

Loops in MATLAB - 2 Lecture 6

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Outline:

In this lecture, we will learn:

- for loop and while loop,
- break and continue statements,
- making loops more efficient in MATLAB,
- logical indexing.



Concept of Implicit Loop:

Implicit Loop: In MATLAB, we do not always have to use for or while loops explicity to do array operations. Since there is no loop index or loop body, programs with implicit looops are easy to code, and less prone to errors.

Logical indexing is a way of using implicit loops that we will see in the next slides.



Indexing Example with For Loop:

```
1 % our task is to take the first, third and fifth
2 % element of a 1x5 vector
3 - x = [1 2 3 4 5];
4 - y = zeros(1, 3);
5 - □ for i = 1:2:5
6 - y((i+1)/2) = x(i);
end
6 - disp(y);
```



Different Approach:

Another approach for selecting elements from a vector:

```
% our task is to take the first, third and fifth
% element of a 1x5 vector
```

x = [1 2 3 4 5]; y = x(1:2:5);

disp(y)



Logical Indexing:

Here is another solution with logical indexing:



Question:



Error Message:

```
>> question_error
Undefined function or variable 'y'.
Error in question error (line 11)
disp(y);
>>
```



Solution:



When y is not empty:

```
soution_error.m × +
                                                                                                    >> soution_error
        % Question: there is error
        x = [1 2 3 4 5];
                                                                                                                 3
        t = [0 \ 1 \ 1];
        y = [];
                                                                                                  fx >>
4 -
5 -
6 -
7 -
8 -
9 -
10 -
        count = 0;
      \Box for i = 1:length(t)
             if t(i)==1
                 count = count+1;
                 y(count) = x(i);
             end
11 -
12 -
13 -
       disp('y: ');
        disp(y);
```



Common Use:



Matrices:



Indexing with Matrices:



repmat Function - 1:

```
im = imread('greens.jpg');
1 -
2 -
3 -
4 -
5 -
6 -
7 8 -
9 -
        imshow(im);
        thr = 150:
      \Box for r = 1:size(im,1)
            for c = 1:size(im, 2)
                 if \sim (im(r, c, 1) > thr && im(r, c, 3) < thr && ...
                           im(r, c, 2) < thr)
                      im(r, c, 1) = 0;
                      im(r, c, 2) = 0;
                      im(r, c, 3) = 0;
10 -
11 -
                 end
12 -
             end
13 -
        end
14 -
        figure, imshow(im);
```



Segmented Fruits:







```
im = imread('greens.jpg');
 2
3
        imshow(im):
        9696
 4 -
5 -
        img = rgb2gray(im);
        imgc = repmat(img, [1, 1, 3]); % repmat!
 6
        98
        thr = 150:
8 -
      \Box for r = 1:size(im,1)
 9
            for c = 1:size(im. 2)
10 -
                if \sim(im(r, c, 1) > thr && im(r, c, 3) < thr && ...
11
                         im(r, c, 2) < thr)
12
                     9,9,
13 -
                     im(r, c, 1) = imqc(r, c, 1);
                     im(r, c, 2) = imgc(r, c, 2);
14 -
15 -
                     im(r, c, 3) = imgc(r, c, 3);
16 -
                end
17 -
            end
18 -
        end
19 -
        figure, imshow([im o,im]);
        print(gcf, '-dpdf', 'test.pdf', '-bestfit');
20 -
```



Overlated Result:





reshape Function: