

TeX_{MACS} Octave Plugins

- i. octave/octave/tm/tmrepl.m: change `&` to `&&` in line 28;
- ii. remove all the file in `octave/octave/plot` and add a new file, `show.m`, to print out the plot;
- iii. modify `.octaverc` to add the octave library path.

ToDo's:

**Check it for old Octave 2.x (but I has no the old version)

Requirement:

maybe transfig (fig2dev), epstool, xfig needed (I has not checked it).

Examples (for Octave 3.6.4, TeXmacs-1.0.7.19 on live USB Porteus x64 Linux system)

1. Partition $[10,-10]$ into 1000 non-overlapping intervals:

```
octave> x=linspace(-10,10,1000);
```

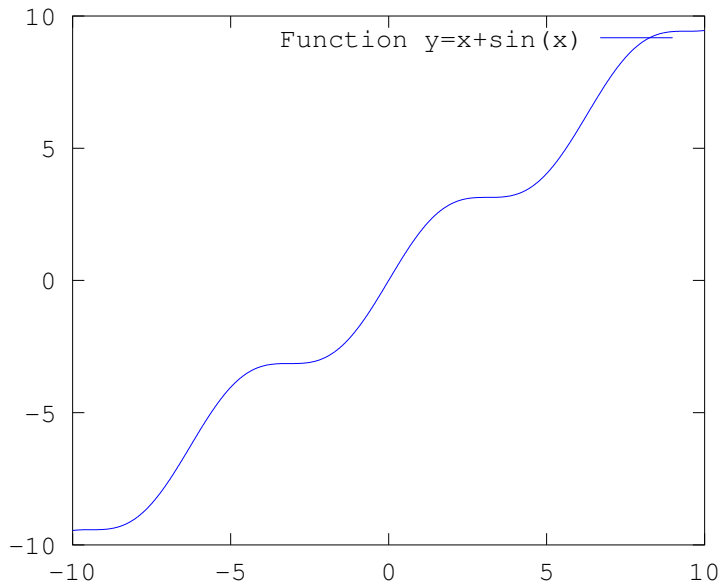
2. define the function, $y(x) = x + \sin x$

```
octave> y=x+sin(x);
```

3. plot

```
octave> plot(x,y,";Function y=x+sin(x);");
```

```
octave> show()
```



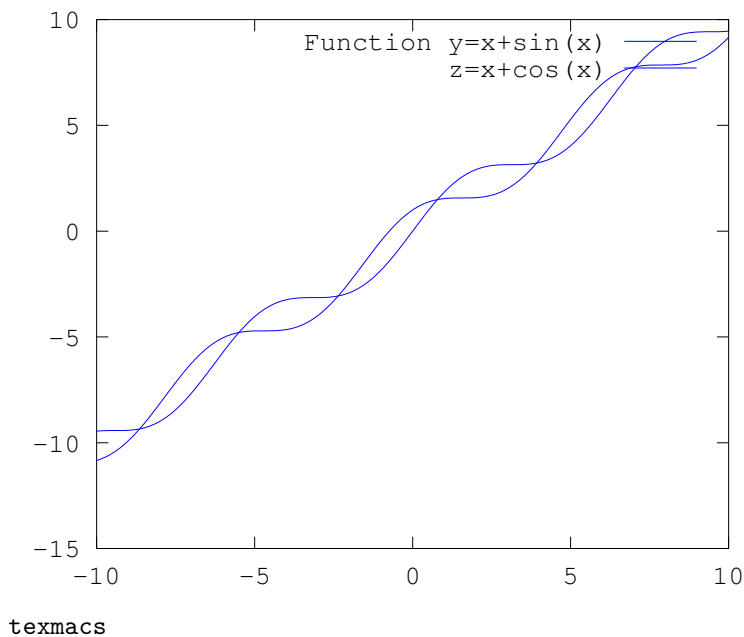
texmacs

```
octave> z=x+cos(x);hold on
```

texmacs

```
octave> plot(x,z,";z=x+cos(x);");
```

```
octave> show
```



octave>

One of the powers of Octave is modeling and simulations. The following example is to simulate the system of ODEs (Ordinary Differential Equation):

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dx_1(t)}{dt} &= -10(x_1(t) - x_2(t)) \\ \frac{dx_2(t)}{dt} &= 28x_1(t) - x_2(t) - x_1(t)x_3(t) \\ \frac{dx_3(t)}{dt} &= \frac{8}{3} (x_1(t)x_2(t) - x_3(t))\end{aligned}$$

Initial condition: $x_1(0) = 2, x_2(0) = 5, x_3(0) = 10$

and output the resulted in postscript format:

Initial condition:

octave> `x0=[2;5;10];`

octave> `t = linspace (0,10,800);`

The Differential Equations

octave> `function dx = butter (x ,t)`
`dx(1) = -10.0*(x(1)-x(2));`
`dx(2) = 28.0*x(1)-x(2)-x(1)*x(3);`
`dx(3) = 8.0/3.0*(x(1)*x(2) -x(3));`
`end;`

Solve the DE numerically

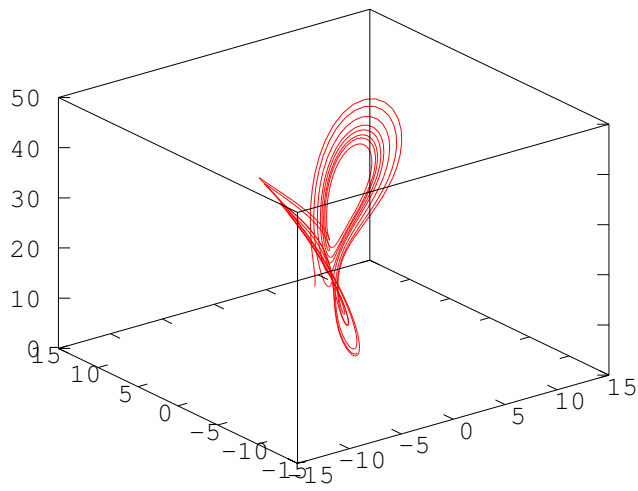
octave> `y=lsode("butter",x0,t);`

Show the the result and print within $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}_{\text{MACS}}$

octave> `plot3(y(:,1),y(:,2),y(:,3))`

texmacs

octave> `show`



```
texmacs  
octave>
```