

16-Special Plots

text: Chapter 5.5-5.10

ECEGR 101
Engineering Problem Solving with Matlab
Professor Henry Louie



Overview

- Subplots
- Histograms
- Bar Charts
- Pie Charts
- Stem Plots
- Stair Plots
- Polar Plots
- Log Plots
- Saving Figures



Multiple Plots

`subplot(m, n, p)`

creates $m \times n$ rectangular subplots

p is the current (active) subplot



Example

```
x = 0:0.001:100;  
y1 = x;  
y2 = x.^2;  
y3 = sin(x);  
y4 = cos(x/4);  
y5 = x.^3 - 15*x.^2 + x;  
y6 = log(x+1);  
y7 = sqrt(x);  
y8 = abs(sin(x/4));
```

```
subplot(4,2,1)  
plot(x, y1)  
title('y(x) = x')
```

```
subplot(4,2,2)  
plot(x, y2)  
title('y(x) = x^2')
```

```
subplot(4,2,3)  
plot(x, y3)  
title('y(x) = sin(x)')
```

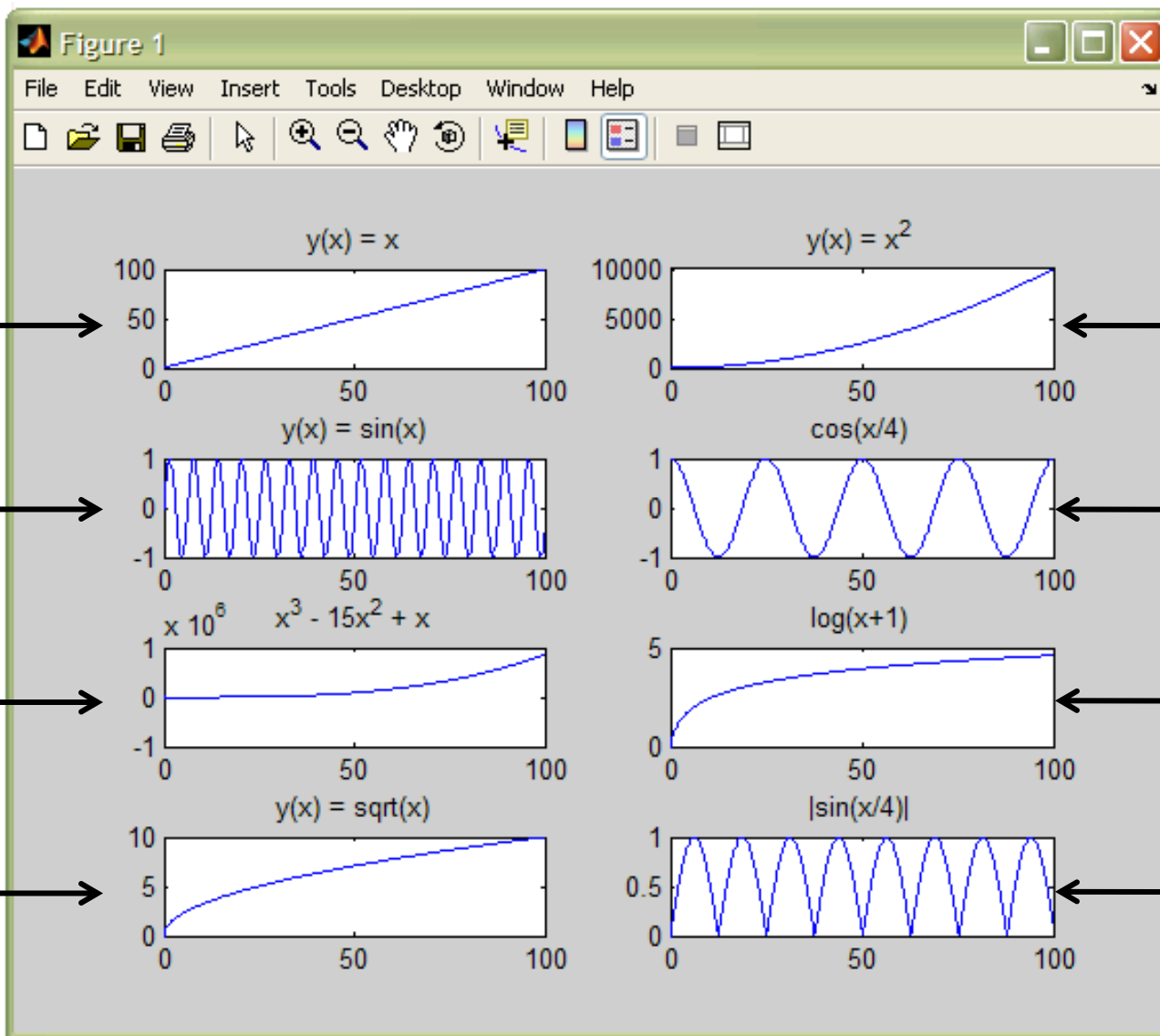
```
subplot(4,2,4)  
plot(x, y4)  
title('cos(x/4)')
```

```
subplot(4,2,5)  
plot(x, y5)  
title('x^3 - 15x^2 + x')
```

```
subplot(4,2,6)  
plot(x, y6)  
title('log(x+1)')
```

```
subplot(4,2,7)  
plot(x, y7)  
title('y(x) = sqrt(x)')
```

```
subplot(4,2,8)  
plot(x, y8)  
title('|sin(x/4)|')
```





