



MATLAB for Finance

10 Language Syntax



Programming Languages

- ✚ Programming languages generally fall into one of two categories: compiled or interpreted.
- ✚ With a compiled language, code you enter is reduced to a set of machine-specific instructions before being saved as an executable file.
- ✚ With interpreted languages, the code is saved in the same format that you entered.



Advantages and Disadvantages

- ❖ Compiled programs generally **run faster** than interpreted ones, because interpreted programs must be reduced to machine instruction at runtime (i.e. during the execution).
- ❖ However, with an interpreted language you can do things that cannot be done in a compiled language.
 - ❖ For example, interpreted programs can modify themselves by adding or changing functions at runtime.
 - ❖ It is also usually easier to develop application in an interpreted environment because you don't have to recompile your application each time you want to test a small section.
- ❖ Even though interpreted programs are readable (by any other) and must be translated in machine language during any execution

edit in
execution

copyright




time
waster



01/03/2017

Compiled vs. Interpreted

- ⊕ Problem
↓ Analysis
- ⊕ Algorithm
↓ Implementation
- ⊕ Source Code (program)
↓ Compiling (+ linking)
- ⊕ Executable (program)
Execution (running)

COMPILED LANGUAGE	INTERPRETED LANGUAGE
<i>FORTRAN, PASCAL, C ecc.</i>	<i>MATLAB, BASIC, etc.</i>
<i>.for, .pas, .c</i>	<i>.m, .bas</i>
	
<i>.obj</i>	
	
<i>.exe</i>	
execution	



Exercise

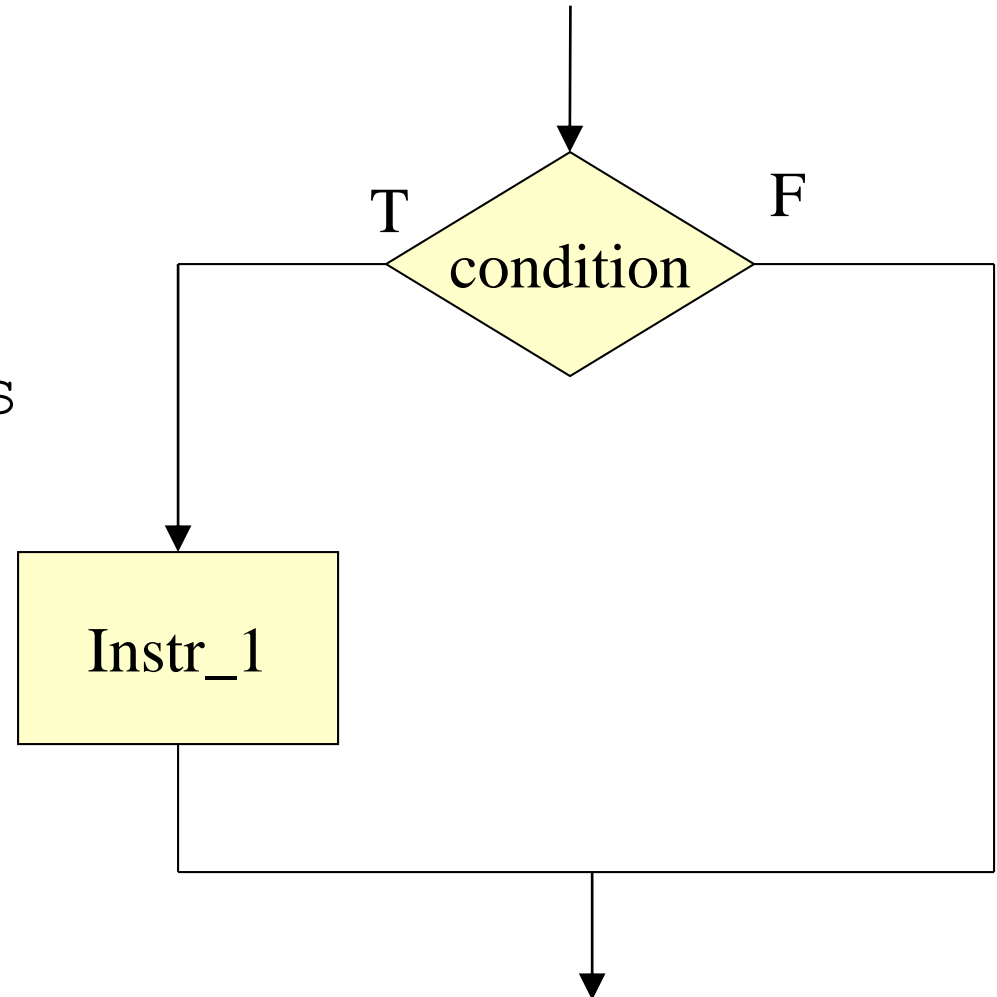
✚ Create function f that makes the following computation:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 2 & \text{if } x > 0 \\ -3x & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



