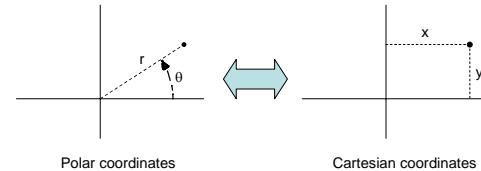


User-defined function



Write a function that translates polar coordinates (r, θ) to Cartesian coordinates (x, y)

```
function [x, y] = polar2xy(r,theta)
% Convert polar coordinates (r,theta) to
% Cartesian coordinates (x,y).
% theta is in degrees.

rads= theta*pi/180; % radian
x= r*cos(rads);
y= r*sin(rads);
```

function [x, y] = polar2xy(r,theta)
function
Output argument list
Function name
(This file's name is
polar2xy.m)
Input parameter
list

Function header is the “contract” for how the function will be used (called)

You have this function:

```
function [x, y] = polar2xy(r, theta)
% Convert polar coordinates (r, theta) to
% Cartesian coordinates (x,y). Theta in degrees.
```

Code to call the above function:

```
% Convert polar (r1,t1) to Cartesian (x1,y1)
r1= 1; t1= 30;
[x1, y1]= polar2xy(r1, t1);
plot(x1, y1, '*')
...
```

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% Convert polar coordinates (r, theta) to
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Code to call the above function:

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% Convert polar (r1,t1) to Cartesian (x1,y1)
r1= 1; t1= 30;
[x1, y1]= polar2xy(r1, t1);
plot(x1, y1, '*')
...
```

General form of a user-defined function

```
function [out1, out2, ...]= functionName (in1, in2, ...)  
% 1-line comment to describe the function  
% Additional description of function
```

Executable code that at some point assigns values to output arguments out1, out2, ...

In the function's memory space:

- *in1, in2, ...* are defined when the function begins execution. Variables *in1, in2, ...* hold the function *arguments* (values) specified when the function is invoked (called).
- *out1, out2, ...* are not defined until the executable code in the function assigns values to them.

Comments in functions

- The block of **comments immediately below the function header** is printed whenever a user types `help functionName` in the Command Window
- The **1st line of this comment block** is searched whenever a user types `lookfor someWord` at the Command Window
- Every function should have a comment block immediately below the function header:
 - 1st line succinctly describes what the function does
 - Additional lines for more detail, if necessary

Subfunction—“helper function”

- There can be more than one function in an M-file
- **top** function is the main function and corresponds to the name of the file
- remaining functions are **subfunctions, accessible only by the top function**
- Each (sub)function in the file begins with a **function header**