in radians

Syntax

$Y = \text{acsc}(X)$

Description

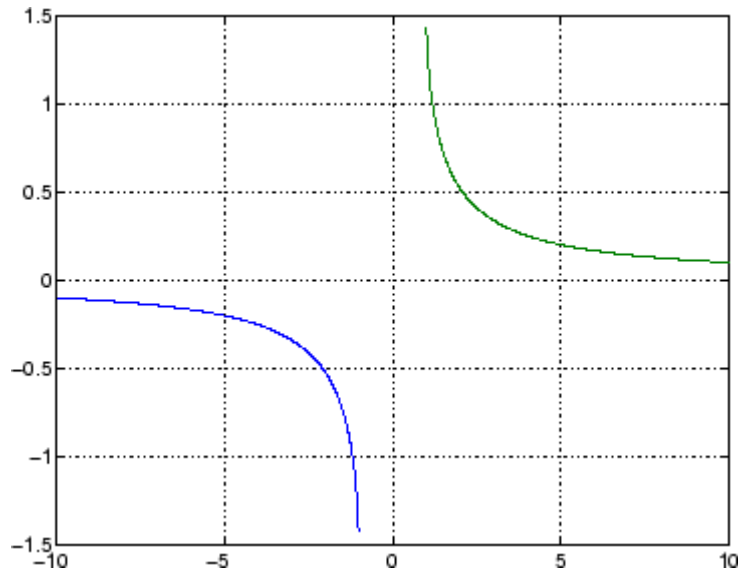
$Y = \text{acsc}(X)$ returns the inverse cosecant (arccosecant) for each element of X .

The acsc function operates element-wise on arrays. The function's domains and ranges include complex values. All angles are in radians.

Examples

Graph the inverse cosecant over the domains $-10 \leq x < -1$ and $1 < x \leq 10$.

```
x1 = -10:0.01:-1.01;  
x2 = 1.01:0.01:10;  
plot(x1,acsc(x1),x2,acsc(x2)), grid on
```



Definition

The inverse cosecant can be defined as

$$\operatorname{csc}^{-1}(z) = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)$$

Algorithm

`acsc` uses `FDLIBM`, which was developed at SunSoft, a Sun Microsystems, Inc. business, by Kwok C. Ng, and others. For information about `FDLIBM`, see <http://www.netlib.org>.

See Also

`csc`, `acscd`, `acsch`

Purpose Inverse cosecant; result in degrees

Syntax $Y = \text{acscd}(X)$

Description $Y = \text{acscd}(X)$ is the inverse cotangent, expressed in degrees, of the elements of X .

See Also `cscd`, `acsc`

acsch

Purpose Inverse hyperbolic cosecant

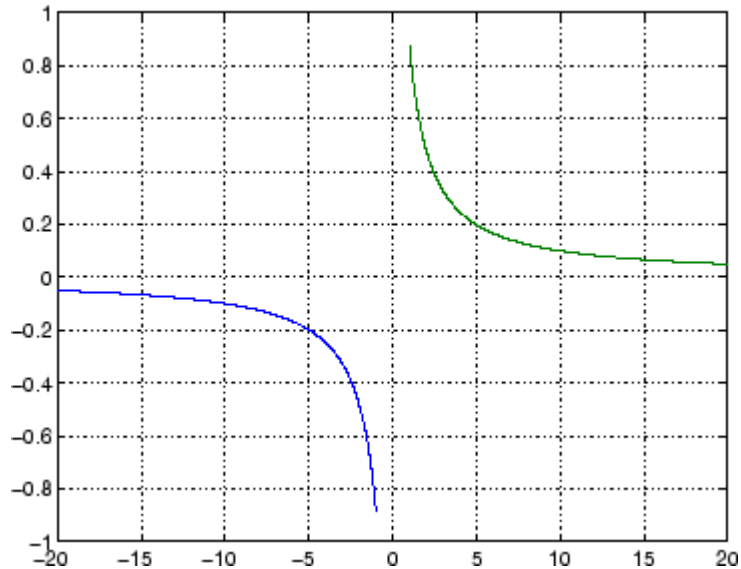
Syntax $Y = \operatorname{acsch}(X)$

Description $Y = \operatorname{acsch}(X)$ returns the inverse hyperbolic cosecant for each element of X .

The `acsch` function operates element-wise on arrays. The function's domains and ranges include complex values. All angles are in radians.

Examples Graph the inverse hyperbolic cosecant over the domains $-20 \leq x \leq -1$ and $1 \leq x \leq 20$.

```
x1 = -20:0.01:-1;  
x2 = 1:0.01:20;  
plot(x1,acsch(x1),x2,acsch(x2)), grid on
```



Definition The hyperbolic inverse cosecant can be defined as

$$\operatorname{csch}^{-1}(z) = \sinh^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)$$

Algorithm

acsc uses FDLIBM, which was developed at SunSoft, a Sun Microsystems, Inc. business, by Kwok C. Ng, and others. For information about FDLIBM, see <http://www.netlib.org>.

See Also

acsc, csch

actxcontrol

Purpose Create ActiveX control in figure window

Syntax

```
h = actxcontrol('progid')
h = actxcontrol('progid','param1',value1,...)
h = actxcontrol('progid', position)
h = actxcontrol('progid', position, fig_handle)
h = actxcontrol('progid',position,fig_handle,event_handler)
h = actxcontrol('progid',position,fig_handle,event_handler,
    'filename')
```

Description `h = actxcontrol('progid')` creates an ActiveX control in a figure window. The type of control created is determined by the string `progid`, the programmatic identifier (`progid`) for the control. (See the documentation provided by the control vendor to get this string.) The returned object, `h`, represents the default interface for the control.

Note that `progid` cannot be an ActiveX server because MATLAB cannot insert ActiveX servers in a figure. See `actxserver` for use with ActiveX servers.

`h = actxcontrol('progid','param1',value1,...)` creates an ActiveX control using the optional parameter name/value pairs. Parameter names include:

- `position` — MATLAB position vector specifying the control's position. The format is [left, bottom, width, height] using pixel units.
- `parent` — Handle to parent figure, model, or command window.
- `callback` — Name of event handler. Specify a single name to use the same handler for all events. Specify a cell array of event name/event handler pairs to handle specific events.
- `filename` — Sets the control's initial conditions to those in the previously saved control.
- `licensekey` — License key to create licensed ActiveX controls that require design-time licenses. See “Deploying ActiveX Controls Requiring Run-Time Licenses” for information on how to use controls that require run-time licenses.

For example:

```
h = actxcontrol('progid','position',[0 0 200 200],...
    'parent',gcf,...
    'callback',{`Click' 'myClickHandler';...
    'DblClick' 'myDblClickHandler';...
    'MouseDown' 'myMouseDownHandler'});
```

The following syntaxes are deprecated and will not become obsolete. They are included for reference, but the above syntaxes are preferred.

`h = actxcontrol('progid', position)` creates an ActiveX control having the location and size specified in the vector, `position`. The format of this vector is

```
[x y width height]
```

The first two elements of the vector determine where the control is placed in the figure window, with `x` and `y` being offsets, in pixels, from the bottom left corner of the figure window to the same corner of the control. The last two elements, `width` and `height`, determine the size of the control itself.

The default position vector is `[20 20 60 60]`.

`h = actxcontrol('progid', position, fig_handle)` creates an ActiveX control at the specified position in an existing figure window. This window is identified by the Handle Graphics handle, `fig_handle`.

The current figure handle is returned by the `gcf` command.

Note If the figure window designated by `fig_handle` is invisible, the control is invisible. If you want the control you are creating to be invisible, use the handle of an invisible figure window.

`h = actxcontrol('progid',position,fig_handle,event_handler)` creates an ActiveX control that responds to events. Controls respond to events by invoking an M-file function whenever an event (such

as clicking a mouse button) is fired. The `event_handler` argument identifies one or more M-file functions to be used in handling events (see “Specifying Event Handlers” on page 2-86 below).

```
h =  
actxcontrol('progid', position, fig_handle, event_handler, 'filename')
```

creates an ActiveX control with the first four arguments, and sets its initial state to that of a previously saved control. MATLAB loads the initial state from the file specified in the string `filename`.

If you don't want to specify an `event_handler`, you can use an empty string (`' '`) as the fourth argument.

The `progid` argument must match the `progid` of the saved control.

Specifying Event Handlers

There is more than one valid format for the `event_handler` argument. Use this argument to specify one of the following:

- A different event handler routine for each event supported by the control
- One common routine to handle selected events
- One common routine to handle all events

In the first case, use a cell array for the `event_handler` argument, with each row of the array specifying an event and handler pair:

```
{'event' 'eventhandler'; 'event2' 'eventhandler2'; ...}
```

`event` can be either a string containing the event name or a numeric event identifier (see Example 2 below), and `eventhandler` is a string identifying the M-file function you want the control to use in handling the event. Include only those events that you want enabled.

In the second case, use the same cell array syntax just described, but specify the same `eventhandler` for each event. Again, include only those events that you want enabled.

In the third case, make `event_handler` a string (instead of a cell array) that contains the name of the one M-file function that is to handle all events for the control.

There is no limit to the number of event and handler pairs you can specify in the `event_handler` cell array.

Event handler functions should accept a variable number of arguments.

Strings used in the `event_handler` argument are not case sensitive.

Note Although using a single handler for all events may be easier in some cases, specifying an individual handler for each event creates more efficient code that results in better performance.

Remarks

If the control implements any custom interfaces, use the `interfaces` function to list them, and the `invoke` function to get a handle to a selected interface.

When you no longer need the control, call `release` to release the interface and free memory and other resources used by the interface. Note that releasing the interface does not delete the control itself. Use the `delete` function to do this.

For more information on handling control events, see the section, “Writing Event Handlers” in the External Interfaces documentation.

For an example event handler, see the file `sampev.m` in the `toolbox\matlab\winfun\comcli` directory.

Note If you encounter problems creating Microsoft Forms 2.0 controls in MATLAB or other non-VBA container applications, see “Using Microsoft Forms 2.0 Controls” in the External Interfaces documentation.

Examples

Example 1 – Basic Control Methods

Start by creating a figure window to contain the control. Then create a control to run a Microsoft Calendar application in the window. Position the control at a [0 0] x-y offset from the bottom left of the figure window, and make it the same size (600 x 500 pixels) as the figure window.

```
f = figure('position', [300 300 600 500]);
cal = actxcontrol('mscal.calendar', [0 0 600 500], f)
cal =
    COM.mscal.calendar
```

Call the get method on cal to list all properties of the calendar:

```
cal.get
    BackColor: 2.1475e+009
           Day: 23
    DayFont: [1x1 Interface.Standard_OLE_Types.Font]
           Value: '8/20/2001'
           .
           .
```

Read just one property to record today's date:

```
date = cal.Value
date =
    8/23/2001
```

Set the Day property to a new value:

```
cal.Day = 5;
date = cal.Value
date =
    8/5/2001
```

Call invoke with no arguments to list all available methods:

```
meth = cal.invoke
meth =
```



```

        NextDay: 'HRESULT NextDay(handle)'
    NextMonth: 'HRESULT NextMonth(handle)'
    NextWeek: 'HRESULT NextWeek(handle)'
    NextYear: 'HRESULT NextYear(handle)'
        :
        .

```

Invoke the `NextWeek` method to advance the current date by one week:

```

cal.NextWeek;
date = cal.Value
date =
    8/12/2001

```

Call events to list all calendar events that can be triggered:

```

cal.events
ans =
    Click = void Click()
    DblClick = void DblClick()
    KeyDown = void KeyDown(int16 KeyCode, int16 Shift)
    KeyPress = void KeyPress(int16 KeyAscii)
    KeyUp = void KeyUp(int16 KeyCode, int16 Shift)
    BeforeUpdate = void BeforeUpdate(int16 Cancel)
    AfterUpdate = void AfterUpdate()
    NewMonth = void NewMonth()
    NewYear = void NewYear()

```

Example 2 – Event Handling

The `event_handler` argument specifies how you want the control to handle any events that occur. The control can handle all events with one common handler function, selected events with a common handler function, or each type of event can be handled by a separate function.

This command creates an `mwsamp` control that uses one event handler, `sampev`, to respond to all events:

```

h = actxcontrol('mwsamp.mwsampctrl.2', [0 0 200 200], ...

```

```
gcf, 'sampev')
```

The next command also uses a common event handler, but will only invoke the handler when selected events, Click and Db1Click are fired:

```
h = actxcontrol('mwsamp.mwsampctrl1.2', [0 0 200 200], ...  
gcf, {'Click' 'sampev'; 'Db1Click' 'sampev'})
```

This command assigns a different handler routine to each event. For example, Click is an event, and myclick is the routine that executes whenever a Click event is fired:

```
h = actxcontrol('mwsamp.mwsampctrl1.2', [0 0 200 200], ...  
gcf, {'Click', 'myclick'; 'Db1Click' 'my2click'; ...  
'MouseDown' 'mymoused'});
```

The next command does the same thing, but specifies the events using numeric event identifiers:

```
h = actxcontrol('mwsamp.mwsampctrl1.2', [0 0 200 200], ...  
gcf, {-600, 'myclick'; -601 'my2click'; -605 'mymoused'});
```

See the section, “Sample Event Handlers” in the External Interfaces documentation for examples of event handler functions and how to register them with MATLAB.

See Also

actxserver, release, delete, save, load, interfaces

Purpose List all currently installed ActiveX controls

Syntax C = actxcontrollist

Description C = actxcontrollist returns a list of each control, including its name, programmatic identifier (or ProgID), and filename, in output cell array C.

Examples Here is an example of the information that might be returned for several controls:

```
list = actxcontrollist;

for k = 1:2
    sprintf(' Name = %s\n ProgID = %s\n File = %s\n', ...
           list{k,:})
end

ans =
    Name = ActiveXPlugin Object
    ProgID = Microsoft.ActiveXPlugin.1
    File = C:\WINNT\System32\plugin.ocx

ans =
    Name = Adaptec CD Guide
    ProgID = Adaptec.EasyCDGuide
    File = D:\APPLIC~1\Adaptec\Shared\CDGuide\CDGuide.ocx
```

See Also actxcontrolselect, actxcontrol

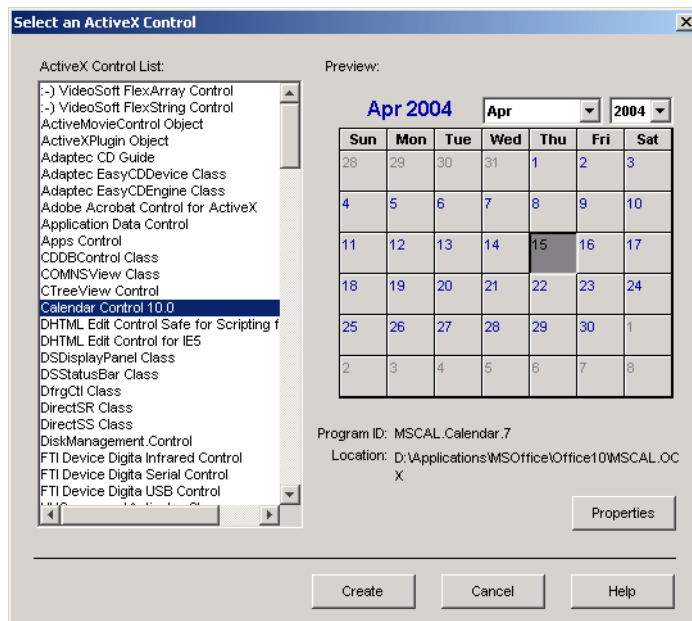
actxcontrolselect

Purpose Open GUI to create ActiveX control

Syntax
`h = actxcontrolselect`
`[h, info] = actxcontrolselect`

Description `h = actxcontrolselect` displays a graphical interface that lists all ActiveX controls installed on the system and creates the one that you select from the list. The function returns a handle `h` for the object. Use the handle to identify this particular control object when calling other MATLAB COM functions.

`[h, info] = actxcontrolselect` returns the handle `h` and also the 1-by-3 cell array `info` containing information about the control. The information returned in the cell array shows the name, programmatic identifier (or ProgID), and filename for the control.

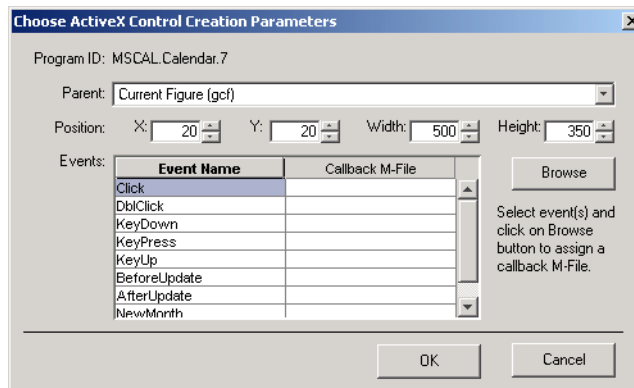


The actxcontrolselect interface has a selection panel at the left of the window and a preview panel at the right. Click on one of the control names in the selection panel to see a preview of the control displayed. (If MATLAB cannot create the control, an error message is displayed in the preview panel.) Select an item from the list and click the **Create** button at the bottom.

Remarks

Click the **Properties** button on the actxcontrolselect window to enter nondefault values for properties when creating the control. You can select which figure window to put the control in (**Parent** field), where to position it in the window (**X** and **Y** fields), and what size to make the control (**Width** and **Height**).

You can also register any events you want the control to respond to and what event handling routines to use when any of these events fire. Do this by entering the name of the appropriate event handling routine to the right of the event, or clicking the **Browse** button to search for the event handler file.



Note If you encounter problems creating Microsoft Forms 2.0 controls in MATLAB or other non-VBA container applications, see “Using Microsoft Forms 2.0 Controls” in the External Interfaces documentation.

actxcontrolselect

Examples

Select Calendar Control 9.0 in the actxcontrolselect window and then click **Properties** to open the window shown above. Enter new values for the size of the control, setting **Width** to 500 and **Height** to 350, then click **OK**. Click **Create** in the actxcontrolselect window to create the control.

The control appears in a MATLAB figure window and the actxcontrolselect function returns these values:

```
h =  
    COM.mscal.calendar.7  
info =  
    [1x20 char]    'MSCAL.Calendar.7'    [1x41 char]
```

Expand the info cell array to show the control name, ProgID, and filename:

```
info{:}  
ans =  
    Calendar Control 9.0  
ans =  
    MSCAL.Calendar.7  
ans =  
    D:\Applications\MSOffice\Office\MSCAL.OCX
```

See Also

actxcontrollist, actxcontrol

Purpose Get handle to running instance of Automation server

Syntax `h = actxGetRunningServer('progid')`

Description `h = actxGetRunningServer('progid')` gets a reference to a running instance of the OLE Automation server, where `progid` is the programmatic identifier of the Automation server object and `h` is the handle to the server object's default interface.

The function issues an error if the server specified by `progid` is not currently running or if the server object is not registered. When there are multiple instances of the Automation server already running, the behavior of this function is controlled by the operating system.

Example `h = actxGetRunningServer('Excel.Application')`

See Also `actxcontrol`, `actxserver`

Purpose Create COM server

Syntax

```
h = actxserver('progid')
h = actxserver('progid', 'machine', 'machineName')
h = actxserver('progid', 'interface', 'interfaceName')
h = actxserver('progid', 'machine', 'machineName',
    'interface', 'interfaceName')
h = actxserver('progid', machine)
```

Description `h = actxserver('progid')` creates a local OLE Automation server, where `progid` is the programmatic identifier of the COM server, and `h` is the handle of the server's default interface.

Get `progid` from the control or server vendor's documentation. To see the `progid` values for MATLAB, refer to "Programmatic Identifiers" in the MATLAB External Interfaces documentation.

`h = actxserver('progid', 'machine', 'machineName')` creates an OLE Automation server on a remote machine, where `machineName` is a string specifying the name of the machine on which to launch the server.

`h = actxserver('progid', 'interface', 'interfaceName')` creates a Custom interface server, where `interfaceName` is a string specifying the interface name of the COM object. Values for `interfaceName` are

- `IUnknown` — Use the `IUnknown` interface.
- The Custom interface name

You must know the name of the interface and have the server vendor's documentation in order to use the `interfaceName` value. See "COM Server Types" in the MATLAB External Interfaces documentation for information about Custom COM servers and interfaces.

`h = actxserver('progid', 'machine', 'machineName', 'interface', 'interfaceName')` creates a Custom interface server on a remote machine.

The following syntaxes are deprecated and will not become obsolete. They are included for reference, but the syntaxes described earlier are preferred:

`h = actxserver('progid', machine)` creates a COM server running on the remote system named by the `machine` argument. This can be an IP address or a DNS name. Use this syntax only in environments that support Distributed Component Object Model (DCOM).

Remarks

For components implemented in a dynamic link library (DLL), `actxserver` creates an in-process server. For components implemented as an executable (EXE), `actxserver` creates an out-of-process server. Out-of-process servers can be created either on the client system or on any other system on a network that supports DCOM.

If the control implements any Custom interfaces, use the `interfaces` function to list them, and the `invoke` function to get a handle to a selected interface.

You can register events for COM servers.

Run Microsoft Excel Example

This example creates an OLE Automation server, Microsoft Excel version 9.0, and manipulates a workbook in the application:

```
% Create a COM server running Microsoft Excel
e = actxserver ('Excel.Application')

% e =
%     COM.excel.application

% Make the Excel frame window visible
e.Visible = 1;

% Use the get method on the Excel object "e"
% to list all properties of the application:
e.get

% ans =
```

```
%      Application: [1x1Interface.Microsoft_Excel_9.0_
%Object_Library._Application]
%      Creator: 'xlCreatorCode'
%      Workbooks: [1x1 Interface.Microsoft_Excel_9.0_
%Object_Library.Workbooks]
%      Caption: 'Microsoft Excel - Book1'
%      CellDragAndDrop: 0
%      ClipboardFormats: {3x1 cell}
%      Cursor: 'xlNorthwestArrow'
%      .
%      .

% Create an interface "eWorkBooks"
eWorkbooks = e.Workbooks

% eWorkbooks =
%   Interface.Microsoft_Excel_9.0_Object_Library.Workbooks

% List all methods for that interface
eWorkbooks.invoke

% ans =
%   Add: 'handle Add(handle, [Optional]Variant)'
%   Close: 'void Close(handle)'
%   Item: 'handle Item(handle, Variant)'
%   Open: 'handle Open(handle, string, [Optional]Variant)'
%   OpenText: 'void OpenText(handle, string, [Optional]Variant)'

% Add a new workbook "w",
% also creating a new interface
w = eWorkbooks.Add

% w =
%   Interface.Microsoft_Excel_9.0_Object_Library._Workbook

% Close Excel and delete the object
e.Quit;
```

`e.delete;`

See Also

`actxcontrol`, `release`, `delete`, `save`, `load`, `interfaces`

addCause (MException)

Purpose Append MException objects

Syntax
`new_ME = addCause(base_ME, cause_ME)`
`base_ME = addCause(base_ME, cause_ME)`

Description `new_ME = addCause(base_ME, cause_ME)` creates a new MException object `new_ME` from two existing MException objects, `base_ME` and `cause_ME`. `addCause` constructs `new_ME` by making a copy of the `base_ME` object and appending `cause_ME` to the `cause` property of that object.

If other errors have contributed to the exception currently being thrown, you can add the MException objects that represent these errors to the `cause` field of the current MException to provide further information for diagnosing the error at hand. All objects of the MException class have a property called `cause` which is defined as a vector of additional MException objects that can be added onto a base object of that class.

`base_ME = addCause(base_ME, cause_ME)` modifies existing MException object `base_ME` by appending `cause_ME` to the `cause` property of that object.

Examples

Example 1

This example attempts to assign data from array `D`. If `D` does not exist, the code attempts to recreate `D` by loading it from a MAT-file. The code constructs a new MException object `new_ME` to store the causes of the first two errors, `cause1_ME` and `cause2_ME`:

```
try
    x = D(1:25);
catch cause1_ME
    try
        filename = 'test204';
        testdata = load(filename);
        x = testdata.D(1:25)
    catch cause2_ME
        base_ME = MException('MATLAB:LoadErr', ...
            'Unable to load from file %s', filename);
```

```
        new_ME = addCause(base_ME, cause1_ME);
        new_ME = addCause(new_ME, cause2_ME);
        throw(new_ME);
    end
end
```

When you run the code, MATLAB displays the following message:

```
??? Unable to load from file test204
```

There are two exceptions in the cause field of new_ME:

```
new_ME.cause
ans =
    [1x1 MException]
    [1x1 MException]
```

Examine the cause field of new_ME to see the related errors:

```
new_ME.cause{:}
ans =

MException object with properties:

    identifier: 'MATLAB:UndefinedFunction'
    message: 'Undefined function or method 'D' for input
             arguments of type 'double'.'
```

```
ans =

MException object with properties:

    identifier: 'MATLAB:load:couldNotReadFile'
    message: 'Unable to read file test204: No such file
             or directory.'
```

addCause (MException)

Example 2

This example attempts to open a file in a directory that is not on the MATLAB path. It uses a nested try-catch block to give the user the opportunity to extend the path. If the still cannot be found, the program issues an exception with the first error appended to the second using `addCause`:

```
function data = read_it(filename);
try
    fid = fopen(filename, 'r');
    data = fread(fid);
catch ME1
    if strcmp(ME1.identifier, 'MATLAB:FileIO:InvalidFid')
        msg = sprintf('\n%s%s%s', 'Cannot open file ', ...
            filename, '. Try another location? ');
        reply = input(msg, 's')
        if reply(1) == 'y'
            newdir = input('Enter directory name: ', 's');
        else
            throw(ME1);
        end
        addpath(newdir);
        try
            fid = fopen(filename, 'r');
            data = fread(fid);
        catch ME2
            ME3 = addCause(ME2, ME1)
            throw(ME3);
        end
        rmpath(newdir);
    end
end
fclose(fid);
```

If you run this function in a try-catch block at the command line, you can look at the `MException` object by assigning it to a variable (e) with the catch command.

```
try
    d = read_it('anytextfile.txt');
catch e
end

e
e =
    MException object with properties:

        identifier: 'MATLAB:FileIO:InvalidFid'
        message: 'Invalid file identifier. Use fopen to
generate a valid file identifier.'
        stack: [1x1 struct]
        cause: {[1x1 MException]}

    Cannot open file anytextfile.txt. Try another location?y
Enter directory name: xxxxxxx
Warning: Name is nonexistent or not a directory: xxxxxxx.
> In path at 110
    In addpath at 89
```

See Also

try, catch, error, assert, , MException, throw(MException), rethrow(MException), throwAsCaller(MException), getReport(MException), disp(MException), isequal(MException), eq(MException), ne(MException), last(MException)

addevent

Purpose Add event to timeseries object

Syntax
`ts = addevent(ts,e)`
`ts = addevent(ts,Name,Time)`

Description `ts = addevent(ts,e)` adds one or more `tsdata.event` objects, `e`, to the timeseries object `ts`. `e` is either a single `tsdata.event` object or an array of `tsdata.event` objects.

`ts = addevent(ts,Name,Time)` constructs one or more `tsdata.event` objects and adds them to the `Events` property of `ts`. `Name` is a cell array of event name strings. `Time` is a cell array of event times.

Examples Create a time-series object and add an event to this object.

```
%% Import the sample data
load count.dat

%% Create time-series object
count1=timeseries(count(:,1),1:24,'name', 'data');

%% Modify the time units to be 'hours' ('seconds' is default)
count1.TimeInfo.Units = 'hours';

%% Construct and add the first event at 8 AM
e1 = tsdata.event('AMCommute',8);

%% Specify the time units of the time
e1.Units = 'hours';
```

View the properties (`EventData`, `Name`, `Time`, `Units`, and `StartDate`) of the event object.

```
get(e1)
```

MATLAB responds with

```
EventData: []
```



```
Name: 'AMCommute'  
Time: 8  
Units: 'hours'  
StartDate: ''  
%% Add the event to count1  
count1 = addevent(count1,e1);
```

An alternative syntax for adding two events to the time series count1 is as follows:

```
count1 = addevent(count1,{'AMCommute' 'PMCommute'},{8 18})
```

See Also

timeseries, tsdata.event, tsprops

addframe

Purpose Add frame to Audio/Video Interleaved (AVI) file

Syntax

```
aviobj = addframe(aviobj,frame)
aviobj = addframe(aviobj,frame1,frame2,frame3,...)
aviobj = addframe(aviobj,mov)
aviobj = addframe(aviobj,h)
```

Description `aviobj = addframe(aviobj,frame)` appends the data in `frame` to the AVI file identified by `aviobj`, which was created by a previous call to `avifile`. `frame` can be either an indexed image (m-by-n) or a truecolor image (m-by-n-by-3) of double or uint8 precision. If `frame` is not the first frame added to the AVI file, it must be consistent with the dimensions of the previous frames.

`addframe` returns a handle to the updated AVI file object, `aviobj`. For example, `addframe` updates the `TotalFrames` property of the AVI file object each time it adds a frame to the AVI file.

`aviobj = addframe(aviobj,frame1,frame2,frame3,...)` adds multiple frames to an AVI file.

`aviobj = addframe(aviobj,mov)` appends the frames contained in the MATLAB movie `mov` to the AVI file `aviobj`. MATLAB movies that store frames as indexed images use the colormap in the first frame as the colormap for the AVI file, unless the colormap has been previously set.

`aviobj = addframe(aviobj,h)` captures a frame from the figure or axis handle `h` and appends this frame to the AVI file. `addframe` renders the figure into an offscreen array before appending it to the AVI file. This ensures that the figure is written correctly to the AVI file even if the figure is obscured on the screen by another window or screen saver.

Note If an animation uses XOR graphics, you must use `getframe` to capture the graphics into a frame of a MATLAB movie. You can then add the frame to an AVI movie using the `addframe` syntax `aviobj = addframe(aviobj,mov)`. See the example for an illustration.

Example

This example calls `addframe` to add frames to the AVI file object `aviobj`.

```
fig=figure;
set(fig,'DoubleBuffer','on');
set(gca,'xlim',[-80 80],'ylim',[-80 80],...
      'nextplot','replace','Visible','off')

aviobj = avifile('example.avi')

x = -pi:.1:pi;
radius = 0:length(x);
for i=1:length(x)
    h = patch(sin(x)*radius(i),cos(x)*radius(i),...
              [abs(cos(x(i))) 0 0]);
    set(h,'EraseMode','xor');
    frame = getframe(gca);
    aviobj = addframe(aviobj,frame);
end

aviobj = close(aviobj);
```

See Also

`avifile`, `close`, `movie2avi`

addOptional (inputParser)

Purpose Add optional argument to inputParser schema

Syntax `p.addOptional(argname, default, validator)`
`addOptional(p, argname, default, validator)`

Description `p.addOptional(argname, default, validator)` updates the schema for inputParser object `p` by adding an optional argument, `argname`. Specify the argument name in a string enclosed within single quotation marks. The default input specifies the value to use when the optional argument `argname` is not present in the actual inputs to the function. The optional validator input is a handle to a function that MATLAB uses during parsing to validate the input arguments. If the validator function returns `false` or errors, the parsing fails and MATLAB throws an error.

MATLAB parses parameter-value arguments after required arguments and optional arguments.

`addOptional(p, argname, default, validator)` is functionally the same as the syntax above.

Note For more information on the inputParser class, see Parsing Inputs with inputParser in the MATLAB Programming documentation.

Examples Write an M-file function called `publish_ip`, based on the MATLAB `publish` function, to illustrate the use of the `inputParser` class.

There are three calling syntaxes for this function:

```
publish_ip('script')
publish_ip('script', 'format')
publish_ip('script', options)
```

From these three syntaxes, you can see that there is one required argument (`script`), one optional argument (`format`), and some number

of optional arguments that are specified as parameter-value pairs (options).

Begin writing the example `publish_ip` M-file by entering the following two statements. The second statement calls the class constructor for `inputParser` to create an instance of the class. This class instance, or object, gives you access to all of the methods and properties of the class:

```
function x = publish_ip(script, varargin)
    p = inputParser;    % Create an instance of the class.
```

Following the constructor, add this block of code to the M-file. This code uses the `addRequired(inputParser)`, `addOptional`, and `addParamValue(inputParser)` methods to define the input arguments to the function:

```
p.addRequired('script', @ischar);
p.addOptional('format', 'html', ...
    @(x)any(strcmpi(x,{'html','ppt','xml','latex'})));
p.addParamValue('outputDir', pwd, @ischar);
p.addParamValue('maxHeight', [], @(x)x>0 && mod(x,1)==0);
p.addParamValue('maxWidth', [], @(x)x>0 && mod(x,1)==0);
```

Also add the next two lines to the M-file. The `Parameters` property of `inputParser` lists all of the arguments that belong to the object `p`:

```
disp('The input parameters for this program are
disp(p.Parameters)')
```

Save the M-file using the **Save** option on the **MATLAB File** menu, and then run it to see the following list displayed:

```
The input parameters for this program are
'format'
'maxHeight'
'maxWidth'
'outputDir'
'script'
```

addOptional (inputParser)

See Also

`inputParser`, `addRequired(inputParser)`,
`addParamValue(inputParser)`, `parse(inputParser)`,
`createCopy(inputParser)`

Purpose Add parameter-value argument to inputParser schema

Syntax `p.addParamValue(argname, default, validator)`
`addParamValue(p, argname, default, validator)`

Description `p.addParamValue(argname, default, validator)` updates the schema for inputParser object `p` by adding a parameter-value argument, `argname`. Specify the argument name in a string enclosed within single quotation marks. The default input specifies the value to use when the optional argument name is not present in the actual inputs to the function. The optional validator is a handle to a function that MATLAB uses during parsing to validate the input arguments. If the validator function returns `false` or errors, the parsing fails and MATLAB throws an error.

MATLAB parses parameter-value arguments after required arguments and optional arguments.

`addParamValue(p, argname, default, validator)` is functionally the same as the syntax above.

Note For more information on the inputParser class, see Parsing Inputs with inputParser in the MATLAB Programming documentation.

Examples Write an M-file function called `publish_ip`, based on the MATLAB `publish` function, to illustrate the use of the inputParser class. There are three calling syntaxes for this function:

```
publish_ip('script')
publish_ip('script', 'format')
publish_ip('script', options)
```

From these calling syntaxes, you can see that there is one required argument (`script`), one optional argument (`format`), and a number of optional arguments that are specified as parameter-value pairs (`options`).

addParamValue (inputParser)

Begin writing the example `publish_ip` M-file by entering the following two statements. Call the class constructor for `inputParser` to create an instance of the class. This class instance, or object, gives you access to all of the methods and properties of the class:

```
function x = publish_ip(script, varargin)
    p = inputParser; % Create an instance of the class.
```

After calling the constructor, add the following lines to the M-file. This code uses the `addRequired(inputParser)`, `addOptional(inputParser)`, and `addParamValue` methods to define the input arguments to the function:

```
p.addRequired('script', @ischar);
p.addOptional('format', 'html', ...
    @(x)any(strcmpi(x,{'html','ppt','xml','latex'})));
p.addParamValue('outputDir', pwd, @ischar);
p.addParamValue('maxHeight', [], @(x)x>0 && mod(x,1)==0);
p.addParamValue('maxWidth', [], @(x)x>0 && mod(x,1)==0);
```

Also add the next two lines to the M-file. The `Parameters` property of `inputParser` lists all of the arguments that belong to the object `p`:

```
disp 'The input parameters for this program are
disp(p.Parameters)'
```

Save the M-file using the **Save** option on the **MATLAB File** menu, and then run it to see the following list displayed:

```
The input parameters for this program are
'format'
'maxHeight'
'maxWidth'
'outputDir'
'script'
```


addParamValue (inputParser)

See Also

`inputParser`, `addRequired(inputParser)`,
`addOptional(inputParser)`, `parse(inputParser)`,
`createCopy(inputParser)`

addpath

Purpose Add directories to MATLAB search path

GUI Alternatives As an alternative to the addpath function, use **File > Set Path** to open the Set Path dialog box.

Syntax

```
addpath('directory')
addpath('dir','dir2','dir3' ...)
addpath('dir','dir2','dir3' ...'-flag')
addpath dir1 dir2 dir3 ... -flag
```

Description

addpath('directory') adds the specified directory to the top (also called front) of the current MATLAB search path. Use the full pathname for directory.

addpath('dir','dir2','dir3' ...) adds all the specified directories to the top of the path. Use the full pathname for each dir.

addpath('dir','dir2','dir3' ...'-flag') adds the specified directories to either the top or bottom of the path, depending on the value of flag.

flag Argument	Result
0 or begin	Add specified directories to the top of the path
1 or end	Add specified directories to the bottom (also called end) of the path

addpath dir1 dir2 dir3 ... -flag is the unquoted form of the syntax.

Remarks To recursively add subdirectories of your directory in addition to the directory itself, run

```
addpath(genpath('directory'))
```

Use `addpath` statements in your `startup.m` file to use the modified path in future sessions. For details, see “Modifying the Path in a `startup.m` File” in the MATLAB Desktop Tools and Development Environment Documentation.

Examples

For the current path, viewed by typing `path`,

```
MATLABPATH
c:\matlab\toolbox\general
c:\matlab\toolbox\ops
c:\matlab\toolbox\strfun
```

you can add `c:/matlab/mymfiles` to the front of the path by typing

```
addpath('c:/matlab/mymfiles')
```

Verify that the files were added to the path by typing

```
path
```

and MATLAB returns

```
MATLABPATH
c:\matlab\mymfiles
c:\matlab\toolbox\general
c:\matlab\toolbox\ops
c:\matlab\toolbox\strfun
```

You can also use `genpath` in conjunction with `addpath` to add subdirectories to the path from the command line. For example, to add `/control` and its subdirectories to the path, use

```
addpath(genpath(fullfile(matlabroot,'toolbox/control')))
```

See Also

`genpath`, `path`, `pathdef`, `pathsep`, `pathtool`, `rehash`, `restoredefaultpath`, `rmpath`, `savepath`, `startup`

“Search Path” in the MATLAB Desktop Tools and Development Environment Documentation

addpref

Purpose Add preference

Syntax `addpref('group','pref',val)`
`addpref('group',{'pref1','pref2',... 'prefn'},{val1,val2,
...valn})`

Description `addpref('group','pref',val)` creates the preference specified by group and pref and sets its value to val. It is an error to add a preference that already exists.

group labels a related collection of preferences. You can choose any name that is a legal variable name, and is descriptive enough to be unique, e.g. 'ApplicationOnePrefs'. The input argument pref identifies an individual preference in that group, and must be a legal variable name.

`addpref('group',{'pref1','pref2',... 'prefn'},{val1,val2,...valn})` creates the preferences specified by the cell array of names 'pref1', 'pref2', ..., 'prefn', setting each to the corresponding value.

Note Preference values are persistent and maintain their values between MATLAB sessions. Where they are stored is system dependent.

Examples This example adds a preference called version to the mytoolbox group of preferences and sets its value to the string 1.0.

```
addpref('mytoolbox','version','1.0')
```

See Also `getpref`, `ispref`, `rmpref`, `setpref`, `uigetpref`, `uisetpref`

Purpose Add custom property to object

Syntax `h.addproperty('propertyname')`
`addproperty(h, 'propertyname')`

Description `h.addproperty('propertyname')` adds the custom property specified in the string, `propertyname`, to the object or interface, `h`. Use `set` to assign a value to the property.

`addproperty(h, 'propertyname')` is an alternate syntax for the same operation.

Examples Create an `mwsamp` control and add a new property named `Position` to it. Assign an array value to the property:

```
f = figure('position', [100 200 200 200]);
h = actxcontrol('mwsamp.mwsampctrl1.2', [0 0 200 200], f);
h.get
    Label: 'Label'
    Radius: 20

h.addproperty('Position');
h.Position = [200 120];
h.get
    Label: 'Label'
    Radius: 20
    Position: [200 120]

h.get('Position')
ans =
    200    120
```

Delete the custom `Position` property:

```
h.deleteproperty('Position');
h.get
    Label: 'Label'
    Radius: 20
```

addproperty

See Also

deleteproperty, get, set, inspect

Purpose Add required argument to inputParser schema

Syntax `p.addRequired(argname, validator)`
`addRequired(p, argname, validator)`

Description `p.addRequired(argname, validator)` updates the schema for inputParser object `p` by adding a required argument, `argname`. Specify the argument name in a string enclosed within single quotation marks. The optional `validator` is a handle to a function that MATLAB uses during parsing to validate the input arguments. If the validator function returns `false` or errors, the parsing fails and MATLAB throws an error. MATLAB parses required arguments before optional or parameter-value arguments.

`addRequired(p, argname, validator)` is functionally the same as the syntax above.

Note For more information on the `inputParser` class, see [Parsing Inputs with inputParser](#) in the MATLAB Programming documentation.

Examples Write an M-file function called `publish_ip`, based on the MATLAB `publish` function, to illustrate the use of the `inputParser` class. There are three calling syntaxes for this function:

```
publish_ip('script')
publish_ip('script', 'format')
publish_ip('script', options)
```

From these calling syntaxes, you can see that there is one required argument (`script`), one optional argument (`format`), and a number of optional arguments that are specified as parameter-value pairs (`options`).

Begin writing the example `publish_ip` M-file by entering the following two statements. Call the class constructor for `inputParser` to create an

addRequired (inputParser)

instance of the class. This class instance, or object, gives you access to all of the methods and properties of the class:

```
function x = publish_ip(script, varargin)
    p = inputParser; % Create an instance of the class.
```

After calling the constructor, add the following lines to the M-file. This code uses the `addRequired`, `addOptional(inputParser)`, and `addParamValue(inputParser)` methods to define the input arguments to the function:

```
p.addRequired('script', @ischar);
p.addOptional('format', 'html', ...
    @(x)any(strcmpi(x,{'html','ppt','xml','latex'})));
p.addParamValue('outputDir', pwd, @ischar);
p.addParamValue('maxHeight', [], @(x)x>0 && mod(x,1)==0);
p.addParamValue('maxWidth', [], @(x)x>0 && mod(x,1)==0);
```

Also add the next two lines to the M-file. The `Parameters` property of `inputParser` lists all of the arguments that belong to the object `p`:

```
disp 'The input parameters for this program are
disp(p.Parameters)'
```

Save the M-file using the **Save** option on the **MATLAB File** menu, and then run it to see the following list displayed:

```
The input parameters for this program are
'format'
'maxHeight'
'maxWidth'
'outputDir'
'script'
```

See Also

```
inputParser, addOptional(inputParser),
addParamValue(inputParser), parse(inputParser),
createCopy(inputParser)
```


Purpose	Add data sample to timeseries object
Syntax	<pre>ts = addsample(ts,'Field1',Value1,'Field2',Value2,...) ts = addsample(ts,s)</pre>
Description	<p><code>ts = addsample(ts,'Field1',Value1,'Field2',Value2,...)</code> adds one or more data samples to the timeseries object <code>ts</code>, where one field must specify Time and another must specify Data. You can also specify the following optional property-value pairs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 'Quality' — Array of data quality codes• 'OverwriteFlag' — Logical value that controls whether to overwrite a data sample at the same time with the new sample you are adding to your timeseries object. When set to true, the new sample overwrites the old sample at the same time. <p><code>ts = addsample(ts,s)</code> adds one or more new samples stored in a structure <code>s</code> to the timeseries object <code>ts</code>. You must define the fields of the structure <code>s</code> before passing it as an argument to <code>addsample</code> by assigning values to the following optional <code>s</code> fields:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <code>s.data</code>• <code>s.time</code>• <code>s.quality</code>• <code>s.overwriteflag</code>
Remarks	<p>A time-series <i>data sample</i> consists of one or more values recorded at a specific time. The number of data samples in a time series is the same as the length of the time vector.</p> <p>The Time value must be a valid time vector.</p> <p>Suppose that <code>N</code> is the number of samples. The sample size of each time series is given by <code>SampleSize = getsamplesize(ts)</code>. When</p>

addsample

`ts.IsTimeFirst` is true, the size of the data is `N-by-SampleSize`. When `ts.IsTimeFirst` is false, the size of the data is `SampleSize-by-N`.

Examples

Add a data value of 420 at time 3.

```
ts = ts.addsample('Time',3,'Data',420);
```

Add a data value of 420 at time 3 and specify quality code 1 for this data value. Set the flag to overwrite an existing value at time 3.

```
ts = ts.addsample('Data',3.2,'Quality',1,'OverwriteFlag',...  
    true,'Time',3);
```

See Also

`delsample`, `getdatasamplesize`, `tsprops`

Purpose	Add sample to tscollection object
Syntax	<pre>tsc = addsampletocollection(tsc, 'time', Time, TS1Name, TS1Data, TSnName, TSnData)</pre>
Description	<p>tsc = addsampletocollection(tsc, 'time', Time, TS1Name, TS1Data, TSnName, TSnData) adds data samples TSnData to the collection member TSnName in the tscollection object tsc at one or more Time values. Here, TSnName is the string that represents the name of a time series in tsc, and TSnData is an array containing data samples.</p>
Remarks	<p>If you do not specify data samples for a time-series member in tsc, that time-series member will contain missing data at the times given by Time (for numerical time-series data), NaN values, or (for logical time-series data) false values.</p> <p>When a time-series member requires Quality values, you can specify data quality codes together with the data samples by using the following syntax:</p> <pre>tsc = addsampletocollection(tsc, 'time', time, TS1Name, ... ts1cellarray, TS2Name, ts2cellarray, ...)</pre> <p>Specify data in the first cell array element and Quality in the second cell array element.</p> <hr/> <p>Note If a time-series member already has Quality values but you only provide data samples, 0s are added to the existing Quality array at the times given by Time.</p> <hr/>
Examples	<p>The following example shows how to create a tscollection that consists of two timeseries objects, where one timeseries does not have quality codes and the other does. The final step of the example adds a sample to the tscollection.</p>

addsampletocollection

- 1 Create two timeseries objects, ts1 and ts2.

```
ts1 = timeseries([1.1 2.9 3.7 4.0 3.0],1:5,...  
                'name','acceleration');  
ts2 = timeseries([3.2 4.2 6.2 8.5 1.1],1:5,...  
                'name','speed');
```

- 2 Define a dictionary of quality codes and descriptions for ts2.

```
ts2.QualityInfo.Code = [0 1];  
ts2.QualityInfo.Description = {'bad','good'};
```

- 3 Assign a quality of code of 1, which is equivalent to 'good', to each data value in ts2.

```
ts2.Quality = ones(5,1);
```

- 4 Create a time-series collection tsc, which includes time series ts1 and ts2.

```
tsc = tscollection({ts1,ts2});
```

- 5 Add a data sample to the collection tsc at 3.5 seconds.

```
tsc = addsampletocollection(tsc,'time',3.5,'acceleration',10,  
                            'speed',{5 1});
```

The cell array for the timeseries object 'speed' specifies both the data value 5 and the quality code 1.

Note If you do not specify a quality code when adding a data sample to a time series that has quality codes, then the lowest quality code is assigned to the new sample by default.

See Also

delsamplefromcollection, tscollection, tsprops

Purpose Modify date number by field

Syntax `R = addtodate(D, Q, F)`

Description `R = addtodate(D, Q, F)` adds quantity `Q` to the indicated date field `F` of a scalar serial date number `D`, returning the updated date number `R`. The quantity `Q` to be added must be a double scalar whole number, and can be either positive or negative. The date field `F` must be a 1-by-`N` character array equal to one of the following: 'year', 'month', or 'day'. If the addition to the date field causes the field to roll over, MATLAB adjusts the next more significant fields accordingly. Adding a negative quantity to the indicated date field rolls back the calendar on the indicated field. If the addition causes the field to roll back, MATLAB adjusts the next less significant fields accordingly.

Examples Adding 20 days to the given date in late December causes the calendar to roll over to January of the next year:

```
R = addtodate(datetime('12/24/1984 12:45'), 20, 'day');  
  
datestr(R)  
ans =  
    13-Jan-1985 12:45:00
```

See Also `date`, `datetime`, `datestr`, `datevec`

addts

Purpose Add timeseries object to tscollection object

Syntax

```
tsc = addts(tsc,ts)
tsc = addts(tsc,ts)
tsc = addts(tsc,ts,Name)
tsc = addts(tsc,Data,Name)
```

Description `tsc = addts(tsc,ts)` adds the timeseries object `ts` to tscollection object `tsc`.

`tsc = addts(tsc,ts)` adds a cell array of timeseries objects `ts` to the tscollection `tsc`.

`tsc = addts(tsc,ts,Name)` adds a cell array of timeseries objects `ts` to tscollection `tsc`. `Name` is a cell array of strings that gives the names of the timeseries objects in `ts`.

`tsc = addts(tsc,Data,Name)` creates a new timeseries object from `Data` with the name `Name` and adds it to the tscollection object `tsc`. `Data` is a numerical array and `Name` is a string.

Remarks The timeseries objects you add to the collection must have the same time vector as the collection. That is, the time vectors must have the same time values and units.

Suppose that the time vector of a timeseries object is associated with calendar dates. When you add this timeseries to a collection with a time vector without calendar dates, the time vectors are compared based on the units and the values relative to the `StartDate` property. For more information about properties, see the timeseries reference page.

Examples The following example shows how to add a time series to a time-series collection:

1 Create two timeseries objects, `ts1` and `ts2`.

```
ts1 = timeseries([1.1 2.9 3.7 4.0 3.0],1:5,...
                'name','acceleration');
```

```
ts2 = timeseries([3.2 4.2 6.2 8.5 1.1],1:5,...  
                'name','speed');
```

- 2** Create a time-series collection `tsc`, which includes `ts1`.

```
tsc = tscollection(ts1);
```

- 3** Add `ts2` to the `tsc` collection.

```
tsc = addts(tsc, ts2);
```

- 4** To view the members of `tsc`, type

```
tsc
```

at the MATLAB prompt. MATLAB responds with

```
Time Series Collection Object: unnamed
```

```
Time vector characteristics
```

```
Start time          1 seconds  
End time            5 seconds
```

```
Member Time Series Objects:
```

```
acceleration  
speed
```

The members of `tsc` are listed by name at the bottom: `acceleration` and `speed`. These are the `Name` properties of the `timeseries` objects `ts1` and `ts2`, respectively.

See Also

`removets`, `tscollection`

airy

Purpose Airy functions

Syntax
`W = airy(Z)`
`W = airy(k,Z)`
`[W,ierr] = airy(k,Z)`

Definition The Airy functions form a pair of linearly independent solutions to

$$\frac{d^2 W}{dZ^2} - ZW = 0$$

The relationship between the Airy and modified Bessel functions is

$$Ai(Z) = \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \sqrt{Z/3} \right] K_{1/3}(\zeta)$$

$$Bi(Z) = \sqrt{Z/3} [I_{-1/3}(\zeta) + I_{1/3}(\zeta)]$$

where

$$\zeta = \frac{2}{3} Z^{3/2}$$

Description `W = airy(Z)` returns the Airy function, $Ai(Z)$, for each element of the complex array `Z`.

`W = airy(k,Z)` returns different results depending on the value of `k`.

k	Returns
0	The same result as <code>airy(Z)</code>
1	The derivative, $Ai'(Z)$

k	Returns
2	The Airy function of the second kind, $Bi(Z)$
3	The derivative, $Bi'(Z)$

`[W, ierr] = airy(k, Z)` also returns completion flags in an array the same size as `W`.

ierr	Description
0	airy successfully computed the Airy function for this element.
1	Illegal arguments
2	Overflow. Returns Inf
3	Some loss of accuracy in argument reduction
4	Unacceptable loss of accuracy, Z too large
5	No convergence. Returns NaN

See Also

besseli, besselj, besserk, bessely

References

[1] Amos, D. E., "A Subroutine Package for Bessel Functions of a Complex Argument and Nonnegative Order," *Sandia National Laboratory Report*, SAND85-1018, May, 1985.

[2] Amos, D. E., "A Portable Package for Bessel Functions of a Complex Argument and Nonnegative Order," *Trans. Math. Software*, 1986.

align

Purpose Align user interface controls (uicontrols) and axes

Syntax

```
align(HandleList,'HorizontalAlignment','VerticalAlignment')
Positions = align(HandleList,'HorizontalAlignment',
    'VerticalAlignment')
Positions = align(CurPositions,'HorizontalAlignment',
    'VerticalAlignment')
```

Description `align(HandleList,'HorizontalAlignment','VerticalAlignment')` aligns the uicontrol and axes objects in `HandleList`, a vector of handles, according to the options `HorizontalAlignment` and `VerticalAlignment`. The following table shows the possible values for `HorizontalAlignment` and `VerticalAlignment`.

Argument	Possible Values
<code>HorizontalAlignment</code>	None, Left, Center, Right, Distribute, Fixed
<code>VerticalAlignment</code>	None, Top, Middle, Bottom, Distribute, Fixed

All alignment options align the objects within the bounding box that encloses the objects. `Distribute` and `Fixed` align objects to the bottom left of the bounding box. `Distribute` evenly distributes the objects while `Fixed` distributes the objects with a fixed distance (in points) between them.

If you use `Fixed` for `Horizontal Alignment` or `Vertical Alignment`, then you must specify the distance, in points, as an extra argument. These are some examples:

```
align(HandleList,'Fixed',Distance,'VerticalAlignment')
```

distributes the specified components `Distance` points horizontally and aligns them vertically as specified.

```
align(HandleList,'HorizontalAlignment','Fixed',Distance)
```

aligns the specified components horizontally as specified and distributes them *Distance* points vertically.

```
align(HandleList, 'Fixed', 'HorizontalDistance', ...  
      'Fixed', 'VerticalDistance')
```

distributes the specified components *HorizontalDistance* points horizontally and distributes them *VerticalDistance* points vertically.

Note 72 points equals 1 inch.

`Positions = align(HandleList, 'HorizontalAlignment', 'VerticalAlignment')` returns updated positions for the specified objects as a vector of `Position` vectors. The position of the objects on the figure does not change.

`Positions = align(CurPositions, 'HorizontalAlignment', 'VerticalAlignment')` returns updated positions for the objects whose positions are contained in `CurPositions`, where `CurPositions` is a vector of `Position` vectors. The position of the objects on the figure does not change.

Purpose Set or query axes alpha limits

Syntax

```
alpha_limits = alim  
alim([amin amax])  
alim_mode = alim('mode')  
alim('alim_mode')  
alim(axes_handle,...)
```

Description `alpha_limits = alim` returns the alpha limits (the axes `ALim` property) of the current axes.

`alim([amin amax])` sets the alpha limits to the specified values. `amin` is the value of the data mapped to the first alpha value in the `alphamap`, and `amax` is the value of the data mapped to the last alpha value in the `alphamap`. Data values in between are linearly interpolated across the `alphamap`, while data values outside are clamped to either the first or last `alphamap` value, whichever is closest.

`alim_mode = alim('mode')` returns the alpha limits mode (the axes `ALimMode` property) of the current axes.

`alim('alim_mode')` sets the alpha limits mode on the current axes. `alim_mode` can be

- `auto` — MATLAB automatically sets the alpha limits based on the alpha data of the objects in the axes.
- `manual` — MATLAB does not change the alpha limits.

`alim(axes_handle,...)` operates on the specified axes.

See Also `alpha`, `alphamap`, `caxis`

Axes `ALim` and `ALimMode` properties

Patch `FaceVertexAlphaData` property

Image and surface `AlphaData` properties

Transparency for related functions

“Transparency” in 3-D Visualization for examples

all

Purpose Determine whether all array elements are nonzero

Syntax
 $B = \text{all}(A)$
 $B = \text{all}(A, \text{dim})$

Description $B = \text{all}(A)$ tests whether *all* the elements along various dimensions of an array are nonzero or logical 1 (true).

If A is a vector, $\text{all}(A)$ returns logical 1 (true) if all the elements are nonzero and returns logical 0 (false) if one or more elements are zero.

If A is a matrix, $\text{all}(A)$ treats the columns of A as vectors, returning a row vector of logical 1's and 0's.

If A is a multidimensional array, $\text{all}(A)$ treats the values along the first nonsingleton dimension as vectors, returning a logical condition for each vector.

$B = \text{all}(A, \text{dim})$ tests along the dimension of A specified by scalar dim .

1	1	1
1	1	0

A

1	1	0
---	---	---

$\text{all}(A,1)$

1
0

$\text{all}(A,2)$

Examples

Given

$A = [0.53 \ 0.67 \ 0.01 \ 0.38 \ 0.07 \ 0.42 \ 0.69]$

then $B = (A < 0.5)$ returns logical 1 (true) only where A is less than one half:

0 0 1 1 1 1 0

The all function reduces such a vector of logical conditions to a single condition. In this case, $\text{all}(B)$ yields 0.

This makes `all` particularly useful in `if` statements:

```
if all(A < 0.5)
    do something
end
```

where code is executed depending on a single condition, not a vector of possibly conflicting conditions.

Applying the `all` function twice to a matrix, as in `all(all(A))`, always reduces it to a scalar condition.

```
all(all(eye(3)))
ans =
    0
```

See Also

`any`, logical operators (elementwise and short-circuit), relational operators, `colon`

Other functions that collapse an array's dimensions include `max`, `mean`, `median`, `min`, `prod`, `std`, `sum`, and `trapz`.

allchild

Purpose Find all children of specified objects

Syntax `child_handles = allchild(handle_list)`

Description `child_handles = allchild(handle_list)` returns the list of all children (including ones with hidden handles) for each handle. If `handle_list` is a single element, `allchild` returns the output in a vector. Otherwise, the output is a cell array.

Examples Compare the results returned by these two statements.

```
get(gca, 'Children')
allchild(gca)
```

See Also `findall`, `findobj`

Purpose

Set transparency properties for objects in current axes

Syntax

```
alpha
alpha(face_alpha)
alpha(alpha_data)
alpha(alpha_data)
alpha(alpha_data)
alpha(alpha_data_mapping)
alpha(object_handle, value)
```

Description

alpha sets one of three transparency properties, depending on what arguments you specify with the call to this function.

FaceAlpha

alpha(face_alpha) sets the FaceAlpha property of all image, patch, and surface objects in the current axes. You can set face_alpha to

- A scalar — Set the FaceAlpha property to the specified value (for images, set the AlphaData property to the specified value).
- 'flat' — Set the FaceAlpha property to flat.
- 'interp' — Set the FaceAlpha property to interp.
- 'texture' — Set the FaceAlpha property to texture.
- 'opaque' — Set the FaceAlpha property to 1.
- 'clear' — Set the FaceAlpha property to 0.

See for more information.

AlphaData (Surface Objects)

alpha(alpha_data) sets the AlphaData property of all surface objects in the current axes. You can set alpha_data to

- A matrix the same size as CData — Set the AlphaData property to the specified values.
- 'x' — Set the AlphaData property to be the same as XData.

- 'y' — Set the AlphaData property to be the same as YData.
- 'z' — Set the AlphaData property to be the same as ZData.
- 'color' — Set the AlphaData property to be the same as CData.
- 'rand' — Set the AlphaData property to a matrix of random values equal in size to CData.

AlphaData (Image Objects)

`alpha(alpha_data)` sets the AlphaData property of all image objects in the current axes. You can set `alpha_data` to

- A matrix the same size as CData — Set the AlphaData property to the specified value.
- 'x' — Ignored.
- 'y' — Ignored.
- 'z' — Ignored.
- 'color' — Set the AlphaData property to be the same as CData.
- 'rand' — Set the AlphaData property to a matrix of random values equal in size to CData.

FaceVertexAlphaData (Patch Objects)

`alpha(alpha_data)` sets the FaceVertexAlphaData property of all patch objects in the current axes. You can set `alpha_data` to

- A matrix the same size as FaceVertexCData — Set the FaceVertexAlphaData property to the specified value.
- 'x' — Set the FaceVertexAlphaData property to be the same as `Vertices(:,1)`.
- 'y' — Set the FaceVertexAlphaData property to be the same as `Vertices(:,2)`.
- 'z' — Set the FaceVertexAlphaData property to be the same as `Vertices(:,3)`.

- 'color' — Set the FaceVertexAlphaData property to be the same as FaceVertexCData.
- 'rand' — Set the FaceVertexAlphaData property to random values.

See Mapping Data to Transparency for more information.

AlphaDataMapping

`alpha(alpha_data_mapping)` sets the AlphaDataMapping property of all image, patch, and surface objects in the current axes. You can set `alpha_data_mapping` to

- 'scaled' — Set the AlphaDataMapping property to scaled.
- 'direct' — Set the AlphaDataMapping property to direct.
- 'none' — Set the AlphaDataMapping property to none.

`alpha(object_handle, value)` sets the transparency property only on the object identified by `object_handle`.

See Also

`alim`, `alphamap`

Image: `AlphaData`, `AlphaDataMapping`

Patch: `FaceAlpha`, `FaceVertexAlphaData`, `AlphaDataMapping`

Surface: `FaceAlpha`, `AlphaData`, `AlphaDataMapping`

Transparency for related functions

“Transparency” in 3-D Visualization for examples

alphamap

Purpose Specify figure alphamap (transparency)

Syntax

```
alphamap
alphamap(alpha_map)
alphamap('parameter')
alphamap('parameter',length)
alphamap('parameter',delta)
alphamap(figure_handle,...)
alpha_map = alphamap
alpha_map = alphamap(figure_handle)
alpha_map = alphamap('parameter')
```

Description alphamap enables you to set or modify a figure's AlphaMap property. Unless you specify a figure handle as the first argument, alphamap operates on the current figure.

alphamap(alpha_map) sets the AlphaMap of the current figure to the specified m-by-1 array of alpha values.

alphamap('parameter') creates a new alphamap or modifies the current alphamap. You can specify the following parameters:

- **default** — Set the AlphaMap property to the figure's default alphamap.
- **rampup** — Create a linear alphamap with increasing opacity (default length equals the current alphamap length).
- **rampdown** — Create a linear alphamap with decreasing opacity (default length equals the current alphamap length).
- **vup** — Create an alphamap that is opaque in the center and becomes more transparent linearly towards the beginning and end (default length equals the current alphamap length).
- **vdown** — Create an alphamap that is transparent in the center and becomes more opaque linearly towards the beginning and end (default length equals the current alphamap length).

- `increase` — Modify the alphamap making it more opaque (default delta is `.1`, which is added to the current values).
- `decrease` — Modify the alphamap making it more transparent (default delta is `.1`, which is subtracted from the current values).
- `spin` — Rotate the current alphamap (default delta is `1`; note that delta must be an integer).

`alphamap('parameter', length)` creates a new alphamap with the length specified by `length` (used with parameters `rampup`, `rampdown`, `vup`, `vdown`).

`alphamap('parameter', delta)` modifies the existing alphamap using the value specified by `delta` (used with parameters `increase`, `decrease`, `spin`).

`alphamap(figure_handle, ...)` performs the operation on the alphamap of the figure identified by `figure_handle`.

`alpha_map = alphamap` returns the current alphamap.

`alpha_map = alphamap(figure_handle)` returns the current alphamap from the figure identified by `figure_handle`.

`alpha_map = alphamap('parameter')` returns the alphamap modified by the parameter, but does not set the `AlphaMap` property.

See Also

`alim`, `alpha`

Image: `AlphaData`, `AlphaDataMapping`

Patch: `FaceAlpha`, `FaceVertexAlphaData`, `AlphaDataMapping`

Surface: `FaceAlpha`, `AlphaData`, `AlphaDataMapping`

Transparency for related functions

“Transparency” in 3-D Visualization for examples

Purpose Approximate minimum degree permutation

Syntax
`P = amd(A)`
`P = amd(A,opts)`

Description `P = amd(A)` returns the approximate minimum degree permutation vector for the sparse matrix $C = A + A'$. The Cholesky factorization of $C(P,P)$ or $A(P,P)$ tends to be sparser than that of C or A . The `amd` function tends to be faster than `symamd`, and also tends to return better orderings than `symamd`. Matrix A must be square. If A is a full matrix, then `amd(A)` is equivalent to `amd(sparse(A))`.

`P = amd(A,opts)` allows additional options for the reordering. The `opts` input is a structure with the two fields shown below. You only need to set the fields of interest:

- **dense** — A nonnegative scalar value that indicates what is considered to be dense. If A is n -by- n , then rows and columns with more than $\max(16, (\text{dense} * \sqrt{n}))$ entries in $A + A'$ are considered to be "dense" and are ignored during the ordering. MATLAB places these rows and columns last in the output permutation. The default value for this field is 10.0 if this option is not present.
- **aggressive** — A scalar value controlling aggressive absorption. If this field is set to a nonzero value, then aggressive absorption is performed. This is the default if this option is not present.

MATLAB performs an assembly tree post-ordering, which is typically the same as an elimination tree post-ordering. It is not always identical because of the approximate degree update used, and because "dense" rows and columns do not take part in the post-order. It well-suited for a subsequent `chol` operation, however, If you require a precise elimination tree post-ordering, you can use the following code:

```
P = amd(S);  
C = spones(S)+spones(S'); % Skip this line if S is already symmetric  
[ignore, Q] = etree(C(P,P));  
P = P(Q);
```

Examples

This example constructs a sparse matrix and computes a two Cholesky factors: one of the original matrix and one of the original matrix preordered by `amd`. Note how much sparser the Cholesky factor of the preordered matrix is compared to the factor of the matrix in its natural ordering:

```
A = gallery('wathen',50,50);
p = amd(A);
L = chol(A,'lower');
Lp = chol(A(p,p),'lower');

figure;
subplot(2,2,1);    spy(A);
title('Sparsity structure of A');

subplot(2,2,2);    spy(A(p,p));
title('Sparsity structure of AMD ordered A');

subplot(2,2,3);    spy(L);
title('Sparsity structure of Cholesky factor of A');

subplot(2,2,4);    spy(Lp);
title('Sparsity structure of Cholesky factor of AMD ordered A');

set(gcf,'Position',[100 100 800 700]);
```

See Also

`colamd`, `colperm`, `symamd`, `symrcm`, /

References

AMD Version 1.2 is written and copyrighted by Timothy A. Davis, Patrick R. Amestoy, and Iain S. Duff. It is available at <http://www.cise.ufl.edu/research/sparse/amd>.

The authors of the code for `symamd` are Stefan I. Larimore and Timothy A. Davis (davis@cise.ufl.edu), University of Florida. The algorithm was developed in collaboration with John Gilbert, Xerox PARC, and Esmond Ng, Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

Sparse Matrix Algorithms Research at the University of Florida:
<http://www.cise.ufl.edu/research/sparse/>

Purpose Ancestor of graphics object

Syntax
`p = ancestor(h,type)`
`p = ancestor(h,type,'toplevel')`

Description `p = ancestor(h,type)` returns the handle of the closest ancestor of `h`, if the ancestor is one of the types of graphics objects specified by `type`. `type` can be:

- a string that is the name of a single type of object. For example, 'figure'
- a cell array containing the names of multiple objects. For example, {'hgtransform','hgroup','axes'}

If MATLAB cannot find an ancestor of `h` that is one of the specified types, then `ancestor` returns `p` as empty.

Note that `ancestor` returns `p` as empty but does not issue an error if `h` is not the handle of a Handle Graphics object.

`p = ancestor(h,type,'toplevel')` returns the highest-level ancestor of `h`, if this type appears in the `type` argument.

Examples Create some line objects and parent them to an `hgroup` object.

```
hgg = hgroup;
hg1 = line(randn(5),randn(5),'Parent',hgg);
```

Now get the ancestor of the lines.

```
p = ancestor(hgg,{'figure','axes','hgroup'});
get(p,'Type')
ans =

hgroup
```

Now get the top-level ancestor

ancestor

```
p=ancestor(hgg,{'figure','axes','hgroup'},'toplevel');  
get(p,'type')  
ans =  
  
figure
```

See Also

[findobj](#)

Purpose

Find logical AND of array or scalar inputs

Syntax

A & B & ...
and(A, B)

Description

A & B & ... performs a logical AND of all input arrays A, B, etc., and returns an array containing elements set to either logical 1 (true) or logical 0 (false). An element of the output array is set to 1 if all input arrays contain a nonzero element at that same array location. Otherwise, that element is set to 0.

Each input of the expression can be an array or can be a scalar value. All nonscalar input arrays must have equal dimensions. If one or more inputs are an array, then the output is an array of the same dimensions. If all inputs are scalar, then the output is scalar.

If the expression contains both scalar and nonscalar inputs, then each scalar input is treated as if it were an array having the same dimensions as the other input arrays. In other words, if input A is a 3-by-5 matrix and input B is the number 1, then B is treated as if it were a 3-by-5 matrix of ones.

and(A, B) is called for the syntax A & B when either A or B is an object.

Note The symbols & and && perform different operations in MATLAB. The element-wise AND operator described here is &. The short-circuit AND operator is &&.

Examples

If matrix A is

0.4235	0.5798	0	0.7942	0
0.5155	0	0.7833	0.0592	0.8744
0.3340	0	0	0	0.0150
0.4329	0.6405	0.6808	0.0503	0

and matrix B is

and

0	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	0	1
0	1	1	1	0
0	1	0	0	1

then

A & B

ans =

0	1	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	1
0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0

See Also

bitand, or, xor, not, any, all, logical operators, logical types, bitwise functions

Purpose Phase angle

Syntax $P = \text{angle}(Z)$

Description $P = \text{angle}(Z)$ returns the phase angles, in radians, for each element of complex array Z . The angles lie between $\pm\pi$.

For complex Z , the magnitude R and phase angle θ are given by

$$\begin{aligned} R &= \text{abs}(Z) \\ \theta &= \text{angle}(Z) \end{aligned}$$

and the statement

$$Z = R \cdot \exp(i \cdot \theta)$$

converts back to the original complex Z .

Examples

$$Z = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - 1i & 2 + 1i & 3 - 1i & 4 + 1i \\ 1 + 2i & 2 - 2i & 3 + 2i & 4 - 2i \\ 1 - 3i & 2 + 3i & 3 - 3i & 4 + 3i \\ 1 + 4i & 2 - 4i & 3 + 4i & 4 - 4i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P = \text{angle}(Z)$$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} -0.7854 & 0.4636 & -0.3218 & 0.2450 \\ 1.1071 & -0.7854 & 0.5880 & -0.4636 \\ -1.2490 & 0.9828 & -0.7854 & 0.6435 \\ 1.3258 & -1.1071 & 0.9273 & -0.7854 \end{bmatrix}$$

Algorithm

The angle function can be expressed as $\text{angle}(z) = \text{imag}(\log(z)) = \text{atan2}(\text{imag}(z), \text{real}(z))$.

See Also

`abs`, `atan2`, `unwrap`

annotation

Purpose Create annotation objects

GUI Alternatives Create several types of annotations with the Figure Palette and modify annotations with the Property Editor, components of the plotting tools. Directly manipulate annotations in *plot edit* mode. For details, see “How to Annotate Graphs” and “Working in Plot Edit Mode” in the MATLAB Graphics documentation.

Syntax

```
annotation(annotation_type)
annotation('line',x,y)
annotation('arrow',x,y)
annotation('doublearrow',x,y)
annotation('textarrow',x,y)
annotation('textbox',[x y w h])
annotation('ellipse',[x y w h])
annotation('rectangle',[x y w h])
annotation(figure_handle,...)
annotation(...,'PropertyName',PropertyValue,...)
anno_obj_handle = annotation(...)
```

Description `annotation(annotation_type)` creates the specified annotation type using default values for all properties. `annotation_type` can be one of the following strings:

- 'line'
- 'arrow'
- 'doublearrow' (two-headed arrow),
- 'textarrow' (arrow with attached text box),
- 'textbox'
- 'ellipse'
- 'rectangle'

`annotation('line',x,y)` creates a line annotation object that extends from the point defined by $x(1),y(1)$ to the point defined by $x(2),y(2)$, specified in normalized figure units.

`annotation('arrow',x,y)` creates an arrow annotation object that extends from the point defined by $x(1),y(1)$ to the point defined by $x(2),y(2)$, specified in normalized figure units.

`annotation('doublearrow',x,y)` creates a two-headed annotation object that extends from the point defined by $x(1),y(1)$ to the point defined by $x(2),y(2)$, specified in normalized figure units.

`annotation('textarrow',x,y)` creates a `textarrow` annotation object that extends from the point defined by $x(1),y(1)$ to the point defined by $x(2),y(2)$, specified in normalized figure units. The tail end of the arrow is attached to an editable text box.

`annotation('textbox',[x y w h])` creates an editable text box annotation with its lower left corner at the point x,y , a width w , and a height h , specified in normalized figure units. Specify x , y , w , and h in a single vector.

To type in the text box, enable plot edit mode (`plotedit`) and double-click within the box.

`annotation('ellipse',[x y w h])` creates an ellipse annotation with the lower left corner of the bounding rectangle at the point x,y , a width w , and a height h , specified in normalized figure units. Specify x , y , w , and h in a single vector.

`annotation('rectangle',[x y w h])` creates a rectangle annotation with the lower left corner of the rectangle at the point x,y , a width w , and a height h , specified in normalized figure units. Specify x , y , w , and h in a single vector.

`annotation(figure_handle,...)` creates the annotation in the specified figure.

`annotation(...,'PropertyName',PropertyValue,...)` creates the annotation and sets the specified properties to the specified values.

`anno_obj_handle = annotation(...)` returns the handle to the annotation object that is created.

Annotation Layer

All annotation objects are displayed in an overlay axes that covers the figure. This layer is designed to display only annotation objects. You should not parent objects to this axes nor set any properties of this axes. See the See Also section for information on the properties of annotation objects that you can set.

Objects in the Plotting Axes

You can create lines, text, rectangles, and ellipses in data coordinates in the axes of a graph using the `line`, `text`, and `rectangle` functions. These objects are not placed in the annotation axes and must be located inside their parent axes.

Deleting Annotations

Existing annotations persist on a plot when you replace its data. This might not be what you want to do. If it is not, or if you want to remove annotation objects for any reason, you can do so manually, or sometimes programmatically, in several ways:

- To manually delete, click the **Edit Plot** tool or invoke `plottools`, select the annotation(s) you want to remove, and do one of the following:
 - Press the **Delete** key.
 - Press the **Backspace** key.
 - Select **Clear** from the **Edit** menu.
 - Select **Delete** from the context menu (one annotation at a time).
- If you obtained a handle for the annotation when you created it, use the `delete` function:

```
delete(anno_obj_handle)
```

There is no reliable way to obtain handles for annotations from a figure's property set; you must keep track of them yourself.

- To delete all annotations at once (as well as all plot contents), type

```
clf
```

Normalized Coordinates

By default, annotation objects use normalized coordinates to specify locations within the figure. In normalized coordinates, the point 0,0 is always the lower left corner and the point 1,1 is always the upper right corner of the figure window, regardless of the figure size and proportions. Set the `Units` property of annotation objects to change their coordinates from normalized to inches, centimeters, points, pixels, or characters.

When their `Units` property is other than normalized, annotation objects have absolute positions with respect to the figure's origin, and fixed sizes. Therefore, they will shift position with respect to axes when you resize figures. When units are normalized, annotations shrink and grow when you resize figures; this can cause lines of text in textbox annotations to wrap. However, if you set the `FontUnits` property of an annotation textbox object to normalized, the text changes size rather than wraps if the textbox size changes.

You can use either the `set` command or the Inspector to change a selected annotation object's `Units` property:

```
set(gcf,'Units','inches') % or
inspect(gcf)
```

See Also

Properties for the annotation objects `Annotation Arrow Properties`, `Annotation Doublearrow Properties`, `Annotation Ellipse Properties`, `Annotation Line Properties`, `Annotation Rectangle Properties`, `Annotation Textarrow Properties`, `Annotation Textbox Properties`

See “Annotating Graphs” and “Annotation Objects” for more information.

Annotation Arrow Properties

Purpose Define annotation arrow properties

Modifying Properties You can set and query annotation object properties using the set and get functions and the Property Editor (displayed with the propertyeditor command).

Use the annotation function to create annotation objects and obtain their handles. For an example of its use, see “Positioning Annotations in Data Space” in the MATLAB Graphics documentation.

Annotation Arrow Property Descriptions **Properties You Can Modify**

This section lists the properties you can modify on an annotation arrow object.

Color
ColorSpec

Color of the object. A three-element RGB vector or one of the MATLAB predefined names, specifying the object’s color.

See the ColorSpec reference page for more information on specifying color.
















HeadLength
scalar value in points

Length of the arrowhead. Specify this property in points (1 point = 1/72 inch). See also HeadWidth.

HeadStyle
select string from list

Style of the arrowhead. Specify this property as one of the strings from the following table.

Annotation Arrow Properties

Head Style String	Head	Head Style String	Head
none		star4	
plain		rectangle	
ellipse		diamond	
vback1		rose	
vback2 (Default)		hypocycloid	
vback3		astroid	
cback1		deltoid	
cback2			
cback3			

HeadWidth
scalar value in points

Width of the arrowhead. Specify this property in points (1 point = 1/72 inch). See also HeadLength.

LineStyle
{-} | -- | : | -. | none

Annotation Arrow Properties

Line style. This property specifies the line style of the object. Available line styles are shown in the following table.

Specifier String	Line Style
-	Solid line (default)
--	Dashed line
:	Dotted line
-. .	Dash-dot line
none	No line

You can use `LineStyle none` when you want to place a marker at each point but do not want the points connected with a line (see the `Marker` property).

`LineWidth`
scalar

The width of linear objects and edges of filled areas. Specify this value in points (1 point = $\frac{1}{72}$ inch). The default `LineWidth` is 0.5 points.

`Position`
four-element vector [x, y, width, height]

Size and location of the object. Specify the lower left corner of the object with the first two elements of the vector defining the point x , y in units normalized to the figure (when `Units` property is normalized). The third and fourth elements specify the object's dx and dy , respectively, in units normalized to the figure.

`Units`
{normalized} | inches | centimeters | points | pixels

position units. MATLAB uses this property to determine the units used by the `Position` property. All positions are measured

from the lower left corner of the figure window. Normalized units interpret `Position` as a fraction of the width and height of the parent axes. When you resize the axes, MATLAB modifies the size of the object accordingly. `pixels`, `inches`, `centimeters`, and `points` are absolute units (1 point = 1/72 inch).

X

vector [X_{begin} X_{end}]

X-coordinates of the beginning and ending points for line. Specify this property as a vector of *x*-axis (horizontal) values that specify the beginning and ending points of the line, units normalized to the figure.

Y

vector [Y_{begin} Y_{end}]

Y-coordinates of the beginning and ending points for line. Specify this property as a vector of *y*-axis (vertical) values that specify the beginning and ending points of the line, units normalized to the figure.

Annotation Doublearrow Properties

Purpose Define annotation doublearrow properties

Modifying Properties

You can set and query annotation object properties using the set and get functions and the Property Editor (displayed with the propertyeditor command).

Use the annotation function to create annotation objects and obtain their handles. For an example of its use, see “Positioning Annotations in Data Space” in the MATLAB Graphics documentation.

Annotation Doublearrow Property Descriptions

Properties You Can Modify

This section lists the properties you can modify on an annotation doublearrow object.

Color

ColorSpec

Color of the object. A three-element RGB vector or one of the MATLAB predefined names, specifying the object's color.

See the ColorSpec reference page for more information on specifying color.

Head1Length

scalar value in points

Length of the first arrowhead. Specify this property in points (1 point = 1/72 inch). See also Head1Width.

The first arrowhead is located at the end defined by the point $x(1)$, $y(1)$. See also the X and Y properties.

Head2Length

scalar value in points

Length of the second arrowhead. Specify this property in points (1 point = 1/72 inch). See also Head1Width.

Annotation Doublearrow Properties














The first arrowhead is located at the end defined by the point $x(\text{end})$, $y(\text{end})$. See also the X and Y properties.

Head1Style
select string from list



Style of the first arrowhead. Specify this property as one of the strings from the following table

Head2Style
select string from list

Style of the second arrowhead. Specify this property as one of the strings from the following table.

Head Style String	Head	Head Style String	Head
none		star4	
plain		rectangle	
ellipse		diamond	
vback1		rose	
vback2 (Default)		hypocycloid	
vback3		astroid	
cback1		deltoid	

Annotation Doublearrow Properties

Head Style String	Head	Head Style String	Head
cback2			
cback3			

Head1Width

scalar value in points

Width of the first arrowhead. Specify this property in points (1 point = 1/72 inch). See also Head1Length.

Head2Width

scalar value in points

Width of the second arrowhead. Specify this property in points (1 point = 1/72 inch). See also Head2Length.

LineStyle

{-} | -- | : | -. | none

Line style. This property specifies the line style of the object. Available line styles are shown in the following table.

Specifier String	Line Style
-	Solid line (default)
--	Dashed line
:	Dotted line
-.	Dash-dot line
none	No line

Annotation Doublearrow Properties

You can use `LineStyle` `none` when you want to place a marker at each point but do not want the points connected with a line (see the `Marker` property).

`LineWidth`
scalar

The width of linear objects and edges of filled areas. Specify this value in points (1 point = $1/72$ inch). The default `LineWidth` is 0.5 points.

`Position`
four-element vector [x, y, width, height]

Size and location of the object. Specify the lower left corner of the object with the first two elements of the vector defining the point x, y in units normalized to the figure (when `Units` property is normalized). The third and fourth elements specify the object's dx and dy , respectively, in units normalized to the figure.

`Units`
{normalized} | inches | centimeters | points | pixels

position units. MATLAB uses this property to determine the units used by the `Position` property. All positions are measured from the lower left corner of the figure window. Normalized units interpret `Position` as a fraction of the width and height of the parent axes. When you resize the axes, MATLAB modifies the size of the object accordingly. `pixels`, `inches`, `centimeters`, and `points` are absolute units (1 point = $1/72$ inch).

`X`
vector [X_{begin} X_{end}]

X-coordinates of the beginning and ending points for line. Specify this property as a vector of x -axis (horizontal) values that specify the beginning and ending points of the line, units normalized to the figure.

Annotation Doublearrow Properties

Y

vector [Y_{begin} Y_{end}]

Y-coordinates of the beginning and ending points for line. Specify this property as a vector of *y*-axis (vertical) values that specify the beginning and ending points of the line, units normalized to the figure.

Purpose

Define annotation ellipse properties

Modifying Properties

You can set and query annotation object properties using the set and get functions and the Property Editor (displayed with the `propertyeditor` command).

Use the `annotation` function to create annotation objects and obtain their handles. For an example of its use, see “Positioning Annotations in Data Space” in the MATLAB Graphics documentation.

Annotation Ellipse Property Descriptions

Properties You Can Modify

This section lists the properties you can modify on an annotation ellipse object.

EdgeColor

ColorSpec {[0 0 0]} | none |

Color of the object's edges. A three-element RGB vector or one of the MATLAB predefined names, specifying the edge color.

See the ColorSpec reference page for more information on specifying color.

FaceColor

{flat} | none | ColorSpec

Color of filled areas. This property can be any of the following:

- `ColorSpec` — A three-element RGB vector or one of the MATLAB predefined names, specifying a single color for all filled areas. See `ColorSpec` for more information on specifying color.
- `none` — Do not draw faces. Note that `EdgeColor` is drawn independently of `FaceColor`
- `flat` — The color of the filled areas is determined by the figure colormap. See `colormap` for information on setting the colormap.

Annotation Ellipse Properties

See the ColorSpec reference page for more information on specifying color.

LineStyle

{-} | -- | : | -. | none

Line style. This property specifies the line style of the object. Available line styles are shown in the following table.

Specifier String	Line Style
-	Solid line (default)
--	Dashed line
:	Dotted line
-.	Dash-dot line
none	No line

You can use LineStyle none when you want to place a marker at each point but do not want the points connected with a line (see the Marker property).

LineWidth

scalar

The width of linear objects and edges of filled areas. Specify this value in points (1 point = $\frac{1}{72}$ inch). The default LineWidth is 0.5 points.

Position

four-element vector [x, y, width, height]

Size and location of the object. Specify the lower left corner of the object with the first two elements of the vector defining the point x , y in units normalized to the figure (when Units property is normalized). The third and fourth elements specify the object's dx and dy , respectively, in units normalized to the figure.

Units

{normalized} | inches | centimeters | points | pixels

position units. MATLAB uses this property to determine the units used by the `Position` property. All positions are measured from the lower left corner of the figure window. Normalized units interpret `Position` as a fraction of the width and height of the parent axes. When you resize the axes, MATLAB modifies the size of the object accordingly. `pixels`, `inches`, `centimeters`, and `points` are absolute units (1 point = 1/72 inch).

Annotation Line Properties

Purpose Define annotation line properties

Modifying Properties

You can set and query annotation object properties using the `set` and `get` functions and the Property Editor (displayed with the `propertyeditor` command).

Use the `annotation` function to create annotation objects and obtain their handles. For an example of its use, see “Positioning Annotations in Data Space” in the MATLAB Graphics documentation.

Annotation Line Property Descriptions

Properties You Can Modify

This section lists the properties you can modify on an annotation line object.

Color

ColorSpec

Color of the object. A three-element RGB vector or one of the MATLAB predefined names, specifying the object’s color.

See the `ColorSpec` reference page for more information on specifying color.

LineStyle

{-} | -- | : | -. | none

Line style. This property specifies the line style of the object. Available line styles are shown in the following table.

Specifier String	Line Style
-	Solid line (default)
--	Dashed line
:	Dotted line

Specifier String	Line Style
- .	Dash-dot line
none	No line

You can use `LineStyle` `none` when you want to place a marker at each point but do not want the points connected with a line (see the `Marker` property).

`LineWidth`
scalar

The width of linear objects and edges of filled areas. Specify this value in points (1 point = $1/72$ inch). The default `LineWidth` is 0.5 points.

`Position`
four-element vector [x, y, width, height]

Size and location of the object. Specify the lower left corner of the object with the first two elements of the vector defining the point x , y in units normalized to the figure (when `Units` property is normalized). The third and fourth elements specify the object's dx and dy , respectively, in units normalized to the figure.

`Units`
{normalized} | inches | centimeters | points | pixels

position units. MATLAB uses this property to determine the units used by the `Position` property. All positions are measured from the lower left corner of the figure window. Normalized units interpret `Position` as a fraction of the width and height of the parent axes. When you resize the axes, MATLAB modifies the size of the object accordingly. `pixels`, `inches`, `centimeters`, and `points` are absolute units (1 point = $1/72$ inch).

Annotation Line Properties

X

vector [X_{begin} X_{end}]

X-coordinates of the beginning and ending points for line. Specify this property as a vector of *x*-axis (horizontal) values that specify the beginning and ending points of the line, units normalized to the figure.

Y

vector [Y_{begin} Y_{end}]

Y-coordinates of the beginning and ending points for line. Specify this property as a vector of *y*-axis (vertical) values that specify the beginning and ending points of the line, units normalized to the figure.

Purpose

Define annotation rectangle properties

Modifying Properties

You can set and query annotation object properties using the set and get functions and the Property Editor (displayed with the `propertyeditor` command).

Use the `annotation` function to create annotation objects and obtain their handles. For an example of its use, see “Positioning Annotations in Data Space” in the MATLAB Graphics documentation.

Annotation Rectangle Property Descriptions

Properties You Can Modify

This section lists the properties you can modify on an annotation rectangle object.

EdgeColor

ColorSpec {[0 0 0]} | none |

Color of the object's edges. A three-element RGB vector or one of the MATLAB predefined names, specifying the edge color.

See the ColorSpec reference page for more information on specifying color.

FaceAlpha

Scalar alpha value in range [0 1]

Transparency of object background. This property defines the degree to which the object's background color is transparent. A value of 1 (the default) makes the color opaque, a value of 0 makes the background completely transparent (i.e., invisible). The default FaceAlpha is 1.

FaceColor

{flat} | none | ColorSpec

Color of filled areas. This property can be any of the following:

Annotation Rectangle Properties

- `ColorSpec` — A three-element RGB vector or one of the MATLAB predefined names, specifying a single color for all filled areas. See `ColorSpec` for more information on specifying color.
- `none` — Do not draw faces. Note that `EdgeColor` is drawn independently of `FaceColor`
- `flat` — The color of the filled areas is determined by the figure colormap. See `colormap` for information on setting the colormap.

See the `ColorSpec` reference page for more information on specifying color.

`LineStyle`

{-} | -- | : | -. | none

Line style. This property specifies the line style of the object. Available line styles are shown in the following table.

Specifier String	Line Style
-	Solid line (default)
--	Dashed line
:	Dotted line
-.	Dash-dot line
none	No line

You can use `LineStyle none` when you want to place a marker at each point but do not want the points connected with a line (see the `Marker` property).

`LineWidth`

scalar

Annotation Rectangle Properties

The width of linear objects and edges of filled areas. Specify this value in points (1 point = $1/72$ inch). The default `LineWidth` is 0.5 points.

Position

four-element vector [x, y, width, height]

Size and location of the object. Specify the lower left corner of the object with the first two elements of the vector defining the point x , y in units normalized to the figure (when `Units` property is normalized). The third and fourth elements specify the object's dx and dy , respectively, in units normalized to the figure.

Units

{normalized} | inches | centimeters | points | pixels

position units. MATLAB uses this property to determine the units used by the `Position` property. All positions are measured from the lower left corner of the figure window. Normalized units interpret `Position` as a fraction of the width and height of the parent axes. When you resize the axes, MATLAB modifies the size of the object accordingly. `pixels`, `inches`, `centimeters`, and `points` are absolute units (1 point = $1/72$ inch).

Annotation Textarrow Properties

Purpose Define annotation textarrow properties

Modifying Properties You can set and query annotation object properties using the set and get functions and the Property Editor (displayed with the propertyeditor command).

Use the annotation function to create annotation objects and obtain their handles. For an example of its use, see “Positioning Annotations in Data Space” in the MATLAB Graphics documentation.

Annotation Textarrow Property Descriptions

Properties You Can Modify

This section lists the properties you can modify on an annotation textarrow object.

Color

ColorSpec Default: [0 0 0]

Color of the arrow, text and text border. A three-element RGB vector or one of the MATLAB predefined names, specifying the color of the arrow, the color of the text (TextColor property), and the rectangle enclosing the text (TextEdgeColor property).

Setting the Color property also sets the TextColor and TextEdgeColor properties to the same color. However, if the value of the TextEdgeColor is none, it remains none and the text box is not displayed. You can set TextColor or TextEdgeColor independently without affecting other properties.

For example, if you want to create a textarrow with a red arrow and black text in a black box, you must

- 1 Set the Color property to red — `set(h, 'Color', 'r')`
- 2 Set the TextColor to black — `set(h, 'TextColor', 'k')`
- 3 Set the TextEdgeColor to black. —
`set(h, 'TextEdgeColor', 'k')`

Annotation Textarrow Properties

If you do not want display the text box, set the `TextEdgeColor` to none.

See the `ColorSpec` reference page for more information on specifying color.

`FontAngle`
{normal} | italic | oblique

Character slant. MATLAB uses this property to select a font from those available on your particular system. Generally, setting this property to italic or oblique selects a slanted font.

`FontName`
A name, such as Helvetica

Font family. A string specifying the name of the font to use for the text. To display and print properly, this font must be supported on your system. The default font is Helvetica.

`FontSize`
size in points

Approximate size of text characters. A value specifying the font size to use in points. The default size is 10 (1 point = 1/72 inch).

`FontUnits`
{points} | normalized | inches | centimeters | pixels

Font size units. MATLAB uses this property to determine the units used by the `FontSize` property. Normalized units interpret `FontSize` as a fraction of the height of the parent axes. When you resize the axes, MATLAB modifies the screen `FontSize` accordingly. pixels, inches, centimeters, and points are absolute units (1 point = 1/72 inch).

`FontWeight`
light | {normal} | demi | bold

Annotation Textarrow Properties














Weight of text characters. MATLAB uses this property to select a font from those available on your system. Generally, setting this property to bold or demi causes MATLAB to use a bold font.

HeadLength
scalar value in points



Length of the arrowhead. Specify this property in points (1 point = 1/72 inch). See also HeadWidth.

HeadStyle
select string from list

Style of the arrowhead. Specify this property as one of the strings from the following table.

Head Style String	Head	Head Style String	Head
none		star4	
plain		rectangle	
ellipse		diamond	
vback1		rose	
vback2 (Default)		hypocycloid	
vback3		astroid	
cback1		deltoid	

Annotation Textarrow Properties

Head Style String	Head	Head Style String	Head
cback2			
cback3			

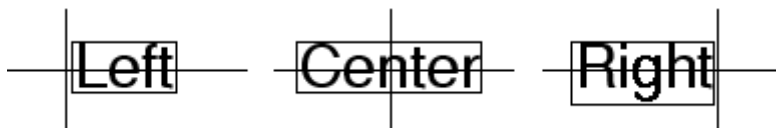
HeadWidth
scalar value in points

Width of the arrowhead. Specify this property in points (1 point = 1/72 inch). See also HeadLength.

HorizontalAlignment
{left} | center | right

Horizontal alignment of text. This property specifies the horizontal justification of the text string. It determines where MATLAB places the string with regard to the point specified by the Position property. The following picture illustrates the alignment options.

HorizontalAlignment viewed with the VerticalAlignment set to middle (the default).



See the Extent property for related information.

Interpreter
latex | {tex} | none

Annotation Textarrow Properties

Interpret T_EX instructions. This property controls whether MATLAB interprets certain characters in the String property as T_EX instructions (default) or displays all characters literally. The options are:

- `latex` — Supports the full L_AT_EX markup language.
- `tex` — Supports a subset of plain T_EX markup language. See the String property for a list of supported T_EX instructions.
- `none` — Displays literal characters.

LineStyle

{-} | -- | : | -. | none

Line style. This property specifies the line style of the object. Available line styles are shown in the following table.

Specifier String	Line Style
-	Solid line (default)
--	Dashed line
:	Dotted line
-.	Dash-dot line
none	No line

You can use LineStyle `none` when you want to place a marker at each point but do not want the points connected with a line (see the Marker property).

LineWidth

scalar

The width of linear objects and edges of filled areas. Specify this value in points (1 point = $\frac{1}{72}$ inch). The default LineWidth is 0.5 points.

Annotation Textarrow Properties

Position

four-element vector [x, y, width, height]

Size and location of the object. Specify the lower left corner of the object with the first two elements of the vector defining the point x, y in units normalized to the figure (when Units property is normalized). The third and fourth elements specify the object's dx and dy , respectively, in units normalized to the figure.

String

string

The text string. Specify this property as a quoted string for single-line strings, or as a cell array of strings, or a padded string matrix for multiline strings. MATLAB displays this string at the specified location. Vertical slash characters are not interpreted as line breaks in text strings, and are drawn as part of the text string. See Mathematical Symbols, Greek Letters, and TeX Characters for an example.

When the text Interpreter property is set to TeX (the default), you can use a subset of TeX commands embedded in the string to produce special characters such as Greek letters and mathematical symbols. The following table lists these characters and the character sequences used to define them.

Character Sequence	Symbol	Character Sequence	Symbol	Character Sequence	Symbol
\alpha	α	\upsilon	υ	\sim	\sim
\beta	β	\phi	Φ	\leq	\leq
\gamma	γ	\chi	χ	\infty	∞
\delta	δ	\psi	ψ	\clubsuit	\clubsuit
\epsilon	ϵ	\omega	ω	\diamondsuit	\diamondsuit
\zeta	ζ	\Gamma	Γ	\heartsuit	\heartsuit

Annotation Textarrow Properties

Character Sequence	Symbol	Character Sequence	Symbol	Character Sequence	Symbol
<code>\eta</code>	η	<code>\Delta</code>	Δ	<code>\spadesuit</code>	\spadesuit
<code>\theta</code>	Θ	<code>\Theta</code>	Θ	<code>\leftrightharrow</code>	\leftrightarrow
<code>\vartheta</code>	ϑ	<code>\Lambda</code>	Λ	<code>\leftarrow</code>	\rightarrow
<code>\iota</code>	ι	<code>\Xi</code>	Ξ	<code>\uparrow</code>	\uparrow
<code>\kappa</code>	κ	<code>\Pi</code>	Π	<code>\rightarrow</code>	\leftrightarrow
<code>\lambda</code>	λ	<code>\Sigma</code>	Σ	<code>\downarrow</code>	\downarrow
<code>\mu</code>	μ	<code>\Upsilon</code>	Υ	<code>\circ</code>	\circ
<code>\nu</code>	ν	<code>\Phi</code>	Φ	<code>\pm</code>	\pm
<code>\xi</code>	ξ	<code>\Psi</code>	Ψ	<code>\geq</code>	\geq
<code>\pi</code>	π	<code>\Omega</code>	Ω	<code>\propto</code>	\propto
<code>\rho</code>	ρ	<code>\forall</code>	\forall	<code>\partial</code>	∂
<code>\sigma</code>	σ	<code>\exists</code>	\exists	<code>\bullet</code>	\bullet
<code>\varsigma</code>	ς	<code>\ni</code>	\ni	<code>\div</code>	\div
<code>\tau</code>	τ	<code>\cong</code>	\cong	<code>\neq</code>	\neq
<code>\equiv</code>	\equiv	<code>\approx</code>	\approx	<code>\aleph</code>	
<code>\Im</code>	\Im	<code>\Re</code>	\Re	<code>\wp</code>	\wp
<code>\otimes</code>	\otimes	<code>\oplus</code>	\oplus	<code>\oslash</code>	\oslash
<code>\cap</code>	\cap	<code>\cup</code>	\cup	<code>\supseteq</code>	\supseteq
<code>\supset</code>	\supset	<code>\subseteq</code>	\subseteq	<code>\subset</code>	\subset
<code>\int</code>	\int	<code>\in</code>	\in	<code>\circ</code>	\circ
<code>\rfloor</code>	\rfloor	<code>\lceil</code>	\lceil	<code>\nabla</code>	∇
<code>\lfloor</code>	\lfloor	<code>\cdot</code>	\cdot	<code>\ldots</code>	\dots

Annotation Textarrow Properties

Character Sequence	Symbol	Character Sequence	Symbol	Character Sequence	Symbol
<code>\perp</code>	\perp	<code>\neg</code>	\neg	<code>\prime</code>	$'$
<code>\wedge</code>	\wedge	<code>\times</code>	\times	<code>\emptyset</code>	\emptyset
<code>\rceil</code>	\rceil	<code>\surd</code>	\surd	<code>\mid</code>	$ $
<code>\vee</code>	\vee	<code>\varpi</code>	ϖ	<code>\copyright</code>	\copyright
<code>\langle</code>	\langle	<code>\rangle</code>	\rangle		

You can also specify stream modifiers that control font type and color. The first four modifiers are mutually exclusive. However, you can use `\fontname` in combination with one of the other modifiers:

`TextBackgroundColor`
 ColorSpec Default: none

Color of text background rectangle. A three-element RGB vector or one of the MATLAB predefined names, specifying the arrow color.

See the `ColorSpec` reference page for more information on specifying color.

`TextColor`
 ColorSpec Default: [0 0 0]

Color of text. A three-element RGB vector or one of the MATLAB predefined names, specifying the arrow color.

See the `ColorSpec` reference page for more information on specifying color. Setting the `Color` property also sets this property.

`TextEdgeColor`
 ColorSpec or none Default: none

Annotation Textarrow Properties

Color of edge of text rectangle. A three-element RGB vector or one of the MATLAB predefined names, specifying the color of the rectangle that encloses the text.

See the ColorSpec reference page for more information on specifying color. Setting the Color property also sets this property.

TextLineWidth
width in points

The width of the text rectangle edge. Specify this value in points (1 point = $1/72$ inch). The default TextLineWidth is 0.5 points.

TextMargin
dimension in pixels default: 5

Space around text. Specify a value in pixels that defines the space around the text string, but within the rectangle.

TextRotation
rotation angle in degrees (default = 0)

Text orientation. This property determines the orientation of the text string. Specify values of rotation in degrees (positive angles cause counterclockwise rotation). Angles are absolute and not relative to previous rotations; a rotation of 0 degrees is always horizontal.

Units
{normalized} | inches | centimeters | points | pixels

position units. MATLAB uses this property to determine the units used by the Position property. All positions are measured from the lower left corner of the figure window. Normalized units interpret Position as a fraction of the width and height of the parent axes. When you resize the axes, MATLAB modifies the size of the object accordingly. pixels, inches, centimeters, and points are absolute units (1 point = $1/72$ inch).

Annotation Textarrow Properties

VerticalAlignment

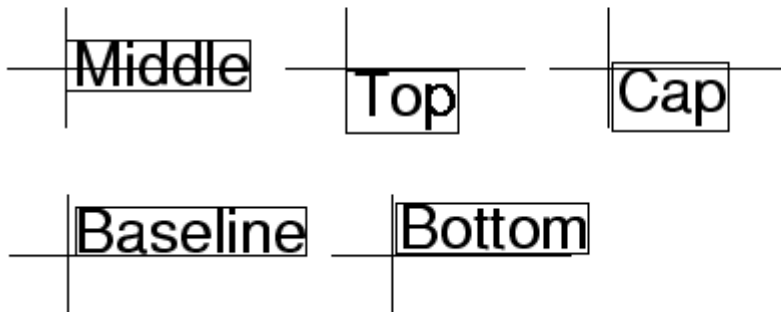
top | cap | {middle} | baseline |
bottom

Vertical alignment of text. This property specifies the vertical justification of the text string. It determines where MATLAB places the string with regard to the value of the Position property. The possible values mean

- top — Place the top of the string's Extent rectangle at the specified y -position.
- cap — Place the string so that the top of a capital letter is at the specified y -position.
- middle — Place the middle of the string at the specified y -position.
- baseline — Place font baseline at the specified y -position.
- bottom — Place the bottom of the string's Extent rectangle at the specified y -position.

The following picture illustrates the alignment options.

Text VerticalAlignment property viewed with the HorizontalAlignment property set to left (the default).



Annotation Textarrow Properties

X

vector [X_{begin} X_{end}]

X-coordinates of the beginning and ending points for line. Specify this property as a vector of *x*-axis (horizontal) values that specify the beginning and ending points of the line, units normalized to the figure.

Y

vector [Y_{begin} Y_{end}]

Y-coordinates of the beginning and ending points for line. Specify this property as a vector of *y*-axis (vertical) values that specify the beginning and ending points of the line, units normalized to the figure.

Purpose

Define annotation textbox properties

Modifying Properties

You can set and query annotation object properties using the set and get functions and the Property Editor (displayed with the `propertyeditor` command).

Use the `annotation` function to create annotation objects and obtain their handles. For an example of its use, see “Positioning Annotations in Data Space” in the MATLAB Graphics documentation.

Annotation Textbox Property Descriptions

Properties You Can Modify

This section lists the properties you can modify on an annotation textbox object.

`BackgroundColor`

ColorSpec Default: none

Color of text background rectangle. A three-element RGB vector or one of the MATLAB predefined names, specifying the arrow color.

See the ColorSpec reference page for more information on specifying color.

`Color`

ColorSpec Default: [0 0 0]

Color of text. A three-element RGB vector or one of the MATLAB predefined names, specifying the arrow color.

See the ColorSpec reference page for more information on specifying color. Setting the `Color` property also sets this property.

`EdgeColor`

ColorSpec or none Default: none

Color of edge of text rectangle. A three-element RGB vector or one of the MATLAB predefined names, specifying the color of the rectangle that encloses the text.

Annotation Textbox Properties

See the ColorSpec reference page for more information on specifying color. Setting the Color property also sets this property.

FaceAlpha

Scalar alpha value in range [0 1]

Transparency of object background. This property defines the degree to which the object's background color is transparent. A value of 1 (the default) makes to color opaque, a value of 0 makes the background completely transparent (i.e., invisible). The default FaceAlpha is 1.

FitBoxToText

on | off

Automatically adjust text box width and height to fit text. When this property is on (the default), MATLAB automatically resizes textboxes to fit the *x*-extents and *y*-extents of the text strings they contain. When it is off, text strings are wrapped to fit the width of their textboxes, which can cause them to extend below the bottom of the box.

If you resize a textbox in plot edit mode or change the width or height of its position property directly, MATLAB sets the object's FitBoxToText property to 'off'. You can toggle this property with set, with the Property Inspector, or in plot edit mode via the object's context menu.

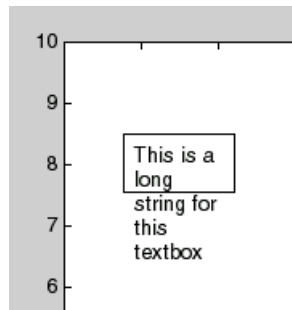
FitHeightToText

on | off

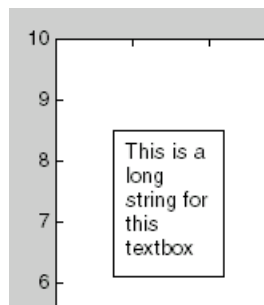
Automatically adjust text box width and height to fit text. MATLAB automatically wraps text strings to fit the width of the text box. However, if the text string is long enough, it can extend beyond the bottom of the text box.

Annotation Textbox Properties

Note The `FitHeightToText` property is obsolete. To control line wrapping behavior in textboxes, use `fitBoxToText` instead.

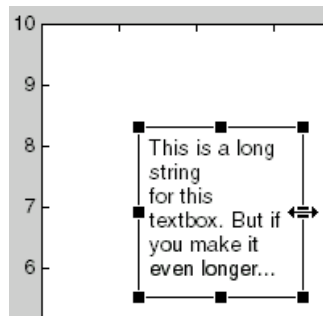


When you set this mode to on, MATLAB automatically adjusts the height of the text box to accommodate the string, doing so as you create or edit the string.

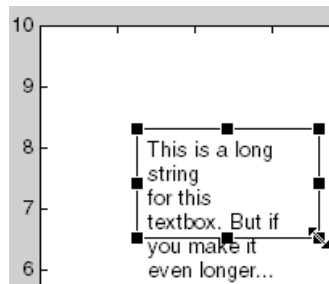


The fit-size-to-text behavior turns off if you resize the text box programmatically or manually in plot edit mode.

Annotation Textbox Properties



However, if you resize the text box from any other handles, the position you set is honored without regard to how the text fits the box.



FontAngle

{normal} | italic | oblique

Character slant. MATLAB uses this property to select a font from those available on your particular system. Generally, setting this property to italic or oblique selects a slanted font.

FontName

A name, such as Helvetica

Font family. A string specifying the name of the font to use for the text. To display and print properly, this font must be supported on your system. The default font is Helvetica.

Annotation Textbox Properties

FontSize
size in points

Approximate size of text characters. A value specifying the font size to use in points. The default size is 10 (1 point = 1/72 inch).

FontUnits
{points} | normalized | inches | centimeters | pixels

Font size units. MATLAB uses this property to determine the units used by the FontSize property. Normalized units interpret FontSize as a fraction of the height of the parent axes. When you resize the axes, MATLAB modifies the screen FontSize accordingly. pixels, inches, centimeters, and points are absolute units (1 point = 1/72 inch).

FontWeight
light | {normal} | demi | bold

Weight of text characters. MATLAB uses this property to select a font from those available on your system. Generally, setting this property to bold or demi causes MATLAB to use a bold font.

HorizontalAlignment
{left} | center | right

Horizontal alignment of text. This property specifies the horizontal justification of the text string. It determines where MATLAB places the string with regard to the point specified by the Position property. The following picture illustrates the alignment options.

HorizontalAlignment viewed with the VerticalAlignment set to middle (the default).



Annotation Textbox Properties

See the Extent property for related information.

Interpreter

latex | {tex} | none

Interpret T_EX instructions. This property controls whether MATLAB interprets certain characters in the String property as T_EX instructions (default) or displays all characters literally. The options are:

- latex — Supports the full L_AT_EX markup language.
- tex — Supports a subset of plain T_EX markup language. See the String property for a list of supported T_EX instructions.
- none — Displays literal characters.

LineStyle

{-} | -- | : | -. | none

Line style. This property specifies the line style of the object. Available line styles are shown in the following table.

Specifier String	Line Style
-	Solid line (default)
--	Dashed line
:	Dotted line
-.	Dash-dot line
none	No line

You can use LineStyle none when you want to place a marker at each point but do not want the points connected with a line (see the Marker property).

LineWidth

scalar

Annotation Textbox Properties

The width of linear objects and edges of filled areas. Specify this value in points (1 point = $1/72$ inch). The default `LineWidth` is 0.5 points.

Margin

dimension in pixels default: 5

Space around text. Specify a value in pixels that defines the space around the text string, but within the rectangle.

Position

four-element vector [x, y, width, height]

Size and location of the object. Specify the lower left corner of the object with the first two elements of the vector defining the point x, y in units normalized to the figure (when `Units` property is normalized). The third and fourth elements specify the object's dx and dy , respectively, in units normalized to the figure.

String

string

The text string. Specify this property as a quoted string for single-line strings, or as a cell array of strings, or a padded string matrix for multiline strings. MATLAB displays this string at the specified location. Vertical slash characters are not interpreted as line breaks in text strings, and are drawn as part of the text string. See [Mathematical Symbols](#), [Greek Letters](#), and [TeX Characters](#) for an example.

When the text `Interpreter` property is set to `Tex` (the default), you can use a subset of TeX commands embedded in the string to produce special characters such as Greek letters and mathematical symbols. The following table lists these characters and the character sequences used to define them.

Annotation Textbox Properties

Character Sequence	Symbol	Character Sequence	Symbol	Character Sequence	Symbol
<code>\alpha</code>	α	<code>\upsilon</code>	υ	<code>\sim</code>	\sim
<code>\beta</code>	β	<code>\phi</code>	Φ	<code>\leq</code>	\leq
<code>\gamma</code>	γ	<code>\chi</code>	χ	<code>\infty</code>	∞
<code>\delta</code>	δ	<code>\psi</code>	Ψ	<code>\clubsuit</code>	\clubsuit
<code>\epsilon</code>	ϵ	<code>\omega</code>	ω	<code>\diamondsuit</code>	\diamondsuit
<code>\zeta</code>	ζ	<code>\Gamma</code>	Γ	<code>\heartsuit</code>	\heartsuit
<code>\eta</code>	η	<code>\Delta</code>	Δ	<code>\spadesuit</code>	\spadesuit
<code>\theta</code>	Θ	<code>\Theta</code>	Θ	<code>\leftrightharpoon</code>	\leftrightarrow
<code>\vartheta</code>	ϑ	<code>\Lambda</code>	Λ	<code>\leftarrow</code>	\rightarrow
<code>\iota</code>	ι	<code>\Xi</code>	Ξ	<code>\uparrow</code>	\uparrow
<code>\kappa</code>	κ	<code>\Pi</code>	Π	<code>\rightarrow</code>	\leftrightarrow
<code>\lambda</code>	λ	<code>\Sigma</code>	Σ	<code>\downarrow</code>	\downarrow
<code>\mu</code>	μ	<code>\Upsilon</code>	Υ	<code>\circ</code>	\circ
<code>\nu</code>	ν	<code>\Phi</code>	Φ	<code>\pm</code>	\pm
<code>\xi</code>	ξ	<code>\Psi</code>	Ψ	<code>\geq</code>	\geq
<code>\pi</code>	π	<code>\Omega</code>	Ω	<code>\propto</code>	\propto
<code>\rho</code>	ρ	<code>\forall</code>	\forall	<code>\partial</code>	∂
<code>\sigma</code>	σ	<code>\exists</code>	\exists	<code>\bullet</code>	\bullet
<code>\varsigma</code>	ς	<code>\ni</code>	\ni	<code>\div</code>	\div
<code>\tau</code>	τ	<code>\cong</code>	\cong	<code>\neq</code>	\neq
<code>\equiv</code>	\equiv	<code>\approx</code>	\approx	<code>\aleph</code>	
<code>\Im</code>	\Im	<code>\Re</code>	\Re	<code>\wp</code>	\wp

Annotation Textbox Properties

Character Sequence	Symbol	Character Sequence	Symbol	Character Sequence	Symbol
<code>\otimes</code>	\otimes	<code>\oplus</code>	\oplus	<code>\oslash</code>	\oslash
<code>\cap</code>	\cap	<code>\cup</code>	\cup	<code>\supseteq</code>	\supseteq
<code>\supset</code>	\supset	<code>\subseteq</code>	\subseteq	<code>\subset</code>	\subset
<code>\int</code>	\int	<code>\in</code>	\in	<code>\o</code>	\circ
<code>\rfloor</code>	\lfloor	<code>\lceil</code>	\lceil	<code>\nabla</code>	∇
<code>\lfloor</code>	\lfloor	<code>\cdot</code>	\cdot	<code>\ldots</code>	\dots
<code>\perp</code>	\perp	<code>\neg</code>	\neg	<code>\prime</code>	$'$
<code>\wedge</code>	\wedge	<code>\times</code>	\times	<code>\0</code>	\emptyset
<code>\rceil</code>	\lceil	<code>\surd</code>	\surd	<code>\mid</code>	$ $
<code>\vee</code>	\vee	<code>\varpi</code>	ϖ	<code>\copyright</code>	\copyright
<code>\langle</code>	\langle	<code>\rangle</code>	\rangle		

You can also specify stream modifiers that control font type and color. The first four modifiers are mutually exclusive. However, you can use `\fontname` in combination with one of the other modifiers:

Units

`{normalized} | inches | centimeters | points | pixels`

position units. MATLAB uses this property to determine the units used by the Position property. All positions are measured from the lower left corner of the figure window. Normalized units interpret Position as a fraction of the width and height of the parent axes. When you resize the axes, MATLAB modifies the size of the object accordingly. pixels, inches, centimeters, and points are absolute units (1 point = 1/72 inch).

Annotation Textbox Properties

VerticalAlignment

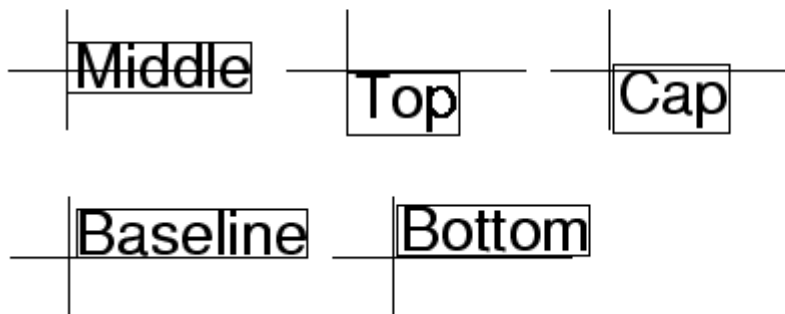
top | cap | {middle} | baseline |
bottom

Vertical alignment of text. This property specifies the vertical justification of the text string. It determines where MATLAB places the string with regard to the value of the Position property. The possible values mean

- top — Place the top of the string's Extent rectangle at the specified *y*-position.
- cap — Place the string so that the top of a capital letter is at the specified *y*-position.
- middle — Place the middle of the string at the specified *y*-position.
- baseline — Place font baseline at the specified *y*-position.
- bottom — Place the bottom of the string's Extent rectangle at the specified *y*-position.

The following picture illustrates the alignment options.

Text VerticalAlignment property viewed with the HorizontalAlignment property set to left (the default).



Purpose	Most recent answer
Syntax	ans
Description	MATLAB creates the ans variable automatically when you specify no output argument.
Examples	The statement $2+2$ is the same as <code>ans = 2+2</code>
See Also	display

any

Purpose Determine whether any array elements are nonzero

Syntax
 $B = \text{any}(A)$
 $B = \text{any}(A, dim)$

Description $B = \text{any}(A)$ tests whether *any* of the elements along various dimensions of an array is a nonzero number or is logical 1 (true). `any` ignores entries that are NaN (Not a Number).

If A is a vector, `any(A)` returns logical 1 (true) if any of the elements of A is a nonzero number or is logical 1 (true), and returns logical 0 (false) if all the elements are zero.

If A is a matrix, `any(A)` treats the columns of A as vectors, returning a row vector of logical 1's and 0's.

If A is a multidimensional array, `any(A)` treats the values along the first nonsingleton dimension as vectors, returning a logical condition for each vector.

$B = \text{any}(A, dim)$ tests along the dimension of A specified by scalar dim .

1	0	1
0	0	0

A

1	0	1
---	---	---

$\text{any}(A,1)$

1
0

$\text{any}(A,2)$

Examples **Example 1 – Reducing a Logical Vector to a Scalar Condition**

Given

$A = [0.53 \ 0.67 \ 0.01 \ 0.38 \ 0.07 \ 0.42 \ 0.69]$

then $B = (A < 0.5)$ returns logical 1 (true) only where A is less than one half:

0 0 1 1 1 1 0

The any function reduces such a vector of logical conditions to a single condition. In this case, any(B) yields logical 1.

This makes any particularly useful in if statements:

```
if any(A < 0.5) do something
end
```

where code is executed depending on a single condition, not a vector of possibly conflicting conditions.

Example 2– Reducing a Logical Matrix to a Scalar Condition

Applying the any function twice to a matrix, as in any(any(A)), always reduces it to a scalar condition.

```
any(any(eye(3)))
ans =
    1
```

Example 3 – Testing Arrays of Any Dimension

You can use the following type of statement on an array of any dimensions. This example tests a 3-D array to see if any of its elements are greater than 3:

```
x = rand(3,7,5) * 5;

any(x(:) > 3)
ans =
    1
```

or less than zero:

```
any(x(:) < 0)
ans =
    0
```

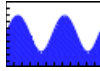
See Also


all, logical operators (elementwise and short-circuit), relational operators, colon

Other functions that collapse an array's dimensions include `max`, `mean`, `median`, `min`, `prod`, `std`, `sum`, and `trapez`.

Purpose

Filled area 2-D plot

**GUI Alternatives**

To graph selected variables, use the Plot Selector  in the Workspace Browser, or use the Figure Palette Plot Catalog. Manipulate graphs in *plot edit* mode with the Property Editor. For details, see Plotting Tools — Interactive Plotting in the MATLAB Graphics documentation and Creating Graphics from the Workspace Browser in the MATLAB Desktop Tools documentation.

Syntax

```
area(Y)
area(X,Y)
area(...,basevalue)
area(...,'PropertyName',PropertyValue,...)
area(axes_handle,...)
h = area(...)
hpatches = area('v6',...)
```

Description

An area graph displays elements in Y as one or more curves and fills the area beneath each curve. When Y is a matrix, the curves are stacked showing the relative contribution of each row element to the total height of the curve at each x interval.

`area(Y)` plots the vector Y or the sum of each column in matrix Y . The x -axis automatically scales to $1:\text{size}(Y,1)$.

`area(X,Y)` For vectors X and Y , `area(X,Y)` is the same as `plot(X,Y)` except that the area between 0 and Y is filled. When Y is a matrix, `area(X,Y)` plots the columns of Y as filled areas. For each X , the net result is the sum of corresponding values from the columns of Y .

If X is a vector, `length(X)` must equal `length(Y)`. If X is a matrix, `size(X)` must equal `size(Y)`.

`area(...,basevalue)` specifies the base value for the area fill. The default basevalue is 0. See the `BaseValue` property for more information.

`area(...,'PropertyName',PropertyValue,...)` specifies property name and property value pairs for the patch graphics object created by `area`.

`area(axes_handle,...)` plots into the axes with the handle `axes_handle` instead of into the current axes (`gca`).

`h = area(...)` returns handles of `areaserie`s graphics objects.

Backward-Compatible Version

`hpatches = area('v6',...)` returns the handles of patch objects instead of `areaserie`s objects for compatibility with MATLAB 6.5 and earlier.

Note The `v6` option enables users of Version 7.x of MATLAB to create FIG-files that previous versions can open. It is obsolete and will be removed in a future version of MATLAB.

See [Plot Objects and Backward Compatibility](#) for more information.

Areaserie Objects

Creating an area graph of an m -by- n matrix creates n `areaserie`s objects (i.e., one per column), whereas a 1-by- n vector creates one area object.

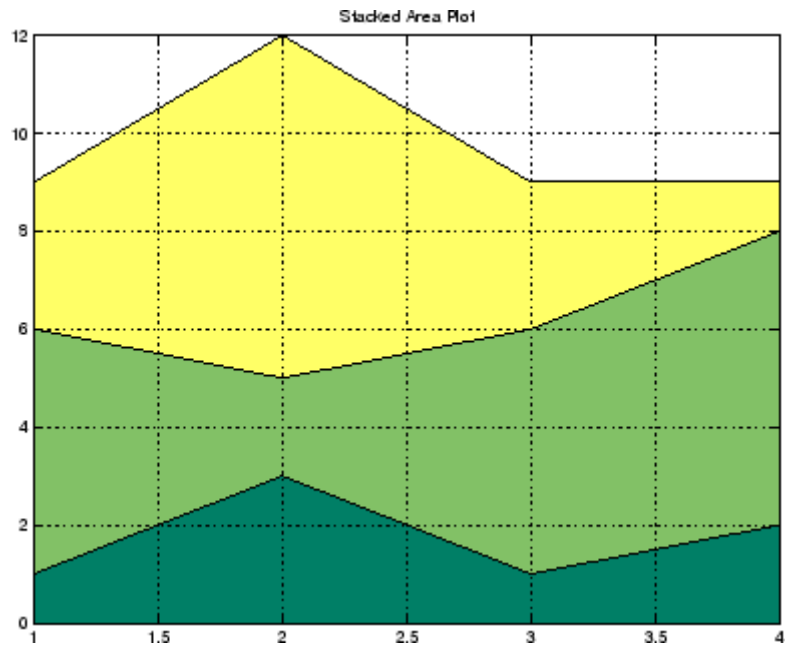
Some `areaserie`s object properties that you set on an individual `areaserie`s object set the values for all `areaserie`s objects in the graph. See the property descriptions for information on specific properties.

Examples

Stacked Area Graph

This example plots the data in the variable `Y` as an area graph. Each subsequent column of `Y` is stacked on top of the previous data. The figure colormap controls the coloring of the individual areas. You can explicitly set the color of an area using the `EdgeColor` and `FaceColor` properties.

```
Y = [1, 5, 3;  
     3, 2, 7;  
     1, 5, 3;  
     2, 6, 1];  
area(Y)  
grid on  
colormap summer  
set(gca,'Layer','top')  
title 'Stacked Area Plot'
```



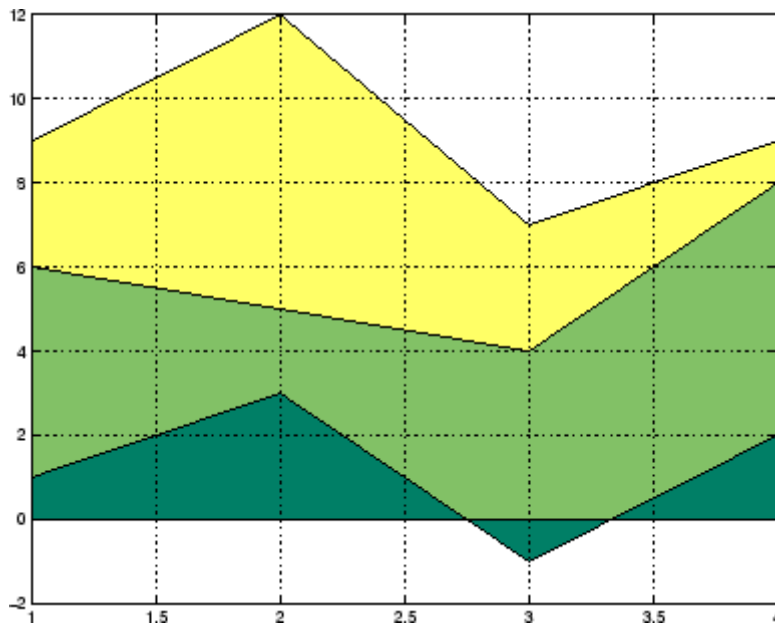
Adjusting the Base Value

The area function uses a y-axis value of 0 as the base of the filled areas. You can change this value by setting the area BaseValue property. For example, negate one of the values of Y from the previous example and replot the data.

area

```
Y(3,1) = -1; % Was 1
h = area(Y);
set(gca,'Layer','top')
grid on
colormap summer
```

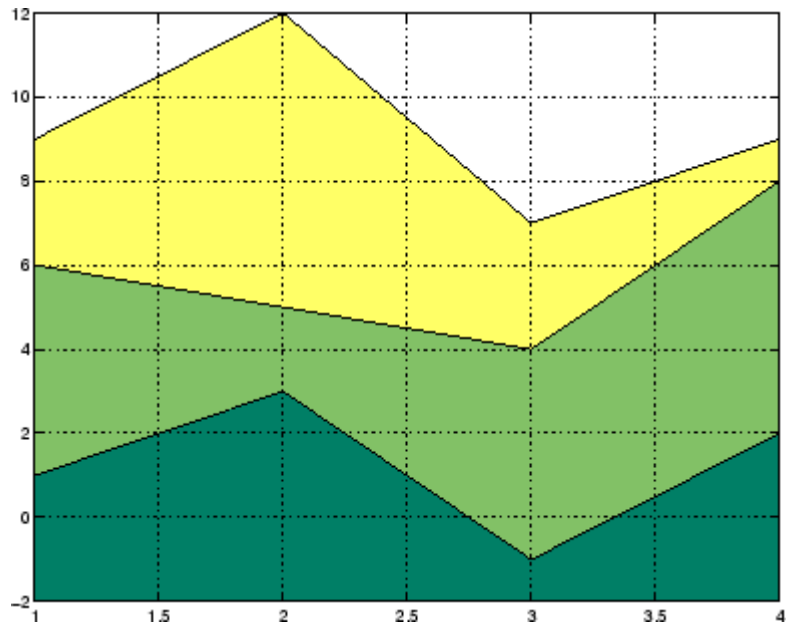
The area graph now looks like this:



Adjusting the BaseValue property improves the appearance of the graph:

```
set(h,'BaseValue',-2)
```

Setting the BaseValue property on one areseries object sets the values of all objects.

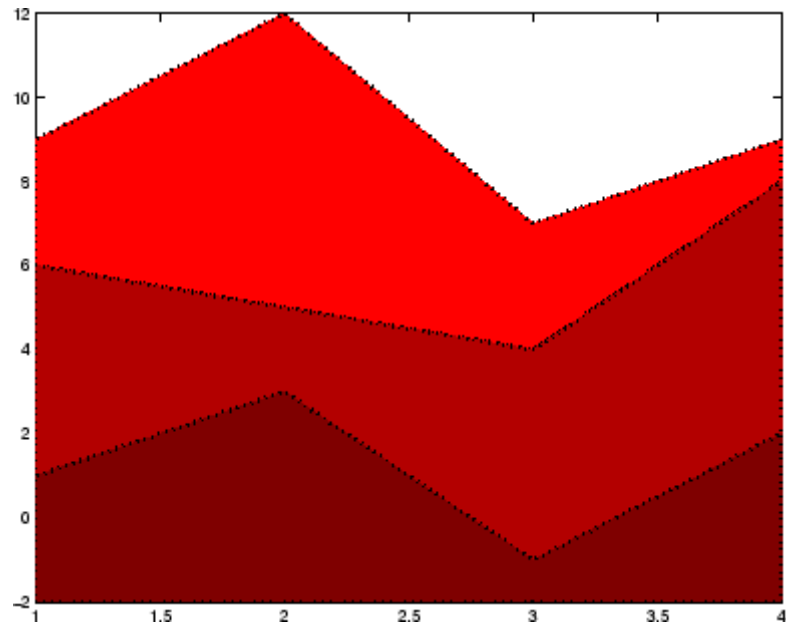


Specifying Colors and Line Styles

You can specify the colors of the filled areas and the type of lines used to separate them.

```
h = area(Y,-2); % Set BaseValue via argument
set(h(1),'FaceColor',[.5 0 0])
set(h(2),'FaceColor',[.7 0 0])
set(h(3),'FaceColor',[1 0 0])
set(h,'LineStyle',':','LineWidth',2) % Set
all to same value
```

area



See Also

`bar`, `plot`, `sort`

“Area, Bar, and Pie Plots” on page 1-88 for related functions

“Area Graphs” for more examples

`Areaseries` Properties for property descriptions

Purpose

Define areaseries properties

Modifying Properties

You can set and query graphics object properties using the set and get commands or with the property editor (propertyeditor).

Note that you cannot define default properties for areaseries objects.

See “Plot Objects” for more information on areaseries objects.

Areaseries Property Descriptions

This section provides a description of properties. Curly braces { } enclose default values.

Annotation

hg.Annotation object Read Only

Control the display of areaseries objects in legends. The Annotation property enables you to specify whether this areaseries object is represented in a figure legend.

Querying the Annotation property returns the handle of an hg.Annotation object. The hg.Annotation object has a property called LegendInformation, which contains an hg.LegendEntry object.

Once you have obtained the hg.LegendEntry object, you can set its IconDisplayStyle property to control whether the areaseries object is displayed in a figure legend:

IconDisplayStyle Value	Purpose
on	Include the areaseries object in a legend as one entry, but not its children objects
off	Do not include the areaseries or its children in a legend (default)
children	Include only the children of the areaseries as separate entries in the legend

Areaseries Properties

Setting the `IconDisplayStyle` property

These commands set the `IconDisplayStyle` of a graphics object with handle `hobj` to `children`, which causes each child object to have an entry in the legend:

```
hAnnotation = get(hobj, 'Annotation');  
hLegendEntry = get(hAnnotation, 'LegendInformation');  
set(hLegendEntry, 'IconDisplayStyle', 'children')
```

Using the `IconDisplayStyle` property

See “Controlling Legends” for more information and examples.

`BaseValue`

double: *y*-axis value

Value where filled area base is drawn. Specify the value along the *y*-axis at which MATLAB draws the baseline of the bottommost filled area.

`BeingDeleted`

on | {off} Read Only

This object is being deleted. The `BeingDeleted` property provides a mechanism that you can use to determine if objects are in the process of being deleted. MATLAB sets the `BeingDeleted` property to on when the object’s delete function callback is called (see the `DeleteFcn` property). It remains set to on while the delete function executes, after which the object no longer exists.

For example, an object’s delete function might call other functions that act on a number of different objects. These functions might not need to perform actions on objects if the objects are going to be deleted, and therefore, can check the object’s `BeingDeleted` property before acting.

`BusyAction`

cancel | {queue}

Callback routine interruption. The `BusyAction` property enables you to control how MATLAB handles events that potentially interrupt executing callbacks. If there is a callback function executing, callbacks invoked subsequently always attempt to interrupt it.

If the `Interruptible` property of the object whose callback is executing is set to `on` (the default), then interruption occurs at the next point where the event queue is processed. If the `Interruptible` property is `off`, the `BusyAction` property (of the object owning the executing callback) determines how MATLAB handles the event. The choices are

- `cancel` — Discard the event that attempted to execute a second callback routine.
- `queue` — Queue the event that attempted to execute a second callback routine until the current callback finishes.

`ButtonDownFcn`

string or function handle

Button press callback function. A callback that executes whenever you press a mouse button while the pointer is over this object, but not over another graphics object. See the `HitTestArea` property for information about selecting objects of this type.

See the figure's `SelectionType` property to determine if modifier keys were also pressed.

This property can be

- A string that is a valid MATLAB expression
- The name of an M-file
- A function handle

Set this property to a function handle that references the callback. The expressions execute in the MATLAB workspace.

Areaseries Properties

See “Function Handle Callbacks” for information on how to use function handles to define the callbacks.

Children

array of graphics object handles

Children of this object. The handle of a patch object that is the child of this object (whether visible or not).

Note that if a child object’s `HandleVisibility` property is set to `callback` or `off`, its handle does not show up in this object’s `Children` property unless you set the root `ShowHiddenHandles` property to `on`:

```
set(0, 'ShowHiddenHandles', 'on')
```

Clipping

{on} | off

Clipping mode. MATLAB clips graphs to the axes plot box by default. If you set `Clipping` to `off`, portions of graphs can be displayed outside the axes plot box. This can occur if you create a plot object, set `hold` to `on`, freeze axis scaling (`axis manual`), and then create a larger plot object.

CreateFcn

string or function handle

Callback routine executed during object creation. This property defines a callback that executes when MATLAB creates an object. You must specify the callback during the creation of the object. For example,

```
area(y, 'CreateFcn', @CallbackFcn)
```

where `@CallbackFcn` is a function handle that references the callback function.

MATLAB executes this routine after setting all other object properties. Setting this property on an existing object has no effect.

The handle of the object whose `CreateFcn` is being executed is accessible only through the root `CallbackObject` property, which you can query using `gcbo`.

See “Function Handle Callbacks” for information on how to use function handles to define the callback function.

`DeleteFcn`

string or function handle

Callback executed during object deletion. A callback that executes when this object is deleted (e.g., this might happen when you issue a `delete` command on the object, its parent axes, or the figure containing it). MATLAB executes the callback before destroying the object’s properties so the callback routine can query these values.

The handle of the object whose `DeleteFcn` is being executed is accessible only through the root `CallbackObject` property, which can be queried using `gcbo`.

See “Function Handle Callbacks” for information on how to use function handles to define the callback function.

See the `BeingDeleted` property for related information.

`DisplayName`

string (default is empty string)

String used by legend for this areaseries object. The legend function uses the string defined by the `DisplayName` property to label this areaseries object in the legend.

Areaseries Properties

- If you specify string arguments with the legend function, `DisplayName` is set to this areaseries object's corresponding string and that string is used for the legend.
- If `DisplayName` is empty, legend creates a string of the form, `['data' n]`, where n is the number assigned to the object based on its location in the list of legend entries. However, legend does not set `DisplayName` to this string.
- If you edit the string directly in an existing legend, `DisplayName` is set to the edited string.
- If you specify a string for the `DisplayName` property and create the legend using the figure toolbar, then MATLAB uses the string defined by `DisplayName`.
- To add programmatically a legend that uses the `DisplayName` string, call legend with the `toggle` or `show` option.

See “Controlling Legends” for more examples.

EdgeColor

`{[0 0 0]} | none | ColorSpec`

Color of line that separates filled areas. You can set the color of the edges of filled areas to a three-element RGB vector or one of the MATLAB predefined names, including the string `none`. The default edge color is black. See `ColorSpec` for more information on specifying color.

EraseMode

`{normal} | none | xor | background`

Erase mode. This property controls the technique MATLAB uses to draw and erase objects and their children. Alternative erase modes are useful for creating animated sequences, where control of the way individual objects are redrawn is necessary to improve performance and obtain the desired effect.

- **normal** — Redraw the affected region of the display, performing the three-dimensional analysis necessary to ensure that all objects are rendered correctly. This mode produces the most accurate picture, but is the slowest. The other modes are faster, but do not perform a complete redraw and are therefore less accurate.
- **none** — Do not erase objects when they are moved or destroyed. While the objects are still visible on the screen after erasing with `EraseMode none`, you cannot print these objects because MATLAB stores no information about their former locations.
- **xor** — Draw and erase the object by performing an exclusive OR (XOR) with each pixel index of the screen behind it. Erasing the object does not damage the color of the objects behind it. However, the color of the erased object depends on the color of the screen behind it and it is correctly colored only when it is over the axes background color (or the figure background color if the axes `Color` property is set to `none`). That is, it isn't erased correctly if there are objects behind it.
- **background** — Erase the graphics objects by redrawing them in the axes background color, (or the figure background color if the axes `Color` property is set to `none`). This damages other graphics objects that are behind the erased object, but the erased object is always properly colored.

Printing with Nonnormal Erase Modes

MATLAB always prints figures as if the `EraseMode` of all objects is `normal`. This means graphics objects created with `EraseMode` set to `none`, `xor`, or `background` can look different on screen than on paper. On screen, MATLAB can mathematically combine layers of colors (e.g., performing an XOR on a pixel color with that of the pixel behind it) and ignore three-dimensional sorting to obtain greater rendering speed. However, these techniques are not applied to the printed output.

Areaseries Properties

Set the axes background color with the axes Color property. Set the figure background color with the figure Color property.

You can use the MATLAB `getframe` command or other screen capture applications to create an image of a figure containing nonnormal mode objects.

FaceColor
{flat} | none | ColorSpec

Color of filled areas. This property can be any of the following:

- ColorSpec — A three-element RGB vector or one of the MATLAB predefined names, specifying a single color for all filled areas. See ColorSpec for more information on specifying color.
- none — Do not draw faces. Note that EdgeColor is drawn independently of FaceColor
- flat — The color of the filled areas is determined by the figure colormap. See colormap for information on setting the colormap.

See the ColorSpec reference page for more information on specifying color.

HandleVisibility
{on} | callback | off

Control access to object's handle by command-line users and GUIs. This property determines when an object's handle is visible in its parent's list of children. HandleVisibility is useful for preventing command-line users from accidentally accessing objects that you need to protect for some reason.

- on — Handles are always visible when HandleVisibility is on.
- callback — Setting HandleVisibility to callback causes handles to be visible from within callback routines or functions invoked by callback routines, but not from within functions

invoked from the command line. This provides a means to protect GUIs from command-line users, while allowing callback routines to have access to object handles.

- `off` — Setting `HandleVisibility` to `off` makes handles invisible at all times. This might be necessary when a callback invokes a function that might potentially damage the GUI (such as evaluating a user-typed string) and so temporarily hides its own handles during the execution of that function.

Functions Affected by Handle Visibility

When a handle is not visible in its parent's list of children, it cannot be returned by functions that obtain handles by searching the object hierarchy or querying handle properties. This includes `get`, `findobj`, `gca`, `gcf`, `gco`, `newplot`, `cla`, `clf`, and `close`.

Properties Affected by Handle Visibility

When a handle's visibility is restricted using `callback` or `off`, the object's handle does not appear in its parent's `Children` property, figures do not appear in the root's `CurrentFigure` property, objects do not appear in the root's `CallbackObject` property or in the figure's `CurrentObject` property, and axes do not appear in their parent's `CurrentAxes` property.

Overriding Handle Visibility

You can set the root `ShowHiddenHandles` property to `on` to make all handles visible regardless of their `HandleVisibility` settings (this does not affect the values of the `HandleVisibility` properties). See also `findall`.

Handle Validity

Areaseries Properties

Handles that are hidden are still valid. If you know an object's handle, you can set and get its properties and pass it to any function that operates on handles.

Note If you change one data source property to a variable that contains data of a different dimension, you might cause the function to generate a warning and not render the graph until you have changed all data source properties to appropriate values.

HitTest
{on} | off

Selectable by mouse click. HitTest determines whether this object can become the current object (as returned by the gco command and the figure CurrentObject property) as a result of a mouse click on the objects that compose the area graph. If HitTest is off, clicking this object selects the object below it (which is usually the axes containing it).

HitTestArea
on | {off}

Select areaseries object on filled area or extent of graph. This property enables you to select areaseries objects in two ways:

- Select by clicking bars (default).
- Select by clicking anywhere in the extent of the area plot.

When HitTestArea is off, you must click the bars to select the bar object. When HitTestArea is on, you can select the bar object by clicking anywhere within the extent of the bar graph (i.e., anywhere within a rectangle that encloses all the bars).

Interruptible
{on} | off

Callback routine interruption mode. The `Interruptible` property controls whether an object's callback can be interrupted by callbacks invoked subsequently.

Only callbacks defined for the `ButtonDownFcn` property are affected by the `Interruptible` property. MATLAB checks for events that can interrupt a callback only when it encounters a `drawnow`, `figure`, `getframe`, or `pause` command in the routine. See the `BusyAction` property for related information.

Setting `Interruptible` to `on` allows any graphics object's callback to interrupt callback routines originating from a `bar` property. Note that MATLAB does not save the state of variables or the display (e.g., the handle returned by the `gca` or `gcf` command) when an interruption occurs.

LineStyle

{-} | -- | : | -. | none

Line style. This property specifies the line style of the object. Available line styles are shown in the following table.

Specifier String	Line Style
-	Solid line (default)
--	Dashed line
:	Dotted line
-.	Dash-dot line
none	No line

You can use `LineStyle none` when you want to place a marker at each point but do not want the points connected with a line (see the `Marker` property).

Areaseries Properties

LineWidth
scalar

The width of linear objects and edges of filled areas. Specify this value in points (1 point = $1/72$ inch). The default LineWidth is 0.5 points.

Parent
handle of parent axes, hgggroup, or hgtransform

Parent of this object. This property contains the handle of the object's parent. The parent is normally the axes, hgggroup, or hgtransform object that contains the object.

See “Objects That Can Contain Other Objects” for more information on parenting graphics objects.

Selected
on | {off}

Is object selected? When you set this property to on, MATLAB displays selection "handles" at the corners and midpoints if the SelectionHighlight property is also on (the default). You can, for example, define the ButtonDownFcn callback to set this property to on, thereby indicating that this particular object is selected. This property is also set to on when an object is manually selected in plot edit mode.

SelectionHighlight
{on} | off

Objects are highlighted when selected. When the Selected property is on, MATLAB indicates the selected state by drawing four edge handles and four corner handles. When SelectionHighlight is off, MATLAB does not draw the handles except when in plot edit mode and objects are selected manually.

Tag
string

User-specified object label. The Tag property provides a means to identify graphics objects with a user-specified label. This is particularly useful when you are constructing interactive graphics programs that would otherwise need to define object handles as global variables or pass them as arguments between callbacks. You can define Tag as any string.

For example, you might create an areaseries object and set the Tag property.

```
t = area(Y,'Tag','area1')
```

When you want to access objects of a given type, you can use findobj to find the object's handle. The following statement changes the FaceColor property of the object whose Tag is area1.

```
set(findobj('Tag','area1'),'FaceColor','red')
```

Type

string (read only)

Type of graphics object. This property contains a string that identifies the class of the graphics object. For areaseries objects, Type is 'hgroup'.

The following statement finds all the hgroup objects in the current axes.

```
t = findobj(gca,'Type','hgroup');
```

UIContextMenu

handle of a uicontextmenu object

Associate a context menu with this object. Assign this property the handle of a uicontextmenu object created in the object's parent figure. Use the uicontextmenu function to create the context menu. MATLAB displays the context menu whenever you right-click over the object.

