

جامعة دمشق
كلية الهندسة المدنية

تصميم بمساعدة الحاسب Computer Aided Design

Lecture 1

MATLAB Introduction

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- Download material later from:
 - <http://damascusuniversity.edu.sy/civil/index.php>
 - <https://cad.el.sy/>
- Contact:
w@el.sy

Content

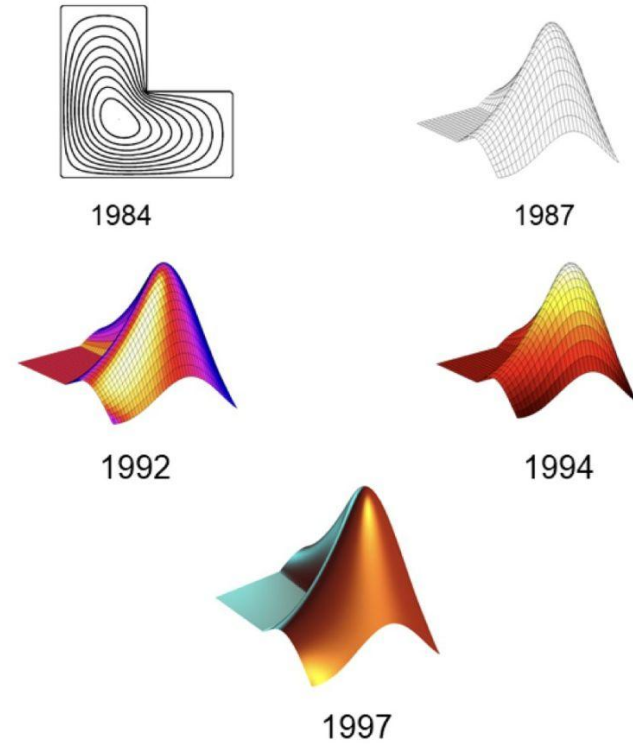
- Introduction
- Memory and Variables
- Operators
- Scripts vs. Functions
- Matrix Calculator

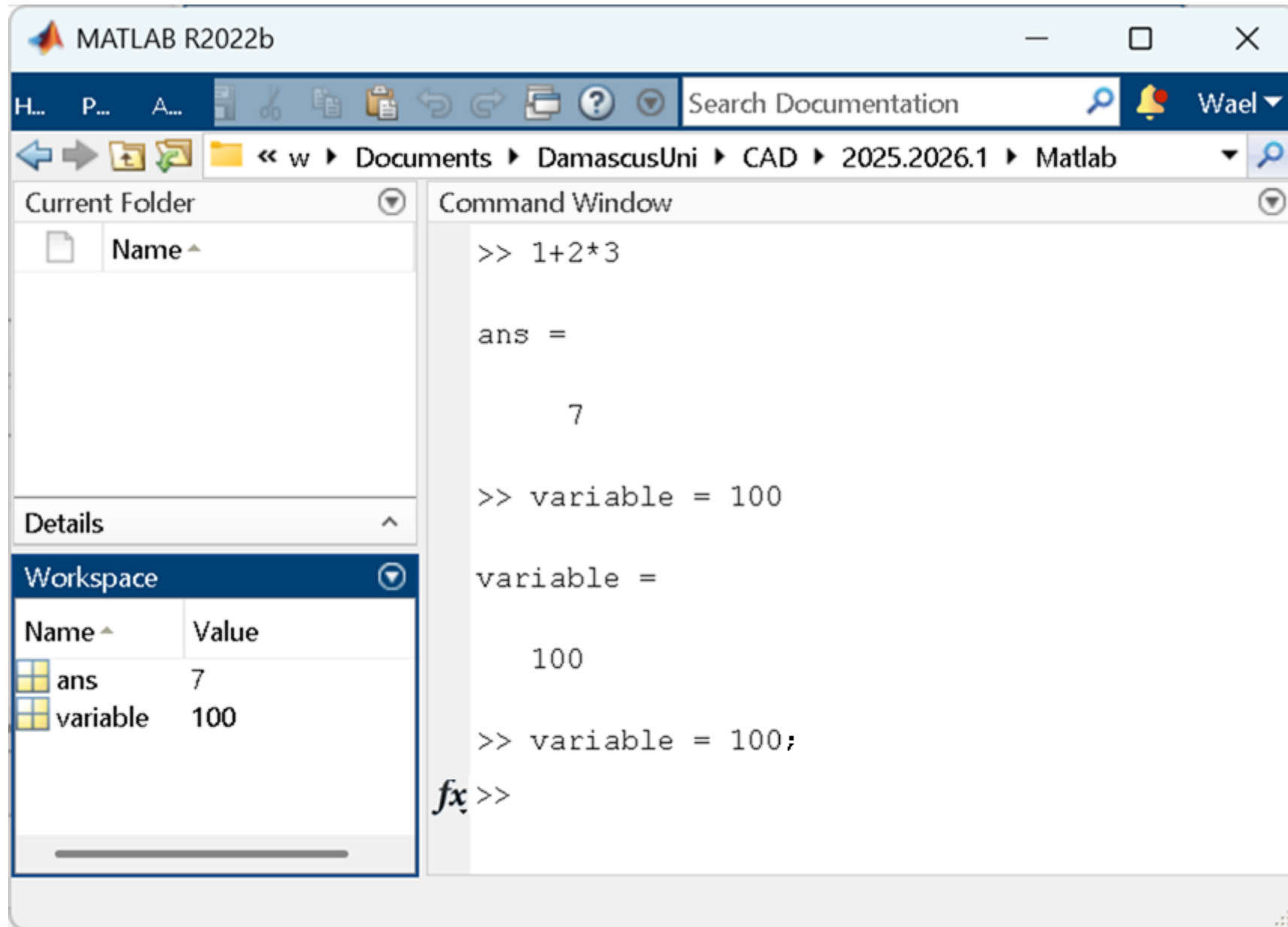
Programming Languages

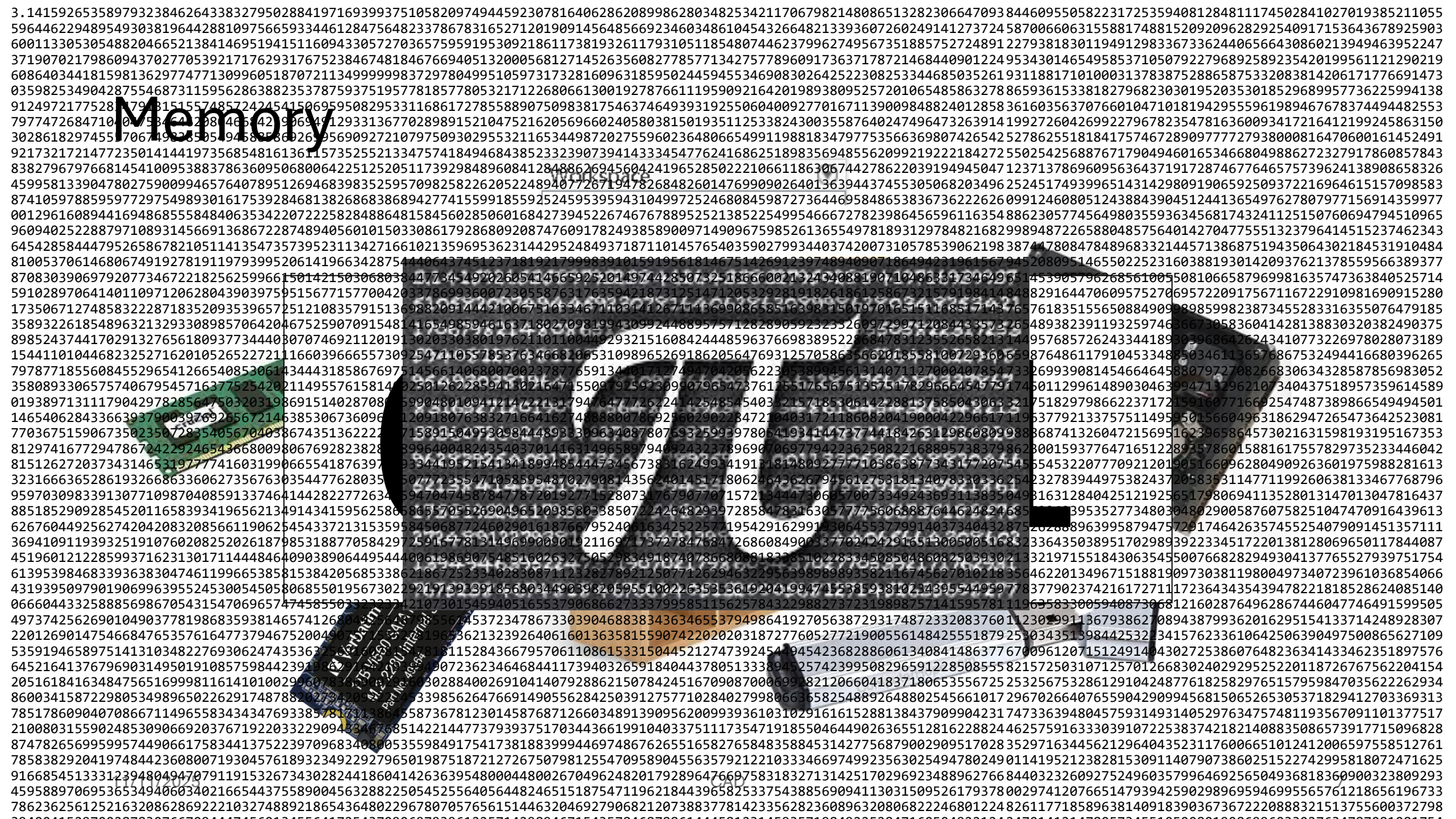
• Fortran	Formula Translation, 1957
• BASIC	Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code, 1964
• C/C++	1972/1985
• MS Visual Basic	1991
• Python	1991
• Java	1995
• C#	2000
• Swift	2010

MATLAB

- Matrix Laboratory, 1970s
- Developed by MathWorks
- Matrix manipulations
- Algorithms
- Graph plotting
- Numerical and symbolic engine



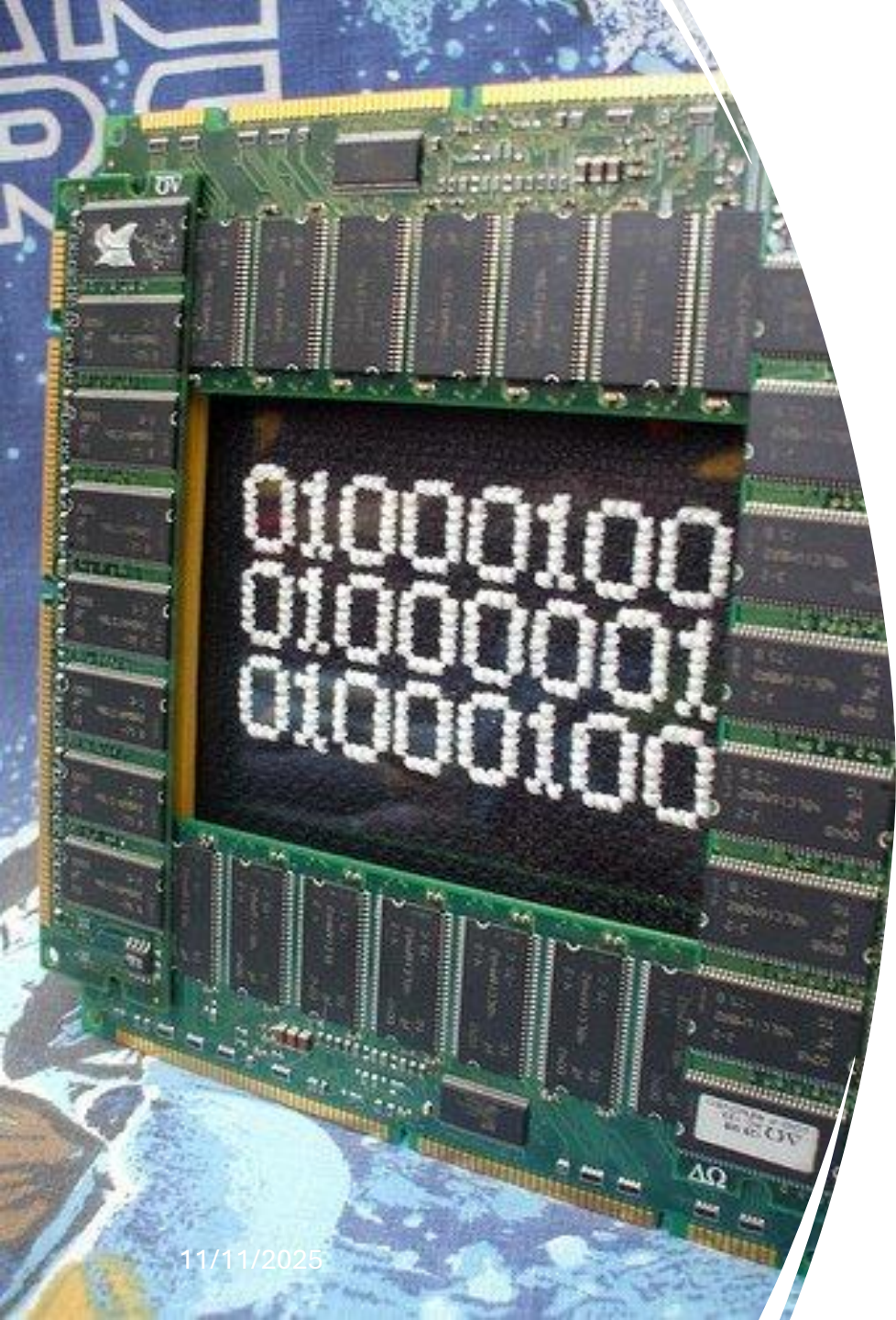




Memory

Blank space

Verbatim
15 W660 SVA
41-2220 Internal
Part No. 40348



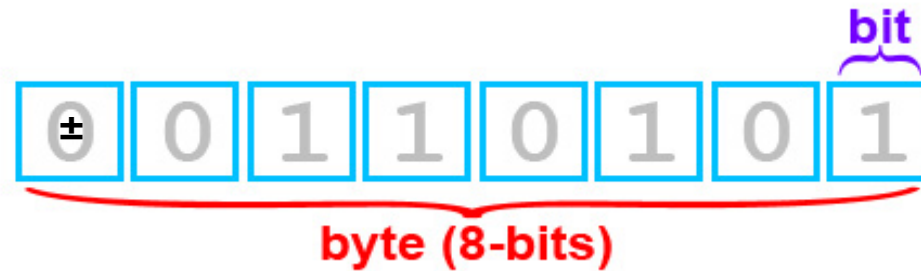
Bit vs Byte

- Bit or binary digit 0/1
- 2 Bit 0/1 0/1
- 3 Bit 0/1 0/1 0/1

2^3 values = 8

0:	0	0	0
1:	0	0	1
2:	0	1	0
3:	0	1	1
4:	1	0	0
5:	1	0	1
6:	1	1	0
7:	1	1	1

Numbers in Memory



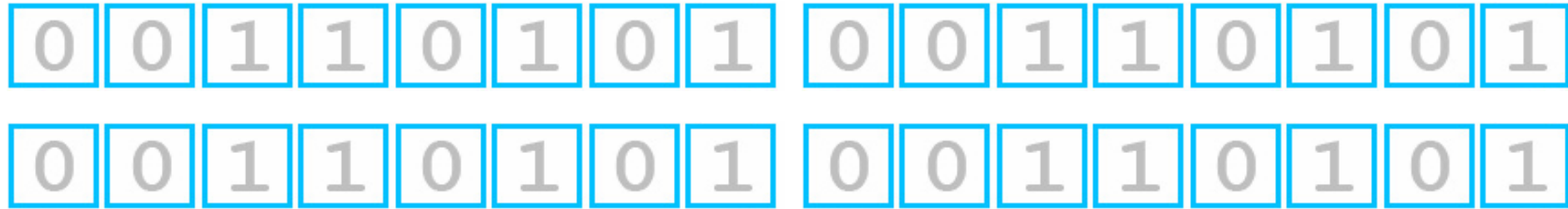
- 1 Byte variable
 - Unsigned Integer 0 ~ 255 ($2^8=256$)
1111 1111 Bin = 255 Dec
 - Signed integer -128 ~ +127 ($2^7=128$)
111 1111 Bin = +127 Dec

Numbers in Memory

0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1

- 2 Byte integer (short)
 - Unsigned Integer 0 ~ 65535 ($2^{16}=65536$)
 - Signed Integer -32768 ~ 32767 ($2^{15}=32768$)

Numbers in Memory



- 32-bit signed integer
- `intmax = +2'147'483'647`

Numbers in Memory

8 Byte double (default in MATLAB)

- Accuracy 16 digits:

$A = 1.123456789012345$

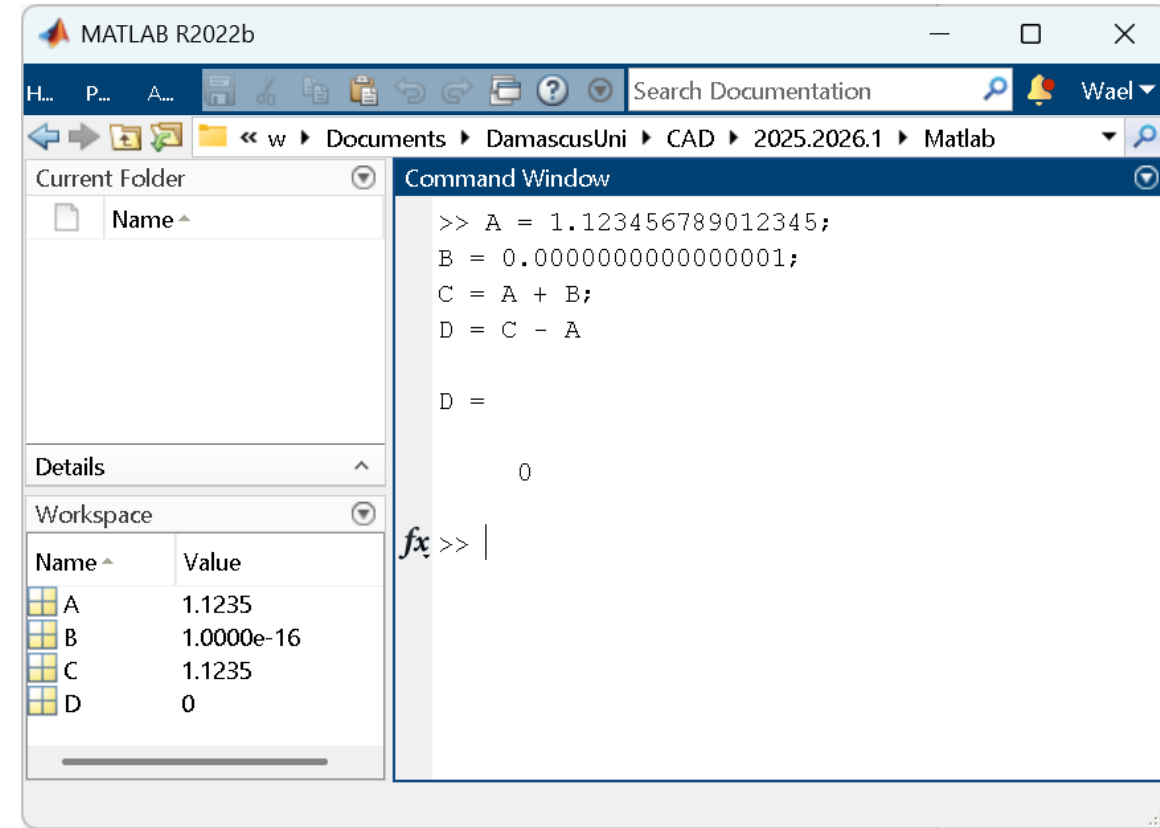
$B = 0.000000000000000001 \quad (1E-16)$

