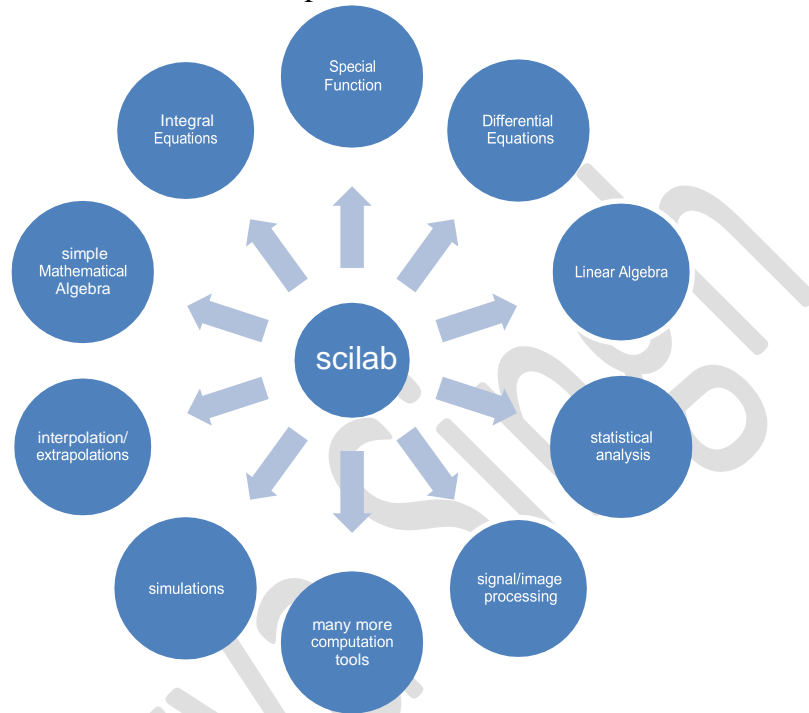


**Documentations and help:** 1. <http://help.scilab.org> (Complete package of computations)  
([Scilab\\_beginners.pdf](#)) 2. have a look at [Scilab keyword help pages](#).  
3. Scilab Enterprises some [documentations and tutorials](#).

See Scilab  
Demonstrations  
in Help menu



Simple operation in Scilab: (perform simple algebraic mathematical operations yourself)

```
->a=6 (it store value 6 in a)
a = 6.
->b=a //a is a variable (// it denotes a comment)
b = 6
->a=[6 6] (it store row matrix in a)
a = 6. 6.
->a=[6 ;6] (it store column matrix in a)
a = 6.
6.
->b=a //a is stored in b now (// it denotes a comment)
b = 6.
6.
->b=a; //;won't display anything in result
```

Simple problem: 1 (i) write this program in console and run  
(ii) write this program in scinotes and run

```
a=[3,-24,30];
```

```
B=[9,-36,30;-36,192,-180;30,-180,180];
```

```
x=a/B (see the difference)
```

```
x=a/B; (see the difference)
```

$x * B - a$  (see the difference)  
 $x ./ B - a$  (see the difference)  
 $x * (B - a)$  (see the difference)  
 $x .* (B - a)$  (see the difference)  
 $a = 4 / 2$ ; // Should be 2  
 $a = 2 ./ [2, 4]$ ; // 1 0.5 (Comments are good. They help to understand code)  
 $x / B - a$  (see the difference)  
 $x ./ B - a$  (see the difference)  
 $x / (B - a)$  (see the difference)  
 $x ./ (B - a)$  (see the difference)  
 $x \setminus B - a$  (see the difference)  
 $x .\setminus B - a$  (see the difference)  
 $x \setminus (B - a)$  (see the difference)  
 $x .\setminus (B - a)$  (see the difference)  
 // use **clc** command to clear the console screen  
 // use **clf** command to clear the memory or reset

Simple problem:2 (i) plotting simple graph  $\sin x$  for 0 to  $\pi$   
 (ii) plotting simple graph  $y = \sin^2 x$  for 0 to  $\pi$

```

->x=[0:0.1:2*pi]'; // x initialisation
->x=[0:0.1:2*pi]; (see the difference)
->x=[0:0.5:2*pi]; (see the difference)
->plot(sin(x)) //simple plot
->plot(x,sin(x)) (see the difference)
->plot(x,(sin(x)).^2) (see the difference)
  
```

// compare the following with

```

->x=[0:0.1:2*pi]';
->plot2d(x,[sin(x) sin(2*x) sin(3*x)]) (see the difference)
->plot2d1(x,[sin(x) sin(2*x) sin(3*x)]) (see the difference)
->plot2d2(x,[sin(x) sin(2*x) sin(3*x)]) (see the difference)
->plot2d3(x,[sin(x) sin(2*x) sin(3*x)]) (see the difference)
->plot2d4(x,[sin(x) sin(2*x) sin(3*x)]) (see the difference)
->e=gce();
->e.children(1).polyline_style=3;
->e.children(2).polyline_style=3;
->e.children(3).polyline_style=3;
  
```

Try some more problem to get familiarity with scilab.

All the best.