Areaseries Properties

UserData
array

User-specified data. This property can be any data you want to associate with this object (including cell arrays and structures). The object does not set values for this property, but you can access it using the set and get functions.

Visible
{on} | off

Visibility of this object and its children. By default, a new object's visibility is on. This means all children of the object are visible unless the child object's Visible property is set to off. Setting an object's Visible property to off prevents the object from being displayed. However, the object still exists and you can set and query its properties.

XData
vector or matrix

The x-axis values for a graph. The x-axis values for graphs are specified by the X input argument. If XData is a vector, length(XData) must equal length(YData) and must be monotonic. If XData is a matrix, size(XData) must equal size(YData) and each column must be monotonic.

You can use XData to define meaningful coordinates for an underlying surface whose topography is being mapped. See “Setting the Axis Limits on Contour Plots” on page 2-640 for more information.

XDataMode
{auto} | manual

Use automatic or user-specified x-axis values. If you specify XData (by setting the XData property or specifying the x input

argument), MATLAB sets this property to `manual` and uses the specified values to label the x -axis.

If you set `XDataMode` to `auto` after having specified `XData`, MATLAB resets the x -axis ticks to `1:size(YData,1)` or to the column indices of the `ZData`, overwriting any previous values for `XData`.

XDataSource
string (MATLAB variable)

Link XData to MATLAB variable. Set this property to a MATLAB variable that is evaluated in the base workspace to generate the `XData`.

MATLAB reevaluates this property only when you set it. Therefore, a change to workspace variables appearing in an expression does not change `XData`.

You can use the `refreshdata` function to force an update of the object's data. `refreshdata` also enables you to specify that the data source variable be evaluated in the workspace of a function from which you call `refreshdata`.

See the `refreshdata` reference page for more information.

Note If you change one data source property to a variable that contains data of a different dimension, you might cause the function to generate a warning and not render the graph until you have changed all data source properties to appropriate values.

YData
vector or matrix

Areaseries Properties

Area plot data. YData contains the data plotted as filled areas (the Y input argument). If YData is a vector, area creates a single filled area whose upper boundary is defined by the elements of YData. If YData is a matrix, area creates one filled area per column, stacking each on the previous plot.

The input argument Y in the area function calling syntax assigns values to YData.

YDataSource
string (MATLAB variable)

Link YData to MATLAB variable. Set this property to a MATLAB variable that is evaluated in the base workspace to generate the YData.

MATLAB reevaluates this property only when you set it. Therefore, a change to workspace variables appearing in an expression does not change YData.

You can use the refreshdata function to force an update of the object's data. refreshdata also enables you to specify that the data source variable be evaluated in the workspace of a function from which you call refreshdata.

See the refreshdata reference page for more information.

Note If you change one data source property to a variable that contains data of a different dimension, you might cause the function to generate a warning and not render the graph until you have changed all data source properties to appropriate values.

Purpose

Apply function to each element of array

Syntax

```
A = arrayfun(fun, S)
A = arrayfun(fun, S, T, ...)
[A, B, ...] = arrayfun(fun, S, ...)
[A, ...] = arrayfun(fun, S, ..., 'param1', value1, ...)
```

Description

`A = arrayfun(fun, S)` applies the function specified by `fun` to each element of array `S`, and returns the results in array `A`. The value `A` returned by `arrayfun` is the same size as `S`, and the (I,J,\dots) th element of `A` is equal to `fun(S(I,J,\dots))`. The first input argument `fun` is a function handle to a function that takes one input argument and returns a scalar value. `fun` must return values of the same class each time it is called.

If `fun` is bound to more than one built-in or M-file (that is, if it represents a set of overloaded functions), then the class of the values that `arrayfun` actually provides as input arguments to `fun` determines which functions are executed.

The order in which `arrayfun` computes elements of `A` is not specified and should not be relied upon.

`A = arrayfun(fun, S, T, ...)` evaluates `fun` using elements of the arrays `S, T, ...` as input arguments. The (I,J,\dots) th element of `A` is equal to `fun(S(I,J,\dots), T(I,J,\dots), ...)`. All input arguments must be of the same size.

`[A, B, ...] = arrayfun(fun, S, ...)` evaluates `fun`, which is a function handle to a function that returns multiple outputs, and returns arrays `A, B, ...`, each corresponding to one of the output arguments of `fun`. `arrayfun` calls `fun` each time with as many outputs as there are in the call to `arrayfun`. `fun` can return output arguments having different classes, but the class of each output must be the same each time `fun` is called.

`[A, ...] = arrayfun(fun, S, ..., 'param1', value1, ...)` enables you to specify optional parameter name and value pairs.

arrayfun

Parameters recognized by arrayfun are shown below. Enclose each parameter name with single quotes.

Parameter Name	Parameter Value
UniformOutput	<p>A logical 1 (true) or 0 (false), indicating whether or not the outputs of fun can be returned without encapsulation in a cell array.</p> <p>If true (the default), fun must return scalar values that can be concatenated into an array. These values can also be a cell array. If false, arrayfun returns a cell array (or multiple cell arrays), where the (I,J,...)th cell contains the value fun(S(I,J,...), ...).</p>
ErrorHandler	<p>A function handle, specifying the function that arrayfun is to call if the call to fun fails. If an error handler is not specified, arrayfun rethrows the error from the call to fun.</p>

Remarks

MATLAB provides two functions that are similar to arrayfun; these are structfun and cellfun. With structfun, you can apply a given function to all fields of one or more structures. With cellfun, you apply the function to all cells of one or more cell arrays.

Examples

Example 1 – Operating on a Single Input.

Create a 1-by-15 structure array with fields f1 and f2, each field containing an array of a different size. Make each f1 field be unequal to the f2 field at that same array index:

```
for k=1:15
    s(k).f1 = rand(k+3,k+7) * 10;
    s(k).f2 = rand(k+3,k+7) * 10;
```

```
end
```

Set three f1 fields to be equal to the f2 field at that array index:

```
s(3).f2 = s(3).f1;
s(9).f2 = s(9).f1;
s(12).f2 = s(12).f1;
```

Use `arrayfun` to compare the fields at each array index. This compares the array of `s(1).f1` with that of `s(1).f2`, the array of `s(2).f1` with that of `s(2).f2`, and so on through the entire structure array.

The first argument in the call to `arrayfun` is an anonymous function. Anonymous functions return a function handle, which is the required first input to `arrayfun`:

```
z = arrayfun(@(x) isequal(x.f1, x.f2), s)
z =
    0  0  1  0  0  0  0  0  1  0  0  1  0  0  0
```

Example 2 – Operating on Multiple Inputs.

This example performs the same array comparison as in the previous example, except that it compares the some field of more than one structure array rather than different fields of the same structure array. This shows how you can use more than one array input with `arrayfun`.

Make copies of array `s`, created in the last example, to arrays `t` and `u`.

```
t = s;    u = s;
```

Make one element of structure array `t` unequal to the same element of `s`. Do the same with structure array `u`:

```
t(4).f1(12)=0;
u(14).f1(6)=0;
```

Compare field `f1` of the three arrays `s`, `t`, and `u`:

```
z = arrayfun(@(a,b,c) isequal(a.f1, b.f1, c.f1), s, t, u)
z =
```

```
1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1
```

Example 3 – Generating Nonuniform Output.

Generate a 1-by-3 structure array `s` having random matrices in field `f1`:

```
rand('state', 0);  
s(1).f1 = rand(7,4) * 10;  
s(2).f1 = rand(3,7) * 10;  
s(3).f1 = rand(5,5) * 10;
```

Find the maximum for each `f1` vector. Because the output is nonscalar, specify the `UniformOutput` option as `false`:

```
sMax = arrayfun(@(x) max(x.f1), s, 'UniformOutput', false)  
sMax =  
    [1x4 double]    [1x7 double]    [1x5 double]  
  
sMax{:}  
ans =  
    9.5013    9.2181    9.3547    8.1317  
ans =  
    2.7219    9.3181    8.4622    6.7214    8.3812    8.318    7.0947  
ans =  
    6.8222    8.6001    8.9977    8.1797    8.385
```

Find the mean for each `f1` vector:

```
sMean = arrayfun(@(x) mean(x.f1), s, ...  
                'UniformOutput', false)  
sMean =  
    [1x4 double]    [1x7 double]    [1x5 double]  
  
sMean{:}  
ans =  
    6.2628    6.2171    5.4231    3.3144  
ans =  
    1.6209    7.079    5.7696    4.6665    5.1301    5.7136    4.8099  
ans =
```

```
3.8195 5.8816 6.9128 4.9022 5.9541
```

Example 4 – Assigning to More Than One Output Variable.

The next example uses the `lu` function on the same structure array, returning three outputs from `arrayfun`:

```
[l u p] = arrayfun(@(x)lu(x.f1), s, 'UniformOutput', false)
l =
    [7x4 double]    [3x3 double]    [5x5 double]
u =
    [4x4 double]    [3x7 double]    [5x5 double]
p =
    [7x7 double]    [3x3 double]    [5x5 double]

l{3}
ans =
     1         0         0         0         0
 0.44379         1         0         0         0
 0.79398  0.79936         1         0         0
 0.27799  0.066014 -0.77517         1         0
 0.28353  0.85338  0.29223  0.67036         1

u{3}
ans =
  6.8222    3.7837    8.9977    3.4197    3.0929
     0     6.9209    4.2232    1.3796    7.0124
     0         0   -4.0708   -0.40607   -2.3804
     0         0         0    6.8232    2.1729
     0         0         0         0   -0.35098

p{3}
ans =
     0     0     1     0     0
     0     0     0     1     0
     0     0     0     0     1
     1     0     0     0     0
     0     1     0     0     0
```

arrayfun

See Also

structfun, cellfun, spfun, function_handle, cell2mat

Purpose Set FTP transfer type to ASCII

Syntax `ascii(f)`

Description `ascii(f)` sets the download and upload FTP mode to ASCII, which converts new lines, where `f` was created using `ftp`. Use this function for text files only, including HTML pages and Rich Text Format (RTF) files.

Examples Connect to the MathWorks FTP server, and display the FTP object.

```
tmw=ftp('ftp.mathworks.com');
disp(tmw)
FTP Object
  host: ftp.mathworks.com
  user: anonymous
  dir: /
  mode: binary
```

Note that the FTP object defaults to binary mode.

Use the `ascii` function to set the FTP mode to ASCII, and use the `disp` function to display the FTP object.

```
ascii(tmw)
disp(tmw)
FTP Object
  host: ftp.mathworks.com
  user: anonymous
  dir: /
  mode: ascii
```

Note that the FTP object is now set to ASCII mode.

See Also `ftp`, `binary`

Purpose Inverse secant; result in radians

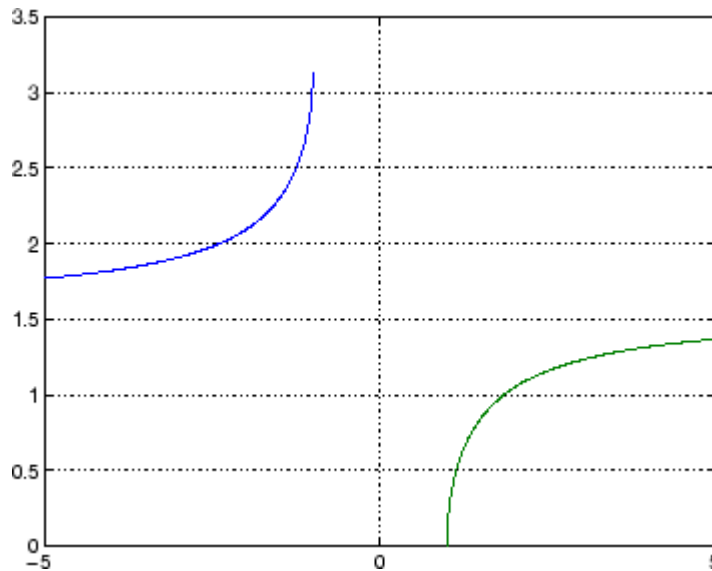
Syntax $Y = \text{asec}(X)$

Description $Y = \text{asec}(X)$ returns the inverse secant (arcsecant) for each element of X .

The `asec` function operates element-wise on arrays. The function's domains and ranges include complex values. All angles are in radians.

Examples Graph the inverse secant over the domains $1 \leq x \leq 5$ and $-5 \leq x \leq -1$.

```
x1 = -5:0.01:-1;  
x2 = 1:0.01:5;  
plot(x1,asec(x1),x2,asec(x2)), grid on
```



Definition

The inverse secant can be defined as

$$\sec^{-1}(z) = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)$$

Algorithm

asec uses FDLIBM, which was developed at SunSoft, a Sun Microsystems, Inc. business, by Kwok C. Ng, and others. For information about FDLIBM, see <http://www.netlib.org>.

See Also

asecd, asech, sec

asecd

Purpose Inverse secant; result in degrees

Syntax $Y = \text{asecd}(X)$

Description $Y = \text{asecd}(X)$ is the inverse secant, expressed in degrees, of the elements of X .

See Also secd, asec

Purpose Inverse hyperbolic secant

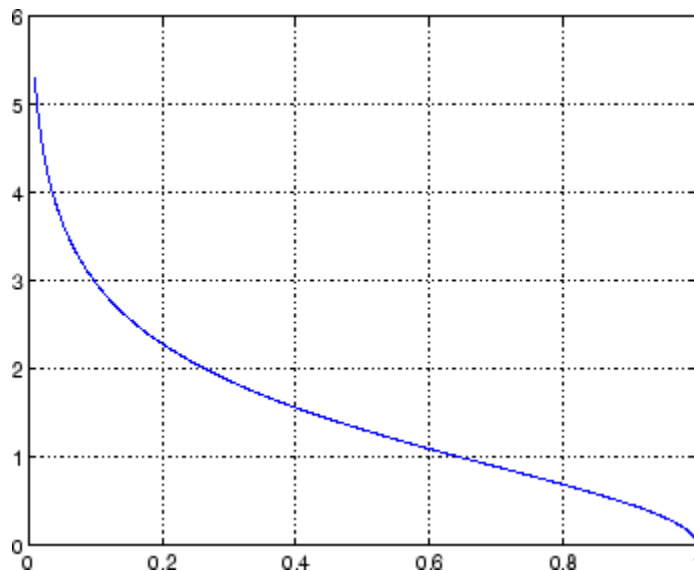
Syntax $Y = \text{asech}(X)$

Description $Y = \text{asech}(X)$ returns the inverse hyperbolic secant for each element of X .

The asech function operates element-wise on arrays. The function's domains and ranges include complex values. All angles are in radians.

Examples Graph the inverse hyperbolic secant over the domain $0.01 \leq x \leq 1$.

```
x = 0.01:0.001:1;  
plot(x,asech(x)), grid on
```



Definition The hyperbolic inverse secant can be defined as

asech

$$\operatorname{sech}^{-1}(z) = \operatorname{cosh}^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)$$

Algorithm

asech uses FDLIBM, which was developed at SunSoft, a Sun Microsystems, Inc. business, by Kwok C. Ng, and others. For information about FDLIBM, see <http://www.netlib.org>.

See Also

asec, sech

Purpose Inverse sine; result in radians

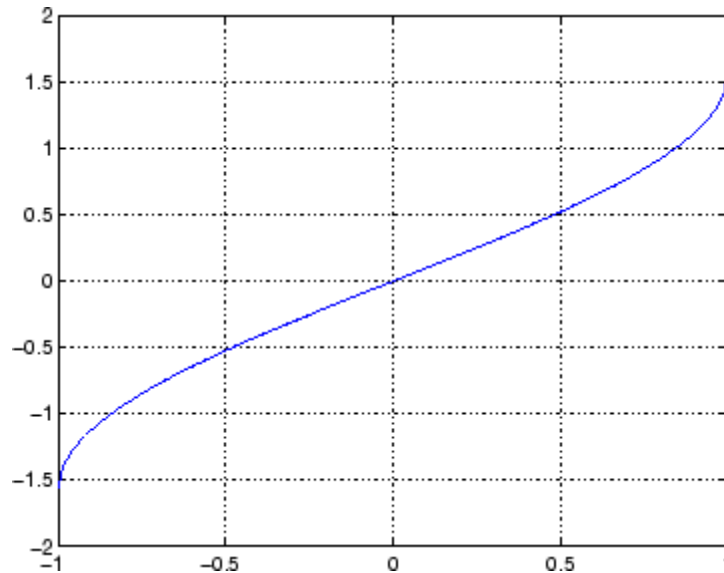
Syntax $Y = \text{asin}(X)$

Description $Y = \text{asin}(X)$ returns the inverse sine (arcsine) for each element of X . For real elements of X in the domain $[-1, 1]$, $\text{asin}(X)$ is in the range $[-\pi/2, \pi/2]$. For real elements of x outside the range $[-1, 1]$, $\text{asin}(X)$ is complex.

The asin function operates element-wise on arrays. The function's domains and ranges include complex values. All angles are in radians.

Examples Graph the inverse sine function over the domain $-1 \leq x \leq 1$.

```
x = -1:.01:1;  
plot(x,asin(x)), grid on
```



asin

Definition

The inverse sine can be defined as

$$\sin^{-1}(z) = -i \log \left[iz + (1 - z^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]$$

Algorithm

asin uses FDLIBM, which was developed at SunSoft, a Sun Microsystems, Inc. business, by Kwok C. Ng, and others. For information about FDLIBM, see <http://www.netlib.org>.

See Also

asind, asinh, sin, sind, sinh

Purpose Inverse sine; result in degrees

Syntax

Description $Y = \text{asind}(X)$ is the inverse sine, expressed in degrees, of the elements of X .

See Also `asin`, `asinh`, `sin`, `sind`, `sinh`

asinh

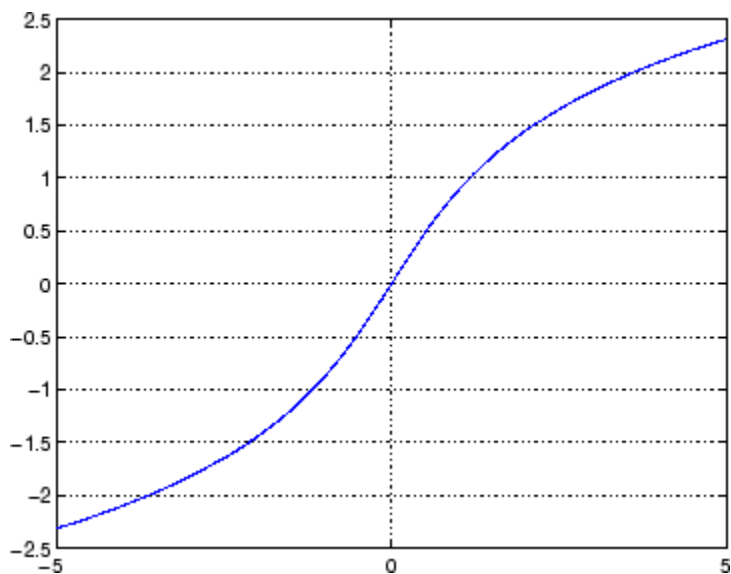
Purpose Inverse hyperbolic sine

Syntax $Y = \text{asinh}(X)$

Description $Y = \text{asinh}(X)$ returns the inverse hyperbolic sine for each element of X . The `asinh` function operates element-wise on arrays. The function's domains and ranges include complex values. All angles are in radians.

Examples Graph the inverse hyperbolic sine function over the domain $-5 \leq x \leq 5$.

```
x = -5:.01:5;  
plot(x,asinh(x)), grid on
```



Definition The hyperbolic inverse sine can be defined as

$$\sinh^{-1}(z) = \log \left[z + (z^2 + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]$$

Algorithm

asinh uses FDLIBM, which was developed at SunSoft, a Sun Microsystems, Inc. business, by Kwok C. Ng, and others. For information about FDLIBM, see <http://www.netlib.org>.

See Also

asin, asind, sin, sinh, sind

assert

Purpose

Generate error when condition is violated

Syntax

```
assert(expression)
assert(expression, 'errmsg')
assert(expression, 'errmsg', value1, value2, ...)
assert(expression, 'msg_id', 'errmsg', value1, value2, ...)
```

Description

`assert(expression)` evaluates `expression` and, if it is false, displays the error message: Assertion Failed.

`assert(expression, 'errmsg')` evaluates `expression` and, if it is false, displays the string contained in `errmsg`. This string must be enclosed in single quotation marks. When `errmsg` is the last input to `assert`, MATLAB displays it literally, without performing any substitutions on the characters in `errmsg`.

`assert(expression, 'errmsg', value1, value2, ...)` evaluates `expression` and, if it is false, displays the formatted string contained in `errmsg`. The `errmsg` string can include escape sequences such as `\t` or `\n`, as well as any of the C language conversion operators supported by the `sprintf` function (e.g., `%s` or `%d`). Additional arguments `value1`, `value2`, etc. provide values that correspond to and replace the conversion operators.

See “Formatting Strings” in the MATLAB Programming documentation for more detailed information on using string formatting commands.

MATLAB makes substitutions for escape sequences and conversion operators in `errmsg` in the same way that it does for the `sprintf` function.

`assert(expression, 'msg_id', 'errmsg', value1, value2, ...)` evaluates `expression` and, if it is false, displays the formatted string `errmsg`, also tagging the error with the message identifier `msg_id`. See in the MATLAB Programming documentation for information.

Examples

This function tests input arguments using `assert`:

```
function write2file(varargin)
```

```
min_inputs = 3;
assert(nargin >= min_inputs, ...
    'You must call function %s with at least %d inputs', ...
    mfilename, min_inputs)

infile = varargin{1};
assert(ischar(infile), ...
    'First argument must be a filename.')
assert(exist(infile)~=0, 'File %s not found.', infile)

fid = fopen(infile, 'w');
assert(fid > 0, 'Cannot open file %s for writing', infile)

fwrite(fid, varargin{2}, varargin{3});
```

See Also

error, eval, sprintf

assignin

Purpose Assign value to variable in specified workspace

Syntax `assignin(ws, 'var', val)`

Description `assignin(ws, 'var', val)` assigns the value `val` to the variable `var` in the workspace `ws`. `var` is created if it doesn't exist. `ws` can have a value of 'base' or 'caller' to denote the MATLAB base workspace or the workspace of the caller function.

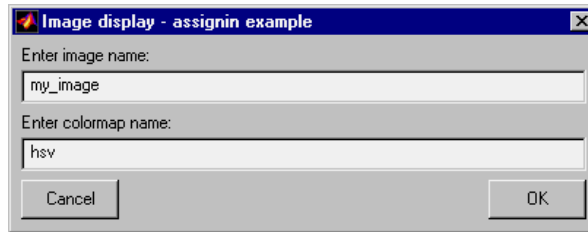
The `assignin` function is particularly useful for these tasks:

- Exporting data from a function to the MATLAB workspace
- Within a function, changing the value of a variable that is defined in the workspace of the caller function (such as a variable in the function argument list)

Remarks The MATLAB base workspace is the workspace that is seen from the MATLAB command line (when not in the debugger). The caller workspace is the workspace of the function that called the M-file. Note that the base and caller workspaces are equivalent in the context of an M-file that is invoked from the MATLAB command line.

Examples This example creates a dialog box for the image display function, prompting a user for an image name and a colormap name. The `assignin` function is used to export the user-entered values to the MATLAB workspace variables `imfile` and `cmap`.

```
prompt = {'Enter image name:', 'Enter colormap name:'};
title = 'Image display - assignin example';
lines = 1;
def = {'my_image', 'hsv'};
answer = inputdlg(prompt, title, lines, def);
assignin('base', 'imfile', answer{1});
assignin('base', 'cmap', answer{2});
```



See Also `evalin`

atan

Purpose Inverse tangent; result in radians

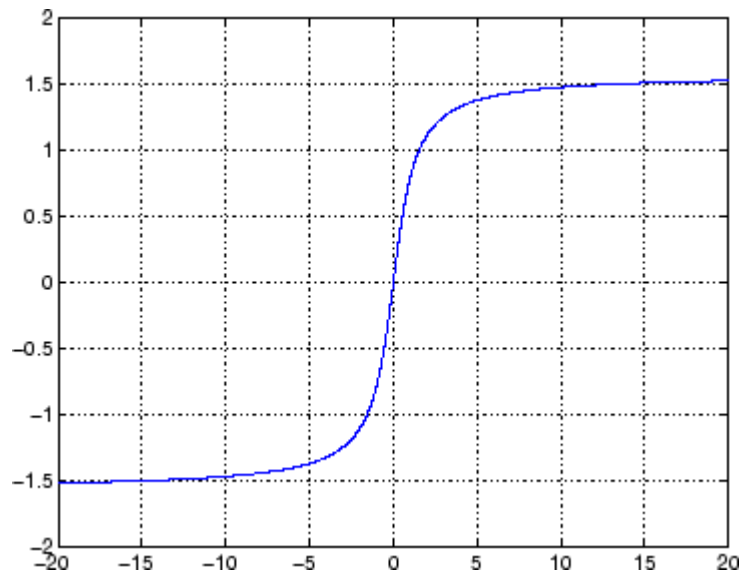
Syntax $Y = \text{atan}(X)$

Description $Y = \text{atan}(X)$ returns the inverse tangent (arctangent) for each element of X . For real elements of X , $\text{atan}(X)$ is in the range $[-\pi/2, \pi/2]$.

The `atan` function operates element-wise on arrays. The function's domains and ranges include complex values. All angles are in radians.

Examples Graph the inverse tangent function over the domain $-20 \leq x \leq 20$.

```
x = -20:0.01:20;  
plot(x,atan(x)), grid on
```



Definition The inverse tangent can be defined as

$$\tan^{-1}(z) = \frac{i}{2} \log\left(\frac{i+z}{i-z}\right)$$

Algorithm

atan uses FDLIBM, which was developed at SunSoft, a Sun Microsystems, Inc. business, by Kwok C. Ng, and others. For information about FDLIBM, see <http://www.netlib.org>.

See Also

atan2, tan, atand, atanh

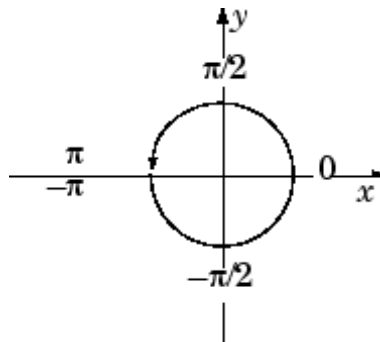
atan2

Purpose Four-quadrant inverse tangent

Syntax $P = \text{atan2}(Y,X)$

Description $P = \text{atan2}(Y,X)$ returns an array P the same size as X and Y containing the element-by-element, four-quadrant inverse tangent (arctangent) of the real parts of Y and X . Any imaginary parts of the inputs are ignored.

Elements of P lie in the closed interval $[-\pi, \pi]$, where π is the MATLAB floating-point representation of π . atan uses $\text{sign}(Y)$ and $\text{sign}(X)$ to determine the specific quadrant.



$\text{atan2}(Y,X)$ contrasts with $\text{atan}(Y/X)$, whose results are limited to the interval $[-\pi/2, \pi/2]$, or the right side of this diagram.

Examples Any complex number $z = x + iy$ is converted to polar coordinates with

```
r = abs(z)
theta = atan2(imag(z),real(z))
```

For example,

```
z = 4 + 3i;
r = abs(z)
theta = atan2(imag(z),real(z))
```

```
r =  
    5  
  
theta =  
    0.6435
```

This is a common operation, so MATLAB provides a function, `angle(z)`, that computes `theta = atan2(imag(z),real(z))`.

To convert back to the original complex number

```
z = r *exp(i *theta)  
z =  
  
    4.0000 + 3.0000i
```

Algorithm

`atan2` uses FDLIBM, which was developed at SunSoft, a Sun Microsystems, Inc. business, by Kwok C. Ng, and others. For information about FDLIBM, see <http://www.netlib.org>.

See Also

`angle`, `atan`, `atanh`

atand

Purpose Inverse tangent; result in degrees

Syntax $Y = \text{atand}(X)$

Description $Y = \text{atand}(X)$ is the inverse tangent, expressed in degrees, of the elements of X .

See Also tand, atan

Purpose Inverse hyperbolic tangent

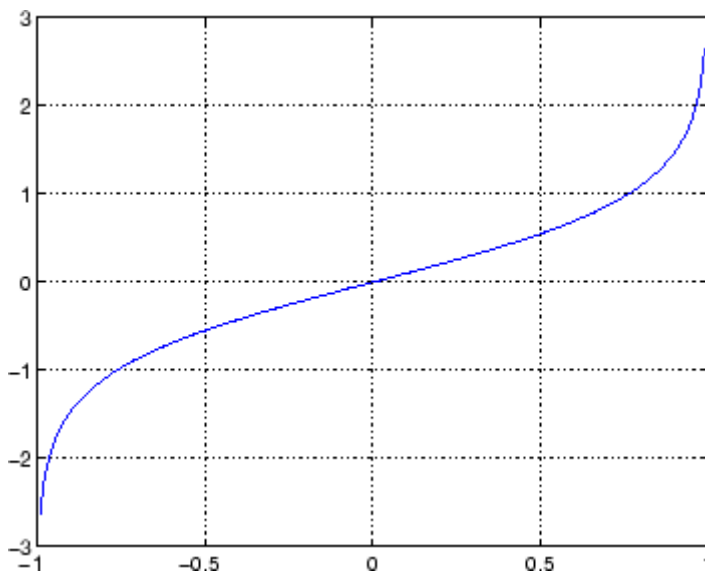
Syntax $Y = \operatorname{atanh}(X)$

Description The atanh function operates element-wise on arrays. The function's domains and ranges include complex values. All angles are in radians.

$Y = \operatorname{atanh}(X)$ returns the inverse hyperbolic tangent for each element of X .

Examples Graph the inverse hyperbolic tangent function over the domain $-1 < x < 1$.

```
x = -0.99:0.01:0.99;
plot(x,atanh(x)), grid on
```



Definition The hyperbolic inverse tangent can be defined as

atanh

$$\tanh^{-1}(z) = \frac{1}{2} \log\left(\frac{1+z}{1-z}\right)$$

Algorithm

atanh uses FDLIBM, which was developed at SunSoft, a Sun Microsystems, Inc. business, by Kwok C. Ng, and others. For information about FDLIBM, see <http://www.netlib.org>.

See Also

atan2, atan, tanh

Purpose Create audio player object

Syntax

```
player = audioplayer(Y, Fs)
player = audioplayer(Y, Fs, nBits)
player = audioplayer(Y, Fs, nBits, ID)
player = audioplayer(R)
player = audioplayer(R, ID)
```

Description

Note To use all of the features of the audio player object, your system needs a properly installed and configured sound card with 8- and 16-bit I/O, two channels, and support for sampling rates of up to 48 kHz.

`player = audioplayer(Y, Fs)` creates an audio player object for signal `Y`, using sample rate `Fs`. The function returns `player`, a handle to the audio player object. The audio player object supports methods and properties that you can use to control how the audio data is played.

The input signal `Y` can be a vector or two-dimensional array containing `single`, `double`, `int8`, `uint8`, or `int16` MATLAB data types. `Fs` is the sampling rate in Hz to use for playback. Valid values for `Fs` depend on the specific audio hardware installed. Typical values supported by most sound cards are 8000, 11025, 22050, and 44100 Hz.

`player = audioplayer(Y, Fs, nBits)` creates an audio player object and uses `nBits` bits per sample for floating point signal `Y`. Valid values for `nBits` are 8, 16, and 24 on Windows, 8 and 16 on UNIX. The default number of bits per sample for floating point signals is 16.

`player = audioplayer(Y, Fs, nBits, ID)` creates an audio player object using audio device identifier `ID` for output. If `ID` equals -1, the default output device will be used. This option is only available on Windows.

`player = audioplayer(R)` creates an audio player object using audio recorder object `R`.

audioplayer

`player = audioplayer(R, ID)` creates an audio player object from audio recorder object `R` using audio device identifier `ID` for output. This option is only available on Windows.

Remarks

The value range of the input sample depends on the MATLAB data type. The following table lists these ranges.

Data Type	Input Sample Value Range
int8	-128 to 127
uint8	0 to 255
int16	-32768 to 32767
single	-1 to 1
double	-1 to 1

Example

Load a sample audio file of Handel's Hallelujah Chorus, create an audio player object, and play back only the first three seconds. `y` contains the audio samples and `Fs` is the sampling rate. You can use any of the `audioplayer` functions listed above on the `player`:

```
load handel;  
player = audioplayer(y, Fs);  
play(player,[1 (get(player, 'SampleRate')*3)]);
```

To stop the playback, use this command:

```
stop(player); % Equivalent to player.stop
```

Methods

After you create an audio player object, you can use the methods listed below on that object. `player` represents a handle to the audio player object.

Method	Description
<code>play(player)</code> <code>play(player, start)</code> <code>play(player, [start stop])</code> <code>play(player, range)</code>	<p>Starts playback from the beginning and plays to the end of audio player object <code>player</code>. Play audio from the sample indicated by <code>start</code> to the end, or from the sample indicated by <code>start</code> up to the sample indicated by <code>stop</code>. The values of <code>start</code> and <code>stop</code> can also be specified in a two-element vector <code>range</code>.</p>
<code>playblocking(player)</code> <code>playblocking(player, start)</code> <code>playblocking(player, [start stop])</code> <code>playblocking(player, range)</code>	<p>Same as <code>play</code>, but does not return control until playback completes.</p>
<code>stop(player)</code>	Stops playback.
<code>pause(player)</code>	Pauses playback.
<code>resume(player)</code>	Restarts playback from where playback was paused.
<code>isplaying(player)</code>	Indicates whether playback is in progress. If 0, playback is not in progress. If 1, playback is in progress.
<code>display(player)</code> <code>disp(player)</code> <code>get(player)</code>	<p>Displays all property information about audio player <code>player</code>.</p>

audioplayer

Properties

Audio player objects have the properties listed below. To set a user-settable property, use this syntax:

```
set(player, 'property1', value, 'property2', value, ...)
```

To view a read-only property,

```
get(player, 'property') % Displays 'property' setting.
```

Property	Description	Type
Type	Name of the object's class.	Read-only
SampleRate	Sampling frequency in Hz.	User-settable
BitsPerSample	Number of bits per sample.	Read-only
NumberOfChannels	Number of channels.	Read-only
TotalSamples	Total length, in samples, of the audio data.	Read-only
Running	Status of the audio player ('on' or 'off').	Read-only
CurrentSample	Current sample being played by the audio output device (if it is not playing, CurrentSample is the next sample to be played with play or resume).	Read-only
UserData	User data of any type.	User-settable
Tag	User-specified object label string.	User-settable

For information on using the following four properties, see [Creating Timer Callback Functions](#) in the MATLAB documentation. Note that for audio player object callbacks, `eventStruct (event)` is currently empty (`[]`).

Property	Description	Type
TimerFcn	Handle to a user-specified callback function that is executed repeatedly (at TimerPeriod intervals) during playback.	User-settable
TimerPeriod	Time, in seconds, between TimerFcn callbacks.	User-settable
StartFcn	Handle to a user-specified callback function that is executed once when playback starts.	User-settable
StopFcn	Handle to a user-specified callback function that is executed once when playback stops.	User-settable

See Also

audiorecorder, sound, wavplay, wavwrite, wavread, get, set, methods

audiorecorder

Purpose Create audio recorder object

Syntax

```
y = audiorecorder
y = audiorecorder(Fs, nbits, nchans)
y = audiorecorder(Fs, nbits, channels, id)
```

Description

Note To use all of the features of the audiorecorder object, your system must have a properly installed and configured sound card with 8- and 16-bit I/O and support for sampling rates of up to 48 kHz.

`y = audiorecorder` creates an 8000 Hz, 8-bit, 1 channel audiorecorder object. `y` is a handle to the object. The audiorecorder object supports methods and properties that you can use to record audio data.

`y = audiorecorder(Fs, nbits, nchans)` creates an audiorecorder object using the sampling rate `Fs` (in Hz), the sample size `nbits`, and the number of channels `nchans`. `Fs` can be any sampling rate supported by the audio hardware. Common sampling rates are 8000, 11025, 22050, and 44100 (only 44100, 48000, and 96000 on a Macintosh). The value of `nbits` must be 8, 16, or 24, on Windows, and 8 or 16 on UNIX. The number of channels, `nchans` must be 1 (mono) or 2 (stereo).

`y = audiorecorder(Fs, nbits, channels, id)` creates an audiorecorder object using the audio device specified by its `id` for input. If `id` equals -1, the default input device will be used. This option is only available on Windows.

Examples

Example 1

Using a microphone, record your voice, using a sample rate of 44100 Hz, 16 bits per sample, and one channel. Speak into the microphone, then pause the recording. Play back what you've recorded so far. Record some more, then stop the recording. Finally, return the recorded data to MATLAB as an `int16` array.

```
r = audiorecorder(44100, 16, 1);
```

```

record(r);      % speak into microphone...
pause(r);
p = play(r);   % listen
resume(r);     % speak again
stop(r);
p = play(r);   % listen to complete recording
mySpeech = getaudiodata(r, 'int16'); % get data as int16 array

```

Remarks

The current implementation of audiorecorder is not intended for long, high-sample-rate recording because it uses system memory for storage and does not use disk buffering. When large recordings are attempted, MATLAB performance may degrade.

Methods

After you create an audiorecorder object, you can use the methods listed below on that object. *y* represents the name of the returned audiorecorder object

Method	Description
<code>record(y)</code>	Starts recording.
<code>record(y,length)</code>	Records for <code>length</code> number of seconds.
<code>recordblocking(y,length)</code>	Same as <code>record</code> , but does not return control until recording completes.
<code>stop(y)</code>	Stops recording.
<code>pause(y)</code>	Pauses recording.
<code>resume(y)</code>	Restarts recording from where recording was paused.
<code>isrecording(y)</code>	Indicates the status of recording. If 0, recording is not in progress. If 1, recording is in progress.
<code>play(y)</code>	Creates an audioplayer, plays the recorded audio data, and returns a handle to the created audioplayer.

audiorecorder

Method	Description
<code>getplayer(y)</code>	Creates an audioplayer and returns a handle to the created audioplayer.
<code>getaudiodata(y)</code> <code>getaudiodata(y,'type')</code>	Returns the recorded audio data to the MATLAB workspace. <code>type</code> is a string containing the desired data type. Supported data types are <code>double</code> , <code>single</code> , <code>int16</code> , <code>int8</code> , or <code>uint8</code> . If <code>type</code> is omitted, it defaults to <code>'double'</code> . For <code>double</code> and <code>single</code> , the array contains values between -1 and 1. For <code>int8</code> , values are between -128 to 127. For <code>uint8</code> , values are from 0 to 255. For <code>int16</code> , values are from -32768 to 32767. If the recording is in mono, the returned array has one column. If it is in stereo, the array has two columns, one for each channel.
<code>display(y)</code> <code>disp(y)</code> <code>get(y)</code>	Displays all property information about audio recorder <code>y</code> .

Properties

Audio recorder objects have the properties listed below. To set a user-settable property, use this syntax:

```
set(y, 'property1', value, 'property2', value, ...)
```

To view a read-only property,

```
get(y, 'property') %displays 'property' setting.
```

Property	Description	Type
Type	Name of the object's class.	Read-only
SampleRate	Sampling frequency in Hz.	Read-only
BitsPerSample	Number of bits per recorded sample.	Read-only
NumberOfChannels	Number of channels of recorded audio.	Read-only
TotalSamples	Total length, in samples, of the recording.	Read-only
Running	Status of the audio recorder ('on' or 'off').	Read-only
CurrentSample	Current sample being recorded by the audio output device (if it is not recording, currentsample is the next sample to be recorded with record or resume).	Read-only
UserData	User data of any type.	User-settable
<p>For information on using the following four properties, see Creating Timer Callback Functions in the MATLAB documentation. Note that for audio object callbacks, eventStruct (event) is currently empty ([]).</p>		
TimerFcn	Handle to a user-specified callback function that is executed repeatedly (at TimerPeriod intervals) during recording.	User-settable
TimerPeriod	Time, in seconds, between TimerFcn callbacks.	User-settable

audiorecorder

Property	Description	Type
StartFcn	Handle to a user-specified callback function that is executed once when recording starts.	User-settable
StopFcn	Handle to a user-specified callback function that is executed once when recording stops.	User-settable
NumberOfBuffers	Number of buffers used for recording (you should adjust this only if you have skips, dropouts, etc., in your recording).	User-settable
BufferLength	Length in seconds of buffer (you should adjust this only if you have skips, dropouts, etc., in your recording).	User-settable
Tag	User-specified object label string.	User-settable

See Also

audioplayer, wavread, wavrecord, wavwrite, get, set, methods

Purpose Information about NeXT/SUN (.au) sound file

Syntax [m d] = aufinfo(aufile)

Description [m d] = aufinfo(aufile) returns information about the contents of the AU sound file specified by the string aufile.

m is the string 'Sound (AU) file', if filename is an AU file. Otherwise, it contains an empty string ('').

d is a string that reports the number of samples in the file and the number of channels of audio data. If filename is not an AU file, it contains the string 'Not an AU file'.

See Also auread

auread

Purpose Read NeXT/SUN (.au) sound file

Graphical Interface As an alternative to auread, use the Import Wizard. To activate the Import Wizard, select **Import data** from the **File** menu.

Syntax

```
y = auread('afile')
[y,Fs,bits] = auread('afile')
[...] = auread('afile',N)
[...] = auread('afile',[N1 N2])
siz = auread('afile','size')
```

Description `y = auread('afile')` loads a sound file specified by the string `afile`, returning the sampled data in `y`. The `.au` extension is appended if no extension is given. Amplitude values are in the range `[-1,+1]`. `auread` supports multichannel data in the following formats:

- 8-bit mu-law
- 8-, 16-, and 32-bit linear
- Floating-point

`[y,Fs,bits] = auread('afile')` returns the sample rate (`Fs`) in Hertz and the number of bits per sample (`bits`) used to encode the data in the file.

`[...] = auread('afile',N)` returns only the first `N` samples from each channel in the file.

`[...] = auread('afile',[N1 N2])` returns only samples `N1` through `N2` from each channel in the file.

`siz = auread('afile','size')` returns the size of the audio data contained in the file in place of the actual audio data, returning the vector `siz = [samples channels]`.

See Also `auwrite`, `wavread`

Purpose

Write NeXT/SUN (.au) sound file

Syntax

```
auwrite(y, 'afile')  
auwrite(y, Fs, 'afile')  
auwrite(y, Fs, N, 'afile')  
auwrite(y, Fs, N, 'method', 'afile')
```

Description

`auwrite(y, 'afile')` writes a sound file specified by the string `afile`. The data should be arranged with one channel per column. Amplitude values outside the range `[-1, +1]` are clipped prior to writing. `auwrite` supports multichannel data for 8-bit mu-law and 8- and 16-bit linear formats.

`auwrite(y, Fs, 'afile')` specifies the sample rate of the data in Hertz.

`auwrite(y, Fs, N, 'afile')` selects the number of bits in the encoder. Allowable settings are `N = 8` and `N = 16`.

`auwrite(y, Fs, N, 'method', 'afile')` allows selection of the encoding method, which can be either `mu` or `linear`. Note that mu-law files must be 8-bit. By default, `method = 'mu'`.

See Also

`auread`, `wavwrite`

avifile

Purpose Create new Audio/Video Interleaved (AVI) file

Syntax

```
aviobj = avifile(filename)
aviobj = avifile(filename, 'Param1', Val1, 'Param2', Val2,
    ...)
```

Description `aviobj = avifile(filename)` creates an `avifile` object, giving it the name specified in `filename`, using default values for all `avifile` object properties. AVI is a file format for storing audio and video data. If `filename` does not include an extension, `avifile` appends `.avi` to the filename. To close all open AVI files, use the `clear mex` command.

`avifile` returns a handle to an AVI file object `aviobj`. You use this object to refer to the AVI file in other functions. An AVI file object supports properties and methods that control aspects of the AVI file created.

`aviobj = avifile(filename, 'Param1', Val1, 'Param2', Val2, ...)` creates an `avifile` object with the property values specified by parameter/value pairs. This table lists available parameters.

Parameter	Value	Default
'colormap'	An m -by-3 matrix defining the colormap to be used for indexed AVI movies, where m must be no greater than 256 (236 if using Indeo compression). You must set this parameter before calling <code>addframe</code> , unless you are using <code>addframe</code> with the MATLAB movie syntax.	There is no default colormap.
'compression'	A text string specifying the compression codec to use.	

Parameter	Value		Default
	On Windows: 'Indeo3' 'Indeo5' 'Cinepak' 'MSVC' 'RLE' 'None'	On UNIX: 'None'	'Indeo5' on Windows. 'None' on UNIX.
	To use a custom compression codec, specify the four-character code that identifies the codec (typically included in the codec documentation). The <code>addframe</code> function reports an error if it cannot find the specified custom compressor. You must set this parameter before calling <code>addframe</code> .		
'fps'	A scalar value specifying the speed of the AVI movie in frames per second (fps).		15 fps
'keyframe'	For compressors that support temporal compression, this is the number of key frames per second.		2.1429 key frames per second.

Parameter	Value	Default
'quality'	A number between 0 and 100. This parameter has no effect on uncompressed movies. Higher quality numbers result in higher video quality and larger file sizes. Lower quality numbers result in lower video quality and smaller file sizes. You must set this parameter before calling <code>addframe</code> .	75
'videoname'	A descriptive name for the video stream. This parameter must be no greater than 64 characters long and must be set before using <code>addframe</code> .	The default is the filename.

You can also use structure syntax (also called dot notation) to set `avifile` object properties. The property name must be typed in full, however it is not case sensitive. For example, to set the `quality` property to 100, use the following syntax:

```
aviobj = avifile('myavifile');  
aviobj.quality = 100;
```

All the field names of an `avifile` object are the same as the parameter names listed in the table, except for the `keyframe` parameter. To set this property using dot notation, specify the `KeyFramePerSec` property. For example, to change the value of `keyframe` to 2.5, type

```
aviobj.KeyFramePerSec = 2.5;
```

Example

This example shows how to use the `avifile` function to create the AVI file `example.avi`.

```
fig=figure;  
set(fig,'DoubleBuffer','on');
```

```
set(gca,'xlim',[-80 80],'ylim',[-80 80],...
    'NextPlot','replace','Visible','off')
mov = avifile('example.avi')
x = -pi:.1:pi;
radius = 0:length(x);
for k=1:length(x)
    h = patch(sin(x)*radius(k),cos(x)*radius(k),...
        [abs(cos(x(k))) 0 0]);
    set(h,'EraseMode','xor');
    F = getframe(gca);
    mov = addframe(mov,F);
end
mov = close(mov);
```

See Also

addframe, close, movie2avi

Purpose Information about Audio/Video Interleaved (AVI) file

Syntax `fileinfo = aviinfo(filename)`

Description `fileinfo = aviinfo(filename)` returns a structure whose fields contain information about the AVI file specified in the string `filename`. If `filename` does not include an extension, then `.avi` is used. The file must be in the current working directory or in a directory on the MATLAB path.

The set of fields in the `fileinfo` structure is shown below.

Field Name	Description
AudioFormat	String containing the name of the format used to store the audio data, if audio data is present
AudioRate	Integer indicating the sample rate in Hertz of the audio stream, if audio data is present
Filename	String specifying the name of the file
FileModDate	String containing the modification date of the file
FileSize	Integer indicating the size of the file in bytes
FramesPerSecond	Integer indicating the desired frames per second
Height	Integer indicating the height of the AVI movie in pixels
ImageType	String indicating the type of image. Either 'truecolor' for a truecolor (RGB) image, or 'indexed' for an indexed image.

Field Name	Description
NumAudioChannels	Integer indicating the number of channels in the audio stream, if audio data is present
NumFrames	Integer indicating the total number of frames in the movie
NumColormapEntries	Integer specifying the number of colormap entries. For a truecolor image, this value is 0 (zero).
Quality	Number between 0 and 100 indicating the video quality in the AVI file. Higher quality numbers indicate higher video quality; lower quality numbers indicate lower video quality. This value is not always set in AVI files and therefore can be inaccurate.
VideoCompression	String containing the compressor used to compress the AVI file. If the compressor is not Microsoft Video 1, Run Length Encoding (RLE), Cinepak, or Intel Indeo, aviinfo returns the four-character code that identifies the compressor.
Width	Integer indicating the width of the AVI movie in pixels

See also

avifile, aviread

aviread

Purpose Read Audio/Video Interleaved (AVI) file

Syntax
`mov = aviread(filename)`
`mov = aviread(filename, index)`

Description `mov = aviread(filename)` reads the AVI movie filename into the MATLAB movie structure `mov`. If filename does not include an extension, then `.avi` is used. Use the `movie` function to view the movie `mov`. On UNIX, filename must be an uncompressed AVI file.

`mov` has two fields, `cdata` and `colormap`. The content of these fields varies depending on the type of image.

Image Type	cdata Field	colormap Field
Truecolor	Height-by-width-by-3 array of uint8 values	Empty
Indexed	Height-by-width array of uint8 values	m-by-3 array of double values

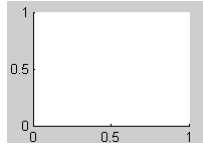
`aviread` supports 8-bit frames, for indexed and grayscale images, 16-bit grayscale images, or 24-bit truecolor images. Note, however, that `movie` only accepts 8-bit image frames; it does not accept 16-bit grayscale image frames.

`mov = aviread(filename, index)` reads only the frames specified by `index`. `index` can be a single index or an array of indices into the video stream. In AVI files, the first frame has the index value 1, the second frame has the index value 2, and so on.

Note If you are using MATLAB on a Windows platform, consider using the new `mmreader` function, which adds support for more video formats and codecs.

See also `avifile`, `aviinfo`, `mmreader`, `movie`

Purpose Create axes graphics object



GUI Alternatives

To create a figure select **New > Figure** from the MATLAB Desktop or a figure's **File** menu. To add an axes to a figure, click one of the *New Subplots* icons in the Figure Palette, and slide right to select an arrangement of new axes. For details, see “Plotting Tools — Interactive Plotting” in the MATLAB Graphics documentation.

Syntax

```
axes
axes('PropertyName',propertyvalue,...)
axes(h)
h = axes(...)
```

Description

`axes` is the low-level function for creating axes graphics objects.

`axes` creates an axes graphics object in the current figure using default property values.

`axes('PropertyName',propertyvalue,...)` creates an axes object having the specified property values. MATLAB uses default values for any properties that you do not explicitly define as arguments.

`axes(h)` makes existing axes `h` the current axes and brings the figure containing it into focus. It also makes `h` the first axes listed in the figure's `Children` property and sets the figure's `CurrentAxes` property to `h`. The current axes is the target for functions that draw image, line, patch, rectangle, surface, and text graphics objects.

If you want to make an axes the current axes without changing the state of the parent figure, set the `CurrentAxes` property of the figure containing the axes:

```
set(figure_handle, 'CurrentAxes', axes_handle)
```

This is useful if you want a figure to remain minimized or stacked below other figures, but want to specify the current axes.

`h = axes(...)` returns the handle of the created axes object.

Remarks

MATLAB automatically creates an axes, if one does not already exist, when you issue a command that creates a graph.

The axes function accepts property name/property value pairs, structure arrays, and cell arrays as input arguments (see the `set` and `get` commands for examples of how to specify these data types). These properties, which control various aspects of the axes object, are described in the `Axes Properties` section.

Use the `set` function to modify the properties of an existing axes or the `get` function to query the current values of axes properties. Use the `gca` command to obtain the handle of the current axes.

The `axis` (not `axes`) function provides simplified access to commonly used properties that control the scaling and appearance of axes.

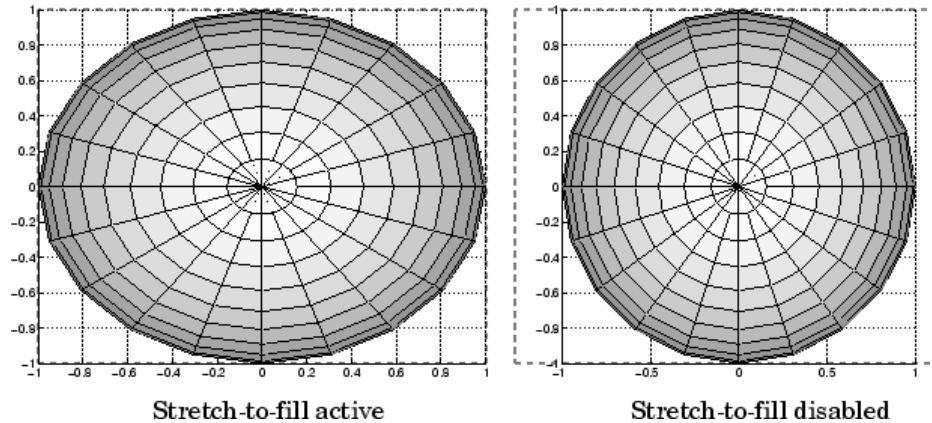
While the basic purpose of an axes object is to provide a coordinate system for plotted data, axes properties provide considerable control over the way MATLAB displays data.

Stretch-to-Fill

By default, MATLAB stretches the axes to fill the axes position rectangle (the rectangle defined by the last two elements in the `Position` property). This results in graphs that use the available space in the rectangle. However, some 3-D graphs (such as a sphere) appear distorted because of this stretching, and are better viewed with a specific three-dimensional aspect ratio.

Stretch-to-fill is active when the `DataAspectRatioMode`, `PlotBoxAspectRatioMode`, and `CameraViewAngleMode` are all `auto` (the default). However, stretch-to-fill is turned off when the `DataAspectRatio`, `PlotBoxAspectRatio`, or `CameraViewAngle` is user-specified, or when one or more of the corresponding modes is set to `manual` (which happens automatically when you set the corresponding property value).

This picture shows the same sphere displayed both with and without the stretch-to-fill. The dotted lines show the axes rectangle.



When stretch-to-fill is disabled, MATLAB sets the size of the axes to be as large as possible within the constraints imposed by the `Position` rectangle without introducing distortion. In the picture above, the height of the rectangle constrains the axes size.

Examples

Zooming

Zoom in using aspect ratio and limits:

```
sphere
set(gca, 'DataAspectRatio', [1 1 1], ...
        'PlotBoxAspectRatio', [1 1 1], 'ZLim', [-0.6 0.6])
```

Zoom in and out using the `CameraViewAngle`:

```
sphere
set(gca, 'CameraViewAngle', get(gca, 'CameraViewAngle') - 5)
set(gca, 'CameraViewAngle', get(gca, 'CameraViewAngle') + 5)
```

Note that both examples disable the MATLAB stretch-to-fill behavior.

Positioning the Axes

The axes `Position` property enables you to define the location of the axes within the figure window. For example,

```
h = axes('Position',position_rectangle)
```

creates an axes object at the specified position within the current figure and returns a handle to it. Specify the location and size of the axes with a rectangle defined by a four-element vector,

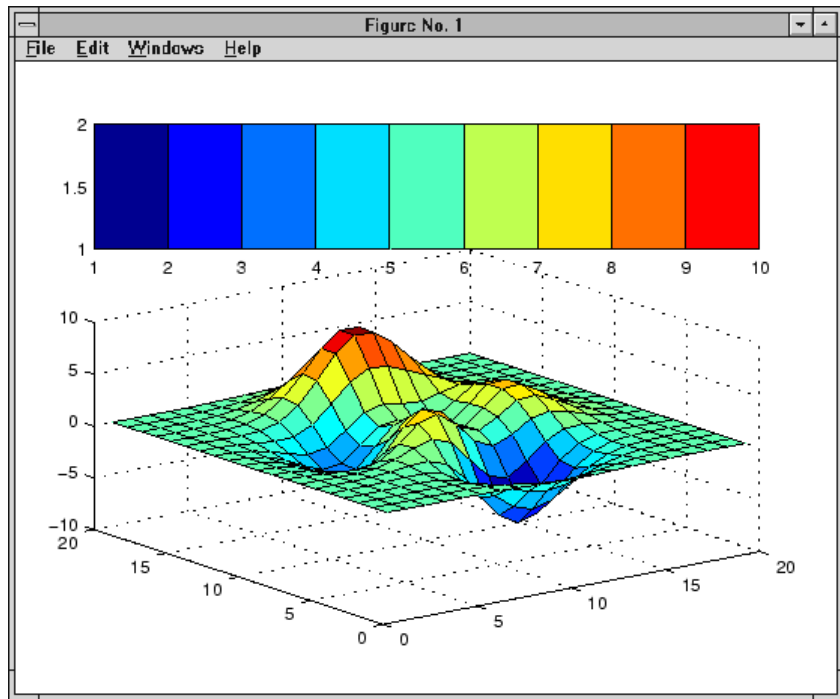
```
position_rectangle = [left, bottom, width, height];
```

The `left` and `bottom` elements of this vector define the distance from the lower left corner of the figure to the lower left corner of the rectangle. The `width` and `height` elements define the dimensions of the rectangle. You specify these values in units determined by the `Units` property. By default, MATLAB uses normalized units where (0,0) is the lower left corner and (1.0,1.0) is the upper right corner of the figure window.

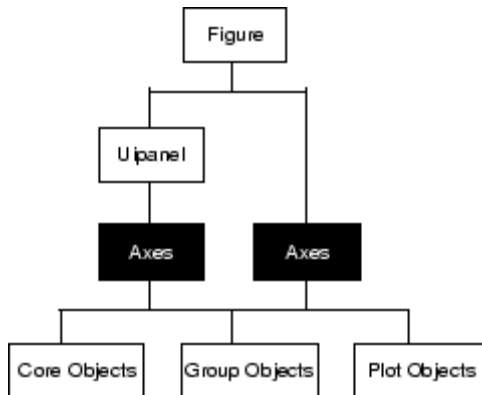
You can define multiple axes in a single figure window:

```
axes('position',[.1 .1 .8 .6])  
mesh(peaks(20));  
axes('position',[.1 .7 .8 .2])  
pcolor([1:10;1:10]);
```

In this example, the first plot occupies the bottom two-thirds of the figure, and the second occupies the top third.



Object Hierarchy



Setting Default Properties

You can set default axes properties on the figure and root levels:

```
set(0, 'DefaultAxesPropertyName', PropertyValue, ...)  
set(gcf, 'DefaultAxesPropertyName', PropertyValue, ...)
```

where *PropertyName* is the name of the axes property and *PropertyValue* is the value you are specifying. Use `set` and `get` to access axes properties.

See Also

`axis`, `cla`, `clf`, `figure`, `gca`, `grid`, `subplot`, `title`, `xlabel`, `ylabel`, `zlabel`, `view`

“Axes Operations” on page 1-96 for related functions

“Axes Properties” for more examples

See “Types of Graphics Objects” for information on core, group, plot, and annotation objects.

Purpose

Axes properties

Modifying Properties

You can set and query graphics object properties in two ways:

- The Property Editor is an interactive tool that enables you to see and change object property values.
- The set and get commands enable you to set and query the values of properties.

To change the default values of properties, see [Setting Default Property Values](#).

Axes Property Descriptions

This section lists property names along with the types of values each accepts. Curly braces { } enclose default values.

`ActivePositionProperty`
{outerposition} | position

Use OuterPosition or Position property for resize.

`ActivePositionProperty` specifies which property MATLAB uses to determine the size of the axes when the figure is resized (interactively or during a printing or exporting operation).

See `OuterPosition` and `Position` for related properties.

See [Automatic Axes Resize](#) for a discussion of how to use axes positioning properties.

`ALim`
[amin, amax]

Alpha axis limits. A two-element vector that determines how MATLAB maps the `AlphaData` values of surface, patch, and image objects to the figure's alphamap. `amin` is the value of the data mapped to the first alpha value in the alphamap, and `amax` is the value of the data mapped to the last alpha value in the alphamap. Data values in between are linearly interpolated

Axes Properties

across the alphamap, while data values outside are clamped to either the first or last alphamap value, whichever is closest.

When `ALimMode` is `auto` (the default), MATLAB assigns `amin` the minimum data value and `amax` the maximum data value in the graphics object's `AlphaData`. This maps `AlphaData` elements with minimum data values to the first alphamap entry and those with maximum data values to the last alphamap entry. Data values in between are mapped linearly to the values

If the axes contains multiple graphics objects, MATLAB sets `ALim` to span the range of all objects' `AlphaData` (or `FaceVertexAlphaData` for patch objects).

See the alpha function reference page for additional information.

`ALimMode`
{auto} | manual

Alpha axis limits mode. In `auto` mode, MATLAB sets the `ALim` property to span the `AlphaData` limits of the graphics objects displayed in the axes. If `ALimMode` is `manual`, MATLAB does not change the value of `ALim` when the `AlphaData` limits of axes children change. Setting the `ALim` property sets `ALimMode` to `manual`.

`AmbientLightColor`
`ColorSpec`

The background light in a scene. Ambient light is a directionless light that shines uniformly on all objects in the axes. However, if there are no visible light objects in the axes, MATLAB does not use `AmbientLightColor`. If there are light objects in the axes, the `AmbientLightColor` is added to the other light sources.

`AspectRatio`
(Obsolete)

This property produces a warning message when queried or changed. It has been superseded by the `DataAspectRatio[Mode]` and `PlotBoxAspectRatio[Mode]` properties.

`BeingDeleted`
on | {off}

This object is being deleted. The `BeingDeleted` property provides a mechanism that you can use to determine if objects are in the process of being deleted. MATLAB sets the `BeingDeleted` property to on when the object's delete function callback is called (see the `DeleteFcn` property). It remains set to on while the delete function executes, after which the object no longer exists.

For example, an object's delete function might call other functions that act on a number of different objects. These functions might not need to perform actions on objects if the objects are going to be deleted, and therefore, can check the object's `BeingDeleted` property before acting.

See the `close` and `delete` function reference pages for related information.

`Box`
on | {off}

Axes box mode. This property specifies whether to enclose the axes extent in a box for 2-D views or a cube for 3-D views. The default is to not display the box.

`BusyAction`
cancel | {queue}

Callback routine interruption. The `BusyAction` property enables you to control how MATLAB handles events that potentially interrupt executing callbacks. If there is a callback executing, callback invoked subsequently always attempt to interrupt it. If the `Interruptible` property of the object whose callback is

Axes Properties

executing is set to on (the default), then interruption occurs at the next point where the event queue is processed.

If the Interruptible property is off, the BusyAction property (of the object owning the executing callback) determines how MATLAB handles the event. The choices are

- `cancel` — Discard the event that attempted to execute a second callback routine.
- `queue` — Queue the event that attempted to execute a second callback routine until the current callback finishes.

`ButtonDownFcn`

functional handle, cell array containing function handle and additional arguments, or string (not recommended)

Button press callback function. A callback that executes whenever you press a mouse button while the pointer is within the axes, but not over another graphics object parented to the axes. For 3-D views, the active area is defined by a rectangle that encloses the axes.

See the figure's `SelectionType` property to determine whether modifier keys were also pressed.

Set this property to a function handle that references the callback. The function must define at least two input arguments (handle of axes associated with the button down event and an event structure, which is empty for this property)

See [Function Handle Callbacks](#) for information on how to use function handles to define the callback function.

Some Plotting Functions Reset the `ButtonDownFcn`

Most MATLAB plotting functions clear the axes and reset a number of axes properties, including the `ButtonDownFcn` before

plotting data. If you want to create an interface that enables users to plot data interactively, consider using a control device such as a push button (`uicontrol`), which is not affected by plotting functions. See “Example — Using Function Handles in GUIs” for an example.

If you must use the axes `ButtonDownFcn` to plot data, then you should use low-level functions such as `line patch`, and `surface` and manage the process with the figure and axes `NextPlot` properties.

See “High-Level Versus Low-Level” for information on how plotting functions behave.

See “Preparing Figures and Axes for Graphics” for more information.

Camera Properties

See View Control with the Camera Toolbar for information related to the Camera properties

`CameraPosition`

[*x*, *y*, *z*] axes coordinates

The location of the camera. This property defines the position from which the camera views the scene. Specify the point in axes coordinates.

If you fix `CameraViewAngle`, you can zoom in and out on the scene by changing the `CameraPosition`, moving the camera closer to the `CameraTarget` to zoom in and farther away from the `CameraTarget` to zoom out. As you change the `CameraPosition`, the amount of perspective also changes, if `Projection` is perspective. You can also zoom by changing the `CameraViewAngle`; however, this does not change the amount of perspective in the scene.

Axes Properties

CameraPositionMode
{auto} | manual

Auto or manual CameraPosition. When set to auto, MATLAB automatically calculates the CameraPosition such that the camera lies a fixed distance from the CameraTarget along the azimuth and elevation specified by view. Setting a value for CameraPosition sets this property to manual.

CameraTarget
[x, y, z] axes coordinates

Camera aiming point. This property specifies the location in the axes that the camera points to. The CameraTarget and the CameraPosition define the vector (the view axis) along which the camera looks.

CameraTargetMode
{auto} | manual

Auto or manual CameraTarget placement. When this property is auto, MATLAB automatically positions the CameraTarget at the centroid of the axes plot box. Specifying a value for CameraTarget sets this property to manual.

CameraUpVector
[x, y, z] axes coordinates

Camera rotation. This property specifies the rotation of the camera around the viewing axis defined by the CameraTarget and the CameraPosition properties. Specify CameraUpVector as a three-element array containing the x , y , and z components of the vector. For example, [0 1 0] specifies the positive y -axis as the up direction.

The default CameraUpVector is [0 0 1], which defines the positive z -axis as the up direction.

CameraUpVectorMode
auto} | manual

Default or user-specified up vector. When CameraUpVectorMode is auto, MATLAB uses a value of [0 0 1] (positive z -direction is up) for 3-D views and [0 1 0] (positive y -direction is up) for 2-D views. Setting a value for CameraUpVector sets this property to manual.

CameraViewAngle
scalar greater than 0 and less than or equal to 180 (angle in degrees)

The field of view. This property determines the camera field of view. Changing this value affects the size of graphics objects displayed in the axes, but does not affect the degree of perspective distortion. The greater the angle, the larger the field of view, and the smaller objects appear in the scene.

CameraViewAngleMode
{auto} | manual

Auto or manual CameraViewAngle. When in auto mode, MATLAB sets CameraViewAngle to the minimum angle that captures the entire scene (up to 180°).

The following table summarizes MATLAB automatic camera behavior.

Axes Properties

CameraViewAngle	Camera Target	Camera Position	Behavior
auto	auto	auto	CameraTarget is set to plot box centroid, CameraViewAngle is set to capture entire scene, CameraPosition is set along the view axis.
auto	auto	manual	CameraTarget is set to plot box centroid, CameraViewAngle is set to capture entire scene.
auto	manual	auto	CameraViewAngle is set to capture entire scene, CameraPosition is set along the view axis.
auto	manual	manual	CameraViewAngle is set to capture entire scene.
manual	auto	auto	CameraTarget is set to plot box centroid, CameraPosition is set along the view axis.
manual	auto	manual	CameraTarget is set to plot box centroid

CameraViewAngle	Camera Target	Camera Position	Behavior
manual	manual	auto	CameraPosition is set along the view axis.
manual	manual	manual	All camera properties are user-specified.

Children

vector of graphics object handles

. A vector containing the handles of all graphics objects rendered within the axes (whether visible or not). The graphics objects that can be children of axes are `image`, `light`, `line`, `patch`, `rectangle`, `surface`, and `text`. You can change the order of the handles and thereby change the stacking of the objects on the display.

The text objects used to label the x -, y -, and z -axes and the title are also children of axes, but their `HandleVisibility` properties are set to `off`. This means their handles do not show up in the axes `Children` property unless you set the `Root ShowHiddenHandles` property to `on`.

When an object's `HandleVisibility` property is set to `off`, it is not listed in its parent's `Children` property. See `HandleVisibility` for more information.

CLim

[`cmin`, `cmax`]

Color axis limits. A two-element vector that determines how MATLAB maps the `CData` values of surface and patch objects to the figure's colormap. `cmin` is the value of the data mapped to the first color in the colormap, and `cmax` is the value of the data mapped to the last color in the colormap. Data values in between are linearly interpolated across the colormap, while data

Axes Properties

values outside are clamped to either the first or last colormap color, whichever is closest.

When `CLimMode` is `auto` (the default), MATLAB assigns `cmin` the minimum data value and `cmax` the maximum data value in the graphics object's `CData`. This maps `CData` elements with minimum data value to the first colormap entry and with maximum data value to the last colormap entry.

If the axes contains multiple graphics objects, MATLAB sets `CLim` to span the range of all objects' `CData`.

See the `caxis` function reference page for related information.

`CLimMode`
{`auto`} | `manual`

Color axis limits mode. In `auto` mode, MATLAB sets the `CLim` property to span the `CData` limits of the graphics objects displayed in the axes. If `CLimMode` is `manual`, MATLAB does not change the value of `CLim` when the `CData` limits of axes children change. Setting the `CLim` property sets this property to `manual`.

`Clipping`
{`on`} | `off`

This property has no effect on axes.

`Color`
{`none`} | `ColorSpec`

Color of the axes back planes. Setting this property to `none` means the axes is transparent and the figure color shows through. A `ColorSpec` is a three-element RGB vector or one of the MATLAB predefined names. Note that while the default value is `none`, the `matlabrc.m` file may set the axes color to a specific color.

`ColorOrder`
m-by-3 matrix of RGB values

Colors to use for multiline plots. ColorOrder is an m -by-3 matrix of RGB values that define the colors used by the plot and plot3 functions to color each line plotted. If you do not specify a line color with plot and plot3, these functions cycle through the ColorOrder to obtain the color for each line plotted. To obtain the current ColorOrder, which may be set during startup, get the property value:

```
get(gca, 'ColorOrder')
```

Note that if the axes NextPlot property is set to replace (the default), high-level functions like plot reset the ColorOrder property before determining the colors to use. If you want MATLAB to use a ColorOrder that is different from the default, set NextPlot to replacechildren. You can also specify your own default ColorOrder.

CreateFcn

functional handle, cell array containing function handle and additional arguments, or string (not recommended)

Callback function executed during object creation. A callback function that executes when MATLAB creates an axes object. You must define this property as a default value for axes. For example, the statement

```
set(0, 'DefaultAxesCreateFcn', @ax_create)
```

defines a default value on the Root level that sets axes properties whenever you (or MATLAB) create an axes.

```
function ax_create(src, evnt)
    set(src, 'Color', 'b', ...
        'XLim', [1 10], ...
        'YLim', [0 100])
end
```

Axes Properties

MATLAB executes this function after setting all properties for the axes. Setting the `CreateFcn` property on an existing axes object has no effect.

The handle of the object whose `CreateFcn` is being executed is passed by MATLAB as the first argument to the callback function and is also accessible through the `Root CallbackObject` property, which can be queried using `gcbo`.

See “Function Handle Callbacks” for information on how to use function handles to define the callback function.

`CurrentPoint`
2-by-3 matrix

Location of last button click, in axes data units. A 2-by-3 matrix containing the coordinates of two points defined by the location of the pointer when the mouse was last clicked. MATLAB returns the coordinates with respect to the requested axes.

Clicking Within the Axes — Orthogonal Projection

The two points lie on the line that is perpendicular to the plane of the screen and passes through the pointer. This is true for both 2-D and 3-D views.

The 3-D coordinates are the points, in the axes coordinate system, where this line intersects the front and back surfaces of the axes volume (which is defined by the axes x , y , and z limits).

The returned matrix is of the form:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{front} & y_{front} & z_{front} \\ x_{back} & y_{back} & z_{back} \end{bmatrix}$$

where *front* defines the point nearest to the camera position. Therefore, if *cp* is the matrix returned by the `CurrentPoint` property, then the first row,

```
cp(1, :)
```

specifies the point nearest the viewer and the second row,

```
cp(2, :)
```

specifies the point furthest from the viewer.

Clicking Outside the Axes — Orthogonal Projection

When you click outside the axes volume, but within the figure, the values returned are:

- Back point — a point in the plane of the camera target (which is perpendicular to the viewing axis).
- Front point — a point in the camera position plane (which is perpendicular to the viewing axis).

These points lie on a line that passes through the pointer and is perpendicular to the camera target and camera position planes.

Clicking Within the Axes — Perspective Projection

The values of the current point when using perspective project can be different from the same point in orthographic projection because the shape of the axes volume can be different.

Clicking Outside the Axes — Perspective Projection

Clicking outside of the axes volume causes the front point to be returned as the current camera position at all times. Only the back point updates with the coordinates of a point that lies on a line extending from the camera position through the pointer and intersecting the camera target at the point.

Axes Properties

Related Information

See *Defining Scenes with Camera Graphics* for information on the camera properties.

See *View Projection Types* for information on orthogonal and perspective projections.

`DataAspectRatio`
[dx dy dz]

Relative scaling of data units. A three-element vector controlling the relative scaling of data units in the x , y , and z directions. For example, setting this property to `[1 2 1]` causes the length of one unit of data in the x direction to be the same length as two units of data in the y direction and one unit of data in the z direction.

Note that the `DataAspectRatio` property interacts with the `PlotBoxAspectRatio`, `XLimMode`, `YLimMode`, and `ZLimMode` properties to control how MATLAB scales the x -, y -, and z -axis. Setting the `DataAspectRatio` will disable the stretch-to-fill behavior if `DataAspectRatioMode`, `PlotBoxAspectRatioMode`, and `CameraViewAngleMode` are all auto. The following table describes the interaction between properties when stretch-to-fill behavior is disabled.

X-, Y-, Z-Limits	DataAspect Ratio	PlotBox AspectRatio	Behavior
auto	auto	auto	Limits chosen to span data range in all dimensions.

Axes Properties

X-, Y-, Z-Limits	DataAspect Ratio	PlotBox AspectRatio	Behavior
auto	auto	manual	Limits chosen to span data range in all dimensions. DataAspectRatio is modified to achieve the requested PlotBoxAspectRatio within the limits selected by MATLAB.
auto	manual	auto	Limits chosen to span data range in all dimensions. PlotBoxAspectRatio is modified to achieve the requested DataAspectRatio within the limits selected by MATLAB.
auto	manual	manual	Limits chosen to completely fit and center the plot within the requested PlotBoxAspectRatio given the requested DataAspectRatio (this may produce empty space around 2 of the 3 dimensions).

Axes Properties

X-, Y-, Z-Limits	DataAspect Ratio	PlotBox AspectRatio	Behavior
manual	auto	auto	Limits are honored. The DataAspectRatio and PlotBoxAspectRatio are modified as necessary.
manual	auto	manual	Limits and PlotBoxAspectRatio are honored. The DataAspectRatio is modified as necessary.
manual	manual	auto	Limits and DataAspectRatio are honored. The PlotBoxAspectRatio is modified as necessary.
1 manual 2 auto	manual	manual	The 2 automatic limits are selected to honor the specified aspect ratios and limit. See "Examples."
2 or 3 manual	manual	manual	Limits and DataAspectRatio are honored; the PlotBoxAspectRatio is ignored.

See "Understanding Axes Aspect Ratio" for more information.

DataAspectRatioMode
{auto} | manual

User or MATLAB controlled data scaling. This property controls whether the values of the DataAspectRatio property are user defined or selected automatically by MATLAB. Setting values for the DataAspectRatio property automatically sets this property to manual. Changing DataAspectRatioMode to manual disables the stretch-to-fill behavior if DataAspectRatioMode, PlotBoxAspectRatioMode, and CameraViewAngleMode are all auto.

DeleteFcn
functional handle, cell array containing function handle and additional arguments, or string (not recommended)

Delete axes callback function. A callback function that executes when the axes object is deleted (e.g., when you issue a delete or clf command). MATLAB executes the routine before destroying the object's properties so the callback can query these values.

The handle of the object whose DeleteFcn is being executed is passed by MATLAB as the first argument to the callback function and is also accessible through the Root CallbackObject property, which can be queried using gcbo.

See “Function Handle Callbacks” for information on how to use function handles to define the callback function.

DrawMode
{normal} | fast

Rendering mode. This property controls the way MATLAB renders graphics objects displayed in the axes when the figure Renderer property is painters.

Axes Properties

- normal mode draws objects in back to front ordering based on the current view in order to handle hidden surface elimination and object intersections.
- fast mode draws objects in the order in which you specify the drawing commands, without considering the relationships of the objects in three dimensions. This results in faster rendering because it requires no sorting of objects according to location in the view, but can produce undesirable results because it bypasses the hidden surface elimination and object intersection handling provided by normal DrawMode.

When the figure Renderer is zbuffer, DrawMode is ignored, and hidden surface elimination and object intersection handling are always provided.

FontAngle

{normal} | italic | oblique

Select italic or normal font. This property selects the character slant for axes text. normal specifies a nonitalic font. italic and oblique specify italic font.

FontName

A name such as Courier or the string FixedWidth

Font family name. The font family name specifying the font to use for axes labels. To display and print properly, FontName must be a font that your system supports. Note that the x -, y -, and z -axis labels are not displayed in a new font until you manually reset them (by setting the XLabel, YLabel, and ZLabel properties or by using the xlabel, ylabel, or zlabel command). Tick mark labels change immediately.

Specifying a Fixed-Width Font

If you want an axes to use a fixed-width font that looks good in any locale, you should set FontName to the string FixedWidth:

```
set(axes_handle, 'FontName', 'FixedWidth')
```

This eliminates the need to hardcode the name of a fixed-width font, which might not display text properly on systems that do not use ASCII character encoding (such as in Japan, where multibyte character sets are used). A properly written MATLAB application that needs to use a fixed-width font should set `FontName` to `FixedWidth` (note that this string is case sensitive) and rely on `FixedWidthFontName` to be set correctly in the end user's environment.

End users can adapt a MATLAB application to different locales or personal environments by setting the root `FixedWidthFontName` property to the appropriate value for that locale from `startup.m`.

Note that setting the root `FixedWidthFontName` property causes an immediate update of the display to use the new font.

FontSize

Font size specified in `FontUnits`

Font size. An integer specifying the font size to use for axes labels and titles, in units determined by the `FontUnits` property. The default point size is 12. The *x*-, *y*-, and *z*-axis text labels are not displayed in a new font size until you manually reset them (by setting the `XLabel`, `YLabel`, or `ZLabel` properties or by using the `xlabel`, `ylabel`, or `zlabel` command). Tick mark labels change immediately.

FontUnits

{points} | normalized | inches | centimeters | pixels

Units used to interpret the FontSize property. When set to `normalized`, MATLAB interprets the value of `FontSize` as a fraction of the height of the axes. For example, a `normalized` `FontSize` of 0.1 sets the text characters to a font whose height is one tenth of the axes' height. The default units (points), are equal to 1/72 of an inch.

Axes Properties

Note that if you are setting both the `FontSize` and the `FontUnits` in one function call, you must set the `FontUnits` property first so that MATLAB can correctly interpret the specified `FontSize`.

FontWeight

`{normal} | bold | light | demi`

Select bold or normal font. The character weight for axes text. The *x*-, *y*-, and *z*-axis text labels are not displayed in bold until you manually reset them (by setting the `XLabel`, `YLabel`, and `ZLabel` properties or by using the `xlabel`, `ylabel`, or `zlabel` commands). Tick mark labels change immediately.

GridLineStyle

`- | -- | {:} | -. | none`

Line style used to draw grid lines. The line style is a string consisting of a character, in quotes, specifying solid lines (-), dashed lines (--), dotted lines(:), or dash-dot lines (-.). The default grid line style is dotted. To turn on grid lines, use the `grid` command.

HandleVisibility

`{on} | callback | off`

Control access to object's handle by command-line users and GUIs. This property determines when an object's handle is visible in its parent's list of children. `HandleVisibility` is useful for preventing command-line users from accidentally drawing into or deleting a figure that contains only user interface devices (such as a dialog box).

Handles are always visible when `HandleVisibility` is on.

Setting `HandleVisibility` to `callback` causes handles to be visible from within callback routines or functions invoked by callback routines, but not from within functions invoked from the command line. This provides a means to protect GUIs from

command-line users, while allowing callback routines to have complete access to object handles.

Setting `HandleVisibility` to `off` makes handles invisible at all times. This may be necessary when a callback routine invokes a function that might potentially damage the GUI (such as evaluating a user-typed string) and so temporarily hides its own handles during the execution of that function.

When a handle is not visible in its parent's list of children, it cannot be returned by functions that obtain handles by searching the object hierarchy or querying handle properties. This includes `get`, `findobj`, `gca`, `gcf`, `gco`, `newplot`, `cla`, `clf`, and `close`.

When a handle's visibility is restricted using `callback` or `off`, the object's handle does not appear in its parent's `Children` property, figures do not appear in the Root's `CurrentFigure` property, objects do not appear in the Root's `CallbackObject` property or in the figure's `CurrentObject` property, and axes do not appear in their parent's `CurrentAxes` property.

You can set the Root `ShowHiddenHandles` property to `on` to make all handles visible regardless of their `HandleVisibility` settings (this does not affect the values of the `HandleVisibility` properties).

Handles that are hidden are still valid. If you know an object's handle, you can set and get its properties, and pass it to any function that operates on handles.

`HitTest`
{on} | off

Selectable by mouse click. `HitTest` determines if the axes can become the current object (as returned by the `gco` command and the figure `CurrentObject` property) as a result of a mouse click

Axes Properties

on the axes. If `HitTest` is off, clicking the axes selects the object below it (which is usually the figure containing it).

`Interruptible`
{on} | off

Callback routine interruption mode. The `Interruptible` property controls whether an axes callback routine can be interrupted by subsequently invoked callback routines. Only callback routines defined for the `ButtonDownFcn` are affected by the `Interruptible` property. MATLAB checks for events that can interrupt a callback routine only when it encounters a `drawnow`, `figure`, `getframe`, or `pause` command in the routine. See the `BusyAction` property for related information.

Setting `Interruptible` to on allows any graphics object's callback routine to interrupt callback routines originating from an axes property. Note that MATLAB does not save the state of variables or the display (e.g., the handle returned by the `gca` or `gcf` command) when an interruption occurs.

`Layer`
{bottom} | top

Draw axis lines below or above graphics objects. This property determines if axis lines and tick marks are drawn on top or below axes children objects for any 2-D view (i.e., when you are looking along the *x*-, *y*-, or *z*-axis). This is useful for placing grid lines and tick marks on top of images.

`LineStyleOrder`
`LineStyleOrder` (default: a solid line '-')

Order of line styles and markers used in a plot. This property specifies which line styles and markers to use and in what order when creating multiple-line plots. For example,

```
set(gca, 'LineStyleOrder', '-*|:|o')
```

sets `LineStyleOrder` to solid line with asterisk marker, dotted line, and hollow circle marker. The default is `(-)`, which specifies a solid line for all data plotted. Alternatively, you can create a cell array of character strings to define the line styles:

```
set(gca, 'LineStyleOrder', {'-*', ':', 'o'})
```

MATLAB supports four line styles, which you can specify any number of times in any order. MATLAB cycles through the line styles only after using all colors defined by the `ColorOrder` property. For example, the first eight lines plotted use the different colors defined by `ColorOrder` with the first line style. MATLAB then cycles through the colors again, using the second line style specified, and so on.

You can also specify line style and color directly with the `plot` and `plot3` functions or by altering the properties of the `line` or `lineseries` objects after creating the graph.

High-Level Functions and `LineStyleOrder`

Note that, if the axes `NextPlot` property is set to `replace` (the default), high-level functions like `plot` reset the `LineStyleOrder` property before determining the line style to use. If you want MATLAB to use a `LineStyleOrder` that is different from the default, set `NextPlot` to `replacechildren`.

Specifying a Default `LineStyleOrder`

You can also specify your own default `LineStyleOrder`. For example, this statement

```
set(0, 'DefaultAxesLineStyleOrder', {'-*', ':', 'o'})
```

creates a default value for the axes `LineStyleOrder` that is not reset by high-level plotting functions.

Axes Properties

LineWidth

line width in points

Width of axis lines. This property specifies the width, in points, of the x -, y -, and z -axis lines. The default line width is 0.5 points (1 point = $1/72$ inch).

MinorGridLineStyle

- | -- | {:} | -. | none

Line style used to draw minor grid lines. The line style is a string consisting of one or more characters, in quotes, specifying solid lines (-), dashed lines (--), dotted lines (:{), or dash-dot lines (-.). The default minor grid line style is dotted. To turn on minor grid lines, use the `grid minor` command.

NextPlot

add | {replace} | replacechildren

Where to draw the next plot. This property determines how high-level plotting functions draw into an existing axes.

- `add` — Use the existing axes to draw graphics objects.
- `replace` — Reset all axes properties except `Position` to their defaults and delete all axes children before displaying graphics (equivalent to `cla reset`).
- `replacechildren` — Remove all child objects, but do not reset axes properties (equivalent to `cla`).

The `newplot` function simplifies the use of the `NextPlot` property and is used by M-file functions that draw graphs using only low-level object creation routines. See the M-file `pcolor.m` for an example. Note that figure graphics objects also have a `NextPlot` property.

OuterPosition

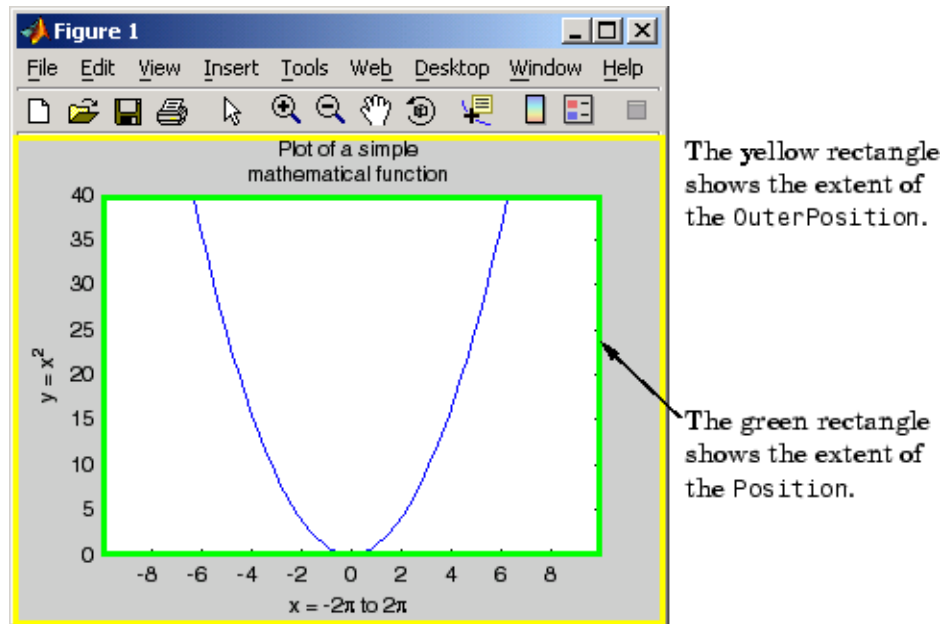
four-element vector

Position of axes including labels, title, and a margin. A four-element vector specifying a rectangle that locates the outer bounds of the axes, including axis labels, the title, and a margin. The vector is defined as follows:

```
[left bottom width height]
```

where `left` and `bottom` define the distance from the lower-left corner of the figure window to the lower-left corner of the rectangle. `width` and `height` are the dimensions of the rectangle

The following picture shows the region defined by the `OuterPosition` enclosed in a yellow rectangle.



When `ActivePositionProperty` is set to `OuterPosition` (the default), none of the text is clipped when you resize the figure.

Axes Properties

The default value of `[0 0 1 1]` (normalized units) includes the interior of the figure.

All measurements are in units specified by the `Units` property.

See the `TightInset` property for related information.

See “Automatic Axes Resize” for a discussion of how to use axes positioning properties.

Parent

figure or uipanel handle

Axes parent. The handle of the axes’ parent object. The parent of an axes object is the figure in which it is displayed or the uipanel object that contains it. The utility function `gcf` returns the handle of the current axes `Parent`. You can reparent axes to other figure or uipanel objects.

See “Objects That Can Contain Other Objects” for more information on parenting graphics objects.

PlotBoxAspectRatio

`[px py pz]`

Relative scaling of axes plot box. A three-element vector controlling the relative scaling of the plot box in the x , y , and z directions. The plot box is a box enclosing the axes data region as defined by the x -, y -, and z -axis limits.

Note that the `PlotBoxAspectRatio` property interacts with the `DataAspectRatio`, `XLimMode`, `YLimMode`, and `ZLimMode` properties to control the way graphics objects are displayed in the axes. Setting the `PlotBoxAspectRatio` disables stretch-to-fill behavior, if `DataAspectRatioMode`, `PlotBoxAspectRatioMode`, and `CameraViewAngleMode` are all auto.

PlotBoxAspectRatioMode
{auto} | manual

User or MATLAB controlled axis scaling. This property controls whether the values of the PlotBoxAspectRatio property are user defined or selected automatically by MATLAB. Setting values for the PlotBoxAspectRatio property automatically sets this property to manual. Changing the PlotBoxAspectRatioMode to manual disables stretch-to-fill behavior if DataAspectRatioMode, PlotBoxAspectRatioMode, and CameraViewAngleMode are all auto.

Position
four-element vector

Position of axes. A four-element vector specifying a rectangle that locates the axes within its parent container (figure or uipanel). The vector is of the form

[left bottom width height]

where left and bottom define the distance from the lower-left corner of the container to the lower-left corner of the rectangle. width and height are the dimensions of the rectangle. All measurements are in units specified by the Units property.

When axes stretch-to-fill behavior is enabled (when DataAspectRatioMode, PlotBoxAspectRatioMode, and CameraViewAngleMode are all auto), the axes are stretched to fill the Position rectangle. When stretch-to-fill is disabled, the axes are made as large as possible, while obeying all other properties, without extending outside the Position rectangle.

See the OuterPosition property for related information.

See “Automatic Axes Resize” for a discussion of how to use axes positioning properties.

Axes Properties

Projection

{orthographic} | perspective

Type of projection. This property selects between two projection types:

- **orthographic** — This projection maintains the correct relative dimensions of graphics objects with regard to the distance a given point is from the viewer. Parallel lines in the data are drawn parallel on the screen.
- **perspective** — This projection incorporates foreshortening, which allows you to perceive depth in 2-D representations of 3-D objects. Perspective projection does not preserve the relative dimensions of objects; a distant line segment is displayed smaller than a nearer line segment of the same length. Parallel lines in the data may not appear parallel on screen.

Selected

on | {off}

Is object selected? When you set this property to on, MATLAB displays selection “handles” at the corners and midpoints if the SelectionHighlight property is also on (the default). You can, for example, define the ButtonDownFcn callback to set this property to on, thereby indicating that the axes has been selected.

SelectionHighlight

{on} | off

Objects are highlighted when selected. When the Selected property is on, MATLAB indicates the selected state by drawing four edge handles and four corner handles. When SelectionHighlight is off, MATLAB does not draw the handles.

Tag

string

User-specified object label. The Tag property provides a means to identify graphics objects with a user-specified label. This is particularly useful when you are constructing interactive graphics programs that would otherwise need to define object handles as global variables or pass them as arguments between callback routines.

For example, suppose you want to direct all graphics output from an M-file to a particular axes, regardless of user actions that may have changed the current axes. To do this, identify the axes with a Tag:

```
axes('Tag','Special Axes')
```

Then make that axes the current axes before drawing by searching for the Tag with findobj:

```
axes(findobj('Tag','Special Axes'))
```

TickDir

in | out

Direction of tick marks. For 2-D views, the default is to direct tick marks inward from the axis lines; 3-D views direct tick marks outward from the axis line.

TickDirMode

{auto} | manual

Automatic tick direction control. In auto mode, MATLAB directs tick marks inward for 2-D views and outward for 3-D views. When you specify a setting for TickDir, MATLAB sets TickDirMode to manual. In manual mode, MATLAB does not change the specified tick direction.

TickLength

[2DLength 3DLength]

Axes Properties

Length of tick marks. A two-element vector specifying the length of axes tick marks. The first element is the length of tick marks used for 2-D views and the second element is the length of tick marks used for 3-D views. Specify tick mark lengths in units normalized relative to the longest of the visible X-, Y-, or Z-axis annotation lines.

`TightInset`

[left bottom right top] Read only

Margins added to Position to include text labels. The values of this property are the distances between the bounds of the `Position` property and the extent of the axes text labels and title. When added to the `Position` width and height values, the `TightInset` defines the tightest bounding box that encloses the axes and its labels and title.

See “Automatic Axes Resize” for more information.

`Title`

handle of text object

Axes title. The handle of the text object that is used for the axes title. You can use this handle to change the properties of the title text or you can set `Title` to the handle of an existing text object. For example, the following statement changes the color of the current title to red:

```
set(get(gca,'Title'),'Color','r')
```

To create a new title, set this property to the handle of the text object you want to use:

```
set(gca,'Title',text('String','New Title','Color','r'))
```

However, it is generally simpler to use the `title` command to create or replace an axes title:

```
title('New Title','Color','r') % Make text color red
```

```
title({'This title','has 2 lines'}) % Two line title
```

Type

string (read only)

Type of graphics object. This property contains a string that identifies the class of graphics object. For axes objects, Type is always set to 'axes'.

UIContextMenu

handle of a uicontextmenu object

Associate a context menu with the axes. Assign this property the handle of a uicontextmenu object created in the axes' parent figure. Use the uicontextmenu function to create the context menu. MATLAB displays the context menu whenever you right-click over the axes.

Units

inches | centimeters | {normalized} | points | pixels
| characters

Axes position units. The units used to interpret the Position property. All units are measured from the lower left corner of the figure window.

Note The Units property controls the positioning of the axes within the figure. This property does not affect the data units used for graphing. See the axes XLim, YLim, and ZLim properties to set the limits of each axis data units.

- normalized units map the lower left corner of the figure window to (0,0) and the upper right corner to (1.0, 1.0).
- inches, centimeters, and points are absolute units (one point equals $\frac{1}{72}$ of an inch).

Axes Properties

- Character units are defined by characters from the default system font; the width of one character is the width of the letter x, and the height of one character is the distance between the baselines of two lines of text.

When specifying the units as property/value pairs during object creation, you must set the `Units` property before specifying the properties that you want to use these units.

`UserData`
matrix

User-specified data. This property can be any data you want to associate with the axes object. The axes does not use this property, but you can access it using the set and get functions.

`View`
Obsolete

The functionality provided by the `View` property is now controlled by the axes camera properties — `CameraPosition`, `CameraTarget`, `CameraUpVector`, and `CameraViewAngle`. See the view command.

`Visible`
{on} | off

Visibility of axes. By default, axes are visible. Setting this property to off prevents axis lines, tick marks, and labels from being displayed. The `Visible` property does not affect children of axes.

`XAxisLocation`
top | {bottom}

Location of x-axis tick marks and labels. This property controls where MATLAB displays the x-axis tick marks and labels. Setting this property to top moves the x-axis to the top of the plot from its default position at the bottom. This property applies to 2-D views only.

`YAxisLocation`
`right` | `{left}`

Location of y-axis tick marks and labels. This property controls where MATLAB displays the y -axis tick marks and labels. Setting this property to `right` moves the y -axis to the right side of the plot from its default position on the left side. This property applies to 2-D views only. See the `plotyy` function for a simple way to use two y -axes.

Properties That Control the X-, Y-, or Z-Axis

`XColor`
`YColor`
`ZColor`
`ColorSpec`

Color of axis lines. A three-element vector specifying an RGB triple, or a predefined MATLAB color string. This property determines the color of the axis lines, tick marks, tick mark labels, and the axis grid lines of the respective x -, y -, and z -axis. The default color axis color is black. See `ColorSpec` for details on specifying colors.

`XDir`
`YDir`
`ZDir`
`{normal}` | `reverse`

Direction of increasing values. A mode controlling the direction of increasing axis values. Axes form a right-hand coordinate system. By default,

- x -axis values increase from left to right. To reverse the direction of increasing x values, set this property to `reverse`.

```
set(gca, 'XDir', 'reverse')
```

Axes Properties

- *y*-axis values increase from bottom to top (2-D view) or front to back (3-D view). To reverse the direction of increasing *y* values, set this property to reverse.

```
set(gca, 'YDir', 'reverse')
```

- *z*-axis values increase pointing out of the screen (2-D view) or from bottom to top (3-D view). To reverse the direction of increasing *z* values, set this property to reverse.

```
set(gca, 'ZDir', 'reverse')
```

XGrid

YGrid

ZGrid

on | {off}

Axis gridline mode. When you set any of these properties to on, MATLAB draws grid lines perpendicular to the respective axis (i.e., along lines of constant *x*, *y*, or *z* values). Use the grid command to set all three properties on or off at once.

```
set(gca, 'XGrid', 'on')
```

XLabel

YLabel

ZLabel

handle of text object

Axis labels. The handle of the text object used to label the *x*-, *y*-, or *z*-axis, respectively. To assign values to any of these properties, you must obtain the handle to the text string you want to use as a label. This statement defines a text object and assigns its handle to the XLabel property:

```
set(get(gca, 'XLabel'), 'String', 'axis label')
```

MATLAB places the string 'axis label' appropriately for an x -axis label. Any text object whose handle you specify as an XLabel, YLabel, or ZLabel property is moved to the appropriate location for the respective label.

Alternatively, you can use the xlabel, ylabel, and zlabel functions, which generally provide a simpler means to label axis lines.

Note that using a bitmapped font (e.g., Courier is usually a bitmapped font) might cause the labels to be rotated improperly. As a workaround, use a TrueType font (e.g., Courier New) for axis labels. See your system documentation to determine the types of fonts installed on your system.

```
XLim  
YLim  
ZLim  
[minimum maximum]
```

Axis limits. A two-element vector specifying the minimum and maximum values of the respective axis. These values are determined by the data you are plotting.

Changing these properties affects the scale of the x -, y -, or z -dimension as well as the placement of labels and tick marks on the axis. The default values for these properties are [0 1].

See the axis, datetick, xlim, ylim, and zlim commands to set these properties.

```
XLimMode  
YLimMode  
ZLimMode  
{auto} | manual
```

MATLAB or user-controlled limits. The axis limits mode determines whether MATLAB calculates axis limits based on the

Axes Properties

data plotted (i.e., the XData, YData, or ZData of the axes children) or uses the values explicitly set with the XLim, YLim, or ZLim property, in which case, the respective limits mode is set to manual.

XMinorGrid
YMinorGrid
ZMinorGrid
on | {off}

Enable or disable minor gridlines. When set to on, MATLAB draws gridlines aligned with the minor tick marks of the respective axis. Note that you do not have to enable minor ticks to display minor grids.

XMinorTick
YMinorTick
ZMinorTick
on | {off}

Enable or disable minor tick marks. When set to on, MATLAB draws tick marks between the major tick marks of the respective axis. MATLAB automatically determines the number of minor ticks based on the space between the major ticks.

XScale
YScale
ZScale
{linear} | log

Axis scaling. Linear or logarithmic scaling for the respective axis. See also loglog, semilogx, and semilogy.

XTick
YTick
ZTick
vector of data values locating tick marks

Tick spacing. A vector of x -, y -, or z -data values that determine the location of tick marks along the respective axis. If you do

not want tick marks displayed, set the respective property to the empty vector, []. These vectors must contain monotonically increasing values.

```
XTickLabel  
YTickLabel  
ZTickLabel  
string
```

Tick labels. A matrix of strings to use as labels for tick marks along the respective axis. These labels replace the numeric labels generated by MATLAB. If you do not specify enough text labels for all the tick marks, MATLAB uses all of the labels specified, then reuses the specified labels.

For example, the statement

```
set(gca, 'XTickLabel', {'One'; 'Two'; 'Three'; 'Four'})
```

labels the first four tick marks on the *x*-axis and then reuses the labels until all ticks are labeled.

Labels can be specified as cell arrays of strings, padded string matrices, string vectors separated by vertical slash characters, or as numeric vectors (where each number is implicitly converted to the equivalent string using `num2str`). All of the following are equivalent:

```
set(gca, 'XTickLabel', {'1'; '10'; '100'})  
set(gca, 'XTickLabel', '1|10|100')  
set(gca, 'XTickLabel', [1;10;100])  
set(gca, 'XTickLabel', ['1 ' ; '10 ' ; '100 '])
```

Note that tick labels do not interpret TeX character sequences (however, the `Title`, `XLabel`, `YLabel`, and `ZLabel` properties do).

Axes Properties

XTickMode
YTickMode
ZTickMode
 {auto} | manual

MATLAB or user-controlled tick spacing. The axis tick modes determine whether MATLAB calculates the tick mark spacing based on the range of data for the respective axis (auto mode) or uses the values explicitly set for any of the XTick, YTick, and ZTick properties (manual mode). Setting values for the XTick, YTick, or ZTick properties sets the respective axis tick mode to manual.

XTickLabelMode
YTickLabelMode
ZTickLabelMode
 {auto} | manual

MATLAB or user-determined tick labels. The axis tick mark labeling mode determines whether MATLAB uses numeric tick mark labels that span the range of the plotted data (auto mode) or uses the tick mark labels specified with the XTickLabel, YTickLabel, or ZTickLabel property (manual mode). Setting values for the XTickLabel, YTickLabel, or ZTickLabel property sets the respective axis tick label mode to manual.

Purpose

Axis scaling and appearance

Syntax

```
axis([xmin xmax ymin ymax])
axis([xmin xmax ymin ymax zmin zmax cmin cmax])
v = axis
axis auto
axis manual
axis tight
axis fill
axis ij
axis xy
axis equal
axis image
axis square
axis vis3d
axis normal
axis off
axis on
axis(axes_handles,...)
[mode,visibility,direction] = axis('state')
```

Description

`axis` manipulates commonly used axes properties. (See Algorithm section.)

`axis([xmin xmax ymin ymax])` sets the limits for the x - and y -axis of the current axes.

`axis([xmin xmax ymin ymax zmin zmax cmin cmax])` sets the x -, y -, and z -axis limits and the color scaling limits (see `caxis`) of the current axes.

`v = axis` returns a row vector containing scaling factors for the x -, y -, and z -axis. `v` has four or six components depending on whether the current axes is 2-D or 3-D, respectively. The returned values are the current axes `XLim`, `Ylim`, and `ZLim` properties.

`axis auto` sets MATLAB to its default behavior of computing the current axes limits automatically, based on the minimum and maximum values of x , y , and z data. You can restrict this automatic behavior to

a specific axis. For example, `axis 'auto x'` computes only the x -axis limits automatically; `axis 'auto yz'` computes the y - and z -axis limits automatically.

`axis manual` and `axis(axis)` freezes the scaling at the current limits, so that if `hold` is on, subsequent plots use the same limits. This sets the `XLimMode`, `YLimMode`, and `ZLimMode` properties to `manual`.

`axis tight` sets the axis limits to the range of the data.

`axis fill` sets the axis limits and `PlotBoxAspectRatio` so that the axes fill the position rectangle. This option has an effect only if `PlotBoxAspectRatioMode` or `DataAspectRatioMode` is `manual`.

`axis ij` places the coordinate system origin in the upper left corner. The i -axis is vertical, with values increasing from top to bottom. The j -axis is horizontal with values increasing from left to right.

`axis xy` draws the graph in the default Cartesian axes format with the coordinate system origin in the lower left corner. The x -axis is horizontal with values increasing from left to right. The y -axis is vertical with values increasing from bottom to top.

`axis equal` sets the aspect ratio so that the data units are the same in every direction. The aspect ratio of the x -, y -, and z -axis is adjusted automatically according to the range of data units in the x , y , and z directions.

`axis image` is the same as `axis equal` except that the plot box fits tightly around the data.

`axis square` makes the current axes region square (or cubed when three-dimensional). MATLAB adjusts the x -axis, y -axis, and z -axis so that they have equal lengths and adjusts the increments between data units accordingly.

`axis vis3d` freezes aspect ratio properties to enable rotation of 3-D objects and overrides `stretch-to-fill`.

`axis normal` automatically adjusts the aspect ratio of the axes and the relative scaling of the data units so that the plot fits the figure's shape as well as possible.

`axis off` turns off all axis lines, tick marks, and labels.

`axis on` turns on all axis lines, tick marks, and labels.

`axis(axes_handles,...)` applies the axis command to the specified axes. For example, the following statements

```
h1 = subplot(221);
h2 = subplot(222);
axis([h1 h2], 'square')
```

set both axes to square.

`[mode,visibility,direction] = axis('state')` returns three strings indicating the current setting of axes properties:

Output Argument	Strings Returned
mode	'auto' 'manual'
visibility	'on' 'off'
direction	'xy' 'ij'

mode is auto if `XLimMode`, `YLimMode`, and `ZLimMode` are all set to auto. If `XLimMode`, `YLimMode`, or `ZLimMode` is manual, mode is manual.

Keywords to `axis` can be combined, separated by a space (e.g., `axis tight equal`). These are evaluated from left to right, so subsequent keywords can overwrite properties set by prior ones.

Remarks

You can create an axes (and a figure for it) if none exists with the `axis` command. However, if you specify non-default limits or formatting for the axes when doing this, such as `[4 8 2 9]`, `square`, `equal`, or `image`, the property is ignored because there are no axis limits to adjust in the absence of plotted data. To use `axis` in this manner, you can set `hold on` to keep preset axes limits from being overridden.

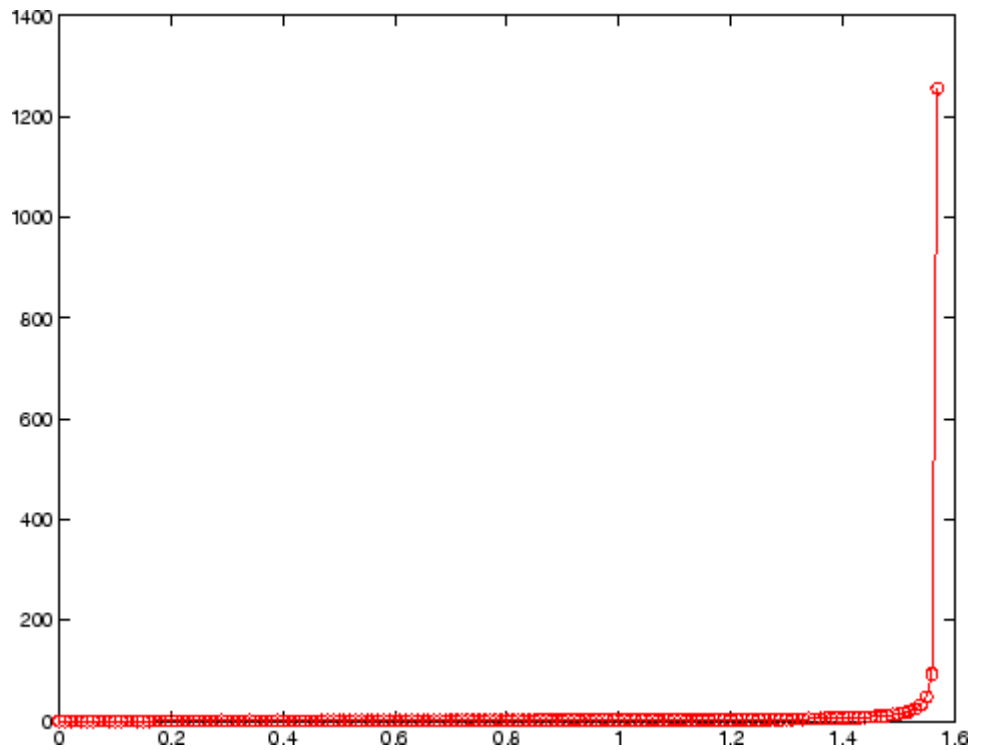
axis

Examples

The statements

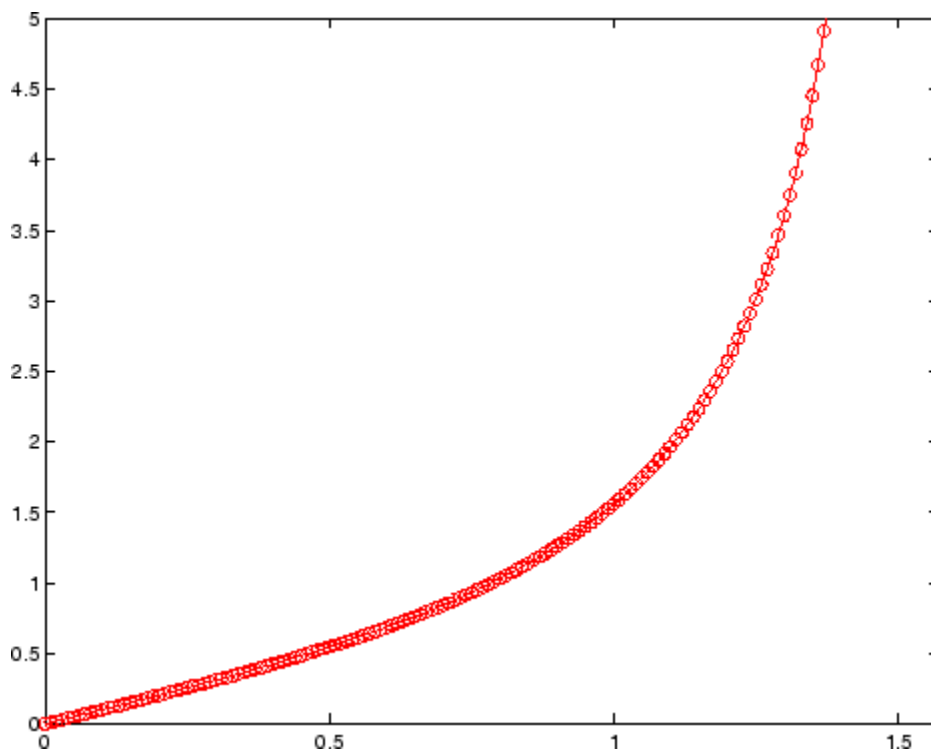
```
x = 0:.025:pi/2;  
plot(x,tan(x),'-ro')
```

use the automatic scaling of the y-axis based on $y_{\max} = \tan(1.57)$, which is well over 1000:



The right figure shows a more satisfactory plot after typing

```
axis([0 pi/2 0 5])
```



Algorithm

When you specify minimum and maximum values for the x -, y -, and z -axes, `axis` sets the `XLim`, `Ylim`, and `ZLim` properties for the current axes to the respective minimum and maximum values in the argument list. Additionally, the `XLimMode`, `YLimMode`, and `ZLimMode` properties for the current axes are set to `manual`.

`axis auto` sets the current axes `XLimMode`, `YLimMode`, and `ZLimMode` properties to `'auto'`.

`axis manual` sets the current axes `XLimMode`, `YLimMode`, and `ZLimMode` properties to `'manual'`.

The following table shows the values of the axes properties set by `axis equal`, `axis normal`, `axis square`, and `axis image`.

axis

Axes Property or Behavior	axis equal	axis normal	axis square	axis image
DataAspectRatio property	[1 1 1]	not set	not set	[1 1 1]
DataAspectRatioMode property	manual	auto	auto	manual
PlotBoxAspectRatio property	[3 4 4]	not set	[1 1 1]	auto
PlotBoxAspectRatioMode property	manual	auto	manual	auto
<i>Stretch-to-fill</i> behavior;	disabled	active	disabled	disabled

See Also

axes, grid, subplot, xlim, ylim, zlim

Properties of axes graphics objects

“Axes Operations” on page 1-96 for related functions

For aspect ratio behavior, see in the axes properties reference page.

Purpose

Diagonal scaling to improve eigenvalue accuracy

Syntax

```
[T,B] = balance(A)
[S,P,B] = balance(A)
B = balance(A)
B = balance(A, 'noperm')
```

Description

`[T,B] = balance(A)` returns a similarity transformation T such that $B = T \backslash A * T$, and B has, as nearly as possible, approximately equal row and column norms. T is a permutation of a diagonal matrix whose elements are integer powers of two to prevent the introduction of roundoff error. If A is symmetric, then $B == A$ and T is the identity matrix.

`[S,P,B] = balance(A)` returns the scaling vector S and the permutation vector P separately. The transformation T and balanced matrix B are obtained from A , S , and P by $T(:,P) = \text{diag}(S)$ and $B(P,P) = \text{diag}(1./S) * A * \text{diag}(S)$.

`B = balance(A)` returns just the balanced matrix B .

`B = balance(A, 'noperm')` scales A without permuting its rows and columns.

Remarks

Nonsymmetric matrices can have poorly conditioned eigenvalues. Small perturbations in the matrix, such as roundoff errors, can lead to large perturbations in the eigenvalues. The condition number of the eigenvector matrix,

$$\text{cond}(V) = \text{norm}(V) * \text{norm}(\text{inv}(V))$$

where

$$[V,T] = \text{eig}(A)$$

relates the size of the matrix perturbation to the size of the eigenvalue perturbation. Note that the condition number of A itself is irrelevant to the eigenvalue problem.

balance

Balancing is an attempt to concentrate any ill conditioning of the eigenvector matrix into a diagonal scaling. Balancing usually cannot turn a nonsymmetric matrix into a symmetric matrix; it only attempts to make the norm of each row equal to the norm of the corresponding column.

Note The MATLAB eigenvalue function, `eig(A)`, automatically balances `A` before computing its eigenvalues. Turn off the balancing with `eig(A, 'nobalance')`.

Examples

This example shows the basic idea. The matrix `A` has large elements in the upper right and small elements in the lower left. It is far from being symmetric.

```
A = [1 100 10000; .01 1 100; .0001 .01 1]
A =
  1.0e+04 *
  0.0001    0.0100    1.0000
  0.0000    0.0001    0.0100
  0.0000    0.0000    0.0001
```

Balancing produces a diagonal matrix `T` with elements that are powers of two and a balanced matrix `B` that is closer to symmetric than `A`.

```
[T,B] = balance(A)
T =
  1.0e+03 *
  2.0480         0         0
         0    0.0320         0
         0         0    0.0003
B =
  1.0000    1.5625    1.2207
  0.6400    1.0000    0.7813
  0.8192    1.2800    1.0000
```

To see the effect on eigenvectors, first compute the eigenvectors of A, shown here as the columns of V.

```
[V,E] = eig(A); V
V =
-1.0000    0.9999    0.9937
 0.0050    0.0100   -0.1120
 0.0000    0.0001    0.0010
```

Note that all three vectors have the first component the largest. This indicates V is badly conditioned; in fact $\text{cond}(V)$ is $8.7766\text{e}+003$. Next, look at the eigenvectors of B.

```
[V,E] = eig(B); V
V =
-0.8873    0.6933    0.0898
 0.2839    0.4437   -0.6482
 0.3634    0.5679   -0.7561
```

Now the eigenvectors are well behaved and $\text{cond}(V)$ is 1.4421. The ill conditioning is concentrated in the scaling matrix; $\text{cond}(T)$ is 8192.

This example is small and not really badly scaled, so the computed eigenvalues of A and B agree within roundoff error; balancing has little effect on the computed results.

Algorithm

Inputs of Type Double

For inputs of type `double`, `balance` uses the linear algebra package (LAPACK) routines `DGEBAL` (real) and `ZGEBAL` (complex). If you request the output `T`, `balance` also uses the LAPACK routines `DGEBAK` (real) and `ZGEBAK` (complex).

Inputs of Type Single

For inputs of type `single`, `balance` uses the LAPACK routines `SGEBAL` (real) and `CGEBAL` (complex). If you request the output `T`, `balance` also uses the LAPACK routines `SGEBAK` (real) and `CGEBAK` (complex).

balance

Limitations

Balancing can destroy the properties of certain matrices; use it with some care. If a matrix contains small elements that are due to roundoff error, balancing might scale them up to make them as significant as the other elements of the original matrix.

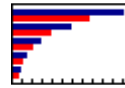
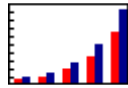
See Also

`eig`


References

[1] Anderson, E., Z. Bai, C. Bischof, S. Blackford, J. Demmel, J. Dongarra, J. Du Croz, A. Greenbaum, S. Hammarling, A. McKenney, and D. Sorensen, *LAPACK User's Guide* (http://www.netlib.org/lapack/lug/lapack_lug.html), Third Edition, SIAM, Philadelphia, 1999.

Purpose Plot bar graph (vertical and horizontal)



GUI Alternatives

To graph selected variables, use the Plot Selector  in the Workspace Browser, or use the Figure Palette Plot Catalog. Manipulate graphs in *plot edit* mode with the Property Editor. For details, see “Plotting Tools — Interactive Plotting” in the MATLAB Graphics documentation and “Creating Plots from the Workspace Browser” in the MATLAB Desktop Tools documentation.

Syntax

```
bar(Y)
bar(x,Y)
bar(...,width)
bar(...,'style')
bar(...,'bar_color')
bar(axes_handle,...)
barh(axes_handle,...)
h = bar(...)
barh(...)
h = barh(...)
hpatches = bar('v6',...)
hpatches = barh('v6',...)
```

Description

A bar graph displays the values in a vector or matrix as horizontal or vertical bars.

`bar(Y)` draws one bar for each element in `Y`. If `Y` is a matrix, `bar` groups the bars produced by the elements in each row. The x -axis scale ranges from 1 up to `length(Y)` when `Y` is a vector, and 1 to `size(Y,1)`, which is the number of rows, when `Y` is a matrix. The default is to scale the x -axis to the highest x -tick on the plot, (a multiple of 10, 100, etc.). If you want the x -axis scale to end exactly at the last bar, you can use the default, and then, for example, type

bar, barh

```
set(gca,'xlim',[1 length(Y)])
```

at the MATLAB prompt.

`bar(x,Y)` draws a bar for each element in `Y` at locations specified in `x`, where `x` is a vector defining the x -axis intervals for the vertical bars. The x -values can be nonmonotonic, but cannot contain duplicate values. If `Y` is a matrix, `bar` groups the elements of each row in `Y` at corresponding locations in `x`.

`bar(...,width)` sets the relative bar width and controls the separation of bars within a group. The default width is 0.8, so if you do not specify `x`, the bars within a group have a slight separation. If width is 1, the bars within a group touch one another.

`bar(...,'style')` specifies the style of the bars. 'style' is 'grouped' or 'stacked'. 'group' is the default mode of display.

- 'grouped' displays m groups of n vertical bars, where m is the number of rows and n is the number of columns in `Y`. The group contains one bar per column in `Y`.
- 'stacked' displays one bar for each row in `Y`. The bar height is the sum of the elements in the row. Each bar is multicolored, with colors corresponding to distinct elements and showing the relative contribution each row element makes to the total sum.

`bar(...,'bar_color')` displays all bars using the color specified by the single-letter abbreviation 'r', 'g', 'b', 'c', 'm', 'y', 'k', or 'w'.

`bar(axes_handle,...)` and `barh(axes_handle,...)` plot into the axes with the handle `axes_handle` instead of into the current axes (`gca`).

`h = bar(...)` returns a vector of handles to barseries graphics objects, one for each created. When `Y` is a matrix, `bar` creates one barseries graphics object per column in `Y`.

`barh(...)` and `h = barh(...)` create horizontal bars. `Y` determines the bar length. The vector `x` is a vector defining the y -axis intervals for horizontal bars. The x -values can be nonmonotonic, but cannot contain duplicate values.

Backward-Compatible Versions

`hpatches = bar('v6',...)` and `hpatches = barh('v6',...)` return the handles of patch objects instead of barseries objects for compatibility with MATLAB 6.5 and earlier. See patch object properties for a discussion of the properties you can set to control the appearance of these bar graphs.

Note The `v6` option enables users of Version 7.x of MATLAB to create FIG-files that previous versions can open. It is obsolete and will be removed in a future version of MATLAB.

See

Plot Objects and Backward Compatibility for more information.

Barseries Objects

Creating a bar graph of an m -by- n matrix creates m groups of n barseries objects. Each barseries object contains the data for corresponding x values of each bar group (as indicated by the coloring of the bars).

Note that some barseries object properties set on an individual barseries object set the values for all barseries objects in the graph. See the barseries property descriptions for information on specific properties.

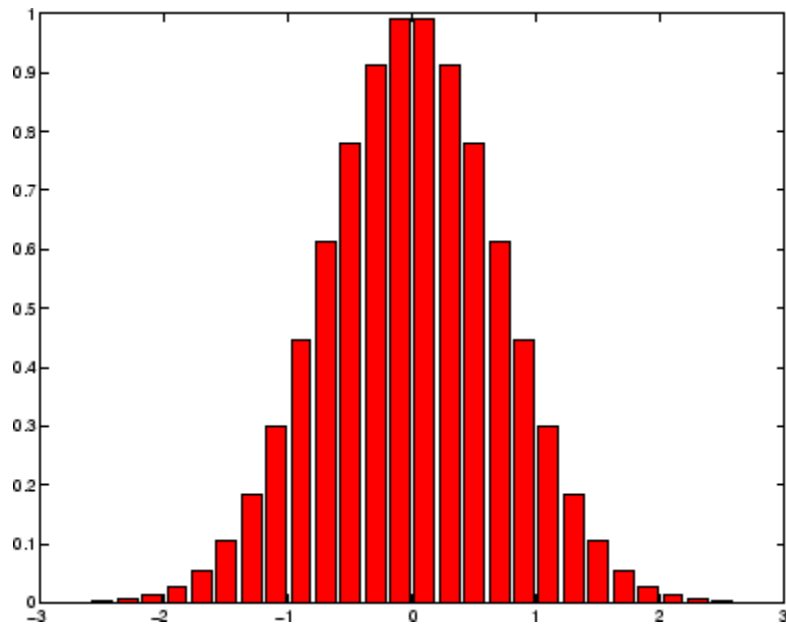
Examples

Single Series of Data

This example plots a bell-shaped curve as a bar graph and sets the colors of the bars to red.

```
x = -2.9:0.2:2.9;  
bar(x,exp(-x.*x),'r')
```

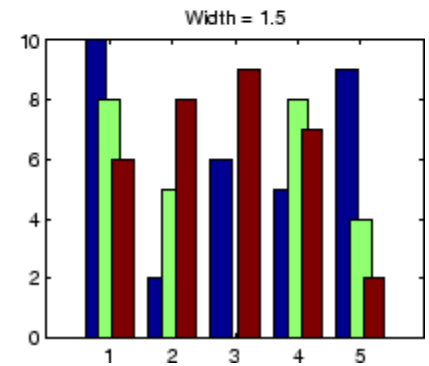
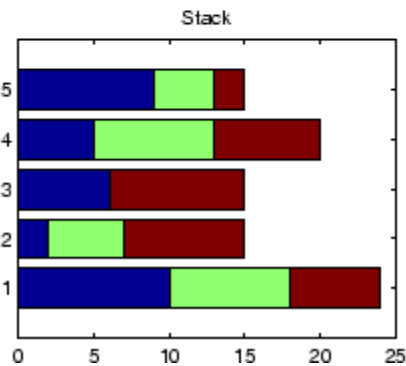
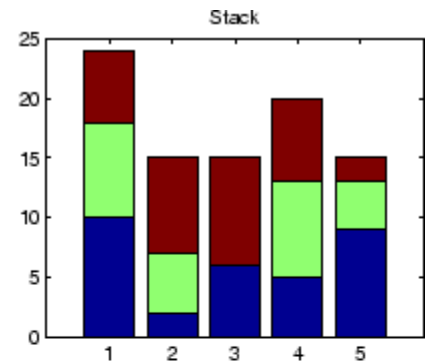
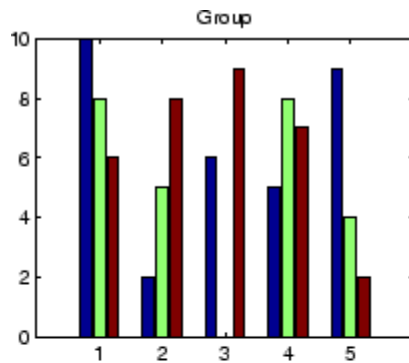
bar, barh



Bar Graph Options

This example illustrates some bar graph options.

```
Y = round(rand(5,3)*10);  
subplot(2,2,1)  
bar(Y,'group')  
title 'Group'  
subplot(2,2,2)  
bar(Y,'stack')  
title 'Stack'  
subplot(2,2,3)  
barh(Y,'stack')  
title 'Stack'  
subplot(2,2,4)  
bar(Y,1.5)  
title 'Width = 1.5'
```

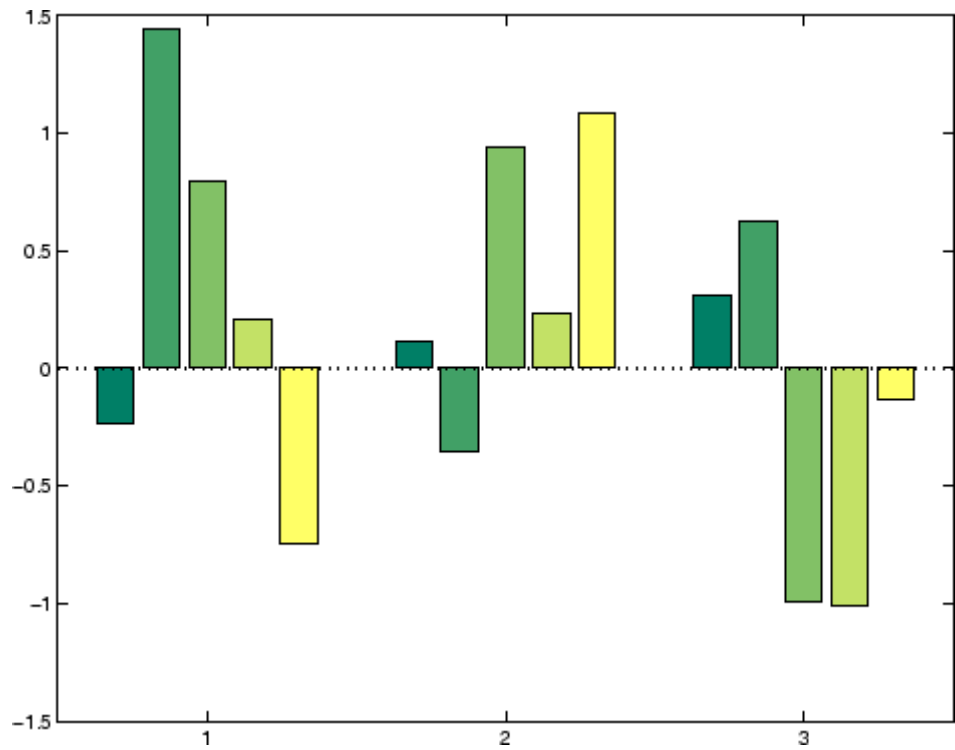


Setting Properties with Multiobject Graphs

This example creates a graph that displays three groups of bars and contains five barseries objects. Since all barseries objects in a graph share the same baseline, you can set values using any barseries object's `BaseLine` property. This example uses the first handle returned in `h`.

```
Y = randn(3,5);
h = bar(Y);
set(get(h(1),'BaseLine'),'LineWidth',2,'LineStyle',':')
colormap summer % Change the color scheme
```

bar, barh



See Also

`bar3`, `ColorSpec`, `patch`, `stairs`, `hist`

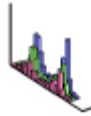
“Area, Bar, and Pie Plots” on page 1-88 for related functions

Barseries Properties


“Bar and Area Graphs” for more examples

Purpose

Plot 3-D bar chart



GUI Alternatives

To graph selected variables, use the Plot Selector  in the Workspace Browser, or use the Figure Palette Plot Catalog. Manipulate graphs in *plot edit* mode with the Property Editor. For details, see “Plotting Tools — Interactive Plotting” in the MATLAB Graphics documentation and “Creating Graphics from the Workspace Browser” in the MATLAB Desktop Tools documentation.

Syntax

```
bar3(Y)
bar3(x,Y)
bar3(...,width)
bar3(...,'style')
bar3(...,LineStyle)
bar3(axes_handle,...)
h = bar3(...)
bar3h(...)
h = bar3h(...)
```

Description

`bar3` and `bar3h` draw three-dimensional vertical and horizontal bar charts.

`bar3(Y)` draws a three-dimensional bar chart, where each element in `Y` corresponds to one bar. When `Y` is a vector, the `x`-axis scale ranges from 1 to `length(Y)`. When `Y` is a matrix, the `x`-axis scale ranges from 1 to `size(Y,2)`, which is the number of columns, and the elements in each row are grouped together.

`bar3(x,Y)` draws a bar chart of the elements in `Y` at the locations specified in `x`, where `x` is a vector defining the `y`-axis intervals for vertical bars. The `x`-values can be nonmonotonic, but cannot contain duplicate values. If `Y` is a matrix, `bar3` clusters elements from the

bar3, bar3h

same row in Y at locations corresponding to an element in x . Values of elements in each row are grouped together.

`bar3(...,width)` sets the width of the bars and controls the separation of bars within a group. The default width is 0.8, so if you do not specify x , bars within a group have a slight separation. If width is 1, the bars within a group touch one another.

`bar3(...,'style')` specifies the style of the bars. 'style' is 'detached', 'grouped', or 'stacked'. 'detached' is the default mode of display.

- 'detached' displays the elements of each row in Y as separate blocks behind one another in the x direction.
- 'grouped' displays n groups of m vertical bars, where n is the number of rows and m is the number of columns in Y . The group contains one bar per column in Y .
- 'stacked' displays one bar for each row in Y . The bar height is the sum of the elements in the row. Each bar is multicolored, with colors corresponding to distinct elements and showing the relative contribution each row element makes to the total sum.

`bar3(...,LineStyle)` displays all bars using the color specified by `LineStyle`.

`bar3(axes_handle,...)` plots into the axes with the handle `axes_handle` instead of into the current axes (`gca`).

`h = bar3(...)` returns a vector of handles to patch graphics objects, one for each created. `bar3` creates one patch object per column in Y . When Y is a matrix, `bar3` creates one patch graphics object per column in Y .

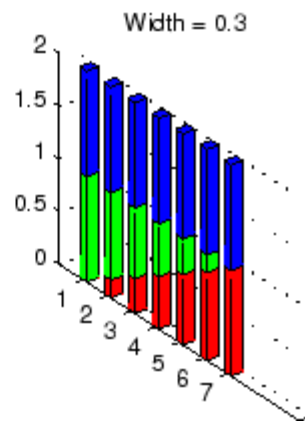
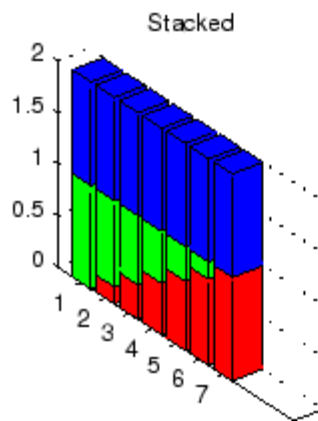
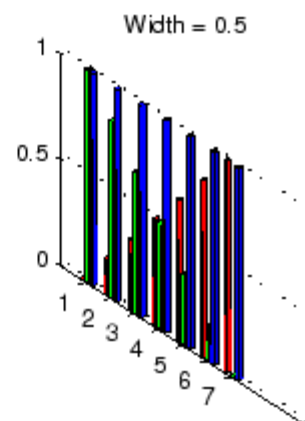
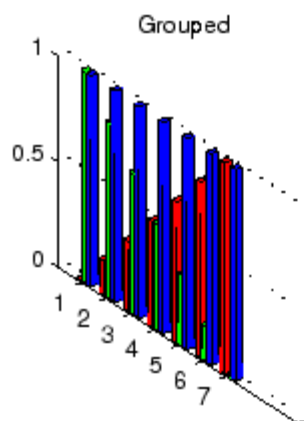
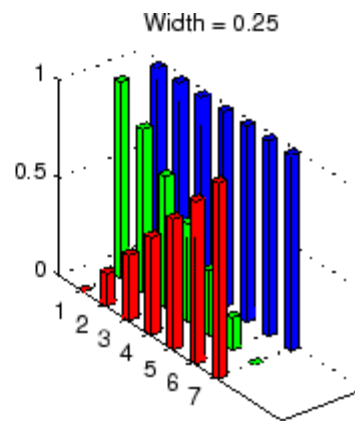
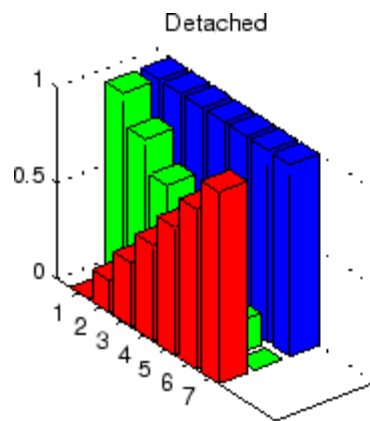
`bar3h(...)` and `h = bar3h(...)` create horizontal bars. Y determines the bar length. The vector x is a vector defining the y -axis intervals for horizontal bars.

Examples

This example creates six subplots showing the effects of different arguments for `bar3`. The data `Y` is a 7-by-3 matrix generated using the `cool` colormap:

```
Y = cool(7);
subplot(3,2,1)
bar3(Y, 'detached')
title('Detached')
subplot(3,2,2)
bar3(Y,0.25, 'detached')
title('Width = 0.25')
subplot(3,2,3)
bar3(Y, 'grouped')
title('Grouped')
subplot(3,2,4)
bar3(Y,0.5, 'grouped')
title('Width = 0.5')
subplot(3,2,5)
bar3(Y, 'stacked')
title('Stacked')
subplot(3,2,6)
bar3(Y,0.3, 'stacked')
title('Width = 0.3')
colormap([1 0 0;0 1 0;0 0 1])
```

bar3, bar3h



See Also

bar, LineSpec, patch

“Area, Bar, and Pie Plots” on page 1-88 for related functions

“Bar and Area Graphs” for more examples

Barseries Properties

Purpose Define barseries properties

Modifying Properties You can set and query graphics object properties using the set and get commands or the Property Editor (propertyeditor).

Note that you cannot define default properties for barseries objects.

See “Plot Objects” for more information on barseries objects.

Barseries Property Descriptions

This section provides a description of properties. Curly braces { } enclose default values.

Annotation

hg.Annotation object Read Only

Control the display of barseries objects in legends. The Annotation property enables you to specify whether this barseries object is represented in a figure legend.

Querying the Annotation property returns the handle of an hg.Annotation object. The hg.Annotation object has a property called LegendInformation, which contains an hg.LegendEntry object.

Once you have obtained the hg.LegendEntry object, you can set its IconDisplayStyle property to control whether the barseries object is displayed in a figure legend:

IconDisplayStyle Value	Purpose
on	Include the barseries object in a legend as one entry, but not its children objects
off	Do not include the barseries or its children in a legend (default)
children	Include only the children of the barseries as separate entries in the legend

Setting the `IconDisplayStyle` property

These commands set the `IconDisplayStyle` of a graphics object with handle `hobj` to `children`, which causes each child object to have an entry in the legend:

```
hAnnotation = get(hobj,'Annotation');  
hLegendEntry = get(hAnnotation,'LegendInformation');  
set(hLegendEntry,'IconDisplayStyle','children')
```

Using the `IconDisplayStyle` property

See “Controlling Legends” for more information and examples.

`BarLayout`
`{grouped} | stacked`

Specify grouped or stacked bars. Grouped bars display m groups of n vertical bars, where m is the number of rows and n is the number of columns in the input argument Y . The group contains one bar per column in Y .

Stacked bars display one bar for each row in the input argument Y . The bar height is the sum of the elements in the row. Each bar is multicolored, with colors corresponding to distinct elements and showing the relative contribution each row element makes to the total sum.

`BarWidth`
scalar in range [0 1]

Width of individual bars. `BarWidth` specifies the relative bar width and controls the separation of bars within a group. The default width is 0.8, so if you do not specify x , the bars within a group have a slight separation. If width is 1, the bars within a group touch one another.

`BaseLine`
handle of baseline

Barseries Properties

Handle of the baseline object. This property contains the handle of the line object used as the baseline. You can set the properties of this line using its handle. For example, the following statements create a bar graph, obtain the handle of the baseline from the barseries object, and then set line properties that make the baseline a dashed, red line.

```
bar_handle = bar(randn(10,1));  
baseline_handle = get(bar_handle,'BaseLine');  
set(baseline_handle,'LineStyle','--','Color','red')
```

BaseValue

double: *y*-axis value

Value where baseline is drawn. You can specify the value along the *y*-axis (vertical bars) or *x*-axis (horizontal bars) at which MATLAB draws the baseline.

BeingDeleted

on | {off} Read Only

This object is being deleted. The BeingDeleted property provides a mechanism that you can use to determine if objects are in the process of being deleted. MATLAB sets the BeingDeleted property to on when the object's delete function callback is called (see the DeleteFcn property). It remains set to on while the delete function executes, after which the object no longer exists.

For example, an object's delete function might call other functions that act on a number of different objects. These functions might not need to perform actions on objects if the objects are going to be deleted, and therefore, can check the object's BeingDeleted property before acting.

BusyAction

cancel | {queue}

Callback routine interruption. The `BusyAction` property enables you to control how MATLAB handles events that potentially interrupt executing callbacks. If there is a callback function executing, callbacks invoked subsequently always attempt to interrupt it.

If the `Interruptible` property of the object whose callback is executing is set to `on` (the default), then interruption occurs at the next point where the event queue is processed. If the `Interruptible` property is `off`, the `BusyAction` property (of the object owning the executing callback) determines how MATLAB handles the event. The choices are

- `cancel` — Discard the event that attempted to execute a second callback routine.
- `queue` — Queue the event that attempted to execute a second callback routine until the current callback finishes.

`ButtonDownFcn`

string or function handle

Button press callback function. A callback that executes whenever you press a mouse button while the pointer is over this object, but not over another graphics object. See the `HitTestArea` property for information about selecting objects of this type.

See the figure's `SelectionType` property to determine if modifier keys were also pressed.

This property can be

- A string that is a valid MATLAB expression
- The name of an M-file
- A function handle

Set this property to a function handle that references the callback. The expressions execute in the MATLAB workspace.

Barseries Properties

See “Function Handle Callbacks” for information on how to use function handles to define the callbacks.

Children

array of graphics object handles

Children of this object. The handle of a patch object that is the child of this object (whether visible or not).

Note that if a child object’s `HandleVisibility` property is set to `callback` or `off`, its handle does not show up in this object’s `Children` property unless you set the root `ShowHiddenHandles` property to `on`:

```
set(0, 'ShowHiddenHandles', 'on')
```

Clipping

{on} | off

Clipping mode. MATLAB clips graphs to the axes plot box by default. If you set `Clipping` to `off`, portions of graphs can be displayed outside the axes plot box. This can occur if you create a plot object, set `hold` to `on`, freeze axis scaling (`axis manual`), and then create a larger plot object.

CreateFcn

string or function handle

Callback routine executed during object creation. This property defines a callback that executes when MATLAB creates an object. You must specify the callback during the creation of the object. For example,

```
area(y, 'CreateFcn', @CallbackFcn)
```

where `@CallbackFcn` is a function handle that references the callback function.

MATLAB executes this routine after setting all other object properties. Setting this property on an existing object has no effect.

The handle of the object whose `CreateFcn` is being executed is accessible only through the root `CallbackObject` property, which you can query using `gcbo`.

See “Function Handle Callbacks” for information on how to use function handles to define the callback function.

`DeleteFcn`

string or function handle

Callback executed during object deletion. A callback that executes when this object is deleted (e.g., this might happen when you issue a `delete` command on the object, its parent axes, or the figure containing it). MATLAB executes the callback before destroying the object’s properties so the callback routine can query these values.

The handle of the object whose `DeleteFcn` is being executed is accessible only through the root `CallbackObject` property, which can be queried using `gcbo`.

See “Function Handle Callbacks” for information on how to use function handles to define the callback function.

See the `BeingDeleted` property for related information.

`DisplayName`

string (default is empty string)

String used by legend for this barseries object. The legend function uses the string defined by the `DisplayName` property to label this barseries object in the legend.

Barseries Properties

- If you specify string arguments with the legend function, `DisplayName` is set to this barseries object's corresponding string and that string is used for the legend.
- If `DisplayName` is empty, legend creates a string of the form, `['data' n]`, where n is the number assigned to the object based on its location in the list of legend entries. However, legend does not set `DisplayName` to this string.
- If you edit the string directly in an existing legend, `DisplayName` is set to the edited string.
- If you specify a string for the `DisplayName` property and create the legend using the figure toolbar, then MATLAB uses the string defined by `DisplayName`.
- To add programmatically a legend that uses the `DisplayName` string, call legend with the `toggle` or `show` option.

See “Controlling Legends” for more examples.

EdgeColor

`{[0 0 0]} | none | ColorSpec`

Color of line that separates filled areas. You can set the color of the edges of filled areas to a three-element RGB vector or one of the MATLAB predefined names, including the string `none`. The default edge color is black. See `ColorSpec` for more information on specifying color.

EraseMode

`{normal} | none | xor | background`

Erase mode. This property controls the technique MATLAB uses to draw and erase objects and their children. Alternative erase modes are useful for creating animated sequences, where control of the way individual objects are redrawn is necessary to improve performance and obtain the desired effect.

- **normal** — Redraw the affected region of the display, performing the three-dimensional analysis necessary to ensure that all objects are rendered correctly. This mode produces the most accurate picture, but is the slowest. The other modes are faster, but do not perform a complete redraw and are therefore less accurate.
- **none** — Do not erase objects when they are moved or destroyed. While the objects are still visible on the screen after erasing with `EraseMode none`, you cannot print these objects because MATLAB stores no information about their former locations.
- **xor** — Draw and erase the object by performing an exclusive OR (XOR) with each pixel index of the screen behind it. Erasing the object does not damage the color of the objects behind it. However, the color of the erased object depends on the color of the screen behind it and it is correctly colored only when it is over the axes background color (or the figure background color if the axes `Color` property is set to `none`). That is, it isn't erased correctly if there are objects behind it.
- **background** — Erase the graphics objects by redrawing them in the axes background color, (or the figure background color if the axes `Color` property is set to `none`). This damages other graphics objects that are behind the erased object, but the erased object is always properly colored.

Printing with Nonnormal Erase Modes

MATLAB always prints figures as if the `EraseMode` of all objects is `normal`. This means graphics objects created with `EraseMode` set to `none`, `xor`, or `background` can look different on screen than on paper. On screen, MATLAB can mathematically combine layers of colors (e.g., performing an XOR on a pixel color with that of the pixel behind it) and ignore three-dimensional sorting to obtain greater rendering speed. However, these techniques are not applied to the printed output.

Barseries Properties

Set the axes background color with the axes `Color` property. Set the figure background color with the figure `Color` property.

You can use the MATLAB `getframe` command or other screen capture applications to create an image of a figure containing nonnormal mode objects.

`FaceColor`
{flat} | none | ColorSpec

Color of filled areas. This property can be any of the following:

- `ColorSpec` — A three-element RGB vector or one of the MATLAB predefined names, specifying a single color for all filled areas. See `ColorSpec` for more information on specifying color.
- `none` — Do not draw faces. Note that `EdgeColor` is drawn independently of `FaceColor`.
- `flat` — The color of the filled areas is determined by the figure colormap. See `colormap` for information on setting the colormap.

See the `ColorSpec` reference page for more information on specifying color.

`HandleVisibility`
{on} | callback | off

Control access to object's handle by command-line users and GUIs. This property determines when an object's handle is visible in its parent's list of children. `HandleVisibility` is useful for preventing command-line users from accidentally accessing objects that you need to protect for some reason.

- `on` — Handles are always visible when `HandleVisibility` is on.
- `callback` — Setting `HandleVisibility` to `callback` causes handles to be visible from within callback routines or functions invoked by callback routines, but not from within functions

invoked from the command line. This provides a means to protect GUIs from command-line users, while allowing callback routines to have access to object handles.

- `off` — Setting `HandleVisibility` to `off` makes handles invisible at all times. This might be necessary when a callback invokes a function that might potentially damage the GUI (such as evaluating a user-typed string) and so temporarily hides its own handles during the execution of that function.

Functions Affected by Handle Visibility

When a handle is not visible in its parent's list of children, it cannot be returned by functions that obtain handles by searching the object hierarchy or querying handle properties. This includes `get`, `findobj`, `gca`, `gcf`, `gco`, `newplot`, `cla`, `clf`, and `close`.

Properties Affected by Handle Visibility

When a handle's visibility is restricted using `callback` or `off`, the object's handle does not appear in its parent's `Children` property, figures do not appear in the root's `CurrentFigure` property, objects do not appear in the root's `CallbackObject` property or in the figure's `CurrentObject` property, and axes do not appear in their parent's `CurrentAxes` property.

Overriding Handle Visibility

You can set the root `ShowHiddenHandles` property to `on` to make all handles visible regardless of their `HandleVisibility` settings (this does not affect the values of the `HandleVisibility` properties). See also `findall`.

Handle Validity

Barseries Properties

Handles that are hidden are still valid. If you know an object's handle, you can set and get its properties and pass it to any function that operates on handles.

Note If you change one data source property to a variable that contains data of a different dimension, you might cause the function to generate a warning and not render the graph until you have changed all data source properties to appropriate values.

HitTest
{on} | off

Selectable by mouse click. HitTest determines whether this object can become the current object (as returned by the `gco` command and the figure `CurrentObject` property) as a result of a mouse click on the objects that compose the area graph. If HitTest is off, clicking this object selects the object below it (which is usually the axes containing it).

HitTestArea
on | {off}

Select barseries object on bars or area of extent. This property enables you to select barseries objects in two ways:

- Select by clicking bars (default).
- Select by clicking anywhere in the extent of the bar graph.

When HitTestArea is off, you must click the bars to select the barseries object. When HitTestArea is on, you can select the barseries object by clicking anywhere within the extent of the bar graph (i.e., anywhere within a rectangle that encloses all the bars).

Interruptible
{on} | off

Callback routine interruption mode. The `Interruptible` property controls whether an object's callback can be interrupted by callbacks invoked subsequently.

Only callbacks defined for the `ButtonDownFcn` property are affected by the `Interruptible` property. MATLAB checks for events that can interrupt a callback only when it encounters a `drawnow`, `figure`, `getframe`, or `pause` command in the routine. See the `BusyAction` property for related information.

Setting `Interruptible` to `on` allows any graphics object's callback to interrupt callback routines originating from a bar property. Note that MATLAB does not save the state of variables or the display (e.g., the handle returned by the `gca` or `gcf` command) when an interruption occurs.

LineStyle

{-} | -- | : | -. | none

Line style. This property specifies the line style of the object. Available line styles are shown in the following table.

Specifier String	Line Style
-	Solid line (default)
--	Dashed line
:	Dotted line
-.	Dash-dot line
none	No line

You can use `LineStyle` `none` when you want to place a marker at each point but do not want the points connected with a line (see the `Marker` property).

Barseries Properties

LineWidth
scalar

The width of linear objects and edges of filled areas. Specify this value in points (1 point = $1/72$ inch). The default LineWidth is 0.5 points.

Parent
handle of parent axes, hgggroup, or hgtransform

Parent of this object. This property contains the handle of the object's parent. The parent is normally the axes, hgggroup, or hgtransform object that contains the object.

See “Objects That Can Contain Other Objects” for more information on parenting graphics objects.

Selected
on | {off}

Is object selected? When you set this property to on, MATLAB displays selection "handles" at the corners and midpoints if the SelectionHighlight property is also on (the default). You can, for example, define the ButtonDownFcn callback to set this property to on, thereby indicating that this particular object is selected. This property is also set to on when an object is manually selected in plot edit mode.

SelectionHighlight
{on} | off

Objects are highlighted when selected. When the Selected property is on, MATLAB indicates the selected state by drawing four edge handles and four corner handles. When SelectionHighlight is off, MATLAB does not draw the handles except when in plot edit mode and objects are selected manually.

ShowBaseLine
{on} | off

Turn baseline display on or off. This property determines whether bar plots display a baseline from which the bars are drawn. By default, the baseline is displayed.

Tag

string

User-specified object label. The Tag property provides a means to identify graphics objects with a user-specified label. This is particularly useful when you are constructing interactive graphics programs that would otherwise need to define object handles as global variables or pass them as arguments between callbacks.

For example, you might create a barseries object and set the Tag property:

```
t = bar(Y, 'Tag', 'bar1')
```

When you want to access the barseries object, you can use `findobj` to find the barseries object's handle. The following statement changes the FaceColor property of the object whose Tag is bar1.

```
set(findobj('Tag', 'bar1'), 'FaceColor', 'red')
```

Type

string (read only)

Type of graphics object. This property contains a string that identifies the class of the graphics object. For barseries objects, Type is `hgroup`.

The following statement finds all the `hgroup` objects in the current axes.

```
t = findobj(gca, 'Type', 'hgroup');
```

UIContextMenu

handle of a `uicontextmenu` object

Barseries Properties

Associate a context menu with this object. Assign this property the handle of a `uicontextmenu` object created in the object's parent figure. Use the `uicontextmenu` function to create the context menu. MATLAB displays the context menu whenever you right-click over the object.

UserData
array

User-specified data. This property can be any data you want to associate with this object (including cell arrays and structures). The object does not set values for this property, but you can access it using the `set` and `get` functions.

Visible
{on} | off

Visibility of this object and its children. By default, a new object's visibility is on. This means all children of the object are visible unless the child object's `Visible` property is set to off. Setting an object's `Visible` property to off prevents the object from being displayed. However, the object still exists and you can set and query its properties.

XData
array

Location of bars. The x -axis intervals for the vertical bars or y -axis intervals for horizontal bars (as specified by the `x` input argument). If `YData` is a vector, `XData` must be the same size. If `YData` is a matrix, the length of `XData` must be equal to the number of rows in `YData`.

XDataMode
{auto} | manual

Use automatic or user-specified x -axis values. If you specify `XData` (by setting the `XData` property or specifying the `x` input

argument), MATLAB sets this property to `manual` and uses the specified values to label the x -axis.

If you set `XDataMode` to `auto` after having specified `XData`, MATLAB resets the x -axis ticks to `1:size(YData,1)` or to the column indices of the `ZData`, overwriting any previous values for `XData`.

`XDataSource`
string (MATLAB variable)

Link XData to MATLAB variable. Set this property to a MATLAB variable that is evaluated in the base workspace to generate the `XData`.

MATLAB reevaluates this property only when you set it. Therefore, a change to workspace variables appearing in an expression does not change `XData`.

You can use the `refreshdata` function to force an update of the object's data. `refreshdata` also enables you to specify that the data source variable be evaluated in the workspace of a function from which you call `refreshdata`.

See the `refreshdata` reference page for more information.

Note If you change one data source property to a variable that contains data of a different dimension, you might cause the function to generate a warning and not render the graph until you have changed all data source properties to appropriate values.

`YData`
scalar, vector, or matrix

Barseries Properties

Bar plot data. YData contains the data plotted as bars (the Y input argument). Each value in YData is represented by a bar in the bar graph. If XYData is a matrix, the bar function creates a "group" or a "stack" of bars for each column in the matrix. See “Bar Graph Options” in the bar, barh reference page for examples of grouped and stacked bar graphs.

The input argument Y in the bar function calling syntax assigns values to YData.

YDataSource
string (MATLAB variable)

Link YData to MATLAB variable. Set this property to a MATLAB variable that is evaluated in the base workspace to generate the YData.

MATLAB reevaluates this property only when you set it. Therefore, a change to workspace variables appearing in an expression does not change YData.

You can use the refreshdata function to force an update of the object's data. refreshdata also enables you to specify that the data source variable be evaluated in the workspace of a function from which you call refreshdata.

See the refreshdata reference page for more information.

Note If you change one data source property to a variable that contains data of a different dimension, you might cause the function to generate a warning and not render the graph until you have changed all data source properties to appropriate values.

Note If you change one data source property to a variable that contains data of a different dimension, you might cause the function to generate a warning and not render the graph until you have changed all data source properties to appropriate values.

base2dec

Purpose Convert base N number string to decimal number

Syntax `d = base2dec('strn', base)`

Description `d = base2dec('strn', base)` converts the string number *strn* of the specified base into its decimal (base 10) equivalent. *base* must be an integer between 2 and 36. If *'strn'* is a character array, each row is interpreted as a string in the specified base.

Examples The expression `base2dec('212',3)` converts 212_3 to decimal, returning 23.

See Also `dec2base`

Purpose Produce beep sound

Syntax
beep
beep on
beep off
s = beep

Description beep produces your computer's default beep sound.
beep on turns the beep on.
beep off turns the beep off.
s = beep returns the current beep mode (on or off).

besselh

Purpose Bessel function of third kind (Hankel function)

Syntax
H = besselh(nu,K,Z)
H = besselh(nu,Z)
H = besselh(nu,K,Z,1)
[H,ierr] = besselh(...)

Definitions The differential equation

$$z^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dz^2} + z \frac{dy}{dz} + (z^2 - \nu^2)y = 0$$

where ν is a nonnegative constant, is called *Bessel's equation*, and its solutions are known as *Bessel functions*. $J_\nu(z)$ and $J_{-\nu}(z)$ form a fundamental set of solutions of Bessel's equation for noninteger ν . $Y_\nu(z)$ is a second solution of Bessel's equation – linearly independent of $J_\nu(z)$ – defined by

$$Y_\nu(z) = \frac{J_\nu(z) \cos(\nu\pi) - J_{-\nu}(z)}{\sin(\nu\pi)}$$

The relationship between the Hankel and Bessel functions is

$$H_\nu^{(1)}(z) = J_\nu(z) + i Y_\nu(z)$$

$$H_\nu^{(2)}(z) = J_\nu(z) - i Y_\nu(z)$$

where $J_\nu(z)$ is `besselj`, and $Y_\nu(z)$ is `bessely`.

Description H = besselh(nu,K,Z) computes the Hankel function $H_\nu^{(K)}(z)$, where K = 1 or 2, for each element of the complex array Z. If nu and Z are arrays of the same size, the result is also that size. If either input is a scalar, besselh expands it to the other input's size. If one input is a row

vector and the other is a column vector, the result is a two-dimensional table of function values.

`H = besselh(nu,Z)` uses $K = 1$.

`H = besselh(nu,K,Z,1)` scales $H_v^{(K)}(z)$ by $\exp(-i*Z)$ if $K = 1$, and by $\exp(+i*Z)$ if $K = 2$.

`[H,ierr] = besselh(...)` also returns completion flags in an array the same size as `H`.

ierr	Description
0	besselh successfully computed the Hankel function for this element.
1	Illegal arguments.
2	Overflow. Returns Inf.
3	Some loss of accuracy in argument reduction.
4	Unacceptable loss of accuracy, Z or nu too large.
5	No convergence. Returns NaN.

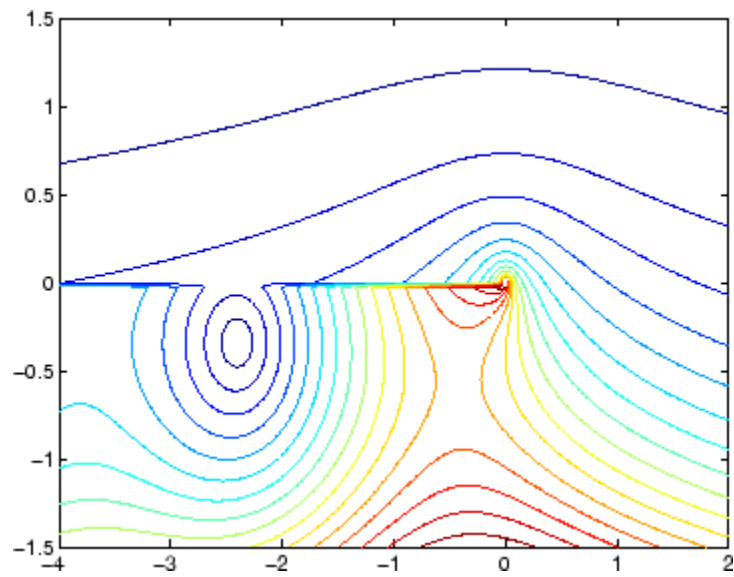
Examples

This example generates the contour plots of the modulus and phase of the Hankel function $H_0^{(1)}(z)$ shown on page 359 of [1] Abramowitz and Stegun, *Handbook of Mathematical Functions*.

It first generates the modulus contour plot

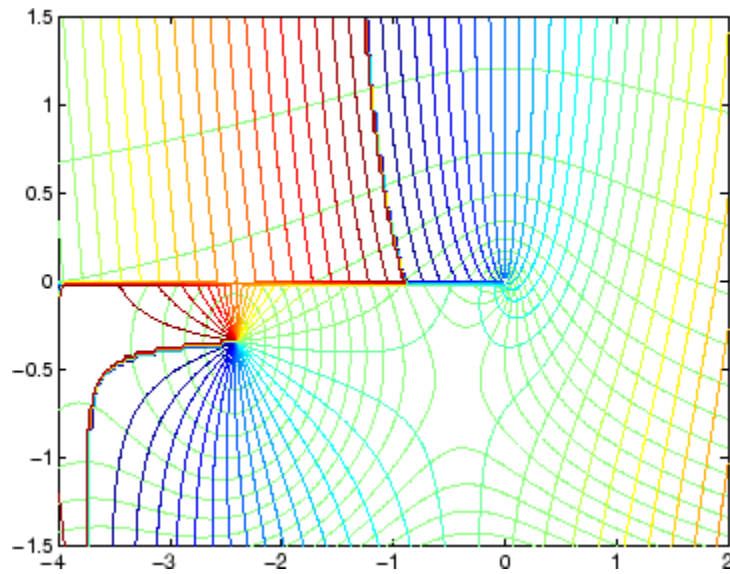
```
[X,Y] = meshgrid(-4:0.025:2,-1.5:0.025:1.5);
H = besselh(0,1,X+i*Y);
contour(X,Y,abs(H),0:0.2:3.2), hold on
```

besselh



then adds the contour plot of the phase of the same function.

```
contour(X,Y,(180/pi)*angle(H),-180:10:180); hold off
```

**See Also**

besselj, bessely, besseli, besselk

References

[1] Abramowitz, M., and I.A. Stegun, *Handbook of Mathematical Functions*, National Bureau of Standards, Applied Math. Series #55, Dover Publications, 1965.

besseli

Purpose Modified Bessel function of first kind

Syntax
`I = besseli(nu,Z)`
`I = besseli(nu,Z,1)`
`[I,ierr] = besseli(...)`

Definitions The differential equation

$$z^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dz^2} + z \frac{dy}{dz} - (z^2 + \nu^2)y = 0$$

where ν is a real constant, is called the *modified Bessel's equation*, and its solutions are known as *modified Bessel functions*.

$I_\nu(z)$ and $I_{-\nu}(z)$ form a fundamental set of solutions of the modified Bessel's equation for noninteger ν . $I_\nu(z)$ is defined by

$$I_\nu(z) = \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^\nu \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{z^2}{4}\right)^k}{k! \Gamma(\nu + k + 1)}$$

where $\Gamma(a)$ is the gamma function.

$K_\nu(z)$ is a second solution, independent of $I_\nu(z)$. It can be computed using `besselk`.

Description `I = besseli(nu,Z)` computes the modified Bessel function of the first kind, $I_\nu(z)$, for each element of the array `Z`. The order `nu` need not be an integer, but must be real. The argument `Z` can be complex. The result is real where `Z` is positive.

If `nu` and `Z` are arrays of the same size, the result is also that size. If either input is a scalar, it is expanded to the other input's size. If one input is a row vector and the other is a column vector, the result is a two-dimensional table of function values.

`I = besseli(nu,Z,1)` computes
`besseli(nu,Z).*exp(-abs(real(Z)))`.

`[I,ierr] = besseli(...)` also returns completion flags in an array
the same size as `I`.

ierr	Description
0	besseli successfully computed the modified Bessel function for this element.
1	Illegal arguments.
2	Overflow. Returns Inf.
3	Some loss of accuracy in argument reduction.
4	Unacceptable loss of accuracy, Z or nu too large.
5	No convergence. Returns NaN.

Examples

Example 1

```
format long
z = (0:0.2:1)';

besseli(1,z)

ans =
           0
    0.10050083402813
    0.20402675573357
    0.31370402560492
    0.43286480262064
    0.56515910399249
```

Example 2

`besseli(3:9,(0:.2,10)',1)` generates the entire table on page 423 of
[1] Abramowitz and Stegun, *Handbook of Mathematical Functions*

besseli

Algorithm

The `besseli` functions use a Fortran MEX-file to call a library developed by D.E. Amos [3] [4].

See Also

`airy`, `besselh`, `besselj`, `besselk`, `bessely`

References

[1] Abramowitz, M., and I.A. Stegun, *Handbook of Mathematical Functions*, National Bureau of Standards, Applied Math. Series #55, Dover Publications, 1965, sections 9.1.1, 9.1.89, and 9.12, formulas 9.1.10 and 9.2.5.

[2] Carrier, Krook, and Pearson, *Functions of a Complex Variable: Theory and Technique*, Hod Books, 1983, section 5.5.

[3] Amos, D.E., "A Subroutine Package for Bessel Functions of a Complex Argument and Nonnegative Order," *Sandia National Laboratory Report*, SAND85-1018, May, 1985.

[4] Amos, D.E., "A Portable Package for Bessel Functions of a Complex Argument and Nonnegative Order," *Trans. Math. Software*, 1986.

Purpose Bessel function of first kind

Syntax
 $J = \text{besselj}(\text{nu}, Z)$
 $J = \text{besselj}(\text{nu}, Z, 1)$
 $[J, \text{ierr}] = \text{besselj}(\text{nu}, Z)$

Definition The differential equation

$$z^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dz^2} + z \frac{dy}{dz} + (z^2 - \nu^2)y = 0$$

where ν is a real constant, is called *Bessel's equation*, and its solutions are known as *Bessel functions*.

$J_\nu(z)$ and $J_{-\nu}(z)$ form a fundamental set of solutions of Bessel's equation for noninteger ν . $J_\nu(z)$ is defined by

$$J_\nu(z) = \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^\nu \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-\frac{z^2}{4}\right)^k}{k! \Gamma(\nu + k + 1)}$$

where $\Gamma(a)$ is the gamma function.

$Y_\nu(z)$ is a second solution of Bessel's equation that is linearly independent of $J_\nu(z)$. It can be computed using `bessely`.

Description $J = \text{besselj}(\text{nu}, Z)$ computes the Bessel function of the first kind, $J_\nu(z)$, for each element of the array Z . The order nu need not be an integer, but must be real. The argument Z can be complex. The result is real where Z is positive.

If nu and Z are arrays of the same size, the result is also that size. If either input is a scalar, it is expanded to the other input's size. If one input is a row vector and the other is a column vector, the result is a two-dimensional table of function values.

besselj

`J = besselj(nu,Z,1)` computes
`besselj(nu,Z).*exp(-abs(imag(Z)))`.

`[J,ierr] = besselj(nu,Z)` also returns completion flags in an array
the same size as `J`.

ierr	Description
0	besselj successfully computed the Bessel function for this element.
1	Illegal arguments.
2	Overflow. Returns Inf.
3	Some loss of accuracy in argument reduction.
4	Unacceptable loss of accuracy, Z or nu too large.
5	No convergence. Returns NaN.

Remarks

The Bessel functions are related to the Hankel functions, also called Bessel functions of the third kind,

$$H_{\nu}^{(1)}(z) = J_{\nu}(z) + i Y_{\nu}(z)$$

$$H_{\nu}^{(2)}(z) = J_{\nu}(z) - i Y_{\nu}(z)$$

where $H_{\nu}^{(K)}(z)$ is `besselh`, $J_{\nu}(z)$ is `besselj`, and $Y_{\nu}(z)$ is `bessely`.
The Hankel functions also form a fundamental set of solutions to Bessel's equation (see `besselh`).

Examples

Example 1

```
format long
z = (0:0.2:1)';

besselj(1,z)
```



```
ans =  
      0  
      0.09950083263924  
      0.19602657795532  
      0.28670098806392  
      0.36884204609417  
      0.44005058574493
```

Example 2

`besselj(3:9, (0:.2:10)')` generates the entire table on page 398 of [1] Abramowitz and Stegun, *Handbook of Mathematical Functions*.

Algorithm

The `besselj` function uses a Fortran MEX-file to call a library developed by D.E. Amos [3] [4].

References

[1] Abramowitz, M., and I.A. Stegun, *Handbook of Mathematical Functions*, National Bureau of Standards, Applied Math. Series #55, Dover Publications, 1965, sections 9.1.1, 9.1.89, and 9.12, formulas 9.1.10 and 9.2.5.

[2] Carrier, Krook, and Pearson, *Functions of a Complex Variable: Theory and Technique*, Hod Books, 1983, section 5.5.

[3] Amos, D.E., "A Subroutine Package for Bessel Functions of a Complex Argument and Nonnegative Order," *Sandia National Laboratory Report*, SAND85-1018, May, 1985.

[4] Amos, D.E., "A Portable Package for Bessel Functions of a Complex Argument and Nonnegative Order," *Trans. Math. Software*, 1986.

See Also

`besselh`, `besseli`, `besselk`, `bessely`

Purpose Modified Bessel function of second kind

Syntax
K = besselk(nu,Z)
K = besselk(nu,Z,1)
[K,ierr] = besselk(...)

Definitions The differential equation

$$z^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dz^2} + z \frac{dy}{dz} - (z^2 + \nu^2)y = 0$$

where ν is a real constant, is called the *modified Bessel's equation*, and its solutions are known as *modified Bessel functions*.

A solution $K_\nu(z)$ of the second kind can be expressed as

$$K_\nu(z) = \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \frac{I_{-\nu}(z) - I_\nu(z)}{\sin(\nu\pi)}$$

where $I_\nu(z)$ and $I_{-\nu}(z)$ form a fundamental set of solutions of the modified Bessel's equation for noninteger ν

$$I_\nu(z) = \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^\nu \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{z^2}{4}\right)^k}{k! \Gamma(\nu + k + 1)}$$

and $\Gamma(a)$ is the gamma function. $K_\nu(z)$ is independent of $I_\nu(z)$.

$I_\nu(z)$ can be computed using `besseli`.

Description K = besselk(nu,Z) computes the modified Bessel function of the second kind, $K_\nu(z)$, for each element of the array Z. The order nu need not be an integer, but must be real. The argument Z can be complex. The result is real where Z is positive.

If ν and Z are arrays of the same size, the result is also that size. If either input is a scalar, it is expanded to the other input's size. If one input is a row vector and the other is a column vector, the result is a two-dimensional table of function values.

$K = \text{besselk}(\nu, Z, 1)$ computes $\text{besselk}(\nu, Z) \cdot \exp(Z)$.

$[K, \text{ierr}] = \text{besselk}(\dots)$ also returns completion flags in an array the same size as K .

ierr	Description
0	besselk successfully computed the modified Bessel function for this element.
1	Illegal arguments.
2	Overflow. Returns Inf.
3	Some loss of accuracy in argument reduction.
4	Unacceptable loss of accuracy, Z or ν too large.
5	No convergence. Returns NaN.

Examples

Example 1

```
format long
z = (0:0.2:1)';

besselk(1,z)

ans =
           Inf
    4.77597254322047
    2.18435442473269
    1.30283493976350
    0.86178163447218
    0.60190723019723
```

Example 2

`besselk(3:9, (0:.2:10)', 1)` generates part of the table on page 424 of [1] Abramowitz and Stegun, *Handbook of Mathematical Functions*.

Algorithm

The `besselk` function uses a Fortran MEX-file to call a library developed by D.E. Amos [3][4].

References

[1] Abramowitz, M., and I.A. Stegun, *Handbook of Mathematical Functions*, National Bureau of Standards, Applied Math. Series #55, Dover Publications, 1965, sections 9.1.1, 9.1.89, and 9.12, formulas 9.1.10 and 9.2.5.

[2] Carrier, Krook, and Pearson, *Functions of a Complex Variable: Theory and Technique*, Hod Books, 1983, section 5.5.

[3] Amos, D.E., "A Subroutine Package for Bessel Functions of a Complex Argument and Nonnegative Order," *Sandia National Laboratory Report*, SAND85-1018, May, 1985.

[4] Amos, D.E., "A Portable Package for Bessel Functions of a Complex Argument and Nonnegative Order," *Trans. Math. Software*, 1986.

See Also

`airy`, `besselh`, `besseli`, `besselj`, `bessely`

Purpose Bessel function of second kind

Syntax
`Y = bessely(nu,Z)`
`Y = bessely(nu,Z,1)`
`[Y,ierr] = bessely(nu,Z)`

Definition The differential equation

$$z^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dz^2} + z \frac{dy}{dz} + (z^2 - \nu^2)y = 0$$

where ν is a real constant, is called *Bessel's equation*, and its solutions are known as *Bessel functions*.

A solution $Y_\nu(z)$ of the second kind can be expressed as

$$Y_\nu(z) = \frac{J_\nu(z)\cos(\nu\pi) - J_{-\nu}(z)}{\sin(\nu\pi)}$$

where $J_\nu(z)$ and $J_{-\nu}(z)$ form a fundamental set of solutions of Bessel's equation for noninteger ν

$$J_\nu(z) = \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^\nu \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-\frac{z^2}{4}\right)^k}{k! \Gamma(\nu+k+1)}$$

and $\Gamma(a)$ is the gamma function. $Y_\nu(z)$ is linearly independent of $J_\nu(z)$.

$J_\nu(z)$ can be computed using `besselj`.

Description `Y = bessely(nu,Z)` computes Bessel functions of the second kind, $Y_\nu(z)$, for each element of the array `Z`. The order `nu` need not be an integer, but must be real. The argument `Z` can be complex. The result is real where `Z` is positive.

bessely

If `nu` and `Z` are arrays of the same size, the result is also that size. If either input is a scalar, it is expanded to the other input's size. If one input is a row vector and the other is a column vector, the result is a two-dimensional table of function values.

`Y = bessely(nu,Z,1)` computes
`bessely(nu,Z) .* exp(-abs(imag(Z)))`.

`[Y,ierr] = bessely(nu,Z)` also returns completion flags in an array the same size as `Y`.

ierr	Description
0	bessely successfully computed the Bessel function for this element.
1	Illegal arguments.
2	Overflow. Returns Inf.
3	Some loss of accuracy in argument reduction.
4	Unacceptable loss of accuracy, Z or nu too large.
5	No convergence. Returns NaN.

Remarks

The Bessel functions are related to the Hankel functions, also called Bessel functions of the third kind,

$$H_{\nu}^{(1)}(z) = J_{\nu}(z) + i Y_{\nu}(z)$$

$$H_{\nu}^{(2)}(z) = J_{\nu}(z) - i Y_{\nu}(z)$$

where $H_{\nu}^{(K)}(z)$ is `besselh`, $J_{\nu}(z)$ is `besselj`, and $Y_{\nu}(z)$ is `bessely`. The Hankel functions also form a fundamental set of solutions to Bessel's equation (see `besselh`).

Examples

Example 1

```
format long
z = (0:0.2:1)';

bessely(1,z)

ans =
           -Inf
-3.32382498811185
-1.78087204427005
-1.26039134717739
-0.97814417668336
-0.78121282130029
```

Example 2

`bessely(3:9, (0:.2:10)')` generates the entire table on page 399 of [1] Abramowitz and Stegun, *Handbook of Mathematical Functions*.

Algorithm

The `bessely` function uses a Fortran MEX-file to call a library developed by D. E Amos [3] [4].

References

- [1] Abramowitz, M., and I.A. Stegun, *Handbook of Mathematical Functions*, National Bureau of Standards, Applied Math. Series #55, Dover Publications, 1965, sections 9.1.1, 9.1.89, and 9.12, formulas 9.1.10 and 9.2.5.
- [2] Carrier, Krook, and Pearson, *Functions of a Complex Variable: Theory and Technique*, Hod Books, 1983, section 5.5.
- [3] Amos, D.E., "A Subroutine Package for Bessel Functions of a Complex Argument and Nonnegative Order," *Sandia National Laboratory Report*, SAND85-1018, May, 1985.
- [4] Amos, D.E., "A Portable Package for Bessel Functions of a Complex Argument and Nonnegative Order," *Trans. Math. Software*, 1986.

bessely

See Also

besselh, besseli, besselj, bess elk

Purpose Beta function

Syntax B = beta(Z,W)

Definition The beta function is

$$B(z, w) = \int_0^1 t^{z-1}(1-t)^{w-1} dt = \frac{\Gamma(z)\Gamma(w)}{\Gamma(z+w)}$$

where $\Gamma(z)$ is the gamma function.

Description B = beta(Z,W) computes the beta function for corresponding elements of arrays Z and W. The arrays must be real and nonnegative. They must be the same size, or either can be scalar.

Examples In this example, which uses integer arguments,

```
beta(n,3)
= (n-1)!*2!/(n+2)!
= 2/(n*(n+1)*(n+2))
```

is the ratio of fairly small integers, and the rational format is able to recover the exact result.

```
format rat
beta((0:10)',3)
```

```
ans =
    1/0
    1/3
    1/12
    1/30
    1/60
    1/105
    1/168
    1/252
```

beta

1/360

1/495

1/660

Algorithm

$\text{beta}(z,w) = \exp(\text{gamma}\ln(z)+\text{gamma}\ln(w) - \text{gamma}\ln(z+w))$

See Also

betainc, beta1n, gamma1n

Purpose Incomplete beta function

Syntax
`I = betainc(X,Z,W)`
`I = betainc(X,Z,tail)`

Definition The incomplete beta function is

$$I_x(z, w) = \frac{1}{B(z, w)} \int_0^x t^{z-1} (1-t)^{w-1} dt$$

where $B(z, w)$, the beta function, is defined as

$$B(z, w) = \int_0^1 t^{z-1} (1-t)^{w-1} dt = \frac{\Gamma(z)\Gamma(w)}{\Gamma(z+w)}$$

and $\Gamma(z)$ is the gamma function.

Description `I = betainc(X,Z,W)` computes the incomplete beta function for corresponding elements of the arrays X, Z, and W. The elements of X must be in the closed interval $[0, 1]$. The arrays Z and W must be nonnegative and real. All arrays must be the same size, or any of them can be scalar.

`I = betainc(X,Z,tail)` specifies the tail of the incomplete beta function. Choices are:

'lower' (the default)	Computes the integral from 0 to x
'upper'	Computes the integral from x to 1

These functions are related as follows:

$$1 - \text{betainc}(X,Z,W) = \text{betainc}(X,Z,W, \text{'upper'})$$

Note that especially when the upper tail value is close to 0, it is more accurate to use the 'upper' option than to subtract the 'lower' value from 1.

betainc

Examples

```
format long  
betainc(.5,(0:10)',3)
```

```
ans =  
1.000000000000000  
0.875000000000000  
0.687500000000000  
0.500000000000000  
0.343750000000000  
0.226562500000000  
0.144531250000000  
0.089843750000000  
0.054687500000000  
0.032714843750000  
0.019287109375000
```

See Also

beta, betaIn

Purpose Logarithm of beta function

Syntax $L = \text{betaIn}(Z,W)$

Description $L = \text{betaIn}(Z,W)$ computes the natural logarithm of the beta function $\log(\text{beta}(Z,W))$, for corresponding elements of arrays Z and W , without computing $\text{beta}(Z,W)$. Since the beta function can range over very large or very small values, its logarithm is sometimes more useful.

Z and W must be real and nonnegative. They must be the same size, or either can be scalar.

Examples

```
x = 510
betaIn(x,x)

ans =
    -708.8616
```

-708.8616 is slightly less than $\log(\text{realmin})$. Computing $\text{beta}(x,x)$ directly would underflow (or be denormal).

Algorithm $\text{betaIn}(z,w) = \text{gammaIn}(z) + \text{gammaIn}(w) - \text{gammaIn}(z+w)$

See Also beta, betaInc, gammaIn

Purpose

Biconjugate gradients method

Syntax

```
x = bicg(A,b)
bicg(A,b,tol)
bicg(A,b,tol,maxit)
bicg(A,b,tol,maxit,M)
bicg(A,b,tol,maxit,M1,M2)
bicg(A,b,tol,maxit,M1,M2,x0)
[x,flag] = bicg(A,b,...)
[x,flag,relres] = bicg(A,b,...)
[x,flag,relres,iter] = bicg(A,b,...)
[x,flag,relres,iter,resvec] = bicg(A,b,...)
```

Description

`x = bicg(A,b)` attempts to solve the system of linear equations $A*x = b$ for x . The n -by- n coefficient matrix A must be square and should be large and sparse. The column vector b must have length n . A can be a function handle `afun` such that `afun(x, 'notransp')` returns $A*x$ and `afun(x, 'transp')` returns $A'*x$. See “Function Handles” in the MATLAB Programming documentation for more information.

“Parameterizing Functions Called by Function Functions”, in the MATLAB Mathematics documentation, explains how to provide additional parameters to the function `afun`, as well as the preconditioner function `mfun` described below, if necessary.

If `bicg` converges, it displays a message to that effect. If `bicg` fails to converge after the maximum number of iterations or halts for any reason, it prints a warning message that includes the relative residual $\text{norm}(b-A*x)/\text{norm}(b)$ and the iteration number at which the method stopped or failed.

`bicg(A,b,tol)` specifies the tolerance of the method. If `tol` is `[]`, then `bicg` uses the default, $1e-6$.

`bicg(A,b,tol,maxit)` specifies the maximum number of iterations. If `maxit` is `[]`, then `bicg` uses the default, $\min(n,20)$.

`bicg(A,b,tol,maxit,M)` and `bicg(A,b,tol,maxit,M1,M2)` use the preconditioner M or $M = M1*M2$ and effectively solve the system

$\text{inv}(M) * A * x = \text{inv}(M) * b$ for x . If M is `[]` then `bicg` applies no preconditioner. M can be a function handle `mfun` such that `mfun(x, 'notransp')` returns $M \backslash x$ and `mfun(x, 'transp')` returns $M' \backslash x$.

`bicg(A,b,tol,maxit,M1,M2,x0)` specifies the initial guess. If `x0` is `[]`, then `bicg` uses the default, an all-zero vector.

`[x,flag] = bicg(A,b,...)` also returns a convergence flag.

Flag	Convergence
0	<code>bicg</code> converged to the desired tolerance <code>tol</code> within <code>maxit</code> iterations.
1	<code>bicg</code> iterated <code>maxit</code> times but did not converge.
2	Preconditioner M was ill-conditioned.
3	<code>bicg</code> stagnated. (Two consecutive iterates were the same.)
4	One of the scalar quantities calculated during <code>bicg</code> became too small or too large to continue computing.

Whenever `flag` is not 0, the solution x returned is that with minimal norm residual computed over all the iterations. No messages are displayed if the `flag` output is specified.

`[x,flag,relres] = bicg(A,b,...)` also returns the relative residual $\text{norm}(b-A*x)/\text{norm}(b)$. If `flag` is 0, `relres` \leq `tol`.

`[x,flag,relres,iter] = bicg(A,b,...)` also returns the iteration number at which x was computed, where $0 \leq \text{iter} \leq \text{maxit}$.

`[x,flag,relres,iter,resvec] = bicg(A,b,...)` also returns a vector of the residual norms at each iteration including $\text{norm}(b-A*x_0)$.

Examples

Example 1

```
n = 100;
on = ones(n,1);
A = spdiags([-2*on 4*on -on],-1:1,n,n);
```

```
b = sum(A,2);
tol = 1e-8;
maxit = 15;
M1 = spdiags([on/(-2) on],-1:0,n,n);
M2 = spdiags([4*on -on],0:1,n,n);

x = bicg(A,b,tol,maxit,M1,M2);
```

displays this message:

```
bicg converged at iteration 9 to a solution with relative
residual 5.3e-009
```

Example 2

This example replaces the matrix A in Example 1 with a handle to a matrix-vector product function `afun`. The example is contained in an M-file `run_bicg` that

- Calls `bicg` with the function handle `@afun` as its first argument.
- Contains `afun` as a nested function, so that all variables in `run_bicg` are available to `afun`.

The following shows the code for `run_bicg`:

```
function x1 = run_bicg
n = 100;
on = ones(n,1);
A = spdiags([-2*on 4*on -on],-1:1,n,n);
b = sum(A,2);
tol = 1e-8;
maxit = 15;
M1 = spdiags([on/(-2) on],-1:0,n,n);
M2 = spdiags([4*on -on],0:1,n,n);
x1 = bicg(@afun,b,tol,maxit,M1,M2);

function y = afun(x,transp_flag)
    if strcmp(transp_flag,'transp')
        % y = A'*x
```



```

        y = 4 * x;
        y(1:n-1) = y(1:n-1) - 2 * x(2:n);
        y(2:n) = y(2:n) - x(1:n-1);
    elseif strcmp(transp_flag,'notransp') % y = A*x
        y = 4 * x;
        y(2:n) = y(2:n) - 2 * x(1:n-1);
        y(1:n-1) = y(1:n-1) - x(2:n);
    end
end
end
end

```

When you enter

```
x1=run_bicg;
```

MATLAB displays the message

```

bicg converged at iteration 9 to a solution with ...
relative residual
5.3e-009

```

Example 3

This example demonstrates the use of a preconditioner. Start with `A = west0479`, a real 479-by-479 sparse matrix, and define `b` so that the true solution is a vector of all ones.

```

load west0479;
A = west0479;
b = sum(A,2);

```

You can accurately solve $A*x = b$ using backslash since `A` is not so large.

```

x = A \ b;
norm(b-A*x) / norm(b)

ans =
    8.3154e-017

```

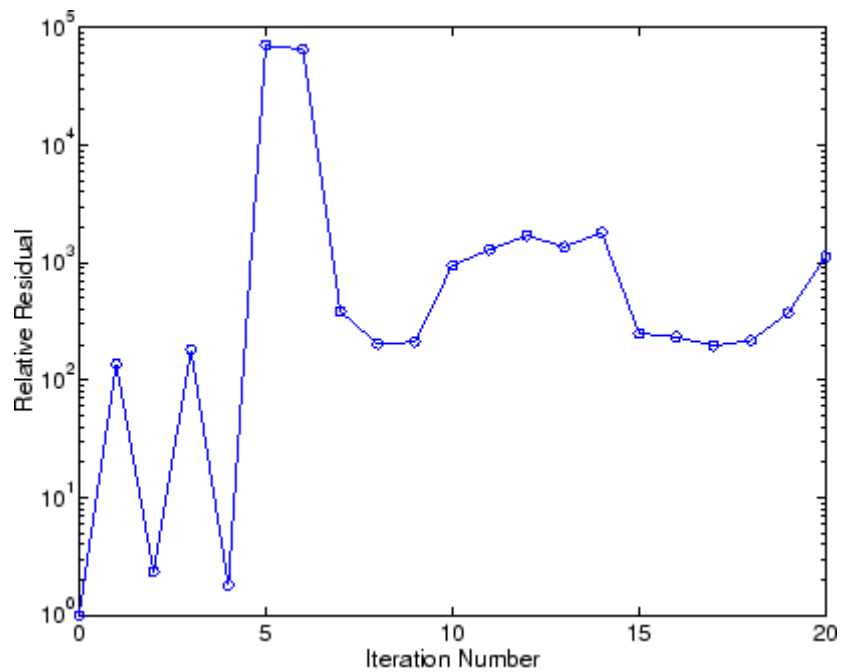
Now try to solve $A*x = b$ with bicg.

```
[x,flag,relres,iter,resvec] = bicg(A,b)

flag =
      1
relres =
      1
iter =
      0
```

The value of `flag` indicates that `bicg` iterated the default 20 times without converging. The value of `iter` shows that the method behaved so badly that the initial all-zero guess was better than all the subsequent iterates. The value of `relres` supports this: $\text{relres} = \text{norm}(b-A*x) / \text{norm}(b) = \text{norm}(b) / \text{norm}(b) = 1$. You can confirm that the unpreconditioned method oscillates rather wildly by plotting the relative residuals at each iteration.

```
semilogy(0:20,resvec/norm(b),'-o')
xlabel('Iteration Number')
ylabel('Relative Residual')
```



Now, try an incomplete LU factorization with a drop tolerance of $1e-5$ for the preconditioner.

```
[L1,U1] = luinc(A,1e-5);
```

```
Warning: Incomplete upper triangular factor has 1 zero diagonal.  
It cannot be used as a preconditioner for an iterative  
method.
```

```
nnz(A), nnz(L1), nnz(U1)
```

```
ans =  
1887  
ans =  
5562  
ans =  
4320
```

The zero on the main diagonal of the upper triangular $U1$ indicates that $U1$ is singular. If you try to use it as a preconditioner,

```
[x,flag,relres,iter,resvec] = bicg(A,b,1e-6,20,L1,U1)

flag =
      2
relres =
      1
iter =
      0
resvec =
      7.0557e+005
```

the method fails in the very first iteration when it tries to solve a system of equations involving the singular $U1$ using backslash. `bicg` is forced to return the initial estimate since no other iterates were produced.

Try again with a slightly less sparse preconditioner.

```
[L2,U2] = luinc(A,1e-6);

nnz(L2), nnz(U2)

ans =
      6231
ans =
      4559
```

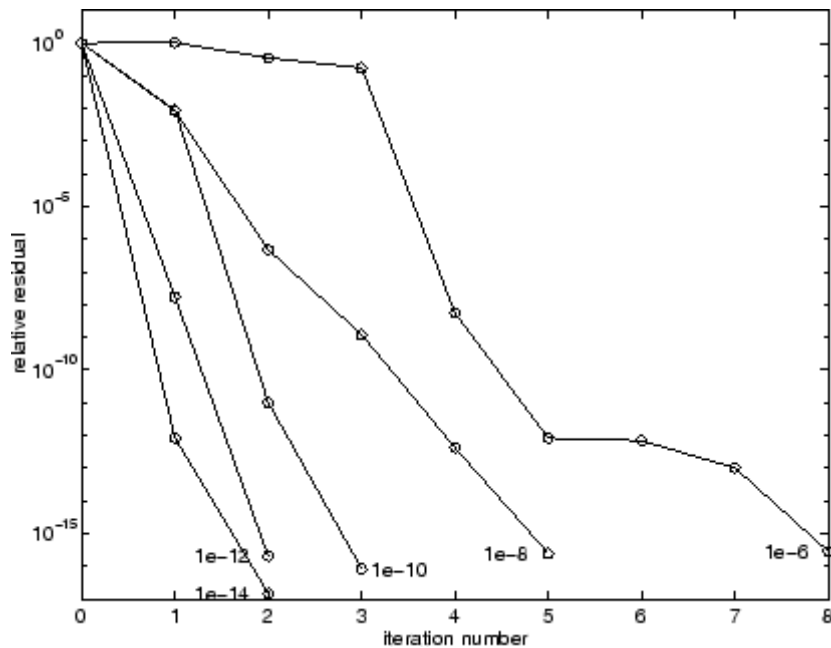
This time $U2$ is nonsingular and may be an appropriate preconditioner.

```
[x,flag,relres,iter,resvec] = bicg(A,b,1e-15,10,L2,U2)

flag =
      0
relres =
      2.8664e-016
iter =
```

and bicg converges to within the desired tolerance at iteration number 8. Decreasing the value of the drop tolerance increases the fill-in of the incomplete factors but also increases the accuracy of the approximation to the original matrix. Thus, the preconditioned system becomes closer to $\text{inv}(U) * \text{inv}(L) * L * U * x = \text{inv}(U) * \text{inv}(L) * b$, where L and U are the true LU factors, and closer to being solved within a single iteration.

The next graph shows the progress of bicg using six different incomplete LU factors as preconditioners. Each line in the graph is labeled with the drop tolerance of the preconditioner used in bicg.



References

- [1] Barrett, R., M. Berry, T.F. Chan, et al., *Templates for the Solution of Linear Systems: Building Blocks for Iterative Methods*, SIAM, Philadelphia, 1994.

bicg

See Also

`bicgstab`, `cgs`, `gmres`, `ilu`, `lsqr`, `luinc`, `minres`, `pcg`, `qmr`, `symmlq`,
`function_handle (@)`, `mldivide (\)`

Purpose Biconjugate gradients stabilized method

Syntax

```
x = bicgstab(A,b)
bicgstab(A,b,tol)
bicgstab(A,b,tol,maxit)
bicgstab(A,b,tol,maxit,M)
bicgstab(A,b,tol,maxit,M1,M2)
bicgstab(A,b,tol,maxit,M1,M2,x0)
[x,flag] = bicgstab(A,b,...)
[x,flag,relres] = bicgstab(A,b,...)
[x,flag,relres,iter] = bicgstab(A,b,...)
[x,flag,relres,iter,resvec] = bicgstab(A,b,...)
```

Description `x = bicgstab(A,b)` attempts to solve the system of linear equations $A*x=b$ for x . The n -by- n coefficient matrix A must be square and should be large and sparse. The column vector b must have length n . A can be a function handle `afun` such that `afun(x)` returns $A*x$. See “Function Handles” in the MATLAB Programming documentation for more information.

“Parameterizing Functions Called by Function Functions”, in the MATLAB Mathematics documentation, explains how to provide additional parameters to the function `afun`, as well as the preconditioner function `mfun` described below, if necessary.

If `bicgstab` converges, a message to that effect is displayed. If `bicgstab` fails to converge after the maximum number of iterations or halts for any reason, a warning message is printed displaying the relative residual $\text{norm}(b-A*x) / \text{norm}(b)$ and the iteration number at which the method stopped or failed.

`bicgstab(A,b,tol)` specifies the tolerance of the method. If `tol` is `[]`, then `bicgstab` uses the default, $1e-6$.

`bicgstab(A,b,tol,maxit)` specifies the maximum number of iterations. If `maxit` is `[]`, then `bicgstab` uses the default, $\min(n,20)$.

`bicgstab(A,b,tol,maxit,M)` and `bicgstab(A,b,tol,maxit,M1,M2)` use preconditioner M or $M = M1*M2$ and effectively solve the system

bicgstab

$\text{inv}(M) * A * x = \text{inv}(M) * b$ for x . If M is $[]$ then `bicgstab` applies no preconditioner. M can be a function handle `mfun` such that `mfun(x)` returns $M \backslash x$.

`bicgstab(A,b,tol,maxit,M1,M2,x0)` specifies the initial guess. If x_0 is $[]$, then `bicgstab` uses the default, an all zero vector.

`[x,flag] = bicgstab(A,b,...)` also returns a convergence flag.

Flag	Convergence
0	<code>bicgstab</code> converged to the desired tolerance <code>tol</code> within <code>maxit</code> iterations.
1	<code>bicgstab</code> iterated <code>maxit</code> times but did not converge.
2	Preconditioner M was ill-conditioned.
3	<code>bicgstab</code> stagnated. (Two consecutive iterates were the same.)
4	One of the scalar quantities calculated during <code>bicgstab</code> became too small or too large to continue computing.

Whenever `flag` is not 0, the solution x returned is that with minimal norm residual computed over all the iterations. No messages are displayed if the `flag` output is specified.

`[x,flag,relres] = bicgstab(A,b,...)` also returns the relative residual $\text{norm}(b - A * x) / \text{norm}(b)$. If `flag` is 0, `relres` \leq `tol`.

`[x,flag,relres,iter] = bicgstab(A,b,...)` also returns the iteration number at which x was computed, where $0 \leq \text{iter} \leq \text{maxit}$. `iter` can be an integer + 0.5, indicating convergence halfway through an iteration.

`[x,flag,relres,iter,resvec] = bicgstab(A,b,...)` also returns a vector of the residual norms at each half iteration, including $\text{norm}(b - A * x_0)$.

Example

Example 1

This example first solves $Ax = b$ by providing A and the preconditioner $M1$ directly as arguments.

```
A = gallery('wilk',21);
b = sum(A,2);
tol = 1e-12;
maxit = 15;
M1 = diag([10:-1:1 1 1:10]);

x = bicgstab(A,b,tol,maxit,M1);
```

displays the message

```
bicgstab converged at iteration 12.5 to a solution with relative
residual 6.7e-014
```

Example 2

This example replaces the matrix A in Example 1 with a handle to a matrix-vector product function `afun`, and the preconditioner $M1$ with a handle to a backsolve function `mfun`. The example is contained in an M-file `run_bicgstab` that

- Calls `bicgstab` with the function handle `@afun` as its first argument.
- Contains `afun` and `mfun` as nested functions, so that all variables in `run_bicgstab` are available to `afun` and `mfun`.

The following shows the code for `run_bicgstab`:

```
function x1 = run_bicgstab
n = 21;
A = gallery('wilk',n);
b = sum(A,2);
tol = 1e-12;
maxit = 15;
M1 = diag([10:-1:1 1 1:10]);
x1 = bicgstab(@afun,b,tol,maxit,@mfun);
```

```
function y = afun(x)
    y = [0; x(1:n-1)] + ...
        [((n-1)/2:-1:0)'; (1:(n-1)/2)'].*x + ...
        [x(2:n); 0];
end

function y = mfun(r)
    y = r ./ [((n-1)/2:-1:1)'; 1; (1:(n-1)/2)'];
end
end
```

When you enter

```
x1 = run_bicgstab;
```

MATLAB displays the message

```
bicgstab converged at iteration 12.5 to a solution with relative
residual 6.7e-014
```

Example 3

This examples demonstrates the use of a preconditioner. Start with $A = \text{west0479}$, a real 479-by-479 sparse matrix, and define b so that the true solution is a vector of all ones.

```
load west0479;
A = west0479;
b = sum(A,2);
[x,flag] = bicgstab(A,b)
```

`flag` is 1 because `bicgstab` does not converge to the default tolerance $1e-6$ within the default 20 iterations.

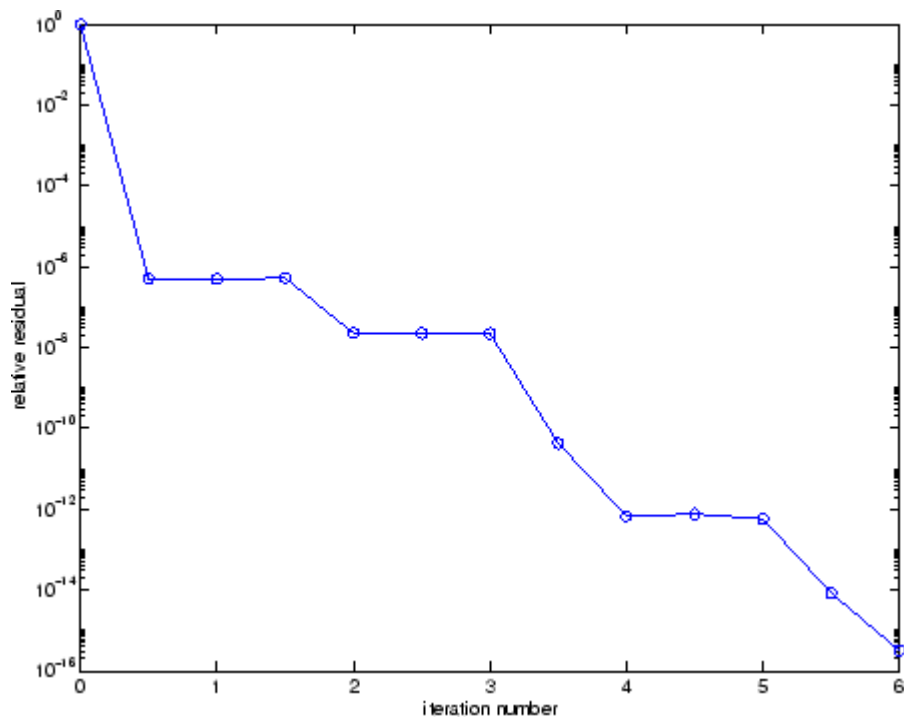
```
[L1,U1] = luinc(A,1e-5);
[x1,flag1] = bicgstab(A,b,1e-6,20,L1,U1)
```

flag1 is 2 because the upper triangular U1 has a zero on its diagonal. This causes bicgstab to fail in the first iteration when it tries to solve a system such as $U1*y = r$ using backslash.

```
[L2,U2] = luinc(A,1e-6);  
[x2,flag2,relres2,iter2,resvec2] = bicgstab(A,b,1e-15,10,L2,U2)
```

flag2 is 0 because bicgstab converges to the tolerance of $3.1757e-016$ (the value of relres2) at the sixth iteration (the value of iter2) when preconditioned by the incomplete LU factorization with a drop tolerance of $1e-6$. $resvec2(1) = norm(b)$ and $resvec2(13) = norm(b-A*x2)$. You can follow the progress of bicgstab by plotting the relative residuals at the halfway point and end of each iteration starting from the initial estimate (iterate number 0).

```
semilogy(0:0.5:iter2,resvec2/norm(b),'-o')  
xlabel('iteration number')  
ylabel('relative residual')
```



References

[1] Barrett, R., M. Berry, T.F. Chan, et al., *Templates for the Solution of Linear Systems: Building Blocks for Iterative Methods*, SIAM, Philadelphia, 1994.

[2] van der Vorst, H.A., "BI-CGSTAB: A fast and smoothly converging variant of BI-CG for the solution of nonsymmetric linear systems," *SIAM J. Sci. Stat. Comput.*, March 1992, Vol. 13, No. 2, pp. 631-644.

See Also

bicg, cgs, gmres, lsqr, luinc, minres, pcg, qmr, symmlq,
function_handle (@), mldivide (\)

Purpose Convert binary number string to decimal number

Syntax `bin2dec(binarystr)`

Description `bin2dec(binarystr)` interprets the binary string *binarystr* and returns the equivalent decimal number.

`bin2dec` ignores any space (' ') characters in the input string.

Examples Binary 010111 converts to decimal 23:

```
bin2dec('010111')
ans =
    23
```

Because space characters are ignored, this string yields the same result:

```
bin2dec(' 010 111 ')
ans =
    23
```

See Also `dec2bin`

binary

Purpose Set FTP transfer type to binary

Syntax `binary(f)`

Description `binary(f)` sets the FTP download and upload mode to binary, which does not convert new lines, where `f` was created using `ftp`. Use this function when downloading or uploading any nontext file, such as an executable or ZIP archive.

Examples Connect to the MathWorks FTP server, and display the FTP object.

```
tmw=ftp('ftp.mathworks.com');
disp(tmw)
FTP Object
  host: ftp.mathworks.com
  user: anonymous
  dir: /
  mode: binary
```

Note that the FTP object defaults to binary mode.

Use the `ascii` function to set the FTP mode to ASCII, and use the `disp` function to display the FTP object.

```
ascii(tmw)
disp(tmw)
FTP Object
  host: ftp.mathworks.com
  user: anonymous
  dir: /
  mode: ascii
```

Note that the FTP object is now set to ASCII mode.

Use the `binary` function to set the FTP mode to binary, and use the `disp` function to display the FTP object.

```
binary(tmw)
```

```
disp(tmw)
FTP Object
  host: ftp.mathworks.com
  user: anonymous
  dir: /
  mode: binary
```

Note that the FTP object's mode is again set to binary.

See Also

ftp, ascii

bitand

Purpose Bitwise AND

Syntax `C = bitand(A, B)`

Description `C = bitand(A, B)` returns the bitwise AND of arguments A and B, where A and B are unsigned integers or arrays of unsigned integers.

Examples **Example 1**

The five-bit binary representations of the integers 13 and 27 are 01101 and 11011, respectively. Performing a bitwise AND on these numbers yields 01001, or 9:

```
C = bitand(uint8(13), uint8(27))
C =
     9
```

Example 2

Create a truth table for a logical AND operation:

```
A = uint8([0 1; 0 1]);
B = uint8([0 0; 1 1]);

TT = bitand(A, B)
TT =
     0     0
     0     1
```

See Also `bitcmp`, `bitget`, `bitmax`, `bitor`, `bitset`, `bitshift`, `bitxor`

Purpose Bitwise complement

Syntax `C = bitcmp(A)`
`C = bitcmp(A, n)`

Description `C = bitcmp(A)` returns the bitwise complement of A, where A is an unsigned integer or an array of unsigned integers.

`C = bitcmp(A, n)` returns the bitwise complement of A as an n-bit unsigned integer C. Input A may not have any bits set higher than n (that is, A may not have a value greater than $2^n - 1$). The value of n can be no greater than the number of bits in the unsigned integer class of A. For example, if the class of A is `uint32`, then n must be a positive integer less than 32.

Examples

Example 1

With eight-bit arithmetic, the one's complement of 01100011 (decimal 99) is 10011100 (decimal 156):

```
C = bitcmp(uint8(99))
C =
    156
```

Example 2

The complement of hexadecimal A5 (decimal 165) is 5A:

```
x = hex2dec('A5')
x =
    165

dec2hex(bitcmp(x, 8))
ans =
    5A
```

Next, find the complement of hexadecimal 000000A5:

```
dec2hex(bitcmp(x, 32))
```

bitcmp

```
ans =  
FFFFFF5A
```

See Also

bitand, bitget, bitmax, bitor, bitset, bitshift, bitxor

Purpose Bit at specified position

Syntax `C = bitget(A, bit)`

Description `C = bitget(A, bit)` returns the value of the bit at position *bit* in *A*. Operand *A* must be an unsigned integer or an array of unsigned integers, and *bit* must be a number between 1 and the number of bits in the unsigned integer class of *A* (e.g., 32 for the `uint32` class).

Examples **Example 1**

The `dec2bin` function converts decimal numbers to binary. However, you can also use the `bitget` function to show the binary representation of a decimal number. Just test successive bits from most to least significant:

```
disp(dec2bin(13))
1101

C = bitget(uint8(13), 4:-1:1)
C =
     1     1     0     1
```

Example 2

Prove that `intmax` sets all the bits to 1:

```
a = intmax('uint8');
if all(bitget(a, 1:8))
    disp('All the bits have value 1.')
end
```

All the bits have value 1.

See Also `bitand`, `bitcmp`, `bitmax`, `bitor`, `bitset`, `bitshift`, `bitxor`

bitmax

Purpose Maximum double-precision floating-point integer

Syntax bitmax

Description bitmax returns the maximum unsigned double-precision floating-point integer for your computer. It is the value when all bits are set, namely the value $2^{53} - 1$.

Note Instead of integer-valued double-precision variables, use unsigned integers for bit manipulations and replace bitmax with intmax.

Examples Display in different formats the largest floating point integer and the largest 32 bit unsigned integer:

```
format long e
bitmax
ans =
    9.007199254740991e+015
```

```
intmax('uint32')
ans =
    4294967295
```

```
format hex
bitmax
ans =
    433fffffffffffffff
```

```
intmax('uint32')
ans =
    ffffffff
```

In the second bitmax statement, the last 13 hex digits of bitmax are f, corresponding to 52 1's (all 1's) in the mantissa of the binary

representation. The first 3 hex digits correspond to the sign bit 0 and the 11 bit biased exponent 10000110011 in binary (1075 in decimal), and the actual exponent is $(1075 - 1023) = 52$. Thus the binary value of bitmax is $1.111\dots111 \times 2^{52}$ with 52 trailing 1's, or $2^{53} - 1$.

See Also

bitand, bitcmp, bitget, bitor, bitset, bitshift, bitxor

bitor

Purpose Bitwise OR

Syntax `C = bitor(A, B)`

Description `C = bitor(A, B)` returns the bitwise OR of arguments A and B, where A and B are unsigned integers or arrays of unsigned integers.

Examples **Example 1**

The five-bit binary representations of the integers 13 and 27 are 01101 and 11011, respectively. Performing a bitwise OR on these numbers yields 11111, or 31.

```
C = bitor(uint8(13), uint8(27))
C =
    31
```

Example 2

Create a truth table for a logical OR operation:

```
A = uint8([0 1; 0 1]);
B = uint8([0 0; 1 1]);

TT = bitor(A, B)
TT =
     0     1
     1     1
```

See Also `bitand`, `bitcmp`, `bitget`, `bitmax`, `bitset`, `bitshift`, `bitxor`

Purpose	Set bit at specified position
Syntax	<pre>C = bitset(A, bit) C = bitset(A, bit, v)</pre>
Description	<p><code>C = bitset(A, bit)</code> sets bit position <i>bit</i> in <i>A</i> to 1 (on). <i>A</i> must be an unsigned integer or an array of unsigned integers, and <i>bit</i> must be a number between 1 and the number of bits in the unsigned integer class of <i>A</i> (e.g., 32 for the <code>uint32</code> class).</p> <p><code>C = bitset(A, bit, v)</code> sets the bit at position <i>bit</i> to the value <i>v</i>, which must be either 0 or 1.</p>
Examples	<p>Example 1</p> <p>Setting the fifth bit in the five-bit binary representation of the integer 9 (01001) yields 11001, or 25:</p> <pre>C = bitset(uint8(9), 5) C = 25</pre> <p>Example 2</p> <p>Repeatedly subtract powers of 2 from the largest <code>uint32</code> value:</p> <pre>a = intmax('uint32') for k = 1:32 a = bitset(a, 32-k+1, 0) end</pre>
See Also	<code>bitand</code> , <code>bitcmp</code> , <code>bitget</code> , <code>bitmax</code> , <code>bitor</code> , <code>bitshift</code> , <code>bitxor</code>

bitshift

Purpose Shift bits specified number of places

Syntax `C = bitshift(A, k)`
`C = bitshift(A, k, n)`

Description `C = bitshift(A, k)` returns the value of `A` shifted by `k` bits. Input argument `A` must be an unsigned integer or an array of unsigned integers. Shifting by `k` is the same as multiplication by 2^k . Negative values of `k` are allowed and this corresponds to shifting to the right, or dividing by $2^{\text{abs}(k)}$ and truncating to an integer. If the shift causes `C` to overflow the number of bits in the unsigned integer class of `A`, then the overflowing bits are dropped.

`C = bitshift(A, k, n)` causes any bits that overflow `n` bits to be dropped. The value of `n` must be less than or equal to the length in bits of the unsigned integer class of `A` (e.g., `n <= 32` for `uint32`).

Instead of using `bitshift(A, k, 8)` or another power of 2 for `n`, consider using `bitshift(uint8(A), k)` or the appropriate unsigned integer class for `A`.

Examples

Example 1

Shifting 1100 (12, decimal) to the left two bits yields 110000 (48, decimal).

```
C = bitshift(12, 2)
C =
    48
```

Example 2

Repeatedly shift the bits of an unsigned 16 bit value to the left until all the nonzero bits overflow. Track the progress in binary:

```
a = intmax('uint16');
disp(sprintf( ...
    'Initial uint16 value %5d is %16s in binary', ...
    a, dec2bin(a)))
```



```
for k = 1:16
    a = bitshift(a, 1);
    disp(sprintf( ...
        'Shifted uint16 value %5d is %16s in binary',...
        a, dec2bin(a)))
end
```

See Also

bitand, bitcmp, bitget, bitmax, bitor, bitset, bitxor, fix

bitxor

Purpose Bitwise XOR

Syntax `C = bitxor(A, B)`

Description `C = bitxor(A, B)` returns the bitwise XOR of arguments A and B, where A and B are unsigned integers or arrays of unsigned integers.

Examples **Example 1**

The five-bit binary representations of the integers 13 and 27 are 01101 and 11011, respectively. Performing a bitwise XOR on these numbers yields 10110, or 22.

```
C = bitxor(uint8(13), uint8(27))
C =
    22
```

Example 2

Create a truth table for a logical XOR operation:

```
A = uint8([0 1; 0 1]);
B = uint8([0 0; 1 1]);

TT = bitxor(A, B)
TT =
    0    1
    1    0
```

See Also `bitand`, `bitcmp`, `bitget`, `bitmax`, `bitor`, `bitset`, `bitshift`

Purpose Create string of blank characters

Syntax `blanks(n)`

Description `blanks(n)` is a string of `n` blanks.

Examples `blanks` is useful with the `display` function. For example,

```
disp(['xxx' blanks(20) 'yyy'])
```

displays twenty blanks between the strings 'xxx' and 'yyy'.

`disp(blanks(n) '')` moves the cursor down `n` lines.

See Also `clc`, `format`, `home`

blkdiag

Purpose Construct block diagonal matrix from input arguments

Syntax `out = blkdiag(a,b,c,d,...)`

Description `out = blkdiag(a,b,c,d,...)`, where `a, b, c, d, ...` are matrices, outputs a block diagonal matrix of the form

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & d & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots \end{bmatrix}$$

The input matrices do not have to be square, nor do they have to be of equal size.

See Also `diag`, `horzcat`, `vertcat`

Purpose	Axes border
Syntax	<code>box on</code> <code>box off</code> <code>box</code> <code>box(axes_handle,...)</code>
Description	<code>box on</code> displays the boundary of the current axes. <code>box off</code> does not display the boundary of the current axes. <code>box</code> toggles the visible state of the current axes boundary. <code>box(axes_handle,...)</code> uses the axes specified by <code>axes_handle</code> instead of the current axes.
Algorithm	The <code>box</code> function sets the axes <code>Box</code> property to <code>on</code> or <code>off</code> .
See Also	<code>axes</code> , <code>grid</code> “Axes Operations” on page 1-96 for related functions

break

Purpose Terminate execution of for or while loop

Syntax break

Description break terminates the execution of a for or while loop. Statements in the loop that appear after the break statement are not executed.

In nested loops, break exits only from the loop in which it occurs. Control passes to the statement that follows the end of that loop.

Remarks break is not defined outside a for or while loop. Use return in this context instead.

Examples The example below shows a while loop that reads the contents of the file `fft.m` into a MATLAB character array. A break statement is used to exit the while loop when the first empty line is encountered. The resulting character array contains the M-file help for the `fft` program.

```
fid = fopen('fft.m','r');
s = '';
while ~feof(fid)
    line = fgetl(fid);
    if isempty(line), break, end
    s = strvcat(s,line);
end
disp(s)
```

See Also for, while, end, continue, return

Purpose Brighten or darken colormap

Syntax

```
brighten(beta)
brighten(h,beta)
newmap = brighten(beta)
newmap = brighten(cmap,beta)
```

Description brighten increases or decreases the color intensities in a colormap. The modified colormap is brighter if $0 < \beta < 1$ and darker if $-1 < \beta < 0$.

brighten(beta) replaces the current colormap with a brighter or darker colormap of essentially the same colors. brighten(beta), followed by brighten(-beta), where $\beta < 1$, restores the original map.

brighten(h,beta) brightens all objects that are children of the figure having the handle h.

newmap = brighten(beta) returns a brighter or darker version of the current colormap without changing the display.

newmap = brighten(cmap,beta) returns a brighter or darker version of the colormap cmap without changing the display.

Examples Brighten and then darken the current colormap:

```
beta = .5; brighten(beta);
beta = -.5; brighten(beta);
```

Algorithm The values in the colormap are raised to the power of gamma, where gamma is

$$\gamma = \begin{cases} 1 - \beta, & \beta > 0 \\ \frac{1}{1 + \beta}, & \beta \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

brighten has no effect on graphics objects defined with true color.

brighten

See Also

`colormap`, `rgbplot`

“Color Operations” on page 1-98 for related functions

“Altering Colormaps” for more information

Purpose Build searchable documentation database

Syntax `builddocsearchdb help_location`

Description `builddocsearchdb help_location` builds a searchable database of user-added HTML and related help files in the specified help location. The `help_location` argument is the full path to the directory containing the help files. The database enables the Help browser to search for content within the help files.

`builddocsearchdb` creates a directory named `helpsearch` under `help_location`. The `helpsearch` directory contains the search database files. Add the location of the `helpsearch` directory to your `info.xml` file.

The `helpsearch` directory works only with the version of MATLAB used to create it.

For a full discussion of this process, refer to “Adding HTML Help Files for Your Own Toolboxes to the Help Browser”.

Examples Build a search database for the documentation files found at `D:\work\mytoolbox\help`.

```
builddocsearchdb D:\work\mytoolbox\help
```

See Also `doc`, `help`

builtin

Purpose	Execute built-in function from overloaded method
Syntax	<code>builtin(<i>function</i>, x1, ..., xn)</code> <code>[y1, ..., yn] = builtin(<i>function</i>, x1, ..., xn)</code>
Description	<p>builtin is used in methods that overload built-in functions to execute the original built-in function. If <i>function</i> is a string containing the name of a built-in function, then</p> <p><code>builtin(<i>function</i>, x1, ..., xn)</code> evaluates the specified function at the given arguments <i>x1</i> through <i>xn</i>. The <i>function</i> argument must be a string containing a valid function name. <i>function</i> cannot be a function handle.</p> <p><code>[y1, ..., yn] = builtin(<i>function</i>, x1, ..., xn)</code> returns multiple output arguments.</p>
Remarks	<code>builtin(...)</code> is the same as <code>feval(...)</code> except that it calls the original built-in version of the function even if an overloaded one exists. (For this to work you must never overload <code>builtin</code> .)
See Also	<code>feval</code>

Purpose Apply element-by-element binary operation to two arrays with singleton expansion enabled

Syntax `C = bsxfun(fun,A,B)`

Description `C = bsxfun(fun,A,B)` applies an element-by-element binary operation to arrays A and B, with singleton expansion enabled. `fun` is a function handle, and can either be an M-file function or one of the following built-in functions:

@plus	Plus
@minus	Minus
@times	Array multiply
@rdivide	Right array divide
@ldivide	Left array divide
@power	Array power
@max	Binary maximum
@min	Binary minimum
@rem	Remainder after division
@mod	Modulus after division
@atan2	Four quadrant inverse tangent
@hypot	Square root of sum of squares
@eq	Equal
@ne	Not equal
@lt	Less than
@le	Less than or equal to
@gt	Greater than
@ge	Greater than or equal to

@and	Element-wise logical AND
@or	Element-wise logical OR
@xor	Logical exclusive OR

If an M-file function is specified, it must be able to accept either two column vectors of the same size, or one column vector and one scalar, and return as output a column vector of the size as the input values.

Each dimension of A and B must either be equal to each other, or equal to 1. Whenever a dimension of A or B is singleton (equal to 1), the array is virtually replicated along the dimension to match the other array. The array may be diminished if the corresponding dimension of the other array is 0.

The size of the output array C is equal to:
`max(size(A),size(B)).*(size(A)>0 & size(B)>0).`

Examples

In this example, `bsxfun` is used to subtract the column means from the matrix A.

```
A = magic(5);  
A = bsxfun(@minus, A, mean(A))  
A =
```

```
     4    11   -12    -5     2  
    10    -8    -6     1     3  
    -9    -7     0     7     9  
    -3    -1     6     8   -10  
    -2     5    12   -11    -4
```

See Also

`repmat`, `arrayfun`

Purpose Solve boundary value problems for ordinary differential equations

Syntax

```
sol = bvp4c(odefun,bcfun,solinit)
sol = bvp4c(odefun,bcfun,solinit,options)
solinit = bvpinit(x, yinit, params)
```

Arguments

odefun	<p>A function handle that evaluates the differential equations $f(x, y)$. It can have the form</p> <pre>dydx = odefun(x,y) dydx = odefun(x,y,parameters)</pre> <p>where x is a scalar corresponding to \mathbf{x}, and y is a column vector corresponding to \mathbf{y}. <code>parameters</code> is a vector of unknown parameters. The output <code>dydx</code> is a column vector.</p>
bcfun	<p>A function handle that computes the residual in the boundary conditions. For two-point boundary value conditions of the form $bc(y(a), y(b))$, <code>bcfun</code> can have the form</p> <pre>res = bcfun(ya,yb) res = bcfun(ya,yb,parameters)</pre> <p>where <code>ya</code> and <code>yb</code> are column vectors corresponding to $y(a)$ and $y(b)$. <code>parameters</code> is a vector of unknown parameters. The output <code>res</code> is a column vector.</p> <p>See “Multipoint Boundary Value Problems” on page 2-416 for a description of <code>bcfun</code> for multipoint boundary value problems.</p>
solinit	<p>A structure containing the initial guess for a solution. You create <code>solinit</code> using the function <code>bvpinit</code>. <code>solinit</code> has the following fields.</p>

	x	Ordered nodes of the initial mesh. Boundary conditions are imposed at $a = \text{solinit.x}(1)$ and $b = \text{solinit.x}(\text{end})$.
	y	Initial guess for the solution such that $\text{solinit.y}(:,i)$ is a guess for the solution at the node $\text{solinit.x}(i)$.
	parameters	Optional. A vector that provides an initial guess for unknown parameters.
		The structure can have any name, but the fields must be named x, y, and parameters. You can form solinit with the helper function bvpinit. See bvpinit for details.
options		Optional integration argument. A structure you create using the bvpset function. See bvpset for details.

Description

`sol = bvp4c(odefun,bcfun,solinit)` integrates a system of ordinary differential equations of the form

$$y' = f(x, y)$$

on the interval $[a,b]$ subject to two-point boundary value conditions

$$bc(y(a), y(b)) = 0$$

`odefun` and `bcfun` are function handles. See “Function Handles” in the MATLAB Programming documentation for more information.

“Parameterizing Functions Called by Function Functions” in the MATLAB mathematics documentation, explains how to provide additional parameters to the function `odefun`, as well as the boundary condition function `bcfun`, if necessary.

`bvp4c` can also solve multipoint boundary value problems. See “Multipoint Boundary Value Problems” on page 2-416. You can use the function `bvpinit` to specify the boundary points, which are stored in the input argument `solinit`. See the reference page for `bvpinit` for more information.

The bvp4c solver can also find unknown parameters P for problems of the form

$$y' = f(x, y, p)$$

$$0 = bc(y(a), y(b), p)$$

where P corresponds to parameters. You provide bvp4c an initial guess for any unknown parameters in `solinit.parameters`. The bvp4c solver returns the final values of these unknown parameters in `sol.parameters`.

bvp4c produces a solution that is continuous on $[a, b]$ and has a continuous first derivative there. Use the function `deval` and the output `sol` of bvp4c to evaluate the solution at specific points `xint` in the interval $[a, b]$.

```
sxint = deval(sol,xint)
```

The structure `sol` returned by bvp4c has the following fields:

<code>sol.x</code>	Mesh selected by bvp4c
<code>sol.y</code>	Approximation to $y(x)$ at the mesh points of <code>sol.x</code>
<code>sol.yp</code>	Approximation to $y'(x)$ at the mesh points of <code>sol.x</code>
<code>sol.parameters</code>	Values returned by bvp4c for the unknown parameters, if any
<code>sol.solver</code>	'bvp4c'

The structure `sol` can have any name, and bvp4c creates the fields `x`, `y`, `yp`, `parameters`, and `solver`.

`sol = bvp4c(odefun,bcfun,solinit,options)` solves as above with default integration properties replaced by the values in `options`, a structure created with the `bvpset` function. See `bvpset` for details.

`solinit = bvpinit(x, yinit, params)` forms the initial guess `solinit` with the vector `params` of guesses for the unknown parameters.

Singular Boundary Value Problems

`bvp4c` solves a class of singular boundary value problems, including problems with unknown parameters p , of the form

$$\begin{aligned}y' &= S \cdot y/x + f(x, y, p) \\ 0 &= bc(y(0), y(b), p)\end{aligned}$$

The interval is required to be $[0, b]$ with $b > 0$. Often such problems arise when computing a smooth solution of ODEs that result from partial differential equations (PDEs) due to cylindrical or spherical symmetry. For singular problems, you specify the (constant) matrix S as the value of the 'SingularTerm' option of `bvpset`, and `odefun` evaluates only $f(x, y, p)$. The boundary conditions must be consistent with the necessary condition $S \cdot y(0) = 0$ and the initial guess should satisfy this condition.

Multipoint Boundary Value Problems

`bvp4c` can solve multipoint boundary value problems where $a = a_0 < a_1 < a_2 < \dots < a_n = b$ are boundary points in the interval $[a, b]$. The points a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n-1} represent interfaces that divide $[a, b]$ into regions. `bvp4c` enumerates the regions from left to right (from a to b), with indices starting from 1. In region k , $[a_{k-1}, a_k]$, `bvp4c` evaluates the derivative as

$$yp = \text{odefun}(x, y, k)$$

In the boundary conditions function

$$bcfun(yleft, yright)$$

`yleft(:, k)` is the solution at the left boundary of $[a_{k-1}, a_k]$. Similarly, `yright(:, k)` is the solution at the right boundary of region k . In particular,


```
yleft(:, 1) = y(a)
```

and

```
yright(:, end) = y(b)
```

When you create an initial guess with

```
solinit = bvpinit(xinit, yinit),
```

use double entries in `xinit` for each interface point. See the reference page for `bvpinit` for more information.

If `yinit` is a function, `bvpinit` calls `y = yinit(x, k)` to get an initial guess for the solution at `x` in region `k`. In the solution structure `sol` returned by `bvp4c`, `sol.x` has double entries for each interface point. The corresponding columns of `sol.y` contain the left and right solution at the interface, respectively.

For an example of solving a three-point boundary value problem, type `threebvp` at the MATLAB command prompt to run a demonstration.

Note The `bvp5c` function is used exactly like `bvp4c`, with the exception of the meaning of error tolerances between the two solvers. If $S(x)$ approximates the solution $y(x)$, `bvp4c` controls the residual $|S'(x) - f(x, S(x))|$. This controls indirectly the true error $|y(x) - S(x)|$. `bvp5c` controls the true error directly. `bvp5c` is more efficient than `bvp4c` for small error tolerances.

Examples

Example 1

Boundary value problems can have multiple solutions and one purpose of the initial guess is to indicate which solution you want. The second-order differential equation

$$y'' + |y| = 0$$

has exactly two solutions that satisfy the boundary conditions

$$\begin{aligned}y(0) &= 0 \\ y(4) &= -2\end{aligned}$$

Prior to solving this problem with `bvp4c`, you must write the differential equation as a system of two first-order ODEs

$$\begin{aligned}y_1' &= y_2 \\ y_2' &= -|y_1|\end{aligned}$$

Here $y_1 = y$ and $y_2 = y'$. This system has the required form

$$\begin{aligned}y' &= f(x, y) \\ bc(y(a), y(b)) &= 0\end{aligned}$$

The function f and the boundary conditions bc are coded in MATLAB as functions `twoode` and `twobc`.

```
function dydx = twoode(x,y)
    dydx = [ y(2)
            -abs(y(1))];
```

```
function res = twobc(ya,yb)
    res = [ ya(1)
           yb(1) + 2];
```

Form a guess structure consisting of an initial mesh of five equally spaced points in $[0,4]$ and a guess of constant values $y_1(x) \equiv 1$ and $y_2(x) \equiv 0$ with the command

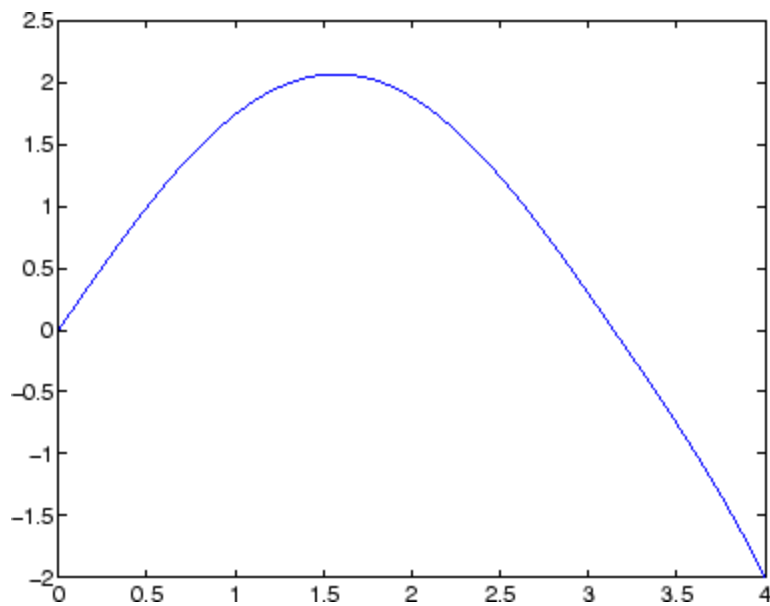
```
solinit = bvpinit(linspace(0,4,5),[1 0]);
```

Now solve the problem with

```
sol = bvp4c(@twoode,@twobc,solinit);
```

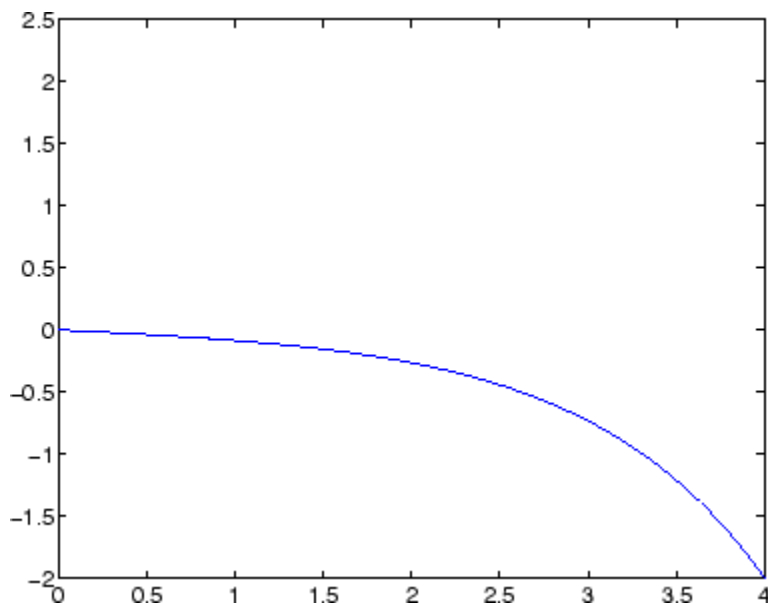
Evaluate the numerical solution at 100 equally spaced points and plot $y(x)$ with

```
x = linspace(0,4);  
y = deval(sol,x);  
plot(x,y(1,:));
```



You can obtain the other solution of this problem with the initial guess

```
solinit = bvpinit(linspace(0,4,5),[-1 0]);
```

**Example 2**

This boundary value problem involves an unknown parameter. The task is to compute the fourth ($q = 5$) eigenvalue λ of Mathieu's equation

$$y'' + (\lambda - 2q \cos 2x)y = 0$$

Because the unknown parameter λ is present, this second-order differential equation is subject to *three* boundary conditions

$$y'(0) = 0$$

$$y'(\pi) = 0$$

$$y(0) = 1$$

It is convenient to use subfunctions to place all the functions required by bvp4c in a single M-file.

```
function mat4bvp
```

```

lambda = 15;
solinit = bvpinit(linspace(0,pi,10),@mat4init,lambda);
sol = bvp4c(@mat4ode,@mat4bc,solinit);

fprintf('The fourth eigenvalue is approximately %7.3f.\n',...
        sol.parameters)

xint = linspace(0,pi);
Sxint = deval(sol,xint);
plot(xint,Sxint(1,:))
axis([0 pi -1 1.1])
title('Eigenfunction of Mathieu''s equation.')
xlabel('x')
ylabel('solution y')
% -----
function dydx = mat4ode(x,y,lambda)
q = 5;
dydx = [ y(2)
         -(lambda - 2*q*cos(2*x))*y(1) ];
% -----
function res = mat4bc(ya,yb,lambda)
res = [ ya(2)
        yb(2)
        ya(1)-1 ];
% -----
function yinit = mat4init(x)
yinit = [ cos(4*x)
          -4*sin(4*x) ];

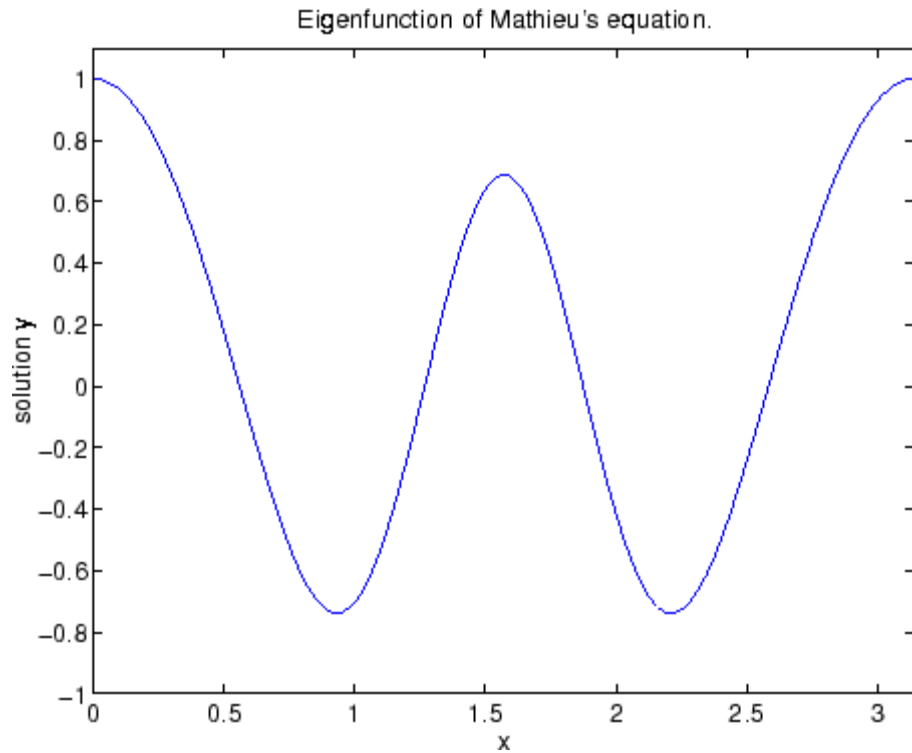
```

The differential equation (converted to a first-order system) and the boundary conditions are coded as subfunctions `mat4ode` and `mat4bc`, respectively. Because unknown parameters are present, these functions must accept three input arguments, even though some of the arguments are not used.

The guess structure `solinit` is formed with `bvpinit`. An initial guess for the solution is supplied in the form of a function `mat4init`. We chose

$y = \cos 4x$ because it satisfies the boundary conditions and has the correct qualitative behavior (the correct number of sign changes). In the call to `bvpinit`, the third argument (`lambda = 15`) provides an initial guess for the unknown parameter λ .

After the problem is solved with `bvp4c`, the field `sol.parameters` returns the value $\lambda = 17.097$, and the plot shows the eigenfunction associated with this eigenvalue.



Algorithms

`bvp4c` is a finite difference code that implements the three-stage Lobatto IIIa formula. This is a collocation formula and the collocation polynomial provides a C^1 -continuous solution that is fourth-order

accurate uniformly in $[a, b]$. Mesh selection and error control are based on the residual of the continuous solution.

References

[1] Shampine, L.F., M.W. Reichelt, and J. Kierzenka, "Solving Boundary Value Problems for Ordinary Differential Equations in MATLAB with bvp4c," available at http://www.mathworks.com/bvp_tutorial

See Also

`function_handle` (@), `bvp5c`, `bvpget`, `bvpinit`, `bvpset`, `bvpextend`, `deval`

bvp5c

Purpose Solve boundary value problems for ordinary differential equations

Syntax

```
sol = bvp5c(odefun,bcfun,solinit)
sol = bvp5c(odefun,bcfun,solinit,options)
solinit = bvpinit(x, yinit, params)
```

Arguments

odefun	A function handle that evaluates the differential equations $f(x, y)$. It can have the form <pre>dydx = odefun(x,y) dydx = odefun(x,y,parameters)</pre> where x is a scalar corresponding to \mathbf{x} , and y is a column vector corresponding to \mathbf{y} . <code>parameters</code> is a vector of unknown parameters. The output <code>dydx</code> is a column vector.	
bcfun	A function handle that computes the residual in the boundary conditions. For two-point boundary value conditions of the form $bc(y(a), y(b))$, <code>bcfun</code> can have the form <pre>res = bcfun(ya,yb) res = bcfun(ya,yb,parameters)</pre> where <code>ya</code> and <code>yb</code> are column vectors corresponding to $y(a)$ and $y(b)$. <code>parameters</code> is a vector of unknown parameters. The output <code>res</code> is a column vector.	
solinit	A structure containing the initial guess for a solution. You create <code>solinit</code> using the function <code>bvpinit</code> . <code>solinit</code> has the following fields.	
	<code>x</code>	Ordered nodes of the initial mesh. Boundary conditions are imposed at $\mathbf{a} = \text{solinit.x}(1)$ and $\mathbf{b} = \text{solinit.x}(\text{end})$.

	<code>y</code>	Initial guess for the solution such that <code>solinit.y(:,i)</code> is a guess for the solution at the node <code>solinit.x(i)</code> .
	<code>parameters</code>	Optional. A vector that provides an initial guess for unknown parameters.
		The structure can have any name, but the fields must be named <code>x</code> , <code>y</code> , and <code>parameters</code> . You can form <code>solinit</code> with the helper function <code>bvpinit</code> . See <code>bvpinit</code> for details.
<code>options</code>		Optional integration argument. A structure you create using the <code>bvpset</code> function. See <code>bvpset</code> for details.

Description

`sol = bvp5c(odefun,bcfun,solinit)` integrates a system of ordinary differential equations of the form

$$y' = f(x, y)$$

on the interval $[a,b]$ subject to two-point boundary value conditions

$$bc(y(a), y(b)) = 0$$

`odefun` and `bcfun` are function handles. See “Function Handles” in the MATLAB Programming documentation for more information.

“Parameterizing Functions Called by Function Functions” in the MATLAB mathematics documentation, explains how to provide additional parameters to the function `odefun`, as well as the boundary condition function `bcfun`, if necessary. You can use the function `bvpinit` to specify the boundary points, which are stored in the input argument `solinit`. See the reference page for `bvpinit` for more information.

The `bvp5c` solver can also find unknown parameters P for problems of the form

$$y' = f(x, y, p)$$

$$0 = bc(y(a), y(b), p)$$

where P corresponds to parameters. You provide bvp5c an initial guess for any unknown parameters in `solinit.parameters`. The bvp5c solver returns the final values of these unknown parameters in `sol.parameters`.

bvp5c produces a solution that is continuous on $[a,b]$ and has a continuous first derivative there. Use the function `deval` and the output `sol` of bvp5c to evaluate the solution at specific points `xint` in the interval $[a,b]$.

```
sxint = deval(sol,xint)
```

The structure `sol` returned by bvp5c has the following fields:

<code>sol.x</code>	Mesh selected by bvp5c
<code>sol.y</code>	Approximation to $y(x)$ at the mesh points of <code>sol.x</code>
<code>sol.parameters</code>	Values returned by bvp5c for the unknown parameters, if any
<code>sol.solver</code>	'bvp5c'

The structure `sol` can have any name, and bvp5c creates the fields `x`, `y`, `parameters`, and `solver`.

`sol = bvp5c(odefun,bcfun,solinit,options)` solves as above with default integration properties replaced by the values in `options`, a structure created with the `bvpset` function. See `bvpset` for details.

`solinit = bvpinit(x, yinit, params)` forms the initial guess `solinit` with the vector `params` of guesses for the unknown parameters.

Note The bvp5c function is used exactly like bvp4c, with the exception of the meaning of error tolerances between the two solvers. If $S(x)$ approximates the solution $y(x)$, bvp4c controls the residual $|S'(x) - f(x, S(x))|$. This controls indirectly the true error $|y(x) - S(x)|$. bvp5c controls the true error directly. bvp5c is more efficient than bvp4c for small error tolerances.

Singular Boundary Value Problems

bvp5c solves a class of singular boundary value problems, including problems with unknown parameters p , of the form

$$y' = S \cdot y/x + f(x, y, p)$$

$$0 = bc(y(0), y(b), p)$$

The interval is required to be $[0, b]$ with $b > 0$. Often such problems arise when computing a smooth solution of ODEs that result from partial differential equations (PDEs) due to cylindrical or spherical symmetry. For singular problems, you specify the (constant) matrix S as the value of the 'SingularTerm' option of bvpset, and odefun evaluates only $f(x, y, p)$. The boundary conditions must be consistent with the necessary condition $S \cdot y(0) = 0$ and the initial guess should satisfy this condition.

Algorithms

bvp5c is a finite difference code that implements the four-stage Lobatto IIIa formula. This is a collocation formula and the collocation polynomial provides a C^1 -continuous solution that is fifth-order accurate uniformly in $[a, b]$. The formula is implemented as an implicit Runge-Kutta formula. bvp5c solves the algebraic equations directly; bvp4c uses analytical condensation. bvp4c handles unknown parameters directly; while bvp5c augments the system with trivial differential equations for unknown parameters.

References

[1] Shampine, L.F., M.W. Reichelt, and J. Kierzenka "Solving Boundary Value Problems for Ordinary Differential Equations in MATLAB with

bvp4c” http://www.mathworks.com/bvp_tutorial. Note that this tutorial uses the bvp4c function, however in most cases the solvers can be used interchangeably.

See Also

function_handle (@), bvp4c, bvpget, bvpinit, bvpset, bvpxtend, deval

Purpose Extract properties from options structure created with `bvpset`

Syntax

```
val = bvpget(options,'name')  
val = bvpget(options,'name',default)
```

Description

`val = bvpget(options,'name')` extracts the value of the named property from the structure `options`, returning an empty matrix if the property value is not specified in `options`. It is sufficient to type only the leading characters that uniquely identify the property. Case is ignored for property names. `[]` is a valid `options` argument.

`val = bvpget(options,'name',default)` extracts the named property as above, but returns `val = default` if the named property is not specified in `options`. For example,

```
val = bvpget(opts,'RelTol',1e-4);
```

returns `val = 1e-4` if the `RelTol` is not specified in `opts`.

See Also `bvp4c`, `bvp5c`, `bvpinit`, `bvpset`, `deval`

bvpinit

Purpose Form initial guess for bvp4c

Syntax

```
solinit = bvpinit(x,yinit)
solinit = bvpinit(x,yinit,parameters)
solinit = bvpinit(sol,[anew bnew])
solinit = bvpinit(sol,[anew bnew],parameters)
```

Description `solinit = bvpinit(x,yinit)` forms the initial guess for the boundary value problem solver `bvp4c`.

`x` is a vector that specifies an initial mesh. If you want to solve the boundary value problem (BVP) on $[a, b]$, then specify `x(1)` as a and `x(end)` as b . The function `bvp4c` adapts this mesh to the solution, so a guess like `xb=nlinospace(a,b,10)` often suffices. However, in difficult cases, you should place mesh points where the solution changes rapidly. The entries of `x` must be in

- Increasing order if $a < b$
- Decreasing order if $a > b$

For two-point boundary value problems, the entries of `x` must be distinct. That is, if $a < b$, the entries must satisfy `x(1) < x(2) < ... < x(end)`. If $a > b$, the entries must satisfy `x(1) > x(2) > ... > x(end)`

For multipoint boundary value problem, you can specify the points in $[a, b]$ at which the boundary conditions apply, other than the endpoints a and b , by repeating their entries in `x`. For example, if you set

```
x = [0, 0.5, 1, 1, 1.5, 2];
```

the boundary conditions apply at three points: the endpoints 0 and 2, and the repeated entry 1. In general, repeated entries represent boundary points between regions in $[a, b]$. In the preceding example, the repeated entry 1 divides the interval $[0, 2]$ into two regions: $[0, 1]$ and $[1, 2]$.

`yinit` is a guess for the solution. It can be either a vector, or a function:

- **Vector** – For each component of the solution, `bvpinit` replicates the corresponding element of the vector as a constant guess across all mesh points. That is, `yinit(i)` is a constant guess for the *i*th component `yinit(i, :)` of the solution at all the mesh points in `x`.
- **Function** – For a given mesh point, the guess function must return a vector whose elements are guesses for the corresponding components of the solution. The function must be of the form

```
y = guess(x)
```

where `x` is a mesh point and `y` is a vector whose length is the same as the number of components in the solution. For example, if the guess function is an M-file function, `bvpinit` calls

```
y(:,j) = guess(x(j))
```

at each mesh point.

For multipoint boundary value problems, the guess function must be of the form

```
y = guess(x, k)
```

where `y` an initial guess for the solution at `x` in region `k`. The function must accept the input argument `k`, which is provided for flexibility in writing the guess function. However, the function is not required to use `k`.

`solinit = bvpinit(x,yinit,parameters)` indicates that the boundary value problem involves unknown parameters. Use the vector `parameters` to provide a guess for all unknown parameters.

`solinit` is a structure with the following fields. The structure can have any name, but the fields must be named `x`, `y`, and `parameters`.

bvpinit

<code>x</code>	Ordered nodes of the initial mesh.
<code>y</code>	Initial guess for the solution with <code>solinit.y(:,i)</code> a guess for the solution at the node <code>solinit.x(i)</code> .
<code>parameters</code>	Optional. A vector that provides an initial guess for unknown parameters.

`solinit = bvpinit(sol,[anew bnew])` forms an initial guess on the interval `[anew bnew]` from a solution `sol` on an interval `[a, b]`. The new interval must be larger than the previous one, so either `anew <= a < b <= bnew` or `anew >= a > b >= bnew`. The solution `sol` is extrapolated to the new interval. If `sol` contains parameters, they are copied to `solinit`.

`solinit = bvpinit(sol,[anew bnew],parameters)` forms `solinit` as described above, but uses `parameters` as a guess for unknown parameters in `solinit`.

See Also

@(function_handle), `bvp4c`, `bvp5c`, `bvpget`, `bvpset`, `bvpextend`, `deval`

Purpose	Create or alter options structure of boundary value problem
Syntax	<pre>options = bvpset('name1',value1,'name2',value2,...) options = bvpset(olddopts,'name1',value1,...) options = bvpset(olddopts,newopts) bvpset</pre>
Description	<p><code>options = bvpset('name1',value1,'name2',value2,...)</code> creates a structure <code>options</code> that you can supply to the boundary value problem solver <code>bvp4c</code>, in which the named properties have the specified values. Any unspecified properties retain their default values. For all properties, it is sufficient to type only the leading characters that uniquely identify the property. <code>bvpset</code> ignores case for property names.</p> <p><code>options = bvpset(olddopts,'name1',value1,...)</code> alters an existing options structure <code>olddopts</code>. This overwrites any values in <code>olddopts</code> that are specified using name/value pairs and returns the modified structure as the output argument.</p> <p><code>options = bvpset(olddopts,newopts)</code> combines an existing options structure <code>olddopts</code> with a new options structure <code>newopts</code>. Any values set in <code>newopts</code> overwrite the corresponding values in <code>olddopts</code>.</p> <p><code>bvpset</code> with no input arguments displays all property names and their possible values, indicating defaults with braces <code>{}</code>.</p> <p>You can use the function <code>bvpget</code> to query the options structure for the value of a specific property.</p>
BVP Properties	<p><code>bvpset</code> enables you to specify properties for the boundary value problem solver <code>bvp4c</code>. There are several categories of properties that you can set:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• “Error Tolerance Properties” on page 2-434• “Vectorization” on page 2-435• “Analytical Partial Derivatives” on page 2-436• “Singular BVPs” on page 2-439

- “Mesh Size Property” on page 2-439
- “Solution Statistic Property” on page 2-440

Error Tolerance Properties

Because `bvp4c` uses a collocation formula, the numerical solution is based on a mesh of points at which the collocation equations are satisfied. Mesh selection and error control are based on the residual of this solution, such that the computed solution $\mathbf{S}(x)$ is the exact solution of a perturbed problem $\mathbf{S}'(x) = \mathbf{f}(x, \mathbf{S}(x)) + \mathit{res}(x)$. On each subinterval of the mesh, a norm of the residual in the i th component of the solution, $\mathit{res}(i)$, is estimated and is required to be less than or equal to a tolerance. This tolerance is a function of the relative and absolute tolerances, `RelTol` and `AbsTol`, defined by the user.

$$\|(\mathit{res}(i)/\max(\mathit{abs}(\mathit{f}(i)), \mathit{AbsTol}(i)/\mathit{RelTol}))\| \leq \mathit{RelTol}$$

The following table describes the error tolerance properties.

BVP Error Tolerance Properties

Property	Value	Description
RelTol	Positive scalar {1e-3}	<p>A relative error tolerance that applies to all components of the residual vector. It is a measure of the residual relative to the size of $f(x, y)$. The default, 1e-3, corresponds to 0.1% accuracy.</p> <p>The computed solution $S(x)$ is the exact solution of $S'(x) = F(x, S(x)) + \text{res}(x)$. On each subinterval of the mesh, the residual $\text{res}(x)$ satisfies</p> $\ (\text{res}(i)/\max(\text{abs}(F(i)), \text{AbsTol}(i)/\text{RelTol}))\ \leq \text{RelTol}$
AbsTol	Positive scalar or vector {1e-6}	<p>Absolute error tolerances that apply to the corresponding components of the residual vector. $\text{AbsTol}(i)$ is a threshold below which the values of the corresponding components are unimportant. If a scalar value is specified, it applies to all components.</p>

Vectorization

The following table describes the BVP vectorization property. Vectorization of the ODE function used by bvp4c differs from the vectorization used by the ODE solvers:

- For bvp4c, the ODE function must be vectorized with respect to the first argument as well as the second one, so that $F([x1 \ x2 \ \dots], [y1 \ y2 \ \dots])$ returns $[F(x1, y1) \ F(x2, y2) \ \dots]$.
- bvp4c benefits from vectorization even when analytical Jacobians are provided. For stiff ODE solvers, vectorization is ignored when analytical Jacobians are used.

Vectorization Properties

Property	Value	Description
Vectorized	on {off}	<p>Set on to inform bvp4c that you have coded the ODE function F so that $F([x1 \ x2 \ \dots],[y1 \ y2 \ \dots])$ returns $[F(x1,y1) \ F(x2,y2) \ \dots]$. That is, your ODE function can pass to the solver a whole array of column vectors at once. This enables the solver to reduce the number of function evaluations and may significantly reduce solution time.</p> <p>With the MATLAB array notation, it is typically an easy matter to vectorize an ODE function. In the shockbvp example shown previously, the shockODE function has been vectorized using colon notation into the subscripts and by using the array multiplication (.*) operator.</p> <pre>function dydx = shockODE(x,y,e) pix = pi*x; dydx = [y(2,:)... -x/e.*y(2, :)-pi^2*cos(pix) - pix/e.*sin(pix)];</pre>

Analytical Partial Derivatives

By default, the bvp4c solver approximates all partial derivatives with finite differences. bvp4c can be more efficient if you provide analytical partial derivatives $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ of the differential equations,

and analytical partial derivatives, $\partial bc/\partial ya$ and $\partial bc/\partial yb$, of the boundary conditions. If the problem involves unknown parameters, you must also provide partial derivatives, $\partial f/\partial p$ and $\partial bc/\partial p$, with respect to the parameters.

The following table describes the analytical partial derivatives properties.

BVP Analytical Partial Derivative Properties

Property	Value	Description
FJacobian	Function handle	<p>Handle to a function that computes the analytical partial derivatives of $f(x, y)$. When solving $y' = f(x, y)$, set this property to @fjac if dfdy = fjac(x,y) evaluates the Jacobian $\partial f / \partial y$. If the problem involves unknown parameters P, [dfdy, dfdp] = fjac(x,y,p) must also return the partial derivative $\partial f / \partial p$. For problems with constant partial derivatives, set this property to the value of dfdy or to a cell array {dfdy, dfdp}.</p> <p>See “Function Handles” in the MATLAB Programming documentation for more information.</p>
BCJacobian	Function handle	<p>Handle to a function that computes the analytical partial derivatives of $bc(ya, yb)$. For boundary conditions $bc(ya, yb)$, set this property to @bcjac if [dbclya, dbclyb] = bcjac(ya,yb) evaluates the partial derivatives $\partial bc / \partial ya$, and $\partial bc / \partial yb$. If the problem involves unknown parameters P, [dbclya, dbclyb, dbclyp] = bcjac(ya,yb,p) must also return the partial derivative $\partial bc / \partial p$. For problems with constant partial derivatives, set this property to a cell array {dbclya, dbclyb} or {dbclya, dbclyb, dbclyp}.</p>

Singular BVPs

bvp4c can solve singular problems of the form

$$y' = S \frac{y}{x} + f(x, y, p)$$

posed on the interval $[0, b]$ where $b > 0$. For such problems, specify the constant matrix S as the value of SingularTerm. For equations of this form, odefun evaluates only the $f(x, y, p)$ term, where P represents unknown parameters, if any.

Singular BVP Property

Property	Value	Description
SingularTerm	Constant matrix	<p>Singular term of singular BVPs. Set to the constant matrix S for equations of the form</p> $y' = S \frac{y}{x} + f(x, y, p)$ <p>posed on the interval $[0, b]$ where $b > 0$.</p>

Mesh Size Property

bvp4c solves a system of algebraic equations to determine the numerical solution to a BVP at each of the mesh points. The size of the algebraic system depends on the number of differential equations (n) and the number of mesh points in the current mesh (N). When the allowed number of mesh points is exhausted, the computation stops, bvp4c displays a warning message and returns the solution it found so far. This solution does not satisfy the error tolerance, but it may provide an

excellent initial guess for computations restarted with relaxed error tolerances or an increased value of NMax.

The following table describes the mesh size property.

BVP Mesh Size Property

Property	Value	Description
NMax	positive integer {floor(1000/n)}	Maximum number of mesh points allowed when solving the BVP, where n is the number of differential equations in the problem. The default value of NMax limits the size of the algebraic system to about 1000 equations. For systems of a few differential equations, the default value of NMax should be sufficient to obtain an accurate solution.

Solution Statistic Property

The Stats property lets you view solution statistics.

The following table describes the solution statistics property.

BVP Solution Statistic Property

Property	Value	Description
Stats	on {off}	<p>Specifies whether statistics about the computations are displayed. If the stats property is on, after solving the problem, bvp4c displays:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of points in the mesh • The maximum residual of the solution • The number of times it called the differential equation function $odefun$ to evaluate $f(x, y)$ • The number of times it called the boundary condition function $bcfun$ to evaluate $bc(y(a), y(b))$

Example

To create an options structure that changes the relative error tolerance of bvp4c from the default value of 1e-3 to 1e-4, enter

```
options = bvpset('RelTol', 1e-4);
```

To recover the value of 'RelTol' from options, enter

```
bvpget(options, 'RelTol')
```

```
ans =
```

```
1.0000e-004
```

See Also

@(function_handle), bvp4c, bvp5c, bvpget, bvpinit, deval

bvpxtend

Purpose Form guess structure for extending boundary value solutions

Syntax

```
solinit = bvpxtend(sol,xnew,ynew)
solinit = bvpxtend(sol,xnew,extrap)
solinit = bvpxtend(sol,xnew)
solinit = bvpxtend(sol,xnew,ynew,pnew)
solinit = bvpxtend(sol,xnew,extrap,pnew)
```

Description `solinit = bvpxtend(sol,xnew,ynew)` uses solution `sol` computed on `[a,b]` to form a solution guess for the interval extended to `xnew`. The extension point `xnew` must be outside the interval `[a,b]`, but on either side. The vector `ynew` provides an initial guess for the solution at `xnew`.

`solinit = bvpxtend(sol,xnew,extrap)` forms the guess at `xnew` by extrapolating the solution `sol`. `extrap` is a string that determines the extrapolation method. `extrap` has three possible values:

- 'constant' — `ynew` is a value nearer to end point of solution in `sol`.
- 'linear' — `ynew` is a value at `xnew` of linear interpolant to the value and slope at the nearer end point of solution in `sol`.
- 'solution' — `ynew` is the value of (cubic) solution in `sol` at `xnew`.

The value of `extrap` is case-insensitive and only the leading, unique portion needs to be specified.

`solinit = bvpxtend(sol,xnew)` uses the extrapolating solution where `extrap` is 'constant'. If there are unknown parameters, values present in `sol` are used as the initial guess for parameters in `solinit`.

`solinit = bvpxtend(sol,xnew,ynew,pnew)` specifies a different guess `pnew`. `pnew` can be used with extrapolation, using the syntax `solinit = bvpxtend(sol,xnew,extrap,pnew)`. To modify parameters without changing the interval, use `[]` as place holder for `xnew` and `ynew`.

See Also `bvp4c`, `bvp5c`, `bvpinit`

Purpose Calendar for specified month

Syntax
c = calendar
c = calendar(d)
c = calendar(y, m)

Description c = calendar returns a 6-by-7 matrix containing a calendar for the current month. The calendar runs Sunday (first column) to Saturday.

c = calendar(d), where d is a serial date number or a date string, returns a calendar for the specified month.

c = calendar(y, m), where y and m are integers, returns a calendar for the specified month of the specified year.

Examples The command

```
calendar(1957,10)
```

reveals that the Space Age began on a Friday (on October 4, 1957, when Sputnik 1 was launched).

```
           Oct 1957
   S      M      Tu      W      Th      F      S
   0      0      1      2      3      4      5
   6      7      8      9      10     11     12
  13     14     15     16     17     18     19
  20     21     22     23     24     25     26
  27     28     29     30     31     0      0
   0      0      0      0      0      0      0
```

See Also datenum

Purpose Call function in external library

Syntax `[x1, ..., xN] = calllib('libname', 'funcname', arg1, ..., argN)`

Description `[x1, ..., xN] = calllib('libname', 'funcname', arg1, ..., argN)` calls the function `funcname` in library `libname`, passing input arguments `arg1` through `argN`. `calllib` returns output values obtained from function `funcname` in `x1` through `xN`.

If you used an alias when initially loading the library, then you must use that alias for the `libname` argument.

Ways to Call calllib

The following examples show ways calls to `calllib`. By using `libfunctionsview`, you determined that the `addStructByRef` function in the shared library `shrlibsample` requires a pointer to a `c_struct` data type as its argument.

Load the library:

```
addpath([matlabroot '\extern\examples\shrlib'])
loadlibrary shrlibsample shrlibsample.h
```

Create a MATLAB structure and use `libstruct` to create a C structure of the proper type (`c_struct` here):

```
struct.p1 = 4; struct.p2 = 7.3; struct.p3 = -290;
[res,st] = calllib('shrlibsample','addStructByRef',...
    libstruct('c_struct',struct));
```

Let MATLAB convert `struct` to the proper type of C structure:

```
[res,st] = calllib('shrlibsample','addStructByRef',struct);
```

Pass an empty array to `libstruct` and assign the values from your C function:

```
[res,st] = calllib('shrlibsample','addStructByRef',...
```

```
libstruct('c_struct',[]);
```

Let MATLAB create the proper type of structure and assign values from your C function:

```
[res,st] = calllib('shrllibsample','addStructByRef',[]);
```

Examples

This example calls functions from the libmx library to test the value stored in y:

```
hfile = [matlabroot '\extern\include\matrix.h'];  
loadlibrary('libmx', hfile)
```

```
y = rand(4, 7, 2);
```

```
calllib('libmx', 'mxGetNumberOfElements', y)  
ans =  
    56
```

```
calllib('libmx', 'mxGetClassID', y)  
ans =  
    mxDOUBLE_CLASS
```

```
unloadlibrary libmx
```

See Also

loadlibrary, libfunctions, libfunctionsview, libpointer, libstruct, libisloaded, unloadlibrary

See [Passing Arguments](#) for information on defining the correct data types for library function arguments.

callSoapService

Purpose Send SOAP message off to endpoint

Syntax `callSoapService(endpoint, soapAction, message)`

Description `callSoapService(endpoint, soapAction, message)` sends message, a Java document object model (DOM), to the `soapAction` service at the endpoint.

Example

```
message = createSoapMessage(...
    'urn:xmethods-delayed-quotes', 'getQuote', {'G00G'}, {'symbol'}, ...
    {'{http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema}string'}, 'rpc')
response = callSoapService('http://64.124.140.30:9090/soap', ...
    'urn:xmethods-delayed-quotes#getQuote', message)
price = parseSoapResponse(response)
```

See Also `createClassFromWsd1`, `CreateSoapMessage`, `parseSoapResponse`

Purpose Move camera position and target

Syntax

```
camdolly(dx,dy,dz)
camdolly(dx,dy,dz,'targetmode')
camdolly(dx,dy,dz,'targetmode','coordsys')
camdolly(axes_handle,...)
```

Description `camdolly` moves the camera position and the camera target by the specified amounts.

`camdolly(dx,dy,dz)` moves the camera position and the camera target by the specified amounts (see Coordinate Systems).

`camdolly(dx,dy,dz,'targetmode')` The *targetmode* argument can take on two values that determine how MATLAB moves the camera:

- `movetarget` (default) — Move both the camera and the target.
- `fixtarget` — Move only the camera.

`camdolly(dx,dy,dz,'targetmode','coordsys')` The *coordsys* argument can take on three values that determine how MATLAB interprets `dx`, `dy`, and `dz`:

Coordinate Systems

- `camera` (default) — Move in the camera's coordinate system. `dx` moves left/right, `dy` moves down/up, and `dz` moves along the viewing axis. The units are normalized to the scene.

For example, setting `dx` to 1 moves the camera to the right, which pushes the scene to the left edge of the box formed by the axes position rectangle. A negative value moves the scene in the other direction. Setting `dz` to 0.5 moves the camera to a position halfway between the camera position and the camera target.

- `pixels` — Interpret `dx` and `dy` as pixel offsets. `dz` is ignored.
- `data` — Interpret `dx`, `dy`, and `dz` as offsets in axes data coordinates.

`camdolly(axes_handle,...)` operates on the axes identified by the first argument, `axes_handle`. When you do not specify an axes handle, `camdolly` operates on the current axes.

Remarks

`camdolly` sets the axes `CameraPosition` and `CameraTarget` properties, which in turn causes the `CameraPositionMode` and `CameraTargetMode` properties to be set to `manual`.

Examples

This example moves the camera along the *x*- and *y*-axes in a series of steps.

```
surf(peaks)
axis vis3d
t = 0:pi/20:2*pi;
dx = sin(t)./40;
dy = cos(t)./40;
for i = 1:length(t);
    camdolly(dx(i),dy(i),0)
    drawnow
end
```

See Also

`axes`, `campos`, `camproj`, `camtarget`, `camup`, `camva`

The axes properties `CameraPosition`, `CameraTarget`, `CameraUpVector`, `CameraViewAngle`, `Projection`

“Controlling the Camera Viewpoint” on page 1-99 for related functions

See “Defining Scenes with Camera Graphics” for more information on camera properties.

Purpose

Control camera toolbar programmatically

Syntax

```
cameratoolbar
cameratoolbar('NoReset')
cameratoolbar('SetMode',mode)
cameratoolbar('SetCoordSys',coordsys)
cameratoolbar('Show')
cameratoolbar('Hide')
cameratoolbar('Toggle')
cameratoolbar('ResetCameraAndSceneLight')
cameratoolbar('ResetCamera')
cameratoolbar('ResetSceneLight')
cameratoolbar('ResetTarget')
mode = cameratoolbar('GetMode')
paxis = cameratoolbar('GetCoordsys')
vis = cameratoolbar('GetVisible')
cameratoolbar(fig,...)
h = cameratoolbar
cameratoolbar('Close')
```

Description

`cameratoolbar` creates a new toolbar that enables interactive manipulation of the axes camera and light when users drag the mouse on the figure window. Several axes camera properties are set when the toolbar is initialized.

`cameratoolbar('NoReset')` creates the toolbar without setting any camera properties.

`cameratoolbar('SetMode',mode)` sets the toolbar mode (depressed button). *mode* can be 'orbit', 'orbitscenelight', 'pan', 'dollyhv', 'dollyfb', 'zoom', 'roll', 'nomode'.

`cameratoolbar('SetCoordSys',coordsys)` sets the principal axis of the camera motion. *coordsys* can be: 'x', 'y', 'z', 'none'.

`cameratoolbar('Show')` shows the toolbar on the current figure.

`cameratoolbar('Hide')` hides the toolbar on the current figure.

`cameratoolbar('Toggle')` toggles the visibility of the toolbar.

cameratoolbar

`cameratoolbar('ResetCameraAndSceneLight')` resets the current camera and scenelight.

`cameratoolbar('ResetCamera')` resets the current camera.

`cameratoolbar('ResetSceneLight')` resets the current scenelight.

`cameratoolbar('ResetTarget')` resets the current camera target.

`mode = cameratoolbar('GetMode')` returns the current mode.

`paxis = cameratoolbar('GetCoordsys')` returns the current principal axis.

`vis = cameratoolbar('GetVisible')` returns the visibility of the toolbar (1 if visible, 0 if not visible).

`cameratoolbar(fig, ...)` specifies the figure to operate on by passing the figure handle as the first argument.

`h = cameratoolbar` returns the handle to the toolbar.

`cameratoolbar('Close')` removes the toolbar from the current figure.

Note that, in general, the use of OpenGL hardware improves rendering performance.

See Also

`rotate3d`, `zoom`

Purpose	Create or move light object in camera coordinates
Syntax	<pre>camlight('headlight') camlight('right') camlight('left') camlight camlight(az,e1) camlight(...,'style') camlight(light_handle,...) light_handle = camlight(...)</pre>
Description	<p><code>camlight('headlight')</code> creates a light at the camera position.</p> <p><code>camlight('right')</code> creates a light right and up from camera.</p> <p><code>camlight('left')</code> creates a light left and up from camera.</p> <p><code>camlight</code> with no arguments is the same as <code>camlight('right')</code>.</p> <p><code>camlight(az,e1)</code> creates a light at the specified azimuth (<code>az</code>) and elevation (<code>e1</code>) with respect to the camera position. The camera target is the center of rotation and <code>az</code> and <code>e1</code> are in degrees.</p> <p><code>camlight(...,'style')</code> The style argument can take on two values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <code>local</code> (default) — The light is a point source that radiates from the location in all directions.• <code>infinite</code> — The light shines in parallel rays. <p><code>camlight(light_handle,...)</code> uses the light specified in <code>light_handle</code>.</p> <p><code>light_handle = camlight(...)</code> returns the light's handle.</p>
Remarks	<p><code>camlight</code> sets the light object <code>Position</code> and <code>Style</code> properties. A light created with <code>camlight</code> will not track the camera. In order for the light to stay in a constant position relative to the camera, you must call <code>camlight</code> whenever you move the camera.</p>

camlight

Examples

This example creates a light positioned to the left of the camera and then repositions the light each time the camera is moved:

```
surf(peaks)
axis vis3d
h = camlight('left');
for i = 1:20;
    camorbit(10,0)
    camlight(h,'left')
    drawnow;
end
```

See Also

light, lightangle

“Lighting” on page 1-101 for related functions

“Lighting as a Visualization Tool” for more information on using lights

Purpose	Position camera to view object or group of objects
Syntax	<code>camlookat(object_handles)</code> <code>camlookat(axes_handle)</code> <code>camlookat</code>
Description	<code>camlookat(object_handles)</code> views the objects identified in the vector <code>object_handles</code> . The vector can contain the handles of axes children. <code>camlookat(axes_handle)</code> views the objects that are children of the axes identified by <code>axes_handle</code> . <code>camlookat</code> views the objects that are in the current axes.
Remarks	<code>camlookat</code> moves the camera position and camera target while preserving the relative view direction and camera view angle. The object (or objects) being viewed roughly fill the axes position rectangle. <code>camlookat</code> sets the axes <code>CameraPosition</code> and <code>CameraTarget</code> properties.
Examples	This example creates three spheres at different locations and then progressively positions the camera so that each sphere is the object around which the scene is composed: <pre>[x y z] = sphere; s1 = surf(x,y,z); hold on s2 = surf(x+3,y,z+3); s3 = surf(x,y,z+6); daspect([1 1 1]) view(30,10) camproj perspective camlookat(gca) % Compose the scene around the current axes pause(2) camlookat(s1) % Compose the scene around sphere s1 pause(2) camlookat(s2) % Compose the scene around sphere s2 pause(2)</pre>

camlookat

```
camlookat(s3) % Compose the scene around sphere s3
pause(2)
camlookat(gca)
```

See Also

campos, camtarget

“Controlling the Camera Viewpoint” on page 1-99 for related functions

“Defining Scenes with Camera Graphics” for more information

Purpose

Rotate camera position around camera target

Syntax

```
camorbit(dtheta,dphi)
camorbit(dtheta,dphi,'coordsys')
camorbit(dtheta,dphi,'coordsys','direction')
camorbit(axes_handle,...)
```

Description

`camorbit(dtheta,dphi)` rotates the camera position around the camera target by the amounts specified in `dtheta` and `dphi` (both in degrees). `dtheta` is the horizontal rotation and `dphi` is the vertical rotation.

`camorbit(dtheta,dphi,'coordsys')` The `coordsys` argument determines the center of rotation. It can take on two values:

- `data` (default) — Rotate the camera around an axis defined by the camera target and the direction (default is the positive z direction).
- `camera` — Rotate the camera about the point defined by the camera target.

`camorbit(dtheta,dphi,'coordsys','direction')` The `direction` argument, in conjunction with the camera target, defines the axis of rotation for the data coordinate system. Specify `direction` as a three-element vector containing the x , y , and z components of the direction or one of the characters, x , y , or z , to indicate $[1\ 0\ 0]$, $[0\ 1\ 0]$, or $[0\ 0\ 1]$ respectively.

`camorbit(axes_handle,...)` operates on the axes identified by the first argument, `axes_handle`. When you do not specify an axes handle, `camorbit` operates on the current axes.

Examples

Compare rotation in the two coordinate systems with these for loops. The first rotates the camera horizontally about a line defined by the camera target point and a direction that is parallel to the y -axis. Visualize this rotation as a cone formed with the camera target at the apex and the camera position forming the base:

```
surf(peaks)
```

camorbit

```
axis vis3d
for i=1:36
    camorbit(10,0,'data',[0 1 0])
    drawnow
end
```

Rotation in the camera coordinate system orbits the camera around the axes along a circle while keeping the center of a circle at the camera target.

```
surf(peaks)
axis vis3d
for i=1:36
    camorbit(10,0,'camera')
    drawnow
end
```

See Also

`axes`, `axis('vis3d')`, `camdolly`, `campan`, `camzoom`, `camroll`

“Controlling the Camera Viewpoint” on page 1-99 for related functions

“Defining Scenes with Camera Graphics” for more information

Purpose	Rotate camera target around camera position
Syntax	<pre>campan(dtheta,dphi) campan(dtheta,dphi,'coordsys') campan(dtheta,dphi,'coordsys','direction') campan(axes_handle,...)</pre>
Description	<p><code>campan(dtheta,dphi)</code> rotates the camera target around the camera position by the amounts specified in <code>dtheta</code> and <code>dphi</code> (both in degrees). <code>dtheta</code> is the horizontal rotation and <code>dphi</code> is the vertical rotation.</p> <p><code>campan(dtheta,dphi,'coordsys')</code> The <code>coordsys</code> argument determines the center of rotation. It can take on two values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <code>data</code> (default) — Rotate the camera target around an axis defined by the camera position and the direction (default is the positive <i>z</i> direction)• <code>camera</code> — Rotate the camera about the point defined by the camera target. <p><code>campan(dtheta,dphi,'coordsys','direction')</code> The <code>direction</code> argument, in conjunction with the camera position, defines the axis of rotation for the data coordinate system. Specify <code>direction</code> as a three-element vector containing the <i>x</i>, <i>y</i>, and <i>z</i> components of the direction or one of the characters, <i>x</i>, <i>y</i>, or <i>z</i>, to indicate [1 0 0], [0 1 0], or [0 0 1] respectively.</p> <p><code>campan(axes_handle,...)</code> operates on the axes identified by the first argument, <code>axes_handle</code>. When you do not specify an axes handle, <code>campan</code> operates on the current axes.</p>
See Also	<p><code>axes</code>, <code>camdolly</code>, <code>camorbit</code>, <code>camtarget</code>, <code>camzoom</code>, <code>camroll</code></p> <p>“Controlling the Camera Viewpoint” on page 1-99 for related functions</p> <p>“Defining Scenes with Camera Graphics” for more information</p>

campos

Purpose Set or query camera position

Syntax

```
campos
campos([camera_position])
campos('mode')
campos('auto')
campos('manual')
campos(axes_handle,...)
```

Description

campos with no arguments returns the camera position in the current axes.

campos([camera_position]) sets the position of the camera in the current axes to the specified value. Specify the position as a three-element vector containing the x -, y -, and z -coordinates of the desired location in the data units of the axes.

campos('mode') returns the value of the camera position mode, which can be either auto (the default) or manual.

campos('auto') sets the camera position mode to auto.

campos('manual') sets the camera position mode to manual.

campos(axes_handle,...) performs the set or query on the axes identified by the first argument, axes_handle. When you do not specify an axes handle, campos operates on the current axes.

Remarks

campos sets or queries values of the axes CameraPosition and CameraPositionMode properties. The camera position is the point in the Cartesian coordinate system of the axes from which you view the scene.

Examples This example moves the camera along the x -axis in a series of steps:

```
surf(peaks)
axis vis3d off
for x = -200:5:200
    campos([x,5,10])
drawnow
```

end

See Also

axis, camproj, camtarget, camup, camva

The axes properties CameraPosition, CameraTarget, CameraUpVector, CameraViewAngle, Projection

“Controlling the Camera Viewpoint” on page 1-99 for related functions

“Defining Scenes with Camera Graphics” for more information

camproj

Purpose Set or query projection type

Syntax
`camproj`
`camproj('projection_type')`
`camproj(axes_handle,...)`

Description The projection type determines whether MATLAB uses a perspective or orthographic projection for 3-D views.

`camproj` with no arguments returns the projection type setting in the current axes.

`camproj('projection_type')` sets the projection type in the current axes to the specified value. Possible values for *projection_type* are orthographic and perspective.

`camproj(axes_handle,...)` performs the set or query on the axes identified by the first argument, *axes_handle*. When you do not specify an axes handle, `camproj` operates on the current axes.

Remarks `camproj` sets or queries values of the axes object `Projection` property.

See Also `campos`, `camtarget`, `camup`, `camva`

The axes properties `CameraPosition`, `CameraTarget`, `CameraUpVector`, `CameraViewAngle`, `Projection`

“Controlling the Camera Viewpoint” on page 1-99 for related functions

“Defining Scenes with Camera Graphics” for more information

Purpose	Rotate camera about view axis
Syntax	<code>camroll(dtheta)</code> <code>camroll(axes_handle,dtheta)</code>
Description	<p><code>camroll(dtheta)</code> rotates the camera around the camera viewing axis by the amounts specified in <code>dtheta</code> (in degrees). The viewing axis is defined by the line passing through the camera position and the camera target.</p> <p><code>camroll(axes_handle,dtheta)</code> operates on the axes identified by the first argument, <code>axes_handle</code>. When you do not specify an axes handle, <code>camroll</code> operates on the current axes.</p>
Remarks	<code>camroll</code> sets the axes <code>CameraUpVector</code> property and thereby also sets the <code>CameraUpVectorMode</code> property to <code>manual</code> .
See Also	<code>axes</code> , <code>axis('vis3d')</code> , <code>camdolly</code> , <code>camorbit</code> , <code>camzoom</code> , <code>campan</code> “Controlling the Camera Viewpoint” on page 1-99 for related functions “Defining Scenes with Camera Graphics” for more information

camtarget

Purpose Set or query location of camera target

Syntax

```
camtarget
camtarget([camera_target])
camtarget('mode')
camtarget('auto')
camtarget('manual')
camtarget(axes_handle,...)
```

Description The camera target is the location in the axes that the camera points to. The camera remains oriented toward this point regardless of its position.

`camtarget` with no arguments returns the location of the camera target in the current axes.

`camtarget([camera_target])` sets the camera target in the current axes to the specified value. Specify the target as a three-element vector containing the x -, y -, and z -coordinates of the desired location in the data units of the axes.

`camtarget('mode')` returns the value of the camera target mode, which can be either `auto` (the default) or `manual`.

`camtarget('auto')` sets the camera target mode to `auto`.

`camtarget('manual')` sets the camera target mode to `manual`.

`camtarget(axes_handle,...)` performs the set or query on the axes identified by the first argument, `axes_handle`. When you do not specify an axes handle, `camtarget` operates on the current axes.

Remarks `camtarget` sets or queries values of the axes object `CameraTarget` and `CameraTargetMode` properties.

When the camera target mode is `auto`, MATLAB positions the camera target at the center of the axes plot box.

Examples This example moves the camera position and the camera target along the x -axis in a series of steps:

```
surf(peaks);  
axis vis3d  
xp = linspace(-150,40,50);  
xt = linspace(25,50,50);  
for i=1:50  
    campos([xp(i),25,5]);  
    camtarget([xt(i),30,0])  
    drawnow  
end
```

See Also

axis, camproj, campos, camup, camva

The axes properties CameraPosition, CameraTarget, CameraUpVector, CameraViewAngle, Projection

“Controlling the Camera Viewpoint” on page 1-99 for related functions

“Defining Scenes with Camera Graphics” for more information

Purpose Set or query camera up vector

Syntax

```
camup
camup([up_vector])
camup('mode')
camup('auto')
camup('manual')
camup(axes_handle,...)
```

Description The camera up vector specifies the direction that is oriented up in the scene.

camup with no arguments returns the camera up vector setting in the current axes.

camup([up_vector]) sets the up vector in the current axes to the specified value. Specify the up vector as x , y , and z components. See Remarks.

camup('mode') returns the current value of the camera up vector mode, which can be either auto (the default) or manual.

camup('auto') sets the camera up vector mode to auto. In auto mode, MATLAB uses a value for the up vector of $[0 \ 1 \ 0]$ for 2-D views. This means the z -axis points up.

camup('manual') sets the camera up vector mode to manual. In manual mode, MATLAB does not change the value of the camera up vector.

camup(axes_handle,...) performs the set or query on the axes identified by the first argument, axes_handle. When you do not specify an axes handle, camup operates on the current axes.

Remarks camup sets or queries values of the axes object CameraUpVector and CameraUpVectorMode properties.

Specify the camera up vector as the x -, y -, and z -coordinates of a point in the axes coordinate system that forms the directed line segment PQ, where P is the point (0,0,0) and Q is the specified x -, y -, and z -coordinates. This line always points up. The length of the line PQ has

no effect on the orientation of the scene. This means a value of [0 0 1] produces the same results as [0 0 25].

See Also

axis, camproj, campos, camtarget, camva

The axes properties CameraPosition, CameraTarget, CameraUpVector, CameraViewAngle, Projection

“Controlling the Camera Viewpoint” on page 1-99 for related functions

“Defining Scenes with Camera Graphics” for more information

Purpose Set or query camera view angle

Syntax

```
camva
camva(view_angle)
camva('mode')
camva('auto')
camva('manual')
camva(axes_handle,...)
```

Description The camera view angle determines the field of view of the camera. Larger angles produce a smaller view of the scene. You can implement zooming by changing the camera view angle.

`camva` with no arguments returns the camera view angle setting in the current axes.

`camva(view_angle)` sets the view angle in the current axes to the specified value. Specify the view angle in degrees.

`camva('mode')` returns the current value of the camera view angle mode, which can be either `auto` (the default) or `manual`. See Remarks.

`camva('auto')` sets the camera view angle mode to `auto`.

`camva('manual')` sets the camera view angle mode to `manual`. See Remarks.

`camva(axes_handle,...)` performs the set or query on the axes identified by the first argument, `axes_handle`. When you do not specify an axes handle, `camva` operates on the current axes.

Remarks `camva` sets or queries values of the axes object `CameraViewAngle` and `CameraViewAngleMode` properties.

When the camera view angle mode is `auto`, MATLAB adjusts the camera view angle so that the scene fills the available space in the window. If you move the camera to a different position, MATLAB changes the camera view angle to maintain a view of the scene that fills the available area in the window.

Setting a camera view angle or setting the camera view angle to manual disables the MATLAB stretch-to-fill feature (stretching of the axes to fit the window). This means setting the camera view angle to its current value,

```
camva(camva)
```

can cause a change in the way the graph looks. See the Remarks section of the axes reference page for more information.

Examples

This example creates two pushbuttons, one that zooms in and another that zooms out.

```
uicontrol('Style','pushbutton',...
    'String','Zoom In',...
    'Position',[20 20 60 20],...
    'Callback','if camva <= 1;return;else;camva(camva-1);end');
uicontrol('Style','pushbutton',...
    'String','Zoom Out',...
    'Position',[100 20 60 20],...
    'Callback','if camva >= 179;return;else;camva(camva+1);end');
```

Now create a graph to zoom in and out on:

```
surf(peaks);
```

Note the range checking in the callback statements. This keeps the values for the camera view angle in the range greater than zero and less than 180.

See Also

axis, camproj, campos, camup, camtarget

The axes properties CameraPosition, CameraTarget, CameraUpVector, CameraViewAngle, Projection

“Controlling the Camera Viewpoint” on page 1-99 for related functions

“Defining Scenes with Camera Graphics” for more information

camzoom

Purpose Zoom in and out on scene

Syntax `camzoom(zoom_factor)`
`camzoom(axes_handle,...)`

Description `camzoom(zoom_factor)` zooms in or out on the scene depending on the value specified by `zoom_factor`. If `zoom_factor` is greater than 1, the scene appears larger; if `zoom_factor` is greater than zero and less than 1, the scene appears smaller.

`camzoom(axes_handle,...)` operates on the axes identified by the first argument, `axes_handle`. When you do not specify an axes handle, `camzoom` operates on the current axes.

Remarks `camzoom` sets the axes `CameraViewAngle` property, which in turn causes the `CameraViewAngleMode` property to be set to `manual`. Note that setting the `CameraViewAngle` property disables the MATLAB stretch-to-fill feature (stretching of the axes to fit the window). This may result in a change to the aspect ratio of your graph. See the `axes` function for more information on this behavior.

See Also `axes`, `camdolly`, `camorbit`, `campan`, `camroll`, `camva`

“Controlling the Camera Viewpoint” on page 1-99 for related functions

“Defining Scenes with Camera Graphics” for more information

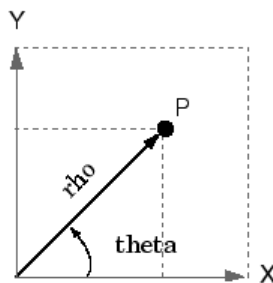
Purpose Transform Cartesian coordinates to polar or cylindrical

Syntax `[THETA,RHO,Z] = cart2pol(X,Y,Z)`
`[THETA,RHO] = cart2pol(X,Y)`

Description `[THETA,RHO,Z] = cart2pol(X,Y,Z)` transforms three-dimensional Cartesian coordinates stored in corresponding elements of arrays X, Y, and Z, into cylindrical coordinates. THETA is a counterclockwise angular displacement in radians from the positive x-axis, RHO is the distance from the origin to a point in the x-y plane, and Z is the height above the x-y plane. Arrays X, Y, and Z must be the same size (or any can be scalar).

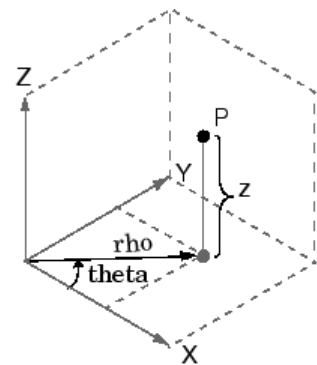
`[THETA,RHO] = cart2pol(X,Y)` transforms two-dimensional Cartesian coordinates stored in corresponding elements of arrays X and Y into polar coordinates.

Algorithm The mapping from two-dimensional Cartesian coordinates to polar coordinates, and from three-dimensional Cartesian coordinates to cylindrical coordinates is



Two-Dimensional Mapping

$$\begin{aligned} \text{theta} &= \text{atan2}(y,x) \\ \text{rho} &= \sqrt{x.^2 + y.^2} \end{aligned}$$



Three-Dimensional Mapping

$$\begin{aligned} \text{theta} &= \text{atan2}(y,x) \\ \text{rho} &= \sqrt{x.^2 + y.^2} \\ Z &= Z \end{aligned}$$

See Also `cart2sph`, `pol2cart`, `sph2cart`

cart2sph

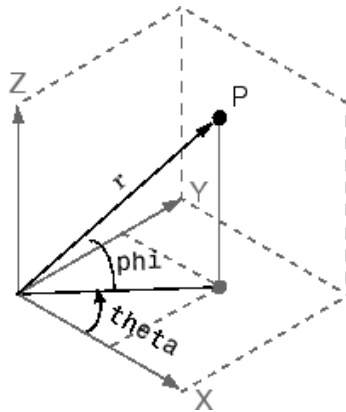
Purpose Transform Cartesian coordinates to spherical

Syntax [THETA,PHI,R] = cart2sph(X,Y,Z)

Description [THETA,PHI,R] = cart2sph(X,Y,Z) transforms Cartesian coordinates stored in corresponding elements of arrays X, Y, and Z into spherical coordinates. Azimuth THETA and elevation PHI are angular displacements in radians measured from the positive x-axis, and the x-y plane, respectively; and R is the distance from the origin to a point.

Arrays X, Y, and Z must be the same size.

Algorithm The mapping from three-dimensional Cartesian coordinates to spherical coordinates is



```
theta = atan2(y,x)
phi = atan2(z, sqrt(x.^2 + y.^2))
r = sqrt(x.^2+y.^2+z.^2)
```

The notation for spherical coordinates is not standard. For the cart2sph function, the angle PHI is measured from the x-y plane. Notice that if PHI = 0 then the point is in the x-y plane and if PHI = pi/2 then the point is on the positive z-axis.

See Also cart2pol, pol2cart, sph2cart

Purpose Execute block of code if condition is true

Syntax

```
switch switch_expr
case case_expr
    statement, ..., statement
case {case_expr1, case_expr2, case_expr3, ...}
    statement, ..., statement
otherwise
    statement, ..., statement
end
```

Description case is part of the switch statement syntax which allows for conditional execution. A particular case consists of the case statement itself followed by a case expression and one or more statements.

case case_expr compares the value of the expression switch_expr declared in the preceding switch statement with one or more values in case_expr, and executes the block of code that follows if any of the comparisons yield a true result.

You typically use multiple case statements in the evaluation of a single switch statement. The block of code associated with a particular case statement is executed only if its associated case expression (case_expr) is the first to match the switch expression (switch_expr).

To enter more than one case expression in a switch statement, put the expressions in a cell array, as shown above.

Examples To execute a certain block of code based on what the string, method, is set to,

```
method = 'Bilinear';

switch lower(method)
    case {'linear','bilinear'}
        disp('Method is linear')
    case 'cubic'
```

case

```
        disp('Method is cubic')
    case 'nearest'
        disp('Method is nearest')
    otherwise
        disp('Unknown method.')
    end

    Method is linear
```

See Also

switch, otherwise, end, if, else, elseif, while

Purpose Cast variable to different data type

Syntax `B = cast(A, newclass)`

Description `B = cast(A, newclass)` casts A to class newclass. A must be convertible to class newclass. newclass must be the name of one of the built in data types.

Examples

```
a = int8(5);
b = cast(a, 'uint8');
class(b)

ans =

uint8
```

See Also `class`

cat

Purpose Concatenate arrays along specified dimension

Syntax
 $C = \text{cat}(\text{dim}, A, B)$
 $C = \text{cat}(\text{dim}, A1, A2, A3, A4, \dots)$

Description
 $C = \text{cat}(\text{dim}, A, B)$ concatenates the arrays A and B along dim .
 $C = \text{cat}(\text{dim}, A1, A2, A3, A4, \dots)$ concatenates all the input arrays ($A1, A2, A3, A4$, and so on) along dim .
 $\text{cat}(2, A, B)$ is the same as $[A, B]$, and $\text{cat}(1, A, B)$ is the same as $[A; B]$.

Remarks
When used with comma-separated list syntax, $\text{cat}(\text{dim}, C\{\})$ or $\text{cat}(\text{dim}, C.\text{field})$ is a convenient way to concatenate a cell or structure array containing numeric matrices into a single matrix.

Examples Given

$A =$

1	2
3	4

$B =$

5	6
7	8

concatenating along different dimensions produces

1	2
3	4
5	6
7	8

$C = \text{cat}(1, A, B)$

1	2	5	6
3	4	7	8

$C = \text{cat}(2, A, B)$

1	2
3	4

5	6
7	8

$C = \text{cat}(3, A, B)$

The commands

```
A = magic(3); B = pascal(3);  
C = cat(4, A, B);
```

produce a 3-by-3-by-1-by-2 array.

