

## Matlab/Freemat/Octave : Powers and Roots

The symbol ^ is used to indicate raising a number to the power of another number in Matlab/Freemat/Octave:

operation	Mathematical symbol(s)	Matlab/Freemat/Octave symbol
power	$5^4$	5^4

If we type the above in Matlab/Freemat/Octave we obtain the following:

```
--> 5^4  
ans =  
625
```

Following the tutorial on Powers and Roots<sup>1</sup>, powers and roots can similarly be found in Matlab as follows.

Matlab has a particular function sqrt for finding the square root of a number. For example  $\sqrt{9} = 3$ , and this is shown in Matlab:

```
--> sqrt(9)  
ans =  
3
```

Examples in Matlab of numbers with negative powers are given here:

```
--> 2^(-1)  
ans =  
0.5000  
--> 5^(-3)  
ans =  
8.0000e-003
```

showing that  $2^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5$  and  $5^{-3} = \frac{1}{5^3} = \frac{1}{5 \times 5 \times 5} = \frac{1}{125} = 0.008$ .

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<sup>1</sup> [Powers and Roots](#)

Examples in Matlab of numbers with fractional powers are given here,

```
--> 9^(1/2)
ans =
3
--> 8^(1/3)
ans =
2
--> 16^(3/4)
ans =
8
--> 4^(2.5)
ans =
32
```

showing that  $9^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{9} = 3$ ,  $8^{\frac{1}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{8} = 2$ ,  $16^{\frac{3}{4}} = (\sqrt[4]{16})^3 = \sqrt[4]{16^3} = 8$ ,  $4^{2\frac{1}{2}} = 4^2 \times 4^{\frac{1}{2}} = 16 \times 2 = 32$ .

Examples in Matlab of numbers with zero powers are given here,

```
--> 2^0
ans =
1
--> 0.1^0
ans =
1
--> 0^0
ans =
1
```

showing that  $2^0 = 1$ ,  $(0.1)^0 = 1$  and  $0^0 = 1$ .