Description

, and \ are Mata’s row-join and column-join operators.

Syntax

\[ a, b \]
\[ a \backslash b \]

Remarks and examples

Remarks are presented under the following headings:

- Comma and backslash are operators
- Comma as a separator
- Warning about the misuse of comma and backslash operators

Comma and backslash are operators

That , and \ are operators cannot be emphasized enough. When one types
\[ (1, 2 \backslash 3, 4) \]
\[
\begin{array}{cc}
1 & 2 \\
1 & 2 \\
2 & 3 & 4 \\
\end{array}
\]

one is tempted to think, “Ah, comma and backslash are how you separate elements when you enter a matrix.” If you think like that, you will not appreciate the power of , and \.

, and \ are operators in the same way that * and + are operators.

, is the operator that takes a \( r \times c_1 \) matrix and a \( r \times c_2 \) matrix, and returns a \( r \times (c_1 + c_2) \) matrix.

\ is the operator that takes a \( r_1 \times c \) matrix and a \( r_2 \times c \) matrix, and returns a \( (r_1 + r_2) \times c \) matrix.

, and \ may be used with scalars, vectors, or matrices:

\[ a = (1 \backslash 2) \]
\[ b = (3 \backslash 4) \]
: a, b
  1  2
  1  3  4

: c = (1, 2)
: d = (3, 4)
: c \ d
  1  2
  1  2
  3  4

, binds more tightly than \, meaning that \( e, f \backslash g, h \) is interpreted as \((e, f) \backslash (g, h)\). In this, , and \ are no different from * and + operators: * binds more tightly than + and \( e*f + g*h \) is interpreted as \((e*f) + (g*h)\).

Just as it sometimes makes sense to type \( e*(f + g)*h \), it can make sense to type \( e,(f \backslash g),h \):

: e = 1 \ 2
: f = 5 \ 6
: g = 3
: h = 4
: e,(g\h),f
  1  2  3
  1  3  5
  2  4  6

Comma as a separator

, has a second meaning in Mata: it is the argument separator for functions. When you type

: myfunc(a, b)

the comma that appears inside the parentheses is not the comma row-join operator; it is the comma argument separator. If you wanted to call \texttt{myfunc()} with second argument equal to row vector \((1,2)\), you must type

: myfunc(a, (1,2))

and not

: myfunc(a, 1, 2)

because otherwise Mata will think you are trying to pass three arguments to \texttt{myfunc()}. When you open another set of parentheses inside a function’s argument list, comma reverts to its usual row-join meaning.
Warning about the misuse of comma and backslash operators

Misuse or mere overuse of , and \ can substantially reduce the speed with which your code executes. Consider the actions Mata must take when you code, say,

\[ a \ \backslash \ b \]

First, Mata must allocate a matrix or vector containing \( \text{rows}(a)+\text{rows}(b) \) rows, then it must copy \( a \) into the new matrix or vector, and then it must copy \( b \). Nothing inefficient has happened yet, but now consider

\[ (a \ \backslash \ b) \ \backslash \ c \]

Picking up where we left off, Mata must allocate a matrix or vector containing \( \text{rows}(a)+\text{rows}(b)+\text{rows}(c) \) rows, then it must copy \( (a \ \backslash \ b) \) into the new matrix or vector, and then it must copy \( c \). Something inefficient just happened: \( a \) was copied twice!

Coding

\[ \text{res} = (a \ \backslash \ b) \ \backslash \ c \]

is convenient, but execution would be quicker if we coded

\[ \text{res} = J(\text{rows}(a)+\text{rows}(b)+\text{rows}(c), \text{cols}(a), .) \]
\[ \text{res}[1,..] = a \]
\[ \text{res}[2,..] = b \]
\[ \text{res}[3,..] = c \]

We do not want to cause you concern where none is due. In general, you would not be able to measure the difference between the more efficient code and coding \( \text{res} = (a \ \backslash \ b) \ \backslash \ c \). But as the number of row or column operators stack up, the combined result becomes more and more inefficient. Even that is not much of a concern. If the inefficient construction itself is buried in a loop, however, and that loop is executed thousands of times, the inefficiency can become important.

With a little thought, you can always substitute predeclaration using \( J() \) (see [M-5] J()) and assignment via subscripting.

Conformability

\( a, b \):

\[
\begin{align*}
a: & \quad r \times c_1 \\
b: & \quad r \times c_2 \\
\text{result:} & \quad r \times (c_1 + c_2)
\end{align*}
\]

\( a \ \backslash \ b \):

\[
\begin{align*}
a: & \quad r_1 \times c \\
b: & \quad r_2 \times c \\
\text{result:} & \quad (r_1 + r_2) \times c
\end{align*}
\]

Diagnostics

, and \( \text{\backslash} \) abort with error if \( a \) and \( b \) are not of the same broad type.
Also see

[M-2] exp  — Expressions

[M-2] Intro  — Language definition