See Also

num2cell

The special character []

catch

Purpose Specify how to respond to error in try statement

Syntax catch ME
catch

Description catch ME marks the start of a *catch block* in a try-catch statement. It returns object ME, which is an instance of the MATLAB class MException. This object contains information about an error caught in the preceding *try block* and can be useful in helping your program respond to the error appropriately.

A try-catch statement is a programming device that enables you to define how certain errors are to be handled in your program. This bypasses the default MATLAB error-handling mechanism when these errors are detected. The try-catch statement consists of two blocks of MATLAB code, a *try block* and a *catch block*, delimited by the keywords try, catch, and end:

```
try
    MATLAB commands      % Try block
catch ME
    MATLAB commands      % Catch block
end
```

Each of these blocks consists of one or more MATLAB commands. The try block is just another piece of your program code; the commands in this block execute just like any other part of your program. Any errors MATLAB encounters in the try block are dealt with by the respective catch block. This is where you write your error-handling code. If the try block executes without error, MATLAB skips the catch block entirely. If an error occurs while executing the catch block, the program terminates unless this error is caught by another try-catch block.

catch marks the start of a catch block but does not return an MException object. You can obtain the error string that was generated by calling the lasterror function.

Specifying the try, catch, and end commands, as well as the commands that make up the try and catch blocks, on separate lines is recommended. If you combine any of these components on the same line, separate them with commas:

```
try, surf, catch ME, ME.stack, end
ans =
    file: 'matlabroot\toolbox\matlab\graph3d\surf.m'
    name: 'surf'
    line: 54
```

Examples

The catch block in this example checks to see if the specified file could not be found. If this is the case, the program allows for the possibility that a common variation of the filename extension (e.g., jpeg instead of jpg) was used by retrying the operation with a modified extension. This is done using a try-catch statement that is nested within the original try-catch.

```
function d_in = read_image(filename)
file_format = regexp(filename, '(?<=\.)\w+$', 'match');

try
    fid = fopen(filename, 'r');
    d_in = fread(fid);
catch ME1
    % Get last segment of the error message identifier.
    idSegLast = regexp(ME1.identifier, '(?<=:)\w+$', 'match');

    % Did the read fail because the file could not be found?
    if strcmp(idSegLast, 'InvalidFid') && ~exist(filename, 'file')

        % Yes. Try modifying the filename extension.
        switch file_format
        case 'jpg' % Change jpg to jpeg
            filename = regexprep(filename, '(?<=\.)\w+$', 'jpeg');
        case 'jpeg' % Change jpeg to jpg
            filename = regexprep(filename, '(?<=\.)\w+$', 'jpg');
```

catch

```
case 'tif'    % Change tif to tiff
    filename = regexprep(filename, '(?<=\.)\w+$', 'tiff');
case 'tiff'   % Change tiff to tif
    filename = regexprep(filename, '(?<=\.)\w+$', 'tif');
otherwise
    disp(sprintf('File %s not found', filename));
    rethrow(ME1);
end

% Try again, with modified filenames.
try
    fid = fopen(filename, 'r');
    d_in = fread(fid);
catch ME2
    disp(sprintf('Unable to access file %s', filename));
    ME2 = addCause(ME2, ME1);
    rethrow(ME2)
end
end
end
```

See Also

try, rethrow, end, lasterror, eval, evalin

Purpose	Color axis scaling
Syntax	<pre>caxis([cmin cmax]) caxis auto caxis manual caxis(caxis) freeze v = caxis caxis(axes_handle,...)</pre>
Description	<p><code>caxis</code> controls the mapping of data values to the colormap. It affects any surfaces, patches, and images with indexed <code>CData</code> and <code>CDataMapping</code> set to <code>scaled</code>. It does not affect surfaces, patches, or images with <code>true color CData</code> or with <code>CDataMapping</code> set to <code>direct</code>.</p> <p><code>caxis([cmin cmax])</code> sets the color limits to specified minimum and maximum values. Data values less than <code>cmin</code> or greater than <code>cmax</code> map to <code>cmin</code> and <code>cmax</code>, respectively. Values between <code>cmin</code> and <code>cmax</code> linearly map to the current colormap.</p> <p><code>caxis auto</code> lets MATLAB compute the color limits automatically using the minimum and maximum data values. This is the default behavior. Color values set to <code>Inf</code> map to the maximum color, and values set to <code>-Inf</code> map to the minimum color. Faces or edges with color values set to <code>NaN</code> are not drawn.</p> <p><code>caxis manual</code> and <code>caxis(caxis) freeze</code> the color axis scaling at the current limits. This enables subsequent plots to use the same limits when <code>hold</code> is on.</p> <p><code>v = caxis</code> returns a two-element row vector containing the <code>[cmin cmax]</code> currently in use.</p> <p><code>caxis(axes_handle,...)</code> uses the axes specified by <code>axes_handle</code> instead of the current axes.</p>
Remarks	<p><code>caxis</code> changes the <code>CLim</code> and <code>CLimMode</code> properties of axes graphics objects.</p>

How Color Axis Scaling Works

Surface, patch, and image graphics objects having indexed CData and CDataMapping set to scaled map CData values to colors in the figure colormap each time they render. CData values equal to or less than `cmin` map to the first color value in the colormap, and CData values equal to or greater than `cmax` map to the last color value in the colormap. MATLAB performs the following linear transformation on the intermediate values (referred to as `C` below) to map them to an entry in the colormap (whose length is `m`, and whose row index is referred to as `index` below).

```
index = fix((C-cmin)/(cmax-cmin)*m)+1
```

Examples

Create (X,Y,Z) data for a sphere and view the data as a surface.

```
[X,Y,Z] = sphere;  
C = Z;  
surf(X,Y,Z,C)
```

Values of `C` have the range `[-1 1]`. Values of `C` near `-1` are assigned the lowest values in the colormap; values of `C` near `1` are assigned the highest values in the colormap.

To map the top half of the surface to the highest value in the color table, use

```
caxis([-1 0])
```

To use only the bottom half of the color table, enter

```
caxis([-1 3])
```

which maps the lowest CData values to the bottom of the colormap, and the highest values to the middle of the colormap (by specifying a `cmax` whose value is equal to `cmin` plus twice the range of the CData).

The command

```
caxis auto
```


resets axis scaling back to autoranging and you see all the colors in the surface. In this case, entering

```
caxis
```

returns

```
[-1 1]
```

Adjusting the color axis can be useful when using images with scaled color data. For example, load the image data and colormap for Cape Cod, Massachusetts.

```
load cape
```

This command loads the image's data `X` and the image's colormap `map` into the workspace. Now display the image with `CDataMapping` set to `scaled` and install the image's colormap.

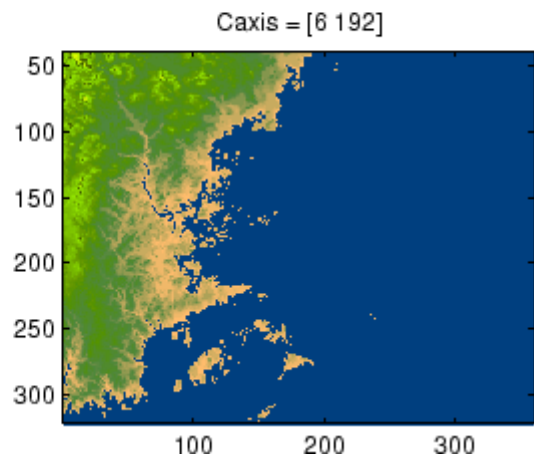
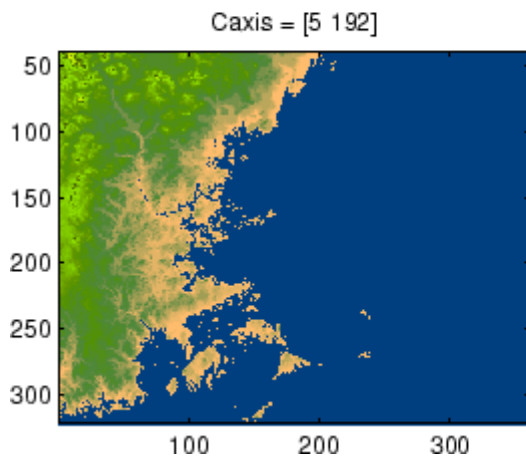
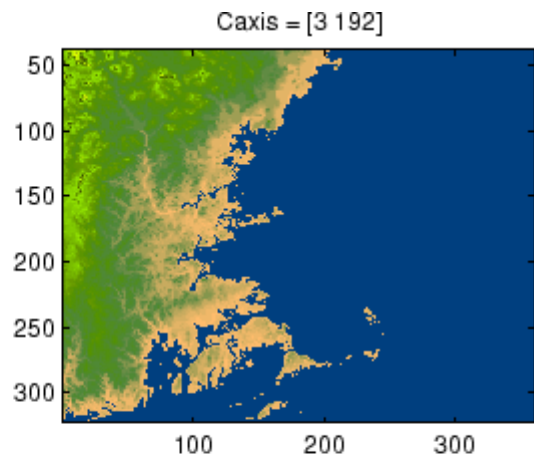
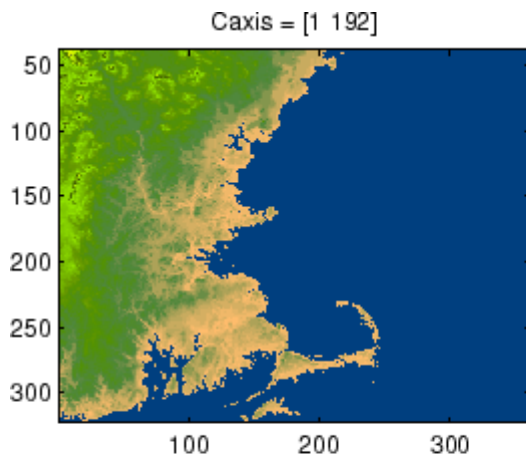
```
image(X, 'CDataMapping', 'scaled') colormap(map)
```

MATLAB sets the color limits to span the range of the image data, which is 1 to 192:

```
caxis
ans =
     1    192
```

The blue color of the ocean is the first color in the colormap and is mapped to the lowest data value (1). You can effectively move sea level by changing the lower color limit value. For example,

caxis



See Also

axes, axis, colormap, get, mesh, pcolor, set, surf

The CLim and CLimMode properties of axes graphics objects

The Colormap property of figure graphics objects

“Color Operations” on page 1-98 for related functions

“Axes Color Limits — the CLim Property” for more examples

Purpose Change working directory

Graphical Interface As an alternative to the `cd` function, use the current directory field



in the MATLAB desktop toolbar.

Syntax

```
cd
w = cd
cd('directory')
cd('..')
cd directory
```

Description `cd` displays the current working directory.

`w = cd` assigns the current working directory to `w`.

`cd('directory')` sets the current working directory to `directory`. Use the full pathname for `directory`. On UNIX platforms, the character `~` is interpreted as the user's root directory.

`cd('..')` changes the current working directory to the directory above it.

`cd directory` or `cd ..` is the unquoted form of the syntax.

Examples On UNIX

```
cd('/usr/local/matlab/toolbox/control/ctrl demos')
```

changes the current working directory to `ctrl demos` for the Control System Toolbox.

On Windows

```
cd('c:/matlab/toolbox/control/ctrl demos')
```

changes the current working directory to `ctrl demos` for the Control System Toolbox. Then typing

```
cd ..
```

changes the current working directory to control, and typing

```
cd ..
```

again, changes the current working directory to toolbox.

On any platform, use `cd` with the `matlabroot` function to change to a directory relative to the directory in which MATLAB is installed. For example

```
cd([matlabroot '/toolbox/control/ctrldemos'])
```

changes the current working directory to `ctrldemos` for the Control System Toolbox.

See Also

`dir`, `fileparts`, `mfilename`, `path`, `pwd`, `what`

cd (ftp)

Purpose Change current directory on FTP server

Syntax

```
cd(f)
cd(f, 'dirname')
cd(f, '..')
```

Description `cd(f)` Displays the current directory on the FTP server `f`, where `f` was created using `ftp`.

`cd(f, 'dirname')` Changes the current directory on the FTP server `f` to `dirname`, where `f` was created using `ftp`. After running `cd`, the object `f` remembers the current directory on the FTP server. You can then perform file operations functions relative to `f` using the methods `delete`, `dir`, `mget`, `mkdir`, `mput`, `rename`, and `rmdir`.

`cd(f, '..')` changes the current directory on the FTP server `f` to the directory above the current one.

Examples Connect to the MathWorks FTP server.

```
tmw=ftp('ftp.mathworks.com');
```

View the contents.

```
dir(tmw)
```

Change the current directory to `pub`.

```
cd(tmw, 'pub');
```

View the contents of `pub`.

```
dir(tmw)
```

See Also `dir (ftp)`, `ftp`

Purpose Convert complex diagonal form to real block diagonal form

Syntax
 $[V,D] = \text{cdf2rdf}(V,D)$
 $[V,D] = \text{cdf2rdf}(V,D)$

Description If the eigensystem $[V,D] = \text{eig}(X)$ has complex eigenvalues appearing in complex-conjugate pairs, `cdf2rdf` transforms the system so D is in real diagonal form, with 2-by-2 real blocks along the diagonal replacing the complex pairs originally there. The eigenvectors are transformed so that

$$X = V*D/V$$

continues to hold. The individual columns of V are no longer eigenvectors, but each pair of vectors associated with a 2-by-2 block in D spans the corresponding invariant vectors.

Examples The matrix

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & -5 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

has a pair of complex eigenvalues.

$$[V,D] = \text{eig}(X)$$

$$V =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1.0000 & -0.0191 - 0.4002i & -0.0191 + 0.4002i \\ 0 & 0 - 0.6479i & 0 + 0.6479i \\ 0 & 0.6479 & 0.6479 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1.0000 & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 4.0000 + 5.0000i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4.0000 - 5.0000i \end{array}$$

Converting this to real block diagonal form produces

$$[V,D] = \text{cdf2rdf}(V,D)$$

V =

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 1.0000 & -0.0191 & -0.4002 \\ 0 & 0 & -0.6479 \\ 0 & 0.6479 & 0 \end{array}$$

D =

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 1.0000 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4.0000 & 5.0000 \\ 0 & -5.0000 & 4.0000 \end{array}$$

Algorithm

The real diagonal form for the eigenvalues is obtained from the complex form using a specially constructed similarity transformation.

See Also

`eig`, `rsf2csf`

Purpose Construct cdfepoch object for Common Data Format (CDF) export

Syntax E = cdfepoch(date)

Description E = cdfepoch(date) constructs a cdfepoch object, where date is a valid string (datestr), a number (datenum) representing a date, or a cdfepoch object.

When writing data to a CDF using cdfwrite, use cdfepoch to convert MATLAB formatted dates to CDF formatted dates. The MATLAB cdfepoch object simulates the CDFEPOCH data type in CDF files.

Use the todatenum function to convert a cdfepoch object into a MATLAB serial date number.

Note A CDF epoch is the number of milliseconds since 1-Jan-0000. MATLAB datenums are the number of days since 0-Jan-0000.

See Also cdfinfo, cdfread, cdfwrite, datenum

cdfinfo

Purpose Information about Common Data Format (CDF) file

Syntax `info = cdfinfo(filename)`

Description `info = cdfinfo(filename)` returns information about the Common Data Format (CDF) file specified in the string `filename`.

Note Because `cdfinfo` creates temporary files, the current working directory must be writeable.

The return value, `info`, is a structure that contains the fields listed alphabetically in the following table.

Field	Description
FileModDate	Text string indicating the date the file was last modified
Filename	Text string specifying the name of the file
FileSettings	Structure array containing library settings used to create the file
FileSize	Double scalar specifying the size of the file, in bytes
Format	Text string specifying the file format
FormatVersion	Text string specifying the version of the CDF library used to create the file
GlobalAttributes	Structure array that contains one field for each global attribute. The name of each field corresponds to the name of an attribute. The data in each field, contained in a cell array, represents the entry values for that attribute.

Field	Description
Subfiles	Filenames containing the CDF file's data, if it is a multifile CDF
VariableAttributes	Structure array that contains one field for each variable attribute. The name of each field corresponds to the name of an attribute. The data in each field is contained in a n -by-2 cell array, where n is the number of variables. The first column of this cell array contains the variable names associated with the entries. The second column contains the entry values.

Field	Description	
Variables	N-by-6 cell array, where N is the number of variables, containing information about the variables in the file. The columns present the following information:	
	Column 1	Text string specifying name of variable
	Column 2	Double array specifying the dimensions of the variable, as returned by the size function
	Column 3	Double scalar specifying the number of records assigned for the variable
	Column 4	Text string specifying the data type of the variable, as stored in the CDF file
	Column 5	Text string specifying the record and dimension variance settings for the variable. The single T or F to the left of the slash designates whether values vary by record. The zero or more T or F letters to the right of the slash designate whether values vary at each dimension. Here are some examples. <div style="text-align: center;"> T/ (scalar variable) F/T (one-dimensional variable) </div> T/TFF (three-dimensional variable)
	Column 6	Text string specifying the sparsity of the variable's records, with these possible values: 'Full' 'Sparse (padded)' 'Sparse (nearest)'

Note Attribute names returned by `cdfinfo` might not match the names of the attributes in the CDF file exactly. Attribute names can contain characters that are illegal in MATLAB field names. `cdfinfo` removes illegal characters that appear at the beginning of attributes and replaces other illegal characters with underscores ('_'). When `cdfinfo` modifies an attribute name, it appends the attribute's internal number to the end of the field name. For example, the attribute name `Variable%Attribute` becomes `Variable_Attribute_013`.

Examples

```
info = cdfinfo('example.cdf')
info =
    Filename: 'example.cdf'
    FileModDate: '09-Mar-2001 15:45:22'
    FileSize: 1240
    Format: 'CDF'
    FormatVersion: '2.7.0'
    FileSettings: [1x1 struct]
    Subfiles: {}
    Variables: {5x6 cell}
    GlobalAttributes: [1x1 struct]
    VariableAttributes: [1x1 struct]

info.Variables
ans =
    'Time'          [1x2 double] [24] 'epoch'  'T/'      'Full'
    'Longitude'     [1x2 double] [ 1] 'int8'   'F/FT'    'Full'
    'Latitude'      [1x2 double] [ 1] 'int8'   'F/TF'    'Full'
    'Data'          [1x3 double] [ 1] 'double' 'T/TTT'   'Full'
    'multidim'     [1x4 double] [ 1] 'uint8'  'T/TTTT'  'Full'
```

See Also

`cdfread`

cdfread

Purpose Read data from Common Data Format (CDF) file

Syntax

```
data = cdfread(filename)
data = cdfread(filename, param1, val1, param2, val2, ...)
[data, info] = cdfread(filename, ...)
```

Description `data = cdfread(filename)` reads all the data from the Common Data Format (CDF) file specified in the string `filename`. CDF data sets typically contain a set of variables, of a specific data type, each with an associated set of records. The variable might represent time values with each record representing a specific time that an observation was recorded. `cdfread` returns all the data in a cell array where each column represents a variable and each row represents a record associated with a variable. If the variables have varying numbers of associated records, `cdfread` pads the rows to create a rectangular cell array, using pad values defined in the CDF file.

Note Because `cdfread` creates temporary files, the current working directory must be writeable.

`data = cdfread(filename, param1, val1, param2, val2, ...)` reads data from the file, where `param1`, `param2`, and so on, can be any of the following parameters.

Parameter	Value
'Records'	A vector specifying which records to read. Record numbers are zero-based. <code>cdfread</code> returns a cell array with the same number of rows as the number of records read and as many columns as there are variables.

Parameter	Value
'Variables'	A 1-by- n or n -by-1 cell array specifying the names of the variables to read from the file. n must be less than or equal to the total number of variables in the file. <code>cdfread</code> returns a cell array with the same number of columns as the number of variables read, and a row for each record read.
'Slices'	An m -by-3 array, where each row specifies where to start reading along a particular dimension of a variable, the skip interval to use on that dimension (every item, every other item, etc.), and the total number of values to read on that dimension. m must be less than or equal to the number of dimensions of the variable. If m is less than the total number of dimensions, <code>cdfread</code> reads every value from the unspecified dimensions ($[0 \ 1 \ n]$, where n is the total number of elements in the dimension). Note: Because the 'Slices' parameter describes how to process a single variable, it must be used in conjunction with the 'Variables' parameter.

Parameter	Value
'ConvertEpochToDatenum'	A Boolean value that determines whether <code>cdfread</code> automatically converts CDF epoch data types to MATLAB serial date numbers. If set to <code>false</code> (the default), <code>cdfread</code> wraps epoch values in <code>MATLABcdfepoch</code> objects. Note: For better performance when reading large data sets, set this parameter to <code>true</code> .
'CombineRecords'	A Boolean value that determines how <code>cdfread</code> returns the CDF data sets read from the file. If set to <code>false</code> (the default), <code>cdfread</code> stores the data in an m -by- n cell array, where m is the number of records and n is the number of variables requested. If set to <code>true</code> , <code>cdfread</code> combines all records for a particular variable into one cell in the output cell array. In this cell, <code>cdfread</code> stores scalar data as a column array. <code>cdfread</code> extends the dimensionality of nonscalar and string data. For example, instead of creating 1000 elements containing 20-by-30 arrays for each record, <code>cdfread</code> stores all the records in one cell as a 1000-by-20-by-30 array. Note: If you use the 'Records' parameter to specify which records to read, you cannot use the 'CombineRecords' parameter. Note: When using the 'Variable' parameter to read one variable, if the 'CombineRecords' parameter is <code>true</code> , <code>cdfread</code> returns the data as an M-by-N numeric or character array; it does not put the data into a cell array.

`[data, info] = cdfread(filename, ...)` returns details about the CDF file in the `info` structure.

Note To maximize performance, specify both the 'ConvertEpochToDatenum' and 'CombineRecords' parameters, setting their values to 'true'.

Examples

Read all the data from a CDF file.

```
data = cdfread('example.cdf');
```

Read the data from the variable 'Time'.

```
data = cdfread('example.cdf', 'Variable', {'Time'});
```

Read the first value in the first dimension, the second value in the second dimension, the first and third values in the third dimension, and all values in the remaining dimension of the variable 'multidimensional'.

```
data = cdfread('example.cdf', ...  
              'Variable', {'multidimensional'}, ...  
              'Slices', [0 1 1; 1 1 1; 0 2 2]);
```

This is similar to reading the whole variable into data and then using matrix indexing, as in the following.

```
data{1}(1, 2, [1 3], :)
```

Collapse the records from a data set and convert CDF epoch data types to MATLAB serial date numbers.

```
data = cdfread('example.cdf', ...  
              'CombineRecords', true, ...  
              'ConvertEpochToDatenum', true);
```

See Also

`cdfepoch`, `cdfinfo`, `cdfwrite`

For more information about using this function, see “Common Data Format (CDF) Files”.

cdfwrite

Purpose Write data to Common Data Format (CDF) file

Syntax

```
cdfwrite(filename,variablelist)
cdfwrite(...,'PadValues',padvals)
cdfwrite(...,'GlobalAttributes',gattrib)
cdfwrite(...,'VariableAttributes',vattrib)
cdfwrite(...,'WriteMode',mode)
cdfwrite(...,'Format',format)
```

Description `cdfwrite(filename,variablelist)` writes out a Common Data Format (CDF) file, specified in `filename`. The `filename` input is a string enclosed in single quotes. The `variablelist` argument is a cell array of ordered pairs, each of which comprises a CDF variable name (a string) and the corresponding CDF variable value. To write out multiple records for a variable, put the values in a cell array where each element in the cell array represents a record.

Note Because `cdfwrite` creates temporary files, both the destination directory for the file and the current working directory must be writeable.

`cdfwrite(...,'PadValues',padvals)` writes out pad values for given variable names. `padvals` is a cell array of ordered pairs, each of which comprises a variable name (a string) and a corresponding pad value. Pad values are the default values associated with the variable when an out-of-bounds record is accessed. Variable names that appear in `padvals` must appear in `variablelist`.

`cdfwrite(...,'GlobalAttributes',gattrib)` writes the structure `gattrib` as global metadata for the CDF file. Each field of the structure is the name of a global attribute. The value of each field contains the value of the attribute. To write out multiple values for an attribute, put the values in a cell array where each element in the cell array represents a record.

Note To specify a global attribute name that is illegal in MATLAB, create a field called 'CDFAttributeRename' in the attribute structure. The value of this field must have a value that is a cell array of ordered pairs. The ordered pair consists of the name of the original attribute, as listed in the GlobalAttributes structure, and the corresponding name of the attribute to be written to the CDF file.

`cdfwrite(..., 'VariableAttributes', vattrib)` writes the structure `vattrib` as variable metadata for the CDF. Each field of the struct is the name of a variable attribute. The value of each field should be an M-by-2 cell array where M is the number of variables with attributes. The first element in the cell array should be the name of the variable and the second element should be the value of the attribute for that variable.

Note To specify a variable attribute name that is illegal in MATLAB, create a field called 'CDFAttributeRename' in the attribute structure. The value of this field must have a value that is a cell array of ordered pairs. The ordered pair consists of the name of the original attribute, as listed in the VariableAttributes struct, and the corresponding name of the attribute to be written to the CDF file. If you are specifying a variable attribute of a CDF variable that you are renaming, the name of the variable in the VariableAttributes structure must be the same as the renamed variable.

`cdfwrite(..., 'WriteMode', mode)`, where *mode* is either 'overwrite' or 'append', indicates whether or not the specified variables should be appended to the CDF file if the file already exists. By default, `cdfwrite` overwrites existing variables and attributes.

`cdfwrite(..., 'Format', format)`, where *format* is either 'multifile' or 'singlefile', indicates whether or not the data is written out as a multifile CDF. In a multifile CDF, each variable is stored in a separate

cdfwrite

file with the name *.vN, where N is the number of the variable that is written out to the CDF. By default, cdfwrite writes out a single file CDF. When 'WriteMode' is set to 'Append', the 'Format' option is ignored, and the format of the preexisting CDF is used.

Examples

Write out a file 'example.cdf' containing a variable 'Longitude' with the value [0:360].

```
cdfwrite('example', {'Longitude', 0:360});
```

Write out a file 'example.cdf' containing variables 'Longitude' and 'Latitude' with the variable 'Latitude' having a pad value of 10 for all out-of-bounds records that are accessed.

```
cdfwrite('example', {'Longitude', 0:360, 'Latitude', 10:20}, ...  
         'PadValues', {'Latitude', 10});
```

Write out a file 'example.cdf', containing a variable 'Longitude' with the value [0:360], and with a variable attribute of 'validmin' with the value 10.

```
varAttribStruct.validmin = {'longitude' [10]};  
cdfwrite('example', {'Longitude' 0:360}, 'VarAttribStruct', ...  
        varAttribStruct);
```

See Also

[cdfread](#), [cdfinfo](#), [cdfepoch](#)

Purpose Round toward infinity

Syntax `B = ceil(A)`

Description `B = ceil(A)` rounds the elements of `A` to the nearest integers greater than or equal to `A`. For complex `A`, the imaginary and real parts are rounded independently.

```

Examples      a = [-1.9, -0.2, 3.4, 5.6, 7, 2.4+3.6i]

a =
Columns 1 through 4
-1.9000      -0.2000      3.4000      5.6000

Columns 5 through 6
7.0000      2.4000 + 3.6000i

ceil(a)

ans =
Columns 1 through 4
-1.0000      0      4.0000      6.0000

Columns 5 through 6
7.0000      3.0000 + 4.0000i
    
```

See Also `fix`, `floor`, `round`

cell

Purpose Construct cell array

Syntax

```
c = cell(n)
c = cell(m, n)
c = cell([m, n])
c = cell(m, n, p, ...)
c = cell([m n p ...])
c = cell(size(A))
c = cell(javaobj)
```

Description

`c = cell(n)` creates an n -by- n cell array of empty matrices. An error message appears if n is not a scalar.

`c = cell(m, n)` or `c = cell([m, n])` creates an m -by- n cell array of empty matrices. Arguments m and n must be scalars.

`c = cell(m, n, p, ...)` or `c = cell([m n p ...])` creates an m -by- n -by- p -... cell array of empty matrices. Arguments m, n, p, \dots must be scalars.

`c = cell(size(A))` creates a cell array the same size as A containing all empty matrices.

`c = cell(javaobj)` converts a Java array or Java object `javaobj` into a MATLAB cell array. Elements of the resulting cell array will be of the MATLAB type (if any) closest to the Java array elements or Java object.

Remarks This type of cell is not related to “cell mode,” a MATLAB feature used in debugging and publishing.

Examples This example creates a cell array that is the same size as another array, A .

```
A = ones(2,2)
```

```
A =
     1     1
     1     1
```

```
c = cell(size(A))
```

```
c =  
    []    []  
    []    []
```

The next example converts an array of `java.lang.String` objects into a MATLAB cell array.

```
strArray = java_array('java.lang.String', 3);  
strArray(1) = java.lang.String('one');  
strArray(2) = java.lang.String('two');  
strArray(3) = java.lang.String('three');
```

```
cellArray = cell(strArray)  
cellArray =  
    'one'  
    'two'  
    'three'
```

See Also

`num2cell`, `ones`, `rand`, `randn`, `zeros`

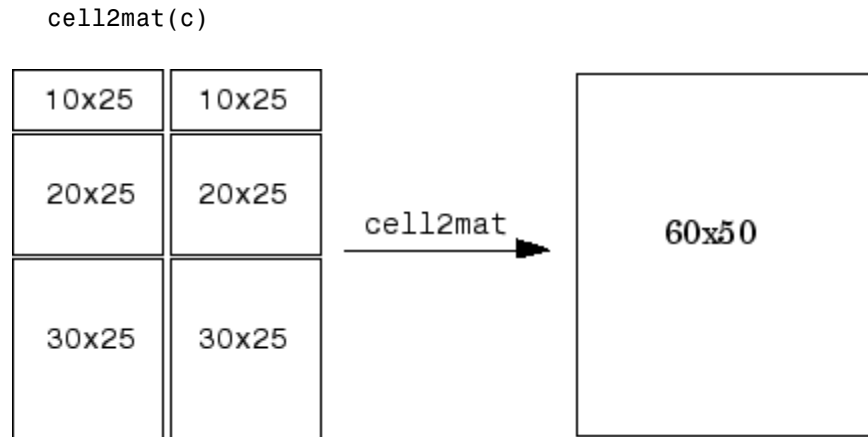
cell2mat

Purpose Convert cell array of matrices to single matrix

Syntax `m = cell2mat(c)`

Description `m = cell2mat(c)` converts a multidimensional cell array `c` with contents of the same data type into a single matrix, `m`. The contents of `c` must be able to concatenate into a hyperrectangle. Moreover, for each pair of neighboring cells, the dimensions of the cells' contents must match, excluding the dimension in which the cells are neighbors.

The example shown below combines matrices in a 3-by-2 cell array into a single 60-by-50 matrix:



Remarks The dimensionality (or number of dimensions) of `m` will match the highest dimensionality contained in the cell array.

`cell2mat` is not supported for cell arrays containing cell arrays or objects.

Examples Combine the matrices in four cells of cell array `C` into the single matrix, `M`:

```
C = {[1] [2 3 4]; [5; 9] [6 7 8; 10 11 12]}
```



```
C =  
    [          1]    [1x3 double]  
    [2x1 double]    [2x3 double]  
  
C{1,1}          C{1,2}  
ans =          ans =  
    1            2    3    4  
  
C{2,1}          C{2,2}  
ans =          ans =  
    5            6    7    8  
    9            10   11   12  
  
M = cell2mat(C)  
M =  
    1    2    3    4  
    5    6    7    8  
    9   10   11   12
```

See Also

mat2cell, num2cell

cell2struct

Purpose Convert cell array to structure array

Syntax `s = cell2struct(c, fields, dim)`

Description `s = cell2struct(c, fields, dim)` creates a structure array `s` from the information contained within cell array `c`.

The `fields` argument specifies field names for the structure array. `fields` can be a character array or a cell array of strings.

The `dim` argument controls which axis of the cell array is to be used in creating the structure array. The length of `c` along the specified dimension must match the number of fields named in `fields`. In other words, the following must be true.

```
size(c,dim) == length(fields) % If fields is a cell array
size(c,dim) == size(fields,1) % If fields is a char array
```

Examples

The cell array `c` in this example contains information on trees. The three columns of the array indicate the common name, genus, and average height of a tree.

```
c = {'birch', 'betula', 65; 'maple', 'acer', 50}
c =
    'birch'    'betula'    [65]
    'maple'    'acer'      [50]
```

To put this information into a structure with the fields name, genus, and height, use `cell2struct` along the second dimension of the 2-by-3 cell array.

```
fields = {'name', 'genus', 'height'};
s = cell2struct(c, fields, 2);
```

This yields the following 2-by-1 structure array.

```
s(1)                                s(2)
ans =                                ans =
    name: 'birch'                    name: 'maple'
```

```
genus: 'betula'  
height: 65
```

```
genus: 'acer'  
height: 50
```

See Also

struct2cell, cell, iscell, struct, isstruct, fieldnames, dynamic field names

celldisp

Purpose Cell array contents

Syntax `celldisp(C)`
`celldisp(C, name)`

Description `celldisp(C)` recursively displays the contents of a cell array. `celldisp(C, name)` uses the string *name* for the display instead of the name of the first input (or ans).

Examples Use `celldisp` to display the contents of a 2-by-3 cell array:

```
C = {[1 2] 'Tony' 3+4i; [1 2;3 4] -5 'abc'};  
celldisp(C)
```

```
C{1,1} =  
    1    2
```

```
C{2,1} =  
    1    2  
    3    4
```

```
C{1,2} =  
Tony
```

```
C{2,2} =  
-5
```

```
C{1,3} =  
3.0000+ 4.0000i
```

```
C{2,3} =  
abc
```

See Also `cellplot`

Purpose

Apply function to each cell in cell array

Syntax

```
A = cellfun(fun, C)
A = cellfun(fun, C, D, ...)
[A, B, ...] = cellfun(fun, C, ...)
[A, ...] = cellfun(fun, C, ..., 'param1', value1, ...)
A = cellfun('fname', C)
A = cellfun('size', C, k)
A = cellfun('isclass', C, 'classname')
```

Description

`A = cellfun(fun, C)` applies the function specified by `fun` to the contents of each cell of cell array `C`, and returns the results in array `A`. The value `A` returned by `cellfun` is the same size as `C`, and the (I,J,\dots) th element of `A` is equal to `fun(C{I,J,\dots})`. The first input argument `fun` is a function handle to a function that takes one input argument and returns a scalar value. `fun` must return values of the same class each time it is called. The order in which `cellfun` computes elements of `A` is not specified and should not be relied upon.

If `fun` is bound to more than one built-in or M-file (that is, if it represents a set of overloaded functions), then the class of the values that `cellfun` actually provides as input arguments to `fun` determines which functions are executed.

`A = cellfun(fun, C, D, ...)` evaluates `fun` using the contents of the cells of cell arrays `C, D, ...` as input arguments. The (I,J,\dots) th element of `A` is equal to `fun(C{I,J,\dots}, D{I,J,\dots}, ...)`. All input arguments must be of the same size and shape.

`[A, B, ...] = cellfun(fun, C, ...)` evaluates `fun`, which is a function handle to a function that returns multiple outputs, and returns arrays `A, B, ...`, each corresponding to one of the output arguments of `fun`. `cellfun` calls `fun` each time with as many outputs as there are in the call to `cellfun`. `fun` can return output arguments having different classes, but the class of each output must be the same each time `fun` is called.

`[A, ...] = cellfun(fun, C, ..., 'param1', value1, ...)` enables you to specify optional parameter name and value pairs.

Parameters recognized by `cellfun` are shown below. Enclose each parameter name with single quotes.

Parameter Name	Parameter Value
<code>UniformOutput</code>	Logical 1 (true) or 0 (false), indicating whether or not the outputs of <code>fun</code> can be returned without encapsulation in a cell array. See “UniformOutput Parameter” on page 2-510 below.
<code>ErrorHandler</code>	Function handle, specifying the function that <code>cellfun</code> is to call if the call to <code>fun</code> fails. See “ErrorHandler Parameter” on page 2-510 below.

UniformOutput Parameter

If you set the `UniformOutput` parameter to `true` (the default), `fun` must return scalar values that can be concatenated into an array. These values can also be a cell array.

If `UniformOutput` is `false`, `cellfun` returns a cell array (or multiple cell arrays), where the (I,J,\dots) th cell contains the value

```
fun(C{I,J,...}, ...)
```

ErrorHandler Parameter

MATLAB calls the function represented by the `ErrorHandler` parameter with two input arguments:

- A structure having three fields, named `identifier`, `message`, and `index`, respectively containing the identifier of the error that occurred, the text of the error message, and a linear index into the input array or arrays for which the error occurred
- The set of input arguments for which the call to the function failed

The error handling function must either rethrow the error that was caught, or it must return the output values from the call to `fun`. Error

handling functions that do not rethrow the error must have the same number of outputs as `fun`. MATLAB places these output values in the output variables used in the call to `arrayfun`.

Shown here is an example of a simple error handling function, `errorfun`:

```
function [A, B] = errorfun(S, varargin)
    warning(S.identifier, S.message);
    A = NaN; B = NaN;
```

If `'UniformOutput'` is set to logical 1 (true), the outputs of the error handler must be scalars and of the same data type as the outputs of function `fun`.

If you do not specify an error handler, `cellfun` rethrows the error.

Backward Compatibility

The following syntaxes are also accepted for backward compatibility:

`A = cellfun('fname', C)` applies the function `fname` to the elements of cell array `C` and returns the results in the double array `A`. Each element of `A` contains the value returned by `fname` for the corresponding element in `C`. The output array `A` is the same size as the cell array `C`.

These functions are supported:

Function	Return Value
<code>isempty</code>	true for an empty cell element
<code>islogical</code>	true for a logical cell element
<code>isreal</code>	true for a real cell element
<code>length</code>	Length of the cell element
<code>ndims</code>	Number of dimensions of the cell element
<code>prodofsize</code>	Number of elements in the cell element

`A = cellfun('size', C, k)` returns the size along the `k`th dimension of each element of `C`.

`A = cellfun('isclass', C, 'classname')` returns logical 1 (true) for each element of `C` that matches `classname`. This function syntax returns logical 0 (false) for objects that are a subclass of `classname`.

Note For the previous three syntaxes, if `C` contains objects, `cellfun` does not call any overloaded versions of MATLAB functions corresponding to the above strings.

Examples

Compute the mean of several data sets:

```
C = {1:10, [2; 4; 6], []};

Cmeans = cellfun(@mean, C)
Cmeans =
    5.5000    4.0000         NaN
```

Compute the size of these data sets:

```
[Cnrows, Cncols] = cellfun(@size, C)
Cnrows =
     1     3     0
Cncols =
    10     1     0
```

Again compute the size, but with `UniformOutput` set to `false`:

```
Csize = cellfun(@size, C, 'UniformOutput', false)
Csize =
    [1x2 double]    [1x2 double]    [1x2 double]

Csize{:}
ans =
     1    10
ans =
     3     1
ans =
```



```
0    0
```

Find the positive values in several data sets.

```
C = {randn(10,1), randn(20,1), randn(30,1)};

Cpositives = cellfun(@(x) x(x>0), C, 'UniformOutput',false)
Cpositives =
    [6x1 double]    [11x1 double]    [15x1 double]

Cpositives{:}
ans =
    0.1253
    0.2877
    1.1909
    etc.
ans =
    0.7258
    2.1832
    0.1139
    etc.
ans =
    0.6900
    0.8156
    0.7119
    etc.
```

Compute the covariance between several pairs of data sets:

```
C = {randn(10,1), randn(20,1), randn(30,1)};
D = {randn(10,1), randn(20,1), randn(30,1)};

CDcovs = cellfun(@cov, C, D, 'UniformOutput', false)
CDcovs =
    [2x2 double]    [2x2 double]    [2x2 double]

CDcovs{:}
ans =
```

cellfun

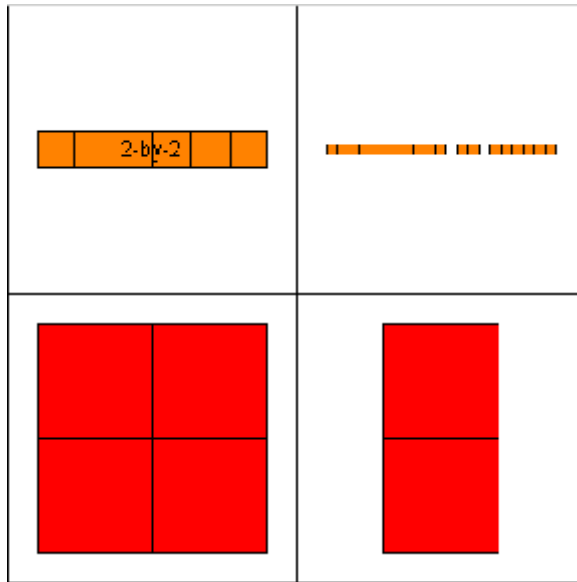
```
    0.7353    -0.2148
   -0.2148     0.6080
ans =
    0.5743    -0.2912
   -0.2912     0.8505
ans =
    0.7130     0.1750
    0.1750     0.6910
```

See Also

arrayfun, spfun, function_handle, cell2mat

Purpose	Graphically display structure of cell array
Syntax	<pre>cellplot(c) cellplot(c, 'legend') handles = cellplot(c)</pre>
Description	<p><code>cellplot(c)</code> displays a figure window that graphically represents the contents of <code>c</code>. Filled rectangles represent elements of vectors and arrays, while scalars and short text strings are displayed as text.</p> <p><code>cellplot(c, 'legend')</code> places a colorbar next to the plot labelled to identify the data types in <code>c</code>.</p> <p><code>handles = cellplot(c)</code> displays a figure window and returns a vector of surface handles.</p>
Limitations	The <code>cellplot</code> function can display only two-dimensional cell arrays.
Examples	<p>Consider a 2-by-2 cell array containing a matrix, a vector, and two text strings:</p> <pre>c{1,1} = '2-by-2'; c{1,2} = 'eigenvalues of eye(2)'; c{2,1} = eye(2); c{2,2} = eig(eye(2));</pre> <p>The command <code>cellplot(c)</code> produces</p>

cellplot



Purpose Create cell array of strings from character array

Syntax `c = cellstr(S)`

Description `c = cellstr(S)` places each row of the character array `S` into separate cells of `c`. Any trailing spaces in the rows of `S` are removed.

Use the `char` function to convert back to a string matrix.

Examples Given the string matrix

```
S = ['abc '; 'defg'; 'hi  ']
```

```
S =  
    abc  
    defg  
    hi
```

```
whos S  
    Name      Size      Bytes  Class  
    S          3x4          24    char array
```

The following command returns a 3-by-1 cell array.

```
c = cellstr(S)
```

```
c =  
    'abc'  
    'defg'  
    'hi'
```

```
whos c  
    Name      Size      Bytes  Class  
    c          3x1          294    cell array
```

See Also `iscellstr`, `strings`, `char`, `isstrprop`

Purpose Conjugate gradients squared method

Syntax

```
x = cgs(A,b)
cgs(A,b,tol)
cgs(A,b,tol,maxit)
cgs(A,b,tol,maxit,M)
cgs(A,b,tol,maxit,M1,M2)
cgs(A,b,tol,maxit,M1,M2,x0)
[x,flag] = cgs(A,b,...)
[x,flag,relres] = cgs(A,b,...)
[x,flag,relres,iter] = cgs(A,b,...)
[x,flag,relres,iter,resvec] = cgs(A,b,...)
```

Description `x = cgs(A,b)` attempts to solve the system of linear equations $A*x = b$ for x . The n -by- n coefficient matrix A must be square and should be large and sparse. The column vector b must have length n . A can be a function handle `afun` such that `afun(x)` returns $A*x$. See “Function Handles” in the MATLAB Programming documentation for more information.

“Parameterizing Functions Called by Function Functions”, in the MATLAB Mathematics documentation, explains how to provide additional parameters to the function `afun`, as well as the preconditioner function `mfun` described below, if necessary.

If `cgs` converges, a message to that effect is displayed. If `cgs` fails to converge after the maximum number of iterations or halts for any reason, a warning message is printed displaying the relative residual $\text{norm}(b-A*x)/\text{norm}(b)$ and the iteration number at which the method stopped or failed.

`cgs(A,b,tol)` specifies the tolerance of the method, `tol`. If `tol` is `[]`, then `cgs` uses the default, $1e-6$.

`cgs(A,b,tol,maxit)` specifies the maximum number of iterations, `maxit`. If `maxit` is `[]` then `cgs` uses the default, $\min(n,20)$.

`cgs(A,b,tol,maxit,M)` and `cgs(A,b,tol,maxit,M1,M2)` use the preconditioner M or $M = M1*M2$ and effectively solve the system $\text{inv}(M)*A*x = \text{inv}(M)*b$ for x . If M is `[]` then `cgs` applies no

preconditioner. M can be a function handle $mfun$ such that $mfun(x)$ returns $M \backslash x$.

`cgs(A,b,tol,maxit,M1,M2,x0)` specifies the initial guess x_0 . If x_0 is `[]`, then `cgs` uses the default, an all-zero vector.

`[x,flag] = cgs(A,b,...)` returns a solution x and a flag that describes the convergence of `cgs`.

Flag	Convergence
0	<code>cgs</code> converged to the desired tolerance <code>tol</code> within <code>maxit</code> iterations.
1	<code>cgs</code> iterated <code>maxit</code> times but did not converge.
2	Preconditioner M was ill-conditioned.
3	<code>cgs</code> stagnated. (Two consecutive iterates were the same.)
4	One of the scalar quantities calculated during <code>cgs</code> became too small or too large to continue computing.

Whenever `flag` is not 0, the solution x returned is that with minimal norm residual computed over all the iterations. No messages are displayed if the `flag` output is specified.

`[x,flag,relres] = cgs(A,b,...)` also returns the relative residual $\text{norm}(b-A*x)/\text{norm}(b)$. If `flag` is 0, then `relres` \leq `tol`.

`[x,flag,relres,iter] = cgs(A,b,...)` also returns the iteration number at which x was computed, where $0 \leq \text{iter} \leq \text{maxit}$.

`[x,flag,relres,iter,resvec] = cgs(A,b,...)` also returns a vector of the residual norms at each iteration, including $\text{norm}(b-A*x_0)$.

Examples

Example

```
A = gallery('wilk',21);
b = sum(A,2);
```

```
tol = 1e-12; maxit = 15;
M1 = diag([10:-1:1 1 1:10]);
x = cgs(A,b,tol,maxit,M1);
```

displays the message

```
cgs converged at iteration 13 to a solution with relative residual
1.3e-016
```

Example 2

This example replaces the matrix A in Example 1 with a handle to a matrix-vector product function `afun`, and the preconditioner $M1$ with a handle to a backsolve function `mfun`. The example is contained in an M-file `run_cgs` that

- Calls `cgs` with the function handle `@afun` as its first argument.
- Contains `afun` as a nested function, so that all variables in `run_cgs` are available to `afun` and `mfun`.

The following shows the code for `run_cgs`:

```
function x1 = run_cgs
n = 21;
A = gallery('wilk',n);
b = sum(A,2);
tol = 1e-12; maxit = 15;
x1 = cgs(@afun,b,tol,maxit,@mfun);

function y = afun(x)
    y = [0; x(1:n-1)] + ...
        [((n-1)/2:-1:0)'; (1:(n-1)/2)'].*x + ...
        [x(2:n); 0];
end

function y = mfun(r)
    y = r ./ [((n-1)/2:-1:1)'; 1; (1:(n-1)/2)'];
end
```



```
end
```

When you enter

```
x1 = run_cgs
```

MATLAB returns

```
cgs converged at iteration 13 to a solution with relative residual
1.3e-016
```

Example 3

```
load west0479
A = west0479
b = sum(A,2)
[x,flag] = cgs(A,b)
```

flag is 1 because cgs does not converge to the default tolerance $1e-6$ within the default 20 iterations.

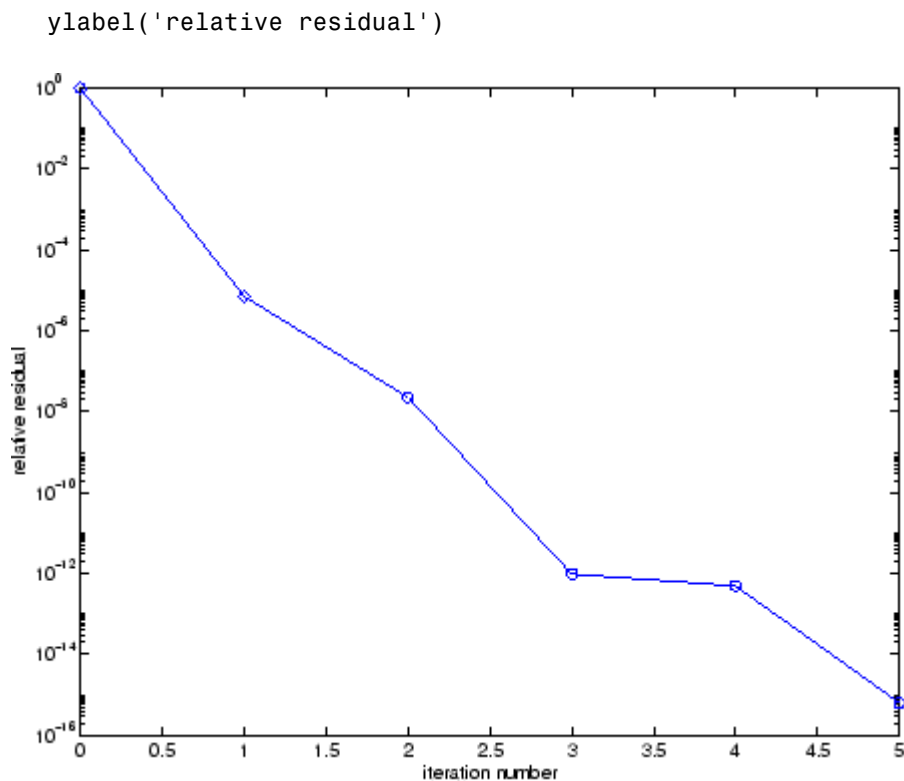
```
[L1,U1] = luinc(A,1e-5)
[x1,flag1] = cgs(A,b,1e-6,20,L1,U1)
```

flag1 is 2 because the upper triangular U1 has a zero on its diagonal, and cgs fails in the first iteration when it tries to solve a system such as $U1*y = r$ for y with backslash.

```
[L2,U2] = luinc(A,1e-6)
[x2,flag2,relres2,iter2,resvec2] = cgs(A,b,1e-15,10,L2,U2)
```

flag2 is 0 because cgs converges to the tolerance of $6.344e-16$ (the value of relres2) at the fifth iteration (the value of iter2) when preconditioned by the incomplete LU factorization with a drop tolerance of $1e-6$. $resvec2(1) = \text{norm}(b)$ and $resvec2(6) = \text{norm}(b-A*x2)$. You can follow the progress of cgs by plotting the relative residuals at each iteration starting from the initial estimate (iterate number 0) with

```
semilogy(0:iter2,resvec2/norm(b),'-o')
xlabel('iteration number')
```



See Also

`bicg`, `bicgstab`, `gmres`, `lsqr`, `luinc`, `minres`, `pcg`, `qmr`, `symmlq`
`function_handle (@)`, `mldivide (\)`

References

- [1] Barrett, R., M. Berry, T. F. Chan, et al., *Templates for the Solution of Linear Systems: Building Blocks for Iterative Methods*, SIAM, Philadelphia, 1994.
- [2] Sonneveld, Peter, "CGS: A fast Lanczos-type solver for nonsymmetric linear systems," *SIAM J. Sci. Stat. Comput.*, January 1989, Vol. 10, No. 1, pp. 36-52.

Purpose	Convert to character array (string)
Syntax	<pre>S = char(X) S = char(C) S = char(t1, t2, t3, ...)</pre>
Description	<p><code>S = char(X)</code> converts the array <code>X</code> that contains nonnegative integers representing character codes into a MATLAB character array. The actual characters displayed depend on the character encoding scheme for a given font. The result for any elements of <code>X</code> outside the range from 0 to 65535 is not defined (and can vary from platform to platform). Use <code>double</code> to convert a character array into its numeric codes.</p> <p><code>S = char(C)</code>, when <code>C</code> is a cell array of strings, places each element of <code>C</code> into the rows of the character array <code>s</code>. Use <code>cellstr</code> to convert back.</p> <p><code>S = char(t1, t2, t3, ...)</code> forms the character array <code>S</code> containing the text strings <code>T1</code>, <code>T2</code>, <code>T3</code>, ... as rows, automatically padding each string with blanks to form a valid matrix. Each text parameter, <code>Ti</code>, can itself be a character array. This allows the creation of arbitrarily large character arrays. Empty strings are significant.</p>
Examples	<p>To print a 3-by-32 display of the printable ASCII characters,</p> <pre>ascii = char(reshape(32:127, 32, 3)') ascii = !"#\$\$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>? @ABCDEFGHIJKLMNPOQRSTUVWXYZ[\]^_ 'abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz{ }~</pre>
See Also	<code>ischar</code> , <code>isletter</code> , <code>isspace</code> , <code>isstrprop</code> , <code>cellstr</code> , <code>iscellstr</code> , <code>get</code> , <code>set</code> , <code>strings</code> , <code>strvcat</code> , <code>text</code>

checkin

Purpose

Check files into source control system (UNIX)

GUI Alternatives

As an alternative to the checkin function, use **File > Source Control > Check In** in the Editor/Debugger, Simulink, or Stateflow, or in the context menu of the Current Directory browser. For more information, see “Checking Files Into the Source Control System on UNIX”.

Syntax

```
checkin('filename','comments','comment_text')
checkin({'filename1','filename2'},'comments','comment_text')
checkin('filename','comments','comment_text','option',
        'value')
```

Description

`checkin('filename','comments','comment_text')` checks in the file named `filename` to the source control system. Use the full path for `filename` and include the file extension. You must save the file before checking it in, but the file can be open or closed. The `comment_text` argument is a MATLAB string containing checkin comments for the source control system. You must supply **comments** and `comment_text`.

`checkin({'filename1','filename2'},'comments','comment_text')` checks in the files `filename1` through `filename2` to the source control system. Use the full paths for the files and include file extensions. Comments apply to all files checked in.

`checkin('filename','comments','comment_text','option','value')` provides additional checkin options. For multiple filenames, use an array of strings instead of `filename`, that is, `{'filename1','filename2',...}`. Options apply to all filenames. The *option* and *value* arguments are shown in the following table.

option Argument	value Argument	Purpose
'force'	'on'	filename is checked in even if the file has not changed since it was checked out.
'force'	'off' (default)	filename is not checked in if there were no changes since checkout.
'lock'	'on'	filename is checked in with comments, and is automatically checked out.
'lock'	'off' (default)	filename is checked in with comments but does not remain checked out.

Examples

Check In a File

Typing

```
checkin('/myserver/mymfiles/clock.m','comments',...
'Adjustment for leapyear')
```

checks the file /myserver/mymfiles/clock.m into the source control system, with the comment Adjustment for leapyear.

Check In Multiple Files

Typing

```
checkin({'/myserver/mymfiles/clock.m', ...
'/myserver/mymfiles/calendar.m'}, 'comments',...
'Adjustment for leapyear')
```

checks the two files into the source control system, using the same comment for each.

checkin

Check In a File and Keep It Checked Out

Typing

```
checkin('/myserver/mymfiles/clock.m', 'comments', ...  
        'Adjustment for leapyear', 'lock', 'on')
```

checks the file /myserver/mymfiles/clock.m into the source control system and keeps the file checked out.

See Also

checkout, cmopts, undoccheckout

For Windows platforms, use verctrl.

Purpose

Check files out of source control system (UNIX)

GUI Alternatives

As an alternative to the checkout function, select **Source Control > Check Out** from the **File** menu in the Editor/Debugger, Simulink, or Stateflow, or in the context menu of the Current Directory browser. For details, see “Checking Files Out of the Source Control System on UNIX”.

Syntax

```
checkout('filename')
checkout({'filename1','filename2', ...})
checkout('filename','option','value',...)
```

Description

`checkout('filename')` checks out the file named `filename` from the source control system. Use the full path for `filename` and include the file extension. The file can be open or closed when you use `checkout`.

`checkout({'filename1','filename2', ...})` checks out the files named `filename1` through `filename` from the source control system. Use the full paths for the files and include the file extensions.

`checkout('filename','option','value',...)` provides additional checkout options. For multiple filenames, use an array of strings instead of `filename`, that is, `{'filename1','filename2', ...}`. Options apply to all filenames. The *option* and *value* arguments are shown in the following table.

option Argument	value Argument	Purpose
'force'	'on'	The checkout is forced, even if you already have the file checked out. This is effectively an <code>undocheckout</code> followed by a <code>checkout</code> .

checkout

option Argument	value Argument	Purpose
'force'	'off' (default)	Prevents you from checking out the file if you already have it checked out.
'lock'	'on' (default)	The checkout gets the file, allows you to write to it, and locks the file so that access to the file for others is read only.
'lock'	'off'	The checkout gets a read-only version of the file, allowing another user to check out the file for updating. You do not have to check the file in after checking it out with this option.
'revision'	'version_num'	Checks out the specified revision of the file.

If you end the MATLAB session, the file remains checked out. You can check in the file from within MATLAB during a later session, or directly from your source control system.

Examples

Check Out a File

Typing

```
checkout('/myserver/mymfiles/clock.m')
```


checks out the file `/myserver/mymfiles/clock.m` from the source control system.

Check Out Multiple Files

Typing

```
checkout({'/myserver/mymfiles/clock.m', ...  
        '/myserver/mymfiles/calendar.m'})
```

checks out `/matlab/mymfiles/clock.m` and `/matlab/mymfiles/calendar.m` from the source control system.

Force a Checkout, Even If File Is Already Checked Out

Typing

```
checkout('/myserver/mymfiles/clock.m', 'force', 'on')
```

checks out `/matlab/mymfiles/clock.m` even if `clock.m` is already checked out to you.

Check Out Specified Revision of File

Typing

```
checkout('/matlab/mymfiles/clock.m', 'revision', '1.1')
```

checks out revision 1.1 of `clock.m`.

See Also

`checkin`, `cmopts`, `undocheckout`, `customverctrl`

For Windows platforms, use `verctrl`.

Purpose Cholesky factorization

Syntax

```
R = chol(A)
L = chol(A, 'lower')
[R,p] = chol(A)
[L,p] = chol(A, 'lower')
[R,p,S] = chol(A)
[R,p,s] = chol(A, 'vector')
[L,p,s] = chol(A, 'lower', 'vector')
```

Description `R = chol(A)` produces an upper triangular matrix R from the diagonal and upper triangle of matrix A , satisfying the equation $R' * R = A$. The lower triangle is assumed to be the (complex conjugate) transpose of the upper triangle. Matrix A must be positive definite; otherwise, MATLAB displays an error message.

`L = chol(A, 'lower')` produces a lower triangular matrix L from the diagonal and lower triangle of matrix A , satisfying the equation $L * L' = A$. When A is sparse, this syntax of `chol` is typically faster. Matrix A must be positive definite; otherwise MATLAB displays an error message.

`[R,p] = chol(A)` for positive definite A , produces an upper triangular matrix R from the diagonal and upper triangle of matrix A , satisfying the equation $R' * R = A$ and p is zero. If A is not positive definite, then p is a positive integer and MATLAB does not generate an error. When A is full, R is an upper triangular matrix of order $q = p - 1$ such that $R' * R = A(1:q, 1:q)$. When A is sparse, R is an upper triangular matrix of size q -by- n so that the L-shaped region of the first q rows and first q columns of $R' * R$ agree with those of A .

`[L,p] = chol(A, 'lower')` for positive definite A , produces a lower triangular matrix L from the diagonal and lower triangle of matrix A , satisfying the equation $L' * L = A$ and p is zero. If A is not positive definite, then p is a positive integer and MATLAB does not generate an error. When A is full, L is a lower triangular matrix of order $q = p - 1$ such that $L' * L = A(1:q, 1:q)$. When A is sparse, L is a lower triangular matrix of size q -by- n so that the L-shaped region of the first q rows and first q columns of $L' * L$ agree with those of A .

`[R,p,S] = chol(A)`, when A is sparse, returns a permutation matrix S . Note that the preordering S may differ from that obtained from `amd` since `chol` will slightly change the ordering for increased performance. When $p=0$, R is an upper triangular matrix such that $R' * R = S' * A * S$. When p is not zero, R is an upper triangular matrix of size q -by- n so that the L-shaped region of the first q rows and first q columns of $R' * R$ agree with those of $S' * A * S$. The factor of $S' * A * S$ tends to be sparser than the factor of A .

`[R,p,s] = chol(A, 'vector')` returns the permutation information as a vector s such that $A(s,s) = R' * R$, when $p=0$. You can use the `'matrix'` option in place of `'vector'` to obtain the default behavior.

`[L,p,s] = chol(A, 'lower', 'vector')` uses only the diagonal and the lower triangle of A and returns a lower triangular matrix L and a permutation vector s such that $A(s,s) = L * L'$, when $p=0$. As above, you can use the `'matrix'` option in place of `'vector'` to obtain a permutation matrix.

For sparse A , `CHOLMOD` is used to compute the Cholesky factor.

Note Using `chol` is preferable to using `eig` for determining positive definiteness.

Examples

The binomial coefficients arranged in a symmetric array create an interesting positive definite matrix.

```
n = 5;
X = pascal(n)
X =
    1    1    1    1    1
    1    2    3    4    5
    1    3    6   10   15
    1    4   10   20   35
    1    5   15   35   70
```

chol

It is interesting because its Cholesky factor consists of the same coefficients, arranged in an upper triangular matrix.

```
R = chol(X)
R =
    1    1    1    1    1
    0    1    2    3    4
    0    0    1    3    6
    0    0    0    1    4
    0    0    0    0    1
```

Destroy the positive definiteness (and actually make the matrix singular) by subtracting 1 from the last element.

```
X(n,n) = X(n,n) - 1

X =
    1    1    1    1    1
    1    2    3    4    5
    1    3    6   10   15
    1    4   10   20   35
    1    5   15   35   69
```

Now an attempt to find the Cholesky factorization fails.

Algorithm

For full matrices X , chol uses the LAPACK routines listed in the following table.

	Real	Complex
X double	DPOTRF	ZPOTRF
X single	SPOTRF	CPOTRF

For sparse matrices, MATLAB uses CHOLMOD to compute the Cholesky factor.

References

[1] Anderson, E., Z. Bai, C. Bischof, S. Blackford, J. Demmel, J. Dongarra, J. Du Croz, A. Greenbaum, S. Hammarling, A. McKenney, and D. Sorensen, *LAPACK User's Guide* (http://www.netlib.org/lapack/lug/lapack_lug.html), Third Edition, SIAM, Philadelphia, 1999.

[2] Davis, T. A., *CHOLMOD Version 1.0 User Guide* (<http://www.cise.ufl.edu/research/sparse/cholmod>), Dept. of Computer and Information Science and Engineering, Univ. of Florida, Gainesville, FL, 2005.

See Also

cholinc, cholupdate

cholinc

Purpose Sparse incomplete Cholesky and Cholesky-Infinity factorizations

Syntax

```
R = cholinc(X,droptol)
R = cholinc(X,options)
R = cholinc(X,'0')
[R,p] = cholinc(X,'0')
R = cholinc(X,'inf')
```

Description cholinc produces two different kinds of incomplete Cholesky factorizations: the drop tolerance and the 0 level of fill-in factorizations. These factors may be useful as preconditioners for a symmetric positive definite system of linear equations being solved by an iterative method such as pcg (Preconditioned Conjugate Gradients). cholinc works only for sparse matrices.

`R = cholinc(X,droptol)` performs the incomplete Cholesky factorization of `X`, with drop tolerance `droptol`.

`R = cholinc(X,options)` allows additional options to the incomplete Cholesky factorization. `options` is a structure with up to three fields:

<code>droptol</code>	Drop tolerance of the incomplete factorization
<code>michol</code>	Modified incomplete Cholesky
<code>rdiag</code>	Replace zeros on the diagonal of <code>R</code>

Only the fields of interest need to be set.

`droptol` is a non-negative scalar used as the drop tolerance for the incomplete Cholesky factorization. This factorization is computed by performing the incomplete LU factorization with the pivot threshold option set to 0 (which forces diagonal pivoting) and then scaling the rows of the incomplete upper triangular factor, `U`, by the square root of the diagonal entries in that column. Since the nonzero entries `U(i,j)` are bounded below by `droptol*norm(X(:,j))` (see `luinc`), the nonzero entries `R(i,j)` are bounded below by the local drop tolerance `droptol*norm(X(:,j))/R(i,i)`.

Setting `droptol = 0` produces the complete Cholesky factorization, which is the default.

`michol` stands for modified incomplete Cholesky factorization. Its value is either 0 (unmodified, the default) or 1 (modified). This performs the modified incomplete LU factorization of X and scales the returned upper triangular factor as described above.

`rdiag` is either 0 or 1. If it is 1, any zero diagonal entries of the upper triangular factor R are replaced by the square root of the local drop tolerance in an attempt to avoid a singular factor. The default is 0.

`R = cholinc(X, '0')` produces the incomplete Cholesky factor of a real sparse matrix that is symmetric and positive definite using no fill-in. The upper triangular R has the same sparsity pattern as `triu(X)`, although R may be zero in some positions where X is nonzero due to cancellation. The lower triangle of X is assumed to be the transpose of the upper. Note that the positive definiteness of X does not guarantee the existence of a factor with the required sparsity. An error message results if the factorization is not possible. If the factorization is successful, $R' * R$ agrees with X over its sparsity pattern.

`[R,p] = cholinc(X, '0')` with two output arguments, never produces an error message. If R exists, p is 0. If R does not exist, then p is a positive integer and R is an upper triangular matrix of size q -by- n where $q = p - 1$. In this latter case, the sparsity pattern of R is that of the q -by- n upper triangle of X . $R' * R$ agrees with X over the sparsity pattern of its first q rows and first q columns.

`R = cholinc(X, 'inf')` produces the Cholesky-Infinity factorization. This factorization is based on the Cholesky factorization, and additionally handles real positive semi-definite matrices. It may be useful for finding a solution to systems which arise in interior-point methods. When a zero pivot is encountered in the ordinary Cholesky factorization, the diagonal of the Cholesky-Infinity factor is set to `Inf` and the rest of that row is set to 0. This forces a 0 in the corresponding entry of the solution vector in the associated system of linear equations. In practice, X is assumed to be positive semi-definite so even negative pivots are replaced with a value of `Inf`.

Remarks

The incomplete factorizations may be useful as preconditioners for solving large sparse systems of linear equations. A single 0 on the diagonal of the upper triangular factor makes it singular. The incomplete factorization with a drop tolerance prints a warning message if the upper triangular factor has zeros on the diagonal. Similarly, using the `rdiag` option to replace a zero diagonal only gets rid of the symptoms of the problem, but it does not solve it. The preconditioner may not be singular, but it probably is not useful, and a warning message is printed.

The Cholesky-Infinity factorization is meant to be used within interior-point methods. Otherwise, its use is not recommended.

Examples

Example 1

Start with a symmetric positive definite matrix, `S`.

```
S = delsq(numgrid('C',15));
```

`S` is the two-dimensional, five-point discrete negative Laplacian on the grid generated by `numgrid('C',15)`.

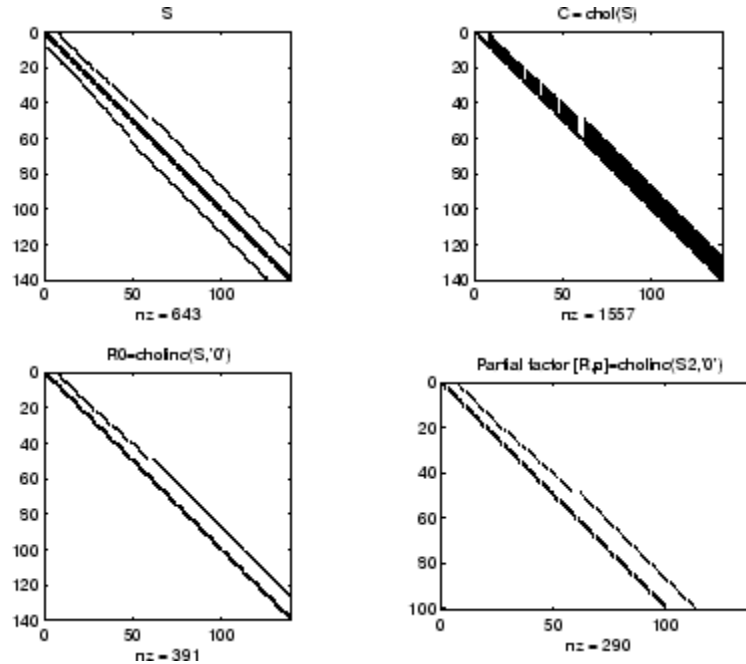
Compute the Cholesky factorization and the incomplete Cholesky factorization of level 0 to compare the fill-in. Make `S` singular by zeroing out a diagonal entry and compute the (partial) incomplete Cholesky factorization of level 0.

```
C = chol(S);  
R0 = cholinc(S,'0');  
S2 = S; S2(101,101) = 0;  
[R,p] = cholinc(S2,'0');
```

Fill-in occurs within the bands of `S` in the complete Cholesky factor, but none in the incomplete Cholesky factor. The incomplete factorization of the singular `S2` stopped at row `p = 101` resulting in a 100-by-139 partial factor.

```
D1 = (R0'*R0).*spones(S)-S;  
D2 = (R'*R).*spones(S2)-S2;
```

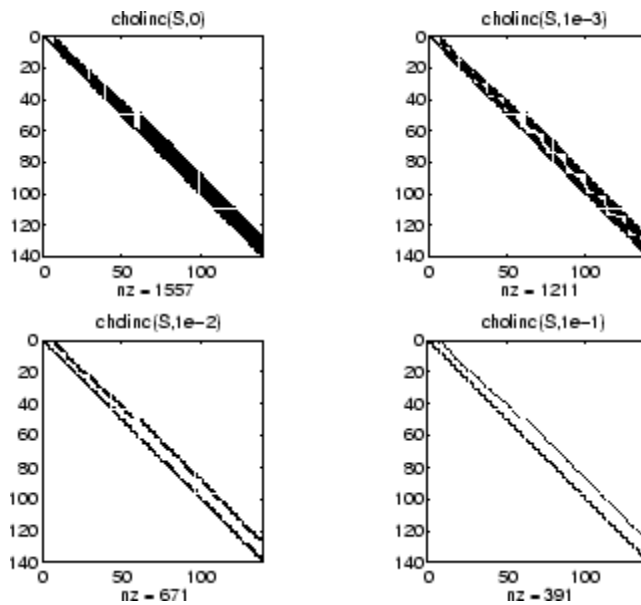

D1 has elements of the order of eps, showing that $R0^T * R0$ agrees with S over its sparsity pattern. D2 has elements of the order of eps over its first 100 rows and first 100 columns, $D2(1:100, :)$ and $D2(:, 1:100)$.



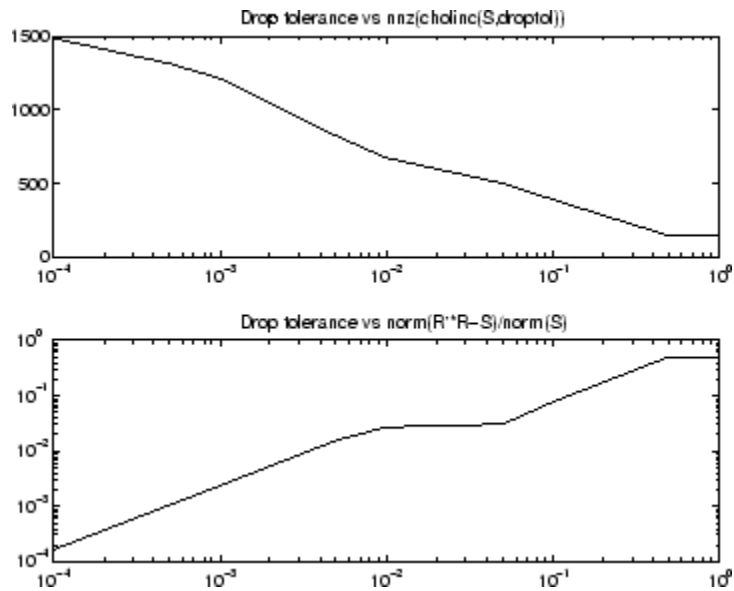
Example 2

The first subplot below shows that $\text{cholinc}(S, 0)$, the incomplete Cholesky factor with a drop tolerance of 0, is the same as the Cholesky factor of S. Increasing the drop tolerance increases the sparsity of the incomplete factors, as seen below.

cholinc



Unfortunately, the sparser factors are poor approximations, as is seen by the plot of drop tolerance versus $\text{norm}(R^T * R - S, 1) / \text{norm}(S, 1)$ in the next figure.



Example 3

The Hilbert matrices have (i,j) entries $1/(i+j-1)$ and are theoretically positive definite:

```
H3 = hilb(3)
H3 =
    1.0000    0.5000    0.3333
    0.5000    0.3333    0.2500
    0.3333    0.2500    0.2000
R3 = chol(H3)
R3 =
    1.0000    0.5000    0.3333
         0    0.2887    0.2887
         0         0    0.0745
```

In practice, the Cholesky factorization breaks down for larger matrices:

```
H20 = sparse(hilb(20));
```

```
[R,p] = chol(H20);  
p =  
    14
```

For `hilb(20)`, the Cholesky factorization failed in the computation of row 14 because of a numerically zero pivot. You can use the Cholesky-Infinity factorization to avoid this error. When a zero pivot is encountered, `cholinc` places an `Inf` on the main diagonal, zeros out the rest of the row, and continues with the computation:

```
Rinf = cholinc(H20,'inf');
```

In this case, all subsequent pivots are also too small, so the remainder of the upper triangular factor is:

```
full(Rinf(14:end,14:end))  
ans =  
    Inf     0     0     0     0     0     0  
     0    Inf     0     0     0     0     0  
     0     0    Inf     0     0     0     0  
     0     0     0    Inf     0     0     0  
     0     0     0     0    Inf     0     0  
     0     0     0     0     0    Inf     0  
     0     0     0     0     0     0    Inf
```

Limitations

`cholinc` works on square sparse matrices only. For `cholinc(X,'0')` and `cholinc(X,'inf')`, `X` must be real.

Algorithm

`R = cholinc(X,droptol)` is obtained from `[L,U] = luinc(X,options)`, where `options.droptol = droptol` and `options.thresh = 0`. The rows of the uppertriangular `U` are scaled by the square root of the diagonal in that row, and this scaled factor becomes `R`.

`R = cholinc(X,options)` is produced in a similar manner, except the `rdiag` option translates into the `udiag` option and the `milu` option takes the value of the `michol` option.

$R = \text{cholinc}(X, '0')$ is based on the “KJI” variant of the Cholesky factorization. Updates are made only to positions which are nonzero in the upper triangle of X .

$R = \text{cholinc}(X, 'inf')$ is based on the algorithm in Zhang [2].

See Also

`chol`, `ilu`, `luinc`, `pcg`

References

[1] Saad, Yousef, *Iterative Methods for Sparse Linear Systems*, PWS Publishing Company, 1996. Chapter 10, “Preconditioning Techniques”

[2] Zhang, Yin, *Solving Large-Scale Linear Programs by Interior-Point Methods Under the MATLAB Environment*, Department of Mathematics and Statistics, University of Maryland Baltimore County, Technical Report TR96-01

cholupdate

Purpose Rank 1 update to Cholesky factorization

Syntax
R1 = cholupdate(R,x)
R1 = cholupdate(R,x,'+')
R1 = cholupdate(R,x,'-')
[R1,p] = cholupdate(R,x,'-')

Description R1 = cholupdate(R,x) where R = chol(A) is the original Cholesky factorization of A, returns the upper triangular Cholesky factor of $A + x*x'$, where x is a column vector of appropriate length. cholupdate uses only the diagonal and upper triangle of R. The lower triangle of R is ignored.

R1 = cholupdate(R,x,'+') is the same as R1 = cholupdate(R,x).

R1 = cholupdate(R,x,'-') returns the Cholesky factor of $A - x*x'$. An error message reports when R is not a valid Cholesky factor or when the downdated matrix is not positive definite and so does not have a Cholesky factorization.

[R1,p] = cholupdate(R,x,'-') will not return an error message. If p is 0, R1 is the Cholesky factor of $A - x*x'$. If p is greater than 0, R1 is the Cholesky factor of the original A. If p is 1, cholupdate failed because the downdated matrix is not positive definite. If p is 2, cholupdate failed because the upper triangle of R was not a valid Cholesky factor.

Remarks cholupdate works only for full matrices.

Example

```
A = pascal(4)
A =
     1     1     1     1
     1     2     3     4
     1     3     6    10
     1     4    10    20

R = chol(A)
R =
```

```

      1      1      1      1
      0      1      2      3
      0      0      1      3
      0      0      0      1
x = [0 0 0 1]';

```

This is called a rank one update to A since $\text{rank}(x*x')$ is 1:

```

A + x*x'
ans =

```

```

      1      1      1      1
      1      2      3      4
      1      3      6     10
      1      4     10     21

```

Instead of computing the Cholesky factor with $R1 = \text{chol}(A + x*x')$, we can use cholupdate:

```

R1 = cholupdate(R,x)
R1 =

```

```

 1.0000    1.0000    1.0000    1.0000
      0    1.0000    2.0000    3.0000
      0      0    1.0000    3.0000
      0      0      0    1.4142

```

Next destroy the positive definiteness (and actually make the matrix singular) by subtracting 1 from the last element of A. The downdated matrix is:

```

A - x*x'
ans =

```

```

      1      1      1      1
      1      2      3      4

```

cholupdate

```
      1      3      6      10
      1      4     10     19
```

Compare chol with cholupdate:

```
R1 = chol(A-x*x')
??? Error using ==> chol
Matrix must be positive definite.
R1 = cholupdate(R,x,'-')
??? Error using ==> cholupdate
Downdated matrix must be positive definite.
```

However, subtracting 0.5 from the last element of A produces a positive definite matrix, and we can use cholupdate to compute its Cholesky factor:

```
x = [0 0 0 1/sqrt(2)]';
R1 = cholupdate(R,x,'-')
R1 =
    1.0000    1.0000    1.0000    1.0000
         0    1.0000    2.0000    3.0000
         0         0    1.0000    3.0000
         0         0         0    0.7071
```

Algorithm

cholupdate uses the algorithms from the LINPACK subroutines ZCHUD and ZCHDD. cholupdate is useful since computing the new Cholesky factor from scratch is an $O(N^3)$ algorithm, while simply updating the existing factor in this way is an $O(N^2)$ algorithm.

See Also

chol, qrupdate

References

[1] Dongarra, J.J., J.R. Bunch, C.B. Moler, and G.W. Stewart, *LINPACK Users' Guide*, SIAM, Philadelphia, 1979.

Purpose Shift array circularly

Syntax `B = circshift(A,shiftsize)`

Description `B = circshift(A,shiftsize)` circularly shifts the values in the array, `A`, by `shiftsize` elements. `shiftsize` is a vector of integer scalars where the `n`-th element specifies the shift amount for the `n`-th dimension of array `A`. If an element in `shiftsize` is positive, the values of `A` are shifted down (or to the right). If it is negative, the values of `A` are shifted up (or to the left). If it is 0, the values in that dimension are not shifted.

Example Circularly shift first dimension values down by 1.

```
A = [ 1 2 3;4 5 6; 7 8 9]
```

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

```
B = circshift(A,1)
```

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

Circularly shift first dimension values down by 1 and second dimension values to the left by 1.

```
B = circshift(A,[1 -1]);
```

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

See Also `fftshift`, `shiftdim`

Purpose	Clear current axes
GUI Alternatives	Remove axes and clear objects from them in <i>plot edit</i> mode. For details, see “Working in Plot Edit Mode” in the MATLAB Graphics documentation.
Syntax	<pre>cla cla reset cla(ax) cla(ax, 'reset')</pre>
Description	<p><code>cla</code> deletes from the current axes all graphics objects whose handles are not hidden (i.e., their <code>HandleVisibility</code> property is set to <code>on</code>).</p> <p><code>cla reset</code> deletes from the current axes all graphics objects regardless of the setting of their <code>HandleVisibility</code> property and resets all axes properties, except <code>Position</code> and <code>Units</code>, to their default values.</p> <p><code>cla(ax)</code> or <code>cla(ax, 'reset')</code> clears the single axes with handle <code>ax</code>.</p>
Remarks	The <code>cla</code> command behaves the same way when issued on the command line as it does in callback routines — it does not recognize the <code>HandleVisibility</code> setting of callback. This means that when issued from within a callback routine, <code>cla</code> deletes only those objects whose <code>HandleVisibility</code> property is set to <code>on</code> .
See Also	<code>clf</code> , <code>hold</code> , <code>newplot</code> , <code>reset</code> “Axes Operations” on page 1-96 for related functions

Purpose Contour plot elevation labels

Syntax

```

clabel(C,h)
clabel(C,h,v)
clabel(C,h,'manual')
clabel(C)
clabel(C,v)
clabel(C,'manual')
text_handles = clabel(...)
clabel(...,'PropertyName',propertyvalue,...)
clabel(...'LabelSpacing',points)

```

Description The `clabel` function adds height labels to a 2-D contour plot.

`clabel(C,h)` rotates the labels and inserts them in the contour lines. The function inserts only those labels that fit within the contour, depending on the size of the contour.

`clabel(C,h,v)` creates labels only for those contour levels given in vector `v`, then rotates the labels and inserts them in the contour lines.

`clabel(C,h,'manual')` places contour labels at locations you select with a mouse. Press the left mouse button (the mouse button on a single-button mouse) or the space bar to label a contour at the closest location beneath the center of the cursor. Press the **Return** key while the cursor is within the figure window to terminate labeling. The labels are rotated and inserted in the contour lines.

`clabel(C)` adds labels to the current contour plot using the contour array `C` output from `contour`. The function labels all contours displayed and randomly selects label positions.

`clabel(C,v)` labels only those contour levels given in vector `v`.

`clabel(C,'manual')` places contour labels at locations you select with a mouse.

`text_handles = clabel(...)` returns the handles of text objects created by `clabel`. The `UserData` properties of the text objects contain the contour values displayed. If you call `clabel` without the `h` argument,

clabel

`text_handles` also contains the handles of line objects used to create the '+' symbols.

`clabel(..., 'PropertyName', propertyvalue, ...)` enables you to specify text object property/value pairs for the label strings. (See Text Properties.)

`clabel(... 'LabelSpacing', points)` specifies the spacing between labels on the same contour line, in units of points (72 points equal one inch).

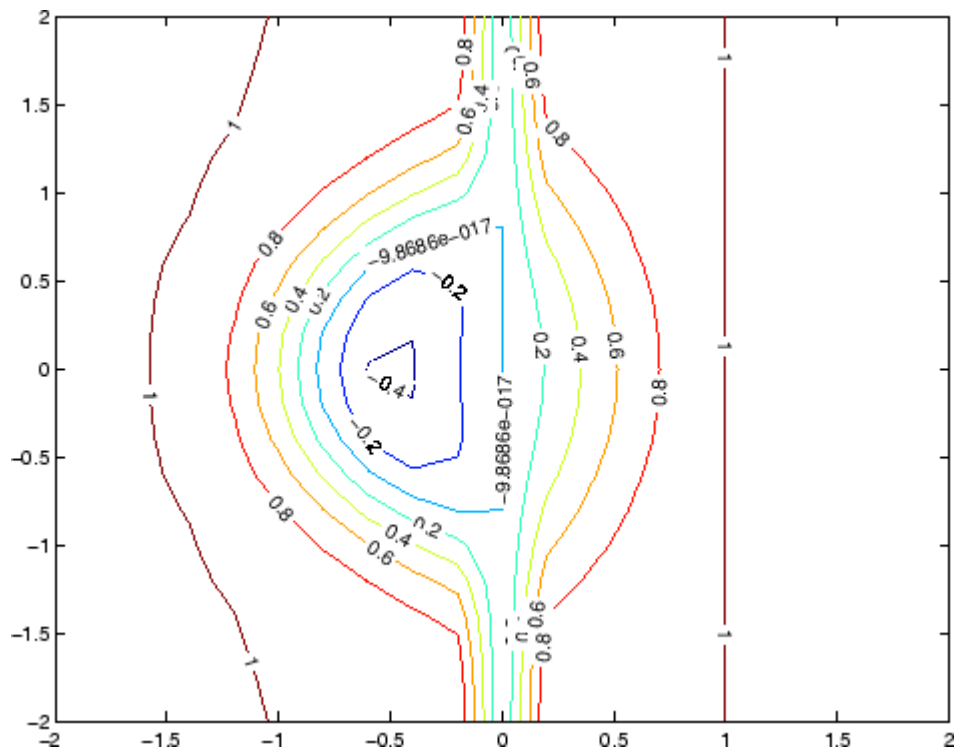
Remarks

When the syntax includes the argument `h`, this function rotates the labels and inserts them in the contour lines (see Examples). Otherwise, the labels are displayed upright and a '+' indicates which contour line the label is annotating.

Examples

Generate, draw, and label a simple contour plot.

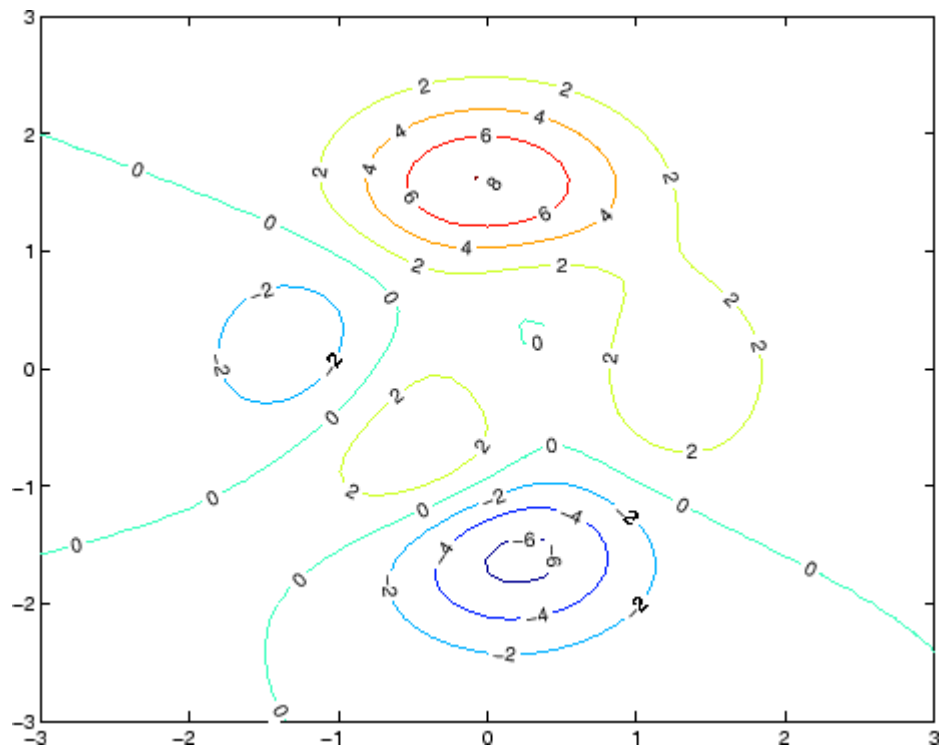
```
[x,y] = meshgrid(-2:.2:2);  
z = x.^exp(-x.^2-y.^2);  
[C,h] = contour(x,y,z);  
clabel(C,h);
```



Label a contour plot with label spacing set to 72 points (one inch).

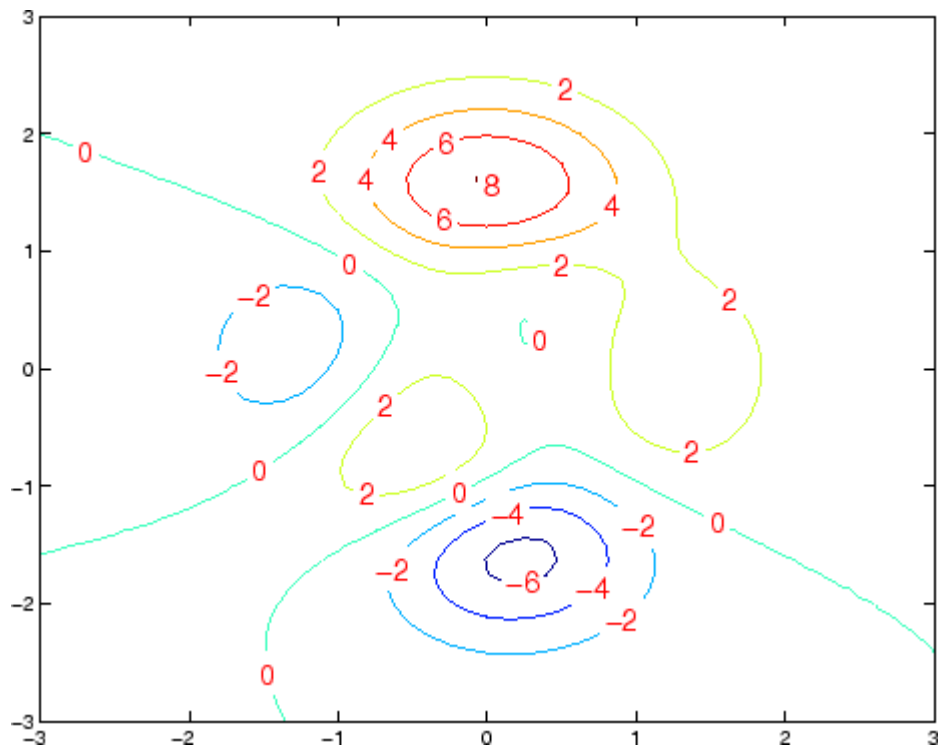
```
[x,y,z] = peaks;
[C,h] = contour(x,y,z);
clabel(C,h,'LabelSpacing',72)
```

clabel



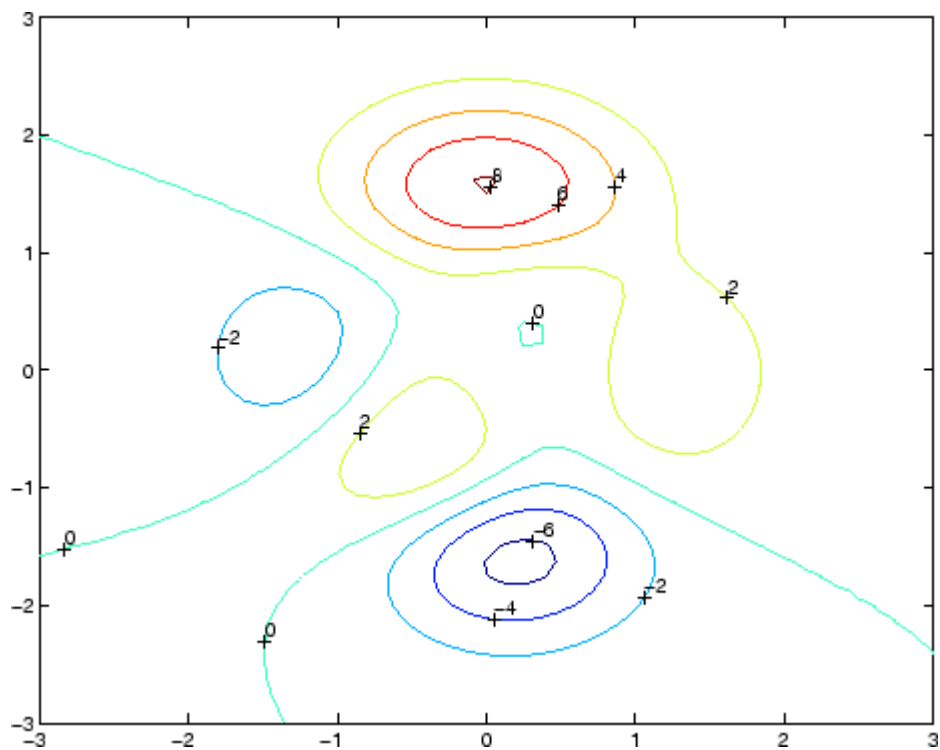
Label a contour plot with 15 point red text.

```
[x,y,z] = peaks;  
[C,h] = contour(x,y,z);  
clabel(C,h,'FontSize',15,'Color','r','Rotation',0)
```



Label a contour plot with upright text and '+' symbols indicating which contour line each label annotates.

```
[x,y,z] = peaks;
C = contour(x,y,z);
clabel(C)
```



See Also

`contour`, `contourc`, `contourf`

“Annotating Plots” on page 1-87 for related functions

“Drawing Text in a Box” for an example that illustrates the use of contour labels

Purpose Create object or return class of object

Syntax

```
str = class(object)
obj = class(s, 'class_name')
obj = class(s, 'class_name', parent1, parent2, ...)
obj = class(struct([]), 'class_name', parent1, parent2, ...)
```

Description `str = class(object)` returns a string specifying the class of object.

The following table lists the object class names that can be returned. All except the last one are MATLAB classes.

logical	Logical array of true and false values
char	Character array
int8	8-bit signed integer array
uint8	8-bit unsigned integer array
int16	16-bit signed integer array
uint16	16-bit unsigned integer array
int32	32-bit signed integer array
uint32	32-bit unsigned integer array
int64	64-bit signed integer array
uint64	64-bit unsigned integer array
single	Single-precision floating-point number array
double	Double-precision floating-point number array
cell	Cell array
struct	Structure array
function handle	Array of values for calling functions indirectly
' <i>class_name</i> '	Custom MATLAB object class or Java class

class

`obj = class(s, 'class_name')` creates an object of MATLAB class `'class_name'` using structure `s` as a template. This syntax is valid only in a function named `class_name.m` in a directory named `@class_name` (where `'class_name'` is the same as the string passed in to `class`).

`obj = class(s, 'class_name', parent1, parent2, ...)` creates an object of MATLAB class `'class_name'` that inherits the methods and fields of the parent objects `parent1`, `parent2`, and so on. Structure `s` is used as a template for the object.

`obj = class(struct([]), 'class_name', parent1, parent2, ...)` creates an object of MATLAB class `'class_name'` that inherits the methods and fields of the parent objects `parent1`, `parent2`, and so on. Specifying the empty structure `struct([])` as the first argument ensures that the object created contains no fields other than those that are inherited from the parent objects.

Examples

To return in `nameStr` the name of the class of Java object `j`,

```
nameStr = class(j)
```

To create a user-defined MATLAB object of class `polynom`,

```
p = class(p, 'polynom')
```

See Also

`inferiorto`, `isa`, `superiorto`

The “Classes and Objects” and the “Calling Java from MATLAB” chapters in MATLAB Programming and Data Types documentation.

Purpose	Clear Command Window
GUI Alternatives	As an alternative to the <code>clc</code> function, select Edit > Clear Command Window in the MATLAB desktop.
Syntax	<code>clc</code>
Description	<p><code>clc</code> clears all input and output from the Command Window display, giving you a “clean screen.”</p> <p>After using <code>clc</code>, you cannot use the scroll bar to see the history of functions, but you still can use the up arrow to recall statements from the command history.</p>
Examples	Use <code>clc</code> in an M-file to always display output in the same starting position on the screen.
See Also	<code>clear</code> , <code>clf</code> , <code>close</code> , <code>home</code>

clear

Purpose

Remove items from workspace, freeing up system memory

Graphical Interface

As an alternative to the `clear` function, use **Edit > Clear Workspace** in the MATLAB desktop.

Syntax

```
clear
clear name
clear name1 name2 name3 ...
clear global name
clear -regexp expr1 expr2 ...
clear global -regexp expr1 expr2 ...
clear keyword
clear('name1', 'name2', 'name3', ...)
```

Description

`clear` removes all variables from the workspace. This frees up system memory.

`clear name` removes just the M-file or MEX-file function or variable `name` from the workspace. You can use wildcards (*) to remove items selectively. For example, `clear my*` removes any variables whose names begin with the string `my`. It removes debugging breakpoints in M-files and reinitializes persistent variables, since the breakpoints for a function and persistent variables are cleared whenever the M-file is changed or cleared. If `name` is global, it is removed from the current workspace, but left accessible to any functions declaring it global. If `name` has been locked by `mlock`, it remains in memory.

Use a partial path to distinguish between different overloaded versions of a function. For example, `clear polynom/display` clears only the `display` method for `polynom` objects, leaving any other implementations in memory.

`clear name1 name2 name3 ...` removes `name1`, `name2`, and `name3` from the workspace.

`clear global name` removes the global variable `name`. If `name` is global, `clear name` removes `name` from the current workspace, but leaves it

accessible to any functions declaring it global. Use `clear global name` to completely remove a global variable.

`clear -regexp expr1 expr2 ...` clears all variables that match any of the regular expressions `expr1`, `expr2`, etc. This option only clears variables.

`clear global -regexp expr1 expr2 ...` clears all global variables that match any of the regular expressions `expr1`, `expr2`, etc.

`clear keyword` clears the items indicated by *keyword*.

Keyword	Items Cleared
all	Removes all variables, functions, and MEX-files from memory, leaving the workspace empty. Using <code>clear all</code> removes debugging breakpoints in M-files and reinitializes persistent variables, since the breakpoints for a function and persistent variables are cleared whenever the M-file is changed or cleared. When issued from the Command Window prompt, also removes the Java packages import list.
classes	The same as <code>clear all</code> , but also clears MATLAB class definitions. If any objects exist outside the workspace (for example, in user data or persistent variables in a locked M-file), a warning is issued and the class definition is not cleared. Issue a <code>clear classes</code> function if the number or names of fields in a class are changed.
functions	Clears all the currently compiled M-functions and MEX-functions from memory. Using <code>clear function</code> removes debugging breakpoints in the function M-file and reinitializes persistent variables, since the breakpoints for a function and persistent variables are cleared whenever the M-file is changed or cleared.

clear

Keyword	Items Cleared
global	Clears all global variables from the workspace.
import	Removes the Java packages import list. It can only be issued from the Command Window prompt. It cannot be used in a function.
java	The same as <code>clear all</code> , but also clears the definitions of all Java classes defined by files on the Java dynamic class path (see “The Java Class Path” in the External Interfaces documentation). If any java objects exist outside the workspace (for example, in user data or persistent variables in a locked M-file), a warning is issued and the Java class definition is not cleared. Issue a <code>clear java</code> command after modifying any files on the Java dynamic class path.
variables	Clears all variables from the workspace.

`clear('name1', 'name2', 'name3', ...)` is the function form of the syntax. Use this form when the variable name or function name is stored in a string.

Remarks

When you use `clear` in a function, it has the following effect on items in your function and base workspaces:

- `clear name` — If `name` is the name of a function, the function is cleared in both the function workspace and in your base workspace.
- `clear functions` — All functions are cleared in both the function workspace and in your base workspace.
- `clear global` — All global variables are cleared in both the function workspace and in your base workspace.
- `clear all` — All functions, global variables, and classes are cleared in both the function workspace and in your base workspace.

Limitations

clear does not affect the amount of memory allocated to the MATLAB process under UNIX.

The clear function does not clear Simulink models. Use close instead.

Examples

Given a workspace containing the following variables

Name	Size	Bytes	Class
c	3x4	1200	cell array
frame	1x1		java.awt.Frame
gbl1	1x1	8	double array (global)
gbl2	1x1	8	double array (global)
xint	1x1	1	int8 array

you can clear a single variable, xint, by typing

```
clear xint
```

To clear all global variables, type

```
clear global
whos
```

Name	Size	Bytes	Class
c	3x4	1200	cell array
frame	1x1		java.awt.Frame

Using regular expressions, clear those variables with names that begin with Mon, Tue, or Wed:

```
clear('-regexp', '^Mon|^Tue|^Wed');
```

To clear all compiled M- and MEX-functions from memory, type clear functions. In the case shown below, clear functions was unable to clear one M-file function from memory, testfun, because the function is locked.

```
clear functions    % Attempt to clear all functions.
```

clear

```
inmem

ans =
    'testfun'      % One M-file function remains in memory.

mislocked testfun
ans =
    1              % This function is locked in memory.
```

Once you unlock the function from memory, you can clear it.

```
munlock testfun
clear functions

inmem
ans =
    Empty cell array: 0-by-1
```

See Also

`clc`, `close`, `import`, `inmem`, `load`, `mlock`, `munlock`, `pack`, `persistent`, `save`, `who`, `whos`, `workspace`

Purpose	Remove serial port object from MATLAB workspace
Syntax	<code>clear obj</code>
Arguments	<code>obj</code> A serial port object or an array of serial port objects.
Description	<code>clear obj</code> removes <code>obj</code> from the MATLAB workspace.
Remarks	<p>If <code>obj</code> is connected to the device and it is cleared from the workspace, then <code>obj</code> remains connected to the device. You can restore <code>obj</code> to the workspace with the <code>instrfind</code> function. A serial port object connected to the device has a <code>Status</code> property value of <code>open</code>.</p> <p>To disconnect <code>obj</code> from the device, use the <code>fclose</code> function. To remove <code>obj</code> from memory, use the <code>delete</code> function. You should remove invalid serial port objects from the workspace with <code>clear</code>.</p>
Example	<p>This example creates the serial port object <code>s</code>, copies <code>s</code> to a new variable <code>scopy</code>, and clears <code>s</code> from the MATLAB workspace. <code>s</code> is then restored to the workspace with <code>instrfind</code> and is shown to be identical to <code>scopy</code>.</p> <pre>s = serial('COM1'); scopy = s; clear s s = instrfind; isequal(scopy,s) ans = 1</pre>
See Also	Functions <code>delete</code> , <code>fclose</code> , <code>instrfind</code> , <code>isvalid</code> Properties <code>Status</code>

Purpose

Clear current figure window

GUI Alternatives

Use **Clear Figure** from the figure window's **File** menu to clear the contents of a figure. You can also create a *desktop shortcut* to clear the current figure with one mouse click. See “Shortcuts for MATLAB — Easily Run a Group of Statements” in the MATLAB Desktop Environment documentation.

Syntax

```
clf('reset')
clf(fig)
clf(fig,'reset')
figure_handle = clf(...)
```

Description

clf deletes from the current figure all graphics objects whose handles are not hidden (i.e., their HandleVisibility property is set to on).

clf('reset') deletes from the current figure all graphics objects regardless of the setting of their HandleVisibility property and resets all figure properties except Position, Units, PaperPosition, and PaperUnits to their default values.

clf(fig) or clf(fig,'reset') clears the single figure with handle fig.

figure_handle = clf(...) returns the handle of the figure. This is useful when the figure IntegerHandle property is off because the noninteger handle becomes invalid when the reset option is used (i.e., IntegerHandle is reset to on, which is the default).

Remarks

The clf command behaves the same way when issued on the command line as it does in callback routines — it does not recognize the HandleVisibility setting of callback. This means that when issued from within a callback routine, clf deletes only those objects whose HandleVisibility property is set to on.

See Also

cla, clc, hold, reset

“Figure Windows” on page 1-95 for related functions

Purpose	Copy and paste strings to and from system clipboard
Graphical Interface	As an alternative to <code>clipboard</code> , use the Import Wizard. To use the Import Wizard to copy data from the clipboard, select Paste to Workspace from the Edit menu.
Syntax	<pre>clipboard('copy', data) str = clipboard('paste') data = clipboard('pastespecial')</pre>
Description	<p><code>clipboard('copy', data)</code> sets the clipboard contents to <code>data</code>. If <code>data</code> is not a character array, the clipboard uses <code>mat2str</code> to convert it to a string.</p> <p><code>str = clipboard('paste')</code> returns the current contents of the clipboard as a string or as an empty string (' '), if the current clipboard contents cannot be converted to a string.</p> <p><code>data = clipboard('pastespecial')</code> returns the current contents of the clipboard as an array using <code>uiimport</code>.</p> <hr/> <p>Note Requires an active X display on UNIX, and Java elsewhere.</p> <hr/>
See Also	<code>load</code> , <code>uiimport</code>

clock

Purpose Current time as date vector

Syntax `c = clock`

Description `c = clock` returns a 6-element date vector containing the current date and time in decimal form:

```
c = [year month day hour minute seconds]
```

The first five elements are integers. The seconds element is accurate to several digits beyond the decimal point. The statement `fix(clock)` rounds to integer display format.

Remarks When timing the duration of an event, use the `tic` and `toc` functions instead of `clock` or `etime`. These latter two functions are based on the system time which can be adjusted periodically by the operating system and thus might not be reliable in time comparison operations.

See Also `cputime`, `datenum`, `datevec`, `etime`, `tic`, `toc`

Purpose

Remove specified figure

Syntax

```
close
close(h)
close name
close all
close all hidden
status = close(...)
```

Description

`close` deletes the current figure or the specified figure(s). It optionally returns the status of the close operation.

`close` deletes the current figure (equivalent to `close(gcf)`).

`close(h)` deletes the figure identified by `h`. If `h` is a vector or matrix, `close` deletes all figures identified by `h`.

`close name` deletes the figure with the specified name.

`close all` deletes all figures whose handles are not hidden.

`close all hidden` deletes all figures including those with hidden handles.

`status = close(...)` returns 1 if the specified windows have been deleted and 0 otherwise.

Remarks

The `close` function works by evaluating the specified figure's `CloseRequestFcn` property with the statement

```
eval(get(h, 'CloseRequestFcn'))
```

The default `CloseRequestFcn`, `closereq`, deletes the current figure using `delete(get(0, 'CurrentFigure'))`. If you specify multiple figure handles, `close` executes each figure's `CloseRequestFcn` in turn. If MATLAB encounters an error that terminates the execution of a `CloseRequestFcn`, the figure is not deleted. Note that using your computer's window manager (i.e., the **Close** menu item) also calls the figure's `CloseRequestFcn`.

close

If a figure's handle is hidden (i.e., the figure's `HandleVisibility` property is set to `callback` or `off` and the root `ShowHiddenHandles` property is set to `on`), you must specify the `hidden` option when trying to access a figure using the `all` option.

To delete all figures unconditionally, use the statements

```
set(0, 'ShowHiddenHandles', 'on')
delete(get(0, 'Children'))
```

The `delete` function does not execute the figure's `CloseRequestFcn`; it simply deletes the specified figure.

The figure `CloseRequestFcn` allows you to either delay or abort the closing of a figure once the `close` function has been issued. For example, you can display a dialog box to see if the user really wants to delete the figure or save and clean up before closing.

See Also

`delete`, `figure`, `gcf`

The figure `HandleVisibility` property

The root `ShowHiddenHandles` property

“Figure Windows” on page 1-95 for related functions

Purpose Close Audio/Video Interleaved (AVI) file

Syntax `aviobj = close(aviobj)`

Description `aviobj = close(aviobj)` finishes writing and closes the AVI file associated with `aviobj`, which is an AVI file object created using the `avifile` function.

See Also `avifile`, `addframe`, `movie2avi`

close (ftp)

Purpose Close connection to FTP server

Syntax `close(f)`

Description `close(f)` closes the connection to the FTP server, represented by object `f`, which was created using `ftp`. Be sure to use `close` after completing work on the server. If you do not run `close`, the connection will be terminated automatically either because of the server's time-out feature or by exiting MATLAB.

Examples Connect to the MathWorks FTP server and then disconnect.

```
tmw=ftp('ftp.mathworks.com');  
close(tmw)
```

See Also `ftp`

Purpose	Default figure close request function
Syntax	<code>closereq</code>
Description	<code>closereq</code> deletes the current figure.
See Also	The figure <code>CloseRequestFcn</code> property “Figure Windows” on page 1-95 for related functions

cmopts

Purpose	Name of source control system
GUI Alternatives	As an alternative to <code>cmopts</code> , select File > Preferences > General > Source Control to view the currently selected source control system.
Syntax	<code>cmopts</code>
Description	<p><code>cmopts</code> displays the name of the source control system you selected using preferences, which is one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <code>clearcase</code> (UNIX only)• <code>customverctrl</code> (UNIX only)• <code>cvs</code> (UNIX only)• <code>pvcs</code> (UNIX only, used for PVCS and ChangeMan)• <code>rsc</code> (UNIX only)• <code>sourcesafe</code> (Windows only) <p>If you have not selected a source control system, <code>cmopts</code> displays</p> <pre>none</pre> <p>For more information, see “Specify Source Control System in MATLAB” for PC platforms, and “Specifying the Source Control System on UNIX” for UNIX platforms in the MATLAB Desktop Tools and Development Environment documentation.</p>
Examples	<pre>Type cmopts and MATLAB returns ans = Microsoft Visual SourceSafe</pre>

which is the source control system specified in preferences.

See Also

checkin, checkout, customverctrl, verctrl

colamd

Purpose Column approximate minimum degree permutation

Syntax `p = colamd(S)`

Description `p = colamd(S)` returns the column approximate minimum degree permutation vector for the sparse matrix `S`. For a non-symmetric matrix `S`, `S(:,p)` tends to have sparser LU factors than `S`. The Cholesky factorization of `S(:,p)' * S(:,p)` also tends to be sparser than that of `S' * S`.

`knobs` is a two-element vector. If `S` is `m`-by-`n`, then rows with more than `(knobs(1))*n` entries are ignored. Columns with more than `(knobs(2))*m` entries are removed prior to ordering, and ordered last in the output permutation `p`. If the `knobs` parameter is not present, then `knobs(1) = knobs(2) = spparms('wh_frac')`.

`stats` is an optional vector that provides data about the ordering and the validity of the matrix `S`.

<code>stats(1)</code>	Number of dense or empty rows ignored by <code>colamd</code>
<code>stats(2)</code>	Number of dense or empty columns ignored by <code>colamd</code>
<code>stats(3)</code>	Number of garbage collections performed on the internal data structure used by <code>colamd</code> (roughly of size $2.2 * \text{nnz}(S) + 4 * m + 7 * n$ integers)
<code>stats(4)</code>	0 if the matrix is valid, or 1 if invalid
<code>stats(5)</code>	Rightmost column index that is unsorted or contains duplicate entries, or 0 if no such column exists

<code>stats(6)</code>	Last seen duplicate or out-of-order row index in the column index given by <code>stats(5)</code> , or 0 if no such row index exists
<code>stats(7)</code>	Number of duplicate and out-of-order row indices

Although, MATLAB built-in functions generate valid sparse matrices, a user may construct an invalid sparse matrix using the MATLAB C or Fortran APIs and pass it to colamd. For this reason, colamd verifies that S is valid:

- If a row index appears two or more times in the same column, colamd ignores the duplicate entries, continues processing, and provides information about the duplicate entries in `stats(4:7)`.
- If row indices in a column are out of order, colamd sorts each column of its internal copy of the matrix S (but does not repair the input matrix S), continues processing, and provides information about the out-of-order entries in `stats(4:7)`.
- If S is invalid in any other way, colamd cannot continue. It prints an error message, and returns no output arguments (`p` or `stats`).

The ordering is followed by a column elimination tree post-ordering.

Note colamd tends to be faster than colmmd and tends to return a better ordering.

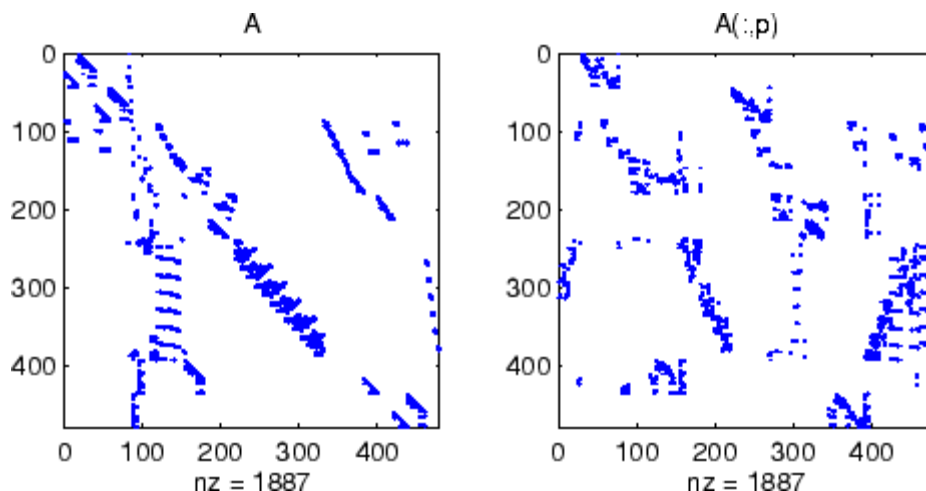
Examples

The Harwell-Boeing collection of sparse matrices and the MATLAB demos directory include a test matrix `west0479`. It is a matrix of order 479 resulting from a model due to Westerberg of an eight-stage chemical distillation column. The spy plot shows evidence of the eight stages. The colamd ordering scrambles this structure.

```
load west0479
```

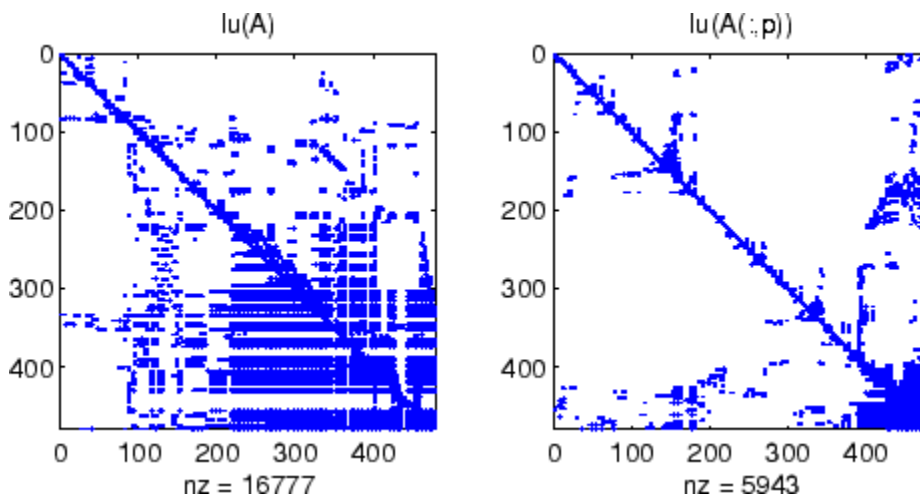
colamd

```
A = west0479;  
p = colamd(A);  
subplot(1,2,1), spy(A,4), title('A')  
subplot(1,2,2), spy(A(:,p),4), title('A(:,p)')
```



Comparing the spy plot of the LU factorization of the original matrix with that of the reordered matrix shows that minimum degree reduces the time and storage requirements by better than a factor of 2.8. The nonzero counts are 16777 and 5904, respectively.

```
spy(lu(A),4)  
spy(lu(A(:,p)),4)
```

**See Also**

colperm, spparms, symamd, symrcm

References

[1] The authors of the code for “colamd” are Stefan I. Larimore and Timothy A. Davis (davis@cise.ufl.edu), University of Florida. The algorithm was developed in collaboration with John Gilbert, Xerox PARC, and Esmond Ng, Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Sparse Matrix Algorithms Research at the University of Florida: <http://www.cise.ufl.edu/research/sparse/>

colmmd

Purpose Sparse column minimum degree permutation

Syntax `p = colmmd(S)`

Note `colmmd` is obsolete and will be removed from a future version of MATLAB. Use `colamd` instead.

Description `p = colmmd(S)` returns the column minimum degree permutation vector for the sparse matrix `S`. For a nonsymmetric matrix `S`, this is a column permutation `p` such that `S(:,p)` tends to have sparser LU factors than `S`.

The `colmmd` permutation is automatically used by `\` and `/` for the solution of nonsymmetric and symmetric indefinite sparse linear systems.

Use `spparms` to change some options and parameters associated with heuristics in the algorithm.

Algorithm The minimum degree algorithm for symmetric matrices is described in the review paper by George and Liu [1]. For nonsymmetric matrices, the MATLAB minimum degree algorithm is new and is described in the paper by Gilbert, Moler, and Schreiber [2]. It is roughly like symmetric minimum degree for $A^T A$, but does not actually form $A^T A$.

Each stage of the algorithm chooses a vertex in the graph of $A^T A$ of lowest degree (that is, a column of A having nonzero elements in common with the fewest other columns), eliminates that vertex, and updates the remainder of the graph by adding fill (that is, merging rows). If the input matrix `S` is of size m -by- n , the columns are all eliminated and the permutation is complete after n stages. To speed up the process, several heuristics are used to carry out multiple stages simultaneously.

See Also `colamd`, `colperm`, `lu`, `spparms`, `symamd`, `symmmd`, `symrcm`


The arithmetic operator `\`

References

- [1] George, Alan and Liu, Joseph, "The Evolution of the Minimum Degree Ordering Algorithm," *SIAM Review*, 1989, 31:1-19.
- [2] Gilbert, John R., Cleve Moler, and Robert Schreiber, "Sparse Matrices in MATLAB: Design and Implementation," *SIAM Journal on Matrix Analysis and Applications* 13, 1992, pp. 333-356.

colorbar

Purpose Colorbar showing color scale

GUI Alternatives Add a colorbar to a plot with the colorbar tool  on the figure toolbar, or use **Insert** → **Colorbar** from the figure menu. Use the Property Editor to modify the position, font and other properties of a legend. . For details, see “Working in Plot Edit Mode” in the MATLAB Graphics documentation.

Syntax

```
colorbar
colorbar(..., 'peer', axes_handle)
colorbar(..., 'location')
colorbar(..., 'PropertyName', propertyvalue)
cbar_axes = colorbar(...)
colorbar(axes_handle)
```

Description The colorbar function displays the current colormap in the current figure and resizes the current axes to accommodate the colorbar.

colorbar adds a new vertical colorbar on the right side of the current axes. If a colorbar exists in that location, colorbar replaces it with a new one. If a colorbar exists at a nondefault location, it is retained along with the new colorbar

colorbar(..., 'peer', axes_handle) creates a colorbar associated with the axes axes_handle instead of the current axes.

colorbar(..., 'location') adds a colorbar in the specified orientation with respect to the axes. If a colorbar exists at the location specified, it is replaced. Any colorbars not occupying the specified location are retained. Possible values for *location* are

North	Inside plot box near top
South	Inside bottom
East	Inside right
West	Inside left

NorthOutside	Outside plot box near top
SouthOutside	Outside bottom
EastOutside	Outside right
WestOutside	Outside left

Using one of the ...Outside values for *location* ensures that the colorbar does not overlap the plot, whereas overlaps can occur when you specify any of the other four values.

`colorbar(..., 'PropertyName', propertyvalue)` specifies property names and values for the axes object used to create the colorbar. See axes properties for a description of the properties you can set. The *location* property applies only to colorbars and legends, not to axes.

`cbar_axes = colorbar(...)` returns a handle to the colorbar, which is an axes graphics object that contains one additional property, *Location*.

Backward-Compatible Version

`h = colorbar('v6', ...)` creates a colorbar compatible with MATLAB 6.5 and earlier. It returns the handles of patch objects instead of a colorbar object.

`colorbar(axes_handle)` adds the colorbar to the axes `axes_handle` in the default (right) orientation. As in Version 6 and earlier releases, no new axes is created.

Note The v6 option enables users of Version 7.x of MATLAB to create FIG-files that previous versions can open. It is obsolete and will be removed in a future version of MATLAB.

See Plot Objects and Backward Compatibility for more information.

Remarks

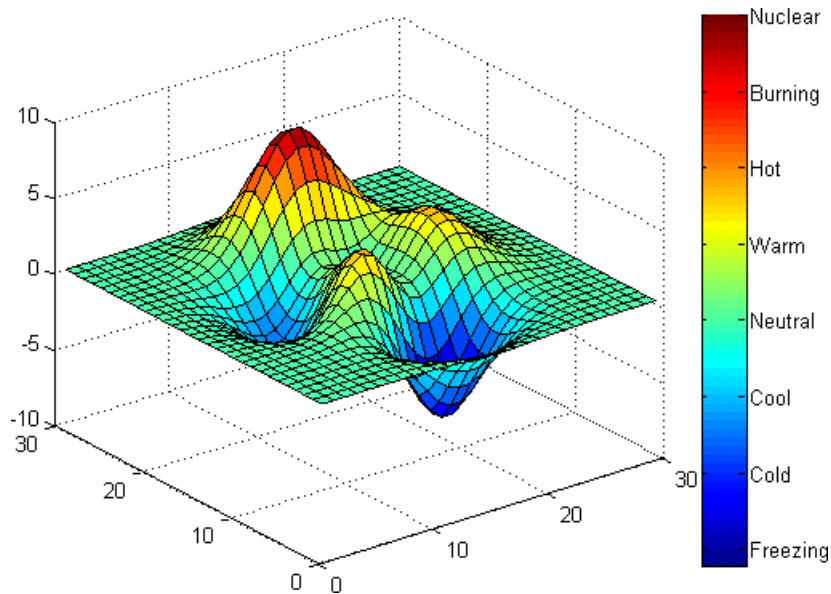
You can use colorbar with 2-D and 3-D plots.

Examples

Example 1

Display a colorbar beside the axes and use descriptive text strings as y -tick labels. Note that labels will repeat cyclically when the number of y -ticks is greater than the number of labels, and not all labels will appear if there are fewer y -ticks than labels you have specified. Also note that when colorbars are horizontal, their ticks and labels are governed by the `XTick` property rather than the `YTick` property. For more information, see “Labeling Colorbar Ticks”.

```
surf(peaks(30))
colorbar('YTickLabel',...
        {'Freezing','Cold','Cool','Neutral',...
         'Warm','Hot','Burning','Nuclear'})
```

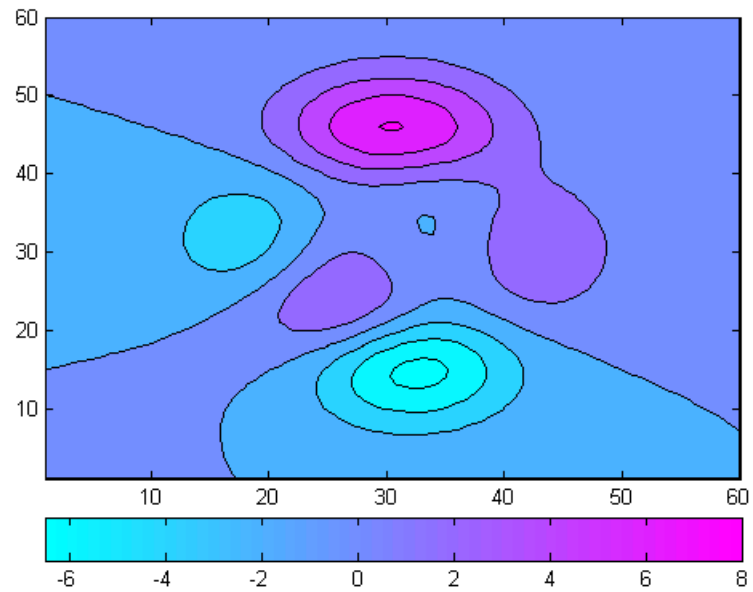


Example 2

Display a horizontal colorbar beneath the axes of a filled contour plot:

```
contourf(peaks(60))
```

```
colormap cool  
colorbar('location','southoutside')
```

**See Also**

colormap

“Color Operations” on page 1-98 for related functions

colordef

Purpose Set default property values to display different color schemes

Syntax

```
colordef white
colordef black
colordef none
colordef(fig,color_option)
h = colordef('new',color_option)
```

Description `colordef` enables you to select either a white or black background for graphics display. It sets axis lines and labels so that they contrast with the background color.

`colordef white` sets the axis background color to white, the axis lines and labels to black, and the figure background color to light gray.

`colordef black` sets the axis background color to black, the axis lines and labels to white, and the figure background color to dark gray.

`colordef none` sets the figure coloring to that used by MATLAB Version 4. The most noticeable difference is that the axis background is set to 'none', making the axis background and figure background colors the same. The figure background color is set to black.

`colordef(fig,color_option)` sets the color scheme of the figure identified by the handle `fig` to one of the color options 'white', 'black', or 'none'. When you use this syntax to apply `colordef` to an existing figure, the figure must have no graphic content. If it does, you should first clear it (via `clf`) before using this form of the command.

`h = colordef('new',color_option)` returns the handle to a new figure created with the specified color options (i.e., 'white', 'black', or 'none'). This form of the command is useful for creating GUIs when you may want to control the default environment. The figure is created with 'visible', 'off' to prevent flashing.

Remarks `colordef` affects only subsequently drawn figures, not those currently on the display. This is because `colordef` works by setting default property values (on the root or figure level). You can list the currently set default values on the root level with the statement

```
get(0, 'defaults')
```

You can remove all default values using the `reset` command:

```
reset(0)
```

See the `get` and `reset` references pages for more information.

See Also

`whitebg`, `clf`

“Color Operations” on page 1-98 for related functions

colormap

Purpose	Set and get current colormap
GUI Alternatives	Select a built-in colormap with the Property Editor. To modify the current colormap, use the Colormap Editor, accessible from Edit → Colormap on the figure menu.
Syntax	<pre>colormap(map) colormap('default') cmap = colormap</pre>
Description	<p>A colormap is an m-by-3 matrix of real numbers between 0.0 and 1.0. Each row is an RGB vector that defines one color. The kth row of the colormap defines the kth color, where $\text{map}(k, :) = [r(k) \ g(k) \ b(k)]$ specifies the intensity of red, green, and blue.</p> <p><code>colormap(map)</code> sets the colormap to the matrix <code>map</code>. If any values in <code>map</code> are outside the interval <code>[0 1]</code>, MATLAB returns the error <code>Colormap must have values in [0,1]</code>.</p> <p><code>colormap('default')</code> sets the current colormap to the default colormap.</p> <p><code>cmap = colormap</code> retrieves the current colormap. The values returned are in the interval <code>[0 1]</code>.</p>

Specifying Colormaps

M-files in the `color` directory generate a number of colormaps. Each M-file accepts the colormap size as an argument. For example,

```
colormap(hsv(128))
```

creates an `hsv` colormap with 128 colors. If you do not specify a size, MATLAB creates a colormap the same size as the current colormap.

Supported Colormaps

MATLAB supports a number of built-in colormaps, illustrated and described below. In addition to specifying built-in colormaps

programmatically, you can use the **Colormap** menu in the **Figure Properties** pane of the **Plot Tools** GUI to select one interactively.

The named built-in colormaps are the following:



- autumn varies smoothly from red, through orange, to yellow.
- bone is a grayscale colormap with a higher value for the blue component. This colormap is useful for adding an “electronic” look to grayscale images.
- colorcube contains as many regularly spaced colors in RGB colorspace as possible, while attempting to provide more steps of gray, pure red, pure green, and pure blue.
- cool consists of colors that are shades of cyan and magenta. It varies smoothly from cyan to magenta.
- copper varies smoothly from black to bright copper.

colormap

- `flag` consists of the colors red, white, blue, and black. This colormap completely changes color with each index increment.
- `gray` returns a linear grayscale colormap.
- `hot` varies smoothly from black through shades of red, orange, and yellow, to white.
- `hsv` varies the hue component of the hue-saturation-value color model. The colors begin with red, pass through yellow, green, cyan, blue, magenta, and return to red. The colormap is particularly appropriate for displaying periodic functions. `hsv(m)` is the same as `hsv2rgb([h ones(m,2)])` where `h` is the linear ramp, $h = (0:m-1)'/m$.
- `jet` ranges from blue to red, and passes through the colors cyan, yellow, and orange. It is a variation of the `hsv` colormap. The `jet` colormap is associated with an astrophysical fluid jet simulation from the National Center for Supercomputer Applications. See the “Examples” on page 2-586 section.
- `lines` produces a colormap of colors specified by the axes `ColorOrder` property and a shade of gray.
- `pink` contains pastel shades of pink. The `pink` colormap provides sepia tone colorization of grayscale photographs.
- `prism` repeats the six colors red, orange, yellow, green, blue, and violet.
- `spring` consists of colors that are shades of magenta and yellow.
- `summer` consists of colors that are shades of green and yellow.
- `white` is an all white monochrome colormap.
- `winter` consists of colors that are shades of blue and green.

Examples

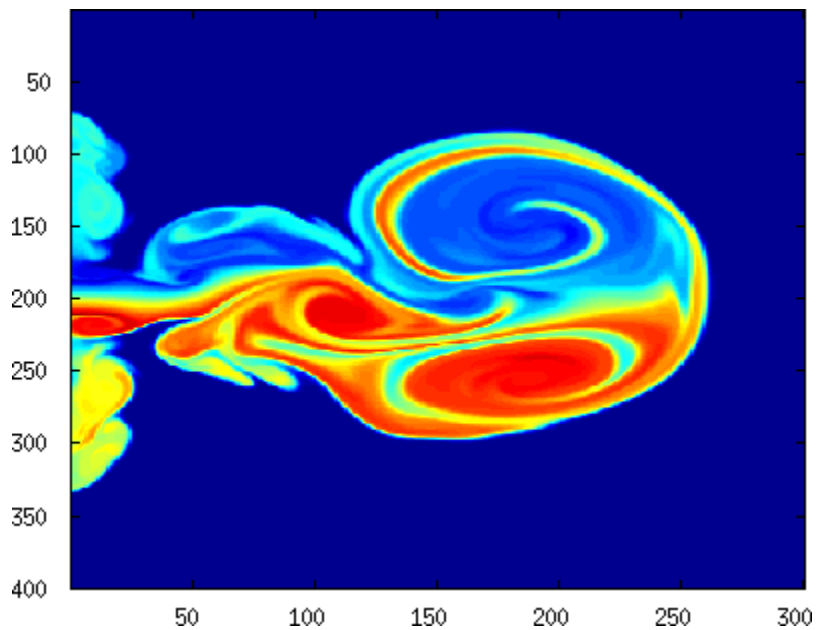
The images and colormaps demo, `imagedemo`, provides an introduction to colormaps. Select **Color Spiral** from the menu. This uses the `pcolor` function to display a 16-by-16 matrix whose elements vary from 0 to 255 in a rectilinear spiral. The `hsv` colormap starts with red in the center,

then passes through yellow, green, cyan, blue, and magenta before returning to red at the outside end of the spiral. Selecting **Colormap Menu** gives access to a number of other colormaps.

The `rgbplot` function plots colormap values. Try `rgbplot(hsv)`, `rgbplot(gray)`, and `rgbplot(hot)`.

The following commands display the `flujet` data using the `jet` colormap.

```
load flujet
image(X)
colormap(jet)
```

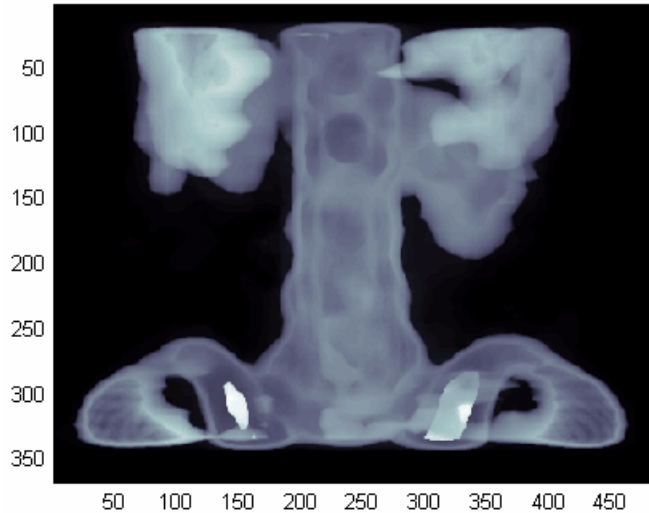


The `demos` directory contains a CAT scan image of a human spine. To view the image, type the following commands:

```
load spine
image(X)
```

colormap

colormap bone



Algorithm

Each figure has its own Colormap property. `colormap` is an M-file that sets and gets this property.

See Also

`brighten`, `caxis`, `colormapeditor`, `colorbar`, `contrast`, `hsv2rgb`, `pcolor`, `rgb2hsv`, `rgbplot`

The Colormap property of figure graphics objects

“Color Operations” on page 1-98 for related functions

“Coloring Mesh and Surface Plots” for more information about colormaps and other coloring methods

Purpose Start colormap editor

Syntax colormapeditor

Description colormapeditor displays the current figure's colormap as a strip of rectangular cells in the colormap editor. Node pointers are colored cells below the colormap strip that indicate points in the colormap where the rate of the variation of R, G, and B values changes. You can also work in the HSV colorspace by setting the **Interpolating Colorspace** selector to HSV.

You can also start the colormap editor by selecting **Colormap** from the **Edit** menu.

Node Pointer Operations

You can select and move node pointers to change a range of colors in the colormap. The color of a node pointer remains constant as you move it, but the colormap changes by linearly interpolating the RGB values between nodes.

Change the color at a node by double-clicking the node pointer. MATLAB displays a color picker from which you can select a new color. After you select a new color at a node, MATLAB reinterpolates the colors in between nodes.

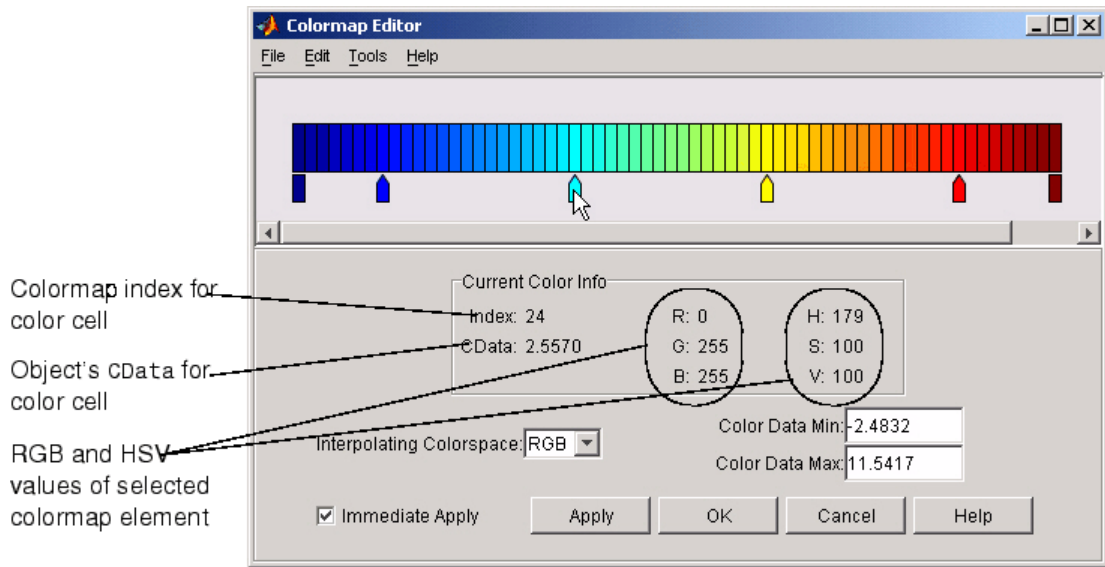
Operation	How to Perform
Add a node	Click below the corresponding cell in the colormap strip.
Select a node	Left-click the node.
Select multiple nodes	Adjacent: left-click first node, Shift+click the last node. Nonadjacent: left-click first node, Ctrl+click subsequent nodes.

Operation	How to Perform
Move a node	Select and drag with the mouse or select and use the left and right arrow keys.
Move multiple nodes	Select multiple nodes and use the left and right arrow keys to move nodes as a group. Movement stops when one of the selected nodes hits an unselected node or an end node.
Delete a node	Select the node and then press the Delete key, or select Delete from the Edit menu, or type Ctrl+x .
Delete multiple nodes	Select the nodes and then press the Delete key, or select Delete from the Edit menu, or type Ctrl+x .
Display color picker for a node	Double-click the node pointer.

Current Color Info

When you put the mouse over a color cell or node pointer, the colormap editor displays the following information about that colormap element:

- The element's index in the colormap
- The value from the graphics object color data that is mapped to the node's color (i.e., data from the CData property of any image, patch, or surface objects in the figure)
- The color's RGB and HSV color value



Interpolating Colorspace

The colorspace determines what values are used to calculate the colors of cells between nodes. For example, in the RGB colorspace, internode colors are calculated by linearly interpolating the red, green, and blue intensity values from one node to the next. Switching to the HSV colorspace causes the colormap editor to recalculate the colors between nodes using the hue, saturation, and value components of the color definition.

Note that when you switch from one colorspace to another, the color editor preserves the number, color, and location of the node pointers, which can cause the colormap to change.

Interpolating in HSV. Since hue is conceptually mapped about a color circle, the interpolation between hue values can be ambiguous. To minimize this ambiguity, the interpolation uses the shortest distance around the circle. For example, interpolating between two nodes, one with hue of 2 (slightly orange red) and another with a hue of 356 (slightly magenta red), does not result in hues 3,4,5...353,354,355 (orange/red-yellow-green-cyan-blue-magenta/red). Taking the shortest distance around the circle gives 357,358,1,2 (orange/red-red-magenta/red).

Color Data Min and Max

The **Color Data Min** and **Color Data Max** text fields enable you to specify values for the axes `CLim` property. These values change the mapping of object color data (the `CData` property of images, patches, and surfaces) to the colormap. See “Axes Color Limits — the `CLim` Property” for discussion and examples of how to use this property.

Examples

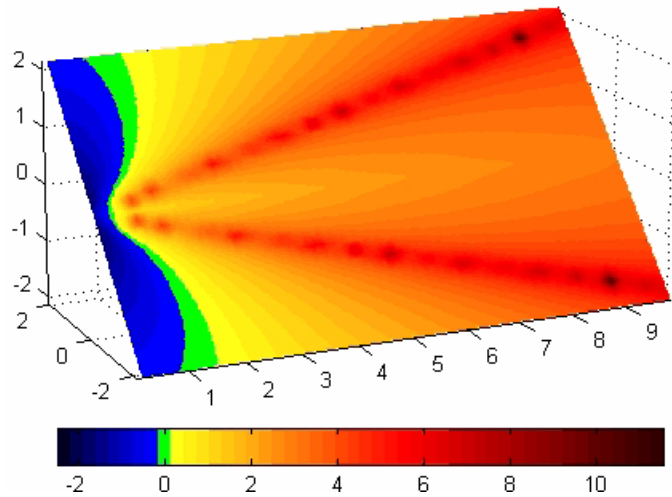
This example modifies a default MATLAB colormap so that ranges of data values are displayed in specific ranges of color. The graph is a slice plane illustrating a cross section of fluid flow through a jet nozzle. See the [slice](#) reference page for more information on this type of graph.

Example Objectives

The objectives are as follows:

- Regions of flow from left to right (positive data) are mapped to colors from yellow through orange to dark red. Yellow is slowest and dark red is the fastest moving fluid.
- Regions that have a speed close to zero are colored green.
- Regions where the fluid is actually moving right to left (negative data) are shades of blue (darker blue is faster).

The following picture shows the desired coloring of the slice plane. The colorbar shows the data to color mapping.

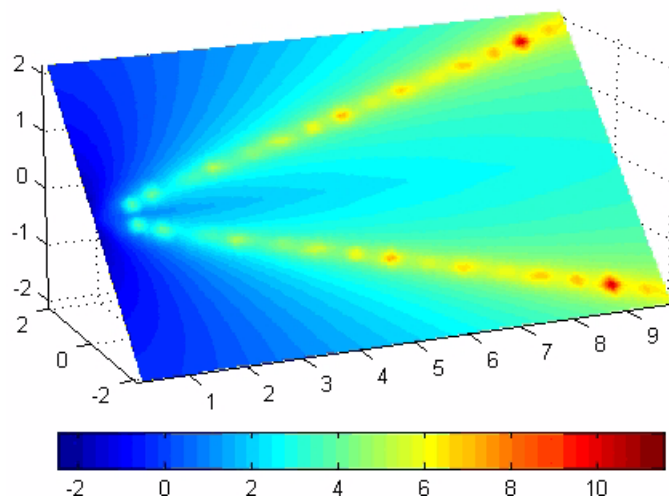


Running the Example

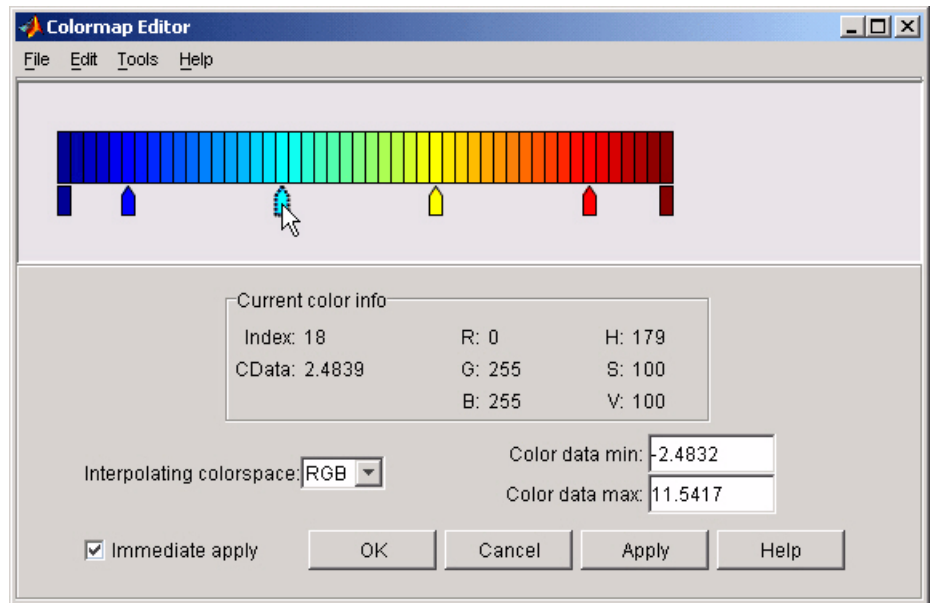
Note If you are viewing this documentation in the MATLAB help browser, you can display the graph used in this example by running this M-file from the MATLAB editor (select **Run** from the **Debug** menu).

