

PME3380 - MODELAGEM DE SISTEMAS DINÂMICOS
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LISTA 1

Repetir e exercitar os seguintes comandos do SCILAB: Objetivo: familiarizar-se com alguns dos comandos básicos do Scilab.

Cópia do console utilizado:

Execução de iniciação:

carregando o ambiente inicial

--> a=1

a =

1.

--> a=2+%i

a =

2. + i

--> b=-5-3*%i

b =

-5. - 3.i

--> a==1

ans =

F

--> v=1:5

v =

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

--> A=[2 2 3;0 0 7;5 9 -1]

A =

2. 2. 3.

0. 0. 7.

5. 9. -1.

```
--> a=1;b=2;
```

```
--> A=[a+b %pi 3
```

```
> b^2 0 atan(a)
```

```
> 5 sin(b) -1]
```

```
A =
```

```
3. 3.1415927 3.
```

```
4. 0. 0.7853982
```

```
5. 0.9092974 -1.
```

```
--> B = zeros(2,3)
```

```
B =
```

```
0. 0. 0.
```

```
0. 0. 0.
```

```
--> A=[2 2 3;0 0 7;5 9 -1];
```

```
--> B=zeros(A)
```

```
B =
```

```
0. 0. 0.
```

```
0. 0. 0.
```

```
0. 0. 0.
```

```
--> c=ones(2,3)
```

```
c =
```

```
1. 1. 1.
```

```
1. 1. 1.
```

```
--> D=diag(1:5)
```

```
D =
```

```
1. 0. 0. 0. 0.
```

```
0. 2. 0. 0. 0.
```

```
0. 0. 3. 0. 0.
```

```
0. 0. 0. 4. 0.
```

```
0. 0. 0. 0. 5.
```

```
--> A=[1 2 3
```

```
> 4 5 6
```

```
> 7 8 9]
```

```
A =
```

1. 2. 3.
4. 5. 6.
7. 8. 9.

--> B=diag(A)

B =

1.
5.
9.

--> C=diag(diag(A))

C =

1. 0. 0.
0. 5. 0.
0. 0. 9.

--> A=diag(ones(1,3))

A =

1. 0. 0.
0. 1. 0.
0. 0. 1.

--> B=A+A

B =

2. 0. 0.
0. 2. 0.
0. 0. 2.

--> C=B+1

C =

3. 1. 1.
1. 3. 1.
1. 1. 3.

--> A=[1 2 3;4 5 6;7 8 9]

A =

1. 2. 3.
4. 5. 6.
7. 8. 9.

--> C=[1 2 0;0 0 1;0 2 3]

C =

1. 2. 0.
0. 0. 1.
0. 2. 3.

--> D=A*C

D =

1. 8. 11.
4. 20. 23.
7. 32. 35.

--> A=[1 0 0;0 2 3;5 0 4]

A =

1. 0. 0.
0. 2. 3.
5. 0. 4.

--> B=[2 0 0;0 2 2;0 0 3]

B =

2. 0. 0.
0. 2. 2.
0. 0. 3.

--> C=A.*B

C =

2. 0. 0.
0. 4. 6.
0. 0. 12.

--> a=C(2,:)

a =

0. 4. 6.

--> b=C(:,3)

b =

0.
6.
12.

```
--> b=C($,:)  
b =
```

```
0. 0. 12.
```

```
--> A=[1 2 3; 4 5 6; 7 8 9]  
A =
```

```
1. 2. 3.  
4. 5. 6.  
7. 8. 9.
```

```
--> t=trace(A)  
t =
```

```
15.
```

```
--> B=A'  
B =
```

```
1. 4. 7.  
2. 5. 8.  
3. 6. 9.
```

```
--> A=[0 1;-2 -3]  
A =
```

```
0. 1.  
-2. -3.
```

```
--> B=inv(A)  
B =
```

```
-1.5 -0.5  
1. 0.
```

```
--> A*B  
ans =
```

```
1. 0.  
0. 1.
```

```
--> d=det(A)  
d =
```

2.

--> v=[0 -1]

v =

0. -1.

--> p1=poly(v,'x')

p1 =

x +x²

--> p2=poly([1 2 1], 'z', 'coeff')

p2 =

1 +2z +z²

--> p1=poly(v,'s')

p1 =

s +s²

--> p2=poly([5 2 1], 's', 'coeff')

p2 =

5 +2s +s²

--> f=p1/p2

f =

s +s²

5 +2s +s²

--> a=coeff(p2)

a =

5. 2. 1.