Exercise

Use the subplot command to create four plots on one figure:

- 1) plot of $\ln(x)$ for x between 0 and 10
- 2) plot of $\log(x)$ for x between 0 and 10
- 3) plot of e^x for x between 0 and 5
- 4) plot of 10^x for x between 0 and 5.

Use 100 points for the x vector so your plots are smooth. Add titles to each subplot.



Exercise

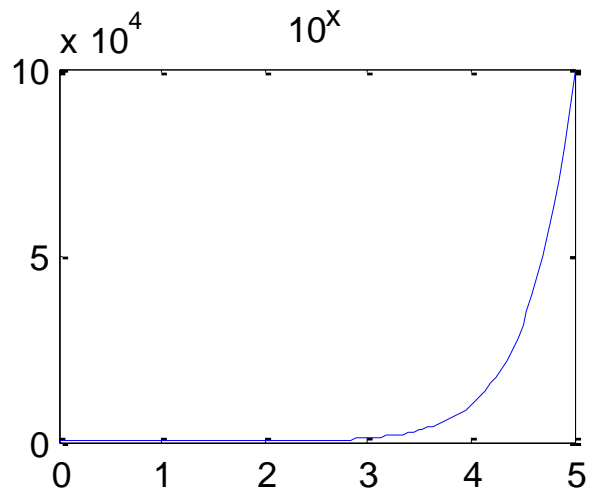
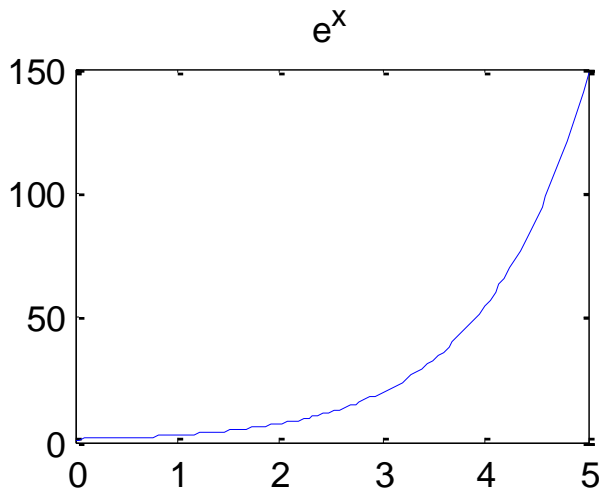
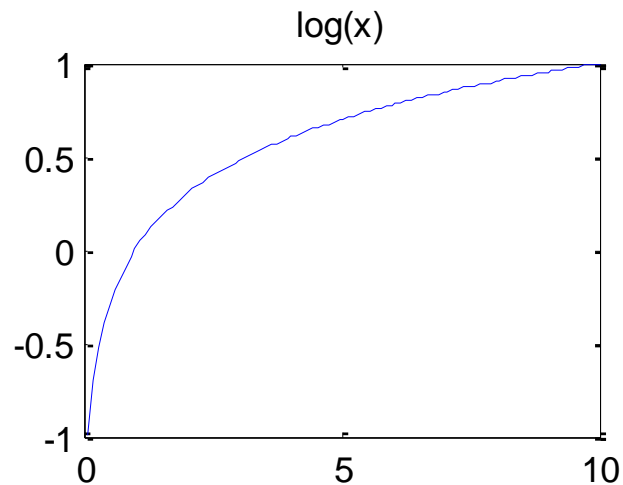
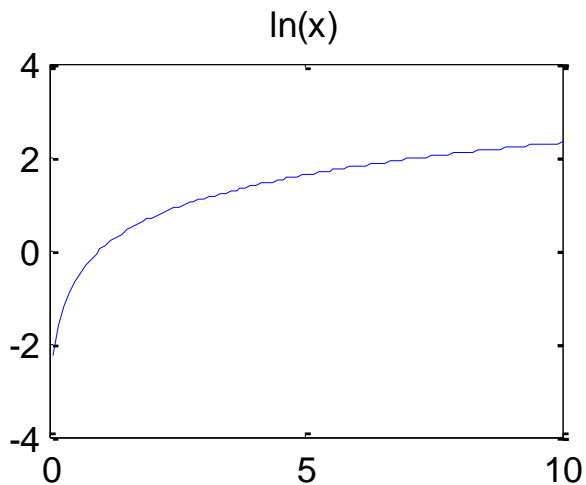
% Exercise

```
x1 = linspace(0, 10, 100);  
y1 = log(x1);  
y2 = log10(x1);  
x2 = linspace(0, 5, 100);  
y3 = exp(1).^x2;  
y4 = 10.^x2;
```

```
subplot(2,2,1);  
plot(x1,y1);  
title('ln(x)')  
subplot(2,2,2);  
plot(x1,y2);  
title('log(x)');  
subplot(2,2,3);  
plot(x2,y3);  
axis([0 5 0 150]);  
title('e^x');  
subplot(2,2,4);  
plot(x2,y4);  
axis([0 5 0 10e4])  
title('10^x')
```



Exercise



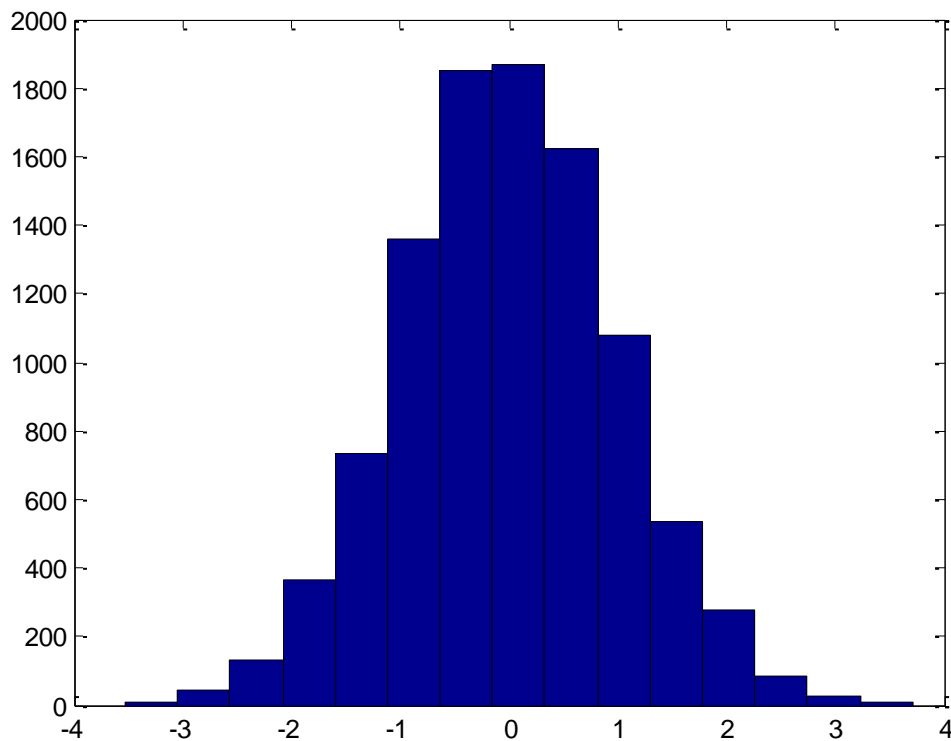


Histogram

- Histogram – plot showing the distribution of values within a data set.
- The range of values within the data set is divided into evenly spaced bins, and the number of data values falling into each bin is determined.
- `hist(x)` creates and plots a histogram with 10 equally spaced bin.
- `hist(x, nbins)` creates and plots a histogram with nbins.