Initially, the default colormap (`jet`) colored the slice plane, as illustrated in the following picture. Note that this example uses a colormap that is 48 elements to display wider bands of color (the default is 64 elements).

colormapeditor

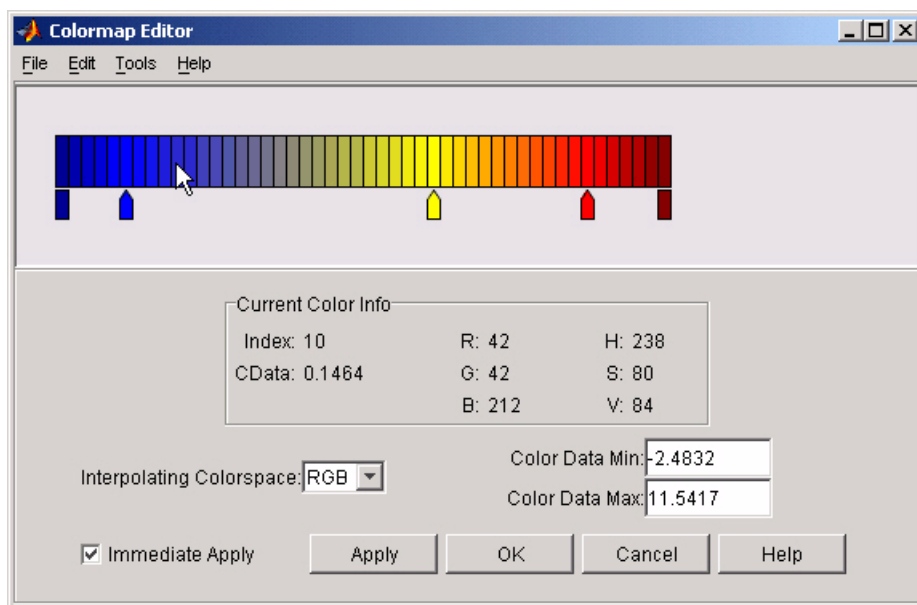


- 1 Start the colormap editor using the `colormapeditor` command. The color map editor displays the current figure's colormap, as shown in the following picture.

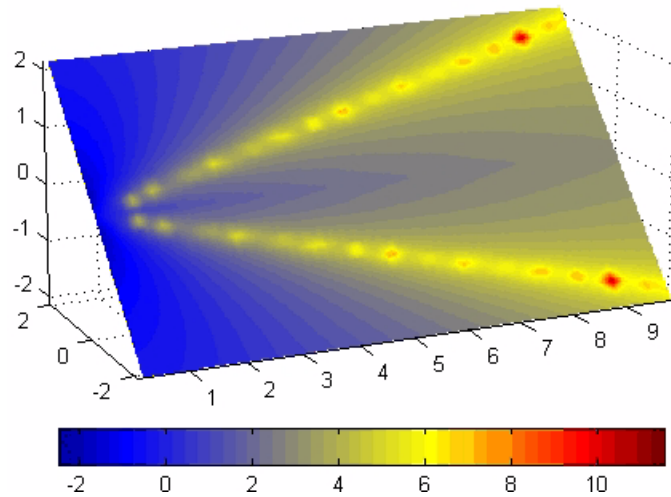


- 2 Since we want the regions of left-to-right flow (positive speed) to range from yellow to dark red, we can delete the cyan node pointer. To do this, first select it by clicking with the left mouse button and press **Delete**. The colormap now looks like this.

colormapeditor



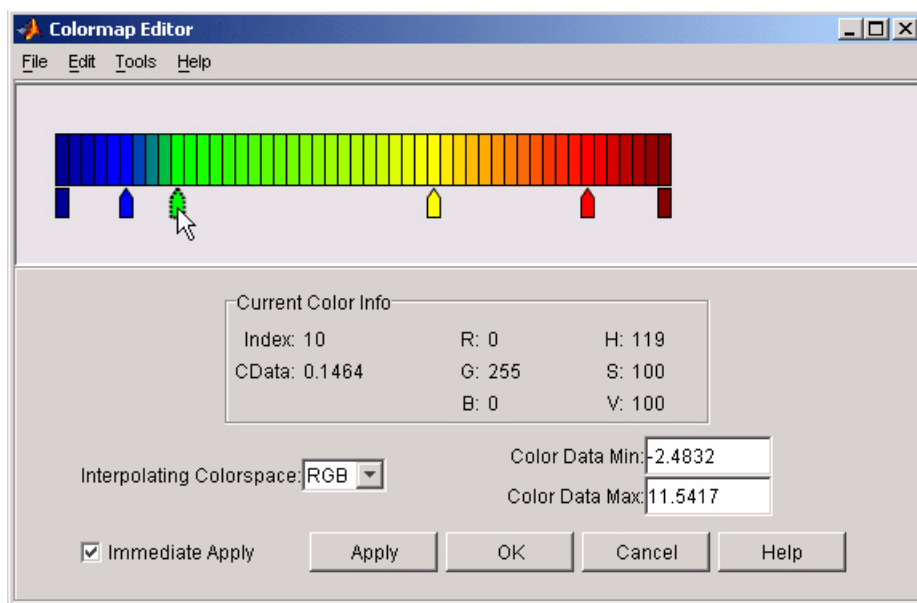
The **Immediate Apply** box is checked, so the graph displays the results of the changes made to the colormap.



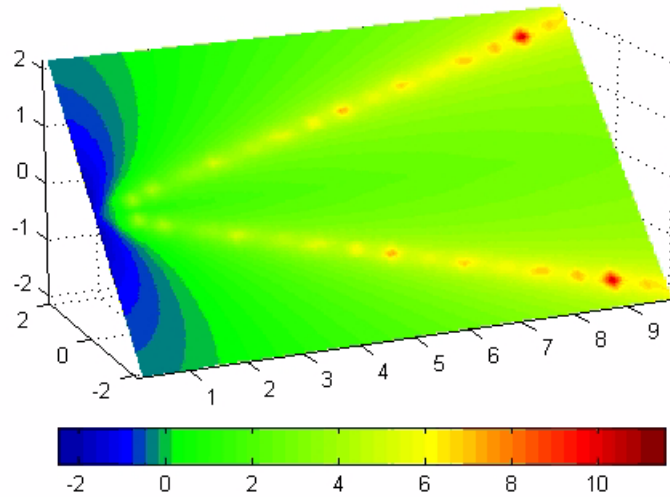
- 3** We want the fluid speed values around zero to stand out, so we need to find the color cell where the negative-to-positive transition occurs. Dragging the cursor over the color strip enables you to read the data values in the **Current Color Info** panel.

In this case, cell 10 is the first positive value, so we click below that cell and create a node pointer. Double-clicking the node pointer displays the color picker. Set the color of this node to green.

colormapeditor

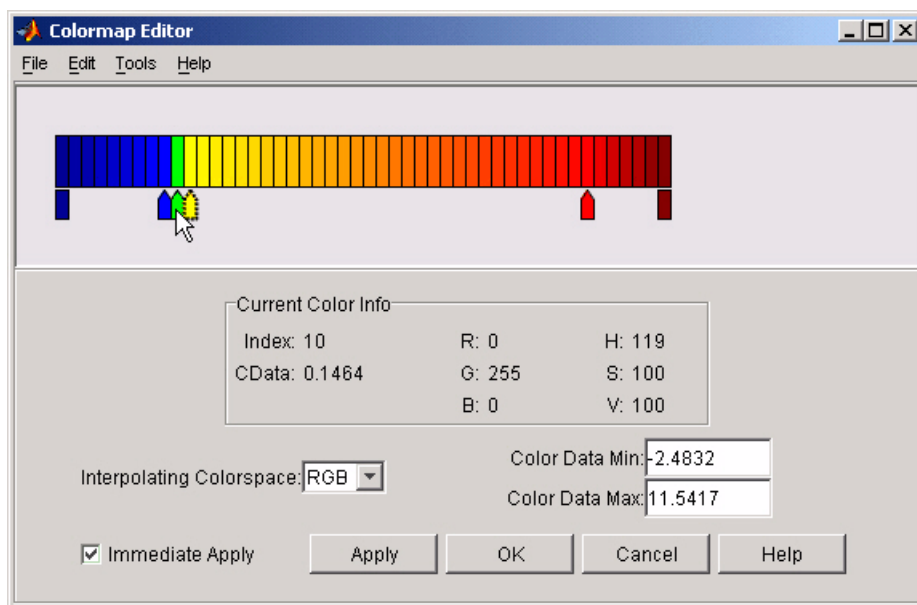


The graph continues to update to the modified colormap.

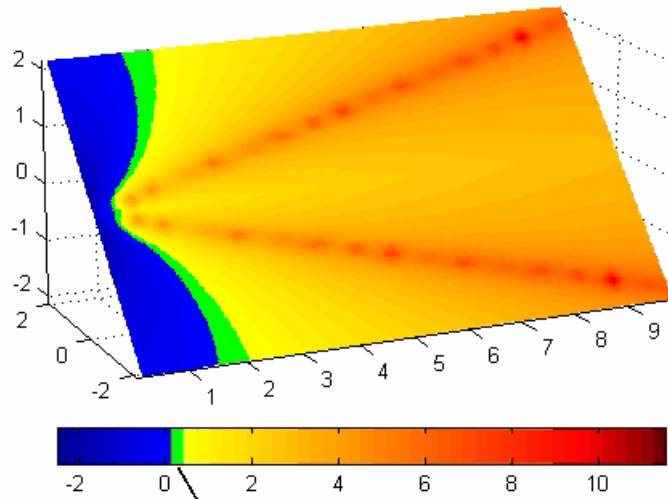


- 4** In the current state, the colormap colors are interpolated from the green node to the yellowish node about 20 cells away. We actually want only the single cell that is centered around zero to be colored green. To limit the color green to one cell, move the blue and yellow node pointers next to the green pointer.

colormapeditor



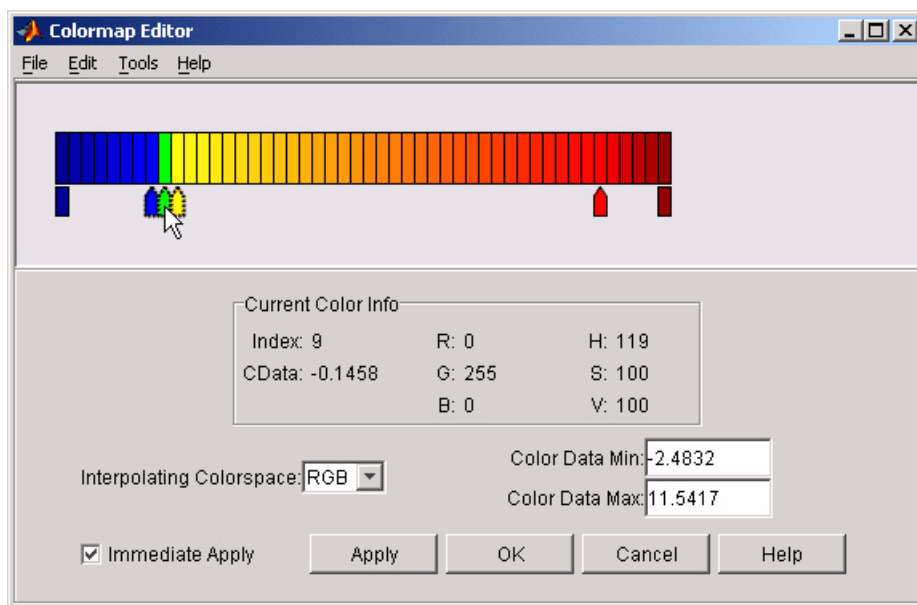
- 5 Before making further adjustments to the colormap, we need to move the green cell so that it is centered around zero. Use the colorbar to locate the green cell.



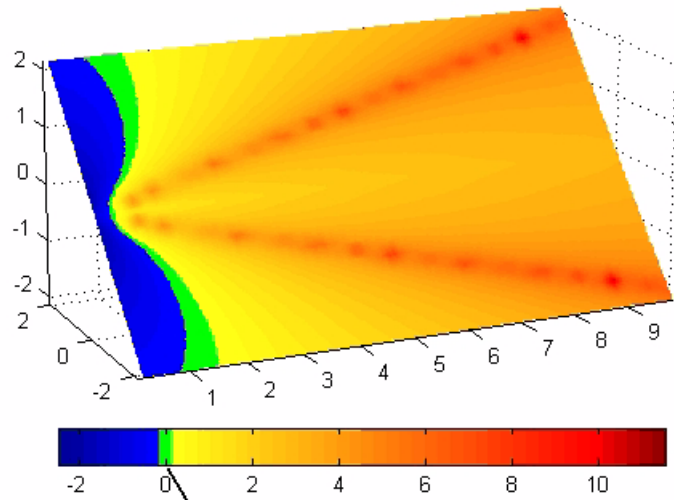
Note that green cell is not centered around zero.

To recenter the green cell around zero, select the blue, green, and yellow node pointers (left-click blue, **Shift+click** yellow) and move them as a group using the left arrow key. Watch the colorbar in the figure window to see when the green color is centered around zero.

colormapeditor



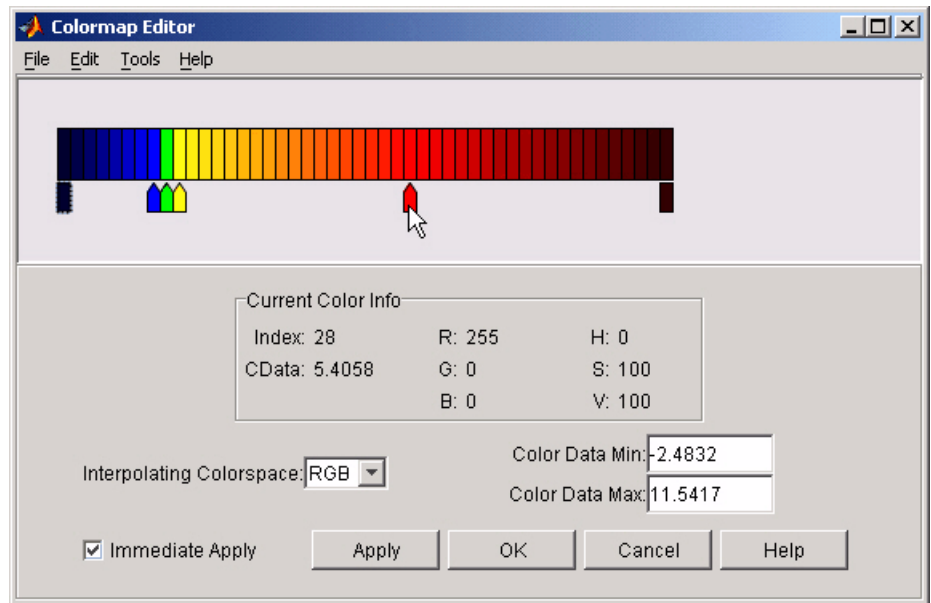
The slice plane now has the desired range of colors for negative, zero, and positive data.



Green cell is now centered around zero.

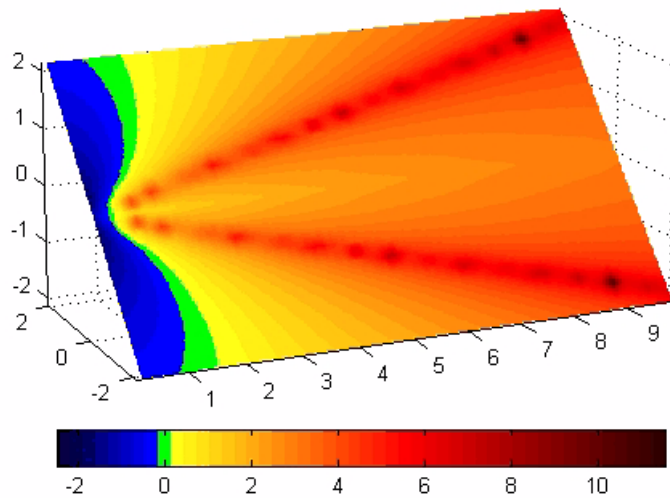
- 6 Increase the orange-red coloring in the slice by moving the red node pointer toward the yellow node.

colormapeditor



- 7 Darken the endpoints to bring out more detail in the extremes of the data. Double-click the end nodes to display the color picker. Set the red endpoint to the RGB value [50 0 0] and set the blue endpoint to the RGB value [0 0 50].

The slice plane coloring now matches the example objectives.



Saving the Modified Colormap

You can save the modified colormap using the `colormap` function or the figure `Colormap` property.

After you have applied your changes, save the current figure colormap in a variable:

```
mycmap = get(fig,'Colormap'); % fig is figure  
handle or use(gcf)
```

To use this colormap in another figure, set that figure's `Colormap` property:

```
set(new_fig,'Colormap',mycmap)
```

To save your modified colormap in a MAT-file, use the `save` command to save the `mycmap` workspace variable:

```
save('MyColormaps','mycmap')
```

colormapeditor

To use your saved colormap in another MATLAB session, load the variable into the workspace and assign the colormap to the figure:

```
load('MyColormaps','mycmap')  
set(fig,'Colormap',mycmap)
```

See Also

colormap, get, load, save, set

Color Operations for related functions

See “Colormaps” for more information on using MATLAB colormaps.

Purpose Color specification

Description ColorSpec is not a function; it refers to the three ways in which you specify color in MATLAB:

- RGB triple
- Short name
- Long name

The short names and long names are MATLAB strings that specify one of eight predefined colors. The RGB triple is a three-element row vector whose elements specify the intensities of the red, green, and blue components of the color; the intensities must be in the range [0 1]. The following table lists the predefined colors and their RGB equivalents.

RGB Value	Short Name	Long Name
[1 1 0]	y	yellow
[1 0 1]	m	magenta
[0 1 1]	c	cyan
[1 0 0]	r	red
[0 1 0]	g	green
[0 0 1]	b	blue
[1 1 1]	w	white
[0 0 0]	k	black

Remarks The eight predefined colors and any colors you specify as RGB values are not part of a figure's colormap, nor are they affected by changes to the figure's colormap. They are referred to as *fixed* colors, as opposed to *colormap* colors.

Some high-level functions (for example, `scatter`) accept a `colspec` as an input argument and use it to set the `CData` of graphic objects they

ColorSpec

create. When using such functions, take care not to specify a `colormap` in a property/value pair that sets `CData`; values for `CData` are always `n`-length vectors or `n`-by-3 matrices, where `n` is the length of `XData` and `YData`, never strings.

Examples

To change the background color of a figure to green, specify the color with a short name, a long name, or an RGB triple. These statements generate equivalent results:

```
whitebg('g')
whitebg('green')
whitebg([0 1 0]);
```

You can use `ColorSpec` anywhere you need to define a color. For example, this statement changes the figure background color to pink:

```
set(gcf, 'Color', [1,0.4,0.6])
```

See Also

`bar`, `bar3`, `colordef`, `colormap`, `fill`, `fill3`, `whitebg`
“Color Operations” on page 1-98 for related functions

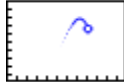
Purpose	Sparse column permutation based on nonzero count
Syntax	<code>j = colperm(S)</code>
Description	<p><code>j = colperm(S)</code> generates a permutation vector <code>j</code> such that the columns of <code>S(:, j)</code> are ordered according to increasing count of nonzero entries. This is sometimes useful as a preordering for LU factorization; in this case use <code>lu(S(:, j))</code>.</p> <p>If <code>S</code> is symmetric, then <code>j = colperm(S)</code> generates a permutation <code>j</code> so that both the rows and columns of <code>S(j, j)</code> are ordered according to increasing count of nonzero entries. If <code>S</code> is positive definite, this is sometimes useful as a preordering for Cholesky factorization; in this case use <code>chol(S(j, j))</code>.</p>
Algorithm	The algorithm involves a sort on the counts of nonzeros in each column.
Examples	<p>The n-by-n <i>arrowhead</i> matrix</p> $A = [\text{ones}(1, n); \text{ones}(n-1, 1) \text{ speye}(n-1, n-1)]$ <p>has a full first row and column. Its LU factorization, <code>lu(A)</code>, is almost completely full. The statement</p> $j = \text{colperm}(A)$ <p>returns <code>j = [2:n 1]</code>. So <code>A(j, j)</code> sends the full row and column to the bottom and the rear, and <code>lu(A(j, j))</code> has the same nonzero structure as <code>A</code> itself.</p> <p>On the other hand, the Bucky ball example,</p> $B = \text{bucky}$ <p>has exactly three nonzero elements in each row and column, so <code>j = colperm(B)</code> is the identity permutation and is no help at all for reducing fill-in with subsequent factorizations.</p>

colperm


See Also

chol, colamd, lu, spparms, symamd, symrcm

Purpose 2-D comet plot



GUI Alternatives

To graph selected variables, use the Plot Selector  in the Workspace Browser, or use the Figure Palette Plot Catalog. Manipulate graphs in *plot edit* mode with the Property Editor. For details, see Plotting Tools — Interactive Plotting in the MATLAB Graphics documentation and Creating Graphics from the Workspace Browser in the MATLAB Desktop Tools documentation.

Syntax

```
comet(y)
comet(x,y)
comet(x,y,p)
comet(axes_handle,...)
```

Description

A comet graph is an animated graph in which a circle (the comet *head*) traces the data points on the screen. The comet *body* is a trailing segment that follows the head. The *tail* is a solid line that traces the entire function.

`comet(y)` displays a comet graph of the vector `y`.

`comet(x,y)` displays a comet graph of vector `y` versus vector `x`.

`comet(x,y,p)` specifies a comet body of length `p*length(y)`. `p` defaults to 0.1.

`comet(axes_handle,...)` plots into the axes with the handle `axes_handle` instead of into the current axes (`gca`).

Remarks

The trace left by `comet` is created by using an `EraseMode` of `none`, which means you cannot print the graph (you get only the comet head), and it disappears if you cause a redraw (e.g., by resizing the window).

Examples

Create a simple comet graph:

```
t = 0:.01:2*pi;  
x = cos(2*t).*(cos(t).^2);  
y = sin(2*t).*(sin(t).^2);  
comet(x,y);
```

See Also


`comet3`

“Direction and Velocity Plots” on page 1-89 for related functions

Purpose

3-D comet plot

**GUI Alternatives**

To graph selected variables, use the Plot Selector  in the Workspace Browser, or use the Figure Palette Plot Catalog. Manipulate graphs in *plot edit* mode with the Property Editor. For details, see Plotting Tools — Interactive Plotting in the MATLAB Graphics documentation and Creating Graphics from the Workspace Browser in the MATLAB Desktop Tools documentation.

Syntax

```
comet3(z)
comet3(x,y,z)
comet3(x,y,z,p)
comet3(axes_handle,...)
```

Description

A comet plot is an animated graph in which a circle (the comet *head*) traces the data points on the screen. The comet *body* is a trailing segment that follows the head. The *tail* is a solid line that traces the entire function.

`comet3(z)` displays a 3-D comet graph of the vector `z`.

`comet3(x,y,z)` displays a comet graph of the curve through the points `[x(i),y(i),z(i)]`.

`comet3(x,y,z,p)` specifies a comet body of length `p*length(y)`.

`comet3(axes_handle,...)` plots into the axes with the handle `axes_handle` instead of into the current axes (`gca`).

Remarks

The trace left by `comet3` is created by using an `EraseMode` of `none`, which means you cannot print the graph (you get only the comet head), and it disappears if you cause a redraw (e.g., by resizing the window).

comet3

Examples

Create a 3-D comet graph.

```
t = -10*pi:pi/250:10*pi;  
comet3((cos(2*t).^2).*sin(t),(sin(2*t).^2).*cos(t),t);
```

See Also

comet

“Direction and Velocity Plots” on page 1-89 for related functions

Purpose Open Command History window, or select it if already open

GUI Alternatives As an alternative to `commandhistory`, select **Desktop > Command History** to open it, or **Window > Command History** to select it.

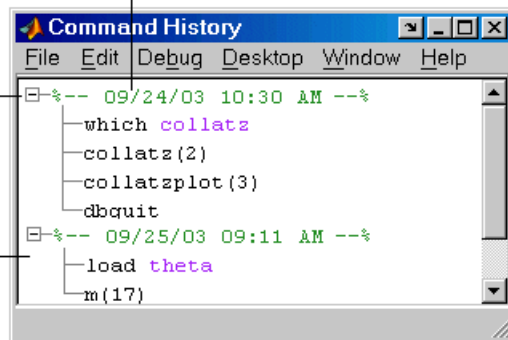
Syntax `commandhistory`

Description `commandhistory` opens the MATLAB Command History window when it is closed, and selects the Command History window when it is open. The Command History window presents a log of the statements most recently run in the Command Window.

Timestamp marks the start of each session. Select it to select all entries in the history for that session.

Click - to hide history for that session. Click + to expand.

Select one or more lines and right-click to copy, evaluate, or create a shortcut or an M-file from the selection.



See Also `diary`, `prefdir`, `startup`
MATLAB Desktop Tools and Development Environment Documentation

- “Recalling Previous Lines”
- “Command History Window”

commandwindow

Purpose	Open Command Window, or select it if already open
GUI Alternatives	As an alternative to <code>commandwindow</code> , select Desktop > Command Window to open it, or Window > Command Window to select it.
Syntax	<code>commandwindow</code>
Description	<code>commandwindow</code> opens the MATLAB Command Window when it is closed, and selects the Command Window when it is open.
Remarks	<p>To determine the number of columns and rows that display in the Command Window, given its current size, use</p> <pre>get(0, 'CommandWindowSize')</pre> <p>The number of columns is based on the width of the Command Window. With the matrix display width preference set to 80 columns, the number of columns is always 80.</p>
See Also	<p><code>commandhistory</code>, <code>input</code>, <code>inputdlg</code></p> <p>MATLAB Desktop Tools and Development Environment documentation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• “Opening and Arranging Tools”• “Running Functions and Programs, and Entering Variables”• “Preferences for the Command Window”

Purpose Companion matrix

Syntax `A = compan(u)`

Description `A = compan(u)` returns the corresponding companion matrix whose first row is $-u(2:n)/u(1)$, where u is a vector of polynomial coefficients. The eigenvalues of `compan(u)` are the roots of the polynomial.

Examples The polynomial $(x - 1)(x - 2)(x + 3) = x^3 - 7x + 6$ has a companion matrix given by

```
u = [1 0 -7 6]
A = compan(u)
A =
     0     7    -6
     1     0     0
     0     1     0
```

The eigenvalues are the polynomial roots:

```
eig(compan(u))

ans =
   -3.0000
    2.0000
    1.0000
```

This is also `roots(u)`.


See Also `eig`, `poly`, `polyval`, `roots`

Purpose

Plot arrows emanating from origin



GUI Alternatives

To graph selected variables, use the Plot Selector  in the Workspace Browser, or use the Figure Palette Plot Catalog. Manipulate graphs in *plot edit* mode with the Property Editor. For details, see Plotting Tools — Interactive Plotting in the MATLAB Graphics documentation and Creating Graphics from the Workspace Browser in the MATLAB Desktop Tools documentation.

Syntax

```
compass(U,V)
compass(Z)
compass(...,LineStyle)
compass(axes_handle,...)
h = compass(...)
```

Description

A compass graph displays the vectors with components (U,V) as arrows emanating from the origin. U , V , and Z are in Cartesian coordinates and plotted on a circular grid.

`compass(U,V)` displays a compass graph having n arrows, where n is the number of elements in U or V . The location of the base of each arrow is the origin. The location of the tip of each arrow is a point relative to the base and determined by $[U(i),V(i)]$.

`compass(Z)` displays a compass graph having n arrows, where n is the number of elements in Z . The location of the base of each arrow is the origin. The location of the tip of each arrow is relative to the base as determined by the real and imaginary components of Z . This syntax is equivalent to `compass(real(Z),imag(Z))`.

`compass(...,LineStyle)` draws a compass graph using the line type, marker symbol, and color specified by `LineStyle`.

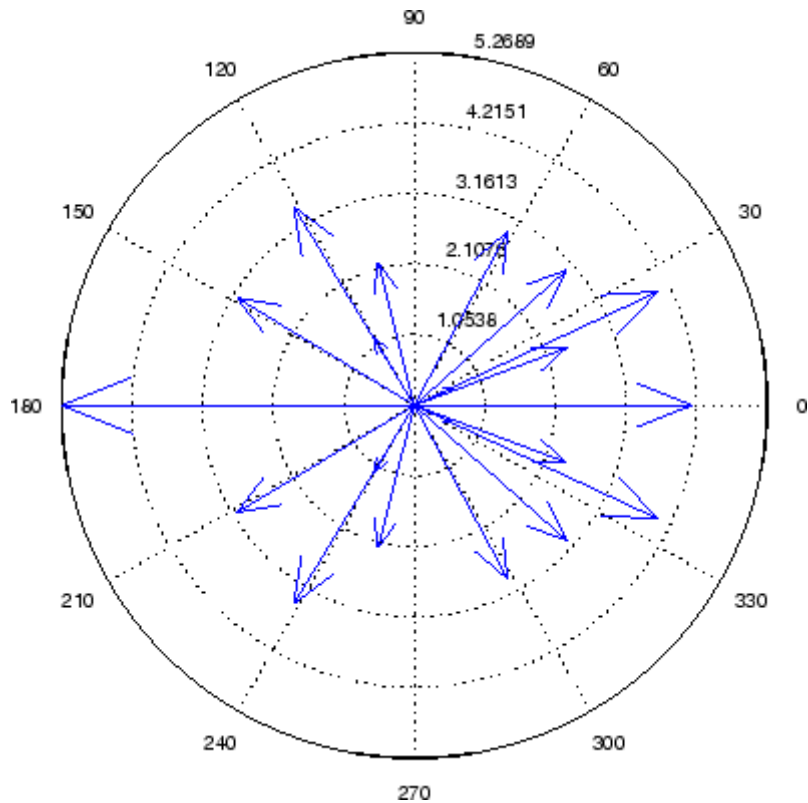
`compass(axes_handle,...)` plots into the axes with the handle `axes_handle` instead of into the current axes (`gca`).

`h = compass(...)` returns handles to line objects.

Examples

Draw a compass graph of the eigenvalues of a matrix.

```
Z = eig(randn(20,20));  
compass(Z)
```



See Also

`feather`, `LineSpec`, `quiver`, `rose`

“Direction and Velocity Plots” on page 1-89 for related functions

“Compass Plots” for another example

complex

Purpose Construct complex data from real and imaginary components

Syntax `c = complex(a,b)`

Description `c = complex(a,b)` creates a complex output, `c`, from the two real inputs.

$$c = a + bi$$

The output is the same size as the inputs, which must be scalars or equally sized vectors, matrices, or multi-dimensional arrays.

Note If `b` is all zeros, `c` is complex and the value of all its imaginary components is 0. In contrast, the result of the addition `a+0i` returns a strictly real result.

The following describes when `a` and `b` can have different data types, and the resulting data type of the output `c`:

- If either of `a` or `b` has type `single`, `c` has type `single`.
- If either of `a` or `b` has an integer data type, the other must have the same integer data type or type `scalar double`, and `c` has the same integer data type.

`c = complex(a)` for real `a` returns the complex result `c` with real part `a` and 0 as the value of all imaginary components. Even though the value of all imaginary components is 0, `c` is complex and `isreal(c)` returns `false`.

The `complex` function provides a useful substitute for expressions such as

$$a + i*b \quad \text{or} \quad a + j*b$$

in cases when the names “i” and “j” may be used for other variables (and do not equal $\sqrt{-1}$), when a and b are not single or double, or when b is all zero.

Example

Create complex uint8 vector from two real uint8 vectors.

```
a = uint8([1;2;3;4])
b = uint8([2;2;7;7])
c = complex(a,b)
c =
    1.0000 + 2.0000i
    2.0000 + 2.0000i
    3.0000 + 7.0000i
    4.0000 + 7.0000i
```

See Also

abs, angle, conj, i, imag, isreal, j, real

computer

Purpose Information about computer on which MATLAB is running

Syntax

```
str = computer  
[str,maxsize] = computer  
[str,maxsize,endianness] = computer
```

Description `str = computer` returns the string `str` with the computer type on which MATLAB is running.

`[str,maxsize] = computer` returns the integer `maxsize`, which contains the maximum number of elements allowed in an array with this version of MATLAB.

`[str,maxsize,endianness] = computer` also returns either 'L' for little endian byte ordering or 'B' for big endian byte ordering.

The list of supported computers changes as new computers are added and others become obsolete. A typical list follows.

32-bit Platforms

str	Computer	ispc	isunix	ismac
GLNX86	GNU Linux on x86	0	1	0
MAC	Apple Macintosh OS X on PPC	0	1	1
MACI	Apple Macintosh OS X on x86	0	1	1
PCWIN	Microsoft Windows on x86	1	0	0

64-bit Platforms

str	Computer	ispc	isunix	ismac
GLNXA64	GNU Linux on x86_64	0	1	0

64-bit Platforms (Continued)

str	Computer	ispc	isunix	ismac
PCWIN64	Microsoft Windows on x64	1	0	0
SOL64	Sun Solaris on SPARC	0	1	0

See Also

getenv, setenv, ispc, isunix, ismac

cond

Purpose Condition number with respect to inversion

Syntax
`c = cond(X)`
`c = cond(X,p)`

Description The *condition number* of a matrix measures the sensitivity of the solution of a system of linear equations to errors in the data. It gives an indication of the accuracy of the results from matrix inversion and the linear equation solution. Values of `cond(X)` and `cond(X,p)` near 1 indicate a well-conditioned matrix.

`c = cond(X)` returns the 2-norm condition number, the ratio of the largest singular value of X to the smallest.

`c = cond(X,p)` returns the matrix condition number in p -norm:

$$\text{norm}(X,p) * \text{norm}(\text{inv}(X),p)$$

If p is...	Then <code>cond(X,p)</code> returns the...
1	1-norm condition number
2	2-norm condition number
'fro'	Frobenius norm condition number
inf	Infinity norm condition number

Algorithm The algorithm for `cond` (when $p = 2$) uses the singular value decomposition, `svd`.

See Also `condeig`, `condest`, `norm`, `normest`, `rank`, `rcond`, `svd`

References [1] Anderson, E., Z. Bai, C. Bischof, S. Blackford, J. Demmel, J. Dongarra, J. Du Croz, A. Greenbaum, S. Hammarling, A. McKenney, and D. Sorensen, *LAPACK User's Guide* (http://www.netlib.org/lapack/lug/lapack_lug.html), Third Edition, SIAM, Philadelphia, 1999.

Purpose Condition number with respect to eigenvalues

Syntax `c = condeig(A)`
`[V,D,s] = condeig(A)`

Description `c = condeig(A)` returns a vector of condition numbers for the eigenvalues of A. These condition numbers are the reciprocals of the cosines of the angles between the left and right eigenvectors.

`[V,D,s] = condeig(A)` is equivalent to

```
[V,D] = eig(A);  
s = condeig(A);
```

Large condition numbers imply that A is near a matrix with multiple eigenvalues.

See Also `balance`, `cond`, `eig`

condest

Purpose 1-norm condition number estimate

Syntax
`c = condest(A)`
`c = condest(A,t)`
`[c,v] = condest(A)`

Description `c = condest(A)` computes a lower bound C for the 1-norm condition number of a square matrix A .

`c = condest(A,t)` changes t , a positive integer parameter equal to the number of columns in an underlying iteration matrix. Increasing the number of columns usually gives a better condition estimate but increases the cost. The default is $t = 2$, which almost always gives an estimate correct to within a factor 2.

`[c,v] = condest(A)` also computes a vector v which is an approximate null vector if c is large. v satisfies $\text{norm}(A*v,1) = \text{norm}(A,1)*\text{norm}(v,1)/c$.

Note `condest` invokes `rand`. If repeatable results are required then invoke `rand('state',j)`, for some j , before calling this function.

This function is particularly useful for sparse matrices.

Algorithm `condest` is based on the 1-norm condition estimator of Hager [1] and a block oriented generalization of Hager's estimator given by Higham and Tisseur [2]. The heart of the algorithm involves an iterative search to estimate $\|A^{-1}\|_1$ without computing A^{-1} . This is posed as the convex, but nondifferentiable, optimization problem

$$\max \|A^{-1} \mathbf{x}\|_1 \text{ subject to } \|\mathbf{x}\|_1 = 1$$

See Also `cond`, `norm`, `normest`

Reference

[1] William W. Hager, "Condition Estimates," *SIAM J. Sci. Stat. Comput.* 5, 1984, 311-316, 1984.

[2] Nicholas J. Higham and Françoise Tisseur, "A Block Algorithm for Matrix 1-Norm Estimation with an Application to 1-Norm Pseudospectra," *SIAM J. Matrix Anal. Appl.*, Vol. 21, 1185-1201, 2000.


coneplot

Purpose

Plot velocity vectors as cones in 3-D vector field



GUI Alternatives

To graph selected variables, use the Plot Selector  in the Workspace Browser, or use the Figure Palette Plot Catalog. Manipulate graphs in *plot edit* mode with the Property Editor. For details, see Plotting Tools — Interactive Plotting in the MATLAB Graphics documentation and Creating Graphics from the Workspace Browser in the MATLAB Desktop Tools documentation.

Syntax

```
coneplot(X,Y,Z,U,V,W,Cx,Cy,Cz)
coneplot(U,V,W,Cx,Cy,Cz)
coneplot(...,s)
coneplot(...,color)
coneplot(...,'quiver')
coneplot(...,'method')
coneplot(X,Y,Z,U,V,W,'nointerp')
coneplot(axes_handle,...)
h = coneplot(...)
```

Description

`coneplot(X,Y,Z,U,V,W,Cx,Cy,Cz)` plots velocity vectors as cones pointing in the direction of the velocity vector and having a length proportional to the magnitude of the velocity vector.

- `X, Y, Z` define the coordinates for the vector field.
- `U, V, W` define the vector field. These arrays must be the same size, monotonic, and 3-D plaid (such as the data produced by `meshgrid`).
- `Cx, Cy, Cz` define the location of the cones in the vector field. The section “Specifying Starting Points for Stream Plots” in Visualization Techniques provides more information on defining starting points.

`coneplot(U,V,W,Cx,Cy,Cz)` (omitting the X, Y, and Z arguments) assumes $[X,Y,Z] = \text{meshgrid}(1:n,1:m,1:p)$, where $[m,n,p] = \text{size}(U)$.

`coneplot(...,s)` MATLAB automatically scales the cones to fit the graph and then stretches them by the scale factor *s*. If you do not specify a value for *s*, MATLAB uses a value of 1. Use $s = 0$ to plot the cones without automatic scaling.

`coneplot(...,color)` interpolates the array *color* onto the vector field and then colors the cones according to the interpolated values. The size of the color array must be the same size as the U, V, W arrays. This option works only with cones (i.e., not with the quiver option).

`coneplot(...,'quiver')` draws arrows instead of cones (see `quiver3` for an illustration of a quiver plot).

`coneplot(...,'method')` specifies the interpolation method to use. *method* can be *linear*, *cubic*, or *nearest*. *linear* is the default. (See `interp3` for a discussion of these interpolation methods.)

`coneplot(X,Y,Z,U,V,W,'nointerp')` does not interpolate the positions of the cones into the volume. The cones are drawn at positions defined by X, Y, Z and are oriented according to U, V, W. Arrays X, Y, Z, U, V, W must all be the same size.

`coneplot(axes_handle,...)` plots into the axes with the handle *axes_handle* instead of into the current axes (`gca`).

`h = coneplot(...)` returns the handle to the patch object used to draw the cones. You can use the `set` command to change the properties of the cones.

Remarks

`coneplot` automatically scales the cones to fit the graph, while keeping them in proportion to the respective velocity vectors.

It is usually best to set the data aspect ratio of the axes before calling `coneplot`. You can set the ratio using the `daspect` command.

```
daspect([1,1,1])
```

Examples

This example plots the velocity vector cones for vector volume data representing the motion of air through a rectangular region of space. The final graph employs a number of enhancements to visualize the data more effectively:

- Cone plots indicate the magnitude and direction of the wind velocity.
- Slice planes placed at the limits of the data range provide a visual context for the cone plots within the volume.
- Directional lighting provides visual cues to the orientation of the cones.
- View adjustments compose the scene to best reveal the information content of the data by selecting the view point, projection type, and magnification.

1. Load and Inspect Data

The winds data set contains six 3-D arrays: *u*, *v*, and *w* specify the vector components at each of the coordinates specified in *x*, *y*, and *z*. The coordinates define a lattice grid structure where the data is sampled within the volume.

It is useful to establish the range of the data to place the slice planes and to specify where you want the cone plots (*min*, *max*).

```
load wind
xmin = min(x(:));
xmax = max(x(:));
ymin = min(y(:));
ymax = max(y(:));
zmin = min(z(:));
```

2. Create the Cone Plot

- Decide where in data space you want to plot cones. This example selects the full range of *x* and *y* in eight steps and the range 3 to 15 in four steps in *z* (*linspace*, *meshgrid*).

- Use `daspect` to set the data aspect ratio of the axes before calling `coneplot` so MATLAB can determine the proper size of the cones.
- Draw the cones, setting the scale factor to 5 to make the cones larger than the default size.
- Set the coloring of each cone (`FaceColor`, `EdgeColor`).

```
daspect([2,2,1])
xrange = linspace(xmin,xmax,8);
yrange = linspace(ymin,ymax,8);
zrange = 3:4:15;
[cx cy cz] = meshgrid(xrange,yrange,zrange);
hcones = coneplot(x,y,z,u,v,w,cx, cy, cz,5);
set(hcones,'FaceColor','red','EdgeColor','none')
```

3. Add the Slice Planes

- Calculate the magnitude of the vector field (which represents wind speed) to generate scalar data for the `slice` command.
- Create slice planes along the x -axis at `xmin` and `xmax`, along the y -axis at `ymax`, and along the z -axis at `zmin`.
- Specify interpolated face color so the slice coloring indicates wind speed, and do not draw edges (`hold`, `slice`, `FaceColor`, `EdgeColor`).

```
hold on
wind_speed = sqrt(u.^2 + v.^2 + w.^2);
hsurfaces = slice(x,y,z,wind_speed,[xmin,xmax],ymax,zmin);
set(hsurfaces,'FaceColor','interp','EdgeColor','none')
hold off
```

4. Define the View

- Use the `axis` command to set the axis limits equal to the range of the data.
- Orient the view to `azimuth = 30` and `elevation = 40`. (`rotate3d` is a useful command for selecting the best view.)

- Select perspective projection to provide a more realistic looking volume (`camproj`).
- Zoom in on the scene a little to make the plot as large as possible (`camzoom`).

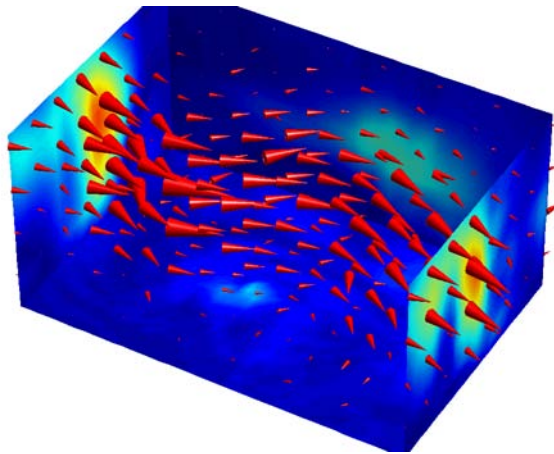
```
axis tight; view(30,40); axis off
camproj perspective; camzoom(1.5)
```

5. Add Lighting to the Scene

The light source affects both the slice planes (surfaces) and the cone plots (patches). However, you can set the lighting characteristics of each independently:

- Add a light source to the right of the camera and use Phong lighting to give the cones and slice planes a smooth, three-dimensional appearance (`camlight`, `lighting`).
- Increase the value of the `AmbientStrength` property for each slice plane to improve the visibility of the dark blue colors. (Note that you can also specify a different `colormap` to change the coloring of the slice planes.)
- Increase the value of the `DiffuseStrength` property of the cones to brighten particularly those cones not showing specular reflections.

```
camlight right; lighting phong
set(hsurfaces, 'AmbientStrength', .6)
set(hcones, 'DiffuseStrength', .8)
```


**See Also**

isosurface, patch, reducevolume, smooth3, streamline, stream2, stream3, subvolume

“Volume Visualization” on page 1-102 for related functions

conj

Purpose Complex conjugate

Syntax $ZC = \text{conj}(Z)$

Description $ZC = \text{conj}(Z)$ returns the complex conjugate of the elements of Z .

Algorithm If Z is a complex array:
$$\text{conj}(Z) = \text{real}(Z) - i \cdot \text{imag}(Z)$$

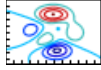
See Also *i*, *j*, *imag*, *real*

Purpose	Pass control to next iteration of for or while loop
Syntax	continue
Description	continue passes control to the next iteration of the for or while loop in which it appears, skipping any remaining statements in the body of the loop. The same holds true for continue statements in nested loops. That is, execution continues at the beginning of the loop in which the continue statement was encountered.
Examples	<p>The example below shows a continue loop that counts the lines of code in the file <code>magic.m</code>, skipping all blank lines and comments. A continue statement is used to advance to the next line in <code>magic.m</code> without incrementing the count whenever a blank line or comment line is encountered.</p> <pre>fid = fopen('magic.m','r'); count = 0; while ~feof(fid) line = fgetl(fid); if isempty(line) strncmp(line, '%', 1) continue end count = count + 1; end disp(sprintf('%d lines',count));</pre>
See Also	for, while, end, break, return


contour

Purpose

Contour plot of matrix



GUI Alternatives

To graph selected variables, use the Plot Selector  in the Workspace Browser, or use the Figure Palette Plot Catalog. Manipulate graphs in *plot edit* mode with the Property Editor. For details, see “Plotting Tools — Interactive Plotting” in the MATLAB Graphics documentation and “Creating Graphics from the Workspace Browser” in the MATLAB Desktop Tools documentation.

Syntax

```
contour(Z)
contour(Z,n)
contour(Z,v)
contour(X,Y,Z)
contour(X,Y,Z,n)
contour(X,Y,Z,v)
contour(...,LineStyle)
contour(ax,...)
[C,h] = contour(...)
[C,h] = contour('v6',...)
```

Description

A contour plot displays isolines of matrix Z . Label the contour lines using `clabel`.

`contour(Z)` draws a contour plot of matrix Z , where Z is interpreted as heights with respect to the x - y plane. Z must be at least a 2-by-2 matrix that contains at least two different values. The number of contour levels and the values of the contour levels are chosen automatically based on the minimum and maximum values of Z . The ranges of the x - and y -axis are $[1:n]$ and $[1:m]$, where $[m,n] = \text{size}(Z)$.

`contour(Z,n)` draws a contour plot of matrix Z with n contour levels.

`contour(Z,v)` draws a contour plot of matrix Z with contour lines at the data values specified in vector v . The number of contour levels is equal

to `length(v)`. To draw a single contour of level `i`, use `contour(Z,[i i])`.

`contour(X,Y,Z)`, `contour(X,Y,Z,n)`, and `contour(X,Y,Z,v)` draw contour plots of `Z`. `X` and `Y` specify the x - and y -axis limits. When `X` and `Y` are matrices, they must be the same size as `Z`, in which case they specify a surface, as defined by the `surf` function. `X` and `Y` must be monotonically increasing.

If `X` or `Y` is irregularly spaced, `contour` calculates contours using a regularly spaced contour grid, and then transforms the data to `X` or `Y`.

`contour(...,LineStyle)` draws the contours using the line type and color specified by `LineStyle`. `contour` ignores marker symbols.

`contour(ax,...)` plots into axes `ax` instead of `gca`.

`[C,h] = contour(...)` returns a contour matrix, `C`, derived from the matrix returned by the low-level `contourc` function, and a handle, `h`, to a `contourgroup` object. `clabel` uses the contour matrix `C` to create the labels. (See descriptions of `contourgroup` properties.)

Backward Compatible Version

`[C,h] = contour('v6',...)` returns the contour matrix `C` (see `contourc`) and a vector of handles, `h`, to graphics objects. `clabel` uses the contour matrix `C` to create the labels. When called with the 'v6' flag, `contour` creates patch graphics objects, unless you specify a `LineStyle`, in which case `contour` creates line graphics objects. In this case, contour lines are not mapped to colors in the figure colormap, but are colored using the colors defined in the axes `ColorOrder` property. If you do not specify a `LineStyle` argument, the figure colormap (`colormap`) and the color limits (`caxis`) control the color of the contour lines (patch objects).

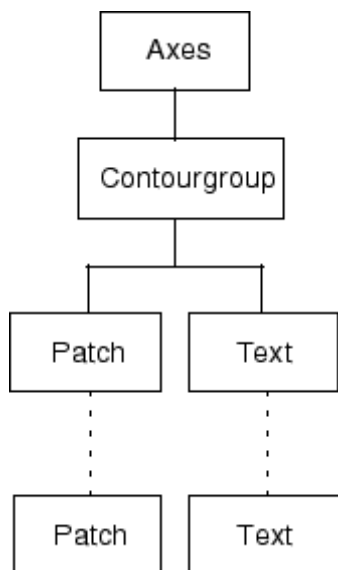
Note The `v6` option enables users of Version 7.x of MATLAB to create FIG-files that previous versions can open. It is obsolete and will be removed in a future version of MATLAB.

See Plot Objects and Backward Compatibility for more information.

Remarks

Use `contourgroup` object properties to control the contour plot appearance.

The following diagram illustrates the parent-child relationship in contour plots.



Examples

Contour Plot of a Function

To view a contour plot of the function

$$z = xe^{(-x^2 - y^2)}$$

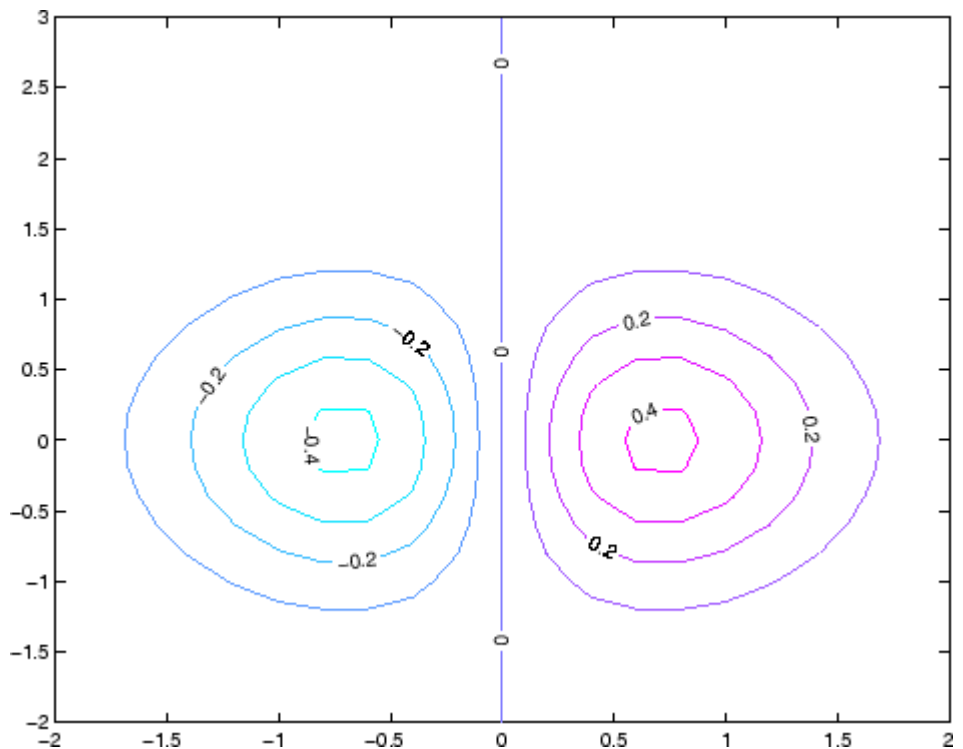
over the range $-2 \leq x \leq 2$, $-2 \leq y \leq 3$, create matrix `Z` using the statements

```
[X,Y] = meshgrid(-2:.2:2,-2:.2:3);  
Z = X.*exp(-X.^2-Y.^2);
```

Then, generate a contour plot of `Z`.

- Display contour labels by setting the ShowText property to on.
- Label every other contour line by setting the TextStep property to twice the contour interval (i.e., two times the LevelStep property).
- Use a smoothly varying colormap.

```
[C,h] = contour(X,Y,Z);
set(h,'ShowText','on','TextStep',get(h,'LevelStep')*2)
colormap cool
```

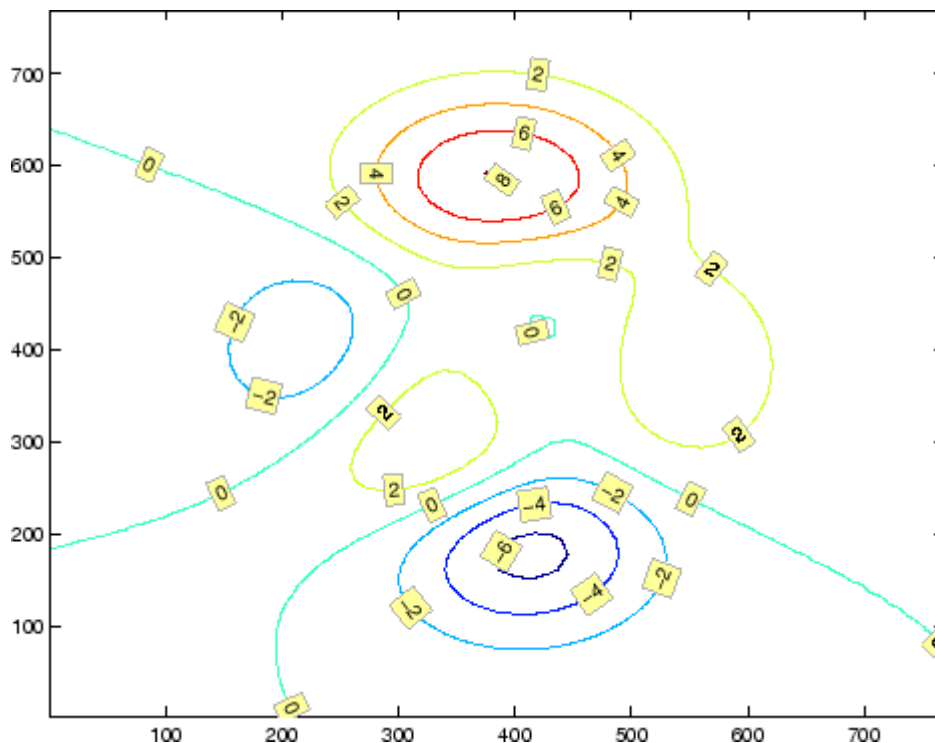


Smoothing Contour Data

Use `interp2` to create smoother contours. Also set the contour label text `BackgroundColor` to a light yellow and the `EdgeColor` to light gray.

contour

```
Z = peaks;  
[C,h] = contour(interp2(Z,4));  
text_handle = clabel(C,h);  
set(text_handle,'BackgroundColor',[1 1 .6],...  
    'Edgecolor',[.7 .7 .7])
```



Setting the Axis Limits on Contour Plots

Suppose, for example, your data represents a region that is 1000 meters in the x dimension and 3000 meters in the y dimension. Use the following statements to set the axis limits correctly:

```
Z = rand(24,36); % assume data is a 24-by-36 matrix  
X = linspace(0,1000,size(Z,2));
```



```
Y = linspace(0,3000,size(Z,1));  
[c,h] = contour(X,Y,Z);  
axis equal tight % set the axes aspect ratio
```

See Also

contour3, contourc, contourf, contourslice


See Contourgroup Properties for property descriptions.

contour3

Purpose 3-D contour plot



GUI Alternatives

To graph selected variables, use the Plot Selector  in the Workspace Browser, or use the Figure Palette Plot Catalog. Manipulate graphs in *plot edit* mode with the Property Editor. For details, see “Plotting Tools — Interactive Plotting” in the MATLAB Graphics documentation and “Creating Graphics from the Workspace Browser” in the MATLAB Desktop Tools documentation.

Syntax

```
contour3(Z)
contour3(Z,n)
contour3(Z,v)
contour3(X,Y,Z)
contour3(X,Y,Z,n)
contour3(X,Y,Z,v)
contour3(...,LineStyle)
contour3(axes_handle,...)
[C,h] = contour3(...)
```

Description

`contour3` creates a 3-D contour plot of a surface defined on a rectangular grid.

`contour3(Z)` draws a contour plot of matrix `Z` in a 3-D view. `Z` is interpreted as heights with respect to the x - y plane. `Z` must be at least a 2-by-2 matrix that contains at least two different values. The number of contour levels and the values of contour levels are chosen automatically. The ranges of the x - and y -axis are `[1:n]` and `[1:m]`, where `[m,n] = size(Z)`.

`contour3(Z,n)` draws a contour plot of matrix `Z` with `n` contour levels in a 3-D view.

`contour3(Z,v)` draws a contour plot of matrix `Z` with contour lines at the values specified in vector `v`. The number of contour levels is equal to `length(v)`. To draw a single contour of level `i`, use `contour(Z,[i i])`.

`contour3(X,Y,Z)`, `contour3(X,Y,Z,n)`, and `contour3(X,Y,Z,v)` use X and Y to define the x - and y -axis limits. If X is a matrix, $X(1,:)$ defines the x -axis. If Y is a matrix, $Y(:,1)$ defines the y -axis. When X and Y are matrices, they must be the same size as Z , in which case they specify a surface as `surf` does.

`contour3(...,LineStyle)` draws the contours using the line type and color specified by `LineStyle`.

`contour3(axes_handle,...)` plots into the axes with the handle `axes_handle` instead of into the current axes (`gca`).

`[C,h] = contour3(...)` returns the contour matrix C , as described in the function `contourc` and a column vector h , containing handles to graphics objects. `contour3` creates patch graphics objects unless you specify `LineStyle`, in which case `contour3` creates line graphics objects.

Remarks

If X or Y is irregularly spaced, `contour3` calculates contours using a regularly spaced contour grid, and then transforms the data to X or Y .

If you do not specify `LineStyle`, `colormap` and `caxis` control the color.

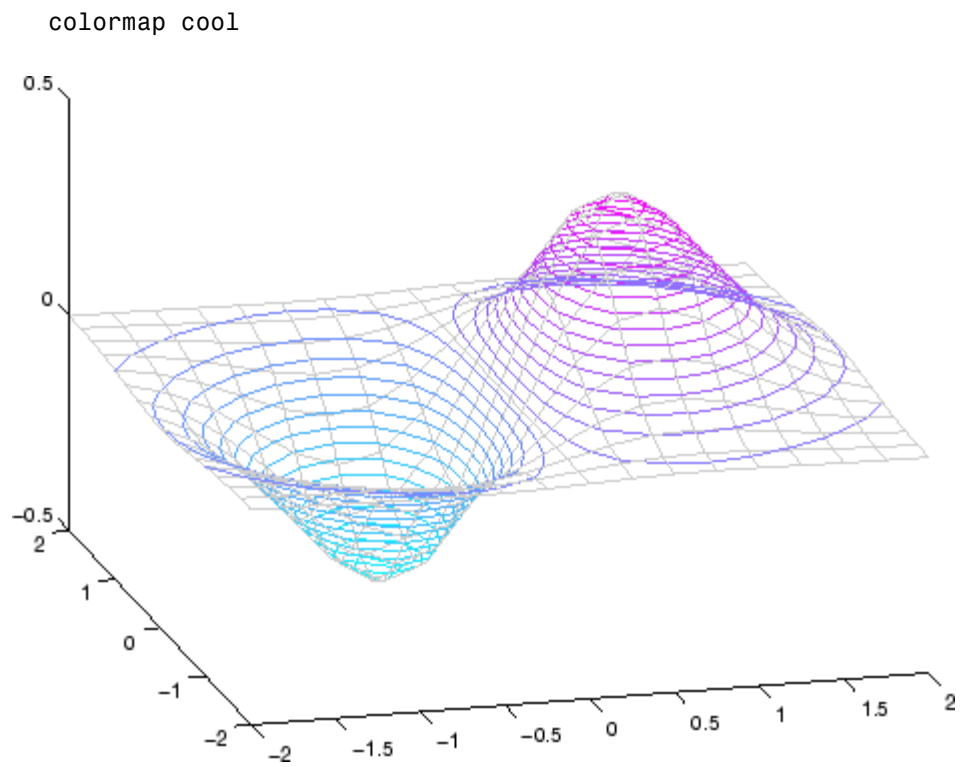
`contour3(...)` works the same as `contour(...)` with these exceptions:

- The contours are drawn at their corresponding Z level.
- Multiple patch objects are created instead of a `contourgroup`.
- Calling `contour3` with trailing property-value pairs is not allowed.

Examples

Plot the three-dimensional contour of a function and superimpose a surface plot to enhance visualization of the function.

```
[X,Y] = meshgrid([-2:.25:2]);
Z = X.*exp(-X.^2-Y.^2);
contour3(X,Y,Z,30)
surface(X,Y,Z,'EdgeColor',[.8 .8 .8],'FaceColor','none')
grid off
view(-15,25)
```



See Also

`contour`, `contourc`, `meshc`, `meshgrid`, `surf`

“Contour Plots” on page 1-89 category for related functions

“Contour Plots” section for more examples

Purpose Low-level contour plot computation

Syntax

```
C = contourc(Z)
C = contourc(Z,n)
C = contourc(Z,v)
C = contourc(x,y,Z)
C = contourc(x,y,Z,n)
C = contourc(x,y,Z,v)
```

Description contourc calculates the contour matrix C used by contour, contour3, and contourf. The values in Z determine the heights of the contour lines with respect to a plane. The contour calculations use a regularly spaced grid determined by the dimensions of Z.

C = contourc(Z) computes the contour matrix from data in matrix Z, where Z must be at least a 2-by-2 matrix. The contours are isolines in the units of Z. The number of contour lines and the corresponding values of the contour lines are chosen automatically.

C = contourc(Z,n) computes contours of matrix Z with n contour levels.

C = contourc(Z,v) computes contours of matrix Z with contour lines at the values specified in vector v. The length of v determines the number of contour levels. To compute a single contour of level i, use contourc(Z,[i i]).

C = contourc(x,y,Z), C = contourc(x,y,Z,n), and C = contourc(x,y,Z,v) compute contours of Z using vectors x and y to determine the x- and y-axis limits. x and y must be monotonically increasing.

Remarks C is a two-row matrix specifying all the contour lines. Each contour line defined in matrix C begins with a column that contains the value of the contour (specified by v and used by clabel), and the number of (x,y) vertices in the contour line. The remaining columns contain the data for the (x,y) pairs.

```
C = [value1xdata(1)xdata(2)..value2xdata(1)xdata(2)..];
```

contourc

```
dim1 ydata(1) ydata(2) ... dim2 ydata(1) ydata(2) ...]
```

Specifying irregularly spaced x and y vectors is not the same as contouring irregularly spaced data. If x or y is irregularly spaced, `contourc` calculates contours using a regularly spaced contour grid, then transforms the data to x or y .

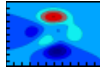
See Also

`clabel`, `contour`, `contour3`, `contourf`


“Contour Plots” on page 1-89 for related functions

“The Contouring Algorithm” for more information

Purpose Filled 2-D contour plot



GUI Alternatives

To graph selected variables, use the Plot Selector  in the Workspace Browser, or use the Figure Palette Plot Catalog. Manipulate graphs in *plot edit* mode with the Property Editor. For details, see “Plotting Tools — Interactive Plotting” in the MATLAB Graphics documentation and “Creating Graphics from the Workspace Browser” in the MATLAB Desktop Tools documentation.

Syntax

```
contourf(Z)
contourf(Z,n)
contourf(Z,v)
contourf(X,Y,Z)
contourf(X,Y,Z,n)
contourf(X,Y,Z,v)
contourf(axes_handle,...)
C = contourf(...)
[C,h] = contourf(...)
[C,h,CF] = contourf(...)
```

Description

A filled contour plot displays isolines calculated from matrix *Z* and fills the areas between the isolines using constant colors. The color of the filled areas depends on the current figure’s colormap. NaNs in the *Z*-data leave white holes with black borders in the contour plot. The function creates and optionally returns a handle to a `Contourgroup` Properties object containing the filled contours.

`contourf(Z)` draws a contour plot of matrix *Z*, where *Z* is interpreted as heights with respect to a plane. *Z* must be at least a 2-by-2 matrix that contains at least two different values. The number of contour lines and the values of the contour lines are chosen automatically.

`contourf(Z,n)` draws a contour plot of matrix *Z* with *n* contour levels.

`contourf(Z,v)` draws a contour plot of matrix `Z` with contour levels at the values specified in vector `v`. When you use the `contourf(Z,v)` syntax to specify a vector of contour levels (`v` must increase monotonically), contour regions with `Z`-values less than `v(1)` are not filled (they are rendered in white). To fill such regions with a color, make `v(1)` less than or equal to the minimum `Z`-data value.

`contourf(X,Y,Z)`, `contourf(X,Y,Z,n)`, and `contourf(X,Y,Z,v)` produce contour plots of `Z` using `X` and `Y` to determine the x - and y -axis limits. When `X` and `Y` are matrices, they must be the same size as `Z`, in which case they specify a surface as `surf` does. `X` and `Y` must be monotonically increasing.

`contourf(axes_handle,...)` plots into the axes with the handle `axes_handle` instead of into the current axes (`gca`).

`C = contourf(...)` returns the contour matrix `C` as calculated by the function `contourc` and used by `clabel`.

`[C,h] = contourf(...)` also returns a handle `h` for the `contourgroup` object.

Backward-Compatible Version

`[C,h,CF] = contourf(...)` returns the contour matrix `C` as calculated by the function `contourc` and used by `clabel`, a vector of handles `h` to patch graphics objects (instead of a `contourgroup` object, for compatibility with MATLAB 6.5 and earlier) and a contour matrix `CF` for the filled areas.

Note The `v6` option enables users of Version 7.x of MATLAB to create FIG-files that previous versions can open. It is obsolete and will be removed in a future version of MATLAB.

See Plot Objects and Backward Compatibility for more information.

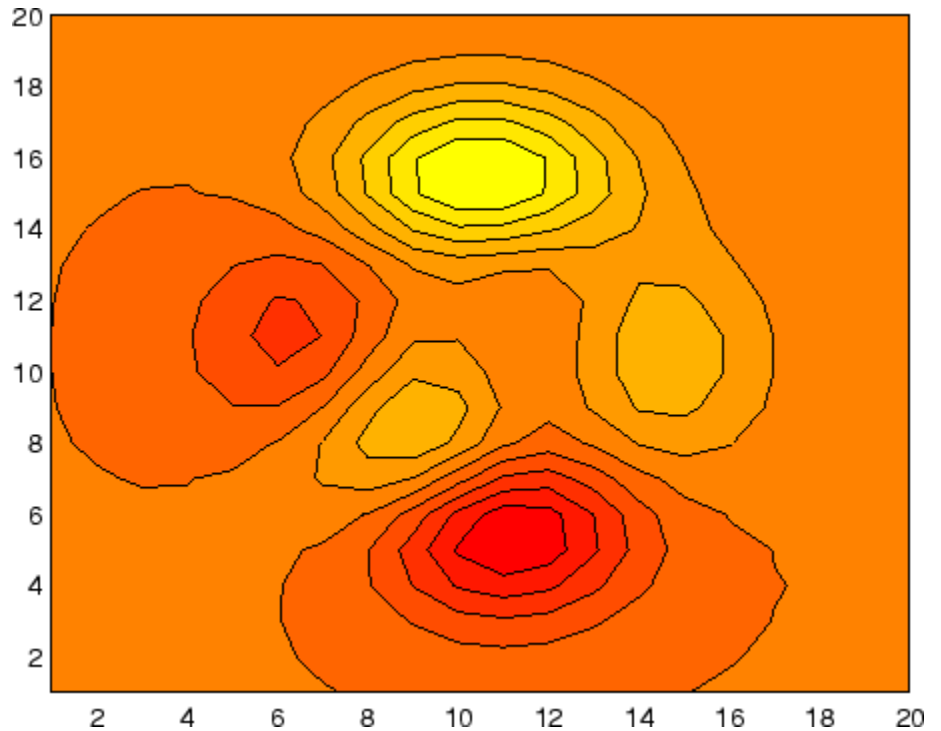
Remarks

If `X` or `Y` is irregularly spaced, `contourf` calculates contours using a regularly spaced contour grid, and then transforms the data to `X` or `Y`.

Examples

Create a filled contour plot of the peaks function.

```
[C,h] = contourf(peaks(20),10);  
colormap autumn
```

**See Also**

`clabel`, `contour`, `contour3`, `contourc`, `quiver`

“Contour Plots” on page 1-89 for related functions

Contourgroup Properties

Purpose Define contourgroup properties

Modifying Properties You can set and query graphics object properties using the set and get commands or the Property Editor (propertyeditor).

Note that you cannot define default properties for contourgroup objects. See “Plot Objects” for more information on contourgroup objects.

Contourgroup Property Descriptions This section provides a description of properties. Curly braces { } enclose default values.

Annotation
hg.Annotation object Read Only

Control the display of contourgroup objects in legends. The Annotation property enables you to specify whether this contourgroup object is represented in a figure legend.

Querying the Annotation property returns the handle of an hg.Annotation object. The hg.Annotation object has a property called LegendInformation, which contains an hg.LegendEntry object.

Once you have obtained the hg.LegendEntry object, you can set its IconDisplayStyle property to control whether the contourgroup object is displayed in a figure legend:

IconDisplayStyle Value	Purpose
on	Include the contourgroup object in a legend as one entry, but not its children objects
off	Do not include the contourgroup or its children in a legend (default)
children	Include only the children of the contourgroup as separate entries in the legend

Setting the `IconDisplayStyle` property

These commands set the `IconDisplayStyle` of a graphics object with handle `hobj` to `children`, which causes each child object to have an entry in the legend:

```
hAnnotation = get(hobj, 'Annotation');  
hLegendEntry = get(hAnnotation, 'LegendInformation');  
set(hLegendEntry, 'IconDisplayStyle', 'children')
```

Using the `IconDisplayStyle` property

See “Controlling Legends” for more information and examples.

BeingDeleted

on | {off} Read Only

This object is being deleted. The `BeingDeleted` property provides a mechanism that you can use to determine if objects are in the process of being deleted. MATLAB sets the `BeingDeleted` property to `on` when the object’s delete function callback is called (see the `DeleteFcn` property). It remains set to `on` while the delete function executes, after which the object no longer exists.

For example, an object’s delete function might call other functions that act on a number of different objects. These functions might not need to perform actions on objects if the objects are going to be deleted, and therefore, can check the object’s `BeingDeleted` property before acting.

BusyAction

cancel | {queue}

Callback routine interruption. The `BusyAction` property enables you to control how MATLAB handles events that potentially interrupt executing callbacks. If there is a callback function executing, callbacks invoked subsequently always attempt to interrupt it.

Contourgroup Properties

If the `Interruptible` property of the object whose callback is executing is set to `on` (the default), then interruption occurs at the next point where the event queue is processed. If the `Interruptible` property is `off`, the `BusyAction` property (of the object owning the executing callback) determines how MATLAB handles the event. The choices are

- `cancel` — Discard the event that attempted to execute a second callback routine.
- `queue` — Queue the event that attempted to execute a second callback routine until the current callback finishes.

`ButtonDownFcn`
string or function handle

Button press callback function. A callback that executes whenever you press a mouse button while the pointer is over this object, but not over another graphics object. See the `HitTestArea` property for information about selecting objects of this type.

See the figure's `SelectionType` property to determine if modifier keys were also pressed.

This property can be

- A string that is a valid MATLAB expression
- The name of an M-file
- A function handle

Set this property to a function handle that references the callback. The expressions execute in the MATLAB workspace.

See “Function Handle Callbacks” for information on how to use function handles to define the callbacks.

`Children`
array of graphics object handles

Children of this object. The handle of a patch object that is the child of this object (whether visible or not).

Note that if a child object's `HandleVisibility` property is set to `callback` or `off`, its handle does not show up in this object's `Children` property unless you set the root `ShowHiddenHandles` property to `on`:

```
set(0, 'ShowHiddenHandles', 'on')
```

Clipping

{on} | off

Clipping mode. MATLAB clips graphs to the axes plot box by default. If you set `Clipping` to `off`, portions of graphs can be displayed outside the axes plot box. This can occur if you create a plot object, set `hold` to `on`, freeze axis scaling (`axis manual`), and then create a larger plot object.

ContourMatrix

2-by-n matrix Read Only

A two-row matrix specifying all the contour lines. Each contour line defined in the `ContourMatrix` begins with a column that contains the value of the contour (specified by the `LevelList` property and is used by `clabel`), and the number of (x,y) vertices in the contour line. The remaining columns contain the data for the (x,y) pairs:

```
C = [value1 xdata(1) xdata(2)...value2 xdata(1) xdata(2)...;  
     dim1 ydata(1) ydata(2)... dim2 ydata(1) ydata(2)...]
```

That is,

```
C = [C(1) C(2)...C(I)...C(N)]
```

where N is the number of contour levels, and

```
C(i) = [ level(i) x(1) x(2)...x( numel(i))];
```

Contourgroup Properties

```
numel(i) y(1) y(2)...y( numel(i))];
```

For further information, see The Contouring Algorithm.

CreateFcn

string or function handle

Callback routine executed during object creation. This property defines a callback that executes when MATLAB creates an object. You must specify the callback during the creation of the object. For example,

```
area(y, 'CreateFcn', @CallbackFcn)
```

where *@CallbackFcn* is a function handle that references the callback function.

MATLAB executes this routine after setting all other object properties. Setting this property on an existing object has no effect.

The handle of the object whose *CreateFcn* is being executed is accessible only through the root *CallbackObject* property, which you can query using *gcbo*.

See “Function Handle Callbacks” for information on how to use function handles to define the callback function.

DeleteFcn

string or function handle

Callback executed during object deletion. A callback that executes when this object is deleted (e.g., this might happen when you issue a `delete` command on the object, its parent axes, or the figure containing it). MATLAB executes the callback before destroying the object’s properties so the callback routine can query these values.

The handle of the object whose `DeleteFcn` is being executed is accessible only through the root `CallbackObject` property, which can be queried using `gcbo`.

See “Function Handle Callbacks” for information on how to use function handles to define the callback function.

See the `BeingDeleted` property for related information.

`DisplayName`

string (default is empty string)

String used by legend for this contourgroup object. The legend function uses the string defined by the `DisplayName` property to label this contourgroup object in the legend.

- If you specify string arguments with the legend function, `DisplayName` is set to this contourgroup object’s corresponding string and that string is used for the legend.
- If `DisplayName` is empty, legend creates a string of the form, `['data' n]`, where n is the number assigned to the object based on its location in the list of legend entries. However, legend does not set `DisplayName` to this string.
- If you edit the string directly in an existing legend, `DisplayName` is set to the edited string.
- If you specify a string for the `DisplayName` property and create the legend using the figure toolbar, then MATLAB uses the string defined by `DisplayName`.
- To add programmatically a legend that uses the `DisplayName` string, call `legend` with the `toggle` or `show` option.

See “Controlling Legends” for more examples.

`EraseMode`

{normal} | none | xor | background

Contourgroup Properties

Erase mode. This property controls the technique MATLAB uses to draw and erase objects and their children. Alternative erase modes are useful for creating animated sequences, where control of the way individual objects are redrawn is necessary to improve performance and obtain the desired effect.

- **normal** — Redraw the affected region of the display, performing the three-dimensional analysis necessary to ensure that all objects are rendered correctly. This mode produces the most accurate picture, but is the slowest. The other modes are faster, but do not perform a complete redraw and are therefore less accurate.
- **none** — Do not erase objects when they are moved or destroyed. While the objects are still visible on the screen after erasing with `EraseMode none`, you cannot print these objects because MATLAB stores no information about their former locations.
- **xor** — Draw and erase the object by performing an exclusive OR (XOR) with each pixel index of the screen behind it. Erasing the object does not damage the color of the objects behind it. However, the color of the erased object depends on the color of the screen behind it and it is correctly colored only when it is over the axes background color (or the figure background color if the axes `Color` property is set to `none`). That is, it isn't erased correctly if there are objects behind it.
- **background** — Erase the graphics objects by redrawing them in the axes background color, (or the figure background color if the axes `Color` property is set to `none`). This damages other graphics objects that are behind the erased object, but the erased object is always properly colored.

Printing with Nonnormal Erase Modes

MATLAB always prints figures as if the `EraseMode` of all objects is `normal`. This means graphics objects created with `EraseMode` set to `none`, `xor`, or `background` can look different on screen than on paper. On screen, MATLAB can mathematically combine

layers of colors (e.g., performing an XOR on a pixel color with that of the pixel behind it) and ignore three-dimensional sorting to obtain greater rendering speed. However, these techniques are not applied to the printed output.

Set the axes background color with the axes Color property. Set the figure background color with the figure Color property.

You can use the MATLAB `getframe` command or other screen capture applications to create an image of a figure containing nonnormal mode objects.

Fill

{off} | on

Color spaces between contour lines. By default, contour draws only the contour lines of the surface. If you set Fill to on, contour colors the regions in between the contour lines according to the Z-value of the region and changes the contour lines to black.

HandleVisibility

{on} | callback | off

Control access to object's handle by command-line users and GUIs. This property determines when an object's handle is visible in its parent's list of children. HandleVisibility is useful for preventing command-line users from accidentally accessing objects that you need to protect for some reason.

- on — Handles are always visible when HandleVisibility is on.
- callback — Setting HandleVisibility to callback causes handles to be visible from within callback routines or functions invoked by callback routines, but not from within functions invoked from the command line. This provides a means to protect GUIs from command-line users, while allowing callback routines to have access to object handles.

Contourgroup Properties

- `off` — Setting `HandleVisibility` to `off` makes handles invisible at all times. This might be necessary when a callback invokes a function that might potentially damage the GUI (such as evaluating a user-typed string) and so temporarily hides its own handles during the execution of that function.

Functions Affected by Handle Visibility

When a handle is not visible in its parent's list of children, it cannot be returned by functions that obtain handles by searching the object hierarchy or querying handle properties. This includes `get`, `findobj`, `gca`, `gcf`, `gco`, `newplot`, `cla`, `clf`, and `close`.

Properties Affected by Handle Visibility

When a handle's visibility is restricted using `callback` or `off`, the object's handle does not appear in its parent's `Children` property, figures do not appear in the root's `CurrentFigure` property, objects do not appear in the root's `CallbackObject` property or in the figure's `CurrentObject` property, and axes do not appear in their parent's `CurrentAxes` property.

Overriding Handle Visibility

You can set the root `ShowHiddenHandles` property to `on` to make all handles visible regardless of their `HandleVisibility` settings (this does not affect the values of the `HandleVisibility` properties). See also `findall`.

Handle Validity

Handles that are hidden are still valid. If you know an object's handle, you can set and get its properties and pass it to any function that operates on handles.

Note If you change one data source property to a variable that contains data of a different dimension, you might cause the function to generate a warning and not render the graph until you have changed all data source properties to appropriate values.

HitTest
{on} | off

Selectable by mouse click. HitTest determines whether this object can become the current object (as returned by the `gco` command and the figure `CurrentObject` property) as a result of a mouse click on the objects that compose the area graph. If HitTest is off, clicking this object selects the object below it (which is usually the axes containing it).

HitTestArea
on | {off}

Select the object by clicking lines or area of extent. This property enables you to select plot objects in two ways:

- Select by clicking lines or markers (default).
- Select by clicking anywhere in the extent of the plot.

When HitTestArea is off, you must click the object's lines or markers (excluding the baseline, if any) to select the object. When HitTestArea is on, you can select this object by clicking anywhere within the extent of the plot (i.e., anywhere within a rectangle that encloses it).

Interruptible
{on} | off

Callback routine interruption mode. The Interruptible property controls whether an object's callback can be interrupted by callbacks invoked subsequently.

Contourgroup Properties

Only callbacks defined for the `ButtonDownFcn` property are affected by the `Interruptible` property. MATLAB checks for events that can interrupt a callback only when it encounters a `drawnow`, `figure`, `getframe`, or `pause` command in the routine. See the `BusyAction` property for related information.

Setting `Interruptible` to `on` allows any graphics object's callback to interrupt callback routines originating from a bar property. Note that MATLAB does not save the state of variables or the display (e.g., the handle returned by the `gca` or `gcf` command) when an interruption occurs.

`LabelSpacing`
distance in points (default = 144)

Spacing between labels on each contour line. When you display contour line labels using either the `ShowText` property or the `clabel` command, the labels are spaced 144 points (2 inches) apart on each line. You can specify the spacing by setting the `LabelSpacing` property to a value in points. If the length of an individual contour line is less than the specified value, MATLAB displays only one contour label on that line.

`LevelList`
vector of `ZData`-values

Values at which contour lines are drawn. When the `LevelListMode` property is `auto`, the contour function automatically chooses contour values that span the range of values in `ZData` (the input argument `Z`). You can set this property to the values at which you want contour lines drawn.

To specify the contour interval (space between contour lines) use the `LevelStep` property.

`LevelListMode`
{`auto`} | `manual`

User-specified or autogenerated LevelList values. By default, the contour function automatically generates the values at which contours are drawn. If you set this property to manual, contour does not change the values in LevelList as you change the values of ZData.

LevelStep
scalar

Spacing of contour lines. The contour function draws contour lines at regular intervals determined by the value of LevelStep. When the LevelStepMode property is set to auto, contour determines the contour interval automatically based on the ZData.

LevelStepMode
{auto} | manual

User-specified or autogenerated LevelStep values. By default, the contour function automatically determines a value for the LevelStep property. If you set this property to manual, contour does not change the value of LevelStep as you change the values of ZData.

LineColor
{auto} | ColorSpec | none

Color of the contour lines. This property determines how MATLAB colors the contour lines.

- auto— Each contour line is a single color determined by its contour value, the figure colormap, and the color axis (caxis).
- ColorSpec — A three-element RGB vector or one of the MATLAB predefined names, specifying a single color for edges. The default edge color is black. See ColorSpec for more information on specifying color.
- none — No contour lines are drawn.

Contourgroup Properties

LineStyle

{-} | -- | : | -. | none

Line style. This property specifies the line style of the object. Available line styles are shown in the following table.

Specifier String	Line Style
-	Solid line (default)
--	Dashed line
:	Dotted line
-.	Dash-dot line
none	No line

You can use `LineStyle none` when you want to place a marker at each point but do not want the points connected with a line (see the `Marker` property).

LineWidth

scalar

The width of linear objects and edges of filled areas. Specify this value in points (1 point = $1/72$ inch). The default `LineWidth` is 0.5 points.

Parent

handle of parent axes, `hggroup`, or `hgtransform`

Parent of this object. This property contains the handle of the object's parent. The parent is normally the axes, `hggroup`, or `hgtransform` object that contains the object.

See “Objects That Can Contain Other Objects” for more information on parenting graphics objects.

Selected

on | {off}

Is object selected? When you set this property to on, MATLAB displays selection "handles" at the corners and midpoints if the SelectionHighlight property is also on (the default). You can, for example, define the ButtonDownFcn callback to set this property to on, thereby indicating that this particular object is selected. This property is also set to on when an object is manually selected in plot edit mode.

SelectionHighlight

{on} | off

Objects are highlighted when selected. When the Selected property is on, MATLAB indicates the selected state by drawing four edge handles and four corner handles. When SelectionHighlight is off, MATLAB does not draw the handles except when in plot edit mode and objects are selected manually.

ShowText

on | {off}

Display labels on contour lines. When you set this property to on, MATLAB displays text labels on each contour line indicating the contour value. See also LevelList, clabel, and the example "Contour Plot of a Function" on page 2-638.

Tag

string

User-specified object label. The Tag property provides a means to identify graphics objects with a user-specified label. This is particularly useful when you are constructing interactive graphics programs that would otherwise need to define object handles as global variables or pass them as arguments between callbacks. You can define Tag as any string.

Contourgroup Properties

For example, you might create an areaseries object and set the Tag property.

```
t = area(Y, 'Tag', 'area1')
```

When you want to access objects of a given type, you can use `findobj` to find the object's handle. The following statement changes the `FaceColor` property of the object whose Tag is `area1`.

```
set(findobj('Tag', 'area1'), 'FaceColor', 'red')
```

TextList

vector of contour values

Contour values to label. This property contains the contour values where text labels are placed. By default, these values are the same as those contained in the `LevelList` property, which define where the contour lines are drawn. Note that there must be an equivalent contour line to display a text label.

For example, the following statements create and label a contour plot:

```
[c,h]=contour(peaks);  
clabel(c,h)
```

You can get the `LevelList` property to see the contour line values:

```
get(h, 'LevelList')
```

Suppose you want to view the contour value 4.375 instead of the value of 4 that the contour function used. To do this, you need to set both the `LevelList` and `TextList` properties:

```
set(h, 'LevelList', [-6 -4 -2 0 2 4.375 6 8], ...  
    'TextList', [-6 -4 -2 0 2 4.375 6 8])
```

See the example “Contour Plot of a Function” on page 2-638 for additional information.

TextListMode
{auto} | manual

User-specified or auto TextList values. When this property is set to auto, MATLAB sets the TextList property equal to the values of the LevelList property (i.e., a text label for each contour line). When this property is set to manual, MATLAB does not set the values of the TextList property. Note that specifying values for the TextList property causes the TextListMode property to be set to manual.

TextStep
scalar

Determines which contour line have numeric labels. The contour function labels contour lines at regular intervals which are determined by the value of the TextStep property. When the TextStepMode property is set to auto, contour labels every contour line when the ShowText property is on. See “Contour Plot of a Function” on page 2-638 for an example that uses the TextStep property.

TextStepMode
{auto} | manual

User-specified or autogenerated TextStep values. By default, the contour function automatically determines a value for the TextStep property. If you set this property to manual, contour does not change the value of TextStep as you change the values of ZData.

Type
string (read only)

Type of graphics object. This property contains a string that identifies the class of graphics object. For contourgroup objects, Type is 'hggroup'. This statement finds all the hggroup objects in the current axes.

Contourgroup Properties

```
t = findobj(gca,'Type','hggroup');
```

UIContextMenu

handle of a uicontextmenu object

Associate a context menu with this object. Assign this property the handle of a uicontextmenu object created in the object's parent figure. Use the uicontextmenu function to create the context menu. MATLAB displays the context menu whenever you right-click over the object.

UserData

array

User-specified data. This property can be any data you want to associate with this object (including cell arrays and structures). The object does not set values for this property, but you can access it using the set and get functions.

Visible

{on} | off

Visibility of this object and its children. By default, a new object's visibility is on. This means all children of the object are visible unless the child object's Visible property is set to off. Setting an object's Visible property to off prevents the object from being displayed. However, the object still exists and you can set and query its properties.

XData

vector or matrix

The x-axis values for a graph. The x-axis values for graphs are specified by the X input argument. If XData is a vector, length(XData) must equal length(YData) and must be monotonic. If XData is a matrix, size(XData) must equal size(YData) and each column must be monotonic.

You can use `XData` to define meaningful coordinates for an underlying surface whose topography is being mapped. See “Setting the Axis Limits on Contour Plots” on page 2-640 for more information.

`XDataMode`
{auto} | manual

Use automatic or user-specified x-axis values. If you specify `XData` (by setting the `XData` property or specifying the `x` input argument), MATLAB sets this property to `manual` and uses the specified values to label the *x*-axis.

If you set `XDataMode` to `auto` after having specified `XData`, MATLAB resets the *x*-axis ticks to `1:size(YData,1)` or to the column indices of the `ZData`, overwriting any previous values for `XData`.

`XDataSource`
string (MATLAB variable)

Link XData to MATLAB variable. Set this property to a MATLAB variable that is evaluated in the base workspace to generate the `XData`.

MATLAB reevaluates this property only when you set it. Therefore, a change to workspace variables appearing in an expression does not change `XData`.

You can use the `refreshdata` function to force an update of the object’s data. `refreshdata` also enables you to specify that the data source variable be evaluated in the workspace of a function from which you call `refreshdata`.

See the `refreshdata` reference page for more information.

Contourgroup Properties

Note If you change one data source property to a variable that contains data of a different dimension, you might cause the function to generate a warning and not render the graph until you have changed all data source properties to appropriate values.

YData

scalar, vector, or matrix

Y-axis limits. This property determines the *y*-axis limits used in the contour plot. If you do not specify a *Y* argument, the contour function calculates *y*-axis limits based on the size of the input argument *Z*.

YData can be either a matrix equal in size to ZData or a vector equal in length to the number of columns in ZData.

Use YData to define meaningful coordinates for the underlying surface whose topography is being mapped. See “Setting the Axis Limits on Contour Plots” on page 2-640 for more information.

YDataMode

{auto} | manual

Use automatic or user-specified y-axis values. In auto mode (the default) the contour function automatically determines the *y*-axis limits. If you set this property to manual, specify a value for YData, or specify a *Y* argument, then contour sets this property to manual and does not change the axis limits.

YDataSource

string (MATLAB variable)

Link YData to MATLAB variable. Set this property to a MATLAB variable that is evaluated in the base workspace to generate the YData.

MATLAB reevaluates this property only when you set it. Therefore, a change to workspace variables appearing in an expression does not change YData.

You can use the `refreshdata` function to force an update of the object's data. `refreshdata` also enables you to specify that the data source variable be evaluated in the workspace of a function from which you call `refreshdata`.

See the `refreshdata` reference page for more information.

Note If you change one data source property to a variable that contains data of a different dimension, you might cause the function to generate a warning and not render the graph until you have changed all data source properties to appropriate values.

ZData

matrix

Contour data. This property contains the data from which the contour lines are generated (specified as the input argument `Z`). `ZData` must be at least a 2-by-2 matrix. The number of contour levels and the values of the contour levels are chosen automatically based on the minimum and maximum values of `ZData`. The limits of the x - and y -axis are $[1:n]$ and $[1:m]$, where $[m,n] = \text{size}(ZData)$.

ZDataSource

string (MATLAB variable)

Link ZData to MATLAB variable. Set this property to a MATLAB variable that is evaluated in the base workspace to generate the `ZData`.

Contourgroup Properties

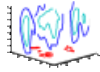
MATLAB reevaluates this property only when you set it. Therefore, a change to workspace variables appearing in an expression does not change ZData.

You can use the `refreshdata` function to force an update of the object's data. `refreshdata` also enables you to specify that the data source variable be evaluated in the workspace of a function from which you call `refreshdata`.


See the `refreshdata` reference page for more information.

Note If you change one data source property to a variable that contains data of a different dimension, you might cause the function to generate a warning and not render the graph until you have changed all data source properties to appropriate values.

Purpose Draw contours in volume slice planes



GUI Alternatives

To graph selected variables, use the Plot Selector  in the Workspace Browser, or use the Figure Palette Plot Catalog. Manipulate graphs in *plot edit* mode with the Property Editor. For details, see Plotting Tools — Interactive Plotting in the MATLAB Graphics documentation and Creating Graphics from the Workspace Browser in the MATLAB Desktop Tools documentation.

Syntax

```
contourslice(X,Y,Z,V,Sx,Sy,Sz)
contourslice(X,Y,Z,V,Xi,Yi,Zi)
contourslice(V,Sx,Sy,Sz)
contourslice(V,Xi,Yi,Zi)
contourslice(...,n)
contourslice(...,cvals)
contourslice(...,[cv cv])
contourslice(...,'method')
contourslice(axes_handle,...)
h = contourslice(...)
```

Description

`contourslice(X,Y,Z,V,Sx,Sy,Sz)` draws contours in the x -, y -, and z -axis aligned planes at the points in the vectors Sx , Sy , Sz . The arrays X , Y , and Z define the coordinates for the volume V and must be monotonic and 3-D plaid (such as the data produced by `meshgrid`). The color at each contour is determined by the volume V , which must be an m -by- n -by- p volume array.

`contourslice(X,Y,Z,V,Xi,Yi,Zi)` draws contours through the volume V along the surface defined by the 2-D arrays Xi , Yi , Zi . The surface should lie within the bounds of the volume.

`contourslice(V,Sx,Sy,Sz)` and `contourslice(V,Xi,Yi,Zi)` (omitting the X , Y , and Z arguments) assume $[X,Y,Z] = \text{meshgrid}(1:n,1:m,1:p)$, where $[m,n,p] = \text{size}(v)$.

contourslice

`contourslice(...,n)` draws n contour lines per plane, overriding the automatic value.

`contourslice(...,cvals)` draws `length(cval)` contour lines per plane at the values specified in vector `cvals`.

`contourslice(...,[cv cv])` computes a single contour per plane at the level `cv`.

`contourslice(...,'method')` specifies the interpolation method to use. *method* can be `linear`, `cubic`, or `nearest`. `nearest` is the default except when the contours are being drawn along the surface defined by X_i, Y_i, Z_i , in which case `linear` is the default. (See `interp3` for a discussion of these interpolation methods.)

`contourslice(axes_handle,...)` plots into the axes with the handle `axes_handle` instead of into the current axes (`gca`).

`h = contourslice(...)` returns a vector of handles to patch objects that are used to implement the contour lines.

Examples

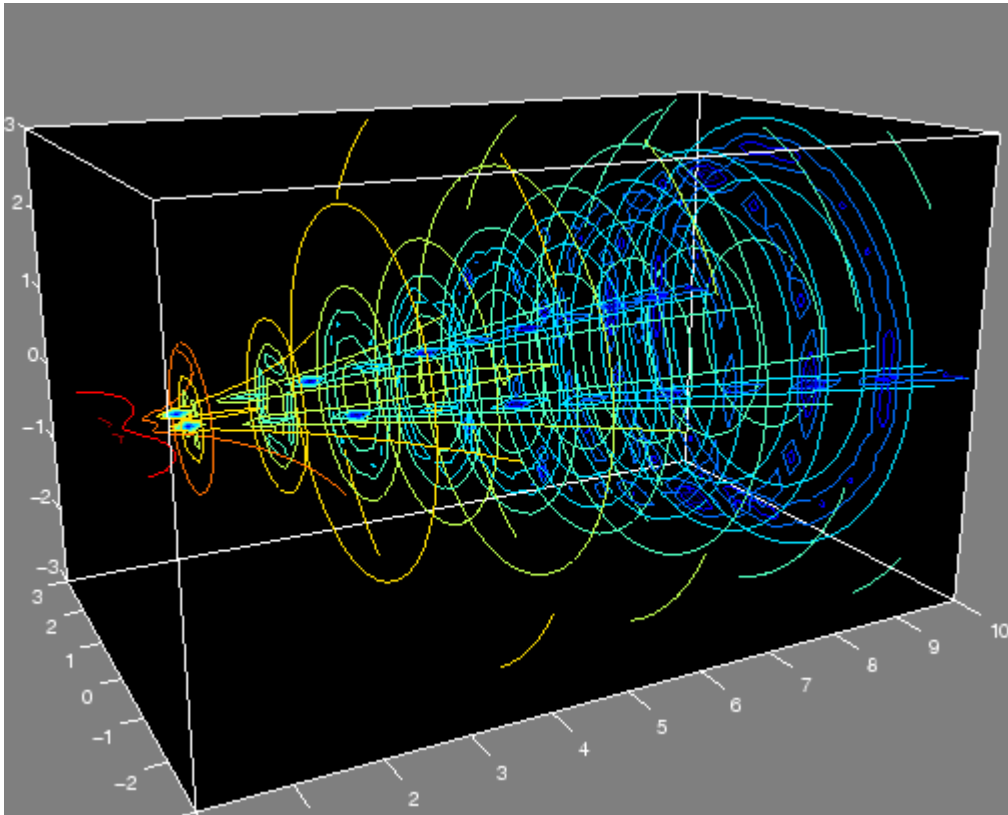
This example uses the flow data set to illustrate the use of contoured slice planes. (Type `doc flow` for more information on this data set.) Notice that this example

- Specifies a vector of length = 9 for S_x , an empty vector for the S_y , and a scalar value (0) for S_z . This creates nine contour plots along the x direction in the y - z plane, and one in the x - y plane at $z = 0$.
- Uses `linspace` to define a 10-element vector of linearly spaced values from -8 to 2. This vector specifies that 10 contour lines be drawn, one at each element of the vector.
- Defines the view and projection type (`camva`, `camproj`, `campos`).
- Sets figure (`gcf`) and axes (`gca`) characteristics.

```
[x y z v] = flow;
h = contourslice(x,y,z,v,[1:9],[],[0],linspace(-8,2,10));
axis([0,10,-3,3,-3,3]); daspect([1,1,1])
camva(24); camproj perspective;
```



```
campos([-3,-15,5])
set(gcf,'Color',[.5,.5,.5],'Renderer','zbuffer')
set(gca,'Color','black','XColor','white', ...
      'YColor','white','ZColor','white')
box on
```



This example draws contour slices along a spherical surface within the volume.

```
[x,y,z] = meshgrid(-2:.2:2,-2:.25:2,-2:.16:2);
v = x.*exp(-x.^2-y.^2-z.^2); % Create volume data
```

contourslice

```
[xi,yi,zi] = sphere; % Plane to contour  
contourslice(x,y,z,v,xi,yi,zi)  
view(3)
```

See Also

isosurface, slice, smooth3, subvolume, reducevolume

“Volume Visualization” on page 1-102 for related functions

Purpose Grayscale colormap for contrast enhancement

Syntax `cmap = contrast(X)`
`cmap = contrast(X,m)`

Description The `contrast` function enhances the contrast of an image. It creates a new gray colormap, `cmap`, that has an approximately equal intensity distribution. All three elements in each row are identical.

`cmap = contrast(X)` returns a gray colormap that is the same length as the current colormap.

`cmap = contrast(X,m)` returns an `m`-by-3 gray colormap.

Examples Add contrast to the clown image defined by `X`.

```
load clown;  
cmap = contrast(X);  
image(X);  
colormap(cmap);
```

See Also `brighten`, `colormap`, `image`
“Colormaps” on page 1-99 for related functions

conv

Purpose Convolution and polynomial multiplication

Syntax `w = conv(u,v)`

Description `w = conv(u,v)` convolves vectors `u` and `v`. Algebraically, convolution is the same operation as multiplying the polynomials whose coefficients are the elements of `u` and `v`.

Definition Let $m = \text{length}(u)$ and $n = \text{length}(v)$. Then `w` is the vector of length $m+n-1$ whose k th element is

$$w(k) = \sum_j u(j)v(k+1-j)$$

The sum is over all the values of j which lead to legal subscripts for $u(j)$ and $v(k+1-j)$, specifically $j = \max(1, k+1-n) : \min(k, m)$. When $m = n$, this gives

$$\begin{aligned}w(1) &= u(1)*v(1) \\w(2) &= u(1)*v(2)+u(2)*v(1) \\w(3) &= u(1)*v(3)+u(2)*v(2)+u(3)*v(1) \\&\dots \\w(n) &= u(1)*v(n)+u(2)*v(n-1)+ \dots +u(n)*v(1) \\&\dots \\w(2*n-1) &= u(n)*v(n)\end{aligned}$$

Algorithm The convolution theorem says, roughly, that convolving two sequences is the same as multiplying their Fourier transforms. In order to make this precise, it is necessary to pad the two vectors with zeros and ignore roundoff error. Thus, if

$$X = \text{fft}([x \text{ zeros}(1, \text{length}(y)-1)])$$

and

$$Y = \text{fft}([y \text{ zeros}(1, \text{length}(x)-1)])$$

then `conv(x,y) = ifft(X.*Y)`

See Also

`conv2`, `convn`, `deconv`, `filter`

`convmtx` and `xcorr` in the Signal Processing Toolbox

conv2

Purpose 2-D convolution

Syntax
`C = conv2(A,B)`
`C = conv2(hcol,hrow,A)`
`C = conv2(...,'shape')`

Description `C = conv2(A,B)` computes the two-dimensional convolution of matrices A and B. If one of these matrices describes a two-dimensional finite impulse response (FIR) filter, the other matrix is filtered in two dimensions.

The size of C in each dimension is equal to the sum of the corresponding dimensions of the input matrices, minus one. That is, if the size of A is [ma,na] and the size of B is [mb,nb], then the size of C is [ma+mb-1,na+nb-1].

The indices of the center element of B are defined as `floor(([mb nb]+1)/2)`.

`C = conv2(hcol,hrow,A)` convolves A first with the vector hcol along the rows and then with the vector hrow along the columns. If hcol is a column vector and hrow is a row vector, this case is the same as `C = conv2(hcol*hrow,A)`.

`C = conv2(...,'shape')` returns a subsection of the two-dimensional convolution, as specified by the shape parameter:

- | | |
|-------|---|
| full | Returns the full two-dimensional convolution (default). |
| same | Returns the central part of the convolution of the same size as A. |
| valid | Returns only those parts of the convolution that are computed without the zero-padded edges. Using this option, C has size [ma-mb+1,na-nb+1] when <code>all(size(A) >= size(B))</code> . Otherwise conv2 returns []. |

Note If any of A, B, hcol, and hrow are empty, then C is an empty matrix [].

Algorithm

conv2 uses a straightforward formal implementation of the two-dimensional convolution equation in spatial form. If a and b are functions of two discrete variables, n_1 and n_2 , then the formula for the two-dimensional convolution of a and b is

$$c(n_1, n_2) = \sum_{k_1 = -\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{k_2 = -\infty}^{\infty} a(k_1, k_2) b(n_1 - k_1, n_2 - k_2)$$

In practice however, conv2 computes the convolution for finite intervals.

Note that matrix indices in MATLAB always start at 1 rather than 0. Therefore, matrix elements A(1, 1), B(1, 1), and C(1, 1) correspond to mathematical quantities $a(0,0)$, $b(0,0)$, and $c(0,0)$.

Examples

Example 1

For the 'same' case, conv2 returns the central part of the convolution. If there are an odd number of rows or columns, the “center” leaves one more at the beginning than the end.

This example first computes the convolution of A using the default ('full') shape, then computes the convolution using the 'same' shape. Note that the array returned using 'same' corresponds to the underlined elements of the array returned using the default shape.

```
A = rand(3);
B = rand(4);
C = conv2(A,B)           % C is 6-by-6

C =
    0.1838    0.2374    0.9727    1.2644    0.7890    0.3750
    0.6929    1.2019    1.5499    2.1733    1.3325    0.3096
    0.5627    1.5150    2.3576    3.1553    2.5373    1.0602
```

```
0.9986  2.3811  3.4302  3.5128  2.4489  0.8462
0.3089  1.1419  1.8229  2.1561  1.6364  0.6841
0.3287  0.9347  1.6464  1.7928  1.2422  0.5423
```

```
Cs = conv2(A,B,'same') % Cs is the same size as A: 3-by-3
Cs =
2.3576  3.1553  2.5373
3.4302  3.5128  2.4489
1.8229  2.1561  1.6364
```

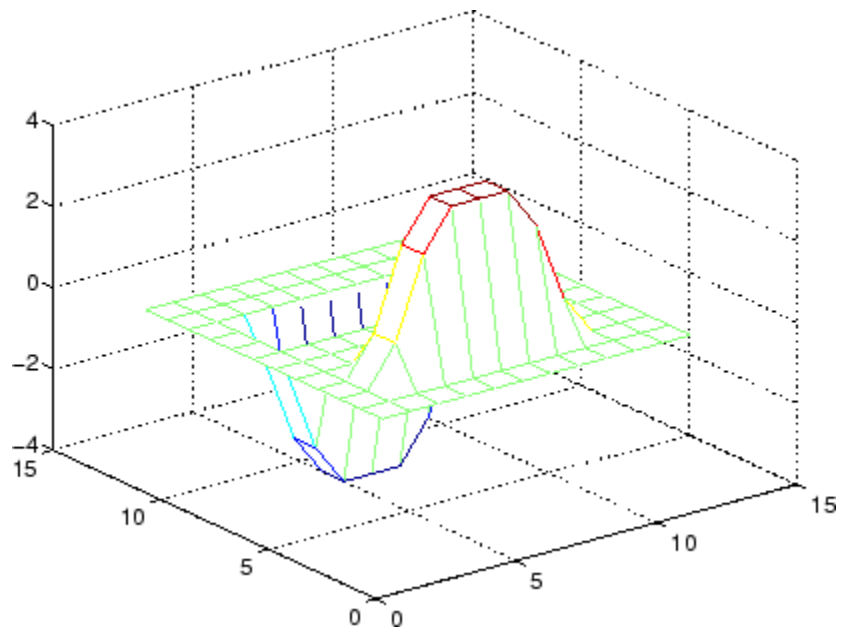
Example 2

In image processing, the Sobel edge finding operation is a two-dimensional convolution of an input array with the special matrix

```
s = [1 2 1; 0 0 0; -1 -2 -1];
```

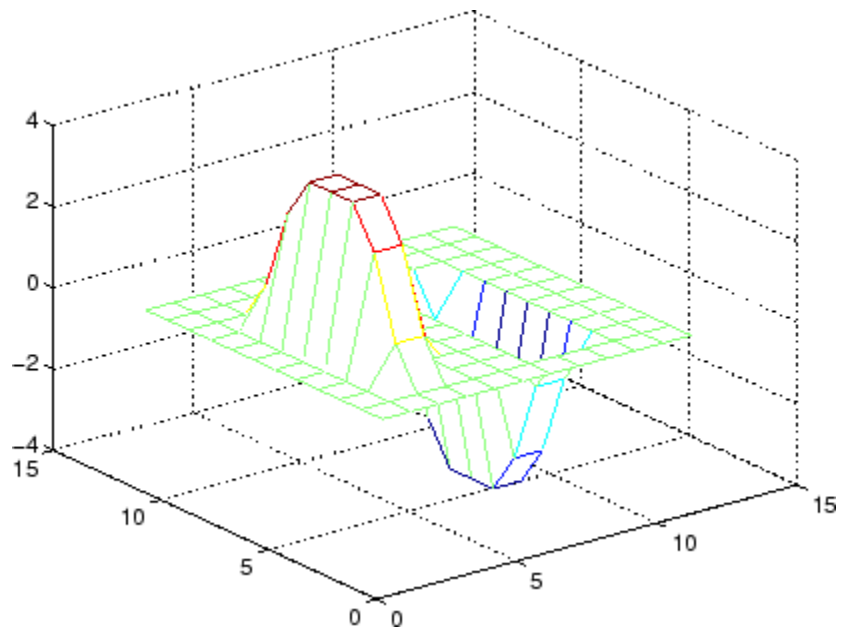
These commands extract the horizontal edges from a raised pedestal.

```
A = zeros(10);
A(3:7,3:7) = ones(5);
H = conv2(A,s);
mesh(H)
```

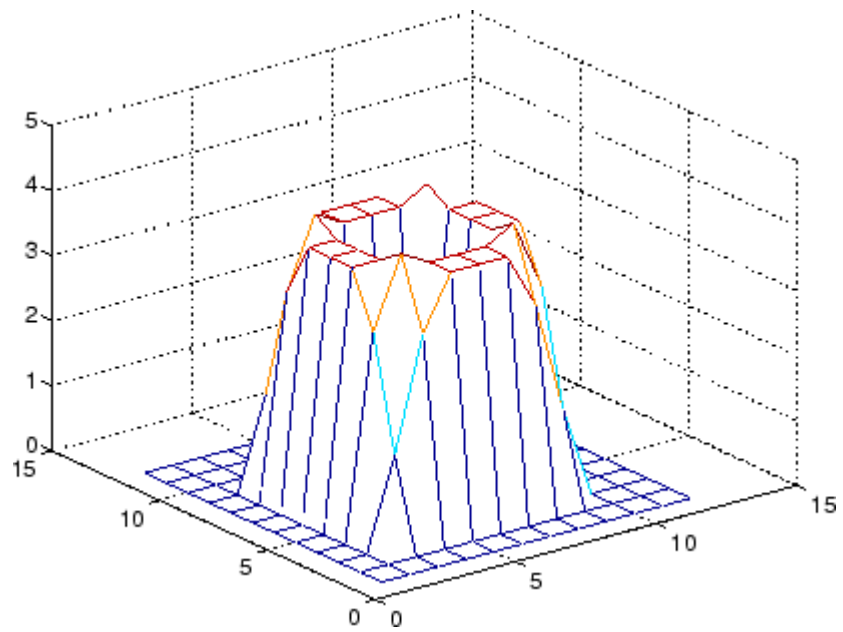
Transposing the filter s extracts the vertical edges of A .

```
V = conv2(A,s');  
figure, mesh(V)
```



This figure combines both horizontal and vertical edges.

```
figure  
mesh(sqrt(H.^2 + V.^2))
```

**See Also**

conv, convn, filter2
xcorr2 in the Signal Processing Toolbox

convhull

Purpose Convex hull

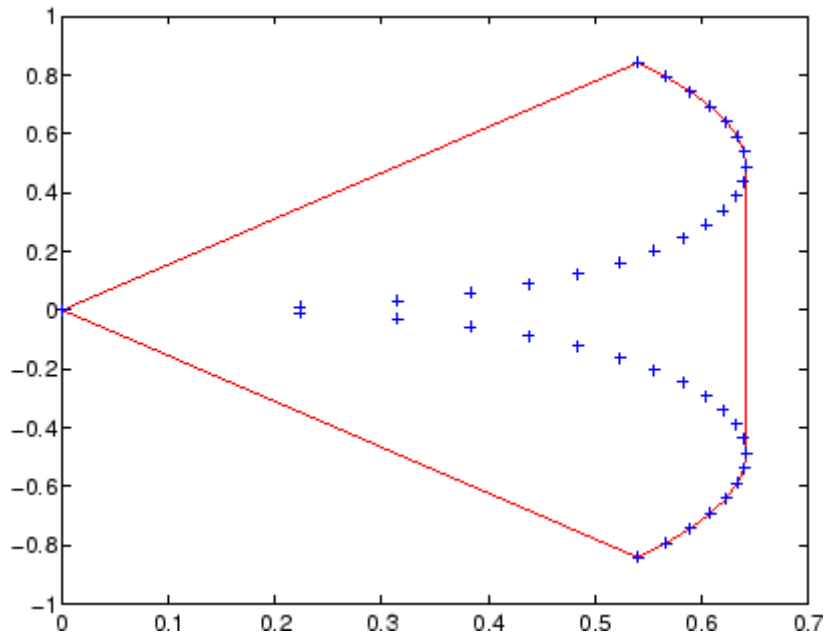
Syntax
`K = convhull(x,y)`
`K = convhull(x,y,options)`
`[K,a] = convhull(...)`

Description `K = convhull(x,y)` returns indices into the `x` and `y` vectors of the points on the convex hull.
`convhull` uses `Qhull`.
`K = convhull(x,y,options)` specifies a cell array of strings options to be used in `Qhull` via `convhulln`. The default option is `{'Qt'}`.
If options is `[]`, the default options are used. If options is `{' '}`, no options will be used, not even the default. For more information on `Qhull` and its options, see <http://www.qhull.org>.
`[K,a] = convhull(...)` also returns the area of the convex hull.

Visualization Use `plot` to plot the output of `convhull`.

Examples **Example 1**

```
xx = -1:.05:1; yy = abs(sqrt(xx));  
[x,y] = pol2cart(xx,yy);  
k = convhull(x,y);  
plot(x(k),y(k),'r-',x,y,'b+')
```



Example 2

The following example illustrates the options input for convhull. The following commands

```
X = [0 0 0 1];
Y = [0 1e-10 0 1];
K = convhull(X,Y)
```

return a warning.

```
Warning: qhull precision warning:
The initial hull is narrow (cosine of min. angle is
0.9999999999999998).
A coplanar point may lead to a wide facet. Options 'QbB' (scale
to unit box)
or 'Qbb' (scale last coordinate) may remove this warning. Use 'Pp'
to skip
```

this warning.

To suppress this warning, use the option 'Pp'. The following command passes the option 'Pp', along with the default 'Qt', to convhull.

```
K = convhull(X,Y,{'Qt','Pp'})
```

```
K =
```

```
2  
1  
4  
2
```

Algorithm

convhull is based on Qhull [1]. For information about Qhull, see <http://www.qhull.org/>. For copyright information, see <http://www.qhull.org/COPYING.txt>.

See Also

convhulln, delaunay, plot, polyarea, voronoi

Reference

[1] Barber, C. B., D.P. Dobkin, and H.T. Huhdanpaa, "The Quickhull Algorithm for Convex Hulls," *ACM Transactions on Mathematical Software*, Vol. 22, No. 4, Dec. 1996, p. 469-483. Available in PDF format at <http://www.acm.org/pubs/citations/journals/toms/1996-22-4/p469-barber>.

[2] National Science and Technology Research Center for Computation and Visualization of Geometric Structures (The Geometry Center), *University of Minnesota*, 1993.

Purpose

N-D convex hull

Syntax

```
K = convhulln(X)
K = convhulln(X, options)
[K, v] = convhulln(...)
```

Description

`K = convhulln(X)` returns the indices `K` of the points in `X` that comprise the facets of the convex hull of `X`. `X` is an `m`-by-`n` array representing `m` points in `N`-dimensional space. If the convex hull has `p` facets then `K` is `p`-by-`n`.

`convhulln` uses `Qhull`.

`K = convhulln(X, options)` specifies a cell array of strings `options` to be used as options in `Qhull`. The default options are:

- `{'Qt'}` for 2-, 3-, and 4-dimensional input
- `{'Qt', 'Qx'}` for 5-dimensional input and higher.

If `options` is `[]`, the default options are used. If `options` is `{''}`, no options are used, not even the default. For more information on `Qhull` and its options, see <http://www.qhull.org/>.

`[K, v] = convhulln(...)` also returns the volume `v` of the convex hull.

Visualization

Plotting the output of `convhulln` depends on the value of `n`:

- For `n = 2`, use `plot` as you would for `convhull`.
- For `n = 3`, you can use `trisurf` to plot the output. The calling sequence is

```
K = convhulln(X);
trisurf(K,X(:,1),X(:,2),X(:,3))
```

For more control over the color of the facets, use `patch` to plot the output. For an example, see “Tessellation and Interpolation

convhulln

of Scattered Data in Higher Dimensions” in the MATLAB documentation.

- You cannot plot `convhulln` output for $n > 3$.

Example

The following example illustrates the options input for `convhulln`. The following commands

```
X = [0 0; 0 1e-10; 0 0; 1 1];
K = convhulln(X)
```

return a warning.

```
Warning: qhull precision warning:
The initial hull is narrow
(cosine of min. angle is 0.9999999999999998).
A coplanar point may lead to a wide facet.
Options 'QbB' (scale to unit box) or 'Qbb'
(scale last coordinate) may remove this warning.
Use 'Pp' to skip this warning.
```

To suppress the warning, use the option `'Pp'`. The following command passes the option `'Pp'`, along with the default `'Qt'`, to `convhulln`.

```
K = convhulln(X,{'Qt','Pp'})
```

```
K =
```

```
1 4
1 2
4 2
```

Algorithm

`convhulln` is based on Qhull [1]. For information about Qhull, see <http://www.qhull.org/>. For copyright information, see <http://www.qhull.org/COPYING.txt>.

See Also

`convhull`, `delaunayn`, `dsearchn`, `tsearchn`, `voronoin`

Reference

[1] Barber, C. B., D.P. Dobkin, and H.T. Huhdanpaa, "The Quickhull Algorithm for Convex Hulls," *ACM Transactions on Mathematical Software*, Vol. 22, No. 4, Dec. 1996, p. 469-483.

convn

Purpose N-D convolution

Syntax `C = convn(A,B)`
`C = convn(A,B, 'shape')`

Description `C = convn(A,B)` computes the N-dimensional convolution of the arrays A and B. The size of the result is `size(A)+size(B)-1`.

`C = convn(A,B, 'shape')` returns a subsection of the N-dimensional convolution, as specified by the shape parameter:

'full' Returns the full N-dimensional convolution (default).

'same' Returns the central part of the result that is the same size as A.

'valid' Returns only those parts of the convolution that can be computed without assuming that the array A is zero-padded. The size of the result is

`max(size(A)-size(B) + 1, 0)`

See Also `conv`, `conv2`

Purpose	Copy file or directory
Graphical Interface	In the Current Directory browser, select Edit > Copy , then Paste . See details.
Syntax	<pre>copyfile('source','destination') copyfile('source','destination','f') [status,message,messageid] = copyfile('source','destination', 'f')</pre>
Description	<p><code>copyfile('source','destination')</code> copies the file or directory, <code>source</code> (and all its contents) to the file or directory, <code>destination</code>, where <code>source</code> and <code>destination</code> are the absolute or relative pathnames for the directory or file. If <code>source</code> is a directory, <code>destination</code> cannot be a file. If <code>source</code> is a directory, <code>copyfile</code> copies the contents of <code>source</code>, not the directory itself. To rename a file or directory when copying it, make <code>destination</code> a different name than <code>source</code>. If <code>destination</code> already exists, <code>copyfile</code> replaces it without warning. Use the wildcard <code>*</code> at the end of <code>source</code> to copy all matching files. Note that the read-only and archive attributes of <code>source</code> are not preserved in <code>destination</code>.</p> <p><code>copyfile('source','destination','f')</code> copies <code>source</code> to <code>destination</code>, regardless of the read-only attribute of <code>destination</code>.</p> <p><code>[status,message,messageid] = copyfile('source','destination','f')</code> copies <code>source</code> to <code>destination</code>, returning the status, a message, and the MATLAB error message ID (see <code>error</code> and <code>lasterror</code>). Here, <code>status</code> is 1 for success and 0 for error. Only one output argument is required and the <code>f</code> input argument is optional.</p>
Remarks	<p>The <code>*</code> wildcard in a path string is supported. Current behavior of <code>copyfile</code> differs between UNIX and Windows when using the wildcard <code>*</code> or copying directories.</p> <p>The timestamp given to the destination file is identical to that taken from the source file.</p>

Examples

Copy File in Current Directory, Assigning a New Name to It

To make a copy of a file `myfun.m` in the current directory, assigning it the name `myfun2.m`, type

```
copyfile('myfun.m','myfun2.m')
```

Copy File to Another Directory

To copy `myfun.m` to the directory `d:/work/myfiles`, keeping the same filename, type

```
copyfile('myfun.m','d:/work/myfiles')
```

Copy All Matching Files by Using a Wildcard

To copy all files in the directory `myfiles` whose names begin with `my` to the directory `newprojects`, where `newprojects` is at the same level as the current directory, type

```
copyfile('myfiles/my*', '../newprojects')
```

Copy Directory and Return Status

In this example, all files and subdirectories in the current directory's `myfiles` directory are copied to the directory `d:/work/myfiles`. Note that before running the `copyfile` function, `d:/work` does not contain the directory `myfiles`. It is created because `myfiles` is appended to destination in the `copyfile` function:

```
[s,mess,messid]=copyfile('myfiles','d:/work/myfiles')
s =
    1

mess =
    ''

messid =
    ''
```

The message returned indicates that `copyfile` was successful.

Copy File to Read-Only Directory

Copy `myfile.m` from the current directory to `d:/work/restricted`, where `restricted` is a read-only directory:

```
copyfile('myfile.m', 'd:/work/restricted', 'f')
```

After the copy, `myfile.m` exists in `d:/work/restricted`.

See Also

`cd`, `delete`, `dir`, `fileattrib`, `filebrowser`, `fileparts`, `mkdir`, `movefile`, `rmdir`

copyobj

Purpose Copy graphics objects and their descendants

Syntax `new_handle = copyobj(h,p)`

Description `copyobj` creates copies of graphics objects. The copies are identical to the original objects except the copies have different values for their Parent property and a new handle. The new parent must be appropriate for the copied object (e.g., you can copy a line object only to another axes object).

`new_handle = copyobj(h,p)` copies one or more graphics objects identified by `h` and returns the handle of the new object or a vector of handles to new objects. The new graphics objects are children of the graphics objects specified by `p`.

Remarks `h` and `p` can be scalars or vectors. When both are vectors, they must be the same length, and the output argument, `new_handle`, is a vector of the same length. In this case, `new_handle(i)` is a copy of `h(i)` with its Parent property set to `p(i)`.

When `h` is a scalar and `p` is a vector, `h` is copied once to each of the parents in `p`. Each `new_handle(i)` is a copy of `h` with its Parent property set to `p(i)`, and `length(new_handle)` equals `length(p)`.

When `h` is a vector and `p` is a scalar, each `new_handle(i)` is a copy of `h(i)` with its Parent property set to `p`. The length of `new_handle` equals `length(h)`.

Graphics objects are arranged as a hierarchy. See “Handle Graphics Objects” for more information.

Examples Copy a surface to a new axes within a different figure.

```
h = surf(peaks);  
colormap hot  
figure      % Create a new figure  
axes       % Create an axes object in the figure  
new_handle = copyobj(h,gca);
```

```
colormap hot  
view(3)  
grid on
```

Note that while the surface is copied, the `colormap` (figure property), `view`, and `grid` (axes properties) are not copies.

See Also

`findobj`, `gcf`, `gca`, `gco`, `get`, `set`

Parent property for all graphics objects

“Finding and Identifying Graphics Objects” on page 1-93 for related functions

corrcoef

Purpose Correlation coefficients

Syntax

```
R = corrcoef(X)
R = corrcoef(x,y)
[R,P]=corrcoef(...)
[R,P,RLO,RUP]=corrcoef(...)
[...]=corrcoef(...,'param1',val1,'param2',val2,...)
```

Description `R = corrcoef(X)` returns a matrix `R` of correlation coefficients calculated from an input matrix `X` whose rows are observations and whose columns are variables. The matrix `R = corrcoef(X)` is related to the covariance matrix `C = cov(X)` by

$$R(i, j) = \frac{C(i, j)}{\sqrt{C(i, i)C(j, j)}}$$

`corrcoef(X)` is the zeroth lag of the normalized covariance function, that is, the zeroth lag of `xcov(x, 'coeff')` packed into a square array.

`R = corrcoef(x,y)` where `x` and `y` are column vectors is the same as `corrcoef([x y])`. If `x` and `y` are not column vectors, `corrcoef` converts them to column vectors. For example, in this case `R=corrcoef(x,y)` is equivalent to `R=corrcoef([x(:) y(:)])`.

`[R,P]=corrcoef(...)` also returns `P`, a matrix of p-values for testing the hypothesis of no correlation. Each p-value is the probability of getting a correlation as large as the observed value by random chance, when the true correlation is zero. If `P(i, j)` is small, say less than 0.05, then the correlation `R(i, j)` is significant.

`[R,P,RLO,RUP]=corrcoef(...)` also returns matrices `RLO` and `RUP`, of the same size as `R`, containing lower and upper bounds for a 95% confidence interval for each coefficient.

`[...]=corrcoef(...,'param1',val1,'param2',val2,...)` specifies additional parameters and their values. Valid parameters are the following.

'alpha'	A number between 0 and 1 to specify a confidence level of $100*(1 - \text{alpha})\%$. Default is 0.05 for 95% confidence intervals.
'rows'	Either 'all' (default) to use all rows, 'complete' to use rows with no NaN values, or 'pairwise' to compute $R(i, j)$ using rows with no NaN values in either column i or j .

The p-value is computed by transforming the correlation to create a t statistic having $n-2$ degrees of freedom, where n is the number of rows of X . The confidence bounds are based on an asymptotic normal distribution of $0.5*\log((1+R)/(1-R))$, with an approximate variance equal to $1/(n-3)$. These bounds are accurate for large samples when X has a multivariate normal distribution. The 'pairwise' option can produce an R matrix that is not positive definite.

Examples

Generate random data having correlation between column 4 and the other columns.

```
x = randn(30,4);           % Uncorrelated data
x(:,4) = sum(x,2);        % Introduce correlation.
[r,p] = corrcoef(x)      % Compute sample correlation and p-values.
[i,j] = find(p<0.05);    % Find significant correlations.
[i,j]                    % Display their (row,col) indices.
```

```
r =
    1.0000    -0.3566     0.1929     0.3457
   -0.3566     1.0000    -0.1429     0.4461
    0.1929    -0.1429     1.0000     0.5183
    0.3457     0.4461     0.5183     1.0000
```

```
p =
    1.0000     0.0531     0.3072     0.0613
    0.0531     1.0000     0.4511     0.0135
    0.3072     0.4511     1.0000     0.0033
    0.0613     0.0135     0.0033     1.0000
```

corrcoef

```
ans =  
    4     2  
    4     3  
    2     4  
    3     4
```

See Also

cov, mean, median, std, var

xcorr, xcov in the Signal Processing Toolbox

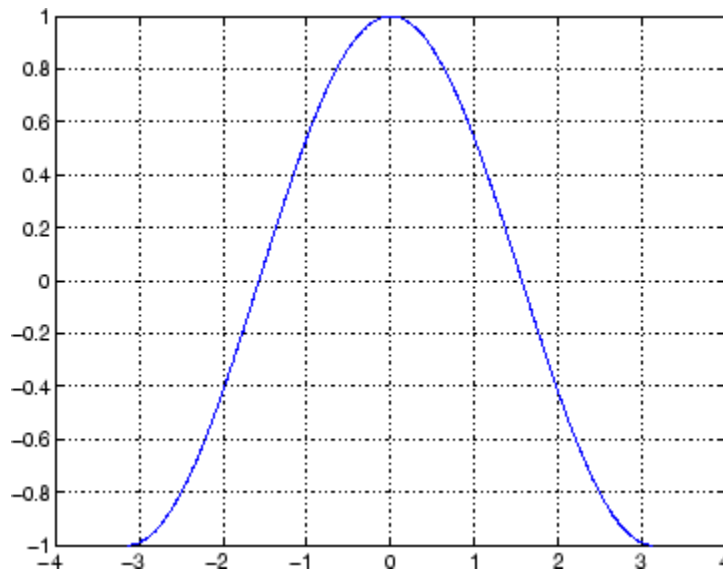
Purpose Cosine of argument in radians

Syntax $Y = \cos(X)$

Description The `cos` function operates element-wise on arrays. The function's domains and ranges include complex values. All angles are in radians. $Y = \cos(X)$ returns the circular cosine for each element of X .

Examples Graph the cosine function over the domain $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$.

```
x = -pi:0.01:pi;  
plot(x,cos(x)), grid on
```



The expression $\cos(\pi/2)$ is not exactly zero but a value the size of the floating-point accuracy, `eps`, because `pi` is only a floating-point approximation to the exact value of π .

Definition

The cosine can be defined as

$$\cos(x + iy) = \cos(x)\cosh(y) - i\sin(x)\sinh(y)$$

$$\cos(z) = \frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2}$$

Algorithm

cos uses FDLIBM, which was developed at SunSoft, a Sun Microsystems, Inc. business, by Kwok C. Ng, and others. For information about FDLIBM, see <http://www.netlib.org>.

See Also

cosd, cosh, acos, acosd, acosh

Purpose Cosine of argument in degrees

Syntax $Y = \text{cosd}(X)$

Description $Y = \text{cosd}(X)$ is the cosine of the elements of X , expressed in degrees. For odd integers n , $\text{cosd}(n*90)$ is exactly zero, whereas $\text{cos}(n*\pi/2)$ reflects the accuracy of the floating point value of π .

See Also `cos`, `cosh`, `acos`, `acosd`, `acosh`

cosh

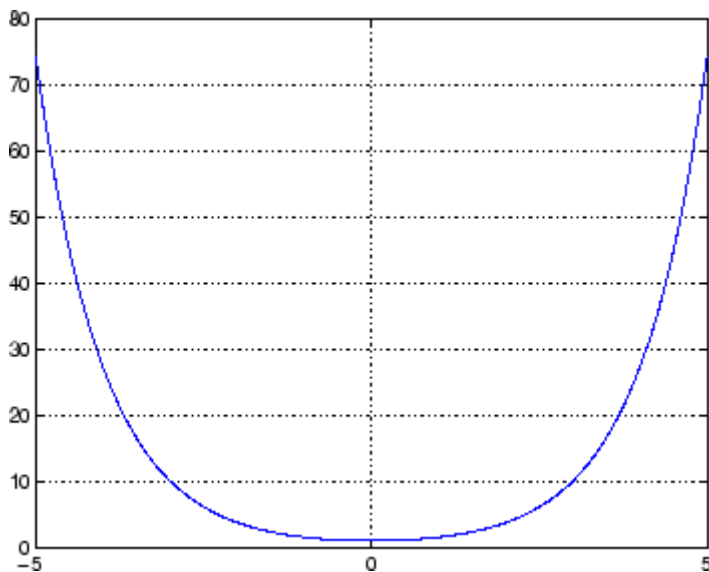
Purpose Hyperbolic cosine

Syntax $Y = \cosh(X)$

Description The cosh function operates element-wise on arrays. The function's domains and ranges include complex values. All angles are in radians.
 $Y = \cosh(X)$ returns the hyperbolic cosine for each element of X .

Examples Graph the hyperbolic cosine function over the domain $-5 \leq x \leq 5$.

```
x = -5:0.01:5;  
plot(x,cosh(x)), grid on
```



Definition The hyperbolic cosine can be defined as

$$\cosh(z) = \frac{e^z + e^{-z}}{2}$$

Algorithm

cosh uses FDLIBM, which was developed at SunSoft, a Sun Microsystems, Inc. business, by Kwok C. Ng, and others. For information about FDLIBM, see <http://www.netlib.org>.

See Also

acos, acosh, cos

cot

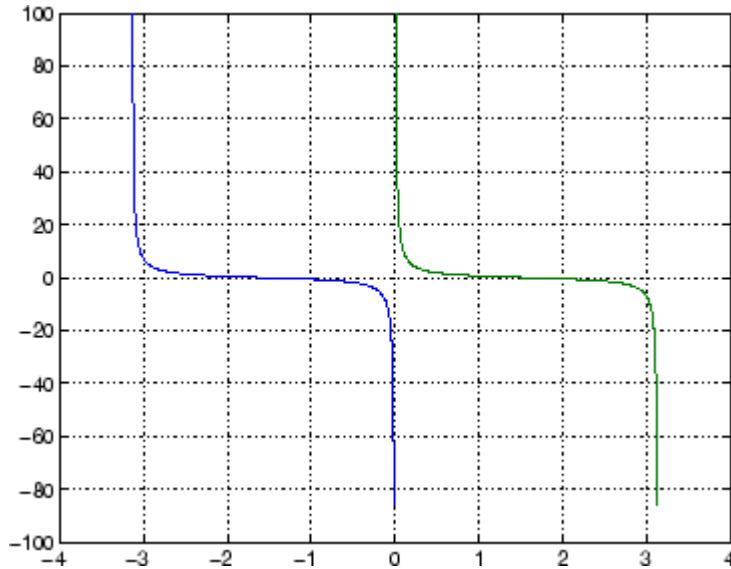
Purpose Cotangent of argument in radians

Syntax $Y = \cot(X)$

Description The cot function operates element-wise on arrays. The function's domains and ranges include complex values. All angles are in radians. $Y = \cot(X)$ returns the cotangent for each element of X .

Examples Graph the cotangent the domains $-\pi < x < 0$ and $0 < x < \pi$.

```
x1 = -pi+0.01:0.01:-0.01;  
x2 = 0.01:0.01:pi-0.01;  
plot(x1,cot(x1),x2,cot(x2)), grid on
```



Definition The cotangent can be defined as

$$\cot(z) = \frac{1}{\tan(z)}$$

Algorithm

cot uses FDLIBM, which was developed at SunSoft, a Sun Microsystems, Inc. business, by Kwok C. Ng, and others. For information about FDLIBM, see <http://www.netlib.org>.

See Also

cotd, coth, acot, acotd, acoth

cotd

Purpose Cotangent of argument in degrees

Syntax $Y = \text{cotd}(X)$

Description $Y = \text{cotd}(X)$ is the cotangent of the elements of X , expressed in degrees. For integers n , $\text{cotd}(n*180)$ is infinite, whereas $\text{cot}(n*\pi)$ is large but finite, reflecting the accuracy of the floating point value of π .

See Also `cot`, `coth`, `acot`, `acotd`, `acoth`

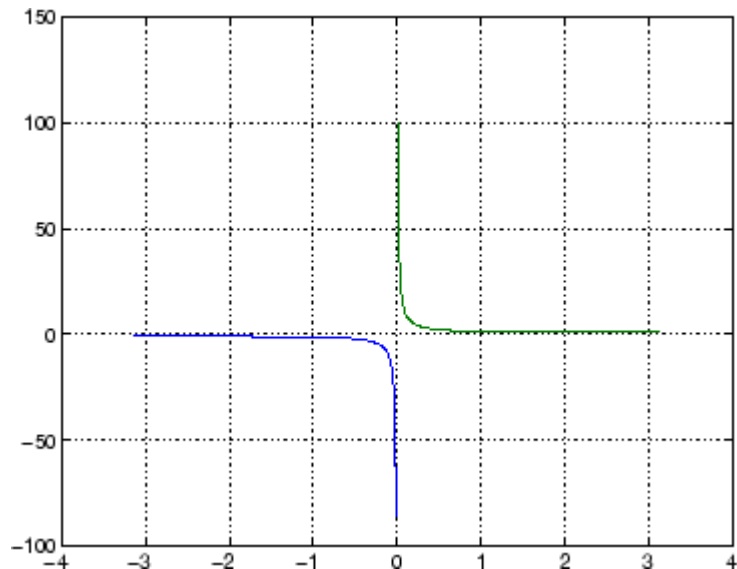
Purpose Hyperbolic cotangent

Syntax $Y = \text{coth}(X)$

Description The coth function operates element-wise on arrays. The function's domains and ranges include complex values. All angles are in radians. $Y = \text{coth}(X)$ returns the hyperbolic cotangent for each element of X .

Examples Graph the hyperbolic cotangent over the domains $-\pi < x < 0$ and $0 < x < \pi$.

```
x1 = -pi+0.01:0.01:-0.01;
x2 = 0.01:0.01:pi-0.01;
plot(x1,coth(x1),x2,coth(x2)), grid on
```



Definition The hyperbolic cotangent can be defined as

coth

$$\operatorname{coth}(z) = \frac{1}{\operatorname{tanh}(z)}$$

Algorithm

coth uses FDLIBM, which was developed at SunSoft, a Sun Microsystems, Inc. business, by Kwok C. Ng, and others. For information about FDLIBM, see <http://www.netlib.org>.

See Also

acot, acoth, cot

Purpose

Covariance matrix

Syntax

```

cov(x)
cov(x) or cov(x,y)
cov(x,1) or cov(x,y,1)

```

Description

`cov(x)`, if X is a vector, returns the variance. For matrices, where each row is an observation, and each column is a variable, `cov(X)` is the covariance matrix. `diag(cov(X))` is a vector of variances for each column, and `sqrt(diag(cov(X)))` is a vector of standard deviations. `cov(X,Y)`, where X and Y are matrices with the same number of elements, is equivalent to `cov([X(:) Y(:)])`.

`cov(x)` or `cov(x,y)` normalizes by $N-1$, if $N>1$, where N is the number of observations. This makes `cov(X)` the best unbiased estimate of the covariance matrix if the observations are from a normal distribution. For $N=1$, `cov` normalizes by N .

`cov(x,1)` or `cov(x,y,1)` normalizes by N and produces the second moment matrix of the observations about their mean. `cov(X,Y,0)` is the same as `cov(X,Y)` and `cov(X,0)` is the same as `cov(X)`.

Remarks

`cov` removes the mean from each column before calculating the result.

The *covariance* function is defined as

$$\text{cov}(x_1, x_2) = E[(x_1 - \mu_1)(x_2 - \mu_2)]$$

where E is the mathematical expectation and $\mu_i = E x_i$.

Examples

Consider $A = [-1 \ 1 \ 2 \ ; \ -2 \ 3 \ 1 \ ; \ 4 \ 0 \ 3]$. To obtain a vector of variances for each column of A :

```

v = diag(cov(A))'
v =
    10.3333    2.3333    1.0000

```

Compare vector v with covariance matrix C :

```
C =  
 10.3333   -4.1667    3.0000  
  -4.1667    2.3333   -1.5000  
   3.0000   -1.5000    1.0000
```

The diagonal elements $C(i, i)$ represent the variances for the columns of A. The off-diagonal elements $C(i, j)$ represent the covariances of columns i and j .

See Also

corrcoef, mean, median, std, var
xcorr, xcov in the Signal Processing Toolbox

Purpose Sort complex numbers into complex conjugate pairs

Syntax

```
B = cplxpair(A)
B = cplxpair(A,tol)
B = cplxpair(A,[],dim)
B = cplxpair(A,tol,dim)
```

Description `B = cplxpair(A)` sorts the elements along different dimensions of a complex array, grouping together complex conjugate pairs.

The conjugate pairs are ordered by increasing real part. Within a pair, the element with negative imaginary part comes first. The purely real values are returned following all the complex pairs. The complex conjugate pairs are forced to be exact complex conjugates. A default tolerance of $100 \cdot \text{eps}$ relative to $\text{abs}(A(i))$ determines which numbers are real and which elements are paired complex conjugates.

If `A` is a vector, `cplxpair(A)` returns `A` with complex conjugate pairs grouped together.

If `A` is a matrix, `cplxpair(A)` returns `A` with its columns sorted and complex conjugates paired.

If `A` is a multidimensional array, `cplxpair(A)` treats the values along the first non-singleton dimension as vectors, returning an array of sorted elements.

`B = cplxpair(A,tol)` overrides the default tolerance.

`B = cplxpair(A,[],dim)` sorts `A` along the dimension specified by scalar `dim`.

`B = cplxpair(A,tol,dim)` sorts `A` along the specified dimension and overrides the default tolerance.

Diagnostics If there are an odd number of complex numbers, or if the complex numbers cannot be grouped into complex conjugate pairs within the tolerance, `cplxpair` generates the error message

```
Complex numbers can't be paired.
```

cputime

Purpose Elapsed CPU time

Syntax `cputime`

Description `cputime` returns the total CPU time (in seconds) used by MATLAB from the time it was started. This number can overflow the internal representation and wrap around.

Remarks Although it is possible to measure performance using the `cputime` function, it is recommended that you use the `tic` and `toc` functions for this purpose exclusively. See [Using tic and toc Versus the cputime Function](#) in the MATLAB Programming documentation for more information.

Examples The following code returns the CPU time used to run `surf(peaks(40))`.

```
t = cputime; surf(peaks(40)); e = cputime-t  
  
e =  
    0.4667
```

See Also `clock`, `etime`, `tic`, `toc`

Purpose Create MATLAB object based on WSDL file

Syntax `createClassFromWsd1('source')`

Description `createClassFromWsd1('source')` creates a MATLAB object based on a Web Services Description Language (WSDL) application program interface (API). The `source` argument specifies a URL or path to a WSDL API, which defines Web service methods, arguments, and transactions. It returns the name of the new class.

Based on the WSDL API, the `createClassFromWsd1` function creates a new folder in the current directory. The folder contains an M-file for each Web service method. In addition, two default M-files are created: the object's display method (`display.m`) and its constructor (`servicename.m`).

For example, if `myWebService` offers two methods (`method1` and `method2`), the `createClassFromWsd1` function creates

- `@myWebService` folder in the current directory
- `method1.m` — M-file for `method1`
- `method2.m` — M-file for `method2`
- `display.m` — Default M-file for display method
- `myWebService.m` — Default M-file for the `myWebService` MATLAB object

Remarks For more information about WSDL and Web services, see the following resources:

- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) WSDL specification
- W3C SOAP specification
- XMethods

createClassFromWsd1

Example

The following example calls a Web service that returns the stock price for an stock symbol.

```
cd(tempdir)
% Create a class for the Web service
% provided by xmethods.net
url = 'http://services.xmethods.net/soap/
      urn:xmethods-delayed-quotes.wsdl';
createClassFromWsd1(url);
% Instantiate the object
service = StockQuoteService;
% getQuote returns the price of a stock
getQuote(service, 'GOOG');
```

See Also

callSoapService, createSoapMessage, parseSoapResponse

Purpose Create copy of inputParser object

Syntax `p.createCopy`
`createCopy(p)`

Description `p.createCopy` creates a copy of inputParser object `p`. Because the inputParser class uses handle semantics, a normal assignment statement does not create a copy.

`createCopy(p)` is functionally the same as the syntax above.

Note For more information on the inputParser class, see Parsing Inputs with inputParser in the MATLAB Programming documentation.