Selection (one way)

⊕ If ... Then
 if condition
 instructions
 end





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Exercise

✚ Create a function that divides a by b only if $b \neq 0$



Condition

item logical_operator *item*

constant or
variable

Operator:

■	>	greater than	
■	<	less than	
■	>=	greater than or equal to	
■	<=	less than or equal to	
■	==	equal to	any()
■	~=	not equal	
■	~	not (unary operator)	all()



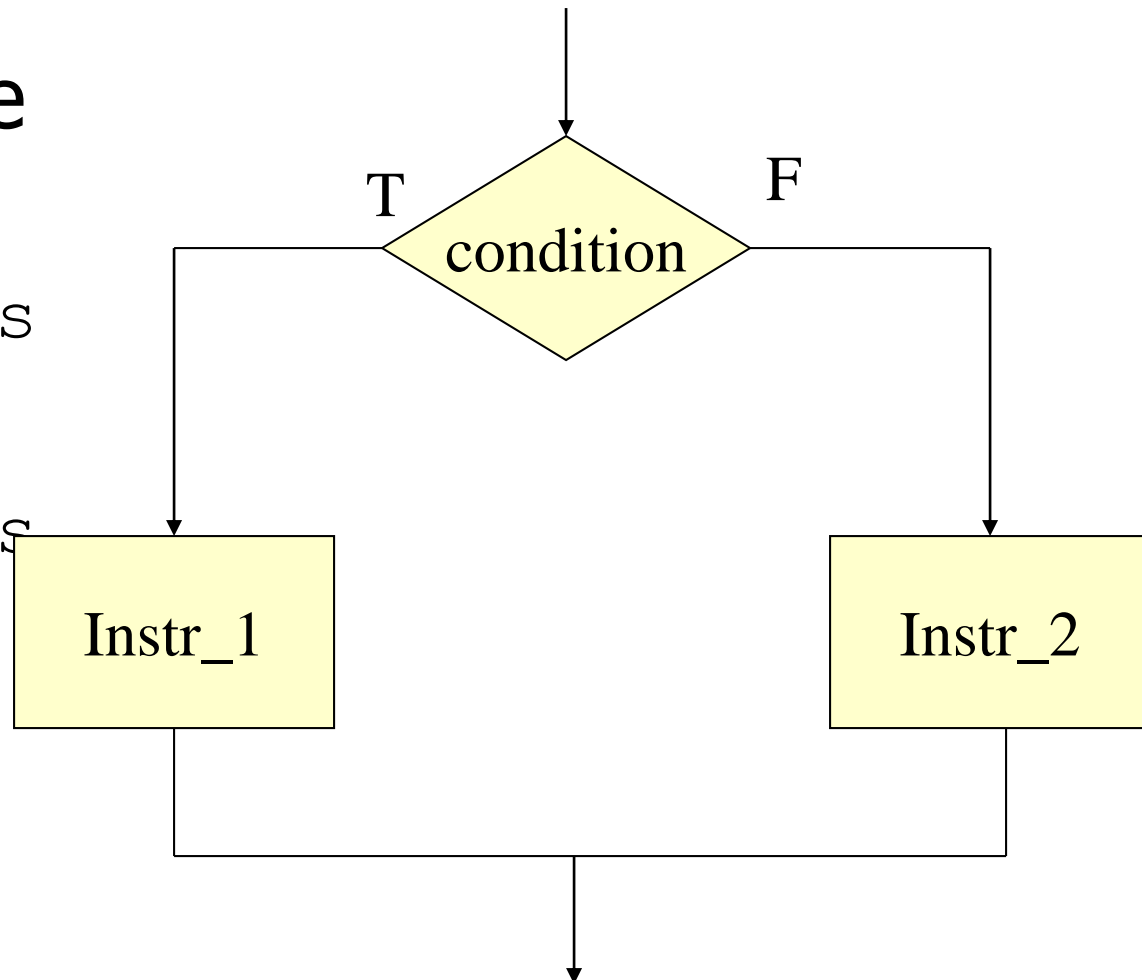
Selection (two ways)