$C = A + B = A$

$D = C - A = A - A$

$D = ? = 0$

- Maximum/Minimum $\pm 1.8 \text{ E}+308$
- Smallest $\pm 2.2 \text{ E}-308$



Minimum
Overflow

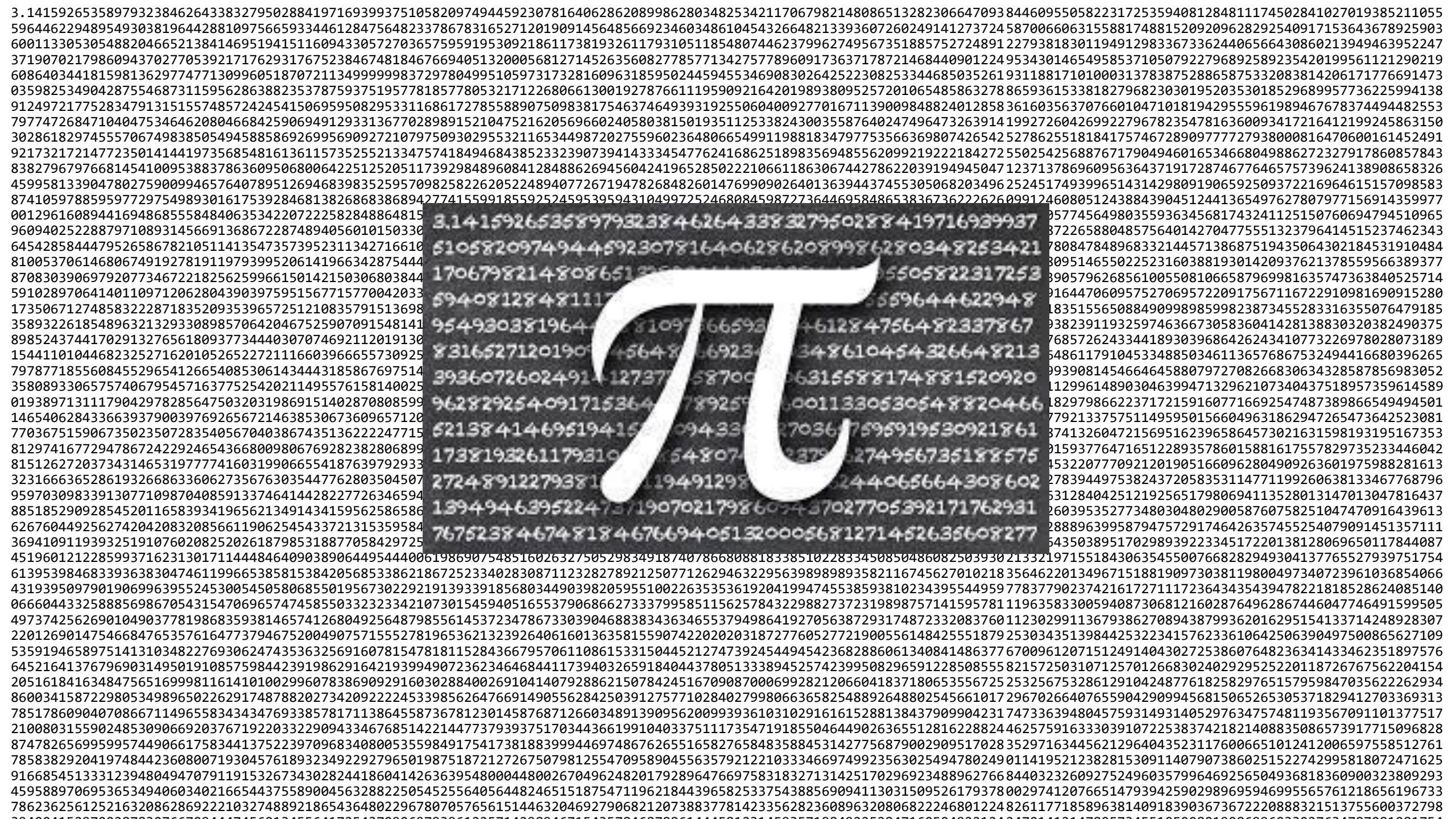
-Smallest

Underflow

+Smallest

Maximum
Overflow

0

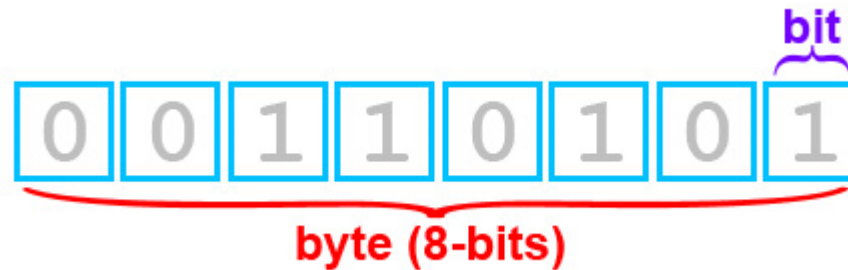


Memory

- Input 'Hello' to memory
- Hello = H + e + l + l + o

ASCII

- The **A**merican **S**tandard **C**ode for **I**nformation **I**nterchange
- 1 byte = 8 bit
- $2^8 = 256$
- 256 symbols

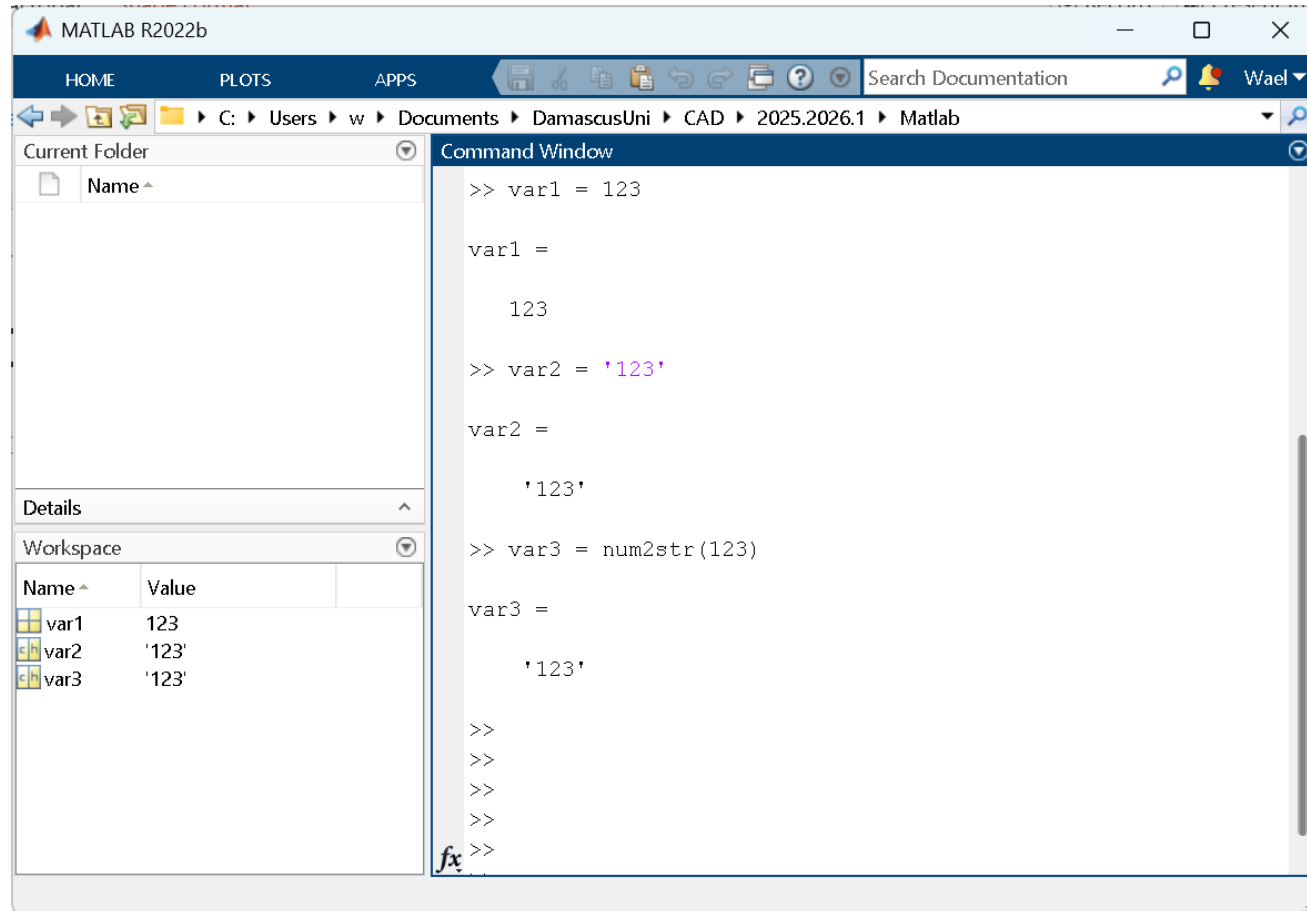


Memory

- Input 'Hello' to memory
- Hello = H + e + l + l + o
- 01001000 01100101 01101100 01101100 01101111