Examples

Write an M-file function called `publish_ip`, based on the MATLAB `publish` function, to illustrate the use of the inputParser class. Construct an instance of inputParser and assign it to variable `p`:

```
function publish_ip(script, varargin)
    p = inputParser; % Create an instance of the inputParser class.
```

Add arguments to the schema. See the reference pages for the `addRequired`, `addOptional`, and `addParamValue` methods for help with this:

```
p.addRequired('script', @ischar);
p.addOptional('format', 'html', ...
    @(x)any(strcmpi(x,{'html','ppt','xml','latex'})));
p.addParamValue('outputDir', pwd, @ischar);
p.addParamValue('maxHeight', [], @(x)x>0 && mod(x,1)==0);
p.addParamValue('maxWidth', [], @(x)x>0 && mod(x,1)==0);
```

Make a copy of object `p`, assigning it to variable `x`. Use the `Parameters` property of inputParser to list the arguments belonging to each object:

```
disp(' ')
```

createCopy (inputParser)

```
disp 'The input parameters for object p are'  
disp(p.Parameters')  
  
x = p.createCopy;  
  
disp(' ')  
disp 'The input parameters for the copy of object p are'  
disp(x.Parameters')
```

Save the M-file using the **Save** option on the **MATLAB File** menu, and then run it:

```
publish_ip('ipscript.m', 'ppt', 'maxWidth', 500, 'MAXHeight', 300);
```

```
The input parameters for object p are  
'format'  
'maxHeight'  
'maxWidth'  
'outputDir'  
'script'
```

```
The input parameters for the copy of object p are  
'format'  
'maxHeight'  
'maxWidth'  
'outputDir'  
'script'
```

See Also

```
inputParser, addRequired(inputParser),  
addOptional(inputParser), addParamValue(inputParser),  
parse(inputParser)
```

- Purpose** Create SOAP message to send to server
- Syntax** `createSoapMessage(namespace, method, values, names, types, style)`
- Description** `createSoapMessage(namespace, method, values, names, types, style)` creates a SOAP message. `values`, `names`, and `types` are cell arrays. `names` defaults to dummy names and `types` defaults to unspecified. The optional `style` argument specifies '**document**' or '**rpc**' messages; **rpc** is the default.
- Example**
- ```
message = createSoapMessage(...
 'urn:xmethods-delay-quotes',...
 'getQuote', ...
 {'GOOG'}, ...
 {'symbol'}, ...
 {'http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema:string'}, ...
 'rpc');
response = callSoapService(...
 'http://64.124.140.30:9090/soap', ...
 'urn:xmethods-delayed-quotes#getQuote' ...
 message);
price = parseSoapResponse(response)
```
- See Also** `callSoapService`, `createClassFromWsd1`, `parseSoapResponse`

# **CROSS**

---

**Purpose** Vector cross product

**Syntax**  $C = \text{cross}(A,B)$   
 $C = \text{cross}(A,B,\text{dim})$

**Description**  $C = \text{cross}(A,B)$  returns the cross product of the vectors  $A$  and  $B$ . That is,  $C = A \times B$ .  $A$  and  $B$  must be 3-element vectors. If  $A$  and  $B$  are multidimensional arrays, `cross` returns the cross product of  $A$  and  $B$  along the first dimension of length 3.

$C = \text{cross}(A,B,\text{dim})$  where  $A$  and  $B$  are multidimensional arrays, returns the cross product of  $A$  and  $B$  in dimension `dim`.  $A$  and  $B$  must have the same size, and both `size(A,dim)` and `size(B,dim)` must be 3.

**Remarks** To perform a dot (scalar) product of two vectors of the same size, use  $c = \text{dot}(a,b)$ .

**Examples** The cross and dot products of two vectors are calculated as shown:

```
a = [1 2 3];
b = [4 5 6];
c = cross(a,b)

c =
 -3 6 -3

d = dot(a,b)

d =
 32
```

**See Also** `dot`

**Purpose**

Cosecant of argument in radians

**Syntax** $Y = \text{csc}(x)$ **Description**

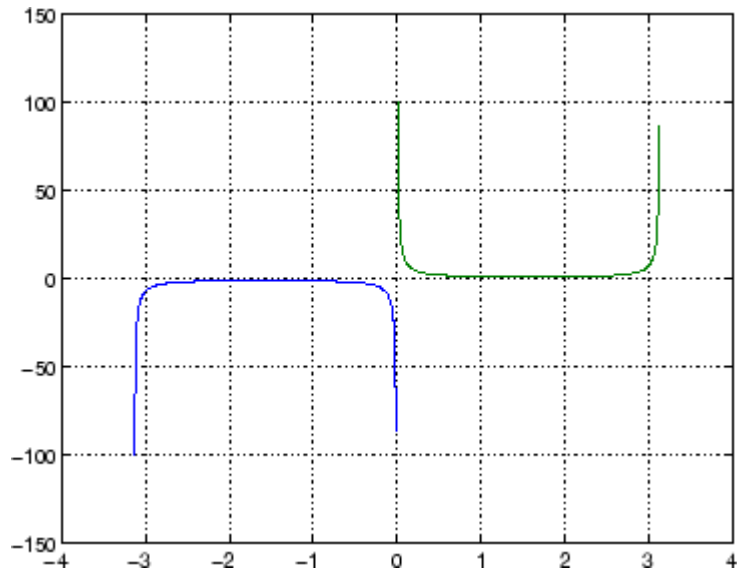
The `csc` function operates element-wise on arrays. The function's domains and ranges include complex values. All angles are in radians.

$Y = \text{csc}(x)$  returns the cosecant for each element of  $x$ .

**Examples**

Graph the cosecant over the domains  $-\pi < x < 0$  and  $0 < x < \pi$ .

```
x1 = -pi+0.01:0.01:-0.01;
x2 = 0.01:0.01:pi-0.01;
plot(x1,csc(x1),x2,csc(x2)), grid on
```



**Definition**

The cosecant can be defined as

$$\text{csc}(z) = \frac{1}{\sin(z)}$$

**Algorithm**

csc uses FDLIBM, which was developed at SunSoft, a Sun Microsystems, Inc. business, by Kwok C. Ng, and others. For information about FDLIBM, see <http://www.netlib.org>.

**See Also**

cscd, csch, acsc, acscd, acsch



|                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Purpose</b>     | Cosecant of argument in degrees                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>Syntax</b>      | $Y = \text{cscd}(X)$                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>Description</b> | $Y = \text{cscd}(X)$ is the cosecant of the elements of $X$ , expressed in degrees. For integers $n$ , $\text{cscd}(n \cdot 180)$ is infinite, whereas $\text{csc}(n \cdot \pi)$ is large but finite, reflecting the accuracy of the floating point value of $\pi$ . |
| <b>See Also</b>    | <code>csc</code> , <code>csch</code> , <code>acsc</code> , <code>acscd</code> , <code>acsch</code>                                                                                                                                                                   |

# csch

**Purpose** Hyperbolic cosecant

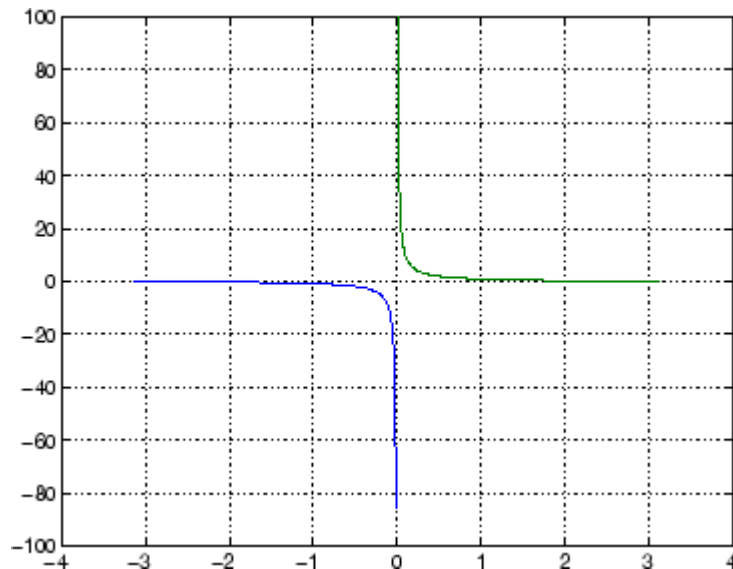
**Syntax**  $Y = \text{csch}(x)$

**Description** The csch function operates element-wise on arrays. The function's domains and ranges include complex values. All angles are in radians.

$Y = \text{csch}(x)$  returns the hyperbolic cosecant for each element of  $x$ .

**Examples** Graph the hyperbolic cosecant over the domains  $-\pi < x < 0$  and  $0 < x < \pi$ .

```
x1 = -pi+0.01:0.01:-0.01;
x2 = 0.01:0.01:pi-0.01;
plot(x1,csch(x1),x2,csch(x2)), grid on
```



**Definition** The hyperbolic cosecant can be defined as

$$\operatorname{csch}(z) = \frac{1}{\sinh(z)}$$

**Algorithm**

csch uses FDLIBM, which was developed at SunSoft, a Sun Microsystems, Inc. business, by Kwok C. Ng, and others. For information about FDLIBM, see <http://www.netlib.org>.

**See Also**

acsc, acsch, csc

# csvread

---

**Purpose** Read comma-separated value file

**Syntax**

```
M = csvread(filename)
M = csvread(filename, row, col)
M = csvread(filename, row, col, range)
```

**Description** `M = csvread(filename)` reads a comma-separated value formatted file, `filename`. The `filename` input is a string enclosed in single quotes. The result is returned in `M`. The file can only contain numeric values.

`M = csvread(filename, row, col)` reads data from the comma-separated value formatted file starting at the specified row and column. The row and column arguments are zero based, so that `row=0` and `col=0` specify the first value in the file.

`M = csvread(filename, row, col, range)` reads only the range specified. Specify range using the notation `[R1 C1 R2 C2]` where `(R1,C1)` is the upper left corner of the data to be read and `(R2,C2)` is the lower right corner. You can also specify the range using spreadsheet notation, as in `range = 'A1..B7'`.

**Remarks** `csvread` fills empty delimited fields with zero. Data files having lines that end with a nonspace delimiter, such as a semicolon, produce a result that has an additional last column of zeros.

`csvread` imports any complex number as a whole into a complex numeric field, converting the real and imaginary parts to the specified numeric type. Valid forms for a complex number are

| Form                                         | Example               |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <code>--&lt;real&gt;--&lt;imag&gt;i j</code> | <code>5.7-3.1i</code> |
| <code>--&lt;imag&gt;i j</code>               | <code>-7j</code>      |

Embedded white-space in a complex number is invalid and is regarded as a field delimiter.

## Examples

Given the file `csvlist.dat` that contains the comma-separated values

```
02, 04, 06, 08, 10, 12
03, 06, 09, 12, 15, 18
05, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30
07, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42
11, 22, 33, 44, 55, 66
```

To read the entire file, use

```
csvread('csvlist.dat')
```

```
ans =
```

```
 2 4 6 8 10 12
 3 6 9 12 15 18
 5 10 15 20 25 30
 7 14 21 28 35 42
 11 22 33 44 55 66
```

To read the matrix starting with zero-based row 2, column 0, and assign it to the variable `m`,

```
m = csvread('csvlist.dat', 2, 0)
```

```
m =
```

```
 5 10 15 20 25 30
 7 14 21 28 35 42
 11 22 33 44 55 66
```

To read the matrix bounded by zero-based (2,0) and (3,3) and assign it to `m`,

```
m = csvread('csvlist.dat', 2, 0, [2,0,3,3])
```

```
m =
```

# csvread

---

```
5 10 15 20
7 14 21 28
```

## See Also

csvwrite, dlmread, textscan, wk1read, file formats, importdata, uiimport

|                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Purpose</b>     | Write comma-separated value file                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Syntax</b>      | <pre>csvwrite(filename,M) csvwrite(filename,M,row,col)</pre>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>Description</b> | <p>csvwrite(filename,M) writes matrix M into filename as comma-separated values. The filename input is a string enclosed in single quotes.</p> <p>csvwrite(filename,M,row,col) writes matrix M into filename starting at the specified row and column offset. The row and column arguments are zero based, so that row=0 and C=0 specify the first value in the file.</p>                                                         |
| <b>Remarks</b>     | csvwrite terminates each line with a line feed character and no carriage return.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Examples</b>    | <p>The following example creates a comma-separated value file from the matrix m.</p> <pre>m = [3 6 9 12 15; 5 10 15 20 25; ...       7 14 21 28 35; 11 22 33 44 55];  csvwrite('csvlist.dat',m) type csvlist.dat  3,6,9,12,15 5,10,15,20,25 7,14,21,28,35 11,22,33,44,55</pre> <p>The next example writes the matrix to the file, starting at a column offset of 2.</p> <pre>csvwrite('csvlist.dat',m,0,2) type csvlist.dat</pre> |

## csvwrite

---

```
,,3,6,9,12,15
,,5,10,15,20,25
,,7,14,21,28,35
,,11,22,33,44,55
```

### See Also

csvread, dlmwrite, wk1write, file formats, importdata, uiimport



**Purpose** Transpose timeseries object

**Syntax** `ts1 = ctranspose(ts)`

**Description** `ts1 = ctranspose(ts)` returns a new timeseries object `ts1` with `IsTimeFirst` value set to the opposite of what it is for `ts`. For example, if `ts` has the first data dimension aligned with the time vector, `ts1` has the last data dimension aligned with the time vector as a result of this operation.

**Remarks** The `ctranspose` function that is overloaded for timeseries objects does not transpose the data. Instead, this function changes whether the first or the last dimension of the data is aligned with the time vector.

---

**Note** To transpose the data, you must transpose the `Data` property of the timeseries object. For example, you can use the syntax `ctranspose(ts.Data)` or `(ts.Data)'`. `Data` must be a 2-D array.

---

Consider a timeseries object with 10 samples with the property `IsTimeFirst = True`. When you transpose this object, the data size is changed from 10-by-1 to 1-by-1-by-10. Note that the first dimension of the `Data` property is shown explicitly.

The following table summarizes how MATLAB displays the size for `Data` property of the timeseries object (up to three dimensions) before and after transposing.

### Data Size Before and After Transposing

| Size of Original Data | Size of Transposed Data |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| N-by-1                | 1-by-1-by-N             |

## ctranspose (timeseries)

---

### Data Size Before and After Transposing (Continued)

| Size of Original Data | Size of Transposed Data |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| N-by-M                | M-by-1-by-N             |
| N-by-M-by-L           | M-by-L-by-N             |

### Examples

Suppose that a `timeseries` object `ts` has `ts.data` size 10-by-3-by-2 and its time vector has a length of 10. The `IsTimeFirst` property of `ts` is set to `true`, which means that the first dimension of the data is aligned with the time vector. `ctranspose(ts)` modifies `ts` such that the last dimension of the data is now aligned with the time vector. This permutes the data such that the size of `ts.Data` becomes 3-by-2-by-10.

### See Also

`transpose (timeseries)`, `tsprops`

**Purpose** Cumulative product

**Syntax** B = cumprod(A)  
B = cumprod(A,dim)

**Description** B = cumprod(A) returns the cumulative product along different dimensions of an array.

If A is a vector, cumprod(A) returns a vector containing the cumulative product of the elements of A.

If A is a matrix, cumprod(A) returns a matrix the same size as A containing the cumulative products for each column of A.

If A is a multidimensional array, cumprod(A) works on the first nonsingleton dimension.

B = cumprod(A,dim) returns the cumulative product of the elements along the dimension of A specified by scalar dim. For example, cumprod(A,1) increments the first (row) index, thus working along the rows of A.

## Examples

```
cumprod(1:5)
ans =
 1 2 6 24 120
```

```
A = [1 2 3; 4 5 6];
```

```
cumprod(A)
ans =
 1 2 3
 4 10 18
```

```
cumprod(A,2)
ans =
 1 2 6
 4 20 120
```

# cumprod

---

## See Also

cumsum, prod, sum

**Purpose** Cumulative sum

**Syntax**  
B = cumsum(A)  
B = cumsum(A,dim)

**Description** B = cumsum(A) returns the cumulative sum along different dimensions of an array.

If A is a vector, cumsum(A) returns a vector containing the cumulative sum of the elements of A.

If A is a matrix, cumsum(A) returns a matrix the same size as A containing the cumulative sums for each column of A.

If A is a multidimensional array, cumsum(A) works on the first nonsingleton dimension.

B = cumsum(A,dim) returns the cumulative sum of the elements along the dimension of A specified by scalar dim. For example, cumsum(A,1) works across the first dimension (the rows).

## Examples

```
cumsum(1:5)
ans =
 1 3 6 10 15
```

```
A = [1 2 3; 4 5 6];
```

```
cumsum(A)
ans =
 1 2 3
 5 7 9
```

```
cumsum(A,2)
ans =
 1 3 6
 4 9 15
```

**See Also** cumprod, prod, sum

# cumtrapz

---

**Purpose** Cumulative trapezoidal numerical integration

**Syntax**  
`Z = cumtrapz(Y)`  
`Z = cumtrapz(X,Y)`  
`Z = cumtrapz(X,Y,dim)` or `cumtrapz(Y,dim)`

**Description** `Z = cumtrapz(Y)` computes an approximation of the cumulative integral of `Y` via the trapezoidal method with unit spacing. To compute the integral with other than unit spacing, multiply `Z` by the spacing increment. Input `Y` can be complex.

For vectors, `cumtrapz(Y)` is a vector containing the cumulative integral of `Y`.

For matrices, `cumtrapz(Y)` is a matrix the same size as `Y` with the cumulative integral over each column.

For multidimensional arrays, `cumtrapz(Y)` works across the first nonsingleton dimension.

`Z = cumtrapz(X,Y)` computes the cumulative integral of `Y` with respect to `X` using trapezoidal integration. `X` and `Y` must be vectors of the same length, or `X` must be a column vector and `Y` an array whose first nonsingleton dimension is `length(X)`. `cumtrapz` operates across this dimension. Inputs `X` and `Y` can be complex.

If `X` is a column vector and `Y` an array whose first nonsingleton dimension is `length(X)`, `cumtrapz(X,Y)` operates across this dimension.

`Z = cumtrapz(X,Y,dim)` or `cumtrapz(Y,dim)` integrates across the dimension of `Y` specified by scalar `dim`. The length of `X` must be the same as `size(Y,dim)`.

## Example

### Example 1

```
Y = [0 1 2; 3 4 5];

cumtrapz(Y,1)
ans =
0 0 0
```

```
 1.5000 2.5000 3.5000

cumtrapz(Y,2)
ans =
0 0.5000 2.0000
 0 3.5000 8.0000
```

### **Example 2**

This example uses two complex inputs:

```
z = exp(1i*pi*(0:100)/100);

ct = cumtrapz(z,1./z);
ct(end)
ans =
 0.0000 + 3.1411i
```

### **See Also**

`cumsum`, `trapz`

# curl

---

**Purpose** Compute curl and angular velocity of vector field

**Syntax**

```
[curlx,curly,curlz,cav] = curl(X,Y,Z,U,V,W)
[curlx,curly,curlz,cav] = curl(U,V,W)
[curlz,cav]= curl(X,Y,U,V)
[curlz,cav]= curl(U,V)
[curlx,curly,curlz] = curl(...), curlx,curly] = curl(...)
cav = curl(...)
```

**Description** [curlx,curly,curlz,cav] = curl(X,Y,Z,U,V,W) computes the curl and angular velocity perpendicular to the flow (in radians per time unit) of a 3-D vector field U, V, W. The arrays X, Y, Z define the coordinates for U, V, W and must be monotonic and 3-D plaid (as if produced by meshgrid).

[curlx,curly,curlz,cav] = curl(U,V,W) assumes X, Y, and Z are determined by the expression

```
[X Y Z] = meshgrid(1:n,1:m,1:p)
```

where [m,n,p] = size(U).

[curlz,cav]= curl(X,Y,U,V) computes the curl z-component and the angular velocity perpendicular to z (in radians per time unit) of a 2-D vector field U, V. The arrays X, Y define the coordinates for U, V and must be monotonic and 2-D plaid (as if produced by meshgrid).

[curlz,cav]= curl(U,V) assumes X and Y are determined by the expression

```
[X Y] = meshgrid(1:n,1:m)
```

where [m,n] = size(U).

[curlx,curly,curlz] = curl(...), curlx,curly] = curl(...) returns only the curl.

cav = curl(...) returns only the curl angular velocity.

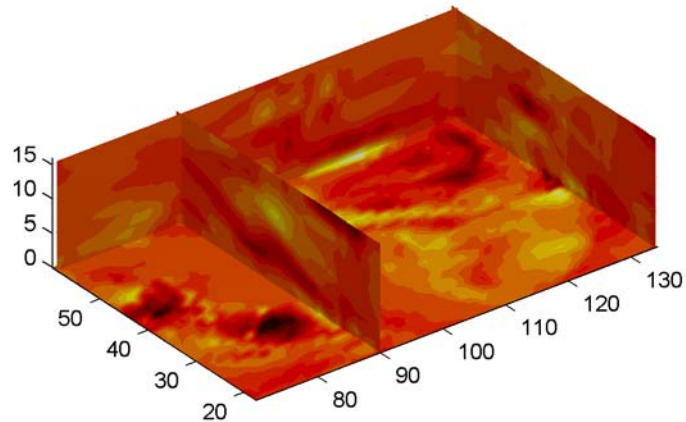
**Examples** This example uses colored slice planes to display the curl angular velocity at specified locations in the vector field.



```

load wind
cav = curl(x,y,z,u,v,w);
slice(x,y,z,cav,[90 134],[59],[0]);
shading interp
daspect([1 1 1]); axis tight
colormap hot(16)
camlight

```



This example views the curl angular velocity in one plane of the volume and plots the velocity vectors (quiver) in the same plane.

```

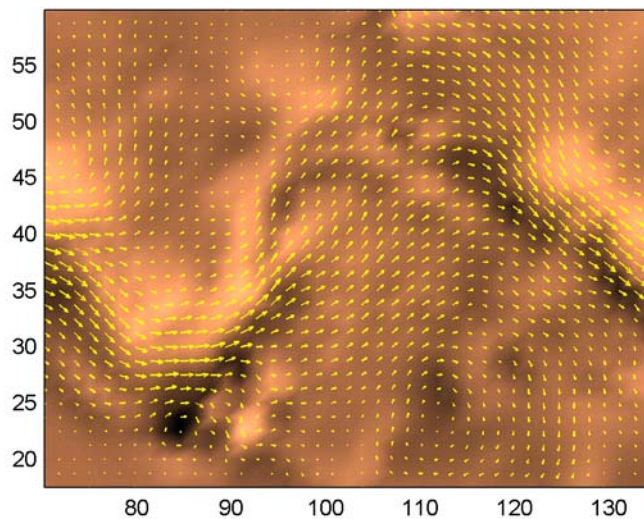
load wind
k = 4;
x = x(:,:,k); y = y(:,:,k); u = u(:,:,k); v = v(:,:,k);
cav = curl(x,y,u,v);
pcolor(x,y,cav); shading interp
hold on;
quiver(x,y,u,v,'y')

```

# curl

---

```
hold off
colormap copper
```



## See Also

`streamribbon`, `divergence`

“Volume Visualization” on page 1-102 for related functions

“Example — Displaying Curl with Stream Ribbons” for another example

**Purpose** Allow custom source control system (UNIX)

**Syntax** `customerverctrl`

**Description** `customerverctrl` function is for customers who want to integrate a source control system that is not supported with MATLAB. When using this function, conform to the structure of one of the supported version control systems, for example, RCS. For examples, see the files `clearcase.m`, `cvs.m`, `pvc.m`, and `rsc.m` in `matlabroot\toolbox\matlab\verctrl`.

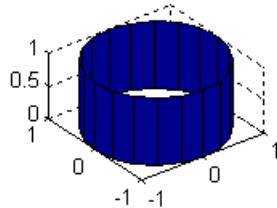
**See Also** `checkin`, `checkout`, `cmopts`, `undocheckout`  
For Windows platforms, use `verctrl`.

# cylinder

---

## Purpose

Generate cylinder



## Syntax

```
[X,Y,Z] = cylinder
[X,Y,Z] = cylinder(r)
[X,Y,Z] = cylinder(r,n)
cylinder(axes_handle,...)
cylinder(...)
```

## Description

`cylinder` generates  $x$ -,  $y$ -, and  $z$ -coordinates of a unit cylinder. You can draw the cylindrical object using `surf` or `mesh`, or draw it immediately by not providing output arguments.

`[X,Y,Z] = cylinder` returns the  $x$ -,  $y$ -, and  $z$ -coordinates of a cylinder with a radius equal to 1. The cylinder has 20 equally spaced points around its circumference.

`[X,Y,Z] = cylinder(r)` returns the  $x$ -,  $y$ -, and  $z$ -coordinates of a cylinder using  $r$  to define a profile curve. `cylinder` treats each element in  $r$  as a radius at equally spaced heights along the unit height of the cylinder. The cylinder has 20 equally spaced points around its circumference.

`[X,Y,Z] = cylinder(r,n)` returns the  $x$ -,  $y$ -, and  $z$ -coordinates of a cylinder based on the profile curve defined by vector  $r$ . The cylinder has  $n$  equally spaced points around its circumference.

`cylinder(axes_handle,...)` plots into the axes with handle `axes_handle` instead of the current axes (`gca`).

`cylinder(...)`, with no output arguments, plots the cylinder using `surf`.

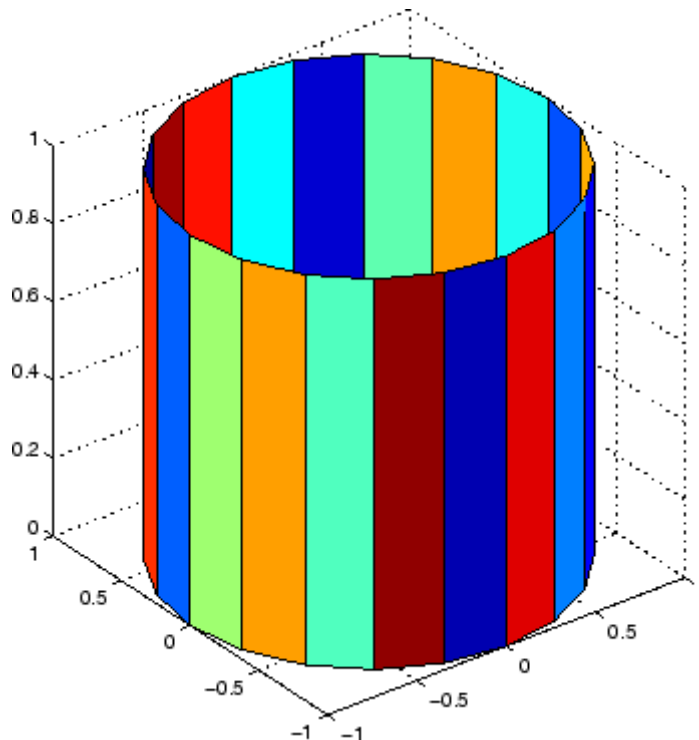
**Remarks**

cylinder treats its first argument as a profile curve. The resulting surface graphics object is generated by rotating the curve about the  $x$ -axis, and then aligning it with the  $z$ -axis.

**Examples**

Create a cylinder with randomly colored faces.

```
cylinder
axis square
h = findobj('Type','surface');
set(h,'CData',rand(size(get(h,'CData'))))
```



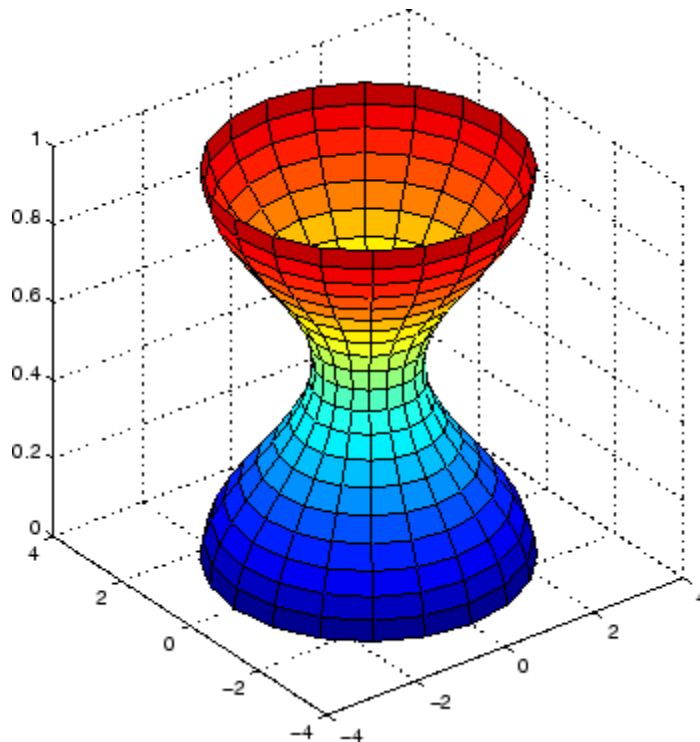
Generate a cylinder defined by the profile function  $2+\sin(t)$ .

```
t = 0:pi/10:2*pi;
```

# cylinder

---

```
[X,Y,Z] = cylinder(2+cos(t));
surf(X,Y,Z)
axis square
```



## See Also

sphere, surf

“Polygons and Surfaces” on page 1-90 for related functions

**Purpose** Read Data Acquisition Toolbox (.daq) file

**Syntax**

```
data = daqread('filename')
[data, time] = daqread(...)
[data, time, abstime] = daqread(...)
[data, time, abstime, events] = daqread(...)
[data, time, abstime, events, daqinfo] = daqread(...)
data = daqread(..., 'Param1', Val1, ...)
daqinfo = daqread('filename', 'info')
```

**Description** `data = daqread('filename')` reads all the data from the Data Acquisition Toolbox (.daq) file specified by `filename`. `daqread` returns `data`, an  $m$ -by- $n$  data matrix, where  $m$  is the number of samples and  $n$  is the number of channels. If `data` includes data from multiple triggers, the data from each trigger is separated by a NaN. If you set the `OutputFormat` property to `tscollection`, `daqread` returns a time series collection object. See below for more information.

`[data, time] = daqread(...)` returns `time/value` pairs. `time` is an  $m$ -by-1 vector, the same length as `data`, that contains the relative time for each sample. Relative time is measured with respect to the first trigger that occurs.

`[data, time, abstime] = daqread(...)` returns the absolute time of the first trigger. `abstime` is returned as a clock vector.

`[data, time, abstime, events] = daqread(...)` returns a log of events. `events` is a structure containing event information. If you specify either the `theSamples`, `Time`, or `Triggers` parameters (see below), the `events` structure contains only the specified events.

`[data, time, abstime, events, daqinfo] = daqread(...)` returns a structure, `daqinfo`, that contains two fields: `ObjInfo` and `HwInfo`. `ObjInfo` is a structure containing property name/property value pairs and `HwInfo` is a structure containing hardware information. The entire event log is returned to `daqinfo.ObjInfo.EventLog`.

# daqread

---

`data = daqread(..., 'Param1', Val1, ...)` specifies the amount of data returned and the format of the data, using the following parameters.

| Parameter    | Description                                                                                                                                                           |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Samples      | Specify the sample range.                                                                                                                                             |
| Time         | Specify the relative time range.                                                                                                                                      |
| Triggers     | Specify the trigger range.                                                                                                                                            |
| Channels     | Specify the channel range. Channel names can be specified as a cell array.                                                                                            |
| DataFormat   | Specify the data format as doubles (default) or native.                                                                                                               |
| TimeFormat   | Specify the time format as vector (default) or matrix.                                                                                                                |
| OutputFormat | Specify the output format as matrix (the default) or <code>tscollection</code> . When you specify <code>tscollection</code> , <code>daqread</code> only returns data. |

The `Samples`, `Time`, and `Triggers` properties are mutually exclusive; that is, either `Samples`, `Triggers` or `Time` can be defined at once.

`daqinfo = daqread('filename', 'info')` returns metadata from the file in the `daqinfo` structure, without incurring the overhead of reading the data from the file as well. The `daqinfo` structure contains two fields:

#### `daqinfo.ObjInfo`

a structure containing parameter/value pairs for the data acquisition object used to create the file, `filename`. Note: The `UserData` property value is not restored.

#### `daqinfo.HwInfo`

a structure containing hardware information. The entire event log is returned to `daqinfo.ObjInfo.EventLog`.



## Remarks

### More About .daq Files

- The format used by daqread to return data, relative time, absolute time, and event information is identical to the format used by the getdata function that is part of Data Acquisition Toolbox. For more information, see the Data Acquisition Toolbox documentation.
- If data from multiple triggers is read, then the size of the resulting data array is increased by the number of triggers issued because each trigger is separated by a NaN.
- ObjInfo.EventLog always contains the entire event log regardless of the value specified by Samples, Time, or Triggers.
- The UserData property value is not restored when you return device object (ObjInfo) information.
- When reading a .daq file, the daqread function does not return property values that were specified as a cell array.
- Data Acquisition Toolbox (.daq) files are created by specifying a value for the LogFileName property (or accepting the default value), and configuring the LoggingMode property to Disk or Disk&Memory.

### More About Time Series Collection Object Returned

When OutputFormat is set to tscollection, daqread returns a time series collection object. This times series collection object contains an absolute time series object for each channel in the file. The following describes how daqread sets some of the properties of the times series collection object and the time series objects.

- The time property of the time series collection object is set to the value of the InitialTriggerTime property specified in the file.
- The name property of each time series object is set to the value of the Name property of a channel in the file. If this name cannot be used as a time series object name, daqread sets the name to 'Channel' with the HwChannel property of the channel appended.

- The value of the `Units` property of the time series object depends on the value of the `DataFormat` parameter. If the `DataFormat` parameter is set to `'double'`, `daqread` sets the `DataInfo` property of each time series object in the collection to the value of the `Units` property of the corresponding channel in the file. If the `DataFormat` parameter is set to `'native'`, `daqread` sets the `Units` property to `'native'`. See the Data Acquisition Toolbox documentation for more information on these properties.
- Each time series object will have `tsdata.event` objects attached corresponding to the log of events associated with the channel.

If `daqread` returns data from multiple triggers, the data from each trigger is separated by a NaN in the time series data. This increases the length of data and time vectors in the time series object by the number of triggers.

## Examples

Use Data Acquisition Toolbox to acquire data. The analog input object, `ai`, acquires one second of data for four channels, and saves the data to the output file `data.daq`.

```
ai = analoginput('nidaq','Dev1');
chans = addchannel(ai,0:3);
set(ai,'SampleRate',1000)
ActualRate = get(ai,'SampleRate');
set(ai,'SamplesPerTrigger', ActualRate)
set(ai,'LoggingMode','Disk&Memory')
set(ai,'LogFileName','data.daq')
start(ai)
```

After the data has been collected and saved to a disk file, you can retrieve the data and other acquisition-related information using `daqread`. To read all the sample-time pairs from `data.daq`:

```
[data,time] = daqread('data.daq');
```

To read samples 500 to 1000 for all channels from `data.daq`:

```
data = daqread('data.daq', 'Samples', [500 1000]);
```

To read only samples 1000 to 2000 of channel indices 2, 4 and 7 in native format from the file, data.daq:

```
data = daqread('data.daq', 'Samples', [1000 2000],...
 'Channels', [2 4 7], 'DataFormat', 'native');
```

To read only the data which represents the first and second triggers on all channels from the file, data.daq:

```
[data, time] = daqread('data.daq', 'Triggers', [1 2]);
```

To obtain the channel property information from data.daq:

```
daqinfo = daqread('data.daq', 'info');
chaninfo = daqinfo.ObjInfo.Channel;
```

To obtain a list of event types and event data contained by data.daq:

```
daqinfo = daqread('data.daq', 'info');
events = daqinfo.ObjInfo.EventLog;
event_type = {events.Type};
event_data = {events.Data};
```

To read all the data from the file data.daq and return it as a time series collection object:

```
data = daqread('data.daq', 'OutputFormat', 'tscollection');
```

## See Also

### Functions

timeseries, tscollection

For more information about using this function, see the Data Acquisition Toolbox documentation.

# daspect

---

**Purpose** Set or query axes data aspect ratio

**Syntax**

```
daspect
daspect([aspect_ratio])
daspect('mode')
daspect('auto')
daspect('manual')
daspect(axes_handle,...)
```

**Description** The data aspect ratio determines the relative scaling of the data units along the  $x$ -,  $y$ -, and  $z$ -axes.

`daspect` with no arguments returns the data aspect ratio of the current axes.

`daspect([aspect_ratio])` sets the data aspect ratio in the current axes to the specified value. Specify the aspect ratio as three relative values representing the ratio of the  $x$ -,  $y$ -, and  $z$ -axis scaling (e.g., `[1 1 3]` means one unit in  $x$  is equal in length to one unit in  $y$  and three units in  $z$ ).

`daspect('mode')` returns the current value of the data aspect ratio mode, which can be either `auto` (the default) or `manual`. See Remarks.

`daspect('auto')` sets the data aspect ratio mode to `auto`.

`daspect('manual')` sets the data aspect ratio mode to `manual`.

`daspect(axes_handle,...)` performs the set or query on the axes identified by the first argument, `axes_handle`. When you do not specify an axes handle, `daspect` operates on the current axes.

**Remarks** `daspect` sets or queries values of the axes object `DataAspectRatio` and `DataAspectRatioMode` properties.

When the data aspect ratio mode is `auto`, MATLAB adjusts the data aspect ratio so that each axis spans the space available in the figure window. If you are displaying a representation of a real-life object, you should set the data aspect ratio to `[1 1 1]` to produce the correct proportions.

Setting a value for data aspect ratio or setting the data aspect ratio mode to manual disables the MATLAB stretch-to-fill feature (stretching of the axes to fit the window). This means setting the data aspect ratio to a value, including its current value,

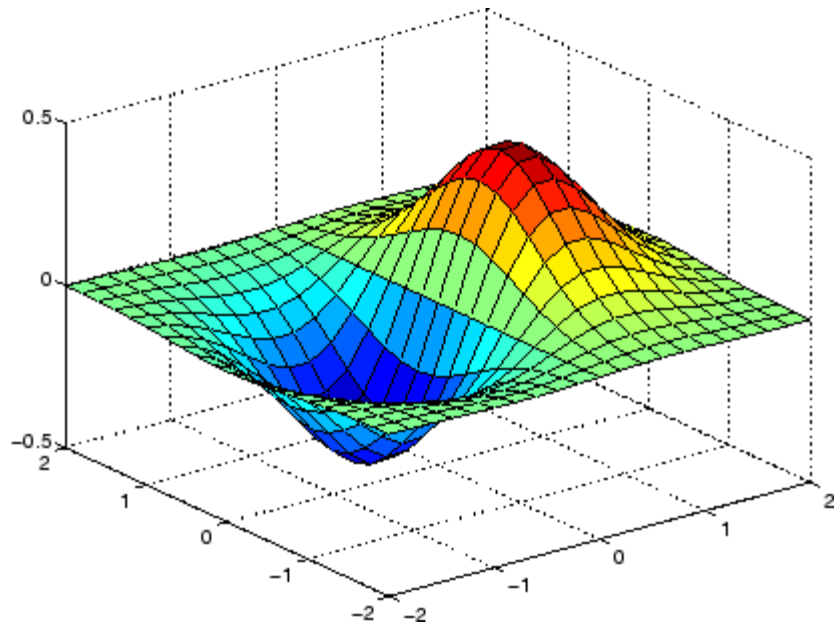
```
daspect(daspect)
```

can cause a change in the way the graphs look. See the Remarks section of the axes description for more information.

## Examples

The following surface plot of the function  $z = xe^{-x^2 - y^2}$  is useful to illustrate the data aspect ratio. First plot the function over the range  $-2 \leq x \leq 2$ ,  $-2 \leq y \leq 2$ ,

```
[x,y] = meshgrid([-2:.2:2]);
z = x.*exp(-x.^2 - y.^2);
surf(x,y,z)
```



# daspect

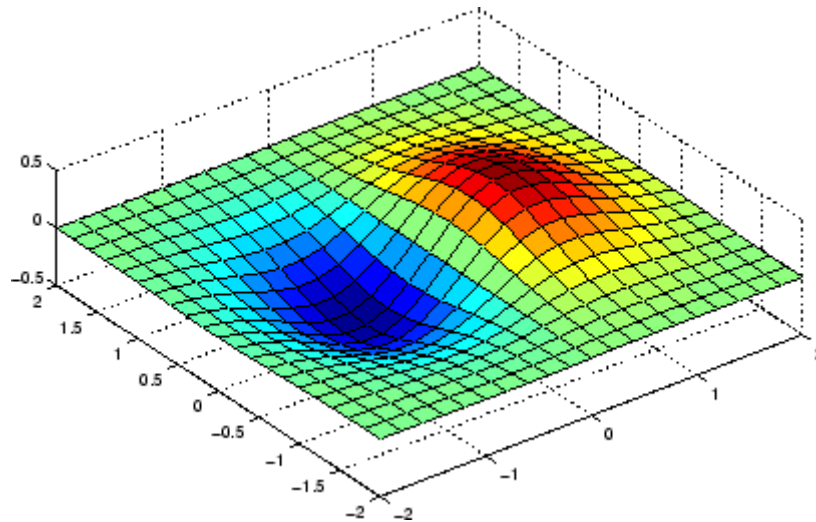
---

Querying the data aspect ratio shows how MATLAB has drawn the surface.

```
daspect
ans =
 4 4 1
```

Setting the data aspect ratio to [1 1 1] produces a surface plot with equal scaling along each axis.

```
daspect([1 1 1])
```



## See Also

`axis`, `pbaspect`, `xlim`, `ylim`, `zlim`

The axes properties `DataAspectRatio`, `PlotBoxAspectRatio`, `XLim`, `YLim`, `ZLim`


“Setting the Aspect Ratio and Axis Limits” on page 1-100 for related functions

“Understanding Axes Aspect Ratio” for more information

## Purpose

Enable or disable interactive data cursor mode

## GUI Alternatives

Use the Data Cursor tool  to label x, y, and z values on graphs and surfaces. For details, see [Data Cursor — Displaying Data Values Interactively in the MATLAB Graphics documentation](#).

## Syntax

```
datacursormode on
datacursormode off
datacursormode
datacursormode(figure_handle,...)
dcm_obj = datacursormode(figure_handle)
```

## Description

`datacursormode on` enables data cursor mode on the current figure.

`datacursormode off` disables data cursor mode on the current figure.

`datacursormode` toggles data cursor mode on the current figure.

`datacursormode(figure_handle,...)` enables or disables data cursor mode on the specified figure.

`dcm_obj = datacursormode(figure_handle)` returns the figure's data cursor mode object, which enables you to customize the data cursor. See "Data Cursor Mode Object" on page 2-751.

## Data Cursor Mode Object

The data cursor mode object has properties that enable you to control certain aspects of the data cursor. You can use the `set` and `get` commands and the returned object (`dcm_obj` in the above syntax) to set and query property values.

### Data Cursor Mode Properties

Enable

on | off

Specifies whether this mode is currently enabled on the figure.

SnapToDataVertex

on | off

Specifies whether the data cursor snaps to the nearest data value or is located at the actual pointer position.

`DisplayStyle`  
datatip | window

Determines how the data is displayed.

- `datatip` displays cursor information in a yellow text box next to a marker indicating the actual data point being displayed.
- `window` displays cursor information in a floating window within the figure.

`UpdateFcn`  
function handle

This property references a function that customizes the text appearing in the data cursor. The function handle must reference a function that has two implicit arguments (these arguments are automatically passed to the function by MATLAB when the function executes). For example, the following function definition line uses the required arguments:

```
function output_txt = myfunction(obj,event_obj)
% obj Currently not used (empty)
% event_obj Handle to event object
% output_txt Data cursor text string (string or cell array of
% strings).
```

`event_obj` is an object having the following read-only properties.

- `Target` — Handle of the object the data cursor is referencing (the object on which the user clicked).
- `Position` — An array specifying the  $x$ ,  $y$ , (and  $z$  for 3-D graphs) coordinates of the cursor.

You can query these properties within your function. For example,

```
pos = get(event_obj,'Position');
```



returns the coordinates of the cursor.

See `Function Handles` for more information on creating a function handle.

See “Change Data Cursor Text” on page 2-755 for an example.

## Data Cursor Method

You can use the `getCursorInfo` function with the data cursor mode object (`dcm_obj` in the above syntax) to obtain information about the data cursor. For example,

```
info_struct = getCursorInfo(dcm_obj);
```

returns a vector of structures, one for each data cursor on the graph. Each structure has the following fields:

- **Target** — The handle of the graphics object containing the data point.
- **Position** — An array specifying the  $x$ ,  $y$ , (and  $z$ ) coordinates of the cursor.

Line and lineseries objects have an additional field:

- **DataIndex** — A scalar index into the data arrays that correspond to the nearest data point. The value is the same for each array.

## Examples

This example creates a plot and enables data cursor mode from the command line.

```
surf(peaks)
datacursormode on
% Click mouse on surface to display data cursor
```

## Setting Data Cursor Mode Options

This example enables data cursor mode on the current figure and sets data cursor mode options. The following statements

- Create a graph

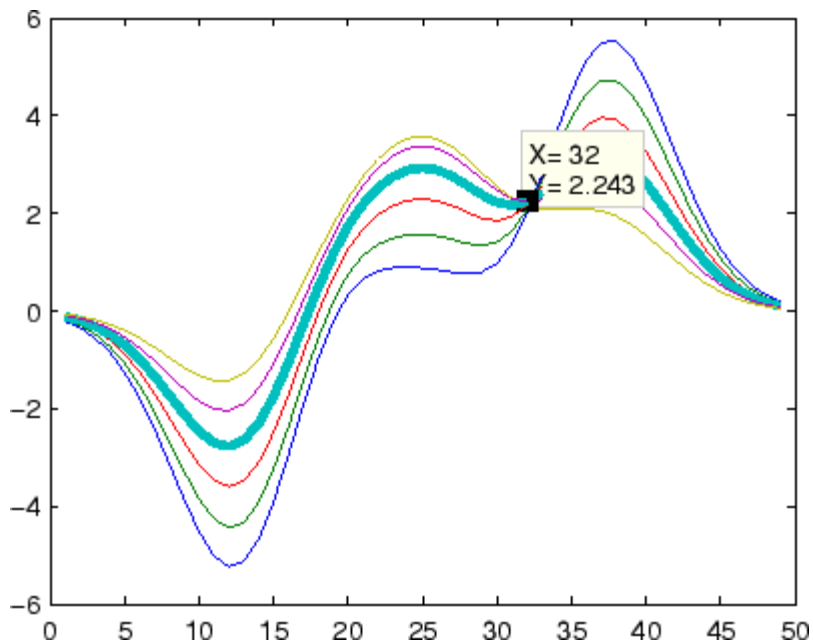
# datacursormode

- Toggle data cursor mode to on
- Save the data cursor mode object to specify options and get the handle of the line to which the datatip is attached

```
fig = figure;
z = peaks;
plot(z(:,30:35))
dcm_obj = datacursormode(fig);
set(dcm_obj, 'DisplayStyle', 'datatip', ...
 'SnapToDataVertex', 'off', 'Enable', 'on')
```

```
% Click on line to place datatip
```

```
c_info = getCursorInfo(dcm_obj);
set(c_info.Target, 'LineWidth', 2) % Make
selected line wider
```



## Change Data Cursor Text

This example shows you how to customize the text that is displayed by the data cursor. Suppose you want to replace the text displayed in the datatip and data window with “Time:” and “Amplitude:”

```
function doc_datacursormode
fig = figure;
a = -16; t = 0:60;
plot(t,sin(a*t))
dcm_obj = datacursormode(fig);
set(dcm_obj, 'UpdateFcn', @myupdatefcn)

% Click on line to select data point

function txt = myupdatefcn(empty,event_obj)
pos = get(event_obj, 'Position');
txt = [['Time: ', num2str(pos(1))], ...
 ['Amplitude: ', num2str(pos(2))]];
```

# datatipinfo

---

**Purpose** Produce short description of input variable

**Syntax** `datatipinfo(var)`

**Description** `datatipinfo(var)` displays a short description of a variable, similar to what is displayed in a datatip in the MATLAB debugger.

**Examples** Get datatip information for a 5-by-5 matrix:

```
A = rand(5);

datatipinfo(A)
A: 5x5 double =
 0.4445 0.3567 0.7458 0.0767 0.4400
 0.7962 0.6575 0.3918 0.8289 0.9746
 0.5641 0.9808 0.0265 0.4838 0.6722
 0.9099 0.9653 0.2508 0.4859 0.4054
 0.2857 0.5198 0.7383 0.9301 0.9604
```

Get datatip information for a 50-by-50 matrix. For this larger matrix, `datatipinfo` displays just the size and data type:

```
A = rand(50);

datatipinfo(A)
A: 50x50 double
```

Also for multidimensional matrices, `datatipinfo` displays just the size and data type:

```
A = rand(5);
A(:,:,2) = A(:,:,1);

datatipinfo(A)
A: 5x5x2 double
```

**See Also** `debug`

**Purpose** Current date string

**Syntax** `str = date`

**Description** `str = date` returns a string containing the date in dd-mmm-yyyy format.

**See Also** `clock`, `datenum`, `now`

# datenum

---

**Purpose** Convert date and time to serial date number

**Syntax**

```
N = datenum(V)
N = datenum(S, F)
N = datenum(S, F, P)
N = datenum([S, P, F])
N = datenum(Y, M, D)
N = datenum(Y, M, D, H, MN, S)
N = datenum(S)
N = datenum(S, P)
```

**Description** `datenum` is one of three conversion functions that enable you to express dates and times in any of three formats in MATLAB: a string (or *date string*), a vector of date and time components (or *date vector*), or as a numeric offset from a known date in time (or *serial date number*). Here is an example of a date and time expressed in the three MATLAB formats:

```
Date String: '24-Oct-2003 12:45:07'
Date Vector: [2003 10 24 12 45 07]
Serial Date Number: 7.3188e+005
```

A serial date number represents the whole and fractional number of days from a specific date and time, where `datenum('Jan-1-0000 00:00:00')` returns the number 1. (The year 0000 is merely a reference point and is not intended to be interpreted as a real year in time.)

`N = datenum(V)` converts one or more date vectors `V` to serial date numbers `N`. Input `V` can be an `m`-by-6 or `m`-by-3 matrix containing `m` full or partial date vectors respectively. A full date vector has six elements, specifying year, month, day, hour, minute, and second, in that order. A partial date vector has three elements, specifying year, month, and day, in that order. Each element of `V` must be a positive double-precision number. `datenum` returns a column vector of `m` date numbers, where `m` is the total number of date vectors in `V`.

`N = datenum(S, F)` converts one or more date strings `S` to serial date numbers `N` using format string `F` to interpret each date string. Input `S`

can be a one-dimensional character array or cell array of date strings. All date strings in `S` must have the same format, and that format must match one of the date string formats shown in the help for the `datestr` function. `datenum` returns a column vector of `m` date numbers, where `m` is the total number of date strings in `S`. MATLAB considers date string years that are specified with only two characters (e.g., '79') to fall within 100 years of the current year.

See the `datestr` reference page to find valid string values for `F`. These values are listed in Table 1 in the column labeled “Dateform String.” You can use any string from that column except for those that include the letter `Q` in the string (for example, 'QQ-YYYY'). Certain formats may not contain enough information to compute a date number. In these cases, hours, minutes, seconds, and milliseconds default to 0, the month defaults to January, the day to 1, and the year to the current year.

`N = datenum(S, F, P)` converts one or more date strings `S` to date numbers `N` using format `F` and pivot year `P`. The pivot year is used in interpreting date strings that have the year specified as two characters. It is the starting year of the 100-year range in which a two-character date string year resides. The default pivot year is the current year minus 50 years.

`N = datenum([S, P, F])` is the same as the syntax shown above, except the order of the last two arguments are switched.

`N = datenum(Y, M, D)` returns the serial date numbers for corresponding elements of the `Y`, `M`, and `D` (year, month, day) arrays. `Y`, `M`, and `D` must be arrays of the same size (or any can be a scalar) of type `double`. You can also specify the input arguments as a date vector, `[Y M D]`.

For this and the following syntax, values outside the normal range of each array are automatically carried to the next unit. Values outside the normal range of each array are automatically carried to the next unit. For example, month values greater than 12 are carried to years. Month values less than 1 are set to be 1. All other units can wrap and have valid negative values.

# datenum

---

`N = datenum(Y, M, D, H, MN, S)` returns the serial date numbers for corresponding elements of the `Y`, `M`, `D`, `H`, `MN`, and `S` (year, month, day, hour, minute, and second) array values. `datenum` does not accept milliseconds in a separate input, but as a fractional part of the seconds (`S`) input. Inputs `Y`, `M`, `D`, `H`, `MN`, and `S` must be arrays of the same size (or any can be a scalar) of type `double`. You can also specify the input arguments as a date vector, [`Y M D H MN S`].

`N = datenum(S)` converts date string `S` into a serial date number. String `S` must be in one of the date formats 0, 1, 2, 6, 13, 14, 15, 16, or 23, as defined in the reference page for the `datestr` function. MATLAB considers date string years that are specified with only two characters (e.g., '79') to fall within 100 years of the current year. If the format of date string `S` is known, use the syntax `N = datenum(S, F)`.

`N = datenum(S, P)` converts date string `S`, using pivot year `P`. If the format of date string `S` is known, use the syntax `N = datenum(S, F, P)`.

---

**Note** The last two calling syntaxes are provided for backward compatibility and are significantly slower than the syntaxes that include a format argument `F`.

---

## Examples

Convert a date string to a serial date number:

```
n = datenum('19-May-2001', 'dd-mmm-yyyy')

n =
 730990
```

Specifying year, month, and day, convert a date to a serial date number:

```
n = datenum(2001, 12, 19)

n =
 731204
```



Convert a date vector to a serial date number:

```
format bank
datetime('March 28, 2005 3:37:07.033 PM')
ans =
 732399.65
```

Convert a date string to a serial date number using the default pivot year:

```
n = datetime('12-jun-17', 'dd-mmm-yy')

n =
 736858
```

Convert the same date string to a serial date number using 1400 as the pivot year:

```
n = datetime('12-jun-17', 'dd-mmm-yy', 1400)

n =
 517712
```

Specify format 'dd.mm.yyyy' to be used in interpreting a nonstandard date string:

```
n = datetime('19.05.2000', 'dd.mm.yyyy')

n =
 730625
```

## See Also

`datestr`, `datevec`, `date`, `clock`, `now`, `datetick`

# datestr

---

**Purpose** Convert date and time to string format

**Syntax**

```
S = datestr(V)
S = datestr(N)
S = datestr(D, F)
S = datestr(S1, F, P)
S = datestr(..., 'local')
```

**Description** `datestr` is one of three conversion functions that enable you to express dates and times in any of three formats in MATLAB: a string (or *date string*), a vector of date and time components (or *date vector*), or as a numeric offset from a known date in time (or *serial date number*). Here is an example of a date and time expressed in the three MATLAB formats:

```
Date String: '24-Oct-2003 12:45:07'
Date Vector: [2003 10 24 12 45 07]
Serial Date Number: 7.3188e+005
```

A serial date number represents the whole and fractional number of days from 1-Jan-0000 to a specific date. The year 0000 is merely a reference point and is not intended to be interpreted as a real year in time.

`S = datestr(V)` converts one or more date vectors `V` to date strings `S`. Input `V` must be an `m`-by-6 matrix containing `m` full (six-element) date vectors. Each element of `V` must be a positive double-precision number. `datestr` returns a column vector of `m` date strings, where `m` is the total number of date vectors in `V`.

`S = datestr(N)` converts one or more serial date numbers `N` to date strings `S`. Input argument `N` can be a scalar, vector, or multidimensional array of positive double-precision numbers. `datestr` returns a column vector of `m` date strings, where `m` is the total number of date numbers in `N`.

`S = datestr(D, F)` converts one or more date vectors, serial date numbers, or date strings `D` into the same number of date strings `S`.

Input argument *F* is a format number or string that determines the format of the date string output. Valid values for *F* are given in the table Standard MATLAB Date Format Definitions on page 2-763, below. Input *F* may also contain a free-form date format string consisting of format tokens shown in the table Free-Form Date Format Specifiers on page 2-766, below.

Date strings with 2-character years are interpreted to be within the 100 years centered around the current year.

`S = datestr(S1, F, P)` converts date string *S1* to date string *S*, applying format *F* to the output string, and using pivot year *P* as the starting year of the 100-year range in which a two-character year resides. The default pivot year is the current year minus 50 years. All date strings in *S1* must have the same format.

`S = datestr(..., 'local')` returns the string in a localized format. The default is US English ('en\_US'). This argument must come last in the argument sequence.

---

**Note** The vectorized calling syntax can offer significant performance improvement for large arrays.

---

### Standard MATLAB Date Format Definitions

| dateform (number) | dateform (string)         | Example              |
|-------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 0                 | 'dd-mmm-yyyy<br>HH:MM:SS' | 01-Mar-2000 15:45:17 |
| 1                 | 'dd-mmm-yyyy'             | 01-Mar-2000          |
| 2                 | 'mm/dd/yy'                | 03/01/00             |
| 3                 | 'mmm'                     | Mar                  |
| 4                 | 'm'                       | M                    |

## Standard MATLAB Date Format Definitions (Continued)

| <b>dateform<br/>(number)</b> | <b>dateform (string)</b>  | <b>Example</b>       |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 5                            | 'mm'                      | 03                   |
| 6                            | 'mm/dd'                   | 03/01                |
| 7                            | 'dd'                      | 01                   |
| 8                            | 'ddd'                     | Wed                  |
| 9                            | 'd'                       | W                    |
| 10                           | 'yyyy'                    | 2000                 |
| 11                           | 'yy'                      | 00                   |
| 12                           | 'mmyy'                    | Mar00                |
| 13                           | 'HH:MM:SS'                | 15:45:17             |
| 14                           | 'HH:MM:SS PM'             | 3:45:17 PM           |
| 15                           | 'HH:MM'                   | 15:45                |
| 16                           | 'HH:MM PM'                | 3:45 PM              |
| 17                           | 'QQ-YY'                   | Q1-01                |
| 18                           | 'QQ'                      | Q1                   |
| 19                           | 'dd/mm'                   | 01/03                |
| 20                           | 'dd/mm/yy'                | 01/03/00             |
| 21                           | 'mmm.dd,yyyy<br>HH:MM:SS' | Mar.01,2000 15:45:17 |
| 22                           | 'mmm.dd,yyyy'             | Mar.01,2000          |
| 23                           | 'mm/dd/yyyy'              | 03/01/2000           |
| 24                           | 'dd/mm/yyyy'              | 01/03/2000           |
| 25                           | 'yy/mm/dd'                | 00/03/01             |
| 26                           | 'yyyy/mm/dd'              | 2000/03/01           |

### Standard MATLAB Date Format Definitions (Continued)

| dateform (number) | dateform (string)     | Example             |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 27                | 'QQ-YYYY'             | Q1-2001             |
| 28                | 'mmyyyy'              | Mar2000             |
| 29 (ISO 8601)     | 'yyyy-mm-dd'          | 2000-03-01          |
| 30 (ISO 8601)     | 'yyyymmddTHHMSS'      | 20000301T154517     |
| 31                | 'yyyy-mm-dd HH:MM:SS' | 2000-03-01 15:45:17 |

---

**Note** dateform numbers 0, 1, 2, 6, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 23 produce a string suitable for input to datenum or datevec. Other date string formats do not work with these functions unless you specify a date form in the function call.

---



---

**Note** For date formats that specify only a time (i.e., dateform numbers 13, 14, 15, and 16), MATLAB sets the date to January 1 of the current year.

---

Time formats like 'h:m:s', 'h:m:s.s', 'h:m pm', ... can also be part of the input array S. If you do not specify a format string F, or if you specify F as -1, the date string format defaults to the following:

- 1            If S contains date information only, e.g., 01-Mar-1995
- 16          If S contains time information only, e.g., 03:45 PM
- 0            If S is a date vector, or a string that contains both date and time information, e.g., 01-Mar-1995 03:45

The following table shows the string symbols to use in specifying a free-form format for the output date string. MATLAB interprets these symbols according to your computer's language setting and the current MATLAB language setting.

---

**Note** You cannot use more than one format specifier for any date or time field. For example, `datestr(n, 'dddd dd mmmm')` specifies two formats for the day of the week, and thus returns an error.

---

### Free-Form Date Format Specifiers

| Symbol | Interpretation                             | Example         |
|--------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| yyyy   | Show year in full.                         | 1990, 2002      |
| yy     | Show year in two digits.                   | 90, 02          |
| mmmm   | Show month using full name.                | March, December |
| mmm    | Show month using first three letters.      | Mar, Dec        |
| mm     | Show month in two digits.                  | 03, 12          |
| m      | Show month using capitalized first letter. | M, D            |
| dddd   | Show day using full name.                  | Monday, Tuesday |
| ddd    | Show day using first three letters.        | Mon, Tue        |
| dd     | Show day in two digits.                    | 05, 20          |
| d      | Show day using capitalized first letter.   | M, T            |

**Free-Form Date Format Specifiers (Continued)**

| Symbol   | Interpretation                                                                                                       | Example    |
|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| HH       | Show hour in two digits (no leading zeros when free-form specifier AM or PM is used (see last entry in this table)). | 05, 5 AM   |
| MM       | Show minute in two digits.                                                                                           | 12, 02     |
| SS       | Show second in two digits.                                                                                           | 07, 59     |
| FFF      | Show millisecond in three digits.                                                                                    | .057       |
| AM or PM | Append AM or PM to date string (see note below).                                                                     | 3:45:02 PM |

---

**Note** Free-form specifiers AM and PM from the table above are identical. They do not influence which characters are displayed following the time (AM versus PM), but only whether or not they are displayed. MATLAB selects AM or PM based on the time entered.

---

**Remarks**

A vector of three or six numbers could represent either a single date vector, or a vector of individual serial date numbers. For example, the vector [2000 12 15 11 45 03] could represent either 11:45:03 on December 15, 2000 or a vector of date numbers 2000, 12, 15, etc.. MATLAB uses the following general rule in interpreting vectors associated with dates:

- A 3- or 6-element vector having a first element within an approximate range of 500 greater than or less than the current year is considered by MATLAB to be a date vector. Otherwise, it is considered to be a vector of serial date numbers.

# datestr

---

To specify dates outside of this range as a date vector, first convert the vector to a serial date number using the `datenum` function as shown here:

```
datestr(datenum([1400 12 15 11 45 03]), ...
 'mmm.dd,yyyy HH:MM:SS')
ans =
 Dec.15,1400 11:45:03
```

## Examples

Return the current date and time in a string using the default format, 0:

```
datestr(now)

ans =
 28-Mar-2005 15:36:23
```

Reformat the date and time, and also show milliseconds:

```
dt = datestr(now, 'mmm dd, yyyy HH:MM:SS.FFF AM')
dt =
 March 28, 2005 3:37:07.952 PM
```

Format the same showing only the date and in the `mm/dd/yy` format. Note that you can specify this format either by number or by string.

```
datestr(now, 2) -or- datestr(now, 'mm/dd/yy')

ans =
 03/28/05
```

Display the returned date string using your own format made up of symbols shown in the Free-Form Date Format Specifiers on page 2-766 table above.

```
datestr(now, 'dd.mm.yyyy')

ans =
 28.03.2005
```



Convert a nonstandard date form into a standard MATLAB date form by first converting to a date number and then to a string:

```
datestr(datetime('28.03.2005', 'dd.mm.yyyy'), 2)
```

```
ans =
 03/28/05
```

## See Also

`datetime`, `datevec`, `date`, `clock`, `now`, `datetick`

# datetick

---

**Purpose** Date formatted tick labels

**Syntax**  
datetick(tickaxis)  
datetick(tickaxis,dateform)  
datetick(...,'keeplimits')  
datetick(...,'kepticks')  
datetick(axes\_handle,...)

**Description** datetick(tickaxis) labels the tick lines of an axis using dates, replacing the default numeric labels. tickaxis is the string 'x', 'y', or 'z'. The default is 'x'. datetick selects a label format based on the minimum and maximum limits of the specified axis.

datetick(tickaxis,dateform) formats the labels according to the integer dateform (see table). To produce correct results, the data for the specified axis must be serial date numbers (as produced by datenum).

| dateform (number) | dateform (string)         | Example              |
|-------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 0                 | 'dd-mmm-yyyy<br>HH:MM:SS' | 01-Mar-2000 15:45:17 |
| 1                 | 'dd-mmm-yyyy'             | 01-Mar-2000          |
| 2                 | 'mm/dd/yy'                | 03/01/00             |
| 3                 | 'mmm'                     | Mar                  |
| 4                 | 'm'                       | M                    |
| 5                 | 'mm'                      | 03                   |
| 6                 | 'mm/dd'                   | 03/01                |
| 7                 | 'dd'                      | 01                   |
| 8                 | 'ddd'                     | Wed                  |
| 9                 | 'd'                       | W                    |
| 10                | 'yyyy'                    | 2000                 |
| 11                | 'yy'                      | 00                   |

| <b>dateform (number)</b> | <b>dateform (string)</b>  | <b>Example</b>          |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 12                       | 'mmyy'                    | Mar00                   |
| 13                       | 'HH:MM:SS'                | 15:45:17                |
| 14                       | 'HH:MM:SS PM'             | 3:45:17 PM              |
| 15                       | 'HH:MM'                   | 15:45                   |
| 16                       | 'HH:MM PM'                | 3:45 PM                 |
| 17                       | 'QQ-YY'                   | Q1 01                   |
| 18                       | 'QQ'                      | Q1                      |
| 19                       | 'dd/mm '                  | 01/03                   |
| 20                       | 'dd/mm/yy'                | 01/03/00                |
| 21                       | 'mmm.dd.yyyy<br>HH:MM:SS' | Mar.01,2000<br>15:45:17 |
| 22                       | 'mmm.dd.yyyy '            | Mar.01.2000             |
| 23                       | 'mm/dd/yyyy'              | 03/01/2000              |
| 24                       | 'dd/mm/yyyy'              | 01/03/2000              |
| 25                       | 'yy/mm/dd'                | 00/03/01                |
| 26                       | 'yyyy/mm/dd'              | 2000/03/01              |
| 27                       | 'QQ-YYYY'                 | Q1-2001                 |
| 28                       | 'mmyyyy'                  | Mar2000                 |

`datetick(..., 'keplimits')` changes the tick labels to date-based labels while preserving the axis limits.

`datetick(..., 'kepticks')` changes the tick labels to date-based labels without changing their locations.

You can use both `keplimits` and `kepticks` in the same call to `datetick`.

`datetick(axes_handle, ...)` uses the axes specified by the handle `ax` instead of the current axes.

# datetick

## Remarks

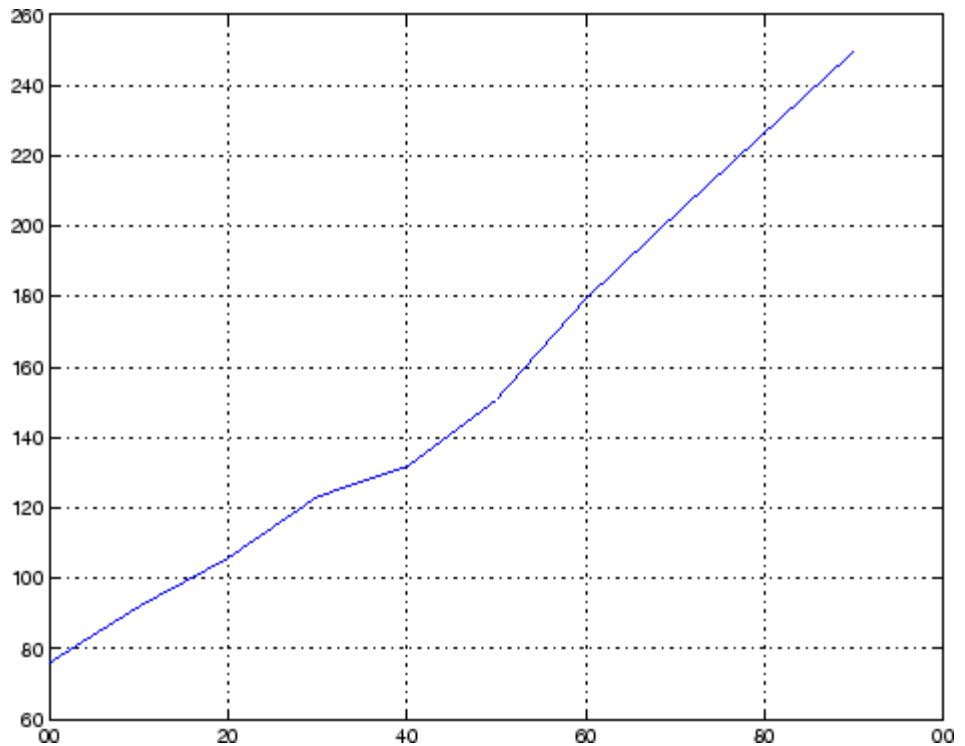
`datetick` calls `datestr` to convert date numbers to date strings.

To change the tick spacing and locations, set the appropriate axes property (i.e., `XTick`, `YTick`, or `ZTick`) before calling `datetick`.

## Example

Consider graphing population data based on the 1990 U.S. census:

```
t = (1900:10:1990)'; % Time interval
p = [75.995 91.972 105.711 123.203 131.669 ...
 150.697 179.323 203.212 226.505 249.633]'; % Population
plot(datenum(t,1,1),p) % Convert years to date numbers and plot
grid on
datetick('x',11) % Replace x-axis ticks with 2-digit year
labels
```



**See Also**

The axes properties `XTick`, `YTick`, and `ZTick`

`datenum`, `datestr`

“Annotating Plots” on page 1-87 for related functions

# datevec

---

**Purpose** Convert date and time to vector of components

**Syntax**

```
V = datevec(N)
V = datevec(S, F)
V = datevec(S, F, P)
V = datevec(S, P, F)
[Y, M, D, H, MN, S] = datevec(...)
V = datevec(S)
V = datevec(S, P)
```

**Description** `datevec` is one of three conversion functions that enable you to express dates and times in any of three formats in MATLAB: a string (or *date string*), a vector of date and time components (or *date vector*), or as a numeric offset from a known date in time (or *serial date number*). Here is an example of a date and time expressed in the three MATLAB formats:

```
Date String: '24-Oct-2003 12:45:07'
Date Vector: [2003 10 24 12 45 07]
Serial Date Number: 7.3188e+005
```

A serial date number represents the whole and fractional number of days from 1-Jan-0000 to a specific date. The year 0000 is merely a reference point and is not intended to be interpreted as a real year in time.

`V = datevec(N)` converts one or more date numbers `N` to date vectors `V`. Input argument `N` can be a scalar, vector, or multidimensional array of positive date numbers. `datevec` returns an `m`-by-6 matrix containing `m` date vectors, where `m` is the total number of date numbers in `N`.

`V = datevec(S, F)` converts one or more date strings `S` to date vectors `V` using format string `F` to interpret the date strings in `S`. Input argument `S` can be a cell array of strings or a character array where each row corresponds to one date string. All of the date strings in `S` must have the same format which must be composed of date format symbols according to the table “Free-Form Date Format Specifiers” in the `datestr` help.

Formats with 'Q' are not accepted by datevec. datevec returns an m-by-6 matrix of date vectors, where m is the number of date strings in S.

Certain formats may not contain enough information to compute a date vector. In those cases, hours, minutes, and seconds default to 0, days default to 1, months default to January, and years default to the current year. Date strings with two character years are interpreted to be within the 100 years centered around the current year.

$V = \text{datevec}(S, F, P)$  converts the date string S to a date vector V using date format F and pivot year P. The pivot year is the starting year of the 100-year range in which a two-character year resides. The default pivot year is the current year minus 50 years.

$V = \text{datevec}(S, P, F)$  is the same as the syntax shown above, except the order of the last two arguments are switched.

$[Y, M, D, H, MN, S] = \text{datevec}(\dots)$  takes any of the two syntaxes shown above and returns the components of the date vector as individual variables. datevec does not return milliseconds in a separate output, but as a fractional part of the seconds (S) output.

$V = \text{datevec}(S)$  converts date string S to date vector V. Input argument S must be in one of the date formats 0, 1, 2, 6, 13, 14, 15, 16, or 23 as defined in the reference page for the datestr function. This calling syntax is provided for backward compatibility, and is significantly slower than the syntax which specifies the format string. If the format is known, the  $V = \text{datevec}(S, F)$  syntax is recommended.

$V = \text{datevec}(S, P)$  converts the date string S using pivot year P. If the format is known, the  $V = \text{datevec}(S, F, P)$  or  $V = \text{datevec}(S, P, F)$  syntax should be used.

---

**Note** If more than one input argument is used, the first argument must be a date string or array of date strings.

---

When creating your own date vector, you need not make the components integers. Any components that lie outside their conventional ranges

affect the next higher component (so that, for instance, the anomalous June 31 becomes July 1). A zeroth month, with zero days, is allowed.

---

**Note** The vectorized calling syntax can offer significant performance improvement for large arrays.

---

## Examples

Obtain a date vector using a string as input:

```
format short g

datevec('March 28, 2005 3:37:07.952 PM')
ans =
 2005 3 28 15 37 7.952
```

Obtain a date vector using a serial date number as input:

```
t = datenum('March 28, 2005 3:37:07.952 PM')
t =
 7.324e+005

datevec(t)
ans =
 2005 3 28 15 37 7.952
```

Assign elements of the returned date vector:

```
[y, m, d, h, mn, s] = datevec('March 28, 2005 3:37:07.952 PM');
sprintf('Date: %d/%d/%d Time: %d:%d:%2.3f\n', m, d, y, h, mn, s)

ans =
 Date: 3/28/2005 Time: 15:37:7.952
```



Use free-form date format 'dd.mm.yyyy' to indicate how you want a nonstandard date string interpreted:

```
datevec('28.03.2005', 'dd.mm.yyyy')
```



```
ans = 2005 3 28 0 0 0
```

**See Also**

`datenum`, `datestr`, `date`, `clock`, `now`, `datetick`

# dbclear

**Purpose** Clear breakpoints

**GUI Alternatives** In the Editor/Debugger, click  to clear a breakpoint, or  to clear all breakpoints. For details, see “Disabling and Clearing Breakpoints”.

**Syntax**

```
dbclear all
dbclear in mfile ...
dbclear if error ...
dbclear if warning ...
dbclear if naninf
dbclear if infnan
```

**Description** `dbclear all` removes all breakpoints in all M-files, as well as breakpoints set for errors, caught errors, caught error identifiers, warnings, warning identifiers, and `naninf/infnan`.

`dbclear in mfile ...` formats are listed here:

| Format                                    | Action                                                                                                                            |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>dbclear in mfile</code>             | Removes all breakpoints in <code>mfile</code> .                                                                                   |
| <code>dbclear in mfile at lineno</code>   | Removes the breakpoint set at line number <code>lineno</code> in <code>mfile</code> .                                             |
| <code>dbclear in mfile at lineno@</code>  | Removes the breakpoint set in the anonymous function at line number <code>lineno</code> in <code>mfile</code> .                   |
| <code>dbclear in mfile at lineno@n</code> | Removes the breakpoint set in the <code>n</code> th anonymous function at line number <code>lineno</code> in <code>mfile</code> . |
| <code>dbclear in mfile at subfun</code>   | Removes all breakpoints in subfunction <code>subfun</code> in <code>mfile</code> .                                                |

`dbclear if error ...` formats are listed here:

| Format                                          | Action                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>dbclear if error</code>                   | Removes the breakpoints set using the <code>dbstop if error</code> and <code>dbstop if error</code> identifier statements.                                                                                                                            |
| <code>dbclear if error identifier</code>        | Removes the breakpoint set using <code>dbstop if error</code> identifier for the specified identifier. Running this produces an error if <code>dbstop if error</code> or <code>dbstop if error all</code> is set.                                     |
| <code>dbclear if caught error</code>            | Removes the breakpoints set using the <code>dbstop if caught error</code> and <code>dbstop if caught error</code> identifier statements.                                                                                                              |
| <code>dbclear if caught error identifier</code> | Removes the breakpoints set using the <code>dbstop if caught error</code> identifier statement for the specified identifier. Running this produces an error if <code>dbstop if caught error</code> or <code>dbstop if caught error all</code> is set. |

`dbclear if warning ...` formats are listed here:

|                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>dbclear if warning</code>            | Removes the breakpoints set using the <code>dbstop if warning</code> and <code>dbstop if warning</code> identifier statements.                                                                                          |
| <code>dbclear if warning identifier</code> | Removes the breakpoint set using <code>dbstop if warning</code> identifier for the specified identifier. Running this produces an error if <code>dbstop if warning</code> or <code>dbstop if warning all</code> is set. |

`dbclear if naninf` removes the breakpoint set by `dbstop if naninf` or `dbstop if infnan`.

`dbclear if infnan` removes the breakpoint set by `dbstop if infnan` or `dbstop if naninf`.

## Remarks

The `at` and `in` keywords are optional.

In the syntax, `mfile` can be an M-file, or the path to a function within a file. For example

```
dbclear in foo>myfun
```

# dbclear


---

clears the breakpoint at the myfun function in the file foo.m.

## See Also

dbcont, dbdown, dbquit, dbstack, dbstatus, dbstep, dbstop, dbtype, dbup, partialpath

---

|                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Purpose</b>          | Resume execution                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>GUI Alternatives</b> | Select <b>Debug &gt; Continue</b> from most desktop tools, or in the Editor/Debugger, click  .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>Syntax</b>           | dbcont                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>Description</b>      | <p>dbcont resumes execution of an M-file from a breakpoint. Execution continues until another breakpoint is encountered, a pause condition is met, an error occurs, or MATLAB returns to the base workspace prompt.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Note</b> If you want to edit an M-file as a result of debugging, it is best to first quit debug mode and then edit and save changes to the M-file. If you edit an M-file while paused in debug mode, you can get unexpected results when you resume execution of the file and the results might not be reliable.</p> <hr/> |
| <b>See Also</b>         | dbclear, dbdown, dbquit, dbstack, dbstatus, dbstep, dbstop, dbtype, dbup                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |


# dbdown

---

## Purpose

Change local workspace context when in debug mode

## GUI Alternatives

Use the **Stack** field  in the Editor/Debugger or Workspace browser.

## Syntax

dbdown

## Description

dbdown changes the current workspace context to the workspace of the called M-file when a breakpoint is encountered. You must have issued the dbup function at least once before you issue this function. dbdown is the opposite of dbup.

Multiple dbdown functions change the workspace context to each successively executed M-file on the stack until the current workspace context is the current breakpoint. It is not necessary, however, to move back to the current breakpoint to continue execution or to step to the next line.

## See Also

dbclear, dbcont, dbquit, dbstack, dbstatus, dbstep, dbstop, dbtype, dbup

## Purpose

Numerically evaluate double integral

## Syntax

```
q = dblquad(fun,xmin,xmax,ymin,ymax)
q = dblquad(fun,xmin,xmax,ymin,ymax,tol)
q = dblquad(fun,xmin,xmax,ymin,ymax,tol,method)
```

## Description

`q = dblquad(fun,xmin,xmax,ymin,ymax)` calls the `quad` function to evaluate the double integral  $\text{fun}(x,y)$  over the rectangle  $x_{\min} \leq x \leq x_{\max}$ ,  $y_{\min} \leq y \leq y_{\max}$ . `fun` is a function handle. See “Function Handles” in the MATLAB Programming documentation for more information. `fun(x,y)` must accept a vector `x` and a scalar `y` and return a vector of values of the integrand.

“Parameterizing Functions Called by Function Functions” in the MATLAB Mathematics documentation, explains how to provide additional parameters to the function `fun`, if necessary.

`q = dblquad(fun,xmin,xmax,ymin,ymax,tol)` uses a tolerance `tol` instead of the default, which is  $1.0e-6$ .

`q = dblquad(fun,xmin,xmax,ymin,ymax,tol,method)` uses the quadrature function specified as `method`, instead of the default `quad`. Valid values for `method` are `@quadl` or the function handle of a user-defined quadrature method that has the same calling sequence as `quad` and `quadl`.

## Example

Pass M-file function handle `@integrnd` to `dblquad`:

```
Q = dblquad(@integrnd,pi,2*pi,0,pi);
```

where the M-file `integrnd.m` is

```
function z = integrnd(x, y)
z = y*sin(x)+x*cos(y);
```

Pass anonymous function handle `F` to `dblquad`:

```
F = @(x,y)y*sin(x)+x*cos(y);
Q = dblquad(F,pi,2*pi,0,pi);
```

# dblquad

---

The `integrnd` function integrates  $y \sin(x) + x \cos(y)$  over the square  $\pi \leq x \leq 2\pi$ ,  $0 \leq y \leq \pi$ . Note that the integrand can be evaluated with a vector  $x$  and a scalar  $y$ .

Nonsquare regions can be handled by setting the integrand to zero outside of the region. For example, the volume of a hemisphere is

```
dblquad(@(x,y) sqrt(max(1-(x.^2+y.^2),0)), -1, 1, -1, 1)
```

or

```
dblquad(@(x,y) sqrt(1-(x.^2+y.^2)).*(x.^2+y.^2<=1), -1, 1, -1, 1)
```

## See Also

`quad`, `quadgk`, `quadl`, `triplequad`, `function_handle` (@), “Anonymous Functions”




---

|                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Purpose</b>     | Enable MEX-file debugging                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Syntax</b>      | <code>dbmex on</code><br><code>dbmex off</code><br><code>dbmex stop</code>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Description</b> | <p><code>dbmex on</code> enables MEX-file debugging for UNIX platforms. It is not supported on the Sun Solaris platform. To use this option, first start MATLAB from within a debugger by typing <code>matlab -Ddebugger</code>, where <code>debugger</code> is the name of the debugger.</p> <p><code>dbmex off</code> disables MEX-file debugging.</p> <p><code>dbmex stop</code> returns to the debugger prompt.</p> |
| <b>Remarks</b>     | <p>On Sun Solaris platforms, <code>dbmex</code> is not supported. See the Technical Support solution 1-17Z0R at <a href="http://www.mathworks.com/support/solutions/data/1-17Z0R.html">http://www.mathworks.com/support/solutions/data/1-17Z0R.html</a> for an alternative method of debugging.</p>                                                                                                                     |
| <b>See Also</b>    | <code>dbclear</code> , <code>dbcont</code> , <code>dbdown</code> , <code>dbquit</code> , <code>dbstack</code> , <code>dbstatus</code> , <code>dbstep</code> , <code>dbstop</code> , <code>dbtype</code> , <code>dbup</code>                                                                                                                                                                                             |

# dbquit

---

|                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Purpose</b>         | Quit debug mode                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>GUI Alternative</b> | From most desktop tools, select <b>Debug &gt; Exit Debug Mode</b> , or in the Editor/Debugger, click                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>Syntax</b>          | <pre>dbquit dbquit('all') dbquit all</pre>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Description</b>     | <p>dbquit terminates debug mode. The Command Window then displays the standard prompt (&gt;&gt;). The M-file being processed is <i>not</i> completed and no results are returned. All breakpoints remain in effect. As an alternative to dbquit, press <b>Shift+F5</b>.</p> <p>If you debug file1 and step into file2, running dbquit terminates debugging for both files. However, if you debug file3 and also debug file4, running dbquit terminates debugging for file4, but file3 remains in debug mode until you run dbquit again.</p> <p>dbquit('all') or the command form, dbquit all, ends debugging for all files at once.</p> |
| <b>Examples</b>        | <p>This example illustrates the use of dbquit relative to dbquit('all'). Set breakpoints in and run file1 and file2:</p> <pre>&gt;&gt; dbstop in file1 &gt;&gt; dbstop in file2 &gt;&gt; file1 K&gt;&gt; file2 K&gt;&gt; dbstack</pre> <p>MATLAB returns</p> <pre>K&gt;&gt; dbstack    In file1 at 11    In file2 at 22</pre> <p>If you use the dbquit syntax</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

```
K>> dbquit
```

MATLAB ends debugging for file2 but file1 is still in debug mode as shown here

```
K>> dbstack
 in file1 at 11
```

Run dbquit again to exit debug mode for file1.

Alternatively, dbquit('all') ends debugging for both files at once:

```
K>> dbstack
 In file1 at 11
 In file2 at 22
dbquit('all')
dbstack
```

returns no result.


**See Also**

dbclear, dbcont, dbdown, dbstack, dbstatus, dbstep, dbstop, dbtype, dbup

## Purpose

Function call stack

## GUI Alternatives

Use the **Stack** field  in the Editor/Debugger or Workspace browser.

## Syntax

```
dbstack
dbstack(n)
dbstack(' -completenames ')
[ST,I] = dbstack
```

## Description

`dbstack` displays the line numbers and M-file names of the function calls that led to the current breakpoint, listed in the order in which they were executed. The line number of the most recently executed function call (at which the current breakpoint occurred) is listed first, followed by its calling function, which is followed by its calling function, and so on, until the topmost M-file function is reached. Each line number is a hyperlink you can click to go directly to that line in the Editor/Debugger. The notation `functionname>subfunctionname` is used to describe the subfunction location.

`dbstack(n)` omits from the display the first `n` frames. This is useful when issuing a `dbstack` from within, say, an error handler.

`dbstack(' -completenames ')` outputs the “complete name” (the absolute file name and the entire sequence of functions that nests the function in the stack frame) of each function in the stack.

Either none, one, or both `n` and `' -completenames '` can appear. If both appear, the order is irrelevant.

`[ST,I] = dbstack` returns the stack trace information in an `m`-by-1 structure `ST` with the fields

|                   |                                                                                                  |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>file</code> | The file in which the function appears. This field will be the empty string if there is no file. |
| <code>name</code> | Function name within the file.                                                                   |
| <code>line</code> | Function line number.                                                                            |

The current workspace index is returned in `I`.

If you step past the end of an M-file, then `dbstack` returns a negative line number value to identify that special case. For example, if the last line to be executed is line 15, then the `dbstack` line number is 15 before you execute that line and -15 afterwards.

## Examples

```
dbstack
```

```
In /usr/local/matlab/toolbox/matlab/cond.m at line 13
```

```
In test1.m at line 2
```

```
In test.m at line 3
```

## See Also

`dbclear`, `dbcont`, `dbdown`, `dbquit`, `dbstatus`, `dbstep`, `dbstop`, `dbtype`, `dbup`, `evalin`, `mfilename`, `whos`

MATLAB Desktop Tools and Development Environment Documentation

- “Editing and Debugging M-Files”
- “Examining Values”

# dbstatus

---

## Purpose

List all breakpoints

## GUI Alternative

Breakpoint line numbers are displayed graphically via the breakpoint icons when the file is open in the Editor/Debugger.

## Syntax

```
dbstatus
dbstatus mfile
dbstatus('-completenames')
s = dbstatus(...)
```

## Description

`dbstatus` lists all the breakpoints in effect including errors, caught errors, warnings, and `naninfs`.

`dbstatus mfile` displays a list of the line numbers for which breakpoints are set in the specified M-file, where `mfile` is an M-file function name or a MATLAB relative partial pathname. Each line number is a hyperlink you can click to go directly to that line in the Editor/Debugger.

`dbstatus('-completenames')` displays, for each breakpoint, the absolute filename and the sequence of functions that nest the function containing the breakpoint.

`s = dbstatus(...)` returns breakpoint information in an `m-by-1` structure with the fields listed in the following table. Use this syntax to save breakpoint status and restore it at a later time using `dbstop(s)`—see `dbstop` for an example.

|                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>name</code>      | Function name.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <code>file</code>      | Full pathname for file containing breakpoints.                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <code>line</code>      | Vector of breakpoint line numbers.                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <code>anonymous</code> | Vector of integers representing the anonymous functions in the <code>line</code> field. For example, 2 means the second anonymous function in that line. A value of 0 means the breakpoint is at the start of the line, not in an anonymous function. |

|            |                                                                                                                                                    |
|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| expression | Cell vector of breakpoint conditional expression strings corresponding to lines in the line field.                                                 |
| cond       | Condition string ('error', 'caught error', 'warning', or 'naninf').                                                                                |
| identifier | When cond is 'error', 'caught error', or 'warning', a cell vector of MATLAB message identifier strings for which the particular cond state is set. |

Use `dbstatus class/function`, `dbstatus private/function`, or `dbstatus class/private/function` to determine the status for methods, private functions, or private methods (for a class named `class`).

In all forms you can further qualify the function name with a subfunction name, as in `dbstatus function>subfunction`.

## Remarks

In the syntax, `mfile` can be an M-file, or the path to a function within a file. For example

```
Breakpoint for foo>mfun is on line 9
```

means there is a breakpoint at the `myfun` subfunction, which is line 9 in the file `foo.m`.

## See Also

`dbclear`, `dbcont`, `dbdown`, `dbquit`, `dbstack`, `dbstep`, `dbstop`, `dbtype`, `dbup`, `error`, `partialpath`, `warning`

# dbstep

---

## Purpose

Execute one or more lines from current breakpoint

## GUI Alternatives

As an alternative to `dbstep`, you can select **Debug > Step** or **Step In** in most desktop tools, or click the Step or Step In buttons on the Editor/Debugger toolbar.

## Syntax

```
dbstep
dbstep nlines
dbstep in
dbstep out
```

## Description

This function allows you to debug an M-file by following its execution from the current breakpoint. At a breakpoint, the `dbstep` function steps through execution of the current M-file one line at a time or at the rate specified by `nlines`.

`dbstep` executes the next executable line of the current M-file. `dbstep` steps over the current line, skipping any breakpoints set in functions called by that line.

`dbstep nlines` executes the specified number of executable lines.

`dbstep in` steps to the next executable line. If that line contains a call to another M-file function, execution will step to the first executable line of the called M-file function. If there is no call to an M-file on that line, `dbstep in` is the same as `dbstep`.

`dbstep out` runs the rest of the function and stops just after leaving the function.

For all forms, MATLAB also stops execution at any breakpoint it encounters.



---

**Note** If you want to edit an M-file as a result of debugging, it is best to first quit debug mode and then edit and save changes to the M-file. If you edit an M-file while paused in debug mode, you can get unexpected results when you resume execution of the file and the results might not be reliable.

---

**See Also**

dbclear, dbcont, dbdown, dbquit, dbstack, dbstatus, dbstop, dbtype, dbup

# dbstop

**Purpose** Set breakpoints

**GUI Alternative** Use the **Debug** menu in most desktop tools, or the context menu in Editor/Debugger. See details.

**Syntax**

```
dbstop in mfile ...
dbstop in nonmfile
dbstop if error ...
dbstop if warning ...
dbstop if naninf
dbstop if infnan
dbstop(s)
```

**Description** dbstop in mfile ... formats are listed here:

| Format          | Action                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Additional Information                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| dbstop in mfile | Temporarily stops execution of running mfile at the first executable line, putting MATLAB in debug mode. mfile must be in a directory that is on the search path, or in the current directory. mfile can be an M-file, or the path to a function (subfun) within the file, using the notation mfile > subfun. The <b>in</b> keyword is optional. | If you have graphical debugging enabled, the MATLAB Debugger opens with a breakpoint at the first executable line of mfile. You can then use the debugging utilities, review the workspace, or issue any valid MATLAB function. Use dbcont or dbstep to resume execution of mfile. Use dbquit to exit from debug mode. |

| Format                                                           | Action                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Additional Information                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| dbstop <b>in</b> <i>mfile</i> <b>at</b> <i>lineno</i>            | Temporarily stops execution of running <i>mfile</i> just prior to execution of the line whose number is <i>lineno</i> , putting MATLAB in debug mode. If that line is not executable, execution stops and the breakpoint is set at the next executable line following <i>lineno</i> . <i>mfile</i> must be in a directory that is on the search path, or in the current directory. The <b>at</b> keyword is optional. | If you have graphical debugging enabled, MATLAB opens <i>mfile</i> with a breakpoint at line <i>lineno</i> . When execution stops, you can use the debugging utilities, review the workspace, or issue any valid MATLAB function. Use <code>dbcont</code> or <code>dbstep</code> to resume execution of <i>mfile</i> . Use <code>dbquit</code> to exit from debug mode |
| dbstop <b>in</b> <i>mfile</i> <b>at</b> <i>lineno</i> @          | Stops just after any call to the first anonymous function in the specified line number in <i>mfile</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| dbstop <b>in</b> <i>mfile</i> <b>at</b> <i>lineno</i> @ <i>n</i> | Stops just after any call to the <i>n</i> th anonymous function in the specified line number in <i>mfile</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| dbstop <b>in</b> <i>mfile</i> <b>at</b> <i>subfun</i>            | Temporarily stops execution of running <i>mfile</i> just prior to execution of the subfunction <i>subfun</i> , putting MATLAB in debug mode. <i>mfile</i> must be in a directory that is on the search path, or in the current directory.                                                                                                                                                                             | If you have graphical debugging enabled, MATLAB opens <i>mfile</i> with a breakpoint at the subfunction <i>subfun</i> . You can then use the debugging utilities, review the workspace, or issue any valid MATLAB function. Use <code>dbcont</code> or <code>dbstep</code> to resume execution of <i>mfile</i> . Use <code>dbquit</code> to exit from debug mode.      |

# dbstop

| Format                                                         | Action                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Additional Information                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>dbstop in mfile<br/>at lineno if<br/>expression</code>   | Temporarily stops execution of running <code>mfile</code> , just prior to execution of the line whose number is <code>lineno</code> , putting MATLAB in debug mode. Execution stops only if <code>expression</code> evaluates to true. <code>expression</code> is evaluated (as if by <code>eval</code> ), in <code>mfile</code> 's workspace when the breakpoint is encountered, and must evaluate to a scalar logical value (1 or 0 for true or false). If that line is not executable, execution stops and the breakpoint is set at the next executable line following <code>lineno</code> . <code>mfile</code> must be in a directory that is on the search path, or in the current directory. | If you have graphical debugging enabled, MATLAB opens <code>mfile</code> with a breakpoint at line <code>lineno</code> . When execution stops, you can use the debugging utilities, review the workspace, or issue any valid MATLAB function. Use <code>dbcont</code> or <code>dbstep</code> to resume execution of <code>mfile</code> . Use <code>dbquit</code> to exit from debug mode. |
| <code>dbstop in mfile<br/>at lineno@ if<br/>expression</code>  | Stops just after any call to the first anonymous function in the specified line number in <code>mfile</code> if <code>expression</code> evaluates to logical 1 (true).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <code>dbstop in mfile<br/>at lineno@n if<br/>expression</code> | Stops just after any call to the <code>n</code> th anonymous function in the specified line number in <code>mfile</code> if <code>expression</code> evaluates to logical 1 (true).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

| Format                                  | Action                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Additional Information                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| dbstop in mfile if expression           | Temporarily stops execution of running mfile, at the first executable line, putting MATLAB in debug mode. Execution stops only if expression evaluates to logical 1 (true). expression is evaluated (as if by eval), in mfile's workspace when the breakpoint is encountered, and must evaluate to a scalar logical value (0 or 1 for true or false). mfile must be in a directory on the search path, or in the current directory                      | If you have graphical debugging enabled, MATLAB opens mfile with a breakpoint at the first executable line of mfile. You can then use the debugging utilities, review the workspace, or issue any valid MATLAB function. Use dbcont or dbstep to resume execution of mfile. Use dbquit to exit from debug mode.  |
| dbstop in mfile at subfun if expression | Temporarily stops execution of running mfile, just prior to execution of the subfunction subfun, putting MATLAB in debug mode. Execution stops only if expression evaluates to logical 1 (true). expression is evaluated (as if by eval), in mfile's workspace when the breakpoint is encountered, and must evaluate to a scalar logical value (0 or 1 for true or false). mfile must be in a directory on the search path, or in the current directory | If you have graphical debugging enabled, MATLAB opens mfile with a breakpoint at the subfunction specified by subfun. You can then use the debugging utilities, review the workspace, or issue any valid MATLAB function. Use dbcont or dbstep to resume execution of mfile. Use dbquit to exit from debug mode. |

dbstop in nonmfile temporarily stops execution of the running M-file at the point where nonmfile is called. This puts MATLAB in debug mode, where nonmfile is, for example, a built-in or MDL-file. MATLAB issues a warning because it cannot actually stop *in* the file;

# dbstop

rather MATLAB stops prior to the file's execution. Once stopped, you can examine values and code around that point in the execution. Use `dbstop in nonmfile` with caution because the debugger stops in M-files it uses for running and debugging if they contain `nonmfile`. As a result, some debugging features do not operate as expected, such as typing `help functionname` at the `K>>` prompt.

`dbstop if error` ... formats are listed here:

| Format                                         | Action                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>dbstop if error</code>                   | Stops execution when any M-file you subsequently run produces a run-time error, putting MATLAB in debug mode, paused at the line that generated the error. The errors that stop execution do not include run-time errors that are detected within a <code>try...catch</code> block. You cannot resume execution after an uncaught run-time error. Use <code>dbquit</code> to exit from debug mode.                                                      |
| <code>dbstop if error identifier</code>        | Stops execution when any M-file you subsequently run produces a run-time error whose message identifier is <code>identifier</code> , putting MATLAB in debug mode, paused at the line that generated the error. The errors that stop execution do not include run-time errors that are detected within a <code>try...catch</code> block. You cannot resume execution after an uncaught run-time error. Use <code>dbquit</code> to exit from debug mode. |
| <code>dbstop if caught error</code>            | Stops execution when any M-file you subsequently run produces a run-time error, putting MATLAB in debug mode, paused at the line in the <code>try</code> portion of the block that generated the error. The errors that stop execution are those detected within a <code>try...catch</code> block.                                                                                                                                                      |
| <code>dbstop if caught error identifier</code> | Stops execution when any M-file you subsequently run produces a run-time error whose message identifier is <code>identifier</code> , putting MATLAB in debug mode, paused at the line in the <code>try</code> portion of the block that generated the error. The errors that stop execution are those detected within a <code>try...catch</code> block.                                                                                                 |

`dbstop if warning` ... formats are listed here:

| Format                       | Action                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| dbstop if warning            | Stops execution when any M-file you subsequently run produces a run-time warning, putting MATLAB in debug mode, paused at the line that generated the warning. Use dbcont or dbstep to resume execution.                                       |
| dbstop if warning identifier | Stops execution when any M-file you subsequently run produces a runtime warning whose message identifier is identifier, putting MATLAB in debug mode, paused at the line that generated the warning. Use dbcont or dbstep to resume execution. |

dbstop if naninf or dbstop if infnan stops execution when any M-file you subsequently run produces an infinite value (Inf) or a value that is not a number (NaN) as a result of an operator, function call, or scalar assignment, putting MATLAB in debug mode, paused immediately after the line where Inf or NaN was encountered. For convenience, you can use either naninf or infnan—they perform in exactly the same manner. Use dbcont or dbstep to resume execution. Use dbquit to exit from debug mode.

dbstop(s) restores breakpoints previously saved to the structure s using s=dbstatus. The files for which the breakpoints have been saved need to be on the search path or in the current directory. In addition, because the breakpoints are assigned by line number, the lines in the file need to be the same as when the breakpoints were saved, or the results are unpredictable. See the example “Restore Saved Breakpoints” on page 2-802 and dbstatus for more information.

## Remarks

Note that MATLAB could become nonresponsive if it stops at a breakpoint while displaying a modal dialog box or figure that your M-file creates. In that event, use **Ctrl+C** to go the MATLAB prompt.

To open the M-file in the Editor/Debugger when execution reaches a breakpoint, select **Debug > Open M-Files When Debugging**.

To stop at each pass through a for loop, do not set the breakpoint at the for statement. For example, in

```
for n = 1:10
 m = n+1;
end
```

MATLAB executes the `for` statement only once, which is efficient. Therefore, when you set a breakpoint at the `for` statement and step through the file, you only stop at the `for` statement once. Instead place the breakpoint at the next line, `m=n+1` to stop at each pass through the loop.

## Examples

The file `buggy`, used in these examples, consists of three lines.

```
function z = buggy(x)
n = length(x);
z = (1:n)./x;
```

### Stop at First Executable Line

The statements

```
dbstop in buggy
buggy(2:5)
```

stop execution at the first executable line in `buggy`:

```
n = length(x);
```

The function

```
dbstep
```

advances to the next line, at which point you can examine the value of `n`.

### Stop if Error

Because `buggy` only works on vectors, it produces an error if the input `x` is a full matrix. The statements

```
dbstop if error
buggy(magic(3))
```



produce

```
??? Error using ==> ./
Matrix dimensions must agree.
Error in ==> c:\buggy.m
On line 3 ==> z = (1:n)./x;
K>>
```

and put MATLAB in debug mode.

### Stop if InfNaN

In buggy, if any of the elements of the input x is zero, a division by zero occurs. The statements

```
dbstop if naninf
buggy(0:2)
```

produce

```
Warning: Divide by zero.
> In c:\buggy.m at line 3
K>>
```

and put MATLAB in debug mode.

### Stop at Function in File

In this example, MATLAB stops at the newTemp function in the M-file yearlyAvg:

```
dbstop in yearlyAvg>newTemp
```

### Stop at Non M-File

In this example, MATLAB stops at the built-in function clear when you run myfile.m.

```
dbstop in clear; myfile
```

MATLAB issues a warning, but permits the stop:

Warning: MATLAB debugger can only stop in M-files, and "m\_interpreter>clear" is not an M-file. Instead, the debugger will stop at the point right before "m\_interpreter>clear" is called.

Execution stops in myfile at the point where the clear function is called.

## Restore Saved Breakpoints

- 1 Set breakpoints in myfile as follows:

```
dbstop at 12 in myfile
dbstop if error
```

- 2 Running dbstatus shows

```
Breakpoint for myfile is on line 12.
Stop if error.
```

- 3 Save the breakpoints to the structure s, and then save s to the MAT-file myfilebrkpnts.

```
s = dbstatus
save myfilebrkpnts s
```

Use `s=dbstatus('completenames')` to save absolute pathnames and the breakpoint function nesting sequence.

- 4 At this point, you can end the debugging session and clear all breakpoints, or even end the MATLAB session.

When you want to restore the breakpoints, be sure all of the files containing the breakpoints are on the search path or in the current directory. Then load the MAT-file, which adds s to the workspace, and restore the breakpoints as follows:

```
load myfilebrkpnts
dbstop(s)
```

**5** Verify the breakpoints by running `dbstatus`, which shows

```
dbstop at 12 in myfile
dbstop if error
```

If you made changes to `myfile` after saving the breakpoints, the results from restoring the breakpoints are not predictable. For example, if you added a new line prior to line 12 in `myfile`, the breakpoint will now be set at the new line 12.

**See Also**

`assignin`, `break`, `dbclear`, `dbcont`, `dbdown`, `dbquit`, `dbstack`, `dbstatus`, `dbstep`, `dbtype`, `dbup`, `evalin`, `keyboard`, `partialpath`, `return`, `whos`

# dbtype

---

**Purpose** List M-file with line numbers

**GUI Alternatives** As an alternative to the dbtype function, you can see an M-file with line numbers by opening it in the Editor/Debugger.

**Syntax**  
dbtype mfilename  
dbtype mfilename start:end

**Description** The dbtype command is used to list an M-file with line numbers, which is helpful when setting breakpoints with dbstop.

dbtype mfilename displays the contents of the specified M-file, with the line number preceding each line. mfilename must be the full pathname of an M-file, or a MATLAB relative partial pathname.

dbtype mfilename start:end displays the portion of the M-file specified by a range of line numbers from start to end.

You cannot use dbtype for built-in functions.

**Examples** To see only the input and output arguments for a function, that is, the first line of the M-file, use the syntax

```
dbtype mfilename 1
```

For example,

```
dbtype fileparts 1
```

returns

```
1 function [path, fname, extension,version] = fileparts(name)
```

**See Also** dbclear, dbcont, dbdown, dbquit, dbstack, dbstatus, dbstep, dbstop, dbup, partialpath

|                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Purpose</b>          | Change local workspace context                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>GUI Alternatives</b> | As an alternative to the dbup function, you can select a different workspace from the <b>Stack</b> field in the Editor/Debugger toolbar.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>Syntax</b>           | dbup                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <b>Description</b>      | <p>This function allows you to examine the calling M-file to determine what led to the arguments' being passed to the called function.</p> <p>dbup changes the current workspace context, while the user is in the debug mode, to the workspace of the calling M-file.</p> <p>Multiple dbup functions change the workspace context to each previous calling M-file on the stack until the base workspace context is reached. (It is not necessary, however, to move back to the current breakpoint to continue execution or to step to the next line.)</p> |
| <b>See Also</b>         | dbclear, dbcont, dbdown, dbquit, dbstack, dbstatus, dbstep, dbstop, dbtype                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

**Purpose** Solve delay differential equations (DDEs) with constant delays

**Syntax**  
`sol = dde23(ddefun,lags,history,tspan)`  
`sol = dde23(ddefun,lags,history,tspan,options)`

**Arguments**

`ddefun` Function handle that evaluates the right side of the differential equations  $y'(t) = f(t, y(t), y(t - \tau_1), \dots, y(t - \tau_k))$ . The function must have the form

$$dydt = ddefun(t,y,Z)$$

where  $t$  corresponds to the current  $t$ ,  $y$  is a column vector that approximates  $y(t)$ , and  $Z(:,j)$  approximates  $y(t - \tau_j)$  for delay  $\tau_j = \text{lags}(j)$ . The output is a column vector corresponding to  $f(t, y(t), y(t - \tau_1), \dots, y(t - \tau_k))$ .

`lags` Vector of constant, positive delays  $\tau_1, \dots, \tau_k$ .

`history` Specify history in one of three ways:

- A function of  $t$  such that  $y = \text{history}(t)$  returns the solution  $y(t)$  for  $t \leq t_0$  as a column vector
- A constant column vector, if  $y(t)$  is constant
- The solution `sol` from a previous integration, if this call continues that integration

|         |                                                                                                          |
|---------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| tspan   | Interval of integration as a vector [t0,tf] with t0 < tf.                                                |
| options | Optional integration argument. A structure you create using the ddeset function. See ddeset for details. |

**Description**

sol = dde23(ddefun,lags,history,tspan) integrates the system of DDEs

$$y'(t) = f(t, y(t), y(t - \tau_1), \dots, y(t - \tau_k))$$

on the interval  $[t_0, t_f]$ , where  $\tau_1, \dots, \tau_k$  are constant, positive delays and  $t_0 < t_f$ . ddefun is a function handle. See “Function Handles” in the MATLAB Programming documentation for more information.

“Parameterizing Functions Called by Function Functions” in the MATLAB Mathematics documentation, explains how to provide additional parameters to the function ddefun, if necessary.

dde23 returns the solution as a structure sol. Use the auxiliary function deval and the output sol to evaluate the solution at specific points tint in the interval tspan = [t0,tf].

$$yint = deval(sol,tint)$$

The structure sol returned by dde23 has the following fields.

|            |                                                      |
|------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| sol.x      | Mesh selected by dde23                               |
| sol.y      | Approximation to $y(x)$ at the mesh points in sol.x. |
| sol.yp     | Approximation to $y'(x)$ at the mesh points in sol.x |
| sol.solver | Solver name, 'dde23'                                 |

`sol = dde23(ddefun,lags,history,tspan,options)` solves as above with default integration properties replaced by values in `options`, an argument created with `ddeset`. See `ddeset` and “Initial Value Problems for DDEs” in the MATLAB documentation for details.

Commonly used options are scalar relative error tolerance `'RelTol'` ( $1e-3$  by default) and vector of absolute error tolerances `'AbsTol'` (all components are  $1e-6$  by default).

Use the `'Jumps'` option to solve problems with discontinuities in the history or solution. Set this option to a vector that contains the locations of discontinuities in the solution prior to `t0` (the history) or in coefficients of the equations at known values of  $t$  after `t0`.

Use the `'Events'` option to specify a function that `dde23` calls to find where functions  $g(t, y(t), y(t - \tau_1), \dots, y(t - \tau_k))$  vanish. This function must be of the form

$$[\text{value}, \text{isterminal}, \text{direction}] = \text{events}(t, y, Z)$$

and contain an event function for each event to be tested. For the  $k$ th event function in `events`:

- `value(k)` is the value of the  $k$ th event function.
- `isterminal(k) = 1` if you want the integration to terminate at a zero of this event function and 0 otherwise.
- `direction(k) = 0` if you want `dde23` to compute all zeros of this event function, +1 if only zeros where the event function increases, and -1 if only zeros where the event function decreases.

If you specify the `'Events'` option and events are detected, the output structure `sol` also includes fields:



|                     |                                                                                                              |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>sol.xe</code> | Row vector of locations of all events, i.e., times when an event function vanished                           |
| <code>sol.ye</code> | Matrix whose columns are the solution values corresponding to times in <code>sol.xe</code>                   |
| <code>sol.ie</code> | Vector containing indices that specify which event occurred at the corresponding time in <code>sol.xe</code> |

## Examples

This example solves a DDE on the interval  $[0, 5]$  with lags 1 and 0.2. The function `ddex1de` computes the delay differential equations, and `ddex1hist` computes the history for  $t \leq 0$ .

---

**Note** The demo `ddex1` contains the complete code for this example. To see the code in an editor, click the example name, or type `edit ddex1` at the command line. To run the example type `ddex1` at the command line.

---

```
sol = dde23(@ddex1de,[1, 0.2],@ddex1hist,[0, 5]);
```

This code evaluates the solution at 100 equally spaced points in the interval  $[0, 5]$ , then plots the result.

```
tint = linspace(0,5);
yint = deval(sol,tint);
plot(tint,yint);
```

`ddex1` shows how you can code this problem using subfunctions. For more examples see `ddex2`.

## Algorithm

`dde23` tracks discontinuities and integrates with the explicit Runge-Kutta (2,3) pair and interpolant of `ode23`. It uses iteration to take steps longer than the lags.

## See Also

`ddesd`, `ddeget`, `ddeset`, `deval`, `function_handle` (@)

## References

[1] Shampine, L.F. and S. Thompson, "Solving DDEs in MATLAB," *Applied Numerical Mathematics*, Vol. 37, 2001, pp. 441-458.

[2] Kierzenka, J., L.F. Shampine, and S. Thompson, "Solving Delay Differential Equations with DDE23," available at [www.mathworks.com/dde\\_tutorial](http://www.mathworks.com/dde_tutorial).

**Purpose** Set up advisory link

**Syntax** `rc = ddeadv(channel,item,callback,upmtx,format,timeout)`

---

**Note** Use COM, as described in COM Support in MATLAB. The `ddeadv` function will be removed in a future version of MATLAB.

---

**Description** `rc = ddeadv(channel,item,callback,upmtx,format,timeout)` sets up an advisory link between MATLAB and a server application. When the data identified by the `item` argument changes, the string specified by the `callback` argument is passed to the `eval` function and evaluated. If the advisory link is a hot link, DDE modifies `upmtx`, the update matrix, to reflect the data in `item`.

If you omit optional arguments that are not at the end of the argument list, you must substitute the empty matrix for the missing argument(s).

If successful, `ddeadv` returns 1 in variable, `rc`. Otherwise it returns 0.

## Arguments

|                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>channel</code>  | Conversation channel from <code>ddeinit</code> .                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <code>item</code>     | String specifying the DDE item name for the advisory link. Changing the data identified by <code>item</code> at the server triggers the advisory link.                                                                                 |
| <code>callback</code> | String specifying the callback that is evaluated on update notification. Changing the data identified by <code>item</code> at the server causes <code>callback</code> to get passed to the <code>eval</code> function to be evaluated. |

|                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>upmtx (optional)</i>   | String specifying the name of a matrix that holds data sent with an update notification. If <code>upmtx</code> is included, changing <code>item</code> at the server causes <code>upmtx</code> to be updated with the revised data. Specifying <code>upmtx</code> creates a hot link. Omitting <code>upmtx</code> or specifying it as an empty string creates a warm link. If <code>upmtx</code> exists in the workspace, its contents are overwritten. If <code>upmtx</code> does not exist, it is created.                |
| <i>format (optional)</i>  | Two-element array specifying the format of the data to be sent on update. The first element specifies the Windows clipboard format to use for the data. The only currently supported format is <code>cf_text</code> , which corresponds to a value of 1. The second element specifies the type of the resultant matrix. Valid types are <code>numeric</code> (the default, which corresponds to a value of 0) and <code>string</code> (which corresponds to a value of 1). The default format array is <code>[1 0]</code> . |
| <i>timeout (optional)</i> | Scalar specifying the time-out limit for this operation. <code>timeout</code> is specified in milliseconds. (1000 milliseconds = 1 second). If advisory link is not established within <code>timeout</code> milliseconds, the function fails. The default value of <code>timeout</code> is three seconds.                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |

## Examples

Set up a hot link between a range of cells in Excel (Row 1, Column 1 through Row 5, Column 5) and the matrix `x`. If successful, display the matrix:

```
rc = ddeadv(channel, 'r1c1:r5c5', 'disp(x)', 'x');
```

Communication with Excel must have been established previously with a `ddeinit` command.

**See Also**

ddeexec, ddeinit, ddepoke, ddereq, ddeterm, ddeunadv

# ddeexec

---

**Purpose** Send string for execution

**Syntax** `rc = ddeexec(channel,command,item,timeout)`

---

**Note** Use COM, as described in COM Support in MATLAB. The ddeexec function will be removed in a future version of MATLAB.

---

**Description** `rc = ddeexec(channel,command,item,timeout)` sends a string for execution to another application via an established DDE conversation. Specify the string as the `command` argument.

If you omit optional arguments that are not at the end of the argument list, you must substitute the empty matrix for the missing argument(s).

If successful, `ddeexec` returns 1 in variable, `rc`. Otherwise it returns 0.

**Arguments**

|                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>channel</code>            | Conversation channel from <code>ddeinit</code> .                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <code>command</code>            | String specifying the command to be executed.                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <code>item (optional)</code>    | String specifying the DDE item name for execution. This argument is not used for many applications. If your application requires this argument, it provides additional information for command. Consult your server documentation for more information. |
| <code>timeout (optional)</code> | Scalar specifying the time-out limit for this operation. <code>timeout</code> is specified in milliseconds. (1000 milliseconds = 1 second). The default value of <code>timeout</code> is three seconds.                                                 |

**Examples** Given the channel assigned to a conversation, send a command to Excel:

```
rc = ddeexec(channel, '[formula.goto("r1c1")]')
```

Communication with Excel must have been established previously with a `ddeinit` command.

**See Also**

`ddeadv`, `ddeinit`, `ddepoke`, `ddereq`, `ddeterm`, `ddeunadv`

# ddeget

---

**Purpose** Extract properties from delay differential equations options structure

**Syntax**

```
val = ddeget(options,'name')
val = ddeget(options,'name',default)
```

**Description** `val = ddeget(options,'name')` extracts the value of the named property from the structure `options`, returning an empty matrix if the property value is not specified in `options`. It is sufficient to type only the leading characters that uniquely identify the property. Case is ignored for property names. `[]` is a valid `options` argument.

`val = ddeget(options,'name',default)` extracts the named property as above, but returns `val = default` if the named property is not specified in `options`. For example,

```
val = ddeget(opts,'RelTol',1e-4);
```

returns `val = 1e-4` if the `RelTol` is not specified in `opts`.

**See Also** `dde23`, `ddesd`, `ddeset`



**Purpose** Initiate Dynamic Data Exchange (DDE) conversation

**Syntax**

---

**Note** Use COM, as described in COM Support in MATLAB. The `ddeinit` function will be removed in a future version of MATLAB.

---

```
channel = ddeinit('service','topic')
```

**Description**

`channel = ddeinit('service','topic')` returns a channel handle assigned to the conversation, which is used with other MATLAB DDE functions. `'service'` is a string specifying the service or application name for the conversation. `'topic'` is a string specifying the topic for the conversation.

**Examples**

To initiate a conversation with Excel for the spreadsheet `'stocks.xls'`:

```
channel = ddeinit('excel','stocks.xls')
```

```
channel =
0.00
```

**See Also**

`ddeadv`, `ddeexec`, `ddepoke`, `ddereq`, `ddeterm`, `ddeunadv`

# ddepoke

---

**Purpose** Send data to application

**Syntax** `rc = ddepoke(channel,item,data,format,timeout)`

---

**Note** Use COM, as described in COM Support in MATLAB. The ddepoke function will be removed in a future version of MATLAB.

---

**Description** `rc = ddepoke(channel,item,data,format,timeout)` sends data to an application via an established DDE conversation. ddepoke formats the data matrix as follows before sending it to the server application:

- String matrices are converted, element by element, to characters and the resulting character buffer is sent.
- Numeric matrices are sent as tab-delimited columns and carriage-return, line-feed delimited rows of numbers. Only the real part of nonsparse matrices are sent.

If you omit optional arguments that are not at the end of the argument list, you must substitute the empty matrix for the missing argument(s).

If successful, ddepoke returns 1 in variable, rc. Otherwise it returns 0.

## Arguments

|                      |                                                                                                                                         |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>channel</code> | Conversation channel from <code>ddeinit</code> .                                                                                        |
| <code>item</code>    | String specifying the DDE item for the data sent. Item is the server data entity that is to contain the data sent in the data argument. |
| <code>data</code>    | Matrix containing the data to send.                                                                                                     |

---

|                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>format</code> ( <i>optional</i> )  | Scalar specifying the format of the data requested. The value indicates the Windows clipboard format to use for the data transfer. The only format currently supported is <code>cf_text</code> , which corresponds to a value of 1. |
| <code>timeout</code> ( <i>optional</i> ) | Scalar specifying the time-out limit for this operation. <code>timeout</code> is specified in milliseconds. (1000 milliseconds = 1 second). The default value of <code>timeout</code> is three seconds.                             |

## Examples

Assume that a conversation channel with Excel has previously been established with `ddeinit`. To send a 5-by-5 identity matrix to Excel, placing the data in Row 1, Column 1 through Row 5, Column 5:

```
rc = ddepoke(channel, 'r1c1:r5c5', eye(5));
```

## See Also

`ddeadv`, `ddeexec`, `ddeinit`, `ddereq`, `ddeterm`, `ddeunadv`

# ddereq

---

**Purpose** Request data from application

**Syntax** `data = ddereq(channel,item,format,timeout)`

---

**Note** Use COM, as described in COM Support in MATLAB. The `ddereq` function will be removed in a future version of MATLAB.

---

**Description** `data = ddereq(channel,item,format,timeout)` requests data from a server application via an established DDE conversation. `ddereq` returns a matrix containing the requested data or an empty matrix if the function is unsuccessful.

If you omit optional arguments that are not at the end of the argument list, you must substitute the empty matrix for the missing argument(s).

If successful, `ddereq` returns a matrix containing the requested data in variable, `data`. Otherwise, it returns an empty matrix.

## Arguments

|                      |                                                                                  |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>channel</code> | Conversation channel from <code>ddeinit</code> .                                 |
| <code>item</code>    | String specifying the server application's DDE item name for the data requested. |

|                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>format (optional)</i>  | Two-element array specifying the format of the data requested. The first element specifies the Windows clipboard format to use. The only currently supported format is <code>cf_text</code> , which corresponds to a value of 1. The second element specifies the type of the resultant matrix. Valid types are <code>numeric</code> (the default, which corresponds to 0) and <code>string</code> (which corresponds to a value of 1). The default format array is <code>[1 0]</code> . |
| <i>timeout (optional)</i> | Scalar specifying the time-out limit for this operation. <code>timeout</code> is specified in milliseconds. (1000 milliseconds = 1 second). The default value of <code>timeout</code> is three seconds.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

## Examples

Assume that you have an Excel spreadsheet `stocks.xls`. This spreadsheet contains the prices of three stocks in row 3 (columns 1 through 3) and the number of shares of these stocks in rows 6 through 8 (column 2). Initiate conversation with Excel with the command

```
channel = ddeinit('excel','stocks.xls')
```

DDE functions require the `rxcy` reference style for Excel worksheets. In Excel terminology the prices are in `r3c1:r3c3` and the shares in `r6c2:r8c2`.

Request the prices from Excel:

```
prices = ddereq(channel,'r3c1:r3c3')
```

```
prices =
42.50
15.00
78.88
```

Next, request the number of shares of each stock:

# ddereq

---

```
shares = ddereq(channel, 'r6c2:r8c2')
```

```
shares =
100.00
500.00
300.00
```

## See Also

ddeadv, ddeexec, ddeinit, ddepoke, ddeterm, ddeunadv

**Purpose** Solve delay differential equations (DDEs) with general delays

**Syntax**  
`sol = ddesd(ddefun,delays,history,tspan)`  
`sol = ddesd(ddefun,delays,history,tspan,options)`

**Arguments**

`ddefun` Function handle that evaluates the right side of the differential equations  $y'(t) = f(t, y(t), y(d(1)), \dots, y(d(k)))$ . The function must have the form

$$dydt = ddefun(t,y,Z)$$

where  $t$  corresponds to the current  $t$ ,  $y$  is a column vector that approximates  $y(t)$ , and  $Z(:,j)$  approximates  $y(d(j))$  for delay  $d(j)$  given as component  $j$  of `delays(t,y)`. The output is a column vector corresponding to  $f(t, y(t), y(d(1)), \dots, y(d(k)))$ .

`delays` Function handle that returns a column vector of delays  $d(j)$ . The delays can depend on both  $t$  and  $y(t)$ . `ddesd` imposes the requirement that  $d(j) \leq t$  by using  $\min(d(j), t)$ .

If all the delay functions have the form

$$d(j) = t - \tau_j,$$

you can set the argument `delays(j) =  $\tau_j$` .

With delay functions of this form, `ddesd` is used exactly like `dde23`.

|         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| history | Specify history in one of three ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A function of <math>t</math> such that <math>y = \text{history}(t)</math> returns the solution <math>y(t)</math> for <math>t \leq t_0</math> as a column vector</li><li>• A constant column vector, if <math>y(t)</math> is constant</li><li>• The solution <code>sol</code> from a previous integration, if this call continues that integration</li></ul> |
| tspan   | Interval of integration as a vector $[t_0, t_f]$ with $t_0 < t_f$ .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| options | Optional integration argument. A structure you create using the <code>ddeset</code> function. See <code>ddeset</code> for details.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

## Description

`sol = ddesd(ddefun, delays, history, tspan)` integrates the system of DDEs

$$y'(t) = f(t, y(t), y(d(1)), \dots, y(d(k)))$$

on the interval  $[t_0, t_f]$ , where delays  $d(j)$  can depend on both  $t$  and  $y(t)$ , and  $t_0 < t_f$ . Inputs `ddefun` and `delays` are function handles. See “Function Handles” in the MATLAB Programming documentation for more information.

“Parameterizing Functions Called by Function Functions” in the MATLAB Mathematics documentation, explains how to provide additional parameters to the functions `ddefun`, `delays`, and `history`, if necessary.

`ddesd` returns the solution as a structure `sol`. Use the auxiliary function `deval` and the output `sol` to evaluate the solution at specific points `tint` in the interval `tspan = [t0, tf]`.

$$yint = \text{deval}(\text{sol}, \text{tint})$$



The structure `sol` returned by `ddesd` has the following fields.

|                         |                                                                    |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>sol.x</code>      | Mesh selected by <code>ddesd</code>                                |
| <code>sol.y</code>      | Approximation to $y(x)$ at the mesh points in <code>sol.x</code> . |
| <code>sol.yp</code>     | Approximation to $y'(x)$ at the mesh points in <code>sol.x</code>  |
| <code>sol.solver</code> | Solver name, 'ddesd'                                               |

`sol = ddesd(ddefun,delays,history,tspan,options)` solves as above with default integration properties replaced by values in `options`, an argument created with `ddeset`. See `ddeset` and “Initial Value Problems for DDEs” in the MATLAB documentation for details.

Commonly used options are scalar relative error tolerance 'RelTol' ( $1e-3$  by default) and vector of absolute error tolerances 'AbsTol' (all components are  $1e-6$  by default).

Use the 'Events' option to specify a function that `ddesd` calls to find where functions  $g(t, y(t), y(d(1)), \dots, y(d(k)))$  vanish. This function must be of the form

$$[\text{value}, \text{isterminal}, \text{direction}] = \text{events}(t, y, Z)$$

and contain an event function for each event to be tested. For the  $k$ th event function in `events`:

- `value(k)` is the value of the  $k$ th event function.
- `isterminal(k) = 1` if you want the integration to terminate at a zero of this event function and 0 otherwise.
- `direction(k) = 0` if you want `ddesd` to compute all zeros of this event function, +1 if only zeros where the event function increases, and -1 if only zeros where the event function decreases.

If you specify the 'Events' option and events are detected, the output structure `sol` also includes fields:

|                     |                                                                                                              |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>sol.xe</code> | Row vector of locations of all events, i.e., times when an event function vanished                           |
| <code>sol.ye</code> | Matrix whose columns are the solution values corresponding to times in <code>sol.xe</code>                   |
| <code>sol.ie</code> | Vector containing indices that specify which event occurred at the corresponding time in <code>sol.xe</code> |

## Examples

The equation

```
sol = ddesd(@ddex1de,@ddex1delays,@ddex1hist,[0,5]);
```

solves a DDE on the interval  $[0, 5]$  with delays specified by the function `ddex1delays` and differential equations computed by `ddex1de`. The history is evaluated for  $t \leq 0$  by the function `ddex1hist`. The solution is evaluated at 100 equally spaced points in  $[0, 5]$ :

```
tint = linspace(0,5);
yint = deval(sol,tint);
```

and plotted with

```
plot(tint,yint);
```

This problem involves constant delays. The delay function has the form

```
function d = ddex1delays(t,y)
%DDEX1DELAYS Delays for using with DDEX1DE.
d = [t - 1
 t - 0.2];
```

The problem can also be solved with the syntax corresponding to constant delays

```
delays = [1, 0.2];
```

```
sol = ddesd(@ddex1de,delays,@ddex1hist,[0, 5]);
```

or using dde23:

```
sol = dde23(@ddex1de,delays,@ddex1hist,[0, 5]);
```

For more examples of solving delay differential equations see ddex2 and ddex3.

### See Also

dde23, ddeget, ddeset, deval, function\_handle (@)

### References

[1] Shampine, L.F., “Solving ODEs and DDEs with Residual Control,” *Applied Numerical Mathematics*, Vol. 52, 2005, pp. 113-127.

# ddeaset

---

**Purpose** Create or alter delay differential equations options structure

**Syntax**

```
options = ddeaset('name1',value1,'name2',value2,...)
options = ddeaset(oldopts,'name1',value1,...)
options = ddeaset(oldopts,newopts)
ddeaset
```

**Description** `options = ddeaset('name1',value1,'name2',value2,...)` creates an integrator options structure `options` in which the named properties have the specified values. Any unspecified properties have default values. It is sufficient to type only the leading characters that uniquely identify the property. `ddeaset` ignores case for property names.

`options = ddeaset(oldopts,'name1',value1,...)` alters an existing options structure `oldopts`. This overwrites any values in `oldopts` that are specified using name/value pairs and returns the modified structure as the output argument.

`options = ddeaset(oldopts,newopts)` combines an existing options structure `oldopts` with a new options structure `newopts`. Any values set in `newopts` overwrite the corresponding values in `oldopts`.

`ddeaset` with no input arguments displays all property names and their possible values, indicating defaults with braces `{}`.

You can use the function `ddeget` to query the options structure for the value of a specific property.

## DDE Properties

The following sections describe the properties that you can set using `ddeaset`. There are several categories of properties:

- Error control
- Solver output
- Step size
- Event location
- Discontinuities

## Error Control Properties

At each step, solvers `dde23` and `ddesd` estimate an error  $e$ . `dde23` estimates the local truncation error, and `ddesd` estimates the residual. In either case, this error must be less than or equal to the acceptable error, which is a function of the specified relative tolerance, `RelTol`, and the specified absolute tolerance, `AbsTol`.

$$|e(i)| \leq \max(\text{RelTol} * \text{abs}(y(i)), \text{AbsTol}(i))$$

For routine problems, `dde23` and `ddesd` deliver accuracy roughly equivalent to the accuracy you request. They deliver less accuracy for problems integrated over “long” intervals and problems that are moderately unstable. Difficult problems may require tighter tolerances than the default values. For relative accuracy, adjust `RelTol`. For the absolute error tolerance, the scaling of the solution components is important: if  $|y|$  is somewhat smaller than `AbsTol`, the solver is not constrained to obtain any correct digits in  $y$ . You might have to solve a problem more than once to discover the scale of solution components.

Roughly speaking, this means that you want `RelTol` correct digits in all solution components except those smaller than thresholds `AbsTol(i)`. Even if you are not interested in a component  $y(i)$  when it is small, you may have to specify `AbsTol(i)` small enough to get some correct digits in  $y(i)$  so that you can accurately compute more interesting components

The following table describes the error control properties.

## DDE Error Control Properties

| Property    | Value                            | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| RelTol      | Positive scalar {1e-3}           | <p>A relative error tolerance that applies to all components of the solution vector <math>y</math>. It is a measure of the error relative to the size of each solution component. Roughly, it controls the number of correct digits in all solution components except those smaller than thresholds <math>AbsTol(i)</math>. The default, 1e-3, corresponds to 0.1% accuracy.</p> <p>The estimated error in each integration step satisfies <math> e(i)  \leq \max(RelTol * \text{abs}(y(i)), AbsTol(i))</math>.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| AbsTol      | Positive scalar or vector {1e-6} | <p>Absolute error tolerances that apply to the individual components of the solution vector. <math>AbsTol(i)</math> is a threshold below which the value of the <math>i</math>th solution component is unimportant. The absolute error tolerances determine the accuracy when the solution approaches zero. Even if you are not interested in a component <math>y(i)</math> when it is small, you may have to specify <math>AbsTol(i)</math> small enough to get some correct digits in <math>y(i)</math> so that you can accurately compute more interesting components.</p> <p>If <math>AbsTol</math> is a vector, the length of <math>AbsTol</math> must be the same as the length of the solution vector <math>y</math>. If <math>AbsTol</math> is a scalar, the value applies to all components of <math>y</math>.</p> |
| NormControl | on   {off}                       | <p>Control error relative to norm of solution. Set this property on to request that the solvers control the error in each integration step with <math>\text{norm}(e) \leq \max(RelTol * \text{norm}(y), AbsTol)</math>. By default, solvers dde23 and ddesd use a more stringent component-wise error control.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |

### Solver Output Properties

You can use the solver output properties to control the output that the solvers generate.

#### DDE Solver Output Properties

| Property  | Value                         | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-----------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| OutputFcn | Function handle<br>{@odeplot} | <p>The output function is a function that the solver calls after every successful integration step. To specify an output function, set 'OutputFcn' to a function handle. For example,</p> <pre>options = ddeset('OutputFcn',...     @myfun)</pre> <p>sets 'OutputFcn' to @myfun, a handle to the function myfun. See “Function Handles” in the MATLAB Programming documentation for more information.</p> <p>The output function must be of the form</p> <pre>status = myfun(t,y,flag)</pre> <p>“Parameterizing Functions Called by Function Functions” in the MATLAB Mathematics documentation, explains how to provide additional parameters to myfun, if necessary.</p> <p>The solver calls the specified output function with the following flags. Note that the syntax of the call differs with the flag. The function must respond appropriately:</p> |

## DDE Solver Output Properties (Continued)

| Property | Value | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|----------|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|          |       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>init</code> — The solver calls <code>myfun(tspan,y0,'init')</code> before beginning the integration to allow the output function to initialize. <code>tspan</code> is the input argument to solvers <code>dde23</code> and <code>ddesd</code>. <code>y0</code> is the initial value of the solution, either from <code>history(t0)</code> or specified in the <code>initialY</code> option.</li> <li>• <code>{none}</code> — The solver calls <code>status = myfun(t,y)</code> after each integration step on which output is requested. <code>t</code> contains points where output was generated during the step, and <code>y</code> is the numerical solution at the points in <code>t</code>. If <code>t</code> is a vector, the <i>ith</i> column of <code>y</code> corresponds to the <i>ith</i> element of <code>t</code>.<br/><br/> <code>myfun</code> must return a <code>status</code> output value of 0 or 1. If literal <code>&gt; status</code>, the solver halts integration. You can use this mechanism, for instance, to implement a <b>Stop</b> button.</li> <li>• <code>done</code> — The solver calls <code>myfun([],[],'done')</code> when integration is complete to allow the output function to perform any cleanup chores.</li> </ul> <p>You can use these general purpose output functions or you can edit them to create your own. Type <code>help functionname</code> at the command line for more information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>odeplot</code> – time series plotting (default when you call the solver with no output argument and you have not specified an output function)</li> <li>• <code>odephas2</code> – two-dimensional phase plane plotting</li> <li>• <code>odephas3</code> – three-dimensional phase plane plotting</li> <li>• <code>odeprint</code> – print solution as the solver computes it</li> </ul> |



**DDE Solver Output Properties (Continued)**

| Property  | Value             | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-----------|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| OutputSel | Vector of indices | <p>Vector of indices specifying which components of the solution vector the dde23 or ddesd solver passes to the output function. For example, if you want to use the odeplot output function, but you want to plot only the first and third components of the solution, you can do this using</p> <pre>options = ddeset... ('OutputFcn',@odeplot,... 'OutputSel',[1 3]);</pre> <p>By default, the solver passes all components of the solution to the output function.</p> |
| Stats     | on   {off}        | <p>Specifies whether the solver should display statistics about its computations. By default, Stats is off. If it is on, after solving the problem the solver displays:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The number of successful steps</li> <li>• The number of failed attempts</li> <li>• The number of times the DDE function was called</li> </ul>                                                                                                         |

**Step Size Properties**

The step size properties let you specify the size of the first step the solver tries, potentially helping it to better recognize the scale of the problem. In addition, you can specify bounds on the sizes of subsequent time steps.

The following table describes the step size properties.

## DDE Step Size Properties

| Property    | Value           | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|-------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| InitialStep | Positive scalar | Suggested initial step size. InitialStep sets an upper bound on the magnitude of the first step size the solver tries. If you do not set InitialStep, the solver bases the initial step size on the slope of the solution at the initial time <code>tspan(1)</code> . The initial step size is limited by the shortest delay. If the slope of all solution components is zero, the procedure might try a step size that is much too large. If you know this is happening or you want to be sure that the solver resolves important behavior at the start of the integration, help the code start by providing a suitable InitialStep. |

**DDE Step Size Properties (Continued)**

| Property | Value                                   | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|----------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| MaxStep  | Positive scalar<br>{0.1*<br>abs(t0-tf)} | <p>Upper bound on solver step size. If the differential equation has periodic coefficients or solutions, it may be a good idea to set MaxStep to some fraction (such as 1/4) of the period. This guarantees that the solver does not enlarge the time step too much and step over a period of interest. Do <i>not</i> reduce MaxStep:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When the solution does not appear to be accurate enough. Instead, reduce the relative error tolerance RelTol, and use the solution you just computed to determine appropriate values for the absolute error tolerance vector AbsTol. (See “Error Control Properties” on page 2-829 for a description of the error tolerance properties.)</li> <li>• To make sure that the solver doesn’t step over some behavior that occurs only once during the simulation interval. If you know the time at which the change occurs, break the simulation interval into two pieces and call the solver (dde23 or ddesd) twice. If you do not know the time at which the change occurs, try reducing the error tolerances RelTol and AbsTol. Use MaxStep as a last resort.</li> </ul> |

**Event Location Property**

In some DDE problems, the times of specific events are important. While solving a problem, the dde23 and ddesd solvers can detect such events by locating transitions to, from, or through zeros of user-defined functions.

The following table describes the Events property.

## DDE Events Property

| String | Value           | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|--------|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Events | Function handle | <p>Handle to a function that includes one or more event functions. See “Function Handles” in the MATLAB Programming documentation for more information. The function is of the form</p> <pre>[value,isterminal,direction] =<br/>events(t,y,Z)</pre> <p>value, isterminal, and direction are vectors for which the <i>i</i>th element corresponds to the <i>i</i>th event function:</p> |

**DDE Events Property (Continued)**

| String | Value | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|--------|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|        |       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>value(i)</code> is the value of the <i>i</i>th event function.</li> <li>• <code>isterminal(i) = 1</code> if you want the integration to terminate at a zero of this event function, and 0 otherwise.</li> <li>• <code>direction(i) = 0</code> if you want the solver (<code>dde23</code> or <code>ddesd</code>) to locate all zeros (the default), +1 if only zeros where the event function is increasing, and -1 if only zeros where the event function is decreasing.</li> </ul> <p>If you specify an events function and events are detected, the solver returns three additional fields in the solution structure <code>sol</code>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>sol.xe</code> is a row vector of times at which events occur.</li> <li>• <code>sol.ye</code> is a matrix whose columns are the solution values corresponding to times in <code>sol.xe</code>.</li> <li>• <code>sol.ie</code> is a vector containing indices that specify which event occurred at the corresponding time in <code>sol.xe</code>.</li> </ul> <hr/> <p>For examples that use an event function while solving ordinary differential equation problems, see “Example: Simple Event Location” (<code>ballode</code>) and “Example: Advanced Event Location” (<code>orbitode</code>), in the MATLAB Mathematics documentation.</p> |

**Discontinuity Properties**

Solvers `dde23` and `ddesd` can solve problems with discontinuities in the history or in the coefficients of the equations. The following properties enable you to provide these solvers with a different initial value, and, for `dde23`, locations of known discontinuities. See “Discontinuities” in the MATLAB Mathematics documentation for more information.

The following table describes the discontinuity properties.

## DDE Discontinuity Properties

| String   | Value  | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|----------|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Jumps    | Vector | Location of discontinuities. Points $t$ where the history or solution may have a jump discontinuity in a low-order derivative. This applies only to the dde23 solver.                                                            |
| InitialY | Vector | Initial value of solution. By default the initial value of the solution is the value returned by <code>history</code> at the initial point. Supply a different initial value as the value of the <code>InitialY</code> property. |

## Example

To create an options structure that changes the relative error tolerance of the solver from the default value of  $1e-3$  to  $1e-4$ , enter

```
options = ddeset('RelTol', 1e-4);
```

To recover the value of 'RelTol' from options, enter

```
ddeget(options, 'RelTol')
```

```
ans =
```

```
1.0000e-004
```

## See Also

`dde23`, `ddesd`, `ddeget`, `function_handle (@)`

**Purpose** Terminate Dynamic Data Exchange (DDE) conversation

**Syntax**

---

**Note** Use COM, as described in COM Support in MATLAB. The `ddeterm` function will be removed in a future version of MATLAB.

---

```
rc = ddeterm(channel)
```

**Description**

`rc = ddeterm(channel)` accepts a channel handle returned by a previous call to `ddeinit` that established the DDE conversation. `ddeterm` terminates this conversation. `rc` is a return code where 0 indicates failure and 1 indicates success.

**Examples**

To close a conversation channel previously opened with `ddeinit`:

```
rc = ddeterm(channel)
```

```
rc =
1.00
```

**See Also**

`ddeadv`, `ddeexec`, `ddeinit`, `ddepoke`, `ddereq`, `ddeunadv`

# ddeunadv

---

**Purpose** Release advisory link

**Syntax** `rc = ddeunadv(channel,item,format,timeout)`

---

**Note** Use COM, as described in COM Support in MATLAB. The `ddeunadv` function will be removed in a future version of MATLAB.

---

**Description** `rc = ddeunadv(channel,item,format,timeout)` releases the advisory link between MATLAB and the server application established by an earlier `ddeadv` call. The `channel`, `item`, and `format` must be the same as those specified in the call to `ddeadv` that initiated the link. If you include the `timeout` argument but accept the default `format`, you must specify `format` as an empty matrix.

If successful, `ddeunadv` returns 1 in variable, `rc`. Otherwise it returns 0.

**Arguments**

|                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>channel</code>            | Conversation channel from <code>ddeinit</code> .                                                                                                                                                        |
| <code>item</code>               | String specifying the DDE item name for the advisory link. Changing the data identified by <code>item</code> at the server triggers the advisory link.                                                  |
| <code>format (optional)</code>  | Two-element array. This must be the same as the <code>format</code> argument for the corresponding <code>ddeadv</code> call.                                                                            |
| <code>timeout (optional)</code> | Scalar specifying the time-out limit for this operation. <code>timeout</code> is specified in milliseconds. (1000 milliseconds = 1 second). The default value of <code>timeout</code> is three seconds. |

**Example** To release an advisory link established previously with `ddeadv`:

```
rc = ddeunadv(channel, 'r1c1:r5c5')
rc =
```



1.00

**See Also**

ddeadv, ddeexec, ddeinit, ddepoke, ddereq, ddeterm

# deal

---

**Purpose** Distribute inputs to outputs

---

**Note** As of MATLAB Version 7.0, you can access the contents of cell arrays and structure fields without using the deal function. See Example 3, below.

---

**Syntax**

```
[Y1, Y2, Y3, ...] = deal(X)
[Y1, Y2, Y3, ...] = deal(X1, X2, X3, ...)
[S.field] = deal(X)
[X{:}] = deal(A.field)
[Y1, Y2, Y3, ...] = deal(X{:})
[Y1, Y2, Y3, ...] = deal(S.field)
```

**Description**

`[Y1, Y2, Y3, ...] = deal(X)` copies the single input to all the requested outputs. It is the same as `Y1 = X, Y2 = X, Y3 = X, ...`

`[Y1, Y2, Y3, ...] = deal(X1, X2, X3, ...)` is the same as `Y1 = X1; Y2 = X2; Y3 = X3; ...`

**Remarks**

`deal` is most useful when used with cell arrays and structures via comma-separated list expansion. Here are some useful constructions:

`[S.field] = deal(X)` sets all the fields with the name `field` in the structure array `S` to the value `X`. If `S` doesn't exist, use `[S(1:m).field] = deal(X)`.

`[X{:}] = deal(A.field)` copies the values of the field with name `field` to the cell array `X`. If `X` doesn't exist, use `[X{1:m}] = deal(A.field)`.

