

# Modelling and control summaries



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## USE OF MATLAB 2b –polynomials

**OVERVIEW:** These notes gives a very narrow view of MATLAB and how to do a limited number of things. In general students need to become effective independent learners of MATLAB.

**MATLAB NOTATION:** This note demonstrates how MATLAB deals with polynomials in an efficient manner. The implied notation is used in many MATLAB functions.

**KEY POINT:** A polynomial is defined by its coefficients and therefore only the coefficients are needed to full describe an implied polynomial.

**EXAMPLE 1 :** This section demonstrates the role of coefficients in defining a polynomial.

$a(x) = 2x^4 + x^2 - 6x + 5$ <p>4<sup>th</sup> order so has 5 coefficients.</p>	<p>2 coefficient of <math>x^4</math>.                  0 coefficient of <math>x^3</math>.                  1 coefficient of <math>x^2</math>.                  -6 coefficient of <math>x</math>.                  5 coefficient of <math>x^0</math>.</p>
<p>The same coefficients can be stored in a MATLAB vector array with 5 values as follows:</p>	<p><math>a = [2 \ 0 \ 1 \ -6 \ 5]</math></p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 2px solid red; border-radius: 15px; padding: 5px; background-color: #c00000; color: white;">Coefficient for highest power</div> <div style="border: 2px solid red; border-radius: 15px; padding: 5px; background-color: #c00000; color: white;">Coefficient for lowest power</div> </div>

**EXAMPLE 2:**

$f(x) = 3x^5 + 2x^4 + 0x^3 + 5x^2 + 8x + 9$ $f(x) = a(1)x^5 + a(2)x^4 + a(3)x^3 + a(4)x^2 + a(5)x + a(6)$	
<p>The same coefficients can be stored in a MATLAB vector array 'a' with 6 values as this is 5<sup>th</sup> order.</p>	<p><math>a = [3, 2, 0, 5, 8, 9]</math>                  Ordering is always with maximum power coefficient is in position 1.</p>

**EXAMPLE 3:** What polynomial is represented by the following array  $G = [2 \ 0 \ 3 \ 0 \ -1 \ 0 \ 0]$  ?

<p>The array has 7 coefficients and therefore represents a 6<sup>th</sup> order polynomial. The first coefficient is <math>G(1) = 2</math> is the coefficient of the maximum power, that is <math>x^6</math>.</p>	$g(x) = 2x^6 + 3x^4 - x^2$
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**REMARK:** The vector array can either be a column or a row vector, MATLAB will not distinguish.

A vector is only interpreted as representing a polynomial when it is used in a function that is written to assume this. In other cases a vector is just a vector.

EXAMPLES OF MATLAB CODE WHICH TAKE ADVANTAGE OF A POLYNOMIAL BEING REPRESENTED BY ITS COEFFICIENTS STORED IN A VECTOR.

$g(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x$      $h(x) = x^4 - 3x^2 + 2$

$k(x) = 2x^2 + 3 + 6$

Find the roots of a polynomial.

```
MATLAB R2014a
>> g=[1 3 2 0];
r=roots(g)

r =

     0
    -2
    -1
```

```
MATLAB R2014a
>> h=[1 0 -3 0 2];
r=roots(h)

r =

   -1.4142
   -1.0000
    1.4142
    1.0000
```

```
MATLAB R2014a
>> k=[2 3 6];
r=roots(k)

r =

   -0.7500 + 1.5612i
   -0.7500 - 1.5612i
```

Build a polynomial from the roots

```
MATLAB R2014a
>> p=poly([-1 -2])

p =

     1     3     2
```

```
MATLAB R2014a
>> w=poly([0 1 -2])

w =

     1     1    -2     0
```

```
MATLAB R2014a
>> z=poly([1 1-j 1+j])

z =

     1    -3     4    -2
```

Build a string to represent a polynomial for use in labels and titles.

```
MATLAB R2014a
>> poly2str(p, 'x')

ans =

    x^2 + 3 x + 2
```

```
MATLAB R2014a
>> poly2str(w, 's')

ans =

    s^3 + s^2 - 2 s
```