MATLAB - SCALAR MULTIPLICATION OF VECTORS

When you multiply a vector by a number, this is called the **scalar multiplication**. Scalar multiplication produces a new vector of same type with each element of the original vector multiplied by the number.

Example

Create a script file with the following code −

```
v = [ 12 34 10 8];
m = 5 * v
```

When you run the file, it displays the following result −

```
m =
    60    170    50    40
```

Please note that you can perform all scalar operations on vectors. For example, you can add, subtract and divide a vector with a scalar quantity.