`[Y1, Y2, Y3, ...] = deal(X{:})` copies the contents of the cell array `X` to the separate variables `Y1, Y2, Y3, ...`

`[Y1, Y2, Y3, ...] = deal(S.field)` copies the contents of the fields with the name `field` to separate variables `Y1, Y2, Y3, ...`

## Examples

### Example 1 – Assign Data From a Cell Array

Use `deal` to copy the contents of a 4-element cell array into four separate output variables.

```
C = {rand(3) ones(3,1) eye(3) zeros(3,1)};
[a,b,c,d] = deal(C{:})
```

```
a =
 0.9501 0.4860 0.4565
 0.2311 0.8913 0.0185
 0.6068 0.7621 0.8214
```

```
b =
 1
 1
 1
```

```
c =
 1 0 0
 0 1 0
 0 0 1
```

```
d =
 0
 0
 0
```

### Example 2 – Assign Data From Structure Fields

Use `deal` to obtain the contents of all the name fields in a structure array:

```
A.name = 'Pat'; A.number = 176554;
A(2).name = 'Tony'; A(2).number = 901325;
[name1,name2] = deal(A(:).name)
```

```
name1 =
 Pat
```

```
name2 =
 Tony
```

## Example 3 – Doing the Same Without deal

As of MATLAB Version 7.0, you can, in most cases, access the contents of cell arrays and structure fields without using the `deal` function. The two commands shown below perform the same operation as those used in the previous two examples, except that these commands do not require `deal`.

```
[a,b,c,d] = C{:}
[name1,name2] = A(:).name
```

## See Also

`cell`, `iscell`, `celldisp`, `struct`, `isstruct`, `fieldnames`, `isfield`, `orderfields`, `rmfield`, `cell2struct`, `struct2cell`

**Purpose** Strip trailing blanks from end of string

**Syntax**

```
str = deblank(str)
c = deblank(c)
```

**Description** `str = deblank(str)` removes all trailing whitespace and null characters from the end of character string `str`. A whitespace is any character for which the `isspace` function returns logical 1 (true).

`c = deblank(c)` when `c` is a cell array of strings, applies `deblank` to each element of `c`.

The `deblank` function is useful for cleaning up the rows of a character array.

### Examples **Example 1 – Removing Trailing Blanks From a String**

Compose a string `str` that contains space, tab, and null characters:

```
NL = char(0); TAB = char(9);
str = [NL 32 TAB NL 'AB' 32 NL 'CD' NL 32 TAB NL 32];
```

Display all characters of the string between `|` symbols:

```
['|' str '|']
ans =
 | AB CD |
```

Remove trailing whitespace and null characters, and redisplay the string:

```
newstr = deblank(str);

['|' newstr '|']
ans =
 | AB CD|
```

## Example 2- Removing Trailing Blanks From a Cell Array of Strings

```
A{1,1} = 'MATLAB ';
A{1,2} = 'SIMULINK ';
A{2,1} = 'Toolboxes ';
A{2,2} = 'The MathWorks ';
A =

 'MATLAB ' 'SIMULINK '
 'Toolboxes ' 'The MathWorks '

deblank(A)
ans =

 'MATLAB' 'SIMULINK'
 'Toolboxes' 'The MathWorks'
```

### See Also

strjust, strtrim

---

|                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Purpose</b>          | List M-file debugging functions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>GUI Alternatives</b> | Use the <b>Debug</b> menu in most desktop tools, or use the Editor/Debugger.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>Syntax</b>           | debug                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>Description</b>      | <p>debug lists M-file debugging functions.</p> <p>Use debugging functions (listed in the See Also section) to help you identify problems in your M-files. Set breakpoints using dbstop. When MATLAB encounters a breakpoint during execution, it enters debug mode, the Editor/Debugger becomes active, and the prompt in the Command Window changes to a K&gt;&gt;. Any MATLAB command is allowed at the prompt. To resume execution, use dbcont or dbstep. To exit from debug mode, use dbquit.</p> <p>To open the M-File in the Editor/Debugger when execution reaches a breakpoint, select <b>Debug &gt; Open M-Files When Debugging</b>.</p> |
| <b>See Also</b>         | <p>dbclear, dbcont, dbdown, dbquit, dbstack, dbstatus, dbstep, dbstop, dbtype, dbup, evalin, whos</p> <p>“Finding Errors, Debugging, and Correcting M-Files” in the MATLAB Desktop Tools and Development Environment documentation</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |

# dec2base

---

**Purpose** Convert decimal to base N number in string

**Syntax** `str = dec2base(d, base)`  
`str = dec2base(d, base, n)`

**Description** `str = dec2base(d, base)` converts the nonnegative integer `d` to the specified base. `d` must be a nonnegative integer smaller than  $2^{52}$ , and `base` must be an integer between 2 and 36. The returned argument `str` is a string.

`str = dec2base(d, base, n)` produces a representation with at least `n` digits.

**Examples** The expression `dec2base(23, 2)` converts  $23_{10}$  to base 2, returning the string `'10111'`.

**See Also** `base2dec`



**Purpose** Convert decimal to binary number in string

**Syntax** `str = dec2bin(d)`  
`str = dec2bin(d,n)`

**Description** returns the  
`str = dec2bin(d)` binary representation of `d` as a string. `d` must be a nonnegative integer smaller than  $2^{52}$ .  
`str = dec2bin(d,n)` produces a binary representation with at least `n` bits.

**Examples** Decimal 23 converts to binary 010111:

```
dec2bin(23)
ans =
 10111
```

**See Also** `bin2dec`, `dec2hex`

# dec2hex

---

**Purpose** Convert decimal to hexadecimal number in string

**Syntax** `str = dec2hex(d)`  
`str = dec2hex(d, n)`

**Description** `str = dec2hex(d)` converts the decimal integer `d` to its hexadecimal representation stored in a MATLAB string. `d` must be a nonnegative integer smaller than  $2^{52}$ .

`str = dec2hex(d, n)` produces a hexadecimal representation with at least `n` digits.

**Examples** To convert decimal 1023 to hexadecimal,

```
dec2hex(1023)
```

```
ans =
 3FF
```

**See Also** `dec2bin`, `format`, `hex2dec`, `hex2num`

**Purpose**

Compute consistent initial conditions for ode15i

**Syntax**

```
[y0mod,yp0mod] = decic(odefun,t0,y0,fixed_y0,yp0,fixed_yp0)
[y0mod,yp0mod] = decic(odefun,t0,y0,fixed_y0,yp0,fixed_yp0,
 options)
[y0mod,yp0mod,resnrm] = decic(odefun,t0,y0,fixed_y0,yp0,
 fixed_yp0...)
```

**Description**

[y0mod,yp0mod] = decic(odefun,t0,y0,fixed\_y0,yp0,fixed\_yp0) uses the inputs y0 and yp0 as initial guesses for an iteration to find output values that satisfy the requirement  $f(t_0, y_0\text{mod}, yp_0\text{mod}) = \mathbf{0}$ , i.e., y0mod and yp0mod are consistent initial conditions. odefun is a function handle. See “Function Handles” in the MATLAB Programming documentation for more information. The function decic changes as few components of the guesses as possible. You can specify that decic holds certain components fixed by setting fixed\_y0(i) = 1 if no change is permitted in the guess for y0(i) and 0 otherwise. decic interprets fixed\_y0 = [] as allowing changes in all entries. fixed\_yp0 is handled similarly.

“Parameterizing Functions Called by Function Functions” in the MATLAB Mathematics documentation, explains how to provide additional parameters to the function odefun, if necessary.

You cannot fix more than length(y0) components. Depending on the problem, it may not be possible to fix this many. It also may not be possible to fix certain components of y0 or yp0. It is recommended that you fix no more components than necessary.

[y0mod,yp0mod] = decic(odefun,t0,y0,fixed\_y0,yp0,fixed\_yp0,options) computes as above with default tolerances for consistent initial conditions, AbsTol and RelTol, replaced by the values in options, a structure you create with the odeset function.

[y0mod,yp0mod,resnrm] = decic(odefun,t0,y0,fixed\_y0,yp0,fixed\_yp0...) returns the

# decic

---

norm of `odefun(t0,y0mod,yp0mod)` as `resnorm`. If the norm seems unduly large, use options to decrease `RelTol` ( $1e-3$  by default).

## Examples

These demos provide examples of the use of `decic` in solving implicit ODEs: `ihb1dae`, `iburgersode`.

## See Also

`ode15i`, `odeget`, `odeset`, `function_handle (@)`

**Purpose** Deconvolution and polynomial division

**Syntax**  $[q,r] = \text{deconv}(v,u)$

**Description**  $[q,r] = \text{deconv}(v,u)$  deconvolves vector  $u$  out of vector  $v$ , using long division. The quotient is returned in vector  $q$  and the remainder in vector  $r$  such that  $v = \text{conv}(u,q)+r$ .

If  $u$  and  $v$  are vectors of polynomial coefficients, convolving them is equivalent to multiplying the two polynomials, and deconvolution is polynomial division. The result of dividing  $v$  by  $u$  is quotient  $q$  and remainder  $r$ .

**Examples** If

$$\begin{aligned} u &= [1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4] \\ v &= [10 \quad 20 \quad 30] \end{aligned}$$

the convolution is

$$\begin{aligned} c &= \text{conv}(u,v) \\ c &= \\ & \quad 10 \quad 40 \quad 100 \quad 160 \quad 170 \quad 120 \end{aligned}$$

Use deconvolution to recover  $u$ :

$$\begin{aligned} [q,r] &= \text{deconv}(c,u) \\ q &= \\ & \quad 10 \quad 20 \quad 30 \\ r &= \\ & \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \end{aligned}$$

This gives a quotient equal to  $v$  and a zero remainder.

**Algorithm** `deconv` uses the `filter` primitive.

**See Also** `conv`, `residue`

# del2

---

**Purpose** Discrete Laplacian

**Syntax**  
L = del2(U)  
-L = del2(U)  
L = del2(U,h)  
L = del2(U,hx,hy)  
L = del2(U,hx,hy,hz,...)

**Definition** If the matrix U is regarded as a function  $u(x, y)$  evaluated at the point on a square grid, then  $4*\text{del2}(U)$  is a finite difference approximation of Laplace's differential operator applied to  $u$ , that is:

$$l = \frac{\nabla^2 u}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2 u}{dy^2} \right)$$

where:

$$l_{ij} = \frac{1}{4}(u_{i+1,j} + u_{i-1,j} + u_{i,j+1} + u_{i,j-1}) - u_{i,j}$$

in the interior. On the edges, the same formula is applied to a cubic extrapolation.

For functions of more variables  $u(x, y, z, \dots)$ ,  $\text{del2}(U)$  is an approximation,

$$l = \frac{\nabla^2 u}{2N} = \frac{1}{2N} \left( \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2 u}{dy^2} + \frac{d^2 u}{dz^2} + \dots \right)$$

where  $N$  is the number of variables in  $u$ .

**Description** L = del2(U) where U is a rectangular array is a discrete approximation of

$$l = \frac{\nabla^2 u}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2 u}{dy^2} \right)$$

The matrix  $L$  is the same size as  $U$  with each element equal to the difference between an element of  $U$  and the average of its four neighbors.

$-L = \text{del2}(U)$  when  $U$  is an multidimensional array, returns an approximation of

$$\frac{\nabla^2 u}{2N}$$

where  $N$  is  $\text{ndims}(u)$ .

$L = \text{del2}(U, h)$  where  $H$  is a scalar uses  $H$  as the spacing between points in each direction ( $h=1$  by default).

$L = \text{del2}(U, hx, hy)$  when  $U$  is a rectangular array, uses the spacing specified by  $hx$  and  $hy$ . If  $hx$  is a scalar, it gives the spacing between points in the  $x$ -direction. If  $hx$  is a vector, it must be of length  $\text{size}(u, 2)$  and specifies the  $x$ -coordinates of the points. Similarly, if  $hy$  is a scalar, it gives the spacing between points in the  $y$ -direction. If  $hy$  is a vector, it must be of length  $\text{size}(u, 1)$  and specifies the  $y$ -coordinates of the points.

$L = \text{del2}(U, hx, hy, hz, \dots)$  where  $U$  is multidimensional uses the spacing given by  $hx, hy, hz, \dots$

## Remarks

MATLAB computes the boundaries of the grid by extrapolating the second differences from the interior. The algorithm used for this computation can be seen in the `del2` M-file code. To view this code, type

```
type del2
```

## Examples

The function

$$u(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$$

# del2

---

has

$$\nabla^2 u = 4$$

For this function, 4\*del2(U) is also 4.

```
[x,y] = meshgrid(-4:4,-3:3);
```

```
U = x.*x+y.*y
```

```
U =
```

```
 25 18 13 10 9 10 13 18 25
 20 13 8 5 4 5 8 13 20
 17 10 5 2 1 2 5 10 17
 16 9 4 1 0 1 4 9 16
 17 10 5 2 1 2 5 10 17
 20 13 8 5 4 5 8 13 20
 25 18 13 10 9 10 13 18 25
```

```
V = 4*del2(U)
```

```
V =
```

```
 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
```

## See Also

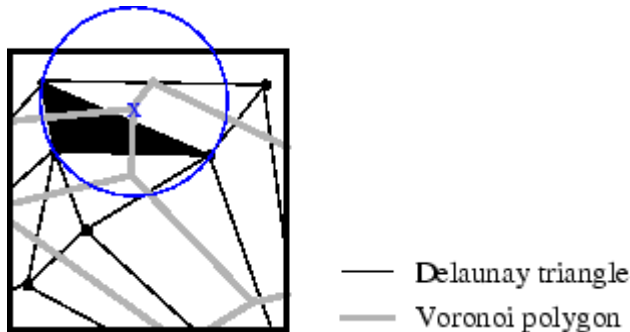
diff, gradient



**Purpose** Delaunay triangulation

**Syntax**  
`TRI = delaunay(x,y)`  
`TRI = delaunay(x,y,options)`

**Definition** Given a set of data points, the *Delaunay triangulation* is a set of lines connecting each point to its natural neighbors. The Delaunay triangulation is related to the Voronoi diagram — the circle circumscribed about a Delaunay triangle has its center at the vertex of a Voronoi polygon.



**Description** `TRI = delaunay(x,y)` for the data points defined by vectors `x` and `y`, returns a set of triangles such that no data points are contained in any triangle's circumscribed circle. Each row of the `m`-by-3 matrix `TRI` defines one such triangle and contains indices into `x` and `y`. If the original data points are collinear or `x` is empty, the triangles cannot be computed and `delaunay` returns an empty matrix.

`delaunay` uses `Qhull`.

`TRI = delaunay(x,y,options)` specifies a cell array of strings `options` to be used in `Qhull` via `delaunayn`. The default options are `{'Qt','Qbb','Qc'}`.

If `options` is `[]`, the default options are used. If `options` is `{''}`, no options are used, not even the default. For more information on `Qhull` and its options, see <http://www.qhull.org>.

# delaunay

---

## Remarks

The Delaunay triangulation is used by: `griddata` (to interpolate scattered data), `voronoi` (to compute the voronoi diagram), and is useful by itself to create a triangular grid for scattered data points.

The functions `dsearch` and `tsearch` search the triangulation to find nearest neighbor points or enclosing triangles, respectively.

## Visualization

Use one of these functions to plot the output of `delaunay`:

`triplot` Displays the triangles defined in the `m`-by-3 matrix `TRI`. See Example 1.

`trisurf` Displays each triangle defined in the `m`-by-3 matrix `TRI` as a surface in 3-D space. To see a 2-D surface, you can supply a vector of some constant value for the third dimension. For example

```
trisurf(TRI,x,y,zeros(size(x)))
```

See Example 2.

`trimesh` Displays each triangle defined in the `m`-by-3 matrix `TRI` as a mesh in 3-D space. To see a 2-D surface, you can supply a vector of some constant value for the third dimension. For example,

```
trimesh(TRI,x,y,zeros(size(x)))
```

produces almost the same result as `triplot`, except in 3-D space. See Example 2.

## Examples

### Example 1

Plot the Delaunay triangulation for 10 randomly generated points.

```
rand('state',0);
x = rand(1,10);
y = rand(1,10);
```

```

TRI = delaunay(x,y);
subplot(1,2,1),...
triplot(TRI,x,y)
axis([0 1 0 1]);
hold on;
plot(x,y,'or');
hold off

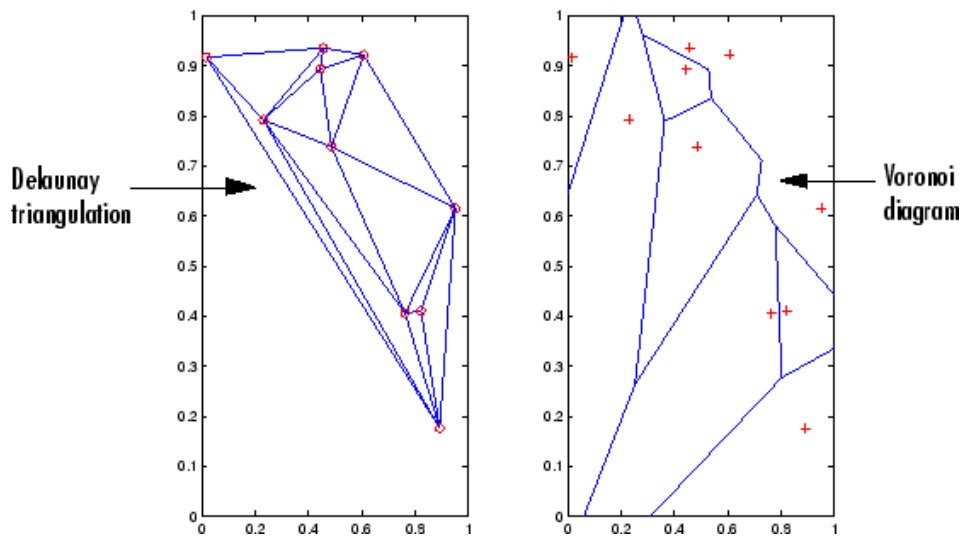
```

Compare the Voronoi diagram of the same points:

```

[vx, vy] = voronoi(x,y,TRI);
subplot(1,2,2),...
plot(x,y,'r+',vx,vy,'b-'),...
axis([0 1 0 1])

```



## Example 2

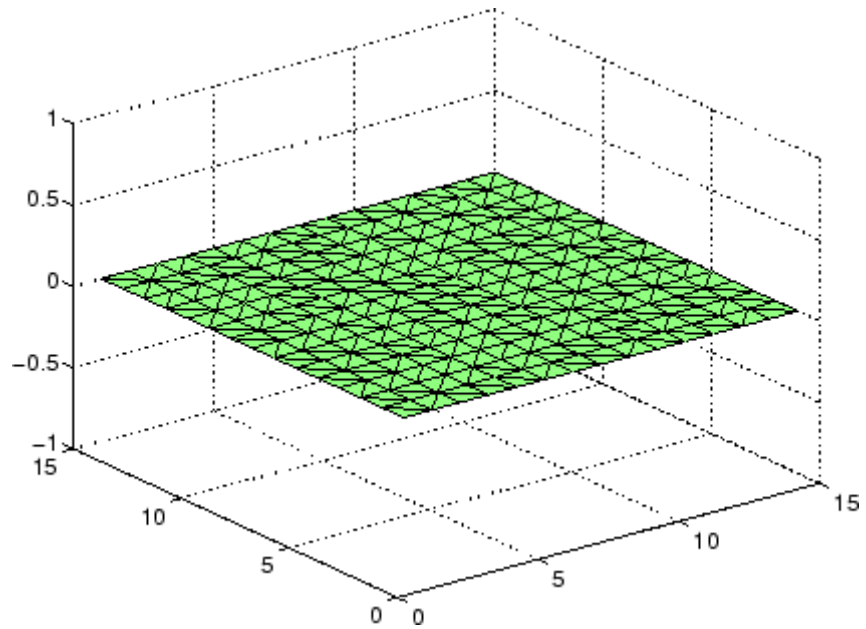
Create a 2-D grid then use `trisurf` to plot its Delaunay triangulation in 3-D space by using 0s for the third dimension.

```
[x,y] = meshgrid(1:15,1:15);
```

# delaunay

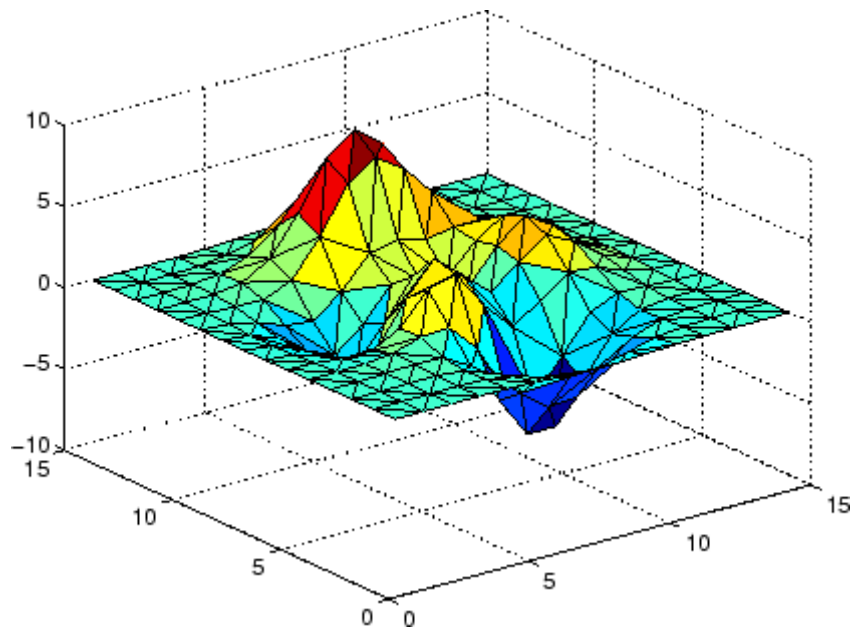
---

```
tri = delaunay(x,y);
trisurf(tri,x,y,zeros(size(x)))
```



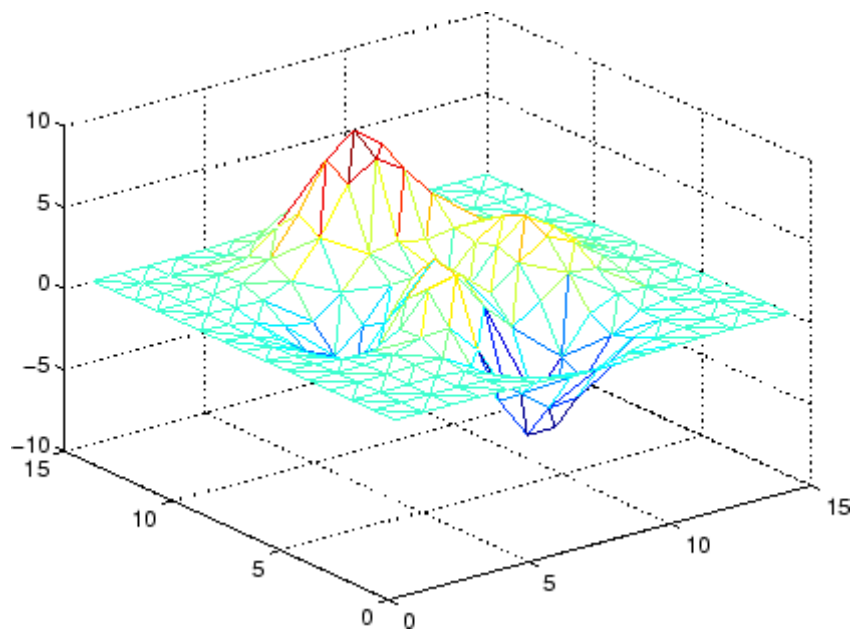
Next, generate peaks data as a 15-by-15 matrix, and use that data with the Delaunay triangulation to produce a surface in 3-D space.

```
z = peaks(15);
trisurf(tri,x,y,z)
```



You can use the same data with `trimesh` to produce a mesh in 3-D space.

```
trimesh(tri,x,y,z)
```



### Example 3

The following example illustrates the options input for delaunay.

```
x = [-0.5 -0.5 0.5 0.5];
y = [-0.5 0.5 0.5 -0.5];
```

The command

```
T = delaunay(X);
```

returns the following error message.

```
??? qhull input error: can not scale last coordinate. Input is
cocircular
or cospherical. Use option 'Qz' to add a point at infinity.
```

The error message indicates that you should add 'Qz' to the default Qhull options.

```
tri = delaunay(x,y,{'Qt','Qbb','Qc','Qz'})
```

```
tri =
```

```
 3 2 1
 3 4 1
```

**Algorithm**

delaunay is based on Qhull [1]. For information about Qhull, see <http://www.qhull.org/>. For copyright information, see <http://www.qhull.org/COPYING.txt>.

**See Also**

delaunay3, delaunay, dsearch, griddata, plot, triplot, trimesh, trisurf, tsearch, voronoi

**References**

[1] Barber, C. B., D.P. Dobkin, and H.T. Huhdanpaa, "The Quickhull Algorithm for Convex Hulls," *ACM Transactions on Mathematical Software*, Vol. 22, No. 4, Dec. 1996, p. 469-483.

# delaunay3

---

**Purpose** 3-D Delaunay tessellation

**Syntax**  
`T = delaunay3(x,y,z)`  
`T = delaunay3(x,y,z,options)`

**Description** `T = delaunay3(x,y,z)` returns an array `T`, each row of which contains the indices of the points in  $(x,y,z)$  that make up a tetrahedron in the tessellation of  $(x,y,z)$ . `T` is a `numtes-by-4` array where `numtes` is the number of facets in the tessellation. `x`, `y`, and `z` are vectors of equal length. If the original data points are collinear or `x`, `y`, and `z` define an insufficient number of points, the triangles cannot be computed and `delaunay3` returns an empty matrix.

`delaunay3` uses `Qhull`.

`T = delaunay3(x,y,z,options)` specifies a cell array of strings `options` to be used in `Qhull` via `delaunay3`. The default options are `{'Qt','Qbb','Qc'}`.

If `options` is `[]`, the default options are used. If `options` is `{''}`, no options are used, not even the default. For more information on `Qhull` and its options, see <http://www.qhull.org>.

**Visualization** Use `tetramesh` to plot `delaunay3` output. `tetramesh` displays the tetrahedrons defined in `T` as mesh. `tetramesh` uses the default transparency parameter value `'FaceAlpha' = 0.9`.

## Examples **Example 1**

This example generates a 3-dimensional Delaunay tessellation, then uses `tetramesh` to plot the tetrahedrons that form the corresponding simplex. `camorbit` rotates the camera position to provide a meaningful view of the figure.

```
d = [-1 1];
[x,y,z] = meshgrid(d,d,d); % A cube
x = [x(:);0];
y = [y(:);0];
z = [z(:);0];
```



```
% [x,y,z] are corners of a cube plus the center.
Tes = delaunay3(x,y,z)
```

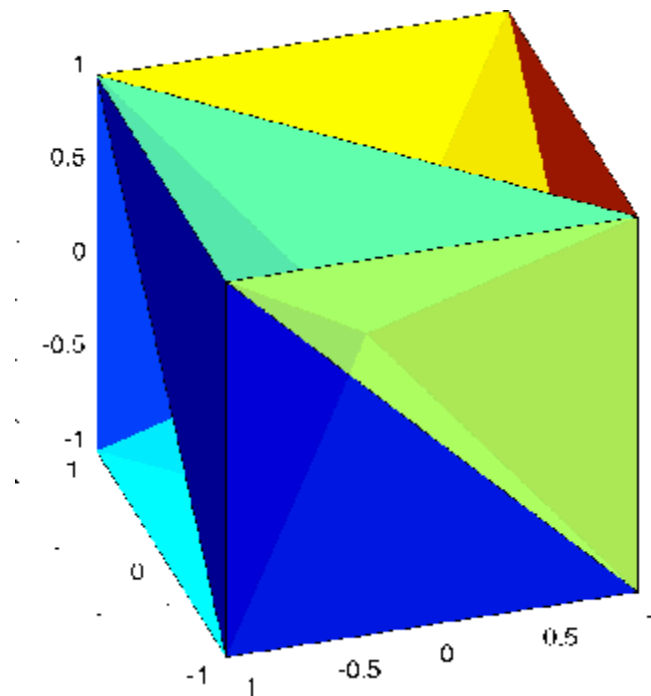
```
Tes =
```

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

```
X = [x(:) y(:) z(:)];
tetramesh(Tes,X);camorbit(20,0)
```

# delaunay3

---



## Example 2

The following example illustrates the options input for delaunay3.

```
X = [-0.5 -0.5 -0.5 -0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5];
Y = [-0.5 -0.5 0.5 0.5 -0.5 -0.5 0.5 0.5];
Z = [-0.5 0.5 -0.5 0.5 -0.5 0.5 -0.5 0.5];
```

The command

```
T = delaunay3(X);
```

returns the following error message.

```
??? qhull input error: can not scale last coordinate. Input is
cocircular
```

or cospherical. Use option 'Qz' to add a point at infinity.

The error message indicates that you should add 'Qz' to the default Qhull options.

```
T = delaunay3(X, Y, Z, {'Qt', 'Qbb', 'Qc', 'Qz'})
```

```
T =
```

```
 4 3 5 1
 4 2 5 1
 4 7 3 5
 4 7 8 5
 4 6 2 5
 4 6 8 5
```

## Algorithm

delaunay3 is based on Qhull [1]. For information about Qhull, see <http://www.qhull.org/>. For copyright information, see <http://www.qhull.org/COPYING.txt>.

## See Also

delaunay, delaunayn

## Reference

[1] Barber, C. B., D.P. Dobkin, and H.T. Huhdanpaa, "The Quickhull Algorithm for Convex Hulls," ACM Transactions on Mathematical Software, Vol. 22, No. 4, Dec. 1996, p. 469-483.

# delaunayn

---

**Purpose** N-D Delaunay tessellation

**Syntax**  
T = delaunayn(X)  
T = delaunayn(X, options)

**Description** T = delaunayn(X) computes a set of simplices such that no data points of X are contained in any circumspheres of the simplices. The set of simplices forms the Delaunay tessellation. X is an m-by-n array representing m points in n-dimensional space. T is a numt-by-(n+1) array where each row contains the indices into X of the vertices of the corresponding simplex.

delaunayn uses Qhull.

T = delaunayn(X, options) specifies a cell array of strings options to be used as options in Qhull. The default options are:

- {'Qt', 'Qbb', 'Qc'} for 2- and 3-dimensional input
- {'Qt', 'Qbb', 'Qc', 'Qx'} for 4 and higher-dimensional input

If options is [], the default options used. If options is {''}, no options are used, not even the default. For more information on Qhull and its options, see <http://www.qhull.org>.

**Visualization** Plotting the output of delaunayn depends of the value of n:

- For n = 2, use triplot, trisurf, or trimesh as you would for delaunay.
- For n = 3, use tetramesh as you would for delaunay3.

For more control over the color of the facets, use patch to plot the output. For an example, see “Tessellation and Interpolation of Scattered Data in Higher Dimensions” in the MATLAB documentation.

- You cannot plot delaunayn output for n > 3.

## Examples

### Example 1

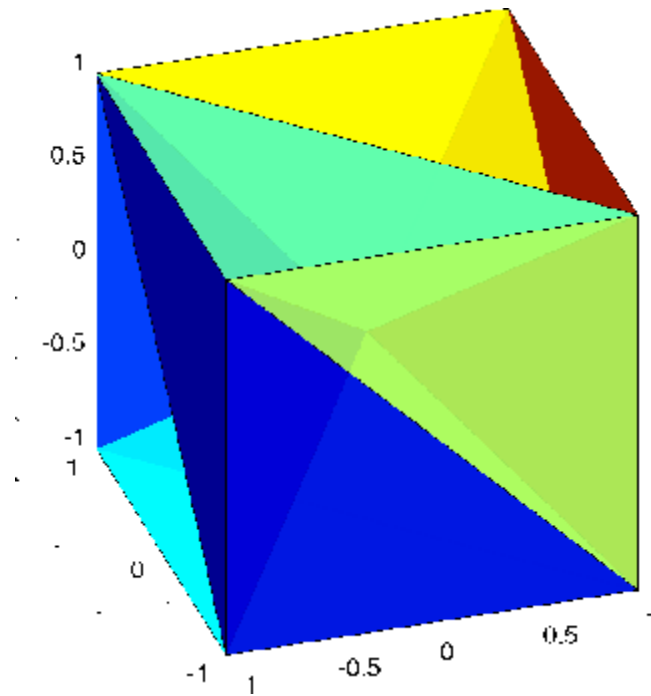
This example generates an n-dimensional Delaunay tessellation, where  $n = 3$ .

```
d = [-1 1];
[x,y,z] = meshgrid(d,d,d); % A cube
x = [x(:);0];
y = [y(:);0];
z = [z(:);0];
% [x,y,z] are corners of a cube plus the center.
X = [x(:) y(:) z(:)];
Tes = delaunayn(X)
```

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

You can use `tetramesh` to visualize the tetrahedrons that form the corresponding simplex. `camorbit` rotates the camera position to provide a meaningful view of the figure.

```
tetramesh(Tes,X);camorbit(20,0)
```



## Example 2

The following example illustrates the options input for delaunayn.

```
X = [-0.5 -0.5 -0.5;...
 -0.5 -0.5 0.5;...
 -0.5 0.5 -0.5;...
 -0.5 0.5 0.5;...
 0.5 -0.5 -0.5;...
 0.5 -0.5 0.5;...
 0.5 0.5 -0.5;...
 0.5 0.5 0.5];
```

The command

```
T = delaunayn(X);
```

returns the following error message.

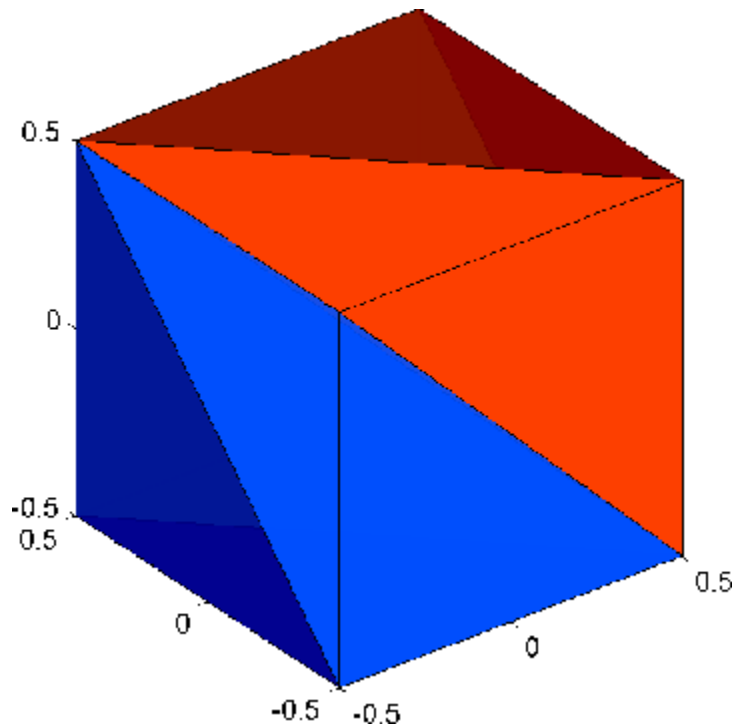
??? qhull input error: can not scale last coordinate. Input is cocircular or cospherical. Use option 'Qz' to add a point at infinity.

This suggests that you add 'Qz' to the default options.

```
T = delaunayn(X,{'Qt','Qbb','Qc','Qz'});
```

To visualize this answer you can use the tetramesh function:

```
tetramesh(T,X)
```



# delaunayn

---

## Algorithm

delaunayn is based on Qhull [1]. For information about Qhull, see <http://www.qhull.org/>. For copyright information, see <http://www.qhull.org/COPYING.txt>.

## See Also

convhulln, delaunayn, delaunay3, tetramesh, voronoin

## Reference

[1] Barber, C. B., D.P. Dobkin, and H.T. Huhdanpaa, "The Quickhull Algorithm for Convex Hulls," ACM Transactions on Mathematical Software, Vol. 22, No. 4, Dec. 1996, p. 469-483.



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|                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Purpose</b>             | Remove files or graphics objects                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>Graphical Interface</b> | As an alternative to the delete function, you can delete files using the “Current Directory Browser”, as described in the Desktop Tools and Development Environment documentation.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>Syntax</b>              | <pre>delete filename delete(h) delete('filename')</pre>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>Description</b>         | <p>delete filename deletes the named file from the disk. The filename may include an absolute pathname or a pathname relative to the current directory. The filename may also include wildcards, (*).</p> <p>delete(h) deletes the graphics object with handle h. The function deletes the object without requesting verification even if the object is a window.</p> <p>delete('filename') is the function form of delete. Use this form when the filename is stored in a string.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Note</b> MATLAB does not ask for confirmation when you enter the delete command. To avoid accidentally losing files or graphics objects that you need, make sure that you have accurately specified the items you want deleted.</p> <hr/> |
| <b>Remarks</b>             | <p>The action that the delete function takes on deleted files depends upon the setting of the MATLAB recycle state. If you set the recycle state to on, MATLAB moves deleted files to your recycle bin or temporary directory. With the recycle state set to off (the default), deleted files are permanently removed from the system.</p> <p>To set the recycle state for all MATLAB sessions, use the <b>Preferences</b> dialog box. Open the <b>Preferences</b> dialog and select <b>General</b>. To enable or disable recycling, click <b>Move files to the recycle bin</b> or <b>Delete files permanently</b>. See “General Preferences for MATLAB”</p>                                                                                 |

# delete

---

in the Desktop Tools and Development Environment documentation for more information.

The `delete` function deletes files and handles to graphics objects only. Use the `rmdir` function to delete directories.

## Examples

To delete all files with a `.mat` extension in the `../mytests/` directory, type

```
delete(' ../mytests/*.mat')
```

To delete a directory, use `rmdir` rather than `delete`:

```
rmdir mydirectory
```

## See Also

`recycle`, `dir`, `edit`, `fileparts`, `mkdir`, `rmdir`, `type`

**Purpose** Remove COM control or server

**Syntax** h.delete  
delete(h)

**Description** h.delete releases all interfaces derived from the specified COM server or control, and then deletes the server or control itself. This is different from releasing an interface, which releases and invalidates only that interface.

delete(h) is an alternate syntax for the same operation.

**Examples** Create a Microsoft Calendar application. Then create a TitleFont interface and use it to change the appearance of the font of the calendar's title:

```
f = figure('position',[300 300 500 500]);
cal = actxcontrol('mscal.calendar', [0 0 500 500], f);

TFont = cal.TitleFont
TFont =
 Interface.Standard_OLE_Types.Font

TFont.Name = 'Viva BoldExtraExtended';
TFont.Bold = 0;
```

When you're finished working with the title font, release the TitleFont interface:

```
TFont.release;
```

Now create a GridFont interface and use it to modify the size of the calendar's date numerals:

```
GFont = cal.GridFont
GFont =
 Interface.Standard_OLE_Types.Font
```

## delete (COM)

---

```
GFont.Size = 16;
```

When you're done, delete the `cal` object and the figure window. Deleting the `cal` object also releases all interfaces to the object (e.g., `GFont`):

```
cal.delete;
delete(f);
clear f;
```

Note that, although the object and interfaces themselves have been destroyed, the variables assigned to them still reside in the MATLAB workspace until you remove them with `clear`:

```
whos
Name Size Bytes Class

GFont 1x1 0 handle
TFone 1x1 0 handle
cal 1x1 0 handle
```

```
Grand total is 3 elements using 0 bytes
```

### See Also

`release`, `save`, `load`, `actxcontrol`, `actxserver`

**Purpose** Remove file on FTP server

**Syntax** `delete(f, 'filename')`

**Description** `delete(f, 'filename')` removes the file `filename` from the current directory of the FTP server `f`, where `f` was created using `ftp`.

**Examples** Connect to server `testsite`.

```
test=ftp('ftp.testsite.com')
```

Change the current directory to `testdir` and view the contents.

```
cd(test, 'testdir');
dir(test)
```

**See Also** `ftp`

# delete (serial)

---

**Purpose** Remove serial port object from memory

**Syntax** `delete(obj)`

**Arguments** `obj` A serial port object or an array of serial port objects.

**Description** `delete(obj)` removes `obj` from memory.

**Remarks** When you delete `obj`, it becomes an *invalid* object. Because you cannot connect an invalid serial port object to the device, you should remove it from the workspace with the `clear` command. If multiple references to `obj` exist in the workspace, then deleting one reference invalidates the remaining references.

If `obj` is connected to the device, it has a `Status` property value of `open`. If you issue `delete` while `obj` is connected, then the connection is automatically broken. You can also disconnect `obj` from the device with the `fclose` function.

If you use the `help` command to display help for `delete`, then you need to supply the pathname shown below.

```
help serial/delete
```

**Example** This example creates the serial port object `s`, connects `s` to the device, writes and reads text data, disconnects `s` from the device, removes `s` from memory using `delete`, and then removes `s` from the workspace using `clear`.

```
s = serial('COM1');
fopen(s)
fprintf(s, '*IDN?')
idn = fscanf(s);
fclose(s)
delete(s)
clear s
```

## See Also

### Functions

clear, fclose, isvalid

### Properties

Status

## delete (timer)

---

**Purpose** Remove timer object from memory

**Syntax** `delete(obj)`

**Description** `delete(obj)` removes the timer object, `obj`, from memory. If `obj` is an array of timer objects, `delete` removes all the objects from memory.

When you delete a timer object, it becomes invalid and cannot be reused. Use the `clear` command to remove invalid timer objects from the workspace.

If multiple references to a timer object exist in the workspace, deleting the timer object invalidates the remaining references. Use the `clear` command to remove the remaining references to the object from the workspace.

**See Also** `clear`, `isvalid(timer)`, `timer`



**Purpose** Remove custom property from object

**Syntax** `h.deleteproperty('propertyname')`  
`deleteproperty(h, 'propertyname')`

**Description** `h.deleteproperty('propertyname')` deletes the property specified in the string `propertyname` from the custom properties belonging to object or interface, `h`.

`deleteproperty(h, 'propertyname')` is an alternate syntax for the same operation.

---

**Note** You can only delete properties that have been created with `addproperty`.

---

**Examples** Create an `mwsamp` control and add a new property named `Position` to it. Assign an array value to the property:

```
f = figure('position', [100 200 200 200]);
h = actxcontrol('mwsamp.mwsampctrl.1.2', [0 0 200 200], f);
h.get
 Label: 'Label'
 Radius: 20

h.addproperty('Position');
h.Position = [200 120];
h.get
 Label: 'Label'
 Radius: 20
 Position: [200 120]
```

Delete the custom `Position` property:

```
h.deleteproperty('Position');
h.get
 Label: 'Label'
```

# deleteproperty

---

Radius: 20

**See Also**      `addproperty, get, set, inspect`

---

|                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Purpose</b>     | Remove <code>tsdata.event</code> objects from <code>timeseries</code> object                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Syntax</b>      | <pre>ts = delevent(ts,event) ts = delevent(ts,events) ts = delevent(ts,event,n)</pre>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>Description</b> | <p><code>ts = delevent(ts,event)</code> removes the <code>tsdata.event</code> object from the <code>ts.events</code> property, where <code>event</code> is an event name string.</p> <p><code>ts = delevent(ts,events)</code> removes the <code>tsdata.event</code> object from the <code>ts.events</code> property, where <code>events</code> is a cell array of event name strings.</p> <p><code>ts = delevent(ts,event,n)</code> removes the <code>n</code>th <code>tsdata.event</code> object from the <code>ts.events</code> property. <code>event</code> is the name of the <code>tsdata.event</code> object.</p> |
| <b>Examples</b>    | <p>The following example shows how to remove an event from a <code>timeseries</code> object:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1 Create a time series.<br/><pre>ts = timeseries(rand(5,4))</pre></li><li>2 Create an event object called 'test' such that the event occurs at time 3.<br/><pre>e = tsdata.event('test',3)</pre></li><li>3 Add the event object to the time series <code>ts</code>.<br/><pre>ts = addevent(ts,e)</pre></li><li>4 Remove the event object from the time series <code>ts</code>.<br/><pre>ts = delevent(ts,'test')</pre></li></ol>                                                 |
| <b>See Also</b>    | <code>addevent</code> , <code>timeseries</code> , <code>tsdata.event</code> , <code>tsprops</code>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

# delsample

---

**Purpose** Remove sample from timeseries object

**Syntax**  
`ts = delsample(ts,'Index',N)`  
`ts = delsample(ts,'Value',Time)`

**Description** `ts = delsample(ts,'Index',N)` deletes samples from the timeseries object `ts`. `N` specifies the indices of the `ts` time vector that correspond to the samples you want to delete.

`ts = delsample(ts,'Value',Time)` deletes samples from the timeseries object `ts`. `Time` specifies the time values that correspond to the samples you want to delete.

**See Also** `addsample`

**Purpose** Remove sample from tscollection object

**Syntax**  
`tsc = delsamplefromcollection(tsc, 'Index', N)`  
`tsc = delsamplefromcollection(tsc, 'Value', Time)`

**Description** `tsc = delsamplefromcollection(tsc, 'Index', N)` deletes samples from the `tscollection` object `tsc`. `N` specifies the indices of the `tsc` time vector that correspond to the samples you want to delete.

`tsc = delsamplefromcollection(tsc, 'Value', Time)` deletes samples from the `tscollection` object `tsc`. `Time` specifies the time values that correspond to the samples you want to delete.

**See Also** `addsampletocollection`, `tscollection`

**Purpose** Access product demos via Help browser

**GUI Alternatives** As an alternative to the `demo` function, you can select **Help > Demos** from any desktop tool, or click the **Demos** tab when the Help browser is open.

**Syntax**

```
demo
demo subtopic
demo subtopic category
demo('subtopic', 'category')
```

**Description** `demo` opens the **Demos** pane in the Help browser, listing demos for all installed products. The Help browser product filter preference applies to the demos listed, so installed products (and their categories) appear only if selected in the product filter. In the left pane, expand the listing for a product area (for example, MATLAB). Within that product area, expand the listing for a product or product category (for example, MATLAB Programming). Select a specific demo from the list (for example, Square Wave from Sine Waves). In the right pane, view instructions for using the demo. For more information, see the topic “Demos in the Help Browser” in the MATLAB Desktop Tools and Development Environment documentation. To run a demo from the command line, type the demo name. To run an M-file demo, open it in the Editor/Debugger and run it using **Cell > Evaluate Current Cell and Advance**, or run `echodemo` followed by the demo name.

`demo subtopic` opens the **Demos** pane in the Help browser with the specified subtopic expanded. Subtopics are `matlab`, `toolbox`, `simulink`, `blockset`, and `links and targets`. If no products in subtopic are installed, or if none are selected in the Help browser product filter preference, an error page appears.

`demo subtopic category` opens the **Demos** pane in the Help browser to the specified product or category within the subtopic. The `demo` function uses the full name displayed in the **Demo** pane for category. If the product specified by category is not installed, or is not selected in the Help browser product filter preference, an error page appears.

`demo('subtopic', 'category')` is the function form of the syntax. Use this form when subtopic or category is more than one word.

This illustration shows the result of running

```
demo matlab graphics
```

and then selecting the Square Wave from Sine Waves example.

The screenshot shows the MATLAB Help Navigator window. The left pane displays a tree view of the help content. The right pane displays a preview of the 'Getting Started with Demos' page, which includes a section titled 'Choosing a Demo' with a list of demo types: M-file, M-GUI, Model, and Video. The 'Getting Started with Demos' page also includes a section titled 'Running a Demo'.

**Help Navigator**

File Edit View Go Favorites Project Desktop Window Help

Search for:  Go

Example: "plot tools" OR plot\* tools

Contents | Index | Search Results | Demos

- Getting Started with Demos
- MATLAB
  - Mathematics
  - Graphics
    - 2-D Plots
    - 3-D Plots
    - 3-D Surface Plots
    - Line Plotting
    - Axes Properties
    - Axes Aspect Ratio
    - Vibrating Logo
    - Lorenz Attractor Animation
    - Visualizing Sound
    - Earth's Topography
    - Images and Matrices
    - Examples of Images and Color
    - Viewing a Penny
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    - Functions of Complex Variables
    - Interactive Plot Creation with
  - 3-D Visualization
  - Programming
  - Desktop Tools and Development
  - Creating Graphical User Interfaces
  - External Interfaces
  - Gallery
  - Other Demos
  - New Features in Version 7
- Toolboxes
- Simulink
- Blocksets
- Links and Targets

**Getting Started with Demos**

## Choosing a Demo

Expand the product area in the left pane to view demos. The right pane displays a thumbnail image for each demo. Demo types are

- M-file** Demos that tell a step-by-step story, including source code, comments, and output. They are published from MATLAB scripts to HTML using the Editor's cell and file publishing features.
- M-GUI** Stand-alone tools for exploring a product area.
- Model** Block diagrams.
- Video** Movies that highlight key features. They require Flash Player. Some require an Internet connection.

## Running a Demo

Select a demo from the list and then view information about the demo in the right pane. Use links at the top of the right pane to perform these actions:

- Open...** For M-file and M-GUI type demos, view the source code in the Editor/Debugger. For M-file type demos, one section at a time using the **Cell -> Evaluate Cell** menu item.

For Model type demos, open the block



## Examples

### Accessing Toolbox Demos

To find the demos relating to Communications Toolbox, type

```
demo toolbox communications
```

The Help browser opens to the **Demos** pane with the Toolbox subtopic expanded and with the Communications product highlighted and expanded to show the available demos.

### Accessing Simulink Demos

To access the demos within Simulink, type

```
demo simulink automotive
```

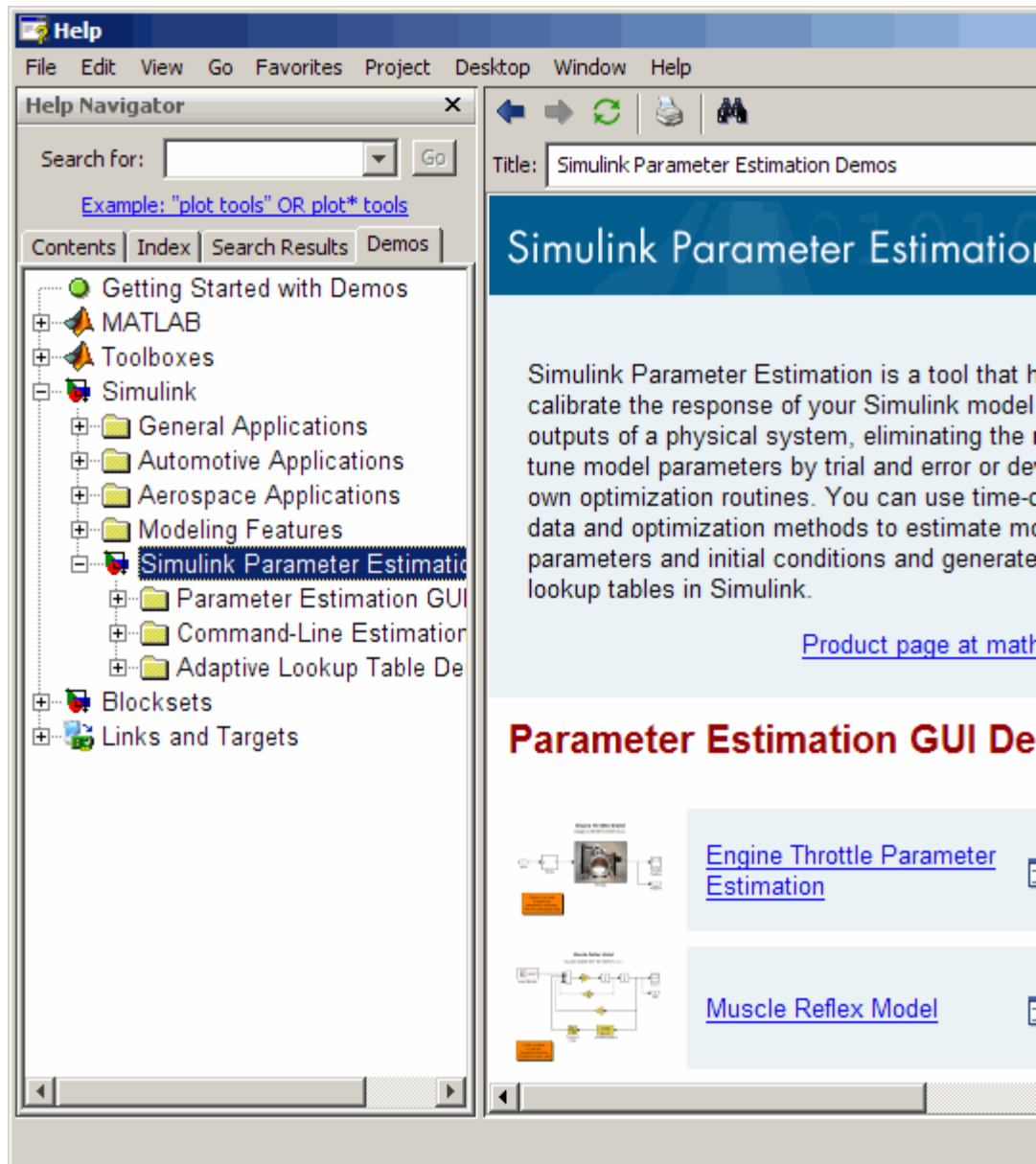
The **Demos** pane opens with the Simulink subtopic and Automotive category expanded.

### Function Form of demo

To access the Simulink Parameter Estimation demos, run

```
demo('simulink', 'simulink parameter estimation')
```

which displays



## Running a Demo from the Command Line

Type

```
vibes
```

to run a visualization demonstration showing an animated L-shaped membrane.

## Running an M-File Demo from the Command Line

Type

```
quake
```

to run an earthquake data demo. Not much appears to happen because quake is an M-file demo and executes from start to end without stopping. Verify this by viewing the M-file, quake.m, for example, by typing

```
edit quake
```

The first line, that is, the H1 line for quake, is

```
%% Loma Prieta Earthquake
```

The %% indicates that quake is an M-file demo. To step through the demo cell-by-cell, from the Editor/Debugger select **Cell > Evaluate Current Cell and Advance**.

Alternatively, run

```
echodemo quake
```

and the quake demo runs step-by-step in the Command Window.

## See Also

echodemo, grabcode, help, helpbrowser, helpwin, lookfor

# depdir

---

**Purpose** List dependent directories of M-file or P-file

**Syntax**

```
list = depdir('file_name')
[list, prob_files, prob_sym,
 prob_strings] = depdir('file_name')
[...] = depdir('file_name1', 'file_name2',...)
```

**Description** The depdir function lists the directories of all the functions that a specified M-file or P-file needs to operate. This function is useful for finding all the directories that need to be included with a run-time application and for determining the run-time path.

list = depdir('file\_name') creates a cell array of strings containing the directories of all the M-files and P-files that file\_name.m or file\_name.p uses. This includes the second-level files that are called directly by file\_name, as well as the third-level files that are called by the second-level files, and so on.

[list, prob\_files, prob\_sym, prob\_strings] = depdir('file\_name') creates three additional cell arrays containing information about any problems with the depdir search. prob\_files contains filenames that depdir was unable to parse. prob\_sym contains symbols that depdir was unable to find. prob\_strings contains callback strings that depdir was unable to parse.

[...] = depdir('file\_name1', 'file\_name2',...) performs the same operation for multiple files. The dependent directories of all files are listed together in the output cell arrays.

**Example**

```
list = depdir('mesh')
```

**See Also** depfun

---

|                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Purpose</b>     | List dependencies of M-file or P-file                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Syntax</b>      | <pre>list = depfun('fun') [list, builtins, classes] = depfun('fun') [list, builtins, classes, prob_files, prob_sym, eval_strings,  ... called_from, java_classes] = depfun('fun') [...] = depfun('fun1', 'fun2',...) [...] = depfun({'fun1', 'fun2', ...}) [...] = depfun('fig_file') [...] = depfun(..., options)</pre> |
| <b>Description</b> | The depfun function lists the paths of all files a specified M-file or P-file needs to operate.                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |

---

**Note** It cannot be guaranteed that depfun will find every dependent file. Some dependent files can be hidden in callbacks, or can be constructed dynamically for evaluation, for example. Also note that the list of functions returned by depfun often includes extra files that would never be called if the specified function were actually evaluated.

---

`list = depfun('fun')` creates a cell array of strings containing the paths of all the files that function `fun` uses. This includes the second-level files that are called directly by `fun`, and the third-level files that are called by the second-level files, and so on.

Function `fun` must be on the MATLAB path, as determined by the `which` function. If the MATLAB path contains any relative directories, then files in those directories will also have a relative path.

---

**Note** If MATLAB returns a parse error for any of the input functions, or if the `prob_files` output below is nonempty, then the rest of the output of `depfun` might be incomplete. You should correct the problematic files and invoke `depfun` again.

---

`[list, builtins, classes] = depfun('fun')` creates three cell arrays containing information about dependent functions. `list` contains the paths of all the files that function `fun` and its subordinates use. `builtins` contains the built-in functions that `fun` and its subordinates use. `classes` contains the MATLAB classes that `fun` and its subordinates use.

`[list, builtins, classes, prob_files, prob_sym, eval_strings, ... called_from, java_classes] = depfun('fun')` creates additional cell arrays or structure arrays containing information about any problems with the `depfun` search and about where the functions in `list` are invoked. The additional outputs are

- `prob_files` — Indicates which files `depfun` was unable to parse, find, or access. Parsing problems can arise from MATLAB syntax errors. `prob_files` is a structure array having these fields:
  - `name` (path to the file)
  - `listindex` (index of the file in `list`)
  - `errmsg` (problems encountered)
- `unused` — This is a placeholder for an output argument that is not fully implemented at this time. MATLAB returns an empty structure array for this output.
- `called_from` — Cell array of the same length as `list` that indicates which functions call other functions. This cell array is arranged so that the following statement returns all functions in function `fun` that invoke the function `list{i}`:

```
list(called_from{i})
```

- `java_classes` — Cell array of Java class names used by `fun` and its subordinate functions.

[...] = depfun('fun1', 'fun2',...) performs the same operation for multiple functions. The dependent functions of all files are listed together in the output arrays.

[...] = depfun({'fun1', 'fun2', ...}) performs the same operation, but on a cell array of functions. The dependent functions of all files are listed together in the output array.

[...] = depfun('fig\_file') looks for dependent functions among the callback strings of the GUI elements that are defined in the figure file named fig\_file.

[...] = depfun(..., options) modifies the depfun operation according to the options specified (see table below).

| Option           | Description                                                                                                                     |
|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| '-all'           | Computes all possible left-side arguments and displays the results in the report(s). Only the specified arguments are returned. |
| '-calltree'      | Returns a call list in place of a called_from list. This is derived from the called_from list as an extra step.                 |
| '-expand'        | Includes both indices and full paths in the call or called_from list.                                                           |
| '-print', 'file' | Prints a full report to file.                                                                                                   |
| '-quiet'         | Displays only error and warning messages, and not a summary report.                                                             |
| '-toponly'       | Examines <i>only</i> the files listed explicitly as input arguments. It does not examine the files on which they depend.        |
| '-verbose'       | Outputs additional internal messages.                                                                                           |

### Examples

```
list = depfun('mesh'); % Files mesh.m depends on
list = depfun('mesh','-toponly') % Files mesh.m depends on
directly
```

# depfun

---

```
[list,builtins,classes] = depfun('gca');
```

**See Also**      [demdir](#)



**Purpose** Matrix determinant

**Syntax** `d = det(X)`

**Description** `d = det(X)` returns the determinant of the square matrix `X`. If `X` contains only integer entries, the result `d` is also an integer.

**Remarks** Using `det(X) == 0` as a test for matrix singularity is appropriate only for matrices of modest order with small integer entries. Testing singularity using `abs(det(X)) <= tolerance` is not recommended as it is difficult to choose the correct tolerance. The function `cond(X)` can check for singular and nearly singular matrices.

**Algorithm** The determinant is computed from the triangular factors obtained by Gaussian elimination

```
[L,U] = lu(A)
s = det(L) % This is always +1 or -1
det(A) = s*prod(diag(U))
```

**Examples** The statement `A = [1 2 3; 4 5 6; 7 8 9]` produces

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

This happens to be a singular matrix, so `d = det(A)` produces `d = 0`. Changing `A(3,3)` with `A(3,3) = 0` turns `A` into a nonsingular matrix. Now `d = det(A)` produces `d = 27`.

**See Also** `cond`, `condest`, `inv`, `lu`, `rref`  
The arithmetic operators `\`, `/`

# detrend

**Purpose** Remove linear trends

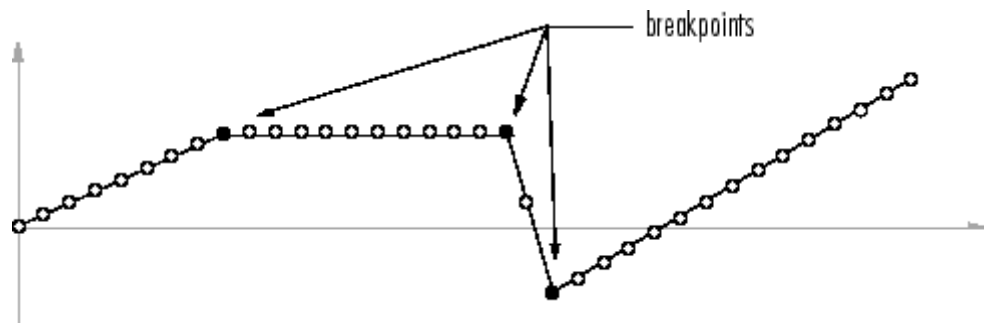
**Syntax**  
`y = detrend(x)`  
`y = detrend(x, 'constant')`  
`y = detrend(x, 'linear', bp)`

**Description** `detrend` removes the mean value or linear trend from a vector or matrix, usually for FFT processing.

`y = detrend(x)` removes the best straight-line fit from vector `x` and returns it in `y`. If `x` is a matrix, `detrend` removes the trend from each column.

`y = detrend(x, 'constant')` removes the mean value from vector `x` or, if `x` is a matrix, from each column of the matrix.

`y = detrend(x, 'linear', bp)` removes a continuous, piecewise linear trend from vector `x` or, if `x` is a matrix, from each column of the matrix. Vector `bp` contains the indices of the breakpoints between adjacent linear segments. The breakpoint between two segments is defined as the data point that the two segments share.



`detrend(x, 'linear')`, with no breakpoint vector specified, is the same as `detrend(x)`.

## Example

```
sig = [0 1 -2 1 0 1 -2 1 0]; % signal with no linear trend
trend = [0 1 2 3 4 3 2 1 0]; % two-segment linear trend
```

```
x = sig+trend; % signal with added trend
y = detrend(x,'linear',5) % breakpoint at 5th element

y =

 -0.0000
 1.0000
 -2.0000
 1.0000
 0.0000
 1.0000
 -2.0000
 1.0000
 -0.0000
```

Note that the breakpoint is specified to be the fifth element, which is the data point shared by the two segments.

**Algorithm**

detrend computes the least-squares fit of a straight line (or composite line for piecewise linear trends) to the data and subtracts the resulting function from the data. To obtain the equation of the straight-line fit, use `polyfit`.

**See Also**

`polyfit`

# detrend (timeseries)

---

**Purpose** Subtract mean or best-fit line and all NaNs from time series

**Syntax** `ts = detrend(ts1,method)`  
`ts = detrend(ts1,Method,Index)`

**Description** `ts = detrend(ts1,method)` subtracts either a mean or a best-fit line from time-series data, usually for FFT processing. Method is a string that specifies the detrend method and has two possible values:

- 'constant' — Subtracts the mean
- 'linear' — Subtracts the best-fit line

`ts = detrend(ts1,Method,Index)` uses the optional Index integer array to specify the columns or rows to detrend. When `ts.IsTimeFirst` is true, Index specifies one or more data columns. When `ts.IsTimeFirst` is false, Index specifies one or more data rows.

**Remarks** You cannot apply detrend to time-series data with more than two dimensions.

**Purpose** Evaluate solution of differential equation problem

**Syntax**

```
sxint = deval(sol,xint)
sxint = deval(xint,sol)
sxint = deval(sol,xint,idx)
sxint = deval(xint,sol,idx)
[sxint, spxint] = deval(...)
```

**Description** `sxint = deval(sol,xint)` and `sxint = deval(xint,sol)` evaluate the solution of a differential equation problem. `sol` is a structure returned by one of these solvers:

- An initial value problem solver (`ode45`, `ode23`, `ode113`, `ode15s`, `ode23s`, `ode23t`, `ode23tb`, `ode15i`)
- A delay differential equations solver (`dde23` or `ddesd`),
- The boundary value problem solver (`bvp4c`).

`xint` is a point or a vector of points at which you want the solution. The elements of `xint` must be in the interval `[sol.x(1),sol.x(end)]`. For each `i`, `sxint(:,i)` is the solution at `xint(i)`.

`sxint = deval(sol,xint,idx)` and `sxint = deval(xint,sol,idx)` evaluate as above but return only the solution components with indices listed in the vector `idx`.

`[sxint, spxint] = deval(...)` also returns `spxint`, the value of the first derivative of the polynomial interpolating the solution.

---

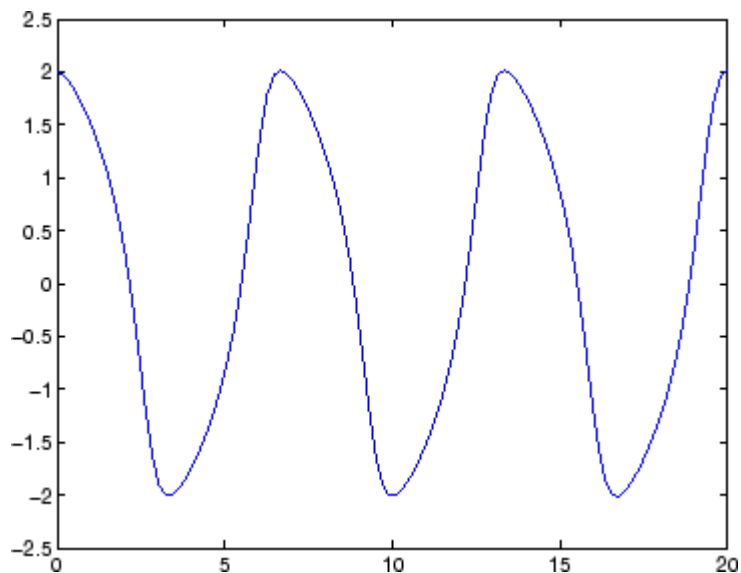
**Note** For multipoint boundary value problems, the solution obtained by `bvp4c` might be discontinuous at the interfaces. For an interface point `xc`, `deval` returns the average of the limits from the left and right of `xc`. To get the limit values, set the `xint` argument of `deval` to be slightly smaller or slightly larger than `xc`.

---

## Example

This example solves the system  $y' = \text{vdp1}(t, y)$  using `ode45`, and evaluates and plots the first component of the solution at 100 points in the interval  $[0, 20]$ .

```
sol = ode45(@vdp1,[0 20],[2 0]);
x = linspace(0,20,100);
y = deval(sol,x,1);
plot(x,y);
```



## See Also

ODE solvers: `ode45`, `ode23`, `ode113`, `ode15s`, `ode23s`, `ode23t`, `ode23tb`, `ode15i`

DDE solvers: `dde23`, `ddesd`

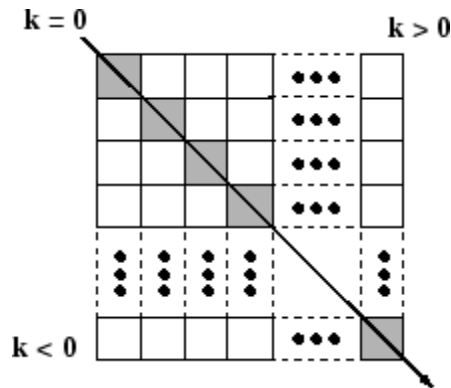
BVP solver: `bvp4c`

**Purpose** Diagonal matrices and diagonals of matrix

**Syntax**

```
X = diag(v,k)
X = diag(v)
v = diag(X,k)
v = diag(X)
```

**Description**  $X = \text{diag}(v, k)$  when  $v$  is a vector of  $n$  components, returns a square matrix  $X$  of order  $n + \text{abs}(k)$ , with the elements of  $v$  on the  $k$ th diagonal.  $k = 0$  represents the main diagonal,  $k > 0$  above the main diagonal, and  $k < 0$  below the main diagonal.



$X = \text{diag}(v)$  puts  $v$  on the main diagonal, same as above with  $k = 0$ .

$v = \text{diag}(X, k)$  for matrix  $X$ , returns a column vector  $v$  formed from the elements of the  $k$ th diagonal of  $X$ .

$v = \text{diag}(X)$  returns the main diagonal of  $X$ , same as above with  $k = 0$ .

**Remarks**  $(\text{diag}(X))$  is a diagonal matrix.

$\text{sum}(\text{diag}(X))$  is the trace of  $X$ .

$\text{diag}([])$  generates an empty matrix,  $([])$ .

$\text{diag}(m\text{-by-}1, k)$  generates a matrix of size  $m + \text{abs}(k)$ -by- $m + \text{abs}(k)$ .

# diag

---

`diag(1-by-n,k)` generates a matrix of size  $n+\text{abs}(k)$ -by- $n+\text{abs}(k)$ .

## Examples

The statement

```
diag(-m:m)+diag(ones(2*m,1),1)+diag(ones(2*m,1),-1)
```

produces a tridiagonal matrix of order  $2*m+1$ .

## See Also

`spdiags`, `tril`, `triu`, `blkdiag`



---

**Purpose** Create and display dialog box

**Syntax** `h = dialog('PropertyName',PropertyValue,...)`

**Description** `h = dialog('PropertyName',PropertyValue,...)` returns a handle to a dialog box. This function creates a figure graphics object and sets the figure properties recommended for dialog boxes. You can specify any valid figure property value except `DockControls`, which is always off.

---

**Note** By default, the dialog box is modal. A modal dialog box prevents the user from interacting with other windows before responding. For more information, see `WindowState` in the MATLAB Figure Properties.

---

**See Also** `errordlg`, `helpdlg`, `inputdlg`, `listdlg`, `msgbox`, `questdlg`, `warndlg`, `figure`, `uiwait`, `uiresume`  
“Predefined Dialog Boxes” on page 1-104 for related functions

# diary

---

**Purpose** Save session to file

**Syntax**

```
diary
diary('filename')
diary off
diary on
diary filename
```

**Description** The diary function creates a log of keyboard input and the resulting text output, with some exceptions (see “Remarks” on page 2-906 for details). The output of diary is an ASCII file, suitable for searching in, printing, inclusion in most reports and other documents. If you do not specify filename, MATLAB creates a file named diary in the current directory.

diary toggles diary mode on and off. To see the status of diary, type `get(0, 'Diary')`. MATLAB returns either on or off indicating the diary status.

`diary('filename')` writes a copy of all subsequent keyboard input and the resulting output (except it does not include graphics) to the named file, where filename is the full pathname or filename is in the current MATLAB directory. If the file already exists, output is appended to the end of the file. You cannot use a filename called off or on. To see the name of the diary file, use `get(0, 'DiaryFile')`.

`diary off` suspends the diary.

`diary on` resumes diary mode using the current filename, or the default filename diary if none has yet been specified.

`diary filename` is the unquoted form of the syntax.

**Remarks** Because the output of diary is plain text, the file does not exactly mirror input and output from the Command Window:

- Output does not include graphics (figure windows).
- Syntax highlighting and font preferences are not preserved.

- Hidden components of Command Window output such as hyperlink information generated with `matlab:` are shown in plain text. For example, if you enter the following statement

```
str = sprintf('%s%s', ...
 '', ...
 'Generate magic square');
disp(str)
```

MATLAB displays

[Generate magic square](#)

However, the diary file, when viewed in a text editor, shows

```
str = sprintf('%s%s', ...
 '', ...
 'Generate magic square');
disp(str)
Generate magic square
```

If you view the output of `diary` in the Command Window, the Command Window interprets the `<a href ...>` statement and displays it as a hyperlink.

- Viewing the output of `diary` in a console window might produce different results compared to viewing `diary` output in the desktop Command Window. One example is using the `\r` option for the `fprintf` function; using the `\n` option might alleviate that problem.

## See Also

`evalc`

“Command History Window” in the MATLAB Desktop Tools and Development Environment documentation

# diff

---

**Purpose** Differences and approximate derivatives

**Syntax**  
`Y = diff(X)`  
`Y = diff(X,n)`  
`Y = diff(X,n,dim)`

**Description** `Y = diff(X)` calculates differences between adjacent elements of `X`.  
If `X` is a vector, then `diff(X)` returns a vector, one element shorter than `X`, of differences between adjacent elements:

$$[X(2) - X(1) \quad X(3) - X(2) \quad \dots \quad X(n) - X(n-1)]$$

If `X` is a matrix, then `diff(X)` returns a matrix of row differences:

$$[X(2:m, :) - X(1:m-1, :)]$$

In general, `diff(X)` returns the differences calculated along the first non-singleton (`size(X,dim) > 1`) dimension of `X`.

`Y = diff(X,n)` applies `diff` recursively `n` times, resulting in the `n`th difference. Thus, `diff(X,2)` is the same as `diff(diff(X))`.

`Y = diff(X,n,dim)` is the `n`th difference function calculated along the dimension specified by scalar `dim`. If order `n` equals or exceeds the length of dimension `dim`, `diff` returns an empty array.

**Remarks** Since each iteration of `diff` reduces the length of `X` along dimension `dim`, it is possible to specify an order `n` sufficiently high to reduce `dim` to a singleton (`size(X,dim) = 1`) dimension. When this happens, `diff` continues calculating along the next nonsingleton dimension.

**Examples** The quantity `diff(y)./diff(x)` is an approximate derivative.

```
x = [1 2 3 4 5];
y = diff(x)
y =
 1 1 1 1
```

```
z = diff(x,2)
z =
 0 0 0
```

Given,

```
A = rand(1,3,2,4);
```

`diff(A)` is the first-order difference along dimension 2.

`diff(A,3,4)` is the third-order difference along dimension 4.

## See Also

`gradient`, `prod`, `sum`

# diffuse

---

**Purpose** Calculate diffuse reflectance

**Syntax** `R = diffuse(Nx,Ny,Nz,S)`

**Description** `R = diffuse(Nx,Ny,Nz,S)` returns the reflectance of a surface with normal vector components `[Nx,Ny,Nz]`. `S` specifies the direction to the light source. You can specify these directions as three vectors `[x,y,z]` or two vectors `[Theta Phi]` (in spherical coordinates).

Lambert's Law:  $R = \cos(\text{PSI})$  where `PSI` is the angle between the surface normal and light source.

**See Also** `specular`, `surfnorm`, `surf1`  
"Lighting as a Visualization Tool"

**Purpose**

Directory listing

**Graphical Interface**

As an alternative to the `dir` function, use the “Current Directory Browser”.

**Syntax**

```
dir
dir name
files = dir('dirname')
```

**Description**

`dir` lists the files in the current working directory. Results are not sorted, but presented in the order returned by the operating system.

`dir name` lists the specified files. The name argument can be a pathname, filename, or can include both. You can use absolute and relative pathnames and wildcards (\*).

`files = dir('dirname')` returns the list of files in the specified directory (or the current directory, if `dirname` is not specified) to an `m-by-1` structure with the fields.

| Fieldname | Description                             | Data Type  |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------|------------|
| name      | Filename                                | char array |
| date      | Modification date timestamp             | char array |
| bytes     | Number of bytes allocated to the file   | double     |
| isdir     | 1 if name is a directory; 0 if not      | logical    |
| datenum   | Modification date as serial date number | double     |

**Remarks****Listing Drives**

On Windows, obtain a list of drives available using the DOS `net use` command. In the Command Window, run

```
dos('net use')
```

Or run

```
[s,r] = dos('net use')
```

to return the results to the character array r.

## DOS Filenames

The MATLAB `dir` function is consistent with the Microsoft Windows OS `dir` command in that both support short filenames generated by DOS. For example, both of the following commands are equivalent in both Windows and MATLAB:

```
dir long_matlab_mfile_name.m
 long_matlab_mfile_name.m

dir long_m~1.m
 long_matlab_m-file_name.m
```

## Examples

### List Directory Contents

To view the contents of the `matlab/audiovideo` directory, type

```
dir(fullfile(matlabroot, 'toolbox/matlab/audiovideo'))
```

### Using Wildcard and File Extension

To view the MAT files in your current working directory that include the term `java`, type

```
dir *java*.mat
```

MATLAB returns all filenames that match this specification:

```
java_array.mat javafrmobj.mat testjava.mat
```

### Using Relative Pathname

To view the M-files in the MATLAB `audiovideo` directory, type



```
dir(fullfile(matlabroot, 'toolbox/matlab/audiovideo/*.m'))
```

MATLAB returns

```
Contents.m aviinfo.m render_uimgaudiotoolbar.m
audiodevinfo.m aviread.m sound.m
audioplayerreg.m lin2mu.m soundsc.m
audiorecorderreg.m mmcompinfo.m wavfinfo.m
audiouniquename.m mmfileinfo.m wavplay.m
auffmanfo.m movie2avi.m wavread.m
auread.m mu2lin.m wavrecord.m
auwrite.m prefspanel.m wavwrite.m
avifinfo.m render_fullaudiotoolbar.m
```

### Returning File List to Structure

To return the list of files to the variable `av_files`, type

```
av_files = dir(fullfile(matlabroot, ...
 'toolbox/matlab/audiovideo/*.m'))
```

MATLAB returns the information in a structure array.

```
av_files =
24x1 struct array with fields:
 name
 date
 bytes
 isdir
 datenum
```

Index into the structure to access a particular item. For example,

```
av_files(3).name
ans =
 audioplayerreg.m
```

### See Also

`cd`, `copyfile`, `delete`, `fileattrib`, `filebrowser`, `fileparts`, `genpath`, `isdir`, `ls`, `matlabroot`, `mkdir`, `mfilename`, `movefile`, `rmdir`, `type`, `what`

# dir (ftp)

**Purpose** Directory contents on FTP server

**Syntax** `dir(f, 'dirname')`  
`d=dir(...)`

**Description** `dir(f, 'dirname')` lists the files in the specified directory, `dirname`, on the FTP server `f`, where `f` was created using `ftp`. If `dirname` is unspecified, `dir` lists the files in the current directory of `f`.

`d=dir(...)` returns the results in an `m`-by-`1` structure with the following fields for each file:

| Fieldname | Description                                | Data Type  |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------|------------|
| name      | Filename                                   | char array |
| date      | Modification date<br>timestamp             | char array |
| bytes     | Number of bytes allocated<br>to the file   | double     |
| isdir     | 1 if name is a directory; 0<br>if not      | logical    |
| datenum   | Modification date as serial<br>date number | char array |

## Examples

Connect to the MathWorks FTP server and view the contents.

```
tmw=ftp('ftp.mathworks.com');
dir(tmw)
```

```
README incoming matlab outgoing pub pubs
```

Change to the directory `pub/pentium`.

```
cd(tmw, 'pub/pentium')
```

View the contents of that directory.

```
dir(tmw)

. Intel_resp.txt NYT_2.txt
.. Intel_support.txt NYT_Dec14.uu
Andy_Grove.txt Intel_white.ps New_York_Times.txt
Associated_Press.txt MathWorks_press.txt Nicely_1.txt
CNN.html Mathisen.txt Nicely_2.txt
Coe.txt Moler_1.txt Nicely_3.txt
Cygnus.txt Moler_2.txt Pratt.txt
EE_Times.txt Moler_3.txt README.txt
FAQ.txt Moler_4.txt SPSS.txt
IBM_study.txt Moler_5.txt Smith.txt
Intel_FAX.txt Moler_6.ps p87test.txt
Intel_fix.txt Moler_7.txt p87test.zip
Intel_replace.txt Myths.txt test
```

Or return the results to the structure m.

```
m=dir(tmw)

m =

37x1 struct array with fields:
 name
 date
 bytes
 isdir
 datanum
```

View element 17.

```
m(17)

ans =

 name: 'Moler_1.txt'
```

## dir (ftp)

---

```
date: '1995 Mar 27'
bytes: 3427
isdir: 0
datenum: 728745
```

### **See Also**

ftp, mkdir (ftp), rmdir (ftp)

**Purpose** Display text or array

**Syntax** disp(X)

**Description** disp(X) displays an array, without printing the array name. If X contains a text string, the string is displayed.

Another way to display an array on the screen is to type its name, but this prints a leading "X=," which is not always desirable.

Note that disp does not display empty arrays.

**Examples** One use of disp in an M-file is to display a matrix with column labels:

```
disp(' Corn Oats Hay')
disp(rand(5,3))
```

which results in

|  | Corn   | Oats   | Hay    |
|--|--------|--------|--------|
|  | 0.2113 | 0.8474 | 0.2749 |
|  | 0.0820 | 0.4524 | 0.8807 |
|  | 0.7599 | 0.8075 | 0.6538 |
|  | 0.0087 | 0.4832 | 0.4899 |
|  | 0.8096 | 0.6135 | 0.7741 |

You can also use the disp command to display a hyperlink in the Command Window. Include the full hypertext string on a single line as input to disp.

```
disp('The MathWorks Web Site')
```

generates this hyperlink in the Command Window:

```
The MathWorks Web Site
```

Click on this link to display The MathWorks home page in a MATLAB Web browser.

# disp

---

## See Also

`format`, `int2str`, `matlabcolon`, `num2str`, `rats`, `sprintf`

**Purpose** Information about memmapfile object

**Syntax** disp(obj)

**Description** disp(obj) displays all properties and their values for memmapfile object obj.

MATLAB also displays this information when you construct a memmapfile object or set any of the object's property values, provided you do not terminate the command to do so with a semicolon.

**Examples** Construct an object m of class memmapfile:

```
m = memmapfile('records.dat', ...
 'Offset', 2048, ...
 'Format', { ...
 'int16' [2 2] 'model'; ...
 'uint32' [1 1] 'serialno'; ...
 'single' [1 3] 'expenses'});
```

Use disp to display all the object's current properties:

```
disp(m)
Filename: 'd:\matlab\mfiles\records.dat'
Writable: false
Offset: 2048
Format: {'int16' [2 2] 'model'
 'uint32' [1 1] 'serialno'
 'single' [1 3] 'expenses'}
Repeat: Inf
Data: 753x1 struct array with fields:
 model
 serialno
 expenses
```

**See Also** memmapfile, get(memmapfile)

# disp (MException)

---

**Purpose** Display MException object

**Syntax** disp(ME)  
disp(ME.property)

**Description** disp(ME) displays all properties (fields) of MException object ME.  
disp(ME.property) displays the specified property of MException object ME.

**Examples** Using the surf command without input arguments throws an exception. Use disp to display the identifier, message, stack, and cause properties of the MException object:

```
try
 surf
catch ME
 disp(ME)
end
```

MException object with properties:

```
 identifier: 'MATLAB:nargchk:notEnoughInputs'
 message: 'Not enough input arguments.'
 stack: [1x1 struct]
 cause: {}
```

Display only the stack property:

```
disp(ME.stack)
 file: 'X:\bat\Akernel\perfect\matlab\toolbox\matlab\
graph3d\surf.m'
 name: 'surf'
 line: 54
```

**See Also** try, catch, error, assert, MException, getReport(MException), throw(MException), rethrow(MException),



```
throwAsCaller(MException), addCause(MException),
isequal(MException), eq(MException), ne(MException),
last(MException),
```

# disp (serial)

---

**Purpose** Serial port object summary information

**Syntax** obj  
disp(obj)

**Arguments** obj A serial port object or an array of serial port objects.

**Description** obj or disp(obj) displays summary information for obj.

**Remarks** In addition to the syntax shown above, you can display summary information for obj by excluding the semicolon when:

- Creating a serial port object
- Configuring property values using the dot notation

Use the display summary to quickly view the communication settings, communication state information, and information associated with read and write operations.

**Example** The following commands display summary information for the serial port object s.

```
s = serial('COM1')
s.BaudRate = 300
s
```

**Purpose** Information about timer object

**Syntax** disp(obj)  
obj

**Description** disp(obj) displays summary information for the timer object, obj.  
If obj is an array of timer objects, disp outputs a table of summary information about the timer objects in the array.  
obj, that is, typing the object name alone, does the same as disp(obj)  
In addition to the syntax shown above, you can display summary information for obj by excluding the semicolon when

- Creating a timer object, using the timer function
- Configuring property values using the dot notation

**Examples** The following commands display summary information for timer object t.

```
t = timer
```

```
Timer Object: timer-1
```

```
Timer Settings
```

```
 ExecutionMode: singleShot
```

```
 Period: 1
```

```
 BusyMode: drop
```

```
 Running: off
```

```
Callbacks
```

```
 TimerFcn: []
```

```
 ErrorFcn: []
```

```
 StartFcn: []
```

```
 StopFcn: []
```

## disp (timer)

---

This example shows the format of summary information displayed for an array of timer objects.

```
t2 = timer;
disp(timerfind)
```

```
Timer Object Array
Timer Object Array
```

| Index: | ExecutionMode: | Period: | TimerFcn: | Name:   |
|--------|----------------|---------|-----------|---------|
| 1      | singleShot     | 1       | ''        | timer-1 |
| 2      | singleShot     | 1       | ''        | timer-2 |

### See Also

timer, get(timer)

**Purpose** Display text or array (overloaded method)

**Syntax** `display(X)`

**Description** `display(X)` prints the value of a variable or expression, `X`. MATLAB calls `display(X)` when it interprets a variable or expression, `X`, that is not terminated by a semicolon. For example, `sin(A)` calls `display`, while `sin(A);` does not.

If `X` is an instance of a MATLAB class, then MATLAB calls the `display` method of that class, if such a method exists. If the class has no `display` method or if `X` is not an instance of a MATLAB class, then the MATLAB built-in `display` function is called.

**Examples** A typical implementation of `display` calls `disp` to do most of the work and looks like this.

```
function display(X)
if isequal(get(0,'FormatSpacing'),'compact')
 disp([inputname(1) ' =']);
 disp(X)
else
 disp(' ')
 disp([inputname(1) ' =']);
 disp(' ');
 disp(X)
end
```

The expression `magic(3)`, with no terminating semicolon, calls this function as `display(magic(3))`.

```
magic(3)

ans =

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

# display

---

As an example of a class display method, the function below implements the display method for objects of the MATLAB class `polynom`.

```
function display(p)
% POLYNOM/DISPLAY Command window display of a polynom
disp(' ');
disp([inputname(1), ' = '])
disp(' ');
disp([' ' char(p)])
disp(' ');
```

The statement

```
p = polynom([1 0 -2 -5])
```

creates a `polynom` object. Since the statement is not terminated with a semicolon, the MATLAB interpreter calls `display(p)`, resulting in the output

```
p =
 x^3 - 2*x - 5
```

## See Also

`disp`, `ans`, `sprintf`, special characters

## Purpose

Compute divergence of vector field

## Syntax

```
div = divergence(X,Y,Z,U,V,W)
div = divergence(U,V,W)
div = divergence(X,Y,U,V)
div = divergence(U,V)
```

## Description

`div = divergence(X,Y,Z,U,V,W)` computes the divergence of a 3-D vector field `U, V, W`. The arrays `X, Y, Z` define the coordinates for `U, V, W` and must be monotonic and 3-D plaid (as if produced by `meshgrid`).

`div = divergence(U,V,W)` assumes `X, Y, and Z` are determined by the expression

```
[X Y Z] = meshgrid(1:n,1:m,1:p)
```

where `[m,n,p] = size(U)`.

`div = divergence(X,Y,U,V)` computes the divergence of a 2-D vector field `U, V`. The arrays `X, Y` define the coordinates for `U, V` and must be monotonic and 2-D plaid (as if produced by `meshgrid`).

`div = divergence(U,V)` assumes `X and Y` are determined by the expression

```
[X Y] = meshgrid(1:n,1:m)
```

where `[m,n] = size(U)`.

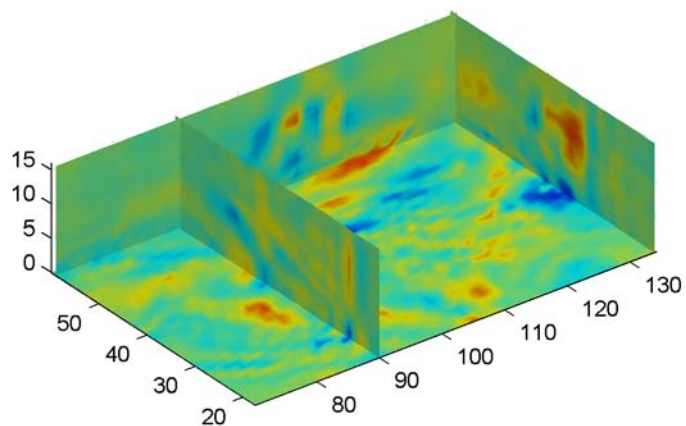
## Examples

This example displays the divergence of vector volume data as slice planes, using color to indicate divergence.

```
load wind
div = divergence(x,y,z,u,v,w);
slice(x,y,z,div,[90 134],[59],[0]);
shading interp
daspect([1 1 1])
camlight
```

# divergence

---



## See Also

`streamtube`, `curl`, `isosurface`

“Volume Visualization” on page 1-102 for related functions

“Example — Displaying Divergence with Stream Tubes” for another example



**Purpose**

Read ASCII-delimited file of numeric data into matrix

**Graphical Interface**

As an alternative to `dlmread`, use the Import Wizard. To activate the Import Wizard, select **Import data** from the **File** menu.

**Syntax**

```
M = dlmread(filename)
M = dlmread(filename, delimiter)
M = dlmread(filename, delimiter, R, C)
M = dlmread(filename, delimiter, range)
```

**Description**

`M = dlmread(filename)` reads from the ASCII-delimited numeric data file `filename` to output matrix `M`. The `filename` input is a string enclosed in single quotes. The delimiter separating data elements is inferred from the formatting of the file. Comma (,) is the default delimiter.

`M = dlmread(filename, delimiter)` reads numeric data from the ASCII-delimited file `filename`, using the specified delimiter. Use `\t` to specify a tab delimiter.

---

**Note** When a delimiter is inferred from the formatting of the file, consecutive whitespaces are treated as a single delimiter. By contrast, if a delimiter is specified by the `delimiter` input, any repeated delimiter character is treated as a separate delimiter.

---

`M = dlmread(filename, delimiter, R, C)` reads numeric data from the ASCII-delimited file `filename`, using the specified delimiter. The values `R` and `C` specify the row and column where the upper left corner of the data lies in the file. `R` and `C` are zero based, so that `R=0, C=0` specifies the first value in the file, which is the upper left corner.

# d1mread

---

---

**Note** d1mread reads numeric data only. The file being read may contain nonnumeric data, but this nonnumeric data cannot be within the range being imported.

---

M = d1mread(filename, delimiter, range) reads the range specified by range = [R1 C1 R2 C2] where (R1,C1) is the upper left corner of the data to be read and (R2,C2) is the lower right corner. You can also specify the range using spreadsheet notation, as in range = 'A1..B7'.

## Remarks

If you want to specify an R, C, or range input, but not a delimiter, set the delimiter argument to the empty string, (two consecutive single quotes with no spaces in between, ''). For example,

```
M = d1mread('myfile.dat', '', 5, 2)
```

Using this syntax enables you to specify the starting row and column or range to read while having d1mread treat repeated whitespaces as a single delimiter.

d1mread fills empty delimited fields with zero. Data files having lines that end with a nonspace delimiter, such as a semicolon, produce a result that has an additional last column of zeros.

d1mread imports any complex number as a whole into a complex numeric field, converting the real and imaginary parts to the specified numeric type. Valid forms for a complex number are

| Form              | Example  |
|-------------------|----------|
| -<real>-<imag>i j | 5.7-3.1i |
| -<imag>i j        | -7j      |

Embedded white-space in a complex number is invalid and is regarded as a field delimiter.

## Examples

### Example 1

Export the 5-by-8 matrix M to a file, and read it with `dlmread`, first with no arguments other than the filename:

```
rand('state', 0); M = rand(5,8); M = floor(M * 100);
dlmwrite('myfile.txt', M, 'delimiter', '\t')
```

```
dlmread('myfile.txt')
ans =
 95 76 61 40 5 20 1 41
 23 45 79 93 35 19 74 84
 60 1 92 91 81 60 44 52
 48 82 73 41 0 27 93 20
 89 44 17 89 13 19 46 67
```

Now read a portion of the matrix by specifying the row and column of the upper left corner:

```
dlmread('myfile.txt', '\t', 2, 3)
ans =
 91 81 60 44 52
 41 0 27 93 20
 89 13 19 46 67
```

This time, read a different part of the matrix using a range specifier:

```
dlmread('myfile.txt', '\t', 'C1..G4')
ans =
 61 40 5 20 1
 79 93 35 19 74
 92 91 81 60 44
 73 41 0 27 93
```

### Example 2

Export matrix M to a file, and then append an additional matrix to the file that is offset one row below the first:

```
M = magic(3);
```

# d1mread

---

```
d1mwrite('myfile.txt', [M*5 M/5], ' ')
d1mwrite('myfile.txt', rand(3), '-append', ...
 'roffset', 1, 'delimiter', ' ')
```

```
type myfile.txt
```

```
80 10 15 65 3.2 0.4 0.6 2.6
25 55 50 40 1 2.2 2 1.6
45 35 30 60 1.8 1.4 1.2 2.4
20 70 75 5 0.8 2.8 3 0.2
```

```
0.99008 0.49831 0.32004
0.78886 0.21396 0.9601
0.43866 0.64349 0.72663
```

When `d1mread` imports these two matrices from the file, it pads the smaller matrix with zeros:

```
d1mread('myfile.txt')
 40.0000 5.0000 30.0000 1.6000 0.2000 1.2000
 15.0000 25.0000 35.0000 0.6000 1.0000 1.4000
 20.0000 45.0000 10.0000 0.8000 1.8000 0.4000
 0.6038 0.0153 0.9318 0 0 0
 0.2722 0.7468 0.4660 0 0 0
 0.1988 0.4451 0.4187 0 0 0
```

## See Also

`d1mwrite`, `textscan`, `csvread`, `csvwrite`, `wk1read`, `wk1write`

**Purpose** Write matrix to ASCII-delimited file

**Syntax**

```
dlmwrite(filename, M)
dlmwrite(filename, M, 'D')
dlmwrite(filename, M, 'D', R, C)
dlmwrite(filename, M, 'attrib1', value1, 'attrib2', value2,
 ...)
dlmwrite(filename, M, '-append')
dlmwrite(filename, M, '-append', attribute-value list)
```

**Description** `dlmwrite(filename, M)` writes matrix `M` into an ASCII format file using the default delimiter `(,)` to separate matrix elements. The data is written starting at the first column of the first row in the destination file, `filename`. The `filename` input is a string enclosed in single quotes.

`dlmwrite(filename, M, 'D')` writes matrix `M` into an ASCII format file, using delimiter `D` to separate matrix elements. The data is written starting at the first column of the first row in the destination file, `filename`. A comma `(,)` is the default delimiter. Use `\t` to produce tab-delimited files.

`dlmwrite(filename, M, 'D', R, C)` writes matrix `M` into an ASCII format file, using delimiter `D` to separate matrix elements. The data is written starting at row `R` and column `C` in the destination file, `filename`. `R` and `C` are zero based, so that `R=0, C=0` specifies the first value in the file, which is the upper left corner.

`dlmwrite(filename, M, 'attrib1', value1, 'attrib2', value2, ...)` is an alternate syntax to those shown above, in which you specify any number of attribute-value pairs in any order in the argument list. Each attribute must be immediately followed by a corresponding value (see the table below).

| Attribute        | Value                                                     |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>delimiter</b> | Delimiter string to be used in separating matrix elements |

# d1mwrit

| Attribute        | Value                                                                                                                                                      |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>newline</b>   | Character(s) to use in terminating each line (see table below)                                                                                             |
| <b>roffset</b>   | Offset, in rows, from the top of the destination file to where matrix data is to be written. Offset is zero based.                                         |
| <b>coffset</b>   | Offset, in columns, from the left side of the destination file to where matrix data is to be written. Offset is zero based.                                |
| <b>precision</b> | Numeric precision to use in writing data to the file. Specify the number of significant digits or a C-style format string starting in %, such as '%10.5f'. |

This table shows which values you can use when setting the **newline** attribute.

| Line Terminator | Description                                               |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 'pc'            | PC terminator (implies carriage return/line feed (CR/LF)) |
| 'unix'          | UNIX terminator (implies line feed (LF))                  |

`d1mwrit(filename, M, '-append')` appends the matrix to the file. If you do not specify `'-append'`, `d1mwrit` overwrites any existing data in the file.

`d1mwrit(filename, M, '-append', attribute-value list)` is the same as the syntax shown above, but accepts a list of attribute-value pairs. You can place the `'-append'` flag in the argument list anywhere between attribute-value pairs, but not in between an attribute and its value.

## Remarks

The resulting file is readable by spreadsheet programs.

## Examples

### Example 1

Export matrix M to a file delimited by the tab character and using a precision of six significant digits:

```
dlmwrite('myfile.txt', M, 'delimiter', '\t', ...
 'precision', 6)
type myfile.txt
```

```
0.893898 0.284409 0.582792 0.432907
0.199138 0.469224 0.423496 0.22595
0.298723 0.0647811 0.515512 0.579807
0.661443 0.988335 0.333951 0.760365
```

### Example 2

Export matrix M to a file using a precision of six decimal places and the conventional line terminator for the PC platform:

```
dlmwrite('myfile.txt', m, 'precision', '%.6f', ...
 'newline', 'pc')
type myfile.txt
```

```
16.000000,2.000000,3.000000,13.000000
5.000000,11.000000,10.000000,8.000000
9.000000,7.000000,6.000000,12.000000
4.000000,14.000000,15.000000,1.000000
```

### Example 3

Export matrix M to a file, and then append an additional matrix to the file that is offset one row below the first:

```
M = magic(3);
dlmwrite('myfile.txt', [M*5 M/5], ' ')

dlmwrite('myfile.txt', rand(3), '-append', ...
 'roffset', 1, 'delimiter', ' ')

type myfile.txt
```

# dlmwrite

---

```
80 10 15 65 3.2 0.4 0.6 2.6
25 55 50 40 1 2.2 2 1.6
45 35 30 60 1.8 1.4 1.2 2.4
20 70 75 5 0.8 2.8 3 0.2
```

```
0.99008 0.49831 0.32004
0.78886 0.21396 0.9601
0.43866 0.64349 0.72663
```

When `dlmread` imports these two matrices from the file, it pads the smaller matrix with zeros:

```
dlmread('myfile.txt')
 40.0000 5.0000 30.0000 1.6000 0.2000 1.2000
 15.0000 25.0000 35.0000 0.6000 1.0000 1.4000
 20.0000 45.0000 10.0000 0.8000 1.8000 0.4000
 0.6038 0.0153 0.9318 0 0 0
 0.2722 0.7468 0.4660 0 0 0
 0.1988 0.4451 0.4187 0 0 0
```

## See Also

`dlmread`, `csvwrite`, `csvread`, `wk1write`, `wk1read`



**Purpose** Dulmage-Mendelsohn decomposition

**Syntax**  $p = \text{dmperm}(A)$   
 $[p,q,r,s,cc,rr] = \text{dmperm}(A)$

**Description**  $p = \text{dmperm}(A)$  finds a vector  $p$  such that  $p(j) = i$  if column  $j$  is matched to row  $i$ , or zero if column  $j$  is unmatched. If  $A$  is a square matrix with full structural rank,  $p$  is a maximum matching row permutation and  $A(p, :)$  has a zero-free diagonal. The structural rank of  $A$  is  $\text{sprank}(A) = \text{sum}(p > 0)$ .

$[p,q,r,s,cc,rr] = \text{dmperm}(A)$  where  $A$  need not be square or full structural rank, finds the Dulmage-Mendelsohn decomposition of  $A$ .  $p$  and  $q$  are row and column permutation vectors, respectively, such that  $A(p,q)$  has a block upper triangular form.  $r$  and  $s$  are index vectors indicating the block boundaries for the fine decomposition.  $cc$  and  $rr$  are vectors of length five indicating the block boundaries of the coarse decomposition.

$C = A(p,q)$  is split into a 4-by-4 set of coarse blocks:

```
A11 A12 A13 A14
0 0 A23 A24
0 0 0 A34
0 0 0 A44
```

where  $A12$ ,  $A23$ , and  $A34$  are square with zero-free diagonals. The columns of  $A11$  are the unmatched columns, and the rows of  $A44$  are the unmatched rows. Any of these blocks can be empty. In the coarse decomposition, the  $(i,j)$ th block is  $C(rr(i):rr(i+1)-1,cc(j):cc(j+1)-1)$ . For a linear system,

- $[A11 \ A12]$  is the underdetermined part of the system—it is always rectangular and with more columns and rows, or 0-by-0,
- $A23$  is the well-determined part of the system—it is always square, and

- $[A_{34} ; A_{44}]$  is the overdetermined part of the system—it is always rectangular with more rows than columns, or 0-by-0.

The structural rank of  $A$  is  $\text{sprank}(A) = \text{rr}(4) - 1$ , which is an upper bound on the numerical rank of  $A$ .  $\text{sprank}(A) = \text{rank}(\text{full}(\text{sprand}(A)))$  with probability 1 in exact arithmetic.

The  $A_{23}$  submatrix is further subdivided into block upper triangular form via the fine decomposition (the strongly connected components of  $A_{23}$ ). If  $A$  is square and structurally nonsingular,  $A_{23}$  is the entire matrix.

$C(r(i):r(i+1)-1, s(j):s(j+1)-1)$  is the  $(i, j)$ th block of the fine decomposition. The  $(1, 1)$  block is the rectangular block  $[A_{11} \ A_{12}]$ , unless this block is 0-by-0. The  $(b, b)$  block is the rectangular block  $[A_{34} ; A_{44}]$ , unless this block is 0-by-0, where  $b = \text{length}(r) - 1$ . All other blocks of the form  $C(r(i):r(i+1)-1, s(i):s(i+1)-1)$  are diagonal blocks of  $A_{23}$ , and are square with a zero-free diagonal.

## Remarks

If  $A$  is a reducible matrix, the linear system  $Ax=b$  can be solved by permuting  $A$  to a block upper triangular form, with irreducible diagonal blocks, and then performing block backsubstitution. Only the diagonal blocks of the permuted matrix need to be factored, saving fill and arithmetic in the blocks above the diagonal.

In graph theoretic terms, `dmperm` finds a maximum-size matching in the bipartite graph of  $A$ , and the diagonal blocks of  $A(p, q)$  correspond to the strong Hall components of that graph. The output of `dmperm` can also be used to find the connected or strongly connected components of an undirected or directed graph. For more information see Pothen and Fan [1].

`dmperm` uses `CSparse` [2].

## References

- [1] Pothen, Alex and Chin-Ju Fan “Computing the Block Triangular Form of a Sparse Matrix” *ACM Transactions on Mathematical Software* Vol 16, No. 4 Dec. 1990, pp. 303-324.

[2] T.A. Davis *Direct Methods for Sparse Linear Systems*. SIAM, Philadelphia: 2006. Software available at:<http://www.cise.ufl.edu/research/sparse/CSparse>.

**See Also**

sprank

|                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Purpose</b>          | Reference page in Help browser                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>GUI Alternatives</b> | As an alternative to the <code>doc</code> function, use the Help browser <b>Search for</b> field. Type the function name and click <b>Go</b> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>Syntax</b>           | <pre>doc doc functionname doc toolboxname doc toolboxname/functionname doc classname.methodname</pre>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Description</b>      | <p><code>doc</code> opens the Help browser, if it is not already running, or brings the window to the top, displaying the <b>Contents</b> pane when the Help browser is already open.</p> <p><code>doc functionname</code> displays the reference page for the MATLAB function <code>functionname</code> in the Help browser. For example, you are looking at the reference page for the <code>doc</code> function. Here <code>functionname</code> can be a function, block, property, method, or object. If <code>functionname</code> is overloaded, that is, if <code>functionname</code> appears in multiple directories on the MATLAB search path, <code>doc</code> displays the reference page for the first <code>functionname</code> on the search path and displays a hyperlinked list of the other functions and their directories in the MATLAB Command Window. Overloaded functions within the same product are not listed — use the <code>overloaddir</code> form of the syntax. If a reference page for <code>functionname</code> does not exist, <code>doc</code> displays its M-file help in the Help browser. The <code>doc</code> function is intended only for help files supplied by The MathWorks, and is not supported for use with HTML files you create yourself.</p> <p><code>doc toolboxname</code> displays the roadmap page for <code>toolboxname</code> in the Help browser, which provides a summary of the most pertinent documentation for that product.</p> <p><code>doc toolboxname/functionname</code> displays the reference page for the <code>functionname</code> that belongs to the specified <code>toolboxname</code>, in the Help browser. This is useful for overloaded functions.</p> |

---

`doc classname.methodname` displays the reference page for the `methodname` that is a member of `classname`.

---

**Note** If there is a function called `name` as well as a toolbox called `name`, the roadmap page for the toolbox called `name` displays. To see the reference page for the function called `name`, use `doc toolboxname/name`, where `toolboxname` is the name of the toolbox in which the function `name` resides. For example, `doc matlab` displays the roadmap page for MATLAB (that is, the `matlab` toolbox), while `doc matlab/matlabunix` displays the reference page for the `matlab` startup function for UNIX, which is in MATLAB.

---

## Examples

Type `doc abs` to display the reference page for the `abs` function. If Simulink and Signal Processing Toolbox are installed and on the search path, the Command Window lists hyperlinks for the `abs` function in those products:

```
doc signal/abs
doc simulink/abs
```

Type `doc signal/abs` to display the reference page for the `abs` function in Signal Processing Toolbox.

Type `doc signal` to display the roadmap page for Signal Processing Toolbox.

Type `doc serial.get` to display the reference page for the `get` method located in the `serial` directory of MATLAB. This syntax is required because there is at least one other `get` function in MATLAB.

## See Also

`docopt`, `docsearch`, `help`, `helpbrowser`, `lookfor`, `type`, `web`

“Help for Using MATLAB” in the MATLAB Desktop Tools and Development Environment documentation.

# docopt

---

**Purpose** Web browser for UNIX platforms

**Syntax** docopt  
doccmd = docopt

**Description** docopt displays the Web browser used with MATLAB on non-Macintosh UNIX platforms, with the default being netscape (for Netscape). For non-Macintosh UNIX platforms, you can modify the docopt.m file to specify the Web browser MATLAB uses. The Web browser is used with the web function and its -browser option. It is also used for links to external Web sites from the Help.

doccmd = docopt returns a string containing the command that web -browser uses to invoke a Web browser.

To change the browser, edit the docopt.m file and change line 51. For example,

```
50 elseif isunix % UNIX
51 % doccmd = '';
```

Remove the comment symbol. In the quote, enter the command that starts your Web browser, and save the file. For example,

```
51 doccmd = 'mozilla';
```

specifies Mozilla as the Web browser MATLAB uses.

**See Also** doc, edit, helpbrowser, web

|                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Purpose</b>          | Open Help browser <b>Search</b> pane and search for specified term                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>GUI Alternatives</b> | As an alternative to the docsearch function, select <b>Desktop &gt; Help</b> , type in the <b>Search for</b> field, and click <b>Go</b> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>Syntax</b>           | <pre>docsearch docsearch word docsearch('word1 word2 ...') docsearch('"word1 word2" ...') docsearch('wo*rd ...') docsearch('word1 word2 BOOLEANOP word3')</pre>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>Description</b>      | <p>docsearch opens the Help browser to the <b>Search Results</b> pane, or if the Help browser is already open to that pane, brings it to the top.</p> <p>docsearch word executes a Help browser full-text search for word, displaying results in the Help browser <b>Search Results</b> pane. If word is a functionname or blockname, the first entry in <b>Search Results</b> is the reference page, or reference pages for overloaded functions.</p> <p>docsearch('word1 word2 ...') executes a Help browser full-text search for pages containing word1 and word2 and any other specified words, displaying results in the Help browser <b>Search Results</b> pane.</p> <p>docsearch('"word1 word2" ...') executes a Help browser full-text search for pages containing the exact phrase word1 word2 and any other specified words, displaying results in the Help browser <b>Search Results</b> pane.</p> <p>docsearch('wo*rd ...') executes a Help browser full-text search for pages containing words that begin with wo and end with rd, and any other specified words, displaying results in the Help browser <b>Search Results</b> pane. This is also called a wildcard or partial word search. You can use a wildcard symbol (*) multiple times within a word. You cannot use the wildcard symbol within an exact phrase. You must use at least two letters or digits with a wildcard symbol.</p> <p>docsearch('word1 word2 BOOLEANOP word3') executes a Help browser full-text search for the term word1 word2 BOOLEANOP word3,</p> |

where `BOOLEANOP` is a Boolean operator (AND, NOT, OR) used to refine the search. `docsearch` evaluates NOTs first, then ORs, and finally ANDs. Results display in the Help browser **Search Results** pane.

## Examples

`docsearch plot` finds all pages that contain the word `plot`.

`docsearch('plot tools')` finds all pages that contain the words `plot` and `tools` anywhere in the page.

`docsearch('"plot tools"')` finds all pages that contain the exact phrase `plot tools`.

`docsearch('plot* tools')` finds all pages that contain the word `tools` and the word `plot` or variations of `plot`, such as `plotting`, and `plots`.

`docsearch('"plot tools" NOT "time series"')` finds all pages that contain the exact phrase `plot tools`, but only if the pages do not contain the exact phrase `time series`.

## See Also

`builddocsearchdb`, `doc`, `helpbrowser`

“Search Documentation and Demos with the Help Browser” in the MATLAB Desktop Tools and Development Environment documentation



**Purpose**

Execute DOS command and return result

**Syntax**

```
dos command
status = dos('command')
[status,result] = dos('command')
[status,result] = dos('command','-echo')
```

**Description**

`dos command` calls upon the shell to execute the given command for Windows systems.

`status = dos('command')` returns completion status to the `status` variable.

`[status,result] = dos('command')` in addition to completion status, returns the result of the command to the `result` variable.

`[status,result] = dos('command','-echo')` forces the output to the Command Window, even though it is also being assigned into a variable.

Both console (DOS) programs and Windows programs may be executed, but the syntax causes different results based on the type of programs. Console programs have `stdout` and their output is returned to the `result` variable. They are always run in an iconified DOS or Command Prompt Window except as noted below. Console programs never execute in the background. Also, MATLAB will always wait for the `stdout` pipe to close before continuing execution. Windows programs may be executed in the background as they have no `stdout`.

The ampersand, `&`, character has special meaning. For console programs this causes the console to open. Omitting this character will cause console programs to run iconically. For Windows programs, appending this character will cause the application to run in the background. MATLAB will continue processing.

---

**Note** Running `dos` with a command that relies upon the current directory will fail when the current directory is specified using a UNC pathname. This is because DOS does not support UNC pathnames. In that event, MATLAB returns this error: ??? Error using ==> dos DOS commands may not be executed when the current directory is a UNC pathname. To work around this limitation, change the directory to a mapped drive prior to running `dos` or a function that calls `dos`.

---

## Examples

The following example performs a directory listing, returning a zero (success) in `s` and the string containing the listing in `w`.

```
[s, w] = dos('dir');
```

To open the DOS 5.0 editor in a DOS window

```
dos('edit &')
```

To open the notepad editor and return control immediately to MATLAB

```
dos('notepad file.m &')
```

The next example returns a one in `s` and an error message in `w` because `foo` is not a valid shell command.

```
[s, w] = dos('foo')
```

This example echoes the results of the `dir` command to the Command Window as it executes as well as assigning the results to `w`.

```
[s, w] = dos('dir', '-echo');
```

## See Also

! (exclamation point), `perl`, `system`, `unix`, `winopen`

“Running External Programs” in the MATLAB Desktop Tools and Development Environment documentation

**Purpose**

Vector dot product

**Syntax**

```
C = dot(A,B)
C = dot(A,B,dim)
```

**Description**

`C = dot(A,B)` returns the scalar product of the vectors `A` and `B`. `A` and `B` must be vectors of the same length. When `A` and `B` are both column vectors, `dot(A,B)` is the same as `A'*B`.

For multidimensional arrays `A` and `B`, `dot` returns the scalar product along the first non-singleton dimension of `A` and `B`. `A` and `B` must have the same size.

`C = dot(A,B,dim)` returns the scalar product of `A` and `B` in the dimension `dim`.

**Examples**

The dot product of two vectors is calculated as shown:

```
a = [1 2 3]; b = [4 5 6];
c = dot(a,b)
```

```
c =
 32
```

**See Also**

`cross`

# double

---

**Purpose** Convert to double precision

**Syntax** `double(x)`

**Description** `double(x)` returns the double-precision value for *X*. If *X* is already a double-precision array, `double` has no effect.

**Remarks** `double` is called for the expressions in `for`, `if`, and `while` loops if the expression isn't already double-precision. `double` should be overloaded for any object when it makes sense to convert it to a double-precision value.

---

|                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Purpose</b>     | Drag rectangles with mouse                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>Syntax</b>      | <code>[finalrect] = dragrect(initialrect)</code><br><code>[finalrect] = dragrect(initialrect, stepsize)</code>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>Description</b> | <p><code>[finalrect] = dragrect(initialrect)</code> tracks one or more rectangles anywhere on the screen. The n-by-4 matrix <code>initialrect</code> defines the rectangles. Each row of <code>initialrect</code> must contain the initial rectangle position as <code>[left bottom width height]</code> values. <code>dragrect</code> returns the final position of the rectangles in <code>finalrect</code>.</p> <p><code>[finalrect] = dragrect(initialrect, stepsize)</code> moves the rectangles in increments of <code>stepsize</code>. The lower left corner of the first rectangle is constrained to a grid of size equal to <code>stepsize</code> starting at the lower left corner of the figure, and all other rectangles maintain their original offset from the first rectangle.</p> <p><code>[finalrect] = dragrect(...)</code> returns the final positions of the rectangles when the mouse button is released. The default step size is 1.</p> |
| <b>Remarks</b>     | <p><code>dragrect</code> returns immediately if a mouse button is not currently pressed. Use <code>dragrect</code> in a <code>ButtonDownFcn</code>, or from the command line in conjunction with <code>waitforbuttonpress</code>, to ensure that the mouse button is down when <code>dragrect</code> is called. <code>dragrect</code> returns when you release the mouse button.</p> <p>If the drag ends over a figure window, the positions of the rectangles are returned in that figure's coordinate system. If the drag ends over a part of the screen not contained within a figure window, the rectangles are returned in the coordinate system of the figure over which the drag began.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

---

**Note** You cannot use normalized figure units with `dragrect`.

---

# dragrect

---

## Example

Drag a rectangle that is 50 pixels wide and 100 pixels in height.

```
waitforbuttonpress
point1 = get(gcf,'CurrentPoint') % button down detected
rect = [point1(1,1) point1(1,2) 50 100]
[r2] = dragrect(rect)
```

## See Also

rbbox, waitforbuttonpress

“Selecting Region of Interest” on page 1-101 for related functions

**Purpose** Flushes event queue and updates figure window

**Syntax**  
drawnow  
drawnow expose  
drawnow update

**Description** drawnow causes figure windows and their children to update and flushes the system event queue. Any callbacks generated by incoming events (e.g. mouse or key events) are dispatched before drawnow returns.

drawnow expose causes only graphics objects to refresh, if needed. It does not allow callbacks to execute and does not process other events in the queue.

drawnow update causes only non-graphics objects to refresh, if needed. It does not allow callbacks to execute and does not process other events in the queue.

You can combine the expose and update options to obtain both effects.

```
drawnow expose update
```

### **Other Events That Cause Event Queue Processing**

Other events that cause MATLAB to flush the event queue and draw the figure includes:

- Returning to the MATLAB prompt
- Executing the following functions
  - figure
  - getframe
  - input
  - keyboard
  - pause
- Functions that wait for user input (i.e., waitforbuttonpress, waitfor, ginput)

# drawnow

---

## Examples

Using drawnow in a loop causes the display to update while the loop executes:

```
t = 0:pi/20:2*pi;
y = exp(sin(t));
h = plot(t,y,'YDataSource','y');
for k = 1:.1:10
 y = exp(sin(t.*k));
 refreshdata(h,'caller') % Evaluate y in the function workspace
 drawnow; pause(.1)
end
```

## See Also

waitfor, waitforbuttonpress

“Figure Windows” on page 1-95 for related functions



**Purpose** Search Delaunay triangulation for nearest point

**Syntax** `K = dsearch(x,y,TRI,xi,yi)`  
`K = dsearch(x,y,TRI,xi,yi,S)`

**Description** `K = dsearch(x,y,TRI,xi,yi)` returns the index into `x` and `y` of the nearest point to the point `(xi,yi)`. `dsearch` requires a triangulation `TRI` of the points `x,y` obtained using `delaunay`. If `xi` and `yi` are vectors, `K` is a vector of the same size.

`K = dsearch(x,y,TRI,xi,yi,S)` uses the sparse matrix `S` instead of computing it each time:

```
S = sparse(TRI(:,[1 1 2 2 3 3]),TRI(:,[2 3 1 3 1 2]),1,nxy,nxy)
```

where `nxy = prod(size(x))`.

**See Also** `delaunay`, `tsearch`, `voronoi`

# dsearchn

---

**Purpose** N-D nearest point search

**Syntax**  
`k = dsearchn(X,T,XI)`  
`k = dsearchn(X,T,XI,outval)`  
`k = dsearchn(X,XI)`  
`[k,d] = dsearchn(X,...)`

**Description** `k = dsearchn(X,T,XI)` returns the indices `k` of the closest points in `X` for each point in `XI`. `X` is an `m`-by-`n` matrix representing `m` points in `n`-dimensional space. `XI` is a `p`-by-`n` matrix, representing `p` points in `n`-dimensional space. `T` is a `numt`-by-`n+1` matrix, a tessellation of the data `X` generated by `delaunayn`. The output `k` is a column vector of length `p`.

`k = dsearchn(X,T,XI,outval)` returns the indices `k` of the closest points in `X` for each point in `XI`, unless a point is outside the convex hull. If `XI(J,:)` is outside the convex hull, then `K(J)` is assigned `outval`, a scalar double. `Inf` is often used for `outval`. If `outval` is `[]`, then `k` is the same as in the case `k = dsearchn(X,T,XI)`.

`k = dsearchn(X,XI)` performs the search without using a tessellation. With large `X` and small `XI`, this approach is faster and uses much less memory.

`[k,d] = dsearchn(X,...)` also returns the distances `d` to the closest points. `d` is a column vector of length `p`.

**Algorithm** `dsearchn` is based on Qhull [1]. For information about Qhull, see <http://www.qhull.org/>. For copyright information, see <http://www.qhull.org/COPYING.txt>.

**See Also** `tsearch`, `dsearch`, `tsearchn`, `griddatan`, `delaunayn`

**Reference** [1] Barber, C. B., D.P. Dobkin, and H.T. Huhdanpaa, "The Quickhull Algorithm for Convex Hulls," ACM Transactions on Mathematical Software, Vol. 22, No. 4, Dec. 1996, p. 469-483. Available in PDF format at <http://www.acm.org/pubs/citations/journals/toms/1996-22-4/p469-barber/>.

**Purpose** Echo M-files during execution

**Syntax**

```
echo on
echo off
echo
echo fcnname on
echo fcnname off
echo fcnname
echo on all
echo off all
```

**Description** The echo command controls the echoing of M-files during execution. Normally, the commands in M-files are not displayed on the screen during execution. Command echoing is useful for debugging or for demonstrations, allowing the commands to be viewed as they execute.

The echo command behaves in a slightly different manner for script files and function files. For script files, the use of echo is simple; echoing can be either on or off, in which case any script used is affected.

|          |                                                       |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| echo on  | Turns on the echoing of commands in all script files  |
| echo off | Turns off the echoing of commands in all script files |
| echo     | Toggles the echo state                                |

With function files, the use of echo is more complicated. If echo is enabled on a function file, the file is interpreted, rather than compiled. Each input line is then displayed as it is executed. Since this results in inefficient execution, use echo only for debugging.

|                         |                                                   |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| echo <i>fcnname</i> on  | Turns on echoing of the named function file       |
| echo <i>fcnname</i> off | Turns off echoing of the named function file      |
| echo <i>fcnname</i>     | Toggles the echo state of the named function file |

# echo

---

`echo on all`      Sets echoing on for all function files

`echo off all`     Sets echoing off for all function files

## See Also

`function`

|                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Purpose</b>          | Run M-file demo step-by-step in Command Window                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>GUI Alternatives</b> | As an alternative to the echodemo function, select the demo in the Help browser <b>Demos</b> tab and click the <b>Run in the Command Window</b> link.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>Syntax</b>           | <pre>echodemo filename<br/>echodemo('filename', cellindex)</pre>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Description</b>      | <p>echodemo filename runs the M-file demo filename step-by-step in the Command Window. At each step, follow links in the Command Window to proceed. Depending on the size of the Command Window, you might have to scroll up to see the links. The script filename was created in the Editor/Debugger using cells. (The associated HTML demo file for filename that appears in the Help browser <b>Demos</b> pane was created using the MATLAB cell publishing feature.) The link to filename also shows the current cell number, n, and the total number of cells, m, as n/m, and when clicked, opens filename in the Editor/Debugger. To end the demo, click the <b>Stop</b> link.</p> <p>echodemo('filename', cellindex) runs the M-file type demo filename, starting with the cell number specified by cellindex. Because steps prior to cellindex are not run, this statement might produce an error or unexpected result, depending on the demo.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Note</b> M-file demos run as scripts. Therefore, the variables are part of the base workspace, which could result in problems if you have any variables of the same name. For more information, see “Running Demos and Base Workspace Variables” in the Desktop Tools and Development Environment documentation.</p> <hr/> |
| <b>Examples</b>         | <pre>echodemo quake runs the MATLAB Loma Prieta Earthquake demo.<br/>echodemo ('quake', 6) runs the MATLAB Loma Prieta Earthquake<br/>demo, starting at cell 6.</pre>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

# echodemo

---

`echodemo ('intro', 3)` produces an error because cell 3 of the MATLAB demo `intro` requires data created when cells 1 and 2 run.

## **See Also**

`demo`, `helpbrowser`

**Purpose**

Edit or create M-file

**GUI Alternatives**

As an alternative to the edit function, select **File > New** or **Open** in the MATLAB desktop or any desktop tool.

**Syntax**

```
edit
edit fun.m
edit file.ext
edit fun1 fun2 fun3 ...
edit class/fun
edit private/fun
edit class/private/fun
edit('my file.m')
```

**Description**

edit opens a new editor window.

edit fun.m opens the M-file fun.m in the default editor. Note that fun.m can be a MATLAB partialpath or a complete path. If fun.m does not exist, a prompt appears asking if you want to create a new file titled fun.m. After you click **Yes**, the Editor/Debugger creates a blank file titled fun.m. If you do not want the prompt to appear in this situation, select that check box in the prompt. Then when you type edit fun.m, where fun.m did not previously exist, a new file called fun.m is automatically opened in the Editor/Debugger. To make the prompt appear, specify it in preferences for Prompt.

edit file.ext opens the specified file.

edit fun1 fun2 fun3 ... opens fun1.m, fun2.m, fun3.m, and so on, in the default editor.

edit class/fun, or edit private/fun, or edit class/private/fun edit a method, private function, or private method for the class named class.

edit('my file.m') opens the M-file my file.m in the default editor. This form of the edit function is useful when a filename contains a space, for example, because you cannot use the command form in such a case.

## Remarks

To specify the default editor for MATLAB, select **Preferences** from the **File** menu. On the **Editor/Debugger** pane, select **MATLAB editor** or specify another.

## UNIX Users

If you run MATLAB with the `-nodisplay` startup option, or run without the `DISPLAY` environment variable set, `edit` uses the External Editor command. It does not use the MATLAB Editor/Debugger, but instead uses the default editor defined for your system in `matlabroot/X11/app-defaults/Matlab`.

You can specify the editor that the `edit` function uses or specify editor options by adding the following line to your own `.Xdefaults` file, located in `~home`:

```
matlab*externalEditorCommand: $EDITOR -option $FILE
```

where

- `$EDITOR` is the name of your default editor, for example, `emacs`; leaving it as `$EDITOR` means your default system editor will be used.
- `-option` is a valid option flag you can include for the specified editor.
- `$FILE` means the filename you type with the `edit` command will open in the specified editor.

For example,

```
emacs $FILE
```

means that when you type `edit foo`, the file `foo` will open in the `emacs` editor.

After adding the line to your `.Xdefaults` file, you must run the following before starting MATLAB:

```
xrdb -merge ~home/.Xdefaults
```

## See Also

`open`, `type`



**Purpose**

Find eigenvalues and eigenvectors

**Syntax**

```
d = eig(A)
d = eig(A,B)
[V,D] = eig(A)
[V,D] = eig(A,'nobalance')
[V,D] = eig(A,B)
[V,D] = eig(A,B,flag)
```

**Description**

`d = eig(A)` returns a vector of the eigenvalues of matrix *A*.

`d = eig(A,B)` returns a vector containing the generalized eigenvalues, if *A* and *B* are square matrices.

---

**Note** If *S* is sparse and symmetric, you can use `d = eig(S)` to return the eigenvalues of *S*. If *S* is sparse but not symmetric, or if you want to return the eigenvectors of *S*, use the function `eigs` instead of `eig`.

---

`[V,D] = eig(A)` produces matrices of eigenvalues (*D*) and eigenvectors (*V*) of matrix *A*, so that  $A*V = V*D$ . Matrix *D* is the *canonical form* of *A* — a diagonal matrix with *A*'s eigenvalues on the main diagonal. Matrix *V* is the *modal matrix* — its columns are the eigenvectors of *A*.

If *W* is a matrix such that  $W'*A = D*W'$ , the columns of *W* are the *left eigenvectors* of *A*. Use `[W,D] = eig(A,')`; `W = conj(W)` to compute the left eigenvectors.

`[V,D] = eig(A,'nobalance')` finds eigenvalues and eigenvectors without a preliminary balancing step. This may give more accurate results for certain problems with unusual scaling. Ordinarily, balancing improves the conditioning of the input matrix, enabling more accurate computation of the eigenvectors and eigenvalues. However, if a matrix contains small elements that are really due to roundoff error, balancing may scale them up to make them as significant as the other elements of the original matrix, leading to incorrect eigenvectors. Use the

nobalance option in this event. See the balance function for more details.

$[V,D] = \text{eig}(A,B)$  produces a diagonal matrix  $D$  of generalized eigenvalues and a full matrix  $V$  whose columns are the corresponding eigenvectors so that  $A*V = B*V*D$ .

$[V,D] = \text{eig}(A,B,flag)$  specifies the algorithm used to compute eigenvalues and eigenvectors. *flag* can be:

|        |                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 'chol' | Computes the generalized eigenvalues of $A$ and $B$ using the Cholesky factorization of $B$ . This is the default for symmetric (Hermitian) $A$ and symmetric (Hermitian) positive definite $B$ . |
| 'qz'   | Ignores the symmetry, if any, and uses the QZ algorithm as it would for nonsymmetric (non-Hermitian) $A$ and $B$ .                                                                                |

---

**Note** For  $\text{eig}(A)$ , the eigenvectors are scaled so that the norm of each is 1.0. For  $\text{eig}(A,B)$ ,  $\text{eig}(A, 'nobalance')$ , and  $\text{eig}(A,B,flag)$ , the eigenvectors are not normalized.

Also note that if  $A$  is symmetric,  $\text{eig}(A, 'nobalance')$  ignores the nobalance option since  $A$  is already balanced.

---

## Remarks

The eigenvalue problem is to determine the nontrivial solutions of the equation

$$Ax = \lambda x$$

where  $A$  is an  $n$ -by- $n$  matrix,  $x$  is a length  $n$  column vector, and  $\lambda$  is a scalar. The  $n$  values of  $\lambda$  that satisfy the equation are the *eigenvalues*, and the corresponding values of  $x$  are the *right eigenvectors*. In MATLAB, the function `eig` solves for the eigenvalues  $\lambda$ , and optionally the eigenvectors  $x$ .

The *generalized* eigenvalue problem is to determine the nontrivial solutions of the equation

$$Ax = \lambda Bx$$

where both  $A$  and  $B$  are  $n$ -by- $n$  matrices and  $\lambda$  is a scalar. The values of  $\lambda$  that satisfy the equation are the *generalized eigenvalues* and the corresponding values of  $x$  are the *generalized right eigenvectors*.

If  $B$  is nonsingular, the problem could be solved by reducing it to a standard eigenvalue problem

$$B^{-1}Ax = \lambda x$$

Because  $B$  can be singular, an alternative algorithm, called the QZ method, is necessary.

When a matrix has no repeated eigenvalues, the eigenvectors are always independent and the eigenvector matrix  $V$  *diagonalizes* the original matrix  $A$  if applied as a similarity transformation. However, if a matrix has repeated eigenvalues, it is not similar to a diagonal matrix unless it has a full (independent) set of eigenvectors. If the eigenvectors are not independent then the original matrix is said to be *defective*. Even if a matrix is defective, the solution from `eig` satisfies  $A^*X = X^*D$ .

## Examples

The matrix

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & -.9 & 2*\text{eps} \\ -2 & 4 & 1 & -\text{eps} \\ -\text{eps}/4 & \text{eps}/2 & -1 & 0 \\ -.5 & -.5 & .1 & 1 \end{bmatrix};$$

has elements on the order of roundoff error. It is an example for which the `nobalance` option is necessary to compute the eigenvectors correctly. Try the statements

```
[VB,DB] = eig(B)
B*VB - VB*DB
[VN,DN] = eig(B,'nobalance')
```

$B \times VN - VN \times DN$

## Algorithm Inputs of Type Double

For inputs of type double, MATLAB uses the following LAPACK routines to compute eigenvalues and eigenvectors.

| Case                                                                                              | Routine                                                                                        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Real symmetric A                                                                                  | DSYEV                                                                                          |
| Real nonsymmetric A:                                                                              |                                                                                                |
| • With preliminary balance step                                                                   | DGEEV (with the scaling factor SCLFAC = 2 in DGEBAL, instead of the LAPACK default value of 8) |
| • $d = \text{eig}(A, 'nobalance')$                                                                | DGEHRD, DHSEQR                                                                                 |
| • $[V,D] = \text{eig}(A, 'nobalance')$                                                            | DGEHRD, DORGHR, DHSEQR, DTREVC                                                                 |
| Hermitian A                                                                                       | ZHEEV                                                                                          |
| Non-Hermitian A:                                                                                  |                                                                                                |
| • With preliminary balance step                                                                   | ZGEEV (with SCLFAC = 2 instead of 8 in ZGEBAL)                                                 |
| • $d = \text{eig}(A, 'nobalance')$                                                                | ZGEHRD, ZHSEQR                                                                                 |
| • $[V,D] = \text{eig}(A, 'nobalance')$                                                            | ZGEHRD, ZUNGHR, ZHSEQR, ZTREVC                                                                 |
| Real symmetric A, symmetric positive definite B.                                                  | DSYGV                                                                                          |
| Special case: $\text{eig}(A,B, 'qz')$ for real A, B (same as real nonsymmetric A, real general B) | DGGEV                                                                                          |
| Real nonsymmetric A, real general B                                                               | DGGEV                                                                                          |
| Complex Hermitian A, Hermitian positive definite B.                                               | ZHEGV                                                                                          |

| Case                                                                                                     | Routine |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Special case: <code>eig(A,B,'qz')</code> for complex A or B (same as complex non-Hermitian A, complex B) | ZGGEV   |
| Complex non-Hermitian A, complex B                                                                       | ZGGEV   |

### Inputs of Type Single

For inputs of type `single`, MATLAB uses the following LAPACK routines to compute eigenvalues and eigenvectors.

| Case                                                                                                 | Routine                                                                                                        |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Real symmetric A                                                                                     | SSYEV                                                                                                          |
| Real nonsymmetric A:                                                                                 |                                                                                                                |
| • With preliminary balance step                                                                      | SGEEV (with the scaling factor $SCLFAC = 2$ in <code>SGEBAL</code> , instead of the LAPACK default value of 8) |
| • <code>d = eig(A,'nobalance')</code>                                                                | SGEHRD, SHSEQR                                                                                                 |
| • <code>[V,D] = eig(A,'nobalance')</code>                                                            | SGEHRD, SORGHR, SHSEQR, STREVC                                                                                 |
| Hermitian A                                                                                          | CHEEV                                                                                                          |
| Non-Hermitian A:                                                                                     |                                                                                                                |
| • With preliminary balance step                                                                      | CGEEV                                                                                                          |
| • <code>d = eig(A,'nobalance')</code>                                                                | CGEHRD, CHSEQR                                                                                                 |
| • <code>[V,D] = eig(A,'nobalance')</code>                                                            | CGEHRD, CUNGHR, CHSEQR, CTREVC                                                                                 |
| Real symmetric A, symmetric positive definite B.                                                     | CSYGV                                                                                                          |
| Special case: <code>eig(A,B,'qz')</code> for real A, B (same as real nonsymmetric A, real general B) | SGGEV                                                                                                          |

| Case                                                                                                     | Routine |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Real nonsymmetric A, real general B                                                                      | SGGEV   |
| Complex Hermitian A, Hermitian positive definite B.                                                      | CHEGV   |
| Special case: <code>eig(A,B,'qz')</code> for complex A or B (same as complex non-Hermitian A, complex B) | CGGEV   |
| Complex non-Hermitian A, complex B                                                                       | CGGEV   |

## See Also

balance, condeig, eigs, hess, qz, schur

## References

[1] Anderson, E., Z. Bai, C. Bischof, S. Blackford, J. Demmel, J. Dongarra, J. Du Croz, A. Greenbaum, S. Hammarling, A. McKenney, and D. Sorensen, *LAPACK User's Guide* ([http://www.netlib.org/lapack/lug/lapack\\_lug.html](http://www.netlib.org/lapack/lug/lapack_lug.html)), Third Edition, SIAM, Philadelphia, 1999.

**Purpose**

Find largest eigenvalues and eigenvectors of sparse matrix

**Syntax**

```
d = eigs(A)
[V,D] = eigs(A)
[V,D,flag] = eigs(A)
eigs(A,B)
eigs(A,k)
eigs(A,B,k)
eigs(A,k,sigma)
eigs(A,B,k,sigma)
eigs(A,K,sigma,opts)
eigs(A,B,k,sigma,opts)
eigs(Afun,n,...)
```

**Description**

`d = eigs(A)` returns a vector of  $A$ 's six largest magnitude eigenvalues.  $A$  must be a square matrix, and should be large and sparse.

`[V,D] = eigs(A)` returns a diagonal matrix  $D$  of  $A$ 's six largest magnitude eigenvalues and a matrix  $V$  whose columns are the corresponding eigenvectors.

`[V,D,flag] = eigs(A)` also returns a convergence flag. If `flag` is 0 then all the eigenvalues converged; otherwise not all converged.

`eigs(A,B)` solves the generalized eigenvalue problem  $A*V == B*V*D$ .  $B$  must be symmetric (or Hermitian) positive definite and the same size as  $A$ . `eigs(A,[],...)` indicates the standard eigenvalue problem  $A*V == V*D$ .

`eigs(A,k)` and `eigs(A,B,k)` return the  $k$  largest magnitude eigenvalues.

`eigs(A,k,sigma)` and `eigs(A,B,k,sigma)` return  $k$  eigenvalues based on *sigma*, which can take any of the following values:

|                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| scalar (real or complex, including 0) | The eigenvalues closest to $\sigma$ . If $A$ is a function, $A_{\text{fun}}$ must return $Y = (A - \sigma * B) \backslash x$ (i.e., $Y = A \backslash x$ when $\sigma = 0$ ). Note, $B$ need only be symmetric (Hermitian) positive semi-definite. |
| 'lm'                                  | Largest magnitude (default).                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 'sm'                                  | Smallest magnitude. Same as $\sigma = 0$ . If $A$ is a function, $A_{\text{fun}}$ must return $Y = A \backslash x$ . Note, $B$ need only be symmetric (Hermitian) positive semi-definite.                                                          |

For real symmetric problems, the following are also options:

|      |                                                  |
|------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 'la' | Largest algebraic ('lr' in MATLAB 5)             |
| 'sa' | Smallest algebraic ('sr' in MATLAB 5)            |
| 'be' | Both ends (one more from high end if $k$ is odd) |

For nonsymmetric and complex problems, the following are also options:

|      |                         |
|------|-------------------------|
| 'lr' | Largest real part       |
| 'sr' | Smallest real part      |
| 'li' | Largest imaginary part  |
| 'si' | Smallest imaginary part |

---

**Note** The syntax `eigs(A,k,...)` is not valid when  $A$  is scalar. To pass a value for  $k$ , you must specify  $B$  as the second argument and  $k$  as the third (`eigs(A,B,k,...)`). If necessary, you can set  $B$  equal to `[]`, the default.

---

`eigs(A,K,sigma,opts)` and `eigs(A,B,k,sigma,opts)` specify an options structure. Default values are shown in brackets `{}`.



| Parameter      | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Values                       |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| options.issym  | 1 if A or $A - \sigma B$ represented by Afun is symmetric, 0 otherwise.                                                                                                                                                                                                         | {0}   1                      |
| options.isreal | 1 if A or $A - \sigma B$ represented by Afun is real, 0 otherwise.                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 0   {1}                      |
| options.tol    | Convergence: Ritz estimate residual $\leq \text{tol} \cdot \text{norm}(A)$ .                                                                                                                                                                                                    | [scalar   {eps}]             |
| options.maxit  | Maximum number of iterations.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | [integer   {300}]            |
| options.p      | Number of Lanczos basis vectors.<br>$p \geq 2k$ ( $p \geq 2k+1$ real nonsymmetric) advised. $p$ must satisfy $k < p \leq n$ for real symmetric, $k+1 < p \leq n$ otherwise.<br>Note: If you do not specify a $p$ value, the default algorithm uses at least 20 Lanczos vectors. | [integer   {2*k}]            |
| options.v0     | Starting vector.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Randomly generated by ARPACK |
| options.disp   | Diagnostic information display level.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 0   {1}   2                  |
| options.cholB  | 1 if B is really its Cholesky factor $\text{chol}(B)$ , 0 otherwise.                                                                                                                                                                                                            | {0}   1                      |
| options.permB  | Permutation vector permB if sparse B is really $\text{chol}(B(\text{permB}, \text{permB}))$ .                                                                                                                                                                                   | [permB   {1:n}]              |

`eigs(Afun,n,...)` accepts the function handle `Afun` instead of the matrix `A`. See “Function Handles” in the MATLAB Programming documentation for more information. `Afun` must accept an input vector of size `n`.

`y = Afun(x)` should return:

|                            |                                                                                                                                              |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>A*x</code>           | if <i>sigma</i> is not specified, or is a string other than 'sm'                                                                             |
| <code>A\x</code>           | if <i>sigma</i> is 0 or 'sm'                                                                                                                 |
| <code>(A-sigma*I)\x</code> | if <i>sigma</i> is a nonzero scalar (standard eigenvalue problem). <code>I</code> is an identity matrix of the same size as <code>A</code> . |
| <code>(A-sigma*B)\x</code> | if <i>sigma</i> is a nonzero scalar (generalized eigenvalue problem)                                                                         |

“Parameterizing Functions Called by Function Functions” in the MATLAB Mathematics documentation, explains how to provide additional parameters to the function `Afun`, if necessary.

The matrix `A`, `A-sigma*I` or `A-sigma*B` represented by `Afun` is assumed to be real and nonsymmetric unless specified otherwise by `opts.isreal` and `opts.issym`. In all the `eigs` syntaxes, `eigs(A,...)` can be replaced by `eigs(Afun,n,...)`.

## Remarks

`d = eigs(A,k)` is not a substitute for

```
d = eig(full(A))
d = sort(d)
d = d(end-k+1:end)
```

but is most appropriate for large sparse matrices. If the problem fits into memory, it may be quicker to use `eig(full(A))`.

## Algorithm

`eigs` provides the reverse communication required by the Fortran library ARPACK, namely the routines DSAUPD, DSEUPD, DNAUPD, DNEUPD, ZNAUPD, and ZNEUPD.

**Examples****Example 1**

```
A = delsq(numgrid('C',15));
d1 = eigs(A,5,'sm')
```

returns

Iteration 1: a few Ritz values of the 20-by-20 matrix:

```
0
0
0
0
0
```

Iteration 2: a few Ritz values of the 20-by-20 matrix:

```
1.8117
2.0889
2.8827
3.7374
7.4954
```

Iteration 3: a few Ritz values of the 20-by-20 matrix:

```
1.8117
2.0889
2.8827
3.7374
7.4954
```

d1 =

```
0.5520
0.4787
0.3469
0.2676
0.1334
```

## Example 2

This example replaces the matrix  $A$  in example 1 with a handle to a function `dnRk`. The example is contained in an M-file `run_eigs` that

- Calls `eigs` with the function handle `@dnRk` as its first argument.
- Contains `dnRk` as a nested function, so that all variables in `run_eigs` are available to `dnRk`.

The following shows the code for `run_eigs`:

```
function d2 = run_eigs
n = 139;
opts.issym = 1;
R = 'C';
k = 15;
d2 = eigs(@dnRk,n,5,'sm',opts);

 function y = dnRk(x)
 y = (delsq(numgrid(R,k))) \ x;
 end
end
```

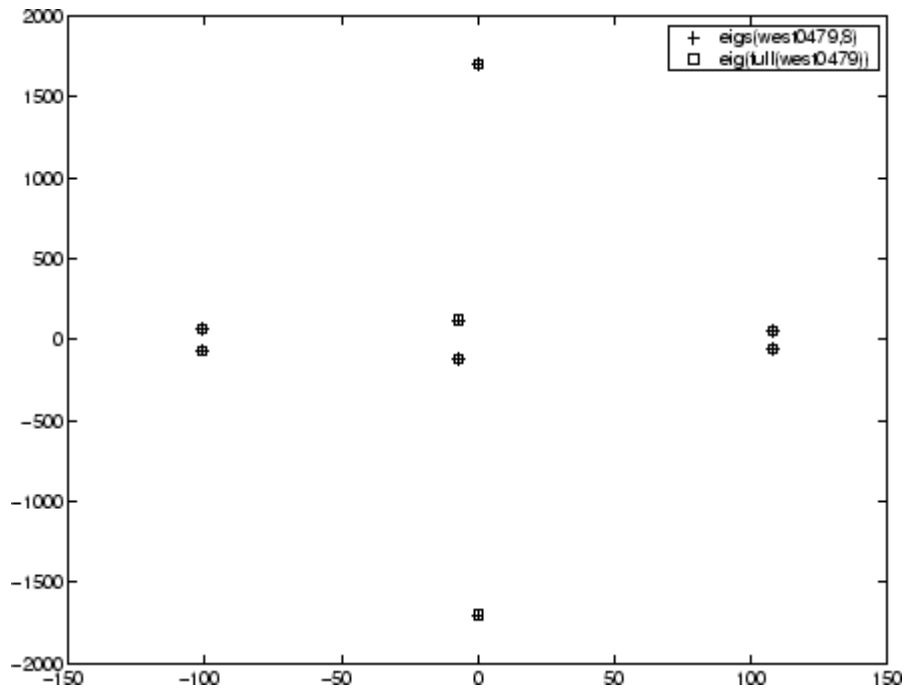
## Example 3

`west0479` is a real 479-by-479 sparse matrix with both real and pairs of complex conjugate eigenvalues. `eig` computes all 479 eigenvalues. `eigs` easily picks out the largest magnitude eigenvalues.

This plot shows the 8 largest magnitude eigenvalues of `west0479` as computed by `eig` and `eigs`.