--> p=roots(p1)

p =

-1. + 0.i

0. + 0.i

```
--> [v,d]=spec(A)
```

```
v =
```

```
0.7071068 + 0.i -0.4472136 + 0.i
```

```
-0.7071068 + 0.i 0.8944272 + 0.i
```

```
d =
```

```
-1. + 0.i 0. + 0.i
```

```
0. + 0.i -2. + 0.i
```

```
--> deff('[y]=teste(x)', 'if x<0 then y=-(x^2), else y=sin(x), end')
```

```
--> y=teste(0.5*%pi)
```

```
y =
```

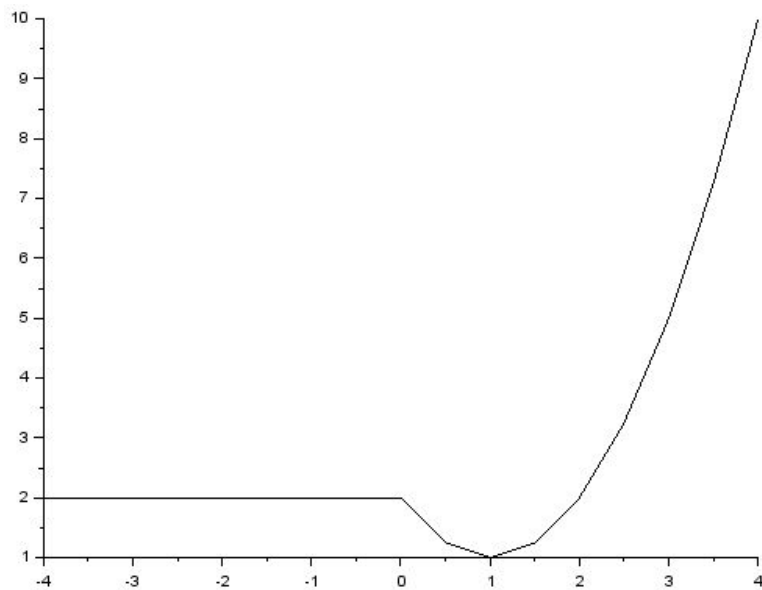
```
1.
```

```
--> deff('[y]=h(x)', 'n=length(x); for i=1:n, if x(i)<0 then y(i)=2, else y(i)=1+(x(i)-1)^2, end, end');
```

```
--> x=-4:0.5:4;
```

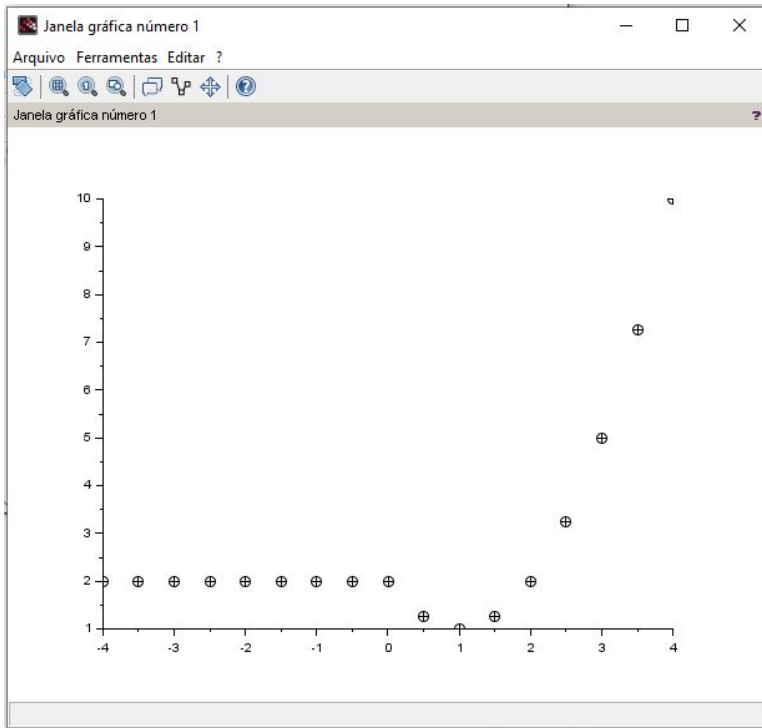
```
--> y=h(x);
```

```
--> plot2d(x,y)
```



```
--> set("current_figure",1)
```

```
--> plot2d(x,y,-3)
```