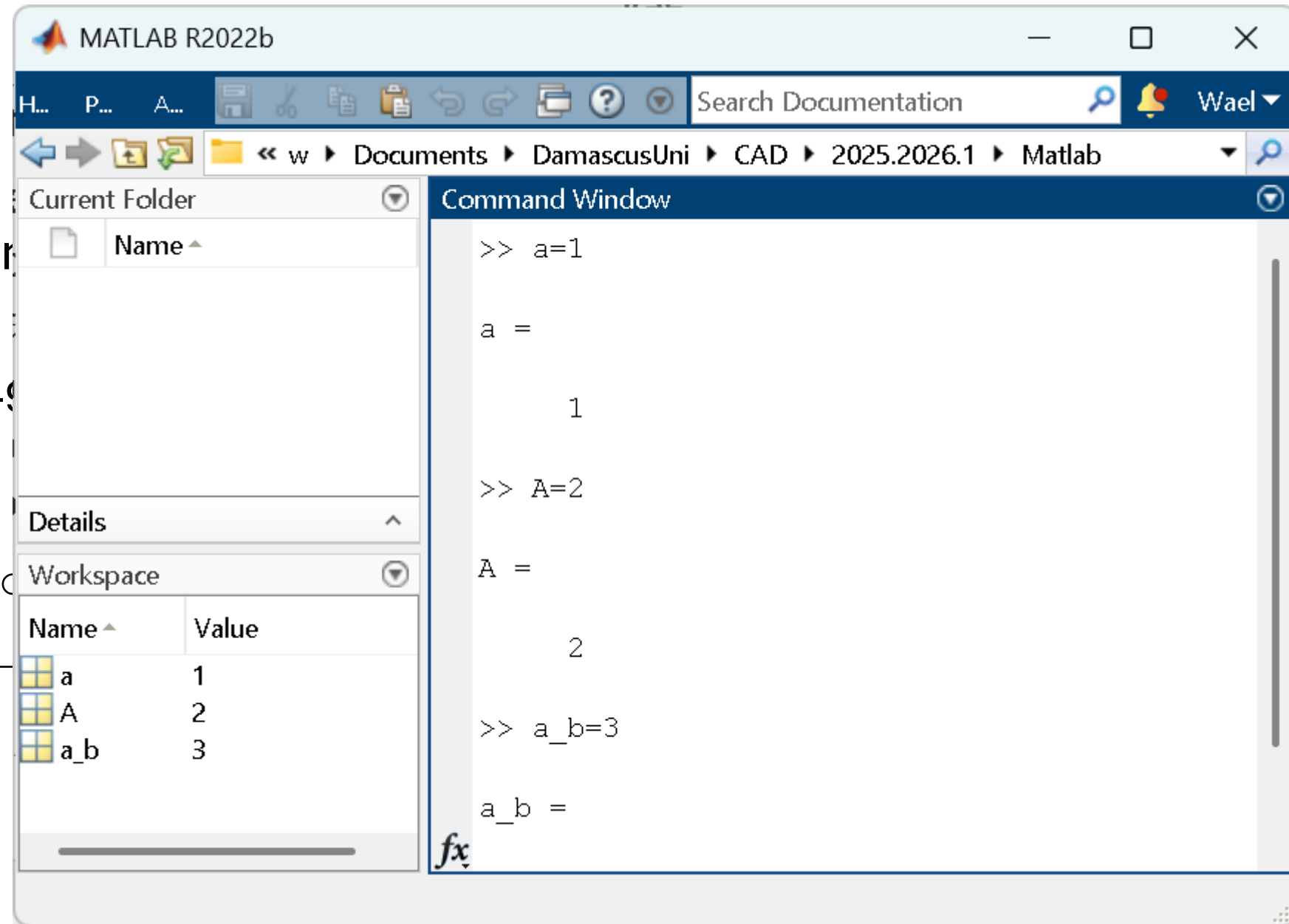
Numbers vs. Strings

- 1
- '1'
- num2str



Variables

- Reserved locations in
- Names:
 - Including a-z, A-z, 0-9
 - Starting a-z, A-z
 - Case sensitive
 - CamelCase: Section
 - No space section



Special Variables

- ans
- pi
- inf
- NaN
- i (or j)
- realmin = 2.2251e-308
- realmax = 1.7977e+308
- intmax = 2147483647

```
>> pi

ans =

    3.1416

>> 1/0

ans =

    Inf

>> -1/0

ans =

   -Inf

>> 0/0

ans =

    NaN

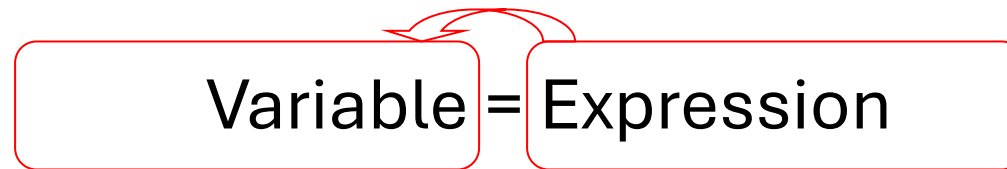
>> i + 2i

ans =

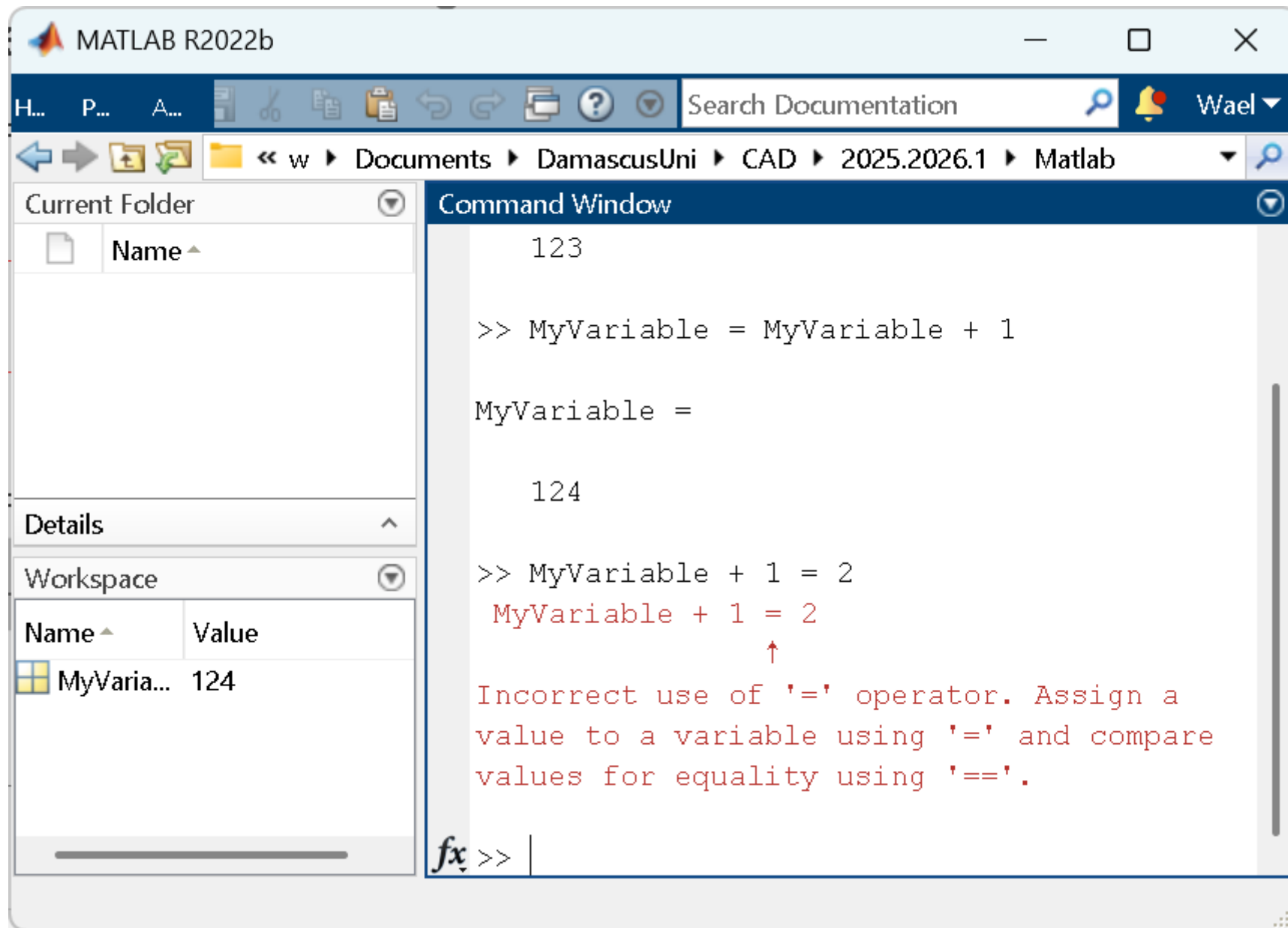
  0.0000 + 3.0000i
```