```
load west0479
d = eig(full(west0479))
d1m = eigs(west0479,8)
[dum,ind] = sort(abs(d));
plot(d1m,'k+')
hold on
plot(d(ind(end-7:end)),'ks')
```

```
hold off
legend('eigs(west0479,8)', 'eig(full(west0479))')
```



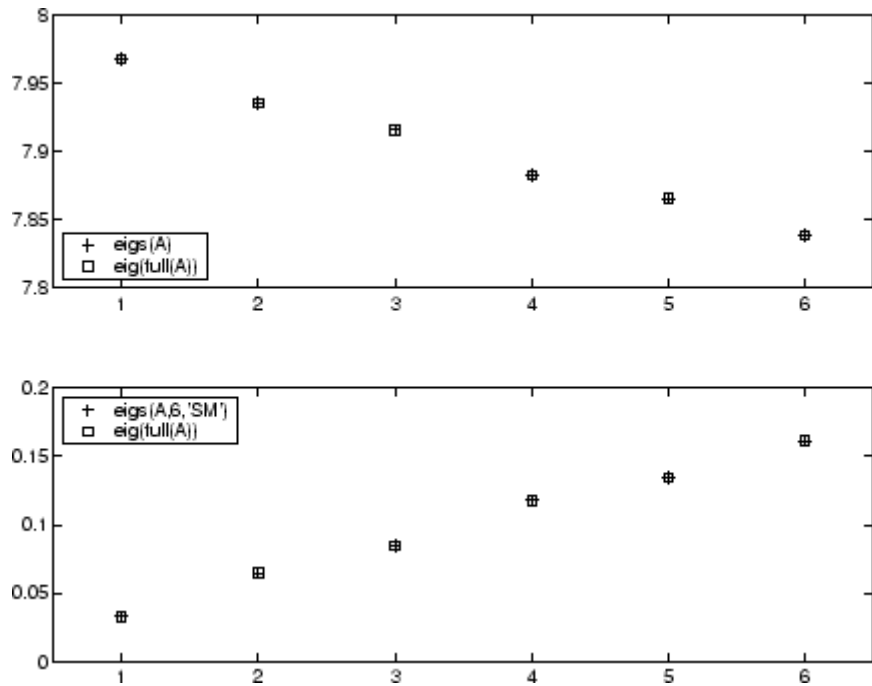
#### Example 4

$A = \text{delsq}(\text{numgrid}('C', 30))$  is a symmetric positive definite matrix of size 632 with eigenvalues reasonably well-distributed in the interval (0 8), but with 18 eigenvalues repeated at 4. The `eig` function computes all 632 eigenvalues. It computes and plots the six largest and smallest magnitude eigenvalues of  $A$  successfully with:

```
A = delsq(numgrid('C', 30));
d = eig(full(A));
[dum, ind] = sort(abs(d));
d1m = eigs(A);
dsm = eigs(A, 6, 'sm');
```

```
subplot(2,1,1)
plot(dlm,'k+')
hold on
plot(d(ind(end:-1:end-5)),'ks')
hold off
legend('eigs(A)', 'eig(full(A))',3)
set(gca,'XLim',[0.5 6.5])

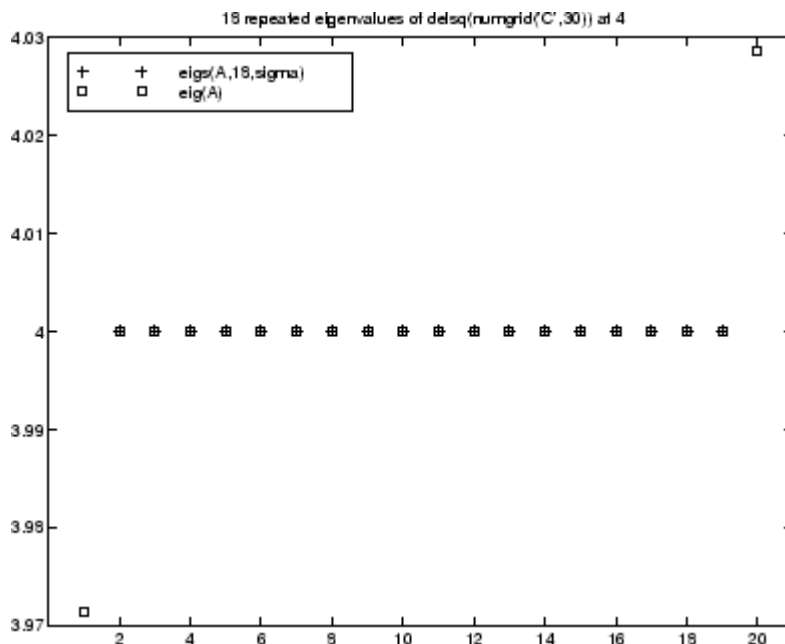
subplot(2,1,2)
plot(dsm,'k+')
hold on
plot(d(ind(1:6)),'ks')
hold off
legend('eigs(A,6, 'sm')', 'eig(full(A))',2)
set(gca,'XLim',[0.5 6.5])
```



However, the repeated eigenvalue at 4 must be handled more carefully. The call `eigs(A, 18, 4.0)` to compute 18 eigenvalues near 4.0 tries to find eigenvalues of  $A - 4.0 \cdot I$ . This involves divisions of the form  $1/(\lambda - 4.0)$ , where  $\lambda$  is an estimate of an eigenvalue of  $A$ . As  $\lambda$  gets closer to 4.0, `eigs` fails. We must use `sigma` near but not equal to 4 to find those 18 eigenvalues.

```
sigma = 4 - 1e-6
[V,D] = eigs(A,18,sigma)
```

The plot shows the 20 eigenvalues closest to 4 that were computed by `eig`, along with the 18 eigenvalues closest to  $4 - 1e-6$  that were computed by `eigs`.



## See Also

`eig`, `svds`, `function_handle` (@)

## References

- [1] Lehoucq, R.B. and D.C. Sorensen, “Deflation Techniques for an Implicitly Re-Started Arnoldi Iteration,” *SIAM J. Matrix Analysis and Applications*, Vol. 17, 1996, pp. 789-821.
- [2] Lehoucq, R.B., D.C. Sorensen, and C. Yang, *ARPACK Users’ Guide: Solution of Large-Scale Eigenvalue Problems with Implicitly Restarted Arnoldi Methods*, SIAM Publications, Philadelphia, 1998.
- [3] Sorensen, D.C., “Implicit Application of Polynomial Filters in a k-Step Arnoldi Method,” *SIAM J. Matrix Analysis and Applications*, Vol. 13, 1992, pp. 357-385.



**Purpose** Jacobi elliptic functions

**Syntax** [SN,CN,DN] = ellipj(U,M)  
 [SN,CN,DN] = ellipj(U,M,tol)

**Definition** The Jacobi elliptic functions are defined in terms of the integral:

$$u = \int_0^\phi \frac{d\theta}{(1 - m \sin^2 \theta)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

Then

$$sn(u) = \sin \phi, \quad cn(u) = \cos \phi, \quad dn(u) = (1 - m \sin^2 \phi)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad am(u) = \phi$$

Some definitions of the elliptic functions use the modulus  $k$  instead of the parameter  $m$ . They are related by

$$k^2 = m = \sin^2 \alpha$$

The Jacobi elliptic functions obey many mathematical identities; for a good sample, see [1].

**Description** [SN,CN,DN] = ellipj(U,M) returns the Jacobi elliptic functions SN, CN, and DN, evaluated for corresponding elements of argument U and parameter M. Inputs U and M must be the same size (or either can be scalar).

[SN,CN,DN] = ellipj(U,M,tol) computes the Jacobi elliptic functions to accuracy tol. The default is eps; increase this for a less accurate but more quickly computed answer.

**Algorithm** ellipj computes the Jacobi elliptic functions using the method of the arithmetic-geometric mean [1]. It starts with the triplet of numbers:

$$a_0 = 1, \quad b_0 = (1 - m)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad c_0 = (m)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

ellipj computes successive iterates with

$$a_i = \frac{1}{2}(a_{i-1} + b_{i-1})$$

$$b_i = (a_{i-1}b_{i-1})^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$c_i = \frac{1}{2}(a_{i-1} - b_{i-1})$$

Next, it calculates the amplitudes in radians using:

$$\sin(2\phi_{n-1} - \phi_n) = \frac{c_n}{a_n} \sin(\phi_n)$$

being careful to unwrap the phases correctly. The Jacobian elliptic functions are then simply:

$$sn(u) = \sin\phi_0$$

$$cn(u) = \cos\phi_0$$

$$dn(u) = (1 - m \cdot sn(u)^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

## Limitations

The ellipj function is limited to the input domain  $0 \leq m \leq 1$ . Map other values of M into this range using the transformations described in [1], equations 16.10 and 16.11. U is limited to real values.

## See Also

ellipke

## References

[1] Abramowitz, M. and I.A. Stegun, *Handbook of Mathematical Functions*, Dover Publications, 1965, 17.6.

**Purpose** Complete elliptic integrals of first and second kind

**Syntax**  
`K = ellipke(M)`  
`[K,E] = ellipke(M)`  
`[K,E] = ellipke(M,tol)`

**Definition** The *complete* elliptic integral of the first kind [1] is

$$K(m) = F(\pi/2|m)$$

where  $F$ , the elliptic integral of the first kind, is

$$K(m) = \int_0^1 [(1-t^2)(1-mt^2)]^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1-m \sin^2 \theta)^{-\frac{1}{2}} d\theta$$

The complete elliptic integral of the second kind

$$E(m) = E(K(m)) = E(\pi/2|m)$$

is

$$E(m) = \int_0^1 (1-t^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} (1-mt^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1-m \sin^2 \theta)^{\frac{1}{2}} d\theta$$

Some definitions of  $K$  and  $E$  use the modulus  $k$  instead of the parameter  $m$ . They are related by

$$k^2 = m = \sin^2 \alpha$$

**Description** `K = ellipke(M)` returns the complete elliptic integral of the first kind for the elements of  $M$ .

`[K,E] = ellipke(M)` returns the complete elliptic integral of the first and second kinds.

[K,E] = ellipke(M,tol) computes the complete elliptic integral to accuracy tol. The default is eps; increase this for a less accurate but more quickly computed answer.

## Algorithm

ellipke computes the complete elliptic integral using the method of the arithmetic-geometric mean described in [1], section 17.6. It starts with the triplet of numbers

$$a_0 = 1, \quad b_0 = (1-m)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad c_0 = (m)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

ellipke computes successive iterations of  $a_i$ ,  $b_i$ , and  $c_i$  with

$$a_i = \frac{1}{2}(a_{i-1} + b_{i-1})$$

$$b_i = (a_{i-1}b_{i-1})^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$c_i = \frac{1}{2}(a_{i-1} - b_{i-1})$$

stopping at iteration  $n$  when  $cn \approx 0$ , within the tolerance specified by eps. The complete elliptic integral of the first kind is then

$$K(m) = \frac{\pi}{2a_n}$$

## Limitations

ellipke is limited to the input domain  $0 \leq m \leq 1$ .

## See Also

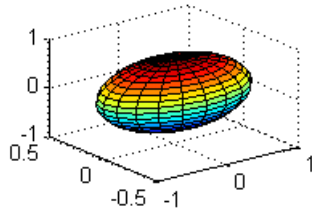
ellipj

## References

[1] Abramowitz, M. and I.A. Stegun, *Handbook of Mathematical Functions*, Dover Publications, 1965, 17.6.

## Purpose

Generate ellipsoid



## Syntax

```
[x,y,z] = ellipsoid(xc,yc,zc,xr,yr,zr,n)
[x,y,z] = ellipsoid(xc,yc,zc,xr,yr,zr)
ellipsoid(axes_handle,...)
ellipsoid(...)
```

## Description

`[x,y,z] = ellipsoid(xc,yc,zc,xr,yr,zr,n)` generates a surface mesh described by three  $n+1$ -by- $n+1$  matrices, enabling `surf(x,y,z)` to plot an ellipsoid with center  $(xc,yc,zc)$  and semi-axis lengths  $(xr,yr,zr)$ .

`[x,y,z] = ellipsoid(xc,yc,zc,xr,yr,zr)` uses  $n = 20$ .

`ellipsoid(axes_handle,...)` plots into the axes with handle `axes_handle` instead of the current axes (`gca`).

`ellipsoid(...)` with no output arguments plots the ellipsoid as a surface.

## Algorithm

`ellipsoid` generates the data using the following equation:

$$\frac{(x-xc)^2}{xr^2} + \frac{(y-yc)^2}{yr^2} + \frac{(z-zc)^2}{zr^2}$$

Note that `ellipsoid(0,0,0, .5, .5, .5)` is equivalent to a unit sphere.

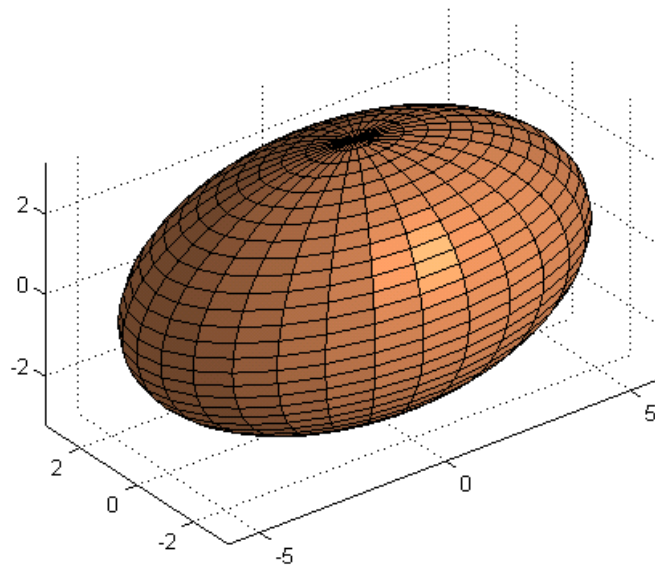
# ellipsoid

---

## Example

Generate ellipsoid with size and proportions of a standard U.S. football:

```
[x, y, z] = ellipsoid(0,0,0,5.9,3.25,3.25,30);
surf1(x, y, z)
colormap copper
axis equal
```



## See Also

cylinder, sphere, surf

“Polygons and Surfaces” on page 1-90 for related functions

**Purpose**

Execute statements if condition is false

**Syntax**

```
if expression, statements1, else statements2, end
```

**Description**

`if expression, statements1, else statements2, end` evaluates *expression* and, if the evaluation yields logical 1 (true) or a nonzero result, executes one or more MATLAB commands denoted here as *statements1* or, if the evaluation yields logical 0 (false), executes the commands in *statements2*. `else` is used to delineate the alternate block of statements..

A true expression has either a logical 1 (true) or nonzero value. For nonscalar expressions, (for example, “if (matrix A is less than matrix B)”), true means that every element of the resulting matrix has a true or nonzero value.

Expressions usually involve relational operations such as (`count < limit`) or `isreal(A)`. Simple expressions can be combined by logical operators (`&`, `|`, `~`) into compound expressions such as (`count < limit`) & (`((height - offset) >= 0)`).

See “Program Control Statements” in the MATLAB Programming documentation for more information on controlling the flow of your program code.

**Examples**

In this example, if both of the conditions are not satisfied, then the student fails the course.

```
if ((attendance >= 0.90) & (grade_average >= 60))
 pass = 1;
else
 fail = 1;
end;
```

**See Also**

`if`, `elseif`, `end`, `for`, `while`, `switch`, `break`, `return`, relational operators, logical operators (elementwise and short-circuit)

# elseif

---

## Purpose

Execute statements if additional condition is true

## Syntax

```
if expression1, statements1, elseif expression2,
statements2,
end
```

## Description

if *expression1*, *statements1*, elseif *expression2*, *statements2*, end evaluates *expression1* and, if the evaluation yields logical 1 (true) or a nonzero result, executes one or more MATLAB commands denoted here as *statements1*. If *expression1* is false, MATLAB evaluates the elseif expression, *expression2*. If *expression2* evaluates to true or a nonzero result, executes the commands in *statements2*.

A true expression has either a logical 1 (true) or nonzero value. For nonscalar expressions, (for example, is matrix A less than matrix B), true means that every element of the resulting matrix has a true or nonzero value.

Expressions usually involve relational operations such as (count < limit) or isreal(A). Simple expressions can be combined by logical operators (&,|,-) into compound expressions such as (count < limit) & ((height - offset) >= 0).

See “Program Control Statements” in the MATLAB Programming documentation for more information on controlling the flow of your program code.

## Remarks

elseif , with a space between the else and the if, differs from elseif, with no space. The former introduces a new, nested if, which must have a matching end. The latter is used in a linear sequence of conditional statements with only one terminating end.

The two segments shown below produce identical results. Exactly one of the four assignments to x is executed, depending upon the values of the three logical expressions, A, B, and C.

```
if A
 x = a
```

```
if A
 x = a
```



```

else
 if B
 x = b
 else
 if C
 x = c
 else
 x = d
 end
 end
end

elseif B
 x = b
elseif C
 x = c
else
 x = d
end

```

## Examples

Here is an example showing `if`, `else`, and `elseif`.

```

for m = 1:k
 for n = 1:k
 if m == n
 a(m,n) = 2;
 elseif abs(m-n) == 2
 a(m,n) = 1;
 else
 a(m,n) = 0;
 end
 end
end

```

For `k=5` you get the matrix

```

a =

 2 0 1 0 0
 0 2 0 1 0
 1 0 2 0 1
 0 1 0 2 0
 0 0 1 0 2

```

## See Also

`if`, `else`, `end`, `for`, `while`, `switch`, `break`, `return`, relational operators, logical operators (elementwise and short-circuit)

# enableservice

---

**Purpose** Enable, disable, or report status of Automation server

**Syntax**

```
state = enableservice('AutomationServer',enable)
state = enableservice('AutomationServer')
enableservice('DDEServer',enable)
```

---

**Note** Use COM, as described in COM Support in MATLAB. The `enableservice('DDEServer',enable)` syntax will be removed in a future version of MATLAB.

---

**Description**

`state = enableservice('AutomationServer',enable)` enables or disables the MATLAB Automation server.

If `enable` is logical 1 (true), `enableservice` converts an existing MATLAB session into an Automation server. If `enable` is logical 0 (false), `enableservice` disables the MATLAB Automation server.

`state` indicates the previous state of the Automation server. If `state = 1`, MATLAB was an Automation server. If `state` is logical 0 (false), MATLAB was not an Automation server.

`state = enableservice('AutomationServer')` returns the current state of the Automation server. If `state` is logical 1 (true), MATLAB is an Automation server.

`enableservice('DDEServer',enable)` enables the MATLAB DDE server. You cannot disable a DDE server once it has been enabled. Therefore, the only allowed value for `enable` is logical 1 (true).

## Examples **Enable an Automation Server Example**

Enable the Automation server in the current MATLAB session:

```
state = enableservice('AutomationServer',true);
```

Next, show the current state of the MATLAB session:

```
state = enableservice('AutomationServer')
```

MATLAB displays `state = 1 (true)`, showing that MATLAB is an Automation server.

Finally, enable the Automation server and show the previous state by typing

```
state = enableservice('AutomationServer',true)
```

MATLAB displays `state = 1 (true)`, showing that MATLAB previously was an Automation server.

Note the previous state may be the same as the current state. As seen in this case, `state = 1` shows MATLAB was, and still is, an Automation server.

# end

---

**Purpose** Terminate block of code, or indicate last array index

**Syntax** end

**Description** end is used to terminate for, while, switch, try, and if statements. Without an end statement, for, while, switch, try, and if wait for further input. Each end is paired with the closest previous unpaired for, while, switch, try, or if and serves to delimit its scope.

end also marks the termination of an M-file function, although in most cases, it is optional. end statements are required only in M-files that employ one or more nested functions. Within such an M-file, *every* function (including primary, nested, private, and subfunctions) must be terminated with an end statement. You can terminate any function type with end, but doing so is not required unless the M-file contains a nested function.

The end function also serves as the last index in an indexing expression. In that context, end = (size(x,k)) when used as part of the kth index. Examples of this use are X(3:end) and X(1,1:2:end-1). When using end to grow an array, as in X(end+1)=5, make sure X exists first.

You can overload the end statement for a user object by defining an end method for the object. The end method should have the calling sequence end(obj,k,n), where obj is the user object, k is the index in the expression where the end syntax is used, and n is the total number of indices in the expression. For example, consider the expression

```
A(end-1,:)
```

MATLAB will call the end method defined for A using the syntax

```
end(A,1,2)
```

**Examples** This example shows end used with the for and if statements.

```
for k = 1:n
 if a(k) == 0
 a(k) = a(k) + 2;
```

---

```
 end
end
```

In this example, `end` is used in an indexing expression.

```
A = magic(5)
```

```
A =
```

```
 17 24 1 8 15
 23 5 7 14 16
 4 6 13 20 22
 10 12 19 21 3
 11 18 25 2 9
```

```
B = A(end,2:end)
```

```
B =
```

```
 18 25 2 9
```

## See Also

`break`, `for`, `if`, `return`, `switch`, `try`, `while`

# eomday

---

**Purpose** Last day of month

**Syntax** E = eomday(Y, M)

**Description** E = eomday(Y, M) returns the last day of the year and month given by corresponding elements of arrays Y and M.

**Examples** Because 1996 is a leap year, the statement eomday(1996,2) returns 29.  
To show all the leap years in this century, try:

```
y = 1900:1999;
E = eomday(y, 2);
y(find(E == 29))

ans =
 Columns 1 through 6
 1904 1908 1912 1916 1920 1924

 Columns 7 through 12
 1928 1932 1936 1940 1944 1948

 Columns 13 through 18
 1952 1956 1960 1964 1968 1972

 Columns 19 through 24
 1976 1980 1984 1988 1992 1996
```

**See Also** datenum, datevec, weekday

**Purpose** Floating-point relative accuracy

**Syntax**

```
eps
d = eps(X)
eps('double')
eps('single')
```

**Description** eps returns the distance from 1.0 to the next largest double-precision number, that is  $\text{eps} = 2^{-52}$ .

$d = \text{eps}(X)$  is the positive distance from  $\text{abs}(X)$  to the next larger in magnitude floating point number of the same precision as  $X$ .  $X$  may be either double precision or single precision. For all  $X$ ,

$$\text{eps}(X) = \text{eps}(-X) = \text{eps}(\text{abs}(X))$$

$\text{eps}('double')$  is the same as  $\text{eps}$  or  $\text{eps}(1.0)$ .

$\text{eps}('single')$  is the same as  $\text{eps}(\text{single}(1.0))$  or  $\text{single}(2^{-23})$ .

Except for numbers whose absolute value is smaller than  $\text{realmin}$ , if  $2^E \leq \text{abs}(X) < 2^{(E+1)}$ , then

$$\begin{aligned} \text{eps}(X) &= 2^{(E-23)} \text{ if } \text{isa}(X, 'single') \\ \text{eps}(X) &= 2^{(E-52)} \text{ if } \text{isa}(X, 'double') \end{aligned}$$

For all  $X$  of class `double` such that  $\text{abs}(X) \leq \text{realmin}$ ,  $\text{eps}(X) = 2^{-1074}$ . Similarly, for all  $X$  of class `single` such that  $\text{abs}(X) \leq \text{realmin}('single')$ ,  $\text{eps}(X) = 2^{-149}$ .

Replace expressions of the form

$$\text{if } Y < \text{eps} * \text{ABS}(X)$$

with

$$\text{if } Y < \text{eps}(X)$$

**Examples**

```
double precision
eps(1/2) = 2^(-53)
```

```
eps(1) = 2^(-52)
eps(2) = 2^(-51)
eps(realmax) = 2^971
eps(0) = 2^(-1074)

if(abs(x) <= realmin, eps(x) = 2^(-1074)
eps(realmin/2) = 2^(-1074)
eps(realmin/16) = 2^(-1074)
eps(Inf) = NaN
eps(NaN) = NaN

single precision
eps(single(1/2)) = 2^(-24)
eps(single(1)) = 2^(-23)
eps(single(2)) = 2^(-22)
eps(realmax('single')) = 2^104
eps(single(0)) = 2^(-149)
eps(realmin('single')/2) = 2^(-149)
eps(realmin('single')/16) = 2^(-149)
if(abs(x) <= realmin('single'), eps(x) = 2^(-149)
eps(single(Inf)) = single(NaN)
eps(single(NaN)) = single(NaN)
```

## See Also

realmax, realmin



**Purpose** Test for equality

**Syntax** A == B  
eq(A, B)

**Description** A == B compares each element of array A for equality with the corresponding element of array B, and returns an array with elements set to logical 1 (true) where A and B are equal, or logical 0 (false) where they are not equal. Each input of the expression can be an array or a scalar value.

If both A and B are scalar (i.e., 1-by-1 matrices), then MATLAB returns a scalar value.

If both A and B are nonscalar arrays, then these arrays must have the same dimensions, and MATLAB returns an array of the same dimensions as A and B.

If one input is scalar and the other a nonscalar array, then the scalar input is treated as if it were an array having the same dimensions as the nonscalar input array. In other words, if input A is the number 100, and B is a 3-by-5 matrix, then A is treated as if it were a 3-by-5 matrix of elements, each set to 100. MATLAB returns an array of the same dimensions as the nonscalar input array.

eq(A, B) is called for the syntax A == B when either A or B is an object.

## Examples

Create two 6-by-6 matrices, A and B, and locate those elements of A that are equal to the corresponding elements of B:

```
A = magic(6);
B = repmat(magic(3), 2, 2);
```

```
A == B
ans =
 0 1 1 0 0 0
 1 0 1 0 0 0
 0 1 1 0 0 0
 1 0 0 0 0 0
```

# eq

---

|   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

## See Also

ne, le, ge, lt, gt, relational operators

|                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Purpose</b>     | Compare MException objects for equality                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>Syntax</b>      | <code>eObj1 == eObj2</code>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <b>Description</b> | <code>eObj1 == eObj2</code> tests scalar MException objects <code>eObj1</code> and <code>eObj2</code> for equality, returning logical 1 (true) if the two objects are identical, otherwise returning logical 0 (false).                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>See Also</b>    | <code>try</code> , <code>catch</code> , <code>error</code> , <code>assert</code> , <code>MException</code> , <code>isequal(MException)</code> , <code>ne(MException)</code> , <code>getReport(MException)</code> , <code>disp(MException)</code> , <code>throw(MException)</code> , <code>rethrow(MException)</code> , <code>throwAsCaller(MException)</code> , <code>addCause(MException)</code> , <code>last(MException)</code> |

# erf, erfc, erfcx, erfinv, erfcinv

---

**Purpose** Error functions

**Syntax**  
 $Y = \text{erf}(X)$   
 $Y = \text{erfc}(X)$   
 $Y = \text{erfcx}(X)$   
 $X = \text{erfinv}(Y)$   
 $X = \text{erfcinv}(Y)$

**Definition** The error function  $\text{erf}(X)$  is twice the integral of the Gaussian distribution with 0 mean and variance of  $1/2$ .

$$\text{erf}(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt$$

The complementary error function  $\text{erfc}(X)$  is defined as

$$\text{erfc}(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_x^{\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = 1 - \text{erf}(x)$$

The scaled complementary error function  $\text{erfcx}(X)$  is defined as

$$\text{erfcx}(x) = e^{x^2} \text{erfc}(x)$$

For large  $X$ ,  $\text{erfcx}(X)$  is approximately  $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}\right) \frac{1}{x}$

**Description**  $Y = \text{erf}(X)$  returns the value of the error function for each element of real array  $X$ .

$Y = \text{erfc}(X)$  computes the value of the complementary error function.

$Y = \text{erfcx}(X)$  computes the value of the scaled complementary error function.

$X = \text{erfinv}(Y)$  returns the value of the inverse error function for each element of  $Y$ . Elements of  $Y$  must be in the interval  $[-1 \ 1]$ . The function  $\text{erfinv}$  satisfies  $y = \text{erf}(x)$  for  $-1 \leq y \leq 1$  and  $-\infty \leq x \leq \infty$ .

$X = \text{erfcinv}(Y)$  returns the value of the inverse of the complementary error function for each element of  $Y$ . Elements of  $Y$  must be in the interval  $[0, 2]$ . The function  $\text{erfcinv}$  satisfies  $y = \text{erfc}(x)$  for  $2 \geq y \geq 0$  and  $-\infty \leq x \leq \infty$ .

## Remarks

The relationship between the complementary error function  $\text{erfc}$  and the standard normal probability distribution returned by the Statistics Toolbox function  $\text{normcdf}$  is

$$\text{normcdf}(x) = 0.5 * \text{erfc}(-x/\sqrt{2})$$

The relationship between the inverse complementary error function  $\text{erfcinv}$  and the inverse standard normal probability distribution returned by the Statistics Toolbox function  $\text{norminv}$  is

$$\text{norminv}(p) = -\sqrt{2} * \text{erfcinv}(2p)$$

## Examples

$\text{erfinv}(1)$  is Inf

$\text{erfinv}(-1)$  is -Inf.

For  $\text{abs}(Y) > 1$ ,  $\text{erfinv}(Y)$  is NaN.

## Algorithms

For the error functions, the MATLAB code is a translation of a Fortran program by W. J. Cody, Argonne National Laboratory, NETLIB/SPECFUN, March 19, 1990. The main computation evaluates near-minimax rational approximations from [1].

For the inverse of the error function, rational approximations accurate to approximately six significant digits are used to generate an initial approximation, which is then improved to full accuracy by one step of Halley's method.

## References

[1] Cody, W. J., "Rational Chebyshev Approximations for the Error Function," *Math. Comp.*, pgs. 631-638, 1969

# error

---

**Purpose** Display message and abort function

**Syntax**

```
error('message')
error('message', a1, a2, ...)
error('message_id', 'message')
error('message_id', 'message', a1, a2, ...)
error(message_struct)
```

**Description** `error('message')` displays an error message and returns control to the keyboard. The error message contains the input string `message`.

The error command has no effect if `message` is an empty string.

`error('message', a1, a2, ...)` displays a message string that contains formatting conversion characters, such as those used with the MATLAB `sprintf` function. Each conversion character in `message` is converted to one of the values `a1`, `a2`, ... in the argument list.

---

**Note** MATLAB converts special characters (like `\n` and `%d`) in the error message string only when you specify more than one input argument with `error`. See Example 3 below.

---

`error('message_id', 'message')` attaches a unique message identifier, or `message_id`, to the error message. The identifier enables you to better identify the source of an error. See and in the MATLAB documentation for more information on the `message_id` argument and how to use it.

`error('message_id', 'message', a1, a2, ...)` includes formatting conversion characters in `message`, and the character translations `a1`, `a2`, ....

`error(message_struct)` accepts a scalar error structure input `message_struct` with at least one of the fields `message`, `identifier`, and `stack`. (See the help for `lasterror` for more information on these fields.) If the `message_struct` input includes a `stack` field, then the `stack` field of the error will be set according to the contents of the `stack`

---

input. As a special case, if `message_struct` is an empty structure, no action is taken and `error` returns without exiting from the M-file.

## Remarks

In addition to the `message_id` and `message`, the `error` function also determines where the error occurred, and provides this information using the `stack` field of the structure returned by `lasterror`. The `stack` field contains a structure array in the same format as the output of `dbstack`. This stack points to the line, function, and M-file in which the error occurred.

## Examples

### Example 1

The `error` function provides an error return from M-files:

```
function foo(x,y)
if nargin ~= 2
 error('Wrong number of input arguments')
end
```

The returned error message looks like this:

```
foo(pi)

??? Error using ==> foo
Wrong number of input arguments
```

### Example 2

Specify a message identifier and error message string with `error`:

```
error('MyToolbox:angleTooLarge', ...
 'The angle specified must be less than 90 degrees.');
```

In your error handling code, use `lasterror` to determine the message identifier and error message string for the failing operation:

```
err = lasterror;

err.message
```

## error

---

```
ans =
 The angle specified must be less than 90 degrees.

err.identifier
ans =
 MyToolbox:angleTooLarge
```

If this error is thrown from code in an M-file, you can find the M-file name, function, and line number using the `stack` field of the structure returned by `lasterror`:

```
err.stack
ans =
 file: 'd:\mytools\plotshape.m'
 name: 'check_angles'
 line: 26
```

### Example 3

MATLAB converts special characters (like `\n` and `%d`) in the error message string only when you specify more than one input argument with `error`. In the single-argument case shown below, `\n` is taken to mean backslash-n. It is not converted to a newline character:

```
error('In this case, the newline \n is not converted.')
??? In this case, the newline \n is not converted.
```

But, when more than one argument is specified, MATLAB does convert special characters. This holds true regardless of whether the additional argument supplies conversion values or is a message identifier:

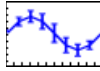
```
error('ErrorTests:convertTest', ...
 'In this case, the newline \n is converted.')
??? In this case, the newline
 is converted.
```

### See Also


`lasterror`, `rethrow`, `erroridlg`, `warning`, `lastwarn`, `warndlg`, `dbstop`, `disp`, `sprintf`



**Purpose** Plot error bars along curve



## GUI Alternatives

To graph selected variables, use the Plot Selector  in the Workspace Browser, or use the Figure Palette Plot Catalog. Manipulate graphs in *plot edit* mode with the Property Editor. For details, see Plotting Tools — Interactive Plotting in the MATLAB Graphics documentation and Creating Graphics from the Workspace Browser in the MATLAB Desktop Tools documentation.

## Syntax

```
errorbar(Y,E)
errorbar(X,Y,E)
errorbar(X,Y,L,U)
errorbar(...,LineStyle)
h = errorbar(...)
hlines = errorbar('v6',...)
```

## Description

Error bars show the confidence level of data or the deviation along a curve.

`errorbar(Y,E)` plots  $Y$  and draws an error bar at each element of  $Y$ . The error bar is a distance of  $E(i)$  above and below the curve so that each bar is symmetric and  $2 * E(i)$  long.

`errorbar(X,Y,E)` plots  $Y$  versus  $X$  with symmetric error bars  $2 * E(i)$  long.  $X$ ,  $Y$ ,  $E$  must be the same size. When they are vectors, each error bar is a distance of  $E(i)$  above and below the point defined by  $(X(i), Y(i))$ . When they are matrices, each error bar is a distance of  $E(i, j)$  above and below the point defined by  $(X(i, j), Y(i, j))$ .

`errorbar(X,Y,L,U)` plots  $X$  versus  $Y$  with error bars  $L(i)+U(i)$  long specifying the lower and upper error bars.  $X$ ,  $Y$ ,  $L$ , and  $U$  must be the same size. When they are vectors, each error bar is a distance of  $L(i)$  below and  $U(i)$  above the point defined by  $(X(i), Y(i))$ . When they are matrices, each error bar is a distance of  $L(i, j)$  below and  $U(i, j)$  above the point defined by  $(X(i, j), Y(i, j))$ .

# errorbar

---

`errorbar(...,LineStyle)` uses the color and linestyle specified by the string `'LineStyle'`. The color is applied to the data line and error bars. The linestyle and marker are applied to the data line only. See `plot` for examples of styles.

`h = errorbar(...)` returns handles to the `errorbarseries` objects created. `errorbar` creates one object for vector input arguments and one object per column for matrix input arguments. See `errorbarseries` properties for more information.

## Backward-Compatible Version

`hlines = errorbar('v6',...)` returns the handles of line objects instead of `errorbarseries` objects for compatibility with MATLAB 6.5 and earlier.

---

**Note** The `v6` option enables users of Version 7.x of MATLAB to create FIG-files that previous versions can open. It is obsolete and will be removed in a future version of MATLAB.

---

See [Plot Objects and Backward Compatibility](#) for more information.

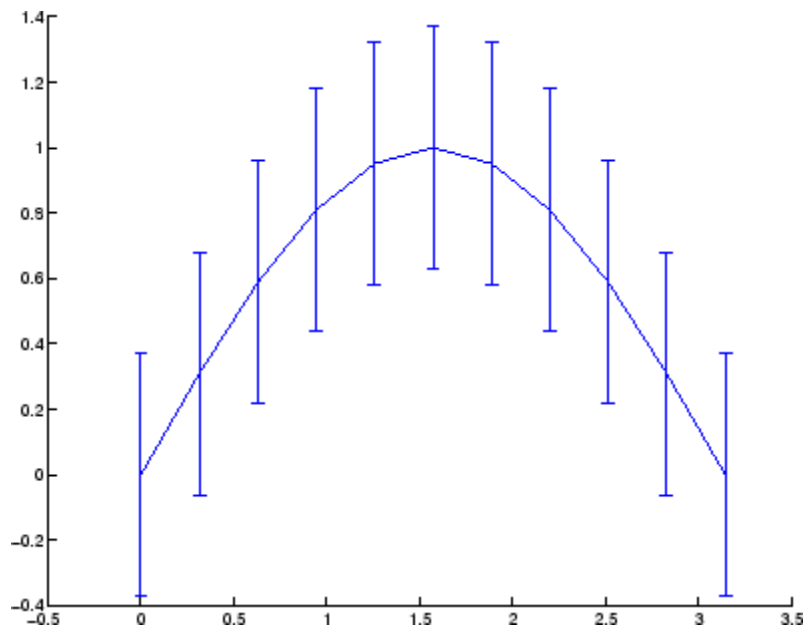
## Remarks

When the arguments are all matrices, `errorbar` draws one line per matrix column. If `X` and `Y` are vectors, they specify one curve.

## Examples

Draw symmetric error bars that are two standard deviation units in length.

```
X = 0:pi/10:pi;
Y = sin(X);
E = std(Y)*ones(size(X));
errorbar(X,Y,E)
```

**See Also**

LineStyle, plot, std, corrcoef

“Basic Plots and Graphs” on page 1-86 and ConfidenceBounds for related functions

See Errorbarseries Properties for property descriptions

# Errorbarseries Properties

---

**Purpose** Define errorbarseries properties

**Modifying Properties** You can set and query graphics object properties using the set and get commands or the Property editor (propertyeditor).

Note that you cannot define default property values for errorbarseries objects. See “Plot Objects” for more information on errorbarseries objects.

**Errorbarseries Property Descriptions** This section provides a description of properties. Curly braces { } enclose default values.

Annotation  
hg.Annotation object Read Only

*Control the display of errorbarseries objects in legends. The Annotation property enables you to specify whether this errorbarseries object is represented in a figure legend.*

Querying the Annotation property returns the handle of an hg.Annotation object. The hg.Annotation object has a property called LegendInformation, which contains an hg.LegendEntry object.

Once you have obtained the hg.LegendEntry object, you can set its IconDisplayStyle property to control whether the errorbarseries object is displayed in a figure legend:

| IconDisplayStyle Value | Purpose                                                                                  |
|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| on                     | Include the errorbarseries object in a legend as one entry, but not its children objects |

| IconDisplayStyle Value | Purpose                                                                           |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| off                    | Do not include the errorbarseries or its children in a legend (default)           |
| children               | Include only the children of the errorbarseries as separate entries in the legend |

## Setting the IconDisplayStyle property

These commands set the `IconDisplayStyle` of a graphics object with handle `hobj` to `children`, which causes each child object to have an entry in the legend:

```
hAnnotation = get(hobj, 'Annotation');
hLegendEntry = get(hAnnotation, 'LegendInformation');
set(hLegendEntry, 'IconDisplayStyle', 'children')
```

## Using the IconDisplayStyle property

See “Controlling Legends” for more information and examples.

`BeingDeleted`  
on | {off} Read Only

*This object is being deleted.* The `BeingDeleted` property provides a mechanism that you can use to determine if objects are in the process of being deleted. MATLAB sets the `BeingDeleted` property to `on` when the object’s delete function callback is called (see the `DeleteFcn` property). It remains set to `on` while the delete function executes, after which the object no longer exists.

For example, an object’s delete function might call other functions that act on a number of different objects. These functions might not need to perform actions on objects if the objects are going to

# Errorbarseries Properties

---

be deleted, and therefore, can check the object's `BeingDeleted` property before acting.

`BusyAction`  
cancel | {queue}

*Callback routine interruption.* The `BusyAction` property enables you to control how MATLAB handles events that potentially interrupt executing callbacks. If there is a callback function executing, callbacks invoked subsequently always attempt to interrupt it.

If the `Interruptible` property of the object whose callback is executing is set to `on` (the default), then interruption occurs at the next point where the event queue is processed. If the `Interruptible` property is `off`, the `BusyAction` property (of the object owning the executing callback) determines how MATLAB handles the event. The choices are

- `cancel` — Discard the event that attempted to execute a second callback routine.
- `queue` — Queue the event that attempted to execute a second callback routine until the current callback finishes.

`ButtonDownFcn`  
string or function handle

*Button press callback function.* A callback that executes whenever you press a mouse button while the pointer is over this object, but not over another graphics object. See the `HitTestArea` property for information about selecting objects of this type.

See the figure's `SelectionType` property to determine if modifier keys were also pressed.

This property can be

- A string that is a valid MATLAB expression

- The name of an M-file
- A function handle

Set this property to a function handle that references the callback. The expressions execute in the MATLAB workspace.

See “Function Handle Callbacks” for information on how to use function handles to define the callbacks.

### Children

array of graphics object handles

*Children of this object.* The handle of a patch object that is the child of this object (whether visible or not).

Note that if a child object’s `HandleVisibility` property is set to `callback` or `off`, its handle does not show up in this object’s `Children` property unless you set the root `ShowHiddenHandles` property to `on`:

```
set(0, 'ShowHiddenHandles', 'on')
```

### Clipping

{on} | off

*Clipping mode.* MATLAB clips graphs to the axes plot box by default. If you set `Clipping` to `off`, portions of graphs can be displayed outside the axes plot box. This can occur if you create a plot object, set `hold` to `on`, freeze axis scaling (`axis manual`), and then create a larger plot object.

### Color

ColorSpec

*Color of the object.* A three-element RGB vector or one of the MATLAB predefined names, specifying the object’s color.

# Errorbarseries Properties

---

See the `ColorSpec` reference page for more information on specifying color.

`CreateFcn`  
string or function handle

*Not available on errorbarseries objects.*

`DeleteFcn`  
string or function handle

*Callback executed during object deletion.* A callback that executes when this object is deleted (e.g., this might happen when you issue a `delete` command on the object, its parent axes, or the figure containing it). MATLAB executes the callback before destroying the object's properties so the callback routine can query these values.

The handle of the object whose `DeleteFcn` is being executed is accessible only through the root `CallbackObject` property, which can be queried using `gcbo`.

See “Function Handle Callbacks” for information on how to use function handles to define the callback function.

See the `BeingDeleted` property for related information.

`DisplayName`  
string (default is empty string)

*String used by legend for this errorbarseries object.* The legend function uses the string defined by the `DisplayName` property to label this errorbarseries object in the legend.

- If you specify string arguments with the legend function, `DisplayName` is set to this errorbarseries object's corresponding string and that string is used for the legend.



- If `DisplayName` is empty, legend creates a string of the form, `['data' n]`, where  $n$  is the number assigned to the object based on its location in the list of legend entries. However, legend does not set `DisplayName` to this string.
- If you edit the string directly in an existing legend, `DisplayName` is set to the edited string.
- If you specify a string for the `DisplayName` property and create the legend using the figure toolbar, then MATLAB uses the string defined by `DisplayName`.
- To add programmatically a legend that uses the `DisplayName` string, call `legend` with the `toggle` or `show` option.

See “Controlling Legends” for more examples.

### `EraseMode`

`{normal} | none | xor | background`

*Erase mode.* This property controls the technique MATLAB uses to draw and erase objects and their children. Alternative erase modes are useful for creating animated sequences, where control of the way individual objects are redrawn is necessary to improve performance and obtain the desired effect.

- `normal` — Redraw the affected region of the display, performing the three-dimensional analysis necessary to ensure that all objects are rendered correctly. This mode produces the most accurate picture, but is the slowest. The other modes are faster, but do not perform a complete redraw and are therefore less accurate.
- `none` — Do not erase objects when they are moved or destroyed. While the objects are still visible on the screen after erasing with `EraseMode none`, you cannot print these objects because MATLAB stores no information about their former locations.
- `xor` — Draw and erase the object by performing an exclusive OR (XOR) with each pixel index of the screen behind it. Erasing

# Errorbarseries Properties

---

the object does not damage the color of the objects behind it. However, the color of the erased object depends on the color of the screen behind it and it is correctly colored only when it is over the axes background color (or the figure background color if the axes Color property is set to none). That is, it isn't erased correctly if there are objects behind it.

- **background** — Erase the graphics objects by redrawing them in the axes background color, (or the figure background color if the axes Color property is set to none). This damages other graphics objects that are behind the erased object, but the erased object is always properly colored.

## Printing with Nonnormal Erase Modes

MATLAB always prints figures as if the EraseMode of all objects is normal. This means graphics objects created with EraseMode set to none, xor, or background can look different on screen than on paper. On screen, MATLAB can mathematically combine layers of colors (e.g., performing an XOR on a pixel color with that of the pixel behind it) and ignore three-dimensional sorting to obtain greater rendering speed. However, these techniques are not applied to the printed output.

Set the axes background color with the axes Color property. Set the figure background color with the figure Color property.

You can use the MATLAB `getframe` command or other screen capture applications to create an image of a figure containing nonnormal mode objects.

`HandleVisibility`  
{on} | callback | off

*Control access to object's handle by command-line users and GUIs. This property determines when an object's handle is visible in its parent's list of children. `HandleVisibility` is useful for*

preventing command-line users from accidentally accessing objects that you need to protect for some reason.

- `on` — Handles are always visible when `HandleVisibility` is `on`.
- `callback` — Setting `HandleVisibility` to `callback` causes handles to be visible from within callback routines or functions invoked by callback routines, but not from within functions invoked from the command line. This provides a means to protect GUIs from command-line users, while allowing callback routines to have access to object handles.
- `off` — Setting `HandleVisibility` to `off` makes handles invisible at all times. This might be necessary when a callback invokes a function that might potentially damage the GUI (such as evaluating a user-typed string) and so temporarily hides its own handles during the execution of that function.

## Functions Affected by Handle Visibility

When a handle is not visible in its parent's list of children, it cannot be returned by functions that obtain handles by searching the object hierarchy or querying handle properties. This includes `get`, `findobj`, `gca`, `gcf`, `gco`, `newplot`, `cla`, `clf`, and `close`.

## Properties Affected by Handle Visibility

When a handle's visibility is restricted using `callback` or `off`, the object's handle does not appear in its parent's `Children` property, figures do not appear in the root's `CurrentFigure` property, objects do not appear in the root's `CallbackObject` property or in the figure's `CurrentObject` property, and axes do not appear in their parent's `CurrentAxes` property.

## Overriding Handle Visibility

You can set the root `ShowHiddenHandles` property to `on` to make all handles visible regardless of their `HandleVisibility`

# Errorbarseries Properties

---

settings (this does not affect the values of the HandleVisibility properties). See also findall.

## Handle Validity

Handles that are hidden are still valid. If you know an object's handle, you can set and get its properties and pass it to any function that operates on handles.

---

**Note** If you change one data source property to a variable that contains data of a different dimension, you might cause the function to generate a warning and not render the graph until you have changed all data source properties to appropriate values.

---

HitTest

{on} | off

*Selectable by mouse click.* HitTest determines whether this object can become the current object (as returned by the gco command and the figure CurrentObject property) as a result of a mouse click on the objects that compose the area graph. If HitTest is off, clicking this object selects the object below it (which is usually the axes containing it).

HitTestArea

on | {off}

*Select the object by clicking lines or area of extent.* This property enables you to select plot objects in two ways:

- Select by clicking lines or markers (default).
- Select by clicking anywhere in the extent of the plot.

When HitTestArea is off, you must click the object's lines or markers (excluding the baseline, if any) to select the object. When

HitTestArea is on, you can select this object by clicking anywhere within the extent of the plot (i.e., anywhere within a rectangle that encloses it).

Interruptible  
{on} | off

*Callback routine interruption mode.* The Interruptible property controls whether an object's callback can be interrupted by callbacks invoked subsequently.

Only callbacks defined for the ButtonDownFcn property are affected by the Interruptible property. MATLAB checks for events that can interrupt a callback only when it encounters a drawnow, figure, getframe, or pause command in the routine. See the BusyAction property for related information.

Setting Interruptible to on allows any graphics object's callback to interrupt callback routines originating from a bar property. Note that MATLAB does not save the state of variables or the display (e.g., the handle returned by the gca or(gcf) command) when an interruption occurs.

LData  
array equal in size to XData and YData

*Errorbar length below data point.* The errorbar function uses this data to determine the length of the errorbar below each data point. Specify these values in data units. See also UData.

LDataSource  
string (MATLAB variable)

*Link LData to MATLAB variable.* Set this property to a MATLAB variable that is evaluated in the base workspace to generate the LData.

# Errorbarseries Properties

---

MATLAB reevaluates this property only when you set it. Therefore, a change to workspace variables appearing in an expression does not change LData.

You can use the `refreshdata` function to force an update of the object's data. `refreshdata` also enables you to specify that the data source variable be evaluated in the workspace of a function from which you call `refreshdata`.

See the `refreshdata` reference page for more information.

## LineStyle

{-} | -- | : | -. | none

*Line style.* This property specifies the line style of the object. Available line styles are shown in the following table.

| Specifier String | Line Style           |
|------------------|----------------------|
| -                | Solid line (default) |
| --               | Dashed line          |
| :                | Dotted line          |
| -.               | Dash-dot line        |
| none             | No line              |

You can use `LineStyle none` when you want to place a marker at each point but do not want the points connected with a line (see the `Marker` property).

## LineWidth

scalar

*The width of linear objects and edges of filled areas.* Specify this value in points (1 point =  $\frac{1}{72}$  inch). The default `LineWidth` is 0.5 points.

## Marker

character (see table)

*Marker symbol.* The Marker property specifies the type of markers that are displayed at plot vertices. You can set values for the Marker property independently from the LineStyle property. Supported markers include those shown in the following table.

| Marker Specifier | Description                   |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| +                | Plus sign                     |
| o                | Circle                        |
| *                | Asterisk                      |
| .                | Point                         |
| x                | Cross                         |
| s                | Square                        |
| d                | Diamond                       |
| ^                | Upward-pointing triangle      |
| v                | Downward-pointing triangle    |
| >                | Right-pointing triangle       |
| <                | Left-pointing triangle        |
| p                | Five-pointed star (pentagram) |
| h                | Six-pointed star (hexagram)   |
| none             | No marker (default)           |

## MarkerEdgeColor

ColorSpec | none | {auto}

*Marker edge color.* The color of the marker or the edge color for filled markers (circle, square, diamond, pentagram, hexagram, and the four triangles). ColorSpec defines the color to use. none

# Errorbarseries Properties

---

specifies no color, which makes nonfilled markers invisible. `auto` sets `MarkerEdgeColor` to the same color as the `Color` property.

`MarkerFaceColor`  
ColorSpec | {none} | auto

*Marker face color.* The fill color for markers that are closed shapes (circle, square, diamond, pentagram, hexagram, and the four triangles). `ColorSpec` defines the color to use. `none` makes the interior of the marker transparent, allowing the background to show through. `auto` sets the fill color to the axes color, or to the figure color if the axes `Color` property is set to `none` (which is the factory default for axes objects).

`MarkerSize`  
size in points

*Marker size.* A scalar specifying the size of the marker in points. The default value for `MarkerSize` is 6 points (1 point = 1/72 inch). Note that MATLAB draws the point marker (specified by the `'.'` symbol) at one-third the specified size.

`Parent`  
handle of parent axes, hggroup, or hgtransform

*Parent of this object.* This property contains the handle of the object's parent. The parent is normally the axes, hggroup, or hgtransform object that contains the object.

See “Objects That Can Contain Other Objects” for more information on parenting graphics objects.

`Selected`  
on | {off}

*Is object selected?* When you set this property to `on`, MATLAB displays selection "handles" at the corners and midpoints if the `SelectionHighlight` property is also `on` (the default). You can, for example, define the `ButtonDownFcn` callback to set this



property to on, thereby indicating that this particular object is selected. This property is also set to on when an object is manually selected in plot edit mode.

SelectionHighlight  
{on} | off

*Objects are highlighted when selected.* When the Selected property is on, MATLAB indicates the selected state by drawing selection handles on the curve and error bars. When SelectionHighlight is off, MATLAB does not draw the handles.

Tag  
string

*User-specified object label.* The Tag property provides a means to identify graphics objects with a user-specified label. This is particularly useful when you are constructing interactive graphics programs that would otherwise need to define object handles as global variables or pass them as arguments between callbacks.

For example, you might create an errorbarseries object and set the Tag property:

```
t = errorbar(Y,E,'Tag','errorbar1')
```

When you want to access the errorbarseries object, you can use findobj to find the errorbarseries object's handle.

The following statement changes the MarkerFaceColor property of the object whose Tag is errorbar1.

```
set(findobj('Tag','errorbar1'),'MarkerFaceColor','red')
```

Type  
string (read only)

# Errorbarseries Properties

---

*Type of graphics object.* This property contains a string that identifies the class of the graphics object. For errorbarseries objects, Type is 'hggroup'. The following statement finds all the hggroup objects in the current axes.

```
t = findobj(gca,'Type','hggroup');
```

## UData

array equal in size to XData and YData

*Errorbar length above data point.* The errorbar function uses this data to determine the length of the errorbar above each data point. Specify these values in data units.

## UDataSource

string (MATLAB variable)

*Link UData to MATLAB variable.* Set this property to a MATLAB variable that is evaluated in the base workspace to generate the UData.

MATLAB reevaluates this property only when you set it. Therefore, a change to workspace variables appearing in an expression does not change UData.

You can use the refreshdata function to force an update of the object's data. refreshdata also enables you to specify that the data source variable be evaluated in the workspace of a function from which you call refreshdata.

See the refreshdata reference page for more information.

## UIContextMenu

handle of a uicontextmenu object

*Associate a context menu with the errorbarseries object.* Assign this property the handle of a uicontextmenu object created in the errorbarseries object's parent figure. Use the uicontextmenu

function to create the context menu. MATLAB displays the context menu whenever you right-click over the errorbarseries object.

UserData  
array

*User-specified data.* This property can be any data you want to associate with the errorbarseries object (including cell arrays and structures). The errorbarseries object does not set values for this property, but you can access it using the set and get functions.

Visible  
{on} | off

*Visibility of errorbarseries object and its children.* By default, errorbarseries object visibility is on. This means all children of the errorbarseries object are visible unless the child object's Visible property is set to off. Setting an errorbarseries object's Visible property to off also makes its children invisible.

XData  
array

*X-coordinates of the curve.* The errorbar function plots a curve using the x-axis coordinates in the XData array. XData must be the same size as YData.

If you do not specify XData (i.e., the input argument x), the errorbar function uses the indices of YData to create the curve. See the XDataMode property for related information.

XDataMode  
{auto} | manual

*Use automatic or user-specified x-axis values.* If you specify XData (by setting the XData property or specifying the input argument x), the errorbar function sets this property to manual.

# Errorbarseries Properties

---

If you set `XDataMode` to `auto` after having specified `XData`, the `errorbar` function resets the  $x$  tick-mark labels to the indices of the `YData`.

`XDataSource`  
string (MATLAB variable)

*Link XData to MATLAB variable.* Set this property to a MATLAB variable that is evaluated in the base workspace to generate the `XData`.

MATLAB reevaluates this property only when you set it. Therefore, a change to workspace variables appearing in an expression does not change `XData`.

You can use the `refreshdata` function to force an update of the object's data. `refreshdata` also enables you to specify that the data source variable be evaluated in the workspace of a function from which you call `refreshdata`.

See the `refreshdata` reference page for more information.

---

**Note** If you change one data source property to a variable that contains data of a different dimension, you might cause the function to generate a warning and not render the graph until you have changed all data source properties to appropriate values.

---

`YData`  
scalar, vector, or matrix

*Data defining curve.* `YData` contains the data defining the curve. If `YData` is a matrix, the `errorbar` function displays a curve with error bars for each column in the matrix.

The input argument `Y` in the `errorbar` function calling syntax assigns values to `YData`.

`YDataSource`  
string (MATLAB variable)

*Link YData to MATLAB variable.* Set this property to a MATLAB variable that is evaluated in the base workspace to generate the `YData`.

MATLAB reevaluates this property only when you set it. Therefore, a change to workspace variables appearing in an expression does not change `YData`.

You can use the `refreshdata` function to force an update of the object's data. `refreshdata` also enables you to specify that the data source variable be evaluated in the workspace of a function from which you call `refreshdata`.

See the `refreshdata` reference page for more information.

# errordlg

---

**Purpose** Create and open error dialog box

**Syntax**

```
h = errordlg
h = errordlg(errorstring)
h = errordlg(errorstring,dlgname)
h = errordlg(errorstring,dlgname,createmode)
```

**Description** h = errordlg creates and displays a dialog box with title Error Dialog that contains the string This is the default error string. The errordlg function returns the handle of the dialog box in h.

h = errordlg(errorstring) displays a dialog box with title Error Dialog that contains the string errorstring.

h = errordlg(errorstring,dlgname) displays a dialog box with titledlgname that contains the string errorstring.

h = errordlg(errorstring,dlgname,createmode) specifies whether the error dialog box is modal or nonmodal. Optionally, it can also specify an interpreter for errorstring and dlgname. The createmode argument can be a string or a structure.

If createmode is a string, it must be one of the values shown in the following table.

| createmode Value | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| modal            | Replaces the error dialog box having the specified Title, that was last created or clicked on, with a modal error dialog box as specified. All other error dialog boxes with the same title are deleted. The dialog box which is replaced can be either modal or nonmodal. |

| createmode Value    | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| non-modal (default) | Creates a new nonmodal error dialog box with the specified parameters. Existing error dialog boxes with the same title are not deleted.                                                                                                                                       |
| replace             | Replaces the error dialog box having the specified Title, that was last created or clicked on, with a nonmodal error dialog box as specified. All other error dialog boxes with the same title are deleted. The dialog box which is replaced can be either modal or nonmodal. |

---

**Note** A modal dialog box prevents the user from interacting with other windows before responding. To block MATLAB program execution as well, use the `uiwait` function. For more information about modal dialog boxes, see `WindowState` in the `Figure` Properties.

---

If `CreateMode` is a structure, it can have fields `WindowState` and `Interpreter`. `WindowState` must be one of the options shown in the table above. `Interpreter` is one of the strings 'tex' or 'none'. The default value for `Interpreter` is 'none'.

## Remarks

MATLAB sizes the dialog box to fit the string 'errorstring'. The error dialog box has an **OK** push button and remains on the screen until you press the **OK** button or the **Return** key. After pressing the button, the error dialog box disappears.

The appearance of the dialog box depends on the platform you use.

## Examples

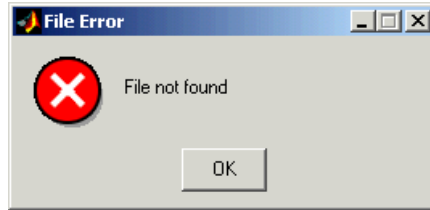
The function

```
errordlg('File not found','File Error');
```

# errordlg

---

displays this dialog box:



## See Also

`dialog`, `helpdlg`, `inputdlg`, `listdlg`, `msgbox`, `questdlg`, `warndlg`

`figure`, `uiwait`, `uiresume`

“Predefined Dialog Boxes” on page 1-104 for related functions



---

|                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Purpose</b>     | Time elapsed between date vectors                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Syntax</b>      | <code>e = etime(t2, t1)</code>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>Description</b> | <code>e = etime(t2, t1)</code> returns the time in seconds between vectors <code>t1</code> and <code>t2</code> . The two vectors must be six elements long, in the format returned by <code>clock</code> :<br><br><code>T = [Year Month Day Hour Minute Second]</code>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>Remarks</b>     | <p>When timing the duration of an event, use the <code>tic</code> and <code>toc</code> functions instead of <code>clock</code> or <code>etime</code>. These latter two functions are based on the system time which can be adjusted periodically by the operating system and thus might not be reliable in time comparison operations.</p> <p>The <code>etime</code> function measures time elapsed between two points in time, and does not take into account differences in those points brought about by daylight savings time or changes in time zone.</p> |
| <b>Examples</b>    | <p>Calculate how long a 2048-point real FFT takes.</p> <pre>x = rand(2048, 1);<br/>t = clock; fft(x); etime(clock, t)<br/>ans =<br/>    0.4167</pre>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>Limitations</b> | As currently implemented, the <code>etime</code> function fails across month and year boundaries. Since <code>etime</code> is an M-file, you can modify the code to work across these boundaries if needed.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>See Also</b>    | <code>clock</code> , <code>cputime</code> , <code>tic</code> , <code>toc</code>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |

# etree

---

**Purpose** Elimination tree

**Syntax**  
`p = etree(A)`  
`p = etree(A, 'col')`  
`p = etree(A, 'sym')`  
`[p,q] = etree(...)`

**Description** `p = etree(A)` returns an elimination tree for the square symmetric matrix whose upper triangle is that of  $A$ .  $p(j)$  is the parent of column  $j$  in the tree, or 0 if  $j$  is a root.

`p = etree(A, 'col')` returns the elimination tree of  $A^*A$ .

`p = etree(A, 'sym')` is the same as `p = etree(A)`.

`[p,q] = etree(...)` also returns a postorder permutation  $q$  of the tree.

**See Also** `treelayout`, `treeplot`, `etreeplot`

|                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Purpose</b>     | Plot elimination tree                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>Syntax</b>      | <code>etreeplot(A)</code><br><code>etreeplot(A,nodeSpec,edgeSpec)</code>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Description</b> | <code>etreeplot(A)</code> plots the elimination tree of $A$ (or $A+A'$ , if non-symmetric).<br><code>etreeplot(A,nodeSpec,edgeSpec)</code> allows optional parameters <code>nodeSpec</code> and <code>edgeSpec</code> to set the node or edge color, marker, and linestyle. Use <code>' '</code> to omit one or both. |
| <b>See Also</b>    | <code>etree</code> , <code>treeplot</code> , <code>treelayout</code>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

# eval

---

**Purpose** Execute string containing MATLAB expression

**Syntax**  
`eval(expression)`  
`[a1, a2, a3, ...] = eval(function(b1, b2, b3, ...))`

**Description** `eval(expression)` executes `expression`, a string containing any valid MATLAB expression. You can construct `expression` by concatenating substrings and variables inside square brackets:

```
expression = [string1, int2str(var), string2, ...]
```

`[a1, a2, a3, ...] = eval(function(b1, b2, b3, ...))` executes `function` with arguments `b1`, `b2`, `b3`, ..., and returns the results in the specified output variables.

**Remarks** Using the `eval` output argument list is recommended over including the output arguments in the expression string. The first syntax below avoids strict checking by the MATLAB parser and can produce untrapped errors and other unexpected behavior. Use the second syntax instead:

```
% Not recommended
eval('[a1, a2, a3, ...] = function(var)')
```

```
% Recommended syntax
[a1, a2, a3, ...] = eval('function(var)')
```

## Examples **Example 1 – Working with a Series of Files**

Load MAT-files August1.mat to August10.mat into the MATLAB workspace:

```
for d=1:10
 s = ['load August' int2str(d) '.mat']
 eval(s)
end
```

These are the strings being evaluated:

```
s =
 load August1.mat
s =
 load August2.mat
s =
 load August3.mat
 - etc. -
```

### Example 2 – Assigning to Variables with Generated Names

Generate variable names that are unique in the MATLAB workspace and assign a value to each using `eval`:

```
for k = 1:5
 t = clock;
 pause(uint8(rand * 10));
 v = genvarname('time_elapsed', who);
 eval([v ' = etime(clock,t)'])
end
```

As this code runs, `eval` creates a unique statement for each assignment:

```
time_elapsed =
 5.0070
time_elapsed1 =
 2.0030
time_elapsed2 =
 7.0010
time_elapsed3 =
 8.0010
time_elapsed4 =
 3.0040
```

### Example 3 – Evaluating a Returned Function Name

The following command removes a figure by evaluating its `CloseRequestFcn` property as returned by `get`.

```
eval(get(h, 'CloseRequestFcn'))
```

# eval

---

## **See Also**

`evalc`, `evalin`, `assignin`, `feval`, `catch`, `lasterror`, `try`

---

|                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Purpose</b>     | Evaluate MATLAB expression with capture                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <b>Syntax</b>      | <code>T = evalc(S)</code><br><code>[T, X, Y, Z, ...] = evalc(S)</code>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>Description</b> | <p><code>T = evalc(S)</code> is the same as <code>eval(S)</code> except that anything that would normally be written to the command window, except for error messages, is captured and returned in the character array <code>T</code> (lines in <code>T</code> are separated by <code>\n</code> characters).</p> <p><code>[T, X, Y, Z, ...] = evalc(S)</code> is the same as <code>[X, Y, Z, ...] = eval(S)</code> except that any output is captured into <code>T</code>.</p> |
| <b>Remark</b>      | When you are using <code>evalc</code> , <code>diary</code> , <code>more</code> , and <code>input</code> are disabled.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>See Also</b>    | <code>eval</code> , <code>evalin</code> , <code>assignin</code> , <code>feval</code> , <code>diary</code> , <code>input</code> , <code>more</code>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

# evalin

---

**Purpose** Execute MATLAB expression in specified workspace

**Syntax**  
`evalin(ws, expression)`  
`[a1, a2, a3, ...] = evalin(ws, expression)`

**Description** `evalin(ws, expression)` executes *expression*, a string containing any valid MATLAB expression, in the context of the workspace *ws*. *ws* can have a value of 'base' or 'caller' to denote the MATLAB base workspace or the workspace of the caller function. You can construct *expression* by concatenating substrings and variables inside square brackets:

```
expression = [string1, int2str(var), string2,...]
```

`[a1, a2, a3, ...] = evalin(ws, expression)` executes *expression* and returns the results in the specified output variables. Using the `evalin` output argument list is recommended over including the output arguments in the expression string:

```
evalin(ws, '[a1, a2, a3, ...] = function(var)')
```

The above syntax avoids strict checking by the MATLAB parser and can produce untrapped errors and other unexpected behavior.

**Remarks** The MATLAB base workspace is the workspace that is seen from the MATLAB command line (when not in the debugger). The caller workspace is the workspace of the function that called the M-file. Note, the base and caller workspaces are equivalent in the context of an M-file that is invoked from the MATLAB command line.

If you use `evalin('caller', ws)` in the MATLAB debugger after having changed your local workspace context with `dbup` or `dbdown`, MATLAB evaluates the expression in the context of the function that is one level up in the stack from your current workspace context.

**Examples** This example extracts the value of the variable *var* in the MATLAB base workspace and captures the value in the local variable *v*:



```
v = evalin('base', 'var');
```

**Limitation**

evalin cannot be used recursively to evaluate an expression. For example, a sequence of the form `evalin('caller', 'evalin(''caller'', 'x'')` doesn't work.

**See Also**

assignin, eval, evalc, feval, catch, lasterror, try

# eventlisteners

---

**Purpose** List of events attached to listeners

**Syntax** `C = h.eventlisteners`  
`C = eventlisteners(h)`

**Description** `C = h.eventlisteners` lists any events, along with their event handler routines, that have been registered with control, `h`. The function returns cell array of strings `C`, with each row containing the name of a registered event and the handler routine for that event. If the control has no registered events, then `eventlisteners` returns an empty cell array.

Events and their event handler routines must be registered in order for the control to respond to them. You can register events either when you create the control, using `actxcontrol`, or at any time afterwards, using `registerevent`.

`C = eventlisteners(h)` is an alternate syntax for the same operation.

## Examples **mwsamp Control Example**

Create an `mwsamp` control, registering only the `Click` event. `eventlisteners` returns the name of the event and its event handler routine, `myclick`:

```
f = figure('position', [100 200 200 200]);
h = actxcontrol('mwsamp.mwsampctrl.2', ...
 [0 0 200 200], f, ...
 {'Click' 'myclick'});
```

```
h.eventlisteners
ans =
 'click' 'myclick'
```

Register two more events: `Db1Click` and `MouseDown`. `eventlisteners` returns the names of the three registered events along with their respective handler routines:

```
h.registerevent({'Db1Click', 'my2click'; ...
 'MouseDown' 'mymoused'});
```

```
h.eventlisteners
ans =
 'click' 'myclick'
 'dblclick' 'my2click'
 'mousedown' 'mymoused'
```

Now unregister all events for the control. `eventlisteners` returns an empty cell array, indicating that no events have been registered for the control:

```
h.unregisterallevents

h.eventlisteners
ans =
 {}
```

## Excel Workbook Example

```
excel = actxserver('Excel.Application');
wbs = excel.Workbooks;
wb = wbs.Add;
wb.registerevent({'Activate' 'EvtActivateHandler'})
wb.eventlisteners

ans =

 'Activate' 'EvtActivateHandler'
```

## See Also

`events`, `registerevent`, `unregisterevent`, `unregisterallevents`, `isevent`

# events

---

**Purpose** List of events control can trigger

**Syntax**  
S = h.events  
S = events(h)

**Description** S = h.events returns structure array S containing all events, both registered and unregistered, known to the control, and the function prototype used when calling the event handler routine. For each array element, the structure field is the event name and the contents of that field is the function prototype for that event's handler.

S = events(h) is an alternate syntax for the same operation.

## **Examples** **List Control Events Example**

Create an mwsamp control and list all events:

```
f = figure ('position', [100 200 200 200]);
h = actxcontrol ('mwsamp.mwsampctrl.2', [0 0 200 200], f);
```

```
h.events
 Click = void Click()
 DblClick = void DblClick()
 MouseDown = void MouseDown(int16 Button, int16 Shift,
 Variant x, Variant y)
```

Assign the output to a variable and get one field of the returned structure:

```
ev = h.events;

ev.MouseDown
ans =
 void MouseDown(int16 Button, int16 Shift, ...
 Variant x, Variant y)
```

## **List Excel Workbook Events Example**

Open Excel and list all events for a Workbook object:

```
excel = actxserver('Excel.Application');
wbs = excel.Workbooks;
wb = wbs.Add;
wb.events
```

MATLAB displays all events supported by the Workbook object.

```
Open = void Open()
Activate = void Activate()
Deactivate = void Deactivate()
BeforeClose = void BeforeClose(bool Cancel)
.
.
```

**See Also**

`isevent`, `eventlisteners`, `registerevent`, `unregisterevent`,  
`unregisterallevents`

# Execute

---

**Purpose** Execute MATLAB command in server

**Syntax** **MATLAB Client**

```
result = h.Execute('command')
result = Execute(h, 'command')
result = invoke(h, 'Execute', 'command')
```

**Method Signature**

```
BSTR Execute([in] BSTR command)
```

**Visual Basic Client**

```
Execute(command As String) As String
```

**Description** The Execute function executes the MATLAB statement specified by the string command in the MATLAB Automation server attached to handle h. The server returns output from the command in the string, result. The result string also contains any warning or error messages that might have been issued by MATLAB as a result of the command.

Note that if you terminate the MATLAB command string with a semicolon and there are no warnings or error messages, result might be returned empty.

**Remarks** If you want to be able to display output from Execute in the client window, you must specify an output variable (i.e., result in the above syntax statements).

Server function names, like Execute, are case sensitive when used with dot notation (the first syntax shown).

All three versions of the MATLAB client syntax perform the same operation.

**Examples** Execute the MATLAB version function in the server and return the output to the MATLAB client.

## **MATLAB Client**

```
h = actxserver('matlab.application');
server_version = h.Execute('version')
server_version =
ans =
 6.5.0.180913a (R13)
```

## **Visual Basic .NET Client**

```
Dim Matlab As Object
Dim server_version As String
Matlab = CreateObject("matlab.application")
server_version = Matlab.Execute("version")
```

## **See Also**

Feval, PutFullMatrix, GetFullMatrix, PutCharArray, GetCharArray

# exifread

---

**Purpose** Read EXIF information from JPEG and TIFF image files

**Syntax** `output = exifread(filename)`

**Description** `output = exifread(filename)` reads the Exchangeable Image File Format (EXIF) data from the file specified by the string `filename`. `filename` must specify a JPEG or TIFF image file. `output` is a structure containing metadata values about the image or images in `imagefile`.

---

**Note** `exifread` returns all EXIF tags and does not process them in any way.

---

EXIF is a standard used by digital camera manufacturers to store information in the image file, such as, the make and model of a camera, the time the picture was taken and digitized, the resolution of the image, exposure time, and focal length. For more information about EXIF and the meaning of metadata attributes, see <http://www.exif.org/>.

**See Also** `imfinfo`, `imread`



**Purpose**

Check existence of variable, function, directory, or Java class

**Graphical Interface**

As an alternative to the exist function, use the Workspace Browser or the Current Directory Browser.

**Syntax**

```
exist name
exist name kind
A = exist('name','kind')
```

**Description**

exist name returns the status of name:

|   |                                                                                                                                                                         |
|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 0 | If name does not exist.                                                                                                                                                 |
| 1 | If name is a variable in the workspace.                                                                                                                                 |
| 2 | If name is an M-file on your MATLAB search path. It also returns 2 when name is the full pathname to a file or the name of an ordinary file on your MATLAB search path. |
| 3 | If name is a MEX- or DLL-file on your MATLAB search path.                                                                                                               |
| 4 | If name is an MDL-file on your MATLAB search path.                                                                                                                      |
| 5 | If name is a built-in MATLAB function.                                                                                                                                  |
| 6 | If name is a P-file on your MATLAB search path.                                                                                                                         |
| 7 | If name is a directory.                                                                                                                                                 |
| 8 | If name is a Java class. (exist returns 0 if you start MATLAB with the -nojvm option.)                                                                                  |

exist name *kind* returns the status of name for the specified *kind*. If name of type *kind* does not exist, it returns 0. The *kind* argument may be one of the following:

|         |                                     |
|---------|-------------------------------------|
| builtin | Checks only for built-in functions. |
| class   | Checks only for Java classes.       |
| dir     | Checks only for directories.        |

# exist

|      |                                       |
|------|---------------------------------------|
| file | Checks only for files or directories. |
| var  | Checks only for variables.            |

If name belongs to more than one category (e.g., if there are both an M-file and variable of the given name) and you do not specify a *kind* argument, exist returns one value according to the order of evaluation shown in the table below. For example, if name matches both a directory and M-file name, exist returns 7, identifying it as a directory.

| Order of Evaluation | Return Value | Type of Entity  |
|---------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1                   | 1            | Variable        |
| 2                   | 5            | Built-in        |
| 3                   | 7            | Directory       |
| 4                   | 3            | MEX or DLL-file |
| 5                   | 4            | MDL-file        |
| 6                   | 6            | P-file          |
| 7                   | 2            | M-file          |
| 8                   | 8            | Java class      |

`A = exist('name', 'kind')` is the function form of the syntax.

## Remarks

If name specifies a filename, that filename may include an extension to preclude conflicting with other similar filenames. For example, `exist('file.ext')`.

If name specifies a filename, MATLAB attempts to locate the file, examines the filename extension, and determines the value to return based on the extension alone. MATLAB does not examine the contents or internal structure of the file.

You can specify a partial path to a directory or file. A partial pathname is a pathname relative to the MATLAB path that contains only the trailing one or more components of the full pathname. For example,

both of the following commands return 2, identifying `mkdir.m` as an M-file. The first uses a partial pathname:

```
exist('matlab/general/mkdir.m')
exist([matlabroot ' /toolbox/matlab/general/mkdir.m'])
```

If a file or directory is not on the search path, then `name` must specify either a full pathname, a partial pathname relative to `MATLABPATH`, a partial pathname relative to your current directory, or the file or directory must reside in your current working directory.

If `name` is a Java class, then `exist('name')` returns an 8. However, if `name` is a Java class file, then `exist('name')` returns a 2.

## Remarks

To check for the existence of more than one variable, use the `ismember` function. For example,

```
a = 5.83;
c = 'teststring';
ismember({'a','b','c'},who)

ans =

 1 0 1
```

## Examples

This example uses `exist` to check whether a MATLAB function is a built-in function or a file:

```
type = exist('plot')
type =
5
```

This indicates that `plot` is a built-in function.

In the next example, `exist` returns 8 on the Java class, `Welcome`, and returns 2 on the Java class file, `Welcome.class`:

```
exist Welcome
ans =
```

# exist

---

```
8
```

```
exist javaclasses/Welcome.class
ans =
2
```

indicates there is a Java class Welcome and a Java class file Welcome.class.

The following example indicates that testresults is both a variable in the workspace and a directory on the search path:

```
exist('testresults','var')
ans =
1
exist('testresults','dir')
ans =
7
```

## See Also

assignin, computer, dir, evalin, help, inmem, isfield, isempty, lookfor, mfilename, partialpath, what, which, who

---

|                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Purpose</b>          | Terminate MATLAB (same as quit)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>GUI Alternatives</b> | As an alternative to the <code>exit</code> function, select <b>File &gt; Exit MATLAB</b> or click the Close box in the MATLAB desktop.                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>Syntax</b>           | <code>exit</code>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Description</b>      | <code>exit</code> terminates the current MATLAB session after running <code>finish.m</code> , if the file <code>finish.m</code> exists. It performs the same as <code>quit</code> and takes the same termination options, such as <b>force</b> . For more information, see <code>quit</code> . |
| <b>See Also</b>         | <code>quit</code> , <code>finish</code>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

# exp

---

**Purpose** Exponential

**Syntax**  $Y = \exp(X)$

**Description** The exp function is an elementary function that operates element-wise on arrays. Its domain includes complex numbers.

$Y = \exp(X)$  returns the exponential for each element of  $X$ .

For complex  $z = x + i*y$ , it returns the complex exponential  $e^z = e^x(\cos(y) + i\sin(y))$ .

**Remark** Use expm for matrix exponentials.

**See Also** expm, log, log10, expint

**Purpose** Exponential integral

**Syntax**  $Y = \text{expint}(X)$

**Definitions** The exponential integral computed by this function is defined as

$$E_1(x) = \int_x^{\infty} \frac{e^{-t}}{t} dt$$

Another common definition of the exponential integral function is the Cauchy principal value integral

$$Ei(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{e^t}{t} dt$$

which, for real positive  $x$ , is related to  $\text{expint}$  as

$$E_1(-x) = -Ei(x) - i\pi$$

**Description**  $Y = \text{expint}(X)$  evaluates the exponential integral for each element of  $X$ .

**References** [1] Abramowitz, M. and I. A. Stegun. *Handbook of Mathematical Functions*. Chapter 5, New York: Dover Publications, 1965.

# expm

---

**Purpose** Matrix exponential

**Syntax**  $Y = \text{expm}(X)$

**Description**  $Y = \text{expm}(X)$  raises the constant  $e$  to the matrix power  $X$ .  
Although it is not computed this way, if  $X$  has a full set of eigenvectors  $V$  with corresponding eigenvalues  $D$ , then

$$[V,D] = \text{EIG}(X) \text{ and } \text{EXPM}(X) = V*\text{diag}(\text{exp}(\text{diag}(D)))/V$$

Use `exp` for the element-by-element exponential.

**Algorithm** `expm` uses the Padé approximation with scaling and squaring. See reference [3], below.

---

**Note** The `expmdemo1`, `expmdemo2`, and `expmdemo3` demos illustrate the use of Padé approximation, Taylor series approximation, and eigenvalues and eigenvectors, respectively, to compute the matrix exponential. References [1] and [2] describe and compare many algorithms for computing a matrix exponential.

---

**Examples** This example computes and compares the matrix exponential of  $A$  and the exponential of  $A$ .

```
A = [1 1 0
 0 0 2
 0 0 -1];

expm(A)
ans =
 2.7183 1.7183 1.0862
 0 1.0000 1.2642
 0 0 0.3679
```



```

exp(A)
ans =
 2.7183 2.7183 1.0000
 1.0000 1.0000 7.3891
 1.0000 1.0000 0.3679

```

Notice that the diagonal elements of the two results are equal. This would be true for any triangular matrix. But the off-diagonal elements, including those below the diagonal, are different.

## See Also

exp, expm1, funm, logm, eig, sqrtm

## References

- [1] Golub, G. H. and C. F. Van Loan, *Matrix Computation*, p. 384, Johns Hopkins University Press, 1983.
- [2] Moler, C. B. and C. F. Van Loan, "Nineteen Dubious Ways to Compute the Exponential of a Matrix," *SIAM Review* 20, 1978, pp. 801-836.
- [3] Higham, N. J., "The Scaling and Squaring Method for the Matrix Exponential Revisited," *SIAM J. Matrix Anal. Appl.*, 26(4) (2005), pp. 1179-1193.

# expm1

---

**Purpose** Compute  $\exp(x) - 1$  accurately for small values of  $x$

**Syntax**  $y = \text{expm1}(x)$

**Description**  $y = \text{expm1}(x)$  computes  $\exp(x) - 1$ , compensating for the roundoff in  $\exp(x)$ .

For small  $x$ ,  $\text{expm1}(x)$  is approximately  $x$ , whereas  $\exp(x) - 1$  can be zero.

**See Also** `exp`, `expm`, `log1p`

## Purpose

Export variables to workspace

## Syntax

```
export2wsdlg(checkboxlabels,defaultvariablenames,
itemstoexport)
export2wsdlg(checkboxlabels,defaultvariablenames,
itemstoexport,title)
export2wsdlg(checkboxlabels,defaultvariablenames,
itemstoexport,title,selected)
export2wsdlg(checkboxlabels,defaultvariablenames,
itemstoexport,title,selected,helpfunction)
export2wsdlg(checkboxlabels,defaultvariablenames,
itemstoexport,title,selected,helpfunction,functionlist)
hdialog = export2wsdlg(...)
[hdialog,ok_pressed] = export2wsdlg(...)
```

## Description

`export2wsdlg(checkboxlabels,defaultvariablenames,itemstoexport)` creates a dialog with a series of check boxes and edit fields. `checkboxlabels` is a cell array of labels for the check boxes. `defaultvariablenames` is a cell array of strings that serve as a basis for variable names that appear in the edit fields. `itemstoexport` is a cell array of the values to be stored in the variables. If there is only one item to export, `export2wsdlg` creates a text control instead of a check box.

---

**Note** By default, the dialog box is modal. A modal dialog box prevents the user from interacting with other windows before responding.

---

`export2wsdlg(checkboxlabels,defaultvariablenames,itemstoexport,title)` creates the dialog with `title` as its title.

`export2wsdlg(checkboxlabels,defaultvariablenames,itemstoexport,title,selected)` creates the dialog allowing the user to control which check boxes are checked. `selected` is a logical array whose length is the same as `checkboxlabels`. True indicates that the check box should initially be checked, false unchecked.

# export2wsdlg

---

`export2wsdlg(checkboxlabels,defaultvariablenames, itemstoexport,title,selected,helpfunction)` creates the dialog with a help button. `helpfunction` is a callback that displays help.

`export2wsdlg(checkboxlabels,defaultvariablenames, itemstoexport,title,selected,helpfunction,functionlist)` creates a dialog that enables the user to pass in `functionlist`, a cell array of functions and optional arguments that calculate, then return the value to `export`. `functionlist` should be the same length as `checkboxlabels`.

`hdialog = export2wsdlg(...)` returns the handle of the dialog.

`[hdialog,ok_pressed] = export2wsdlg(...)` sets `ok_pressed` to true if the OK button is pressed, or false otherwise. If two return arguments are requested, `hdialog` is [] and the function does not return until the dialog is closed.

The user can edit the text fields to modify the default variable names. If the same name appears in multiple edit fields, `export2wsdlg` creates a structure using that name. It then uses the `defaultvariablenames` as fieldnames for that structure.

The lengths of `checkboxlabels`, `defaultvariablenames`, `itemstoexport` and `selected` must all be equal.

The strings in `defaultvariablenames` must be unique.

## Examples

This example creates a dialog box that enables the user to save the variables `sumA` and/or `meanA` to the workspace. The dialog box title is `Save Sums to Workspace`.

```
A = randn(10,1);
checkLabels = {'Save sum of A to variable named:' ...
 'Save mean of A to variable named:'};
varNames = {'sumA','meanA'};
items = {sum(A),mean(A)};
export2wsdlg(checkLabels,varNames,items,...
 'Save Sums to Workspace');
```

**Purpose** Identity matrix

**Syntax**

```
Y = eye(n)
Y = eye(m,n)
eye([m n])
Y = eye(size(A))
eye(m, n, classname)
eye([m,n],classname)
```

**Description** `Y = eye(n)` returns the n-by-n identity matrix.

`Y = eye(m,n)` or `eye([m n])` returns an m-by-n matrix with 1's on the diagonal and 0's elsewhere.

---

**Note** The size inputs `m` and `n` should be nonnegative integers. Negative integers are treated as 0.

---

`Y = eye(size(A))` returns an identity matrix the same size as `A`.

`eye(m, n, classname)` or `eye([m,n],classname)` is an m-by-n matrix with 1's of class `classname` on the diagonal and zeros of class `classname` elsewhere. `classname` is a string specifying the data type of the output. `classname` can have the following values: 'double', 'single', 'int8', 'uint8', 'int16', 'uint16', 'int32', 'uint32', 'int64', or 'uint64'.

**Example:**

```
x = eye(2,3,'int8');
```

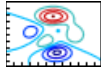
**Limitations** The identity matrix is not defined for higher-dimensional arrays. The assignment `y = eye([2,3,4])` results in an error.

**See Also** `ones`, `rand`, `randn`, `zeros`

# ezcontour

---

**Purpose** Easy-to-use contour plotter



**Syntax**

```
ezcontour(fun)
ezcontour(fun,domain)
ezcontour(...,n)
ezcontour(axes_handle,...)
h = ezcontour(...)
```

**Description** `ezcontour(fun)` plots the contour lines of `fun(x,y)` using the `contour` function. `fun` is plotted over the default domain:  $-2\pi < x < 2\pi$ ,  $-2\pi < y < 2\pi$ .

`fun` can be a function handle for an M-file function or an anonymous function (see “Function Handles” and “Anonymous Functions”) or a string (see Remarks).

`ezcontour(fun,domain)` plots `fun(x,y)` over the specified domain. `domain` can be either a 4-by-1 vector `[xmin, xmax, ymin, ymax]` or a 2-by-1 vector `[min, max]` (where  $\min < x < \max$ ,  $\min < y < \max$ ).

`ezcontour(...,n)` plots `fun` over the default domain using an `n`-by-`n` grid. The default value for `n` is 60.

`ezcontour(axes_handle,...)` plots into the axes with handle `axes_handle` instead of the current axes (`gca`).

`h = ezcontour(...)` returns the handles to contour objects in `h`. `ezcontour` automatically adds a title and axis labels.

**Remarks** **Passing the Function as a String**

Array multiplication, division, and exponentiation are always implied in the string expression you pass to `ezcontour`. For example, the MATLAB syntax for a contour plot of the expression

```
sqrt(x.^2 + y.^2)
```

is written as

```
ezcontour('sqrt(x^2 + y^2)')
```

That is,  $x^2$  is interpreted as  $x.^2$  in the string you pass to `ezcontour`.

If the function to be plotted is a function of the variables  $u$  and  $v$  (rather than  $x$  and  $y$ ), the domain endpoints `umin`, `umax`, `vmin`, and `vmax` are sorted alphabetically. Thus, `ezcontour('u^2 - v^3',[0,1],[3,6])` plots the contour lines for  $u^2 - v^3$  over  $0 < u < 1$ ,  $3 < v < 6$ .

### Passing a Function Handle

Function handle arguments must point to functions that use MATLAB syntax. For example, the following statements define an anonymous function and pass the function handle `fh` to `ezcontour`.

```
fh = @(x,y) sqrt(x.^2 + y.^2);
ezcontour(fh)
```

When using function handles, you must use the array power, array multiplication, and array division operators (`.^`, `.*`, `./`) since `ezcontour` does not alter the syntax, as in the case with string inputs.

### Passing Additional Arguments

If your function has additional parameters, for example, `k` in `myfun`:

```
function z = myfun(x,y,k)
z = x.^k - y.^k - 1;
```

then use an anonymous function to specify that parameter:

```
ezcontour(@(x,y)myfun(x,y,2))
```

## Examples

The following mathematical expression defines a function of two variables,  $x$  and  $y$ .

$$f(x, y) = 3(1-x)^2 e^{-x^2-(y+1)^2} - 10\left(\frac{x}{5} - x^3 - y^5\right) e^{-x^2-y^2} - \frac{1}{3} e^{-(x+1)^2-y^2}$$

`ezcontour` requires a function handle argument that expresses this function using MATLAB syntax. This example uses an anonymous function, which you can define in the command window without creating an M-file.

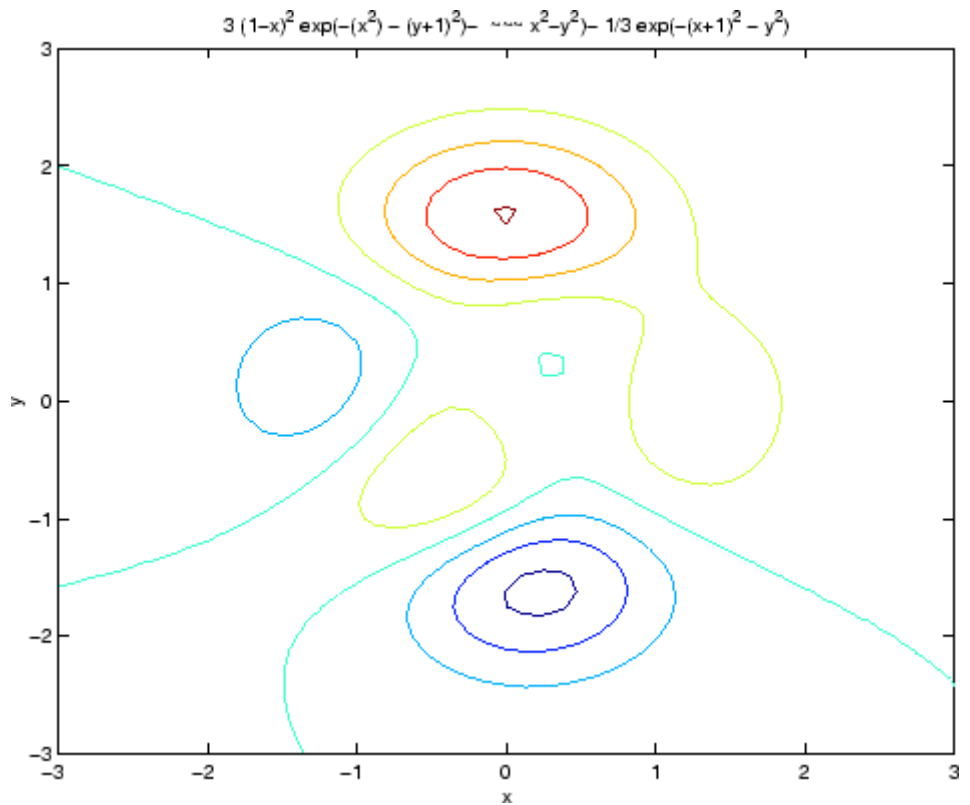
```
f=@(x,y) 3*(1-x).^2.*exp(-(x.^2) - (y+1).^2) ...
- 10*(x/5 - x.^3 - y.^5).*exp(-x.^2-y.^2) ...
- 1/3*exp(-(x+1).^2 - y.^2);
```

For convenience, this function is written on three lines. The MATLAB `peaks` function evaluates this expression for different sizes of grids.

Pass the function handle `f` to `ezcontour` along with a domain ranging from -3 to 3 in both `x` and `y` and specify a computational grid of 49-by-49:

```
ezcontour(f, [-3,3],49)
```





In this particular case, the title is too long to fit at the top of the graph, so MATLAB abbreviates the string.

### See Also

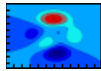
contour, ezcontourf, ezmesh, ezmeshc, ezplot, ezplot3, ezpolar, ezsurf, ezsurf, function\_handle

“Contour Plots” on page 1-89 for related functions

# ezcontourf

---

**Purpose** Easy-to-use filled contour plotter



**Syntax**

```
ezcontourf(fun)
ezcontourf(fun,domain)
ezcontourf(...,n)
ezcontourf(axes_handle,...)
h = ezcontourf(...)
```

**Description**

`ezcontourf(fun)` plots the contour lines of  $fun(x,y)$  using the `contourf` function. `fun` is plotted over the default domain:  $-2\pi < x < 2\pi$ ,  $-2\pi < y < 2\pi$ .

`fun` can be a function handle for an M-file function or an anonymous function (see “Function Handles” and Anonymous Functions) or a string (see Remarks).

`ezcontourf(fun,domain)` plots  $fun(x,y)$  over the specified domain. `domain` can be either a 4-by-1 vector `[xmin, xmax, ymin, ymax]` or a 2-by-1 vector `[min, max]`, where  $min < x < max$ ,  $min < y < max$ .

`ezcontourf(...,n)` plots `fun` over the default domain using an `n`-by-`n` grid. The default value for `n` is 60.

`ezcontourf(axes_handle,...)` plots into the axes with the handle `axes_handle` instead of into the current axes (`gca`).

`h = ezcontourf(...)` returns the handles to contour objects in `h`.

`ezcontourf` automatically adds a title and axis labels.

**Remarks** **Passing the Function as a String**

Array multiplication, division, and exponentiation are always implied in the string expression you pass to `ezcontourf`. For example, the MATLAB syntax for a filled contour plot of the expression

```
sqrt(x.^2 + y.^2);
```

is written as

```
ezcontourf('sqrt(x^2 + y^2)')
```

That is,  $x^2$  is interpreted as  $x.^2$  in the string you pass to `ezcontourf`.

If the function to be plotted is a function of the variables  $u$  and  $v$  (rather than  $x$  and  $y$ ), then the domain endpoints `umin`, `umax`, `vmin`, and `vmax` are sorted alphabetically. Thus, `ezcontourf('u^2 - v^3',[0,1],[3,6])` plots the contour lines for  $u^2 - v^3$  over  $0 < u < 1$ ,  $3 < v < 6$ .

### Passing a Function Handle

Function handle arguments must point to functions that use MATLAB syntax. For example, the following statements define an anonymous function and pass the function handle `fh` to `ezcontourf`.

```
fh = @(x,y) sqrt(x.^2 + y.^2);
ezcontourf(fh)
```

When using function handles, you must use the array power, array multiplication, and array division operators (`.^`, `.*`, `./`) since `ezcontourf` does not alter the syntax, as in the case with string inputs.

### Passing Additional Arguments

If your function has additional parameters, for example, `k` in `myfun`:

```
function z = myfun(x,y,k)
z = x.^k - y.^k - 1;
```

then you can use an anonymous function to specify that parameter:

```
ezcontourf(@(x,y)myfun(x,y,2))
```

## Examples

The following mathematical expression defines a function of two variables,  $x$  and  $y$ .

$$f(x, y) = 3(1-x)^2 e^{-x^2-(y+1)^2} - 10\left(\frac{x}{5} - x^3 - y^5\right) e^{-x^2-y^2} - \frac{1}{3} e^{-(x+1)^2-y^2}$$

## ezcontourf

---

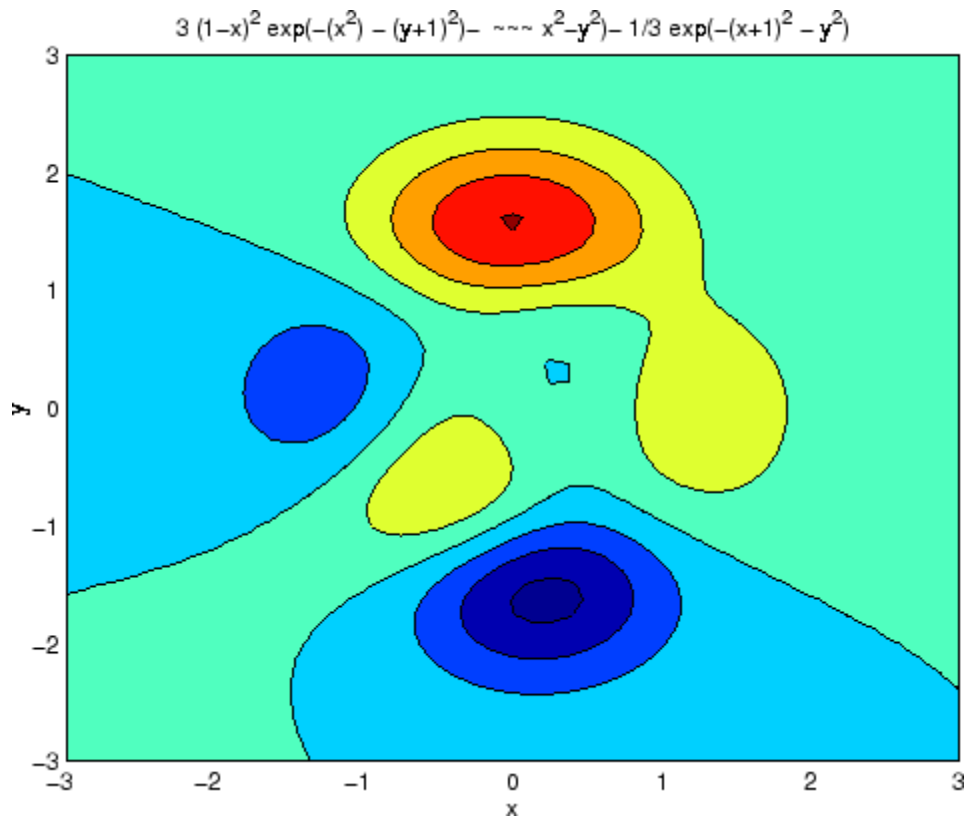
ezcontourf requires a string argument that expresses this function using MATLAB syntax to represent exponents, natural logs, etc. This function is represented by the string

```
f = ['3*(1-x)^2*exp(-(x^2)-(y+1)^2)', ...
 '- 10*(x/5 - x^3 - y^5)*exp(-x^2-y^2)', ...
 '- 1/3*exp(-(x+1)^2 - y^2)'];
```

For convenience, this string is written on three lines and concatenated into one string using square brackets.

Pass the string variable `f` to `ezcontourf` along with a domain ranging from -3 to 3 and specify a grid of 49-by-49:

```
ezcontourf(f, [-3,3],49)
```



In this particular case, the title is too long to fit at the top of the graph, so MATLAB abbreviates the string.

### See Also

contourf, ezcontour, ezmesh, ezmeshc, ezplot, ezplot3, ezpolar, ezsurf, ezsurf, function\_handle

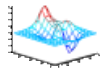
“Contour Plots” on page 1-89 for related functions

# ezmesh

---

## Purpose

Easy-to-use 3-D mesh plotter



## Syntax

```
ezmesh(fun)
ezmesh(fun,domain)
ezmesh(funx,funy,funz)
ezmesh(funx,funy,funz,[smin,smax,tmin,tmax])
ezmesh(funx,funy,funz,[min,max])
ezmesh(...,n)
ezmesh(...,'circ')
ezmesh(axes_handle,...)
h = ezmesh(...)
```

## Description

`ezmesh(fun)` creates a graph of  $\text{fun}(x,y)$  using the mesh function. `fun` is plotted over the default domain:  $-2\pi < x < 2\pi$ ,  $-2\pi < y < 2\pi$ .

`fun` can be a function handle for an M-file function or an anonymous function (see “Function Handles” and Anonymous Functions) or a string (see the Remarks section).

`ezmesh(fun,domain)` plots `fun` over the specified domain. `domain` can be either a 4-by-1 vector `[xmin, xmax, ymin, ymax]` or a 2-by-1 vector `[min, max]` (where  $\text{min} < x < \text{max}$ ,  $\text{min} < y < \text{max}$ ).

`ezmesh(funx,funy,funz)` plots the parametric surface  $\text{funx}(s,t)$ ,  $\text{funy}(s,t)$ , and  $\text{funz}(s,t)$  over the square:  $-2\pi < s < 2\pi$ ,  $-2\pi < t < 2\pi$ .

`ezmesh(funx,funy,funz,[smin,smax,tmin,tmax])` or `ezmesh(funx,funy,funz,[min,max])` plots the parametric surface using the specified domain.

`ezmesh(...,n)` plots `fun` over the default domain using an  $n$ -by- $n$  grid. The default value for  $n$  is 60.

`ezmesh(...,'circ')` plots `fun` over a disk centered on the domain.

`ezmesh(axes_handle,...)` plots into the axes with handle `axes_handle` instead of the current axes (`gca`).

`h = ezmesh(...)` returns the handle to a surface object in `h`.

## Remarks

### Passing the Function as a String

Array multiplication, division, and exponentiation are always implied in the string expression you pass to `ezmesh`. For example, the MATLAB syntax for a mesh plot of the expression

```
sqrt(x.^2 + y.^2);
```

is written as

```
ezmesh('sqrt(x^2 + y^2)')
```

That is, `x^2` is interpreted as `x.^2` in the string you pass to `ezmesh`.

If the function to be plotted is a function of the variables  $u$  and  $v$  (rather than  $x$  and  $y$ ), then the domain endpoints `umin`, `umax`, `vmin`, and `vmax` are sorted alphabetically. Thus, `ezmesh('u^2 - v^3', [0,1], [3,6])` plots  $u^2 - v^3$  over  $0 < u < 1$ ,  $3 < v < 6$ .

### Passing a Function Handle

Function handle arguments must point to functions that use MATLAB syntax. For example, the following statements define an anonymous function and pass the function handle `fh` to `ezmesh`.

```
fh = @(x,y) sqrt(x.^2 + y.^2);
ezmesh(fh)
```

Note that when using function handles, you must use the array power, array multiplication, and array division operators (`.^`, `.*`, `./`) since `ezmesh` does not alter the syntax, as in the case with string inputs.

### Passing Additional Arguments

If your function has additional parameters, for example `k` in `myfun`:

```
function z = myfun(x,y,k)
z = x.^k - y.^k - 1;
```

then you can use an anonymous function to specify that parameter:

```
ezmesh(@(x,y)myfun(x,y,2))
```

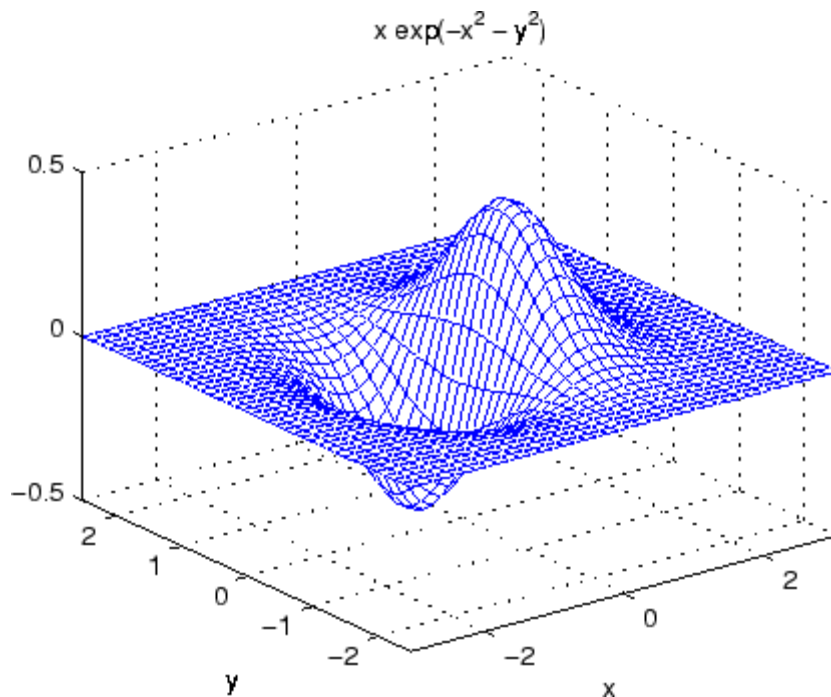
## Examples

This example visualizes the function

$$f(x, y) = xe^{-x^2 - y^2}$$

with a mesh plot drawn on a 40-by-40 grid. The mesh lines are set to a uniform blue color by setting the colormap to a single color:

```
fh = @(x,y) x.*exp(-x.^2-y.^2);
ezmesh(fh,40)
colormap([0 0 1])
```





**See Also**

ezmeshc, function\_handle, mesh

“Function Plots” on page 1-89 for related functions

# ezmeshc

---

**Purpose** Easy-to-use combination mesh/contour plotter

**Syntax**

```
ezmeshc(fun)
ezmeshc(fun, domain)
ezmeshc(funx, funy, funz)
ezmeshc(funx, funy, funz, [smin, smax, tmin, tmax])
ezmeshc(funx, funy, funz, [min, max])
ezmeshc(..., n)
ezmeshc(..., 'circ')
ezmesh(axes_handle, ...)
h = ezmeshc(...)
```

**Description** `ezmeshc(fun)` creates a graph of  $\text{fun}(x, y)$  using the `meshc` function. `fun` is plotted over the default domain  $-2\pi < x < 2\pi$ ,  $-2\pi < y < 2\pi$ .

`fun` can be a function handle for an M-file function or an anonymous function (see “Function Handles” and “Anonymous Functions”) or a string (see the Remarks section).

`ezmeshc(fun, domain)` plots `fun` over the specified domain. `domain` can be either a 4-by-1 vector `[xmin, xmax, ymin, ymax]` or a 2-by-1 vector `[min, max]` (where  $\text{min} < x < \text{max}$ ,  $\text{min} < y < \text{max}$ ).

`ezmeshc(funx, funy, funz)` plots the parametric surface  $\text{funx}(s, t)$ ,  $\text{funy}(s, t)$ , and  $\text{funz}(s, t)$  over the square:  $-2\pi < s < 2\pi$ ,  $-2\pi < t < 2\pi$ .

`ezmeshc(funx, funy, funz, [smin, smax, tmin, tmax])` or `ezmeshc(funx, funy, funz, [min, max])` plots the parametric surface using the specified domain.

`ezmeshc(..., n)` plots `fun` over the default domain using an  $n$ -by- $n$  grid. The default value for  $n$  is 60.

`ezmeshc(..., 'circ')` plots `fun` over a disk centered on the domain.

`ezmesh(axes_handle, ...)` plots into the axes with handle `axes_handle` instead of the current axes (`gca`).

`h = ezmeshc(...)` returns the handle to a surface object in `h`.

## Remarks

### Passing the Function as a String

Array multiplication, division, and exponentiation are always implied in the string expression you pass to `ezmeshc`. For example, the MATLAB syntax for a mesh/contour plot of the expression

```
sqrt(x.^2 + y.^2);
```

is written as

```
ezmeshc('sqrt(x^2 + y^2)')
```

That is, `x^2` is interpreted as `x.^2` in the string you pass to `ezmeshc`.

If the function to be plotted is a function of the variables  $u$  and  $v$  (rather than  $x$  and  $y$ ), then the domain endpoints `umin`, `umax`, `vmin`, and `vmax` are sorted alphabetically. Thus, `ezmeshc('u^2 - v^3', [0,1], [3,6])` plots  $u^2 - v^3$  over  $0 < u < 1$ ,  $3 < v < 6$ .

### Passing a Function Handle

Function handle arguments must point to functions that use MATLAB syntax. For example, the following statements define an anonymous function and pass the function handle `fh` to `ezmeshc`.

```
fh = @(x,y) sqrt(x.^2 + y.^2);
ezmeshc(fh)
```

Note that when using function handles, you must use the array power, array multiplication, and array division operators (`.^`, `.*`, `./`) since `ezmeshc` does not alter the syntax, as in the case with string inputs.

### Passing Additional Arguments

If your function has additional parameters, for example `k` in `myfun`:

```
function z = myfun(x,y,k)
z = x.^k - y.^k - 1;
```

then you can use an anonymous function to specify that parameter:

```
ezmeshc(@(x,y)myfun(x,y,2))
```

## Examples

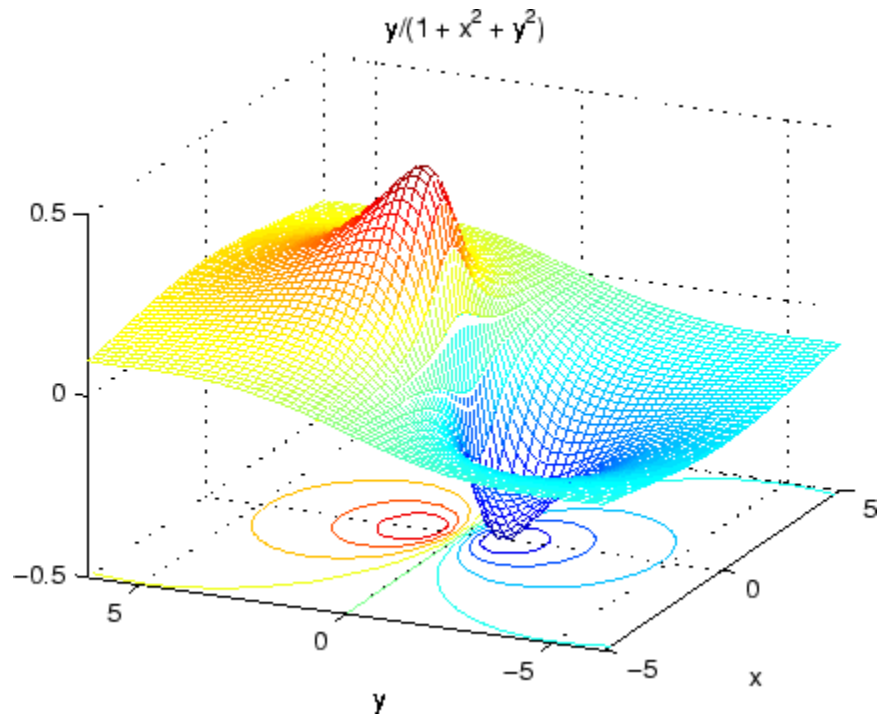
Create a mesh/contour graph of the expression

$$f(x, y) = \frac{y}{1 + x^2 + y^2}$$

over the domain  $-5 < x < 5$ ,  $-2\pi < y < 2\pi$ :

```
ezmeshc('y/(1 + x^2 + y^2)', [-5,5, -2*pi,2*pi])
```

Use the mouse to rotate the axes to better observe the contour lines  
(this picture uses a view of azimuth = -65.5 and elevation = 26)



## See Also

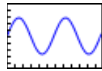
ezmesh, ezsurf, function\_handle, meshc

“Function Plots” on page 1-89 for related functions

# ezplot

---

**Purpose** Easy-to-use function plotter



**Syntax**

```
ezplot(fun)
ezplot(fun,[min,max])
ezplot(fun2)
ezplot(fun2,[xmin,xmax,ymin,ymax])
ezplot(fun2,[min,max])
ezplot(funx,funy)
ezplot(funx,funy,[tmin,tmax])
ezplot(...,figure_handle)
ezplot(axes_handle,...)
h = ezplot(...)
```

**Description** `ezplot(fun)` plots the expression  $\text{fun}(x)$  over the default domain  $-2\pi < x < 2\pi$ .

`fun` can be a function handle for an M-file function or an anonymous function (see “Function Handles” and Anonymous Functions) or a string (see the Remarks section).

`ezplot(fun,[min,max])` plots  $\text{fun}(x)$  over the domain:  $\text{min} < x < \text{max}$ .

For implicitly defined functions, `fun2(x,y)`:

`ezplot(fun2)` plots  $\text{fun2}(x,y) = 0$  over the default domain  $-2\pi < x < 2\pi$ ,  $-2\pi < y < 2\pi$ .

`ezplot(fun2,[xmin,xmax,ymin,ymax])` plots  $\text{fun2}(x,y) = 0$  over  $\text{xmin} < x < \text{xmax}$  and  $\text{ymin} < y < \text{ymax}$ .

`ezplot(fun2,[min,max])` plots  $\text{fun2}(x,y) = 0$  over  $\text{min} < x < \text{max}$  and  $\text{min} < y < \text{max}$ .

`ezplot(funx,funy)` plots the parametrically defined planar curve  $\text{funx}(t)$  and  $\text{funy}(t)$  over the default domain  $0 < t < 2\pi$ .

`ezplot(funx,funy,[tmin,tmax])` plots `funx(t)` and `funy(t)` over  $t_{\min} < t < t_{\max}$ .

`ezplot(...,figure_handle)` plots the given function over the specified domain in the figure window identified by the handle `figure`.

`ezplot(axes_handle,...)` plots into the axes with handle `axes_handle` instead of the current axes (`gca`).

`h = ezplot(...)` returns the handle to a line objects in `h`.

## Remarks

### Passing the Function as a String

Array multiplication, division, and exponentiation are always implied in the expression you pass to `ezplot`. For example, the MATLAB syntax for a plot of the expression

$$x.^2 - y.^2$$

which represents an implicitly defined function, is written as

```
ezplot('x^2 - y^2')
```

That is, `x^2` is interpreted as `x.^2` in the string you pass to `ezplot`.

### Passing a Function Handle

Function handle arguments must point to functions that use MATLAB syntax. For example, the following statements define an anonymous function and pass the function handle `fh` to `ezplot`,

```
fh = @(x,y) sqrt(x.^2 + y.^2 - 1);
ezplot(fh)
axis equal
```

which plots a circle. Note that when using function handles, you must use the array power, array multiplication, and array division operators (`.^`, `.*`, `./`) since `ezplot` does not alter the syntax, as in the case with string inputs.

## Passing Additional Arguments

If your function has additional parameters, for example  $k$  in `myfun`:

```
function z = myfun(x,y,k)
z = x.^k - y.^k - 1;
```

then you can use an anonymous function to specify that parameter:

```
ezplot(@(x,y)myfun(x,y,2))
```

## Examples

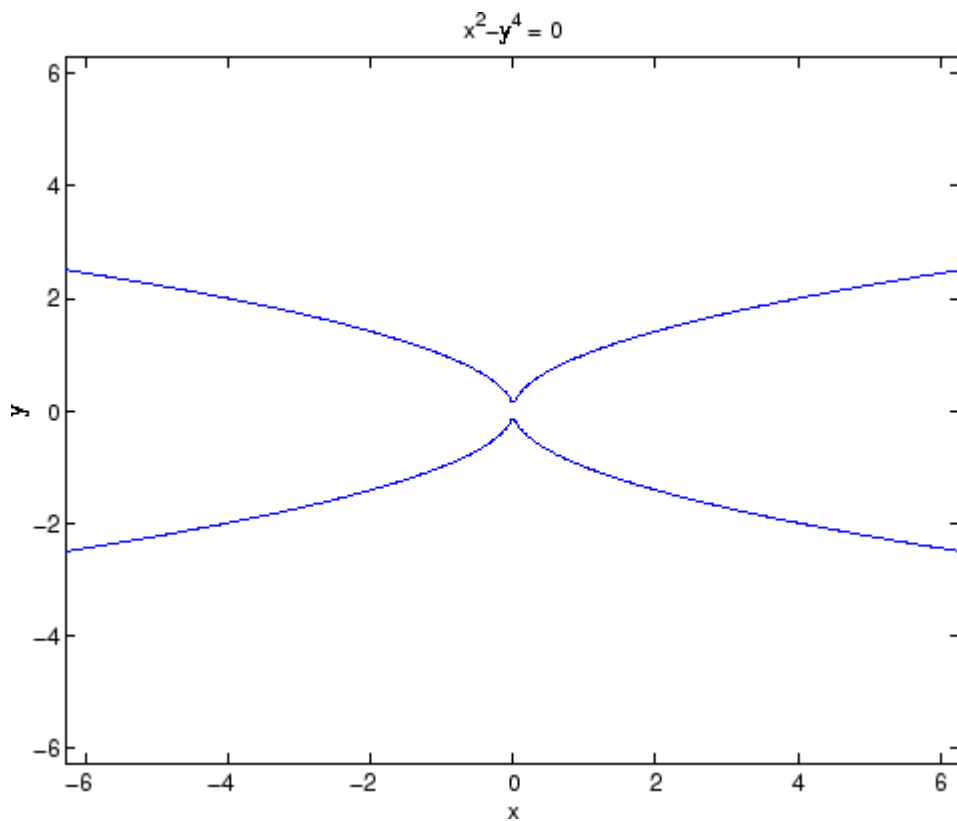
This example plots the implicitly defined function

$$x^2 - y^4 = 0$$

over the domain  $[-2\pi, 2\pi]$ :

```
ezplot('x^2-y^4')
```



**See Also**

ezplot3, ezpolar, function\_handle, plot

“Function Plots” on page 1-89 for related functions

# ezplot3

---

**Purpose** Easy-to-use 3-D parametric curve plotter



**Syntax**

```
ezplot3(funx,funy,funz)
ezplot3(funx,funy,funz,[tmin,tmax])
ezplot3(...,'animate')
ezplot3(axes_handle,...)
h = ezplot3(...)
```

**Description** `ezplot3(funx,funy,funz)` plots the spatial curve  $\text{funx}(t)$ ,  $\text{funy}(t)$ , and  $\text{funz}(t)$  over the default domain  $0 < t < 2\pi$ .

`funx`, `funy`, and `funz` can be function handles for M-file functions or an anonymous functions (see “Function Handles” and “Anonymous Functions”) or strings (see the Remarks section).

`ezplot3(funx,funy,funz,[tmin,tmax])` plots the curve  $\text{funx}(t)$ ,  $\text{funy}(t)$ , and  $\text{funz}(t)$  over the domain  $t_{\min} < t < t_{\max}$ .

`ezplot3(...,'animate')` produces an animated trace of the spatial curve.

`ezplot3(axes_handle,...)` plots into the axes with handle `axes_handle` instead of the current axes (`gca`).

`h = ezplot3(...)` returns the handle to the plotted objects in `h`.

**Remarks** **Passing the Function as a String**

Array multiplication, division, and exponentiation are always implied in the expression you pass to `ezplot3`. For example, the MATLAB syntax for a plot of the expression

$$x = s./2, \quad y = 2.*s, \quad z = s.^2;$$

which represents a parametric function, is written as

```
ezplot3('s/2','2*s','s^2')
```

That is,  $s/2$  is interpreted as `s./2` in the string you pass to `ezplot3`.

### Passing a Function Handle

Function handle arguments must point to functions that use MATLAB syntax. For example, the following statements define an anonymous function and pass the function handle `fh` to `ezplot3`.

```
fh1 = @(s) s./2; fh2 = @(s) 2.*s; fh3 = @(s) s.^2;
ezplot3(fh1,fh2,fh3)
```

Note that when using function handles, you must use the array power, array multiplication, and array division operators (`.^`, `.*`, `./`) since `ezplot` does not alter the syntax, as in the case with string inputs.

### Passing Additional Arguments

If your function has additional parameters, for example `k` in `myfunkt`:

```
function s = myfunkt(t,k)
s = t.^k.*sin(t);
```

then you can use an anonymous function to specify that parameter:

```
ezplot3(@cos,@(t)myfunkt(t,1),@sqrt)
```

## Examples

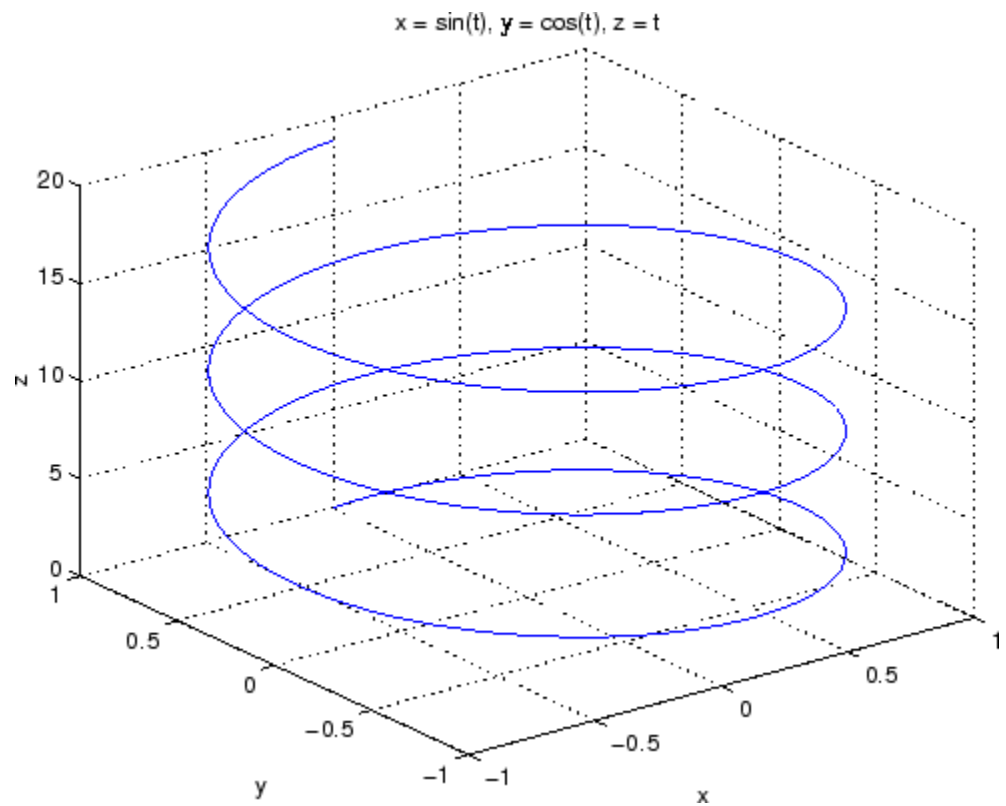
This example plots the parametric curve

$$x = \sin t, \quad y = \cos t, \quad z = t$$

over the domain  $[0,6\pi]$ :

```
ezplot3('sin(t)', 'cos(t)', 't', [0,6*pi])
```

## ezplot3



### See Also

ezplot, ezpolar, function\_handle, plot3

“Function Plots” on page 1-89 for related functions

**Purpose**

Easy-to-use polar coordinate plotter

**Syntax**

```
ezpolar(fun)
ezpolar(fun,[a,b])
ezpolar(axes_handle,...)
h = ezpolar(...)
```

**Description**

`ezpolar(fun)` plots the polar curve  $\rho = \text{fun}(\theta)$  over the default domain  $0 < \theta < 2\pi$ .

`fun` can be a function handle for an M-file function or an anonymous function (see “Function Handles” and “Function Handles”) or a string (see the Remarks section).

`ezpolar(fun,[a,b])` plots `fun` for  $a < \theta < b$ .

`ezpolar(axes_handle,...)` plots into the axes with handle `axes_handle` instead of the current axes (`gca`).

`h = ezpolar(...)` returns the handle to a line object in `h`.

**Remarks****Passing the Function as a String**

Array multiplication, division, and exponentiation are always implied in the expression you pass to `ezpolar`. For example, the MATLAB syntax for a plot of the expression

```
t.^2.*cos(t)
```

which represents an implicitly defined function, is written as

```
ezpolar('t^2*cos(t)')
```

That is, `t^2` is interpreted as `t.^2` in the string you pass to `ezpolar`.

## Passing a Function Handle

Function handle arguments must point to functions that use MATLAB syntax. For example, the following statements define an anonymous function and pass the function handle `fh` to `ezpolar`.

```
fh = @(t) t.^2.*cos(t);
ezpolar(fh)
```

Note that when using function handles, you must use the array power, array multiplication, and array division operators (`.`<sup>^</sup>, `.`<sup>\*</sup>, `.`/<sup>^</sup>) since `ezpolar` does not alter the syntax, as in the case with string inputs.

## Passing Additional Arguments

If your function has additional parameters, for example `k1` and `k2` in `myfun`:

```
function s = myfun(t,k1,k2)
s = sin(k1*t).*cos(k2*t);
```

then you can use an anonymous function to specify the parameters:

```
ezpolar(@(t)myfun(t,2,3))
```

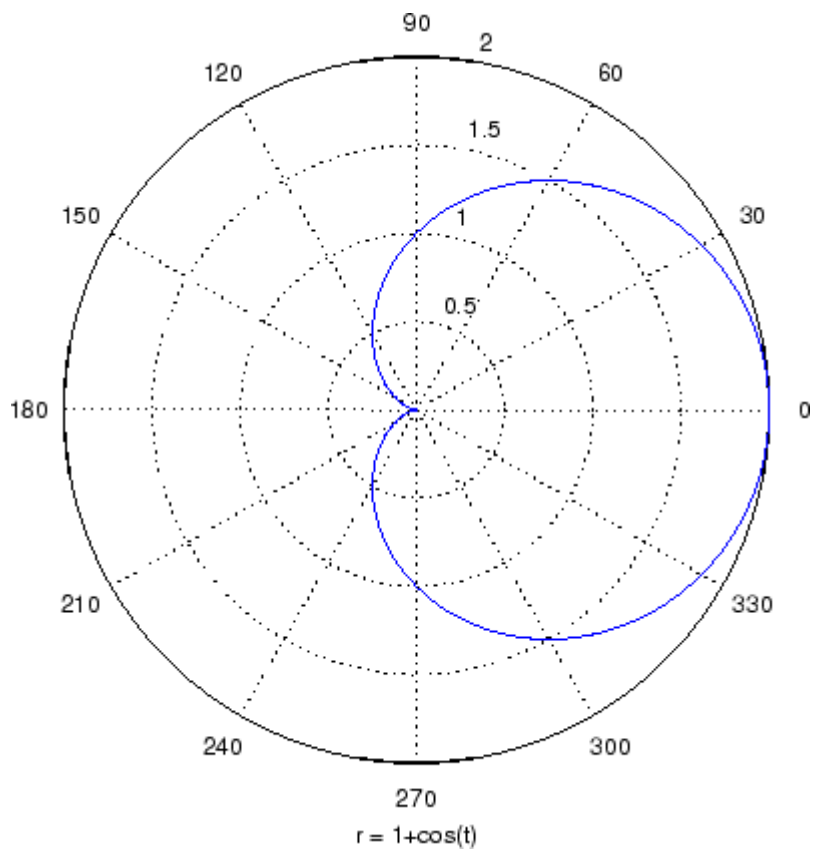
## Examples

This example creates a polar plot of the function

$1 + \cos(t)$

over the domain  $[0, 2\pi]$ :

```
ezpolar('1+cos(t)')
```

**See Also**

ezplot, ezplot3, function\_handle, plot, plot3, polar  
“Function Plots” on page 1-89 for related functions

## Purpose

Easy-to-use 3-D colored surface plotter



## Syntax

```
ezsurf(fun)
ezsurf(fun, domain)
ezsurf(funx, funy, funz)
ezsurf(funx, funy, funz, [smin, smax, tmin, tmax])
ezsurf(funx, funy, funz, [min, max])
ezsurf(..., n)
ezsurf(..., 'circ')
ezsurf(axes_handle, ...)
h = ezsurf(...)
```

## Description

`ezsurf(fun)` creates a graph of  $\text{fun}(x, y)$  using the `surf` function. `fun` is plotted over the default domain:  $-2\pi < x < 2\pi$ ,  $-2\pi < y < 2\pi$ .

`fun` can be a function handle for an M-file function or an anonymous function (see “Function Handles” and “Anonymous Functions”) or a string (see the Remarks section).

`ezsurf(fun, domain)` plots `fun` over the specified domain. `domain` can be either a 4-by-1 vector `[xmin, xmax, ymin, ymax]` or a 2-by-1 vector `[min, max]` (where  $\text{min} < x < \text{max}$ ,  $\text{min} < y < \text{max}$ ).

`ezsurf(funx, funy, funz)` plots the parametric surface  $\text{funx}(s, t)$ ,  $\text{funy}(s, t)$ , and  $\text{funz}(s, t)$  over the square:  $-2\pi < s < 2\pi$ ,  $-2\pi < t < 2\pi$ .

`ezsurf(funx, funy, funz, [smin, smax, tmin, tmax])` or `ezsurf(funx, funy, funz, [min, max])` plots the parametric surface using the specified domain.

`ezsurf(..., n)` plots `fun` over the default domain using an  $n$ -by- $n$  grid. The default value for  $n$  is 60.

`ezsurf(..., 'circ')` plots `fun` over a disk centered on the domain.

`ezsurf(axes_handle, ...)` plots into the axes with handle `axes_handle` instead of the current axes (`gca`).



`h = ezsurf(...)` returns the handle to a surface object in `h`.

## Remarks

`ezsurf` and `ezsurfz` do not accept complex inputs.

### Passing the Function as a String

Array multiplication, division, and exponentiation are always implied in the expression you pass to `ezsurf`. For example, the MATLAB syntax for a surface plot of the expression

```
sqrt(x.^2 + y.^2);
```

is written as

```
ezsurf('sqrt(x^2 + y^2)')
```

That is, `x^2` is interpreted as `x.^2` in the string you pass to `ezsurf`.

If the function to be plotted is a function of the variables  $u$  and  $v$  (rather than  $x$  and  $y$ ), then the domain endpoints `umin`, `umax`, `vmin`, and `vmax` are sorted alphabetically. Thus, `ezsurf('u^2 - v^3', [0,1], [3,6])` plots  $u^2 - v^3$  over  $0 < u < 1$ ,  $3 < v < 6$ .

### Passing a Function Handle

Function handle arguments must point to functions that use MATLAB syntax. For example, the following statements define an anonymous function and pass the function handle `fh` to `ezsurf`.

```
fh = @(x,y) sqrt(x.^2 + y.^2);
ezsurf(fh)
```

Note that when using function handles, you must use the array power, array multiplication, and array division operators (`.^`, `.*`, `./`) since `ezsurf` does not alter the syntax, as in the case with string inputs.

### Passing Additional Arguments

If your function has additional parameters, for example `k` in `myfun`:

```
function z = myfun(x,y,k1,k2,k3)
z = x.*(y.^k1)./(x.^k2 + y.^k3);
```

then you can use an anonymous function to specify that parameter:

```
ezsurf(@(x,y)myfun(x,y,2,2,4))
```

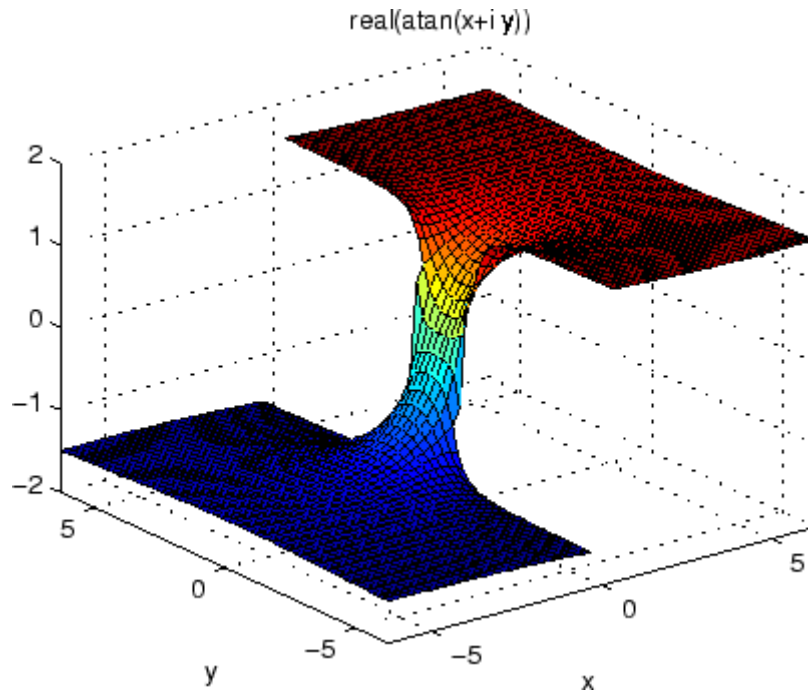
## Examples

ezsurf does not graph points where the mathematical function is not defined (these data points are set to NaNs, which MATLAB does not plot). This example illustrates this filtering of singularities/discontinuous points by graphing the function

$$f(x, y) = \text{real}(\text{atan}(x + iy))$$

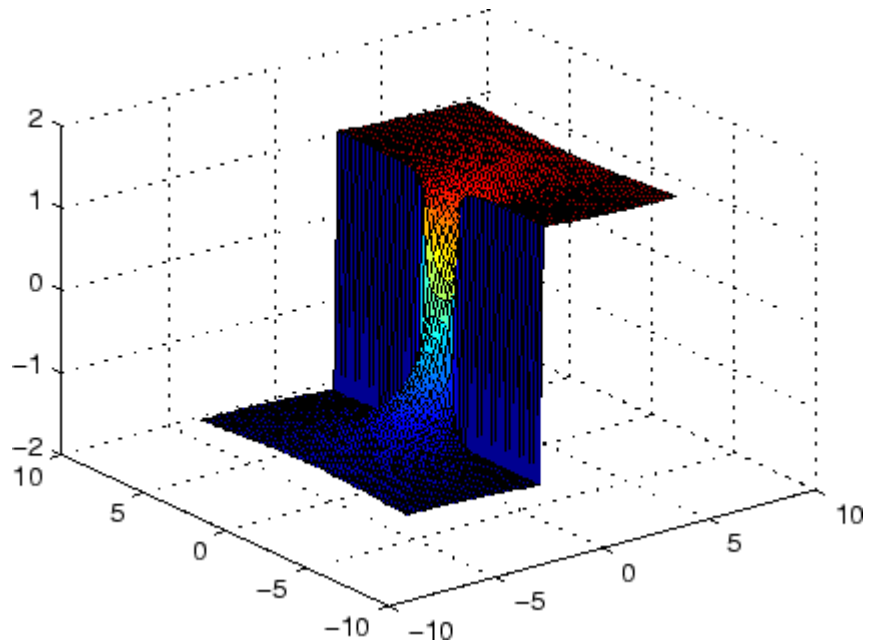
over the default domain  $-2\pi < x < 2\pi$ ,  $-2\pi < y < 2\pi$ :

```
ezsurf('real(atan(x+i*y))')
```



Using surf to plot the same data produces a graph without filtering of discontinuities (as well as requiring more steps):

```
[x,y] = meshgrid(linspace(-2*pi,2*pi,60));
z = real(atan(x+i.*y));
surf(x,y,z)
```



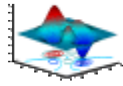
Note also that ezsurf creates graphs that have axis labels, a title, and extend to the axis limits.

### See Also

ezmesh, ezsurf, function\_handle, surf

“Function Plots” on page 1-89 for related functions

**Purpose** Easy-to-use combination surface/contour plotter



**Syntax**

```
ezsurf(fun)
ezsurf(fun, domain)
ezsurf(funx, funy, funz)
ezsurf(funx, funy, funz, [smin, smax, tmin, tmax])
ezsurf(funx, funy, funz, [min, max])
ezsurf(..., n)
ezsurf(..., 'circ')
ezsurf(axes_handle, ...)
h = ezsurf(...)
```

**Description** `ezsurf(fun)` creates a graph of  $fun(x, y)$  using the `surf` function. The function `fun` is plotted over the default domain:  $-2\pi < x < 2\pi$ ,  $-2\pi < y < 2\pi$ .

`fun` can be a function handle for an M-file function or an anonymous function (see “Function Handles” and “Anonymous Functions”) or a string (see the Remarks section).

`ezsurf(fun, domain)` plots `fun` over the specified domain. `domain` can be either a 4-by-1 vector `[xmin, xmax, ymin, ymax]` or a 2-by-1 vector `[min, max]` (where  $\min < x < \max$ ,  $\min < y < \max$ ).

`ezsurf(funx, funy, funz)` plots the parametric surface  $funx(s, t)$ ,  $funy(s, t)$ , and  $funz(s, t)$  over the square:  $-2\pi < s < 2\pi$ ,  $-2\pi < t < 2\pi$ .

`ezsurf(funx, funy, funz, [smin, smax, tmin, tmax])` or `ezsurf(funx, funy, funz, [min, max])` plots the parametric surface using the specified domain.

`ezsurf(..., n)` plots  $f$  over the default domain using an  $n$ -by- $n$  grid. The default value for  $n$  is 60.

`ezsurf(..., 'circ')` plots  $f$  over a disk centered on the domain.

`ezsurf(axes_handle,...)` plots into the axes with handle `axes_handle` instead of the current axes (`gca`).

`h = ezsurf(...)` returns the handles to the graphics objects in `h`.

## Remarks

`ezsurf` and `ezsurf` do not accept complex inputs.

### Passing the Function as a String

Array multiplication, division, and exponentiation are always implied in the expression you pass to `ezsurf`. For example, the MATLAB syntax for a surface/contour plot of the expression

```
sqrt(x.^2 + y.^2);
```

is written as

```
ezsurf('sqrt(x^2 + y^2)')
```

That is, `x^2` is interpreted as `x.^2` in the string you pass to `ezsurf`.

If the function to be plotted is a function of the variables  $u$  and  $v$  (rather than  $x$  and  $y$ ), then the domain endpoints `umin`, `umax`, `vmin`, and `vmax` are sorted alphabetically. Thus, `ezsurf('u^2 - v^3',[0,1],[3,6])` plots  $u^2 - v^3$  over  $0 < u < 1, 3 < v < 6$ .

### Passing a Function Handle

Function handle arguments must point to functions that use MATLAB syntax. For example, the following statements define an anonymous function and pass the function handle `fh` to `ezsurf`.

```
fh = @(x,y) sqrt(x.^2 + y.^2);
ezsurf(fh)
```

Note that when using function handles, you must use the array power, array multiplication, and array division operators (`.^`, `.*`, `./`) since `ezsurf` does not alter the syntax, as in the case with string inputs.

### Passing Additional Arguments

If your function has additional parameters, for example `k` in `myfun`:

```
function z = myfun(x,y,k1,k2,k3)
z = x.*(y.^k1)./(x.^k2 + y.^k3);
```

then you can use an anonymous function to specify that parameter:

```
ezsurf(@ (x,y) myfun(x,y,2,2,4))
```

## Examples

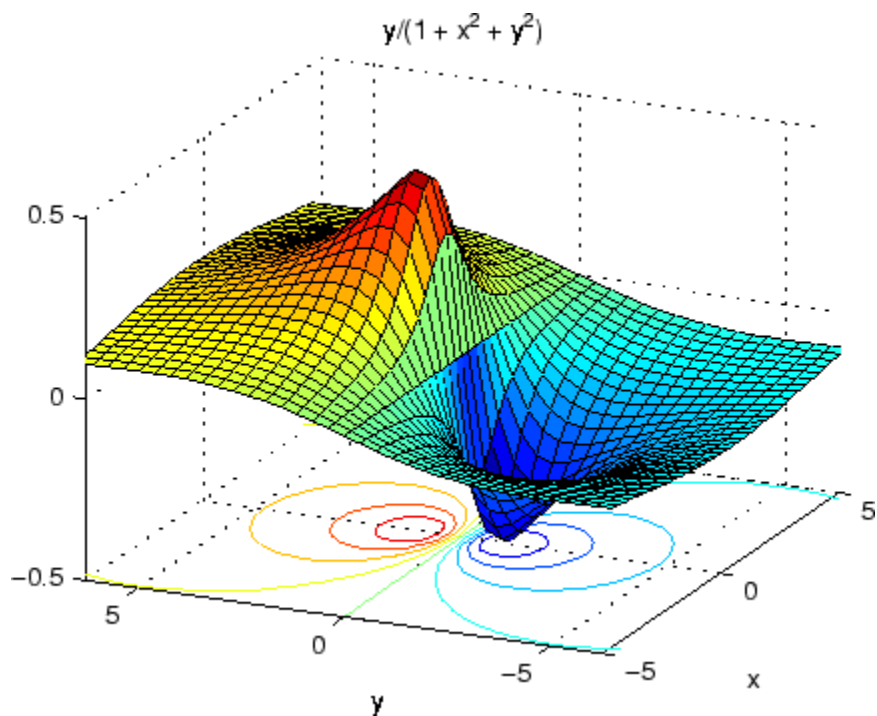
Create a surface/contour plot of the expression

$$f(x, y) = \frac{y}{1 + x^2 + y^2}$$

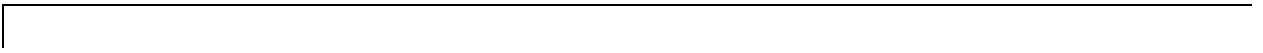
over the domain  $-5 < x < 5$ ,  $-2\pi < y < 2\pi$ , with a computational grid of size 35-by-35:

```
ezsurf('y/(1 + x^2 + y^2)', [-5,5, -2*pi,2*pi], 35)
```

Use the mouse to rotate the axes to better observe the contour lines (this picture uses a view of azimuth = -65.5 and elevation = 26).

**See Also**

ezmesh, ezmeshc, ezsurf, function\_handle, surfc  
“Function Plots” on page 1-89 for related functions





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