Example



```
x = randn(1,10000);  
hist(x, 15)
```



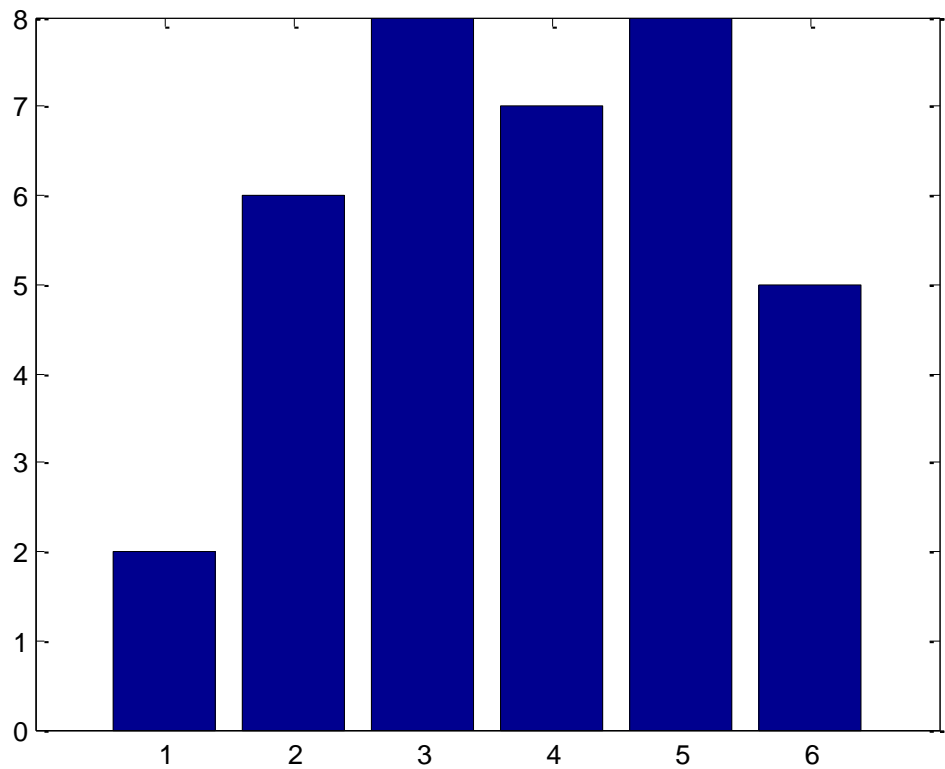
The Bar Plot

`bar(x,y)` creates a vertical bar plot, with the values in `x` used to label each bar and the values in `y` used to determine the height of the bar.

```
x = 1:6;  
y = [2 6 8 7 8 5];  
bar(x, y)
```



