Some MATLAB Built-in Functions

Function	Description
`sqrt(x)`	Square root of `x`
`nthroot(x,n)`	nth root of `x`
`abs(x)`	Absolute value of `x`
`exp(x)`	Exponential (e^x)
`log(x)`	Natural logarithm (Base e logarithm) of `x`
`log10(x)`	Base 10 logarithm of `x`
`factorial(x)`	The factorial of `x`
`rem(x,y)`	The remainder after `x` is divided by `y`
`max(A)`	If A is a vector, returns the largest value in A. If A is a matrix, returns a vector in which each element is the largest number in the corresponding column of A.
`min(A)`	If A is a vector, returns the smallest value in A. If A is a matrix, returns a vector in which each element is the smallest number in the corresponding column of A.
`sum(A)`	If A is a vector, returns the sum of the elements in A. If A is a matrix, returns a vector in which each element is the sum of the values in the corresponding column of A.
`mean(A)`	If A is a vector, returns the mean value of the elements in A. If A is a matrix, returns a vector in which each element is the average of the values in the corresponding column of A.
`median(A)`	If A is a vector, returns the median value of elements in A. If A is a matrix, returns a vector in which each element is the median value of the corresponding column of A.
`corrcoef(x,y)`	Returns a 2×2 matrix where the values at positions (1,2) and (2,1) are the Pearson's correlation coefficient between two vectors x and y.
`Corrcoef(X)`	where X is a matrix containing k columns. It returns a k×k matrix where values at positions (i, j) and (j, i) are the Pearson's correlation coefficient between ith and jth columns of X.
`sort(A)`	If A is a vector, output the elements in A in value ascending order. If A is a matrix, sort each column of A in value ascending order.
`sortrows(A,col)`	Sort the whole rows in matrix A according to the values in the column indicated by col in value-ascending order (or in value-descending order if `-col` is used).
`length(A)`	If A is a vector, returns the number of elements in A. If A is a matrix, returns the larger of its number of rows and columns.
`size(A)`	Returns a row vector [m,n], where m is the number of rows in A and n is the number of columns in A.
`sin(x)`	Sine of angle x (x in radians)
`sind(x)`	Sine of angle x (x in degrees)
`cos(x)`	Cosine of an angle x (x in radians)
`cosd(x)`	Cosine of an angle x (x in degrees)

`tan(x)`	Tangent of angle x (x in radians)
`tand(x)`	Tangent of angle x (x in degrees)
`round(x)`	Round x to the nearest integer
`ceil(x)`	Round x towards infinity. (Round x to the nearest integer greater than or equal to x)
`floor(x)`	Round `x` towards negative infinity. (Round x to the nearest integer less than or equal to x)