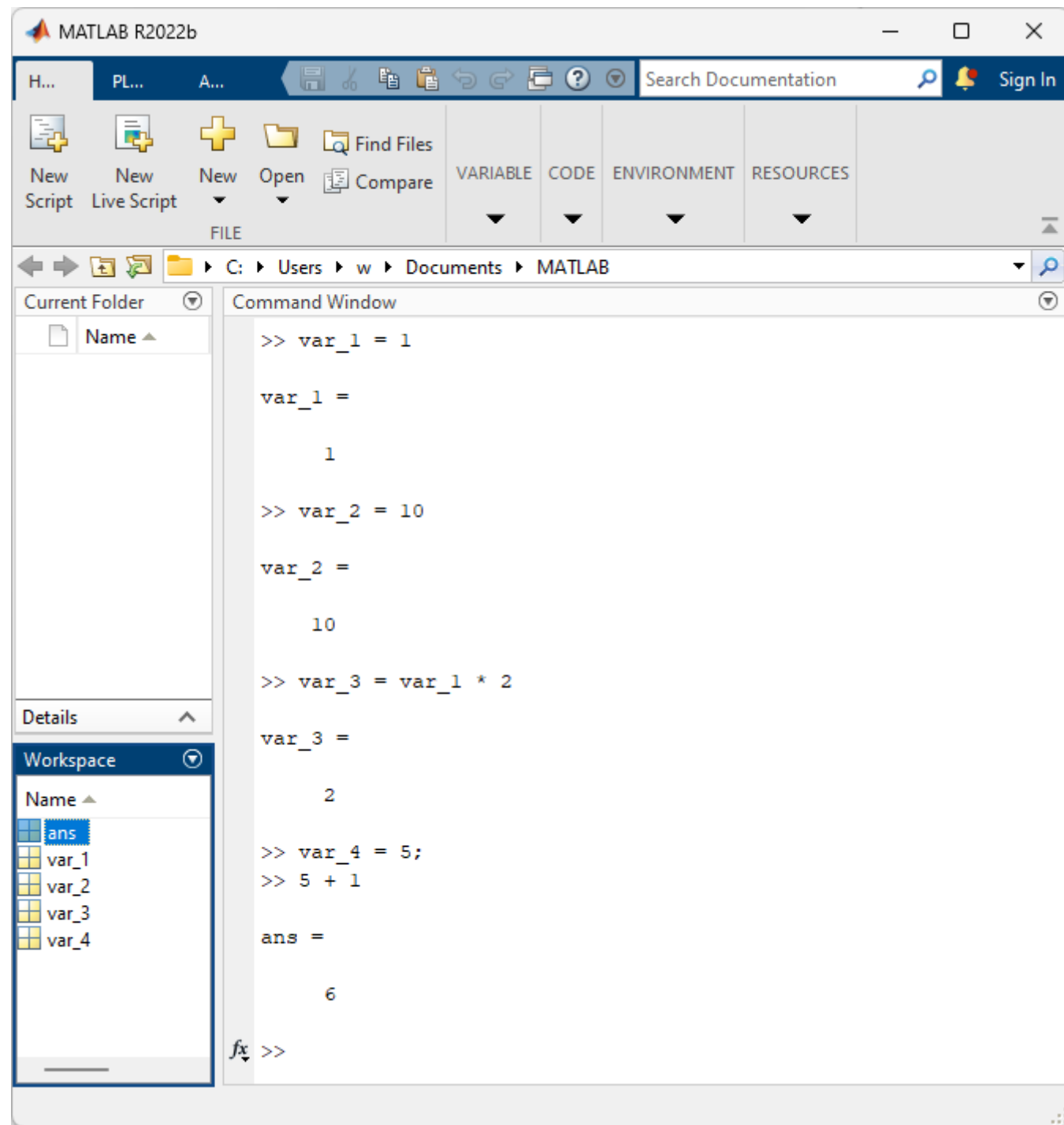
Operators

- Assignments operator =
- `MyVariable = 123`



- `MyVariable = MyVariable + 1`
- `MyVariable + 1 = 2`
- Assignments vs. Equal





MATLAB Notes

- `clc` Clear command window
- `clear` Clear memory
- `who` List current variables
- `whos` List current variables, long form
- `help` Help for functions in Command Window
- `doc` Reference page in Help browser
- `lookfor` Search for keyword