The Bar Plot





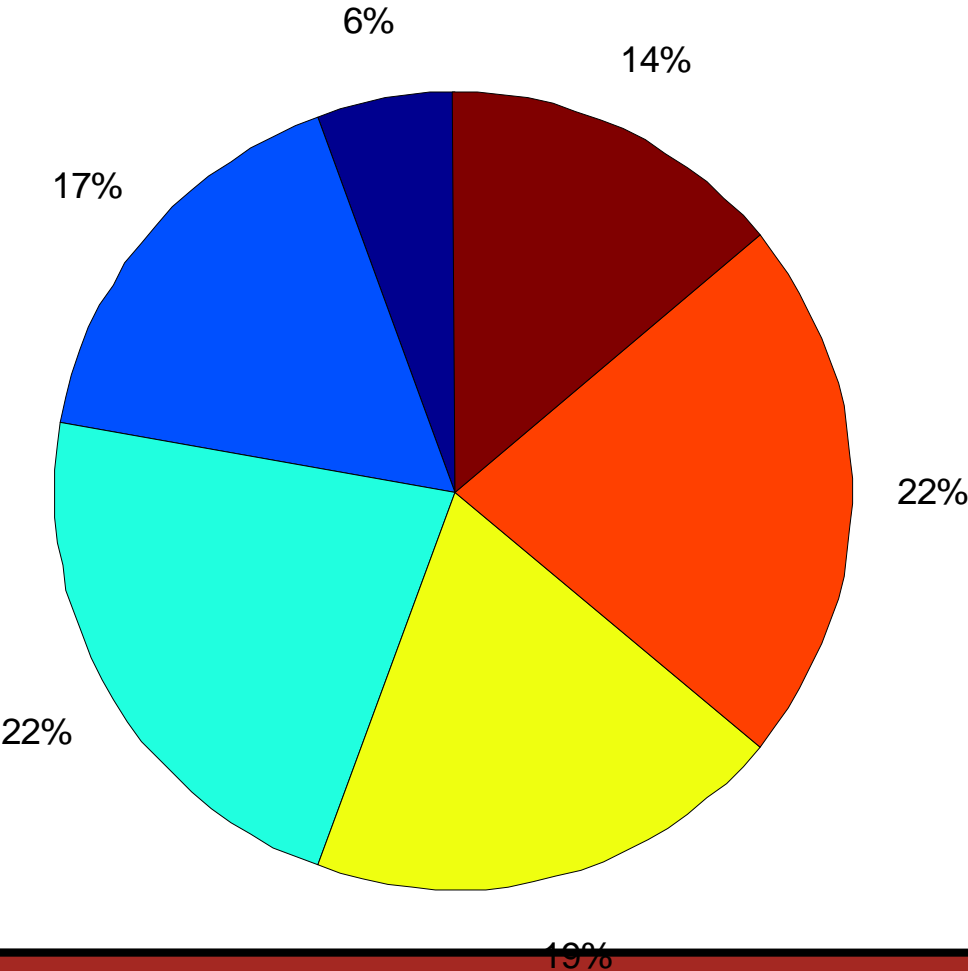
The Pie Plot

`pie(x)` creates a pie plot. It determines the percentage of the total pie corresponding to each value of `x` and plots pie slices of that size.

```
y = [2 6 8 7 8 5];  
pie(y)
```