⊕ If... Then... Else

if condition
instructions

else
instructions

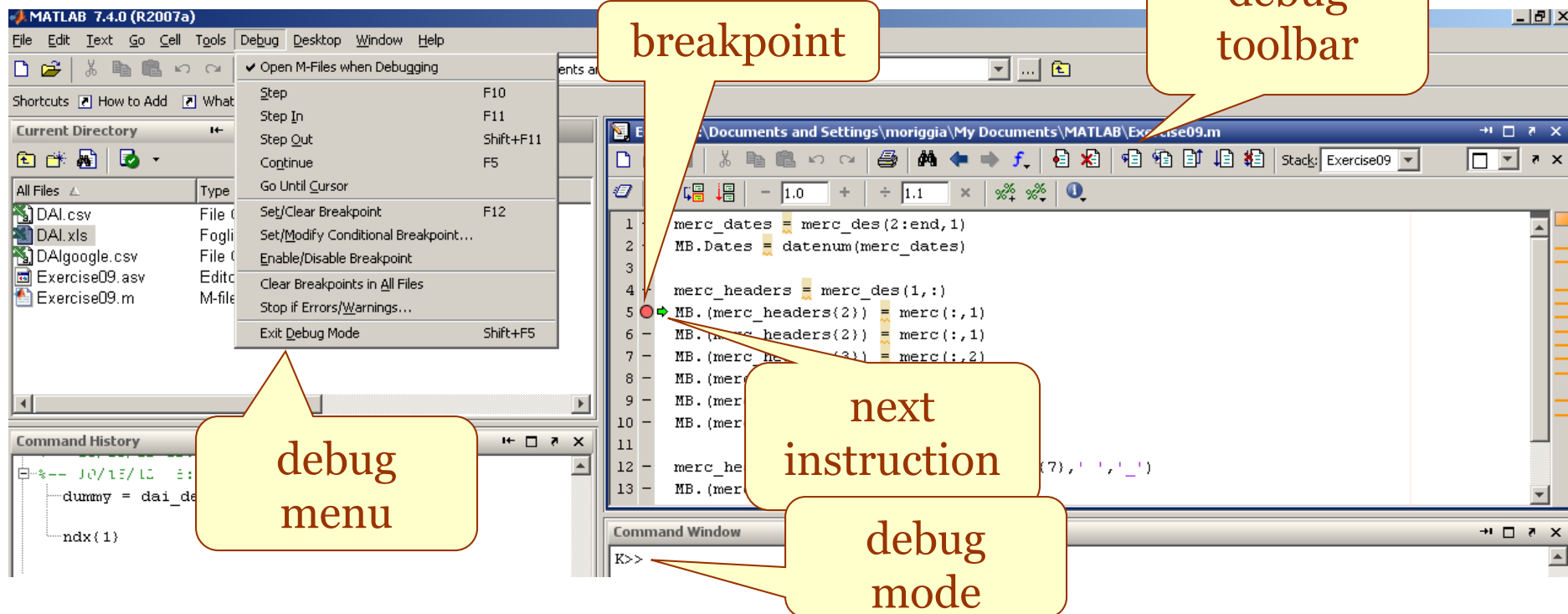
end





Debugger

- ✚ Program used to test and “debug” other programs
- ✚ Debugging: process finding ‘bugs’ in a prgm
- ✚ Program bug: problem with a program





for

- ❖ Loop **for** represents the mathematic symbol \forall
- ❖ The syntax is:

```
for counter = initial:last  
    instructions  
end
```



Find the solutions of a quadratic equation



⊕ lookfor spline

⊕ help spline



Polygonal Chain

- ✚ "A connected series of line segments" (*)
- ✚ The equation of the line passing through two different points

*) Wikipedia



Bond Pricing

With real data

- ✚ Download from web
 - ✚ EUR yield curve
 - ✚ a BTP
- ✚ create the bond cashflow vector
- ✚ create the bond ttm vector
- ✚ match the bond ttm to the yield curve ttm
- ✚ compute the fair price



Linear Interpolation



Exercise

- ✚ Generalize the first M-file of MB structure exercise for using only one statement for all the repeated statements:

```
MB.(headers{2}) = merc(:,1)
```

- ✚ Can we put in loop also

```
headers{7} = strrep(headers{7}, ' ', '_')
```

or not?