Important Notes

```
>> help clc
```

```
clc      Clear command window.
```

```
    clc clears the command window and homes the cursor.
```

```
See also home.
```

```
Documentation for clc
```

```
>> help clear
```

```
clear    Clear variables and functions from memory.
```

```
    clear removes all variables from the workspace.
```

```
    clear VARIABLES does the same thing.
```

```
    clear GLOBAL removes all global variables.
```

```
    clear FUNCTIONS removes all compiled MATLAB and MEX-functions.
```

```
Calling clear FUNCTIONS decreases code performance and is usually unnecessary.
```

```
For more information, see the clear Reference page.
```

Arithmetic Operators

- $+$ $-$ $\times$ $/$ $^$
- Right division (forward slash, slash $/$)
- Left division (backward slash, backslash $\backslash$)
 - $B / A = B \times A^{-1}$
 - $A \backslash B = A^{-1} \times B$
- $A \times X = B$
- $X = A \backslash B$

Scripts

- M file
- Commands
- Comments
- Input
- Display

MATLAB R2022b

HO... PL... APPS EDIT... PUB... VIEW

Search Documentation

Wael

C:\Users\w\Documents\DamascusUni\CAD\2025.2026.1\Matlab

Current Folder

Name

script_file.m

Details

Workspace

Name	Value
var1	1
var2	3

Editor - C:\Users\w\Documents\DamascusUni\CAD\2025.2026.1\Matlab\script_file.m

script_file.m

```
1 var1 = 1;
2 var2 = var1 + 1;
3
4 % increment
5 var2 = var2 + 1;
```

Command Window

```
>> script_file
fx >>
```

Zoom: 175% UTF-8 CRLF script Ln 5 Col 17

1
2
3
4
5

% MATLAB script

a = 3;

b = 4;

a = 3; b = 4;

a = 3, b = 4

c = sqrt(a^2 + b^2);
disp(c)

Command Window

>> script_ex1
5

```
1 a = input('First lenght? ');
2 b = input('Second lenght? ');
3 c = sqrt(a^2 + b^2);
4 disp('Result = ')
5 disp(c)
```

Command Window

```
First lenght? 3
Second lenght? 4
Result =
    5
```

Functions

- Set of steps
- Input argument(s) (optional)
- [Output argument(s)] (optional)



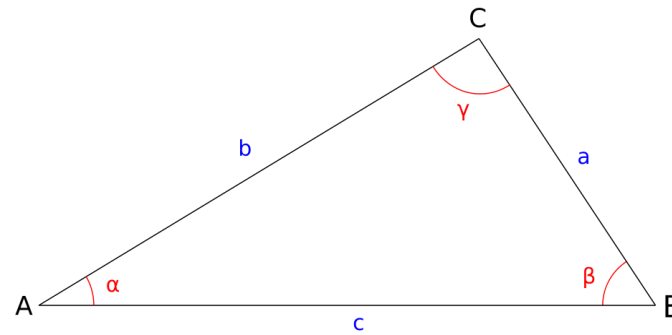
Function Syntax

```
function [output1, output2] = func(input1, input2)  
% Comment  
code
```

- Function name, same as .m file name.
- Current directory
- Comments for help
- Set output

Function Example

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2 \times a \times b \times \cos(\gamma)$$



- Define inputs
- Calculate output

```
1 function c = cosinerule_ex(a, b, gamma)
2 % Law of cosines
3 % x = cosinerule_ex(3, 4, pi/2)
4
5 c = sqrt(a^2 + b^2 - 2*a*b*cos(gamma));
6
```

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2 \times a \times b \times \cos(\gamma)$$

```
function [output1 output2] = func(input1, input2)
```

Command Window

```
>> cosinerule_ex(3,4,pi/2)
```

```
ans =
```

Built-in Functions

• <code>abs(x)</code>	Absolute value
• <code>sqrt(x)</code>	Square root
• <code>round(x)</code>	Rounds towards nearest integer
• <code>floor(x)</code>	Rounds towards minus infinity
• <code>ceil(x)</code>	Rounds towards plus infinity
• <code>fix(x)</code>	Truncates toward 0
• <code>sign(x)</code>	Signum function
• <code>rem(x, y)</code>	Remainder after division
• <code>exp(x)</code>	Exponential
• <code>log(x)</code>	Natural logarithm
• <code>log10(x)</code>	Common (base 10) logarithm
• <code>log2(x)</code>	Base 2 logarithm

Trigonometry

- `sin, cos, tan, asin...` input angles in radians
- 180 degree = pi radians
- 1 degree = pi/180 radians
- `angle_radians = angle_degrees * (pi/180)`
- `angle_degrees = angle_radians * (180/pi)`
- `rad2deg, deg2rad`
- `sind, cosd`

Matrices

- Every variable is a matrix
- `[ 1 ]`
- `[ 1 2 ]`
- `[ 1 2 3; 4 5 6 ]`
- `[ 1:3; 4:6 ]`

Matrices

$A = [1 \ 2 \ 3; \ 4 \ 5 \ 6; \ 7 \ 8 \ 9]$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \boxed{1} & 2 & 3 \\ \boxed{4} & \boxed{5} & \boxed{6} \\ 7 & \boxed{8} & \boxed{9} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = A(1, 1)$$

$$C = A(2, 1:3) = A(2, :)$$

$$D = A(3, [2 \ 3]) = A(3, [2:3]) = A(3, 2:3)$$

$$A(1, 1) = 4$$

Matrices

"Dot Product"

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 8 \\ 9 & 10 \\ 11 & 12 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 58 \\ \end{bmatrix}$$

$A \cdot B = C$

1
2
3
4

```
A = [1:3;4:6];  
B = [7 8;9 10;11 12];  
disp(A*B);
```

Command Window

```
>> matrices_ex1  
58 64  
139 154
```