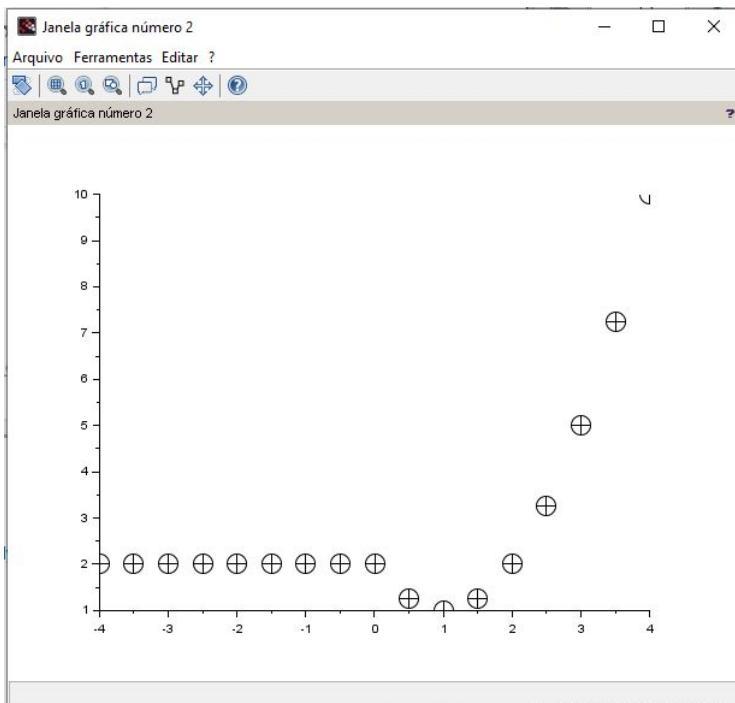


--> set("current_figure",2)

--> xset("mark size",4)

Aviso: This feature will be permanently removed in Scilab 6.1.0

--> plot2d(x,y,-3)



Usando o programa de edição de texto do Scilab, crie um novo arquivo e escreva o seguinte conjunto de instruções:

```
--> exec('C:\Users\pedro\Desktop\teste.sci', -1)
```

```
--> teste(0.5*%pi)
```

```
ans =
```

```
3.6078962
```

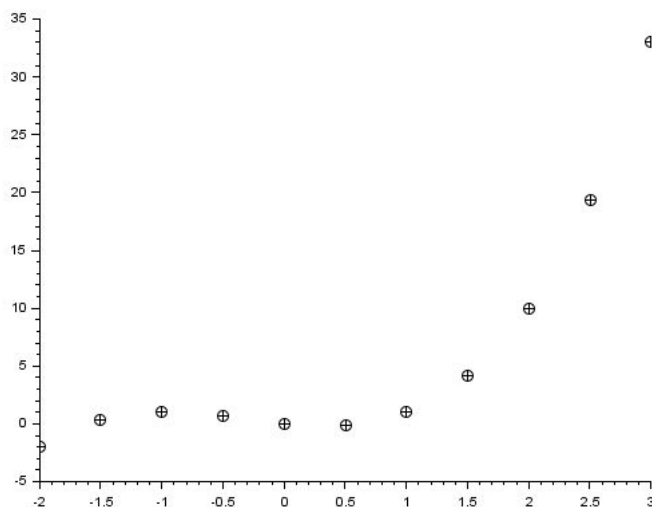
Usando o programa de edição de texto do Scilab, crie um outro arquivo e escreva o seguinte conjunto de instruções:

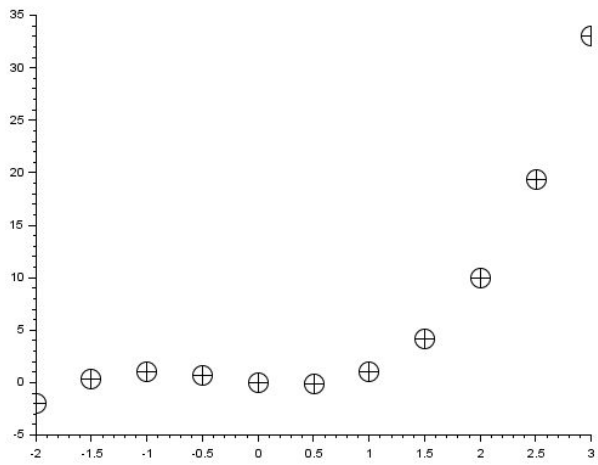
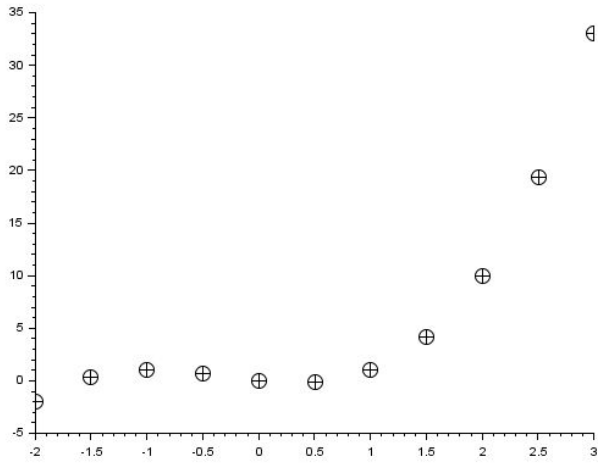
```
exec('C:\Users\pedro\Desktop\teste2.sce', -1)
```

Aviso: This feature will be permanently removed in Scilab 6.1.0

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Janela gráfica número 3

Arquivo Ferramentas Editar ?



Janela gráfica número 3