The Pie Plot





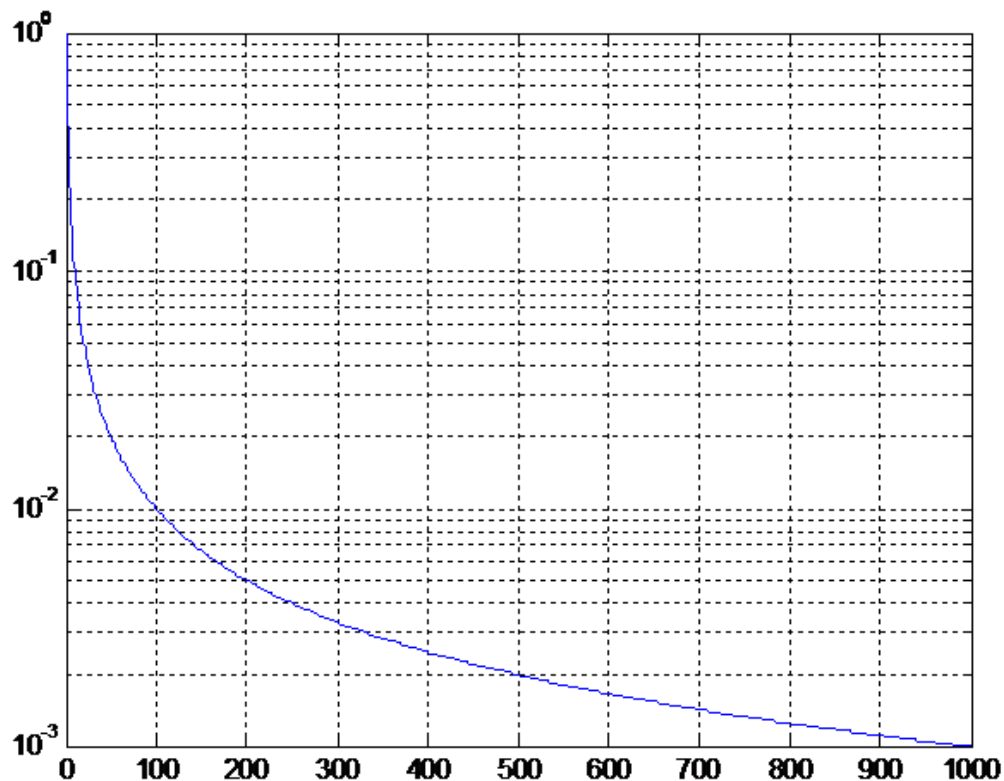
Plots with Logarithmic Axes

`semilogy(x,y)`

`semilogx(x,y)`

`semilogxy(x,y)`

```
x = 1:1000;  
y = 1./x;  
semilogy(x,y)  
grid on
```





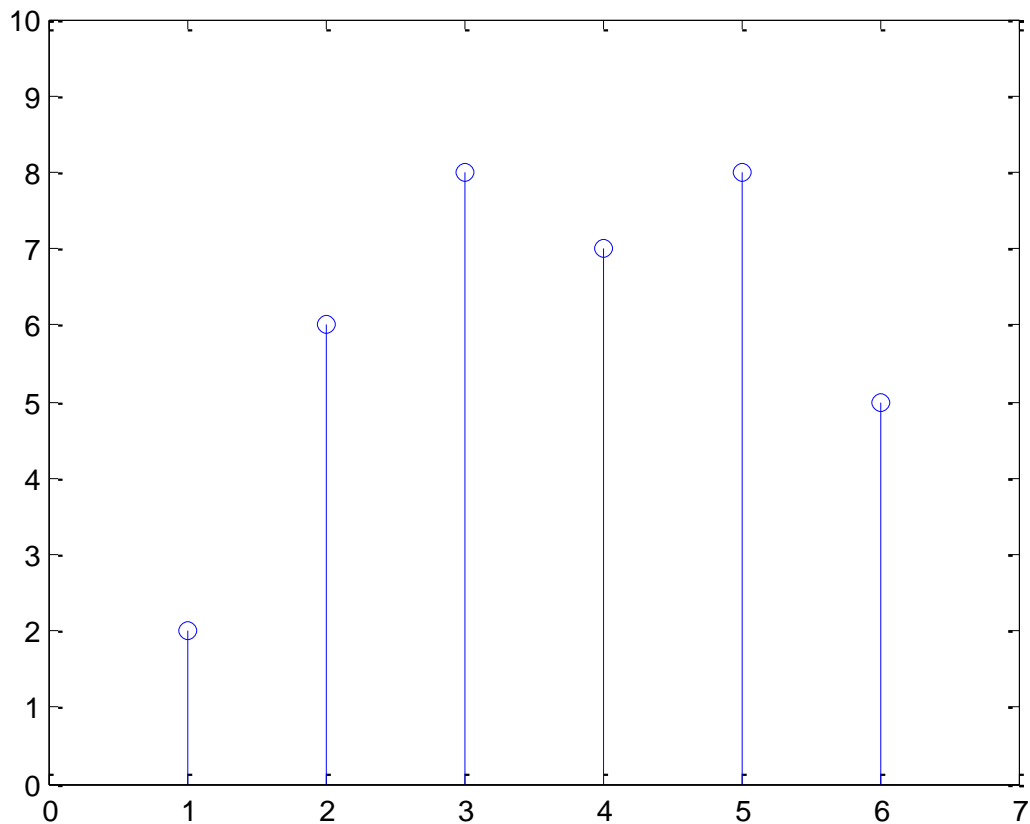
The Stem Plot

`stem(x,y)` creates a stem plot with a marker at each (x,y) point and a stem drawn vertically from that point to the x axis.

```
x = 1:6;  
y = [2 6 8 7 8 5];  
stem(x, y)  
axis([0 7 0 10])
```




The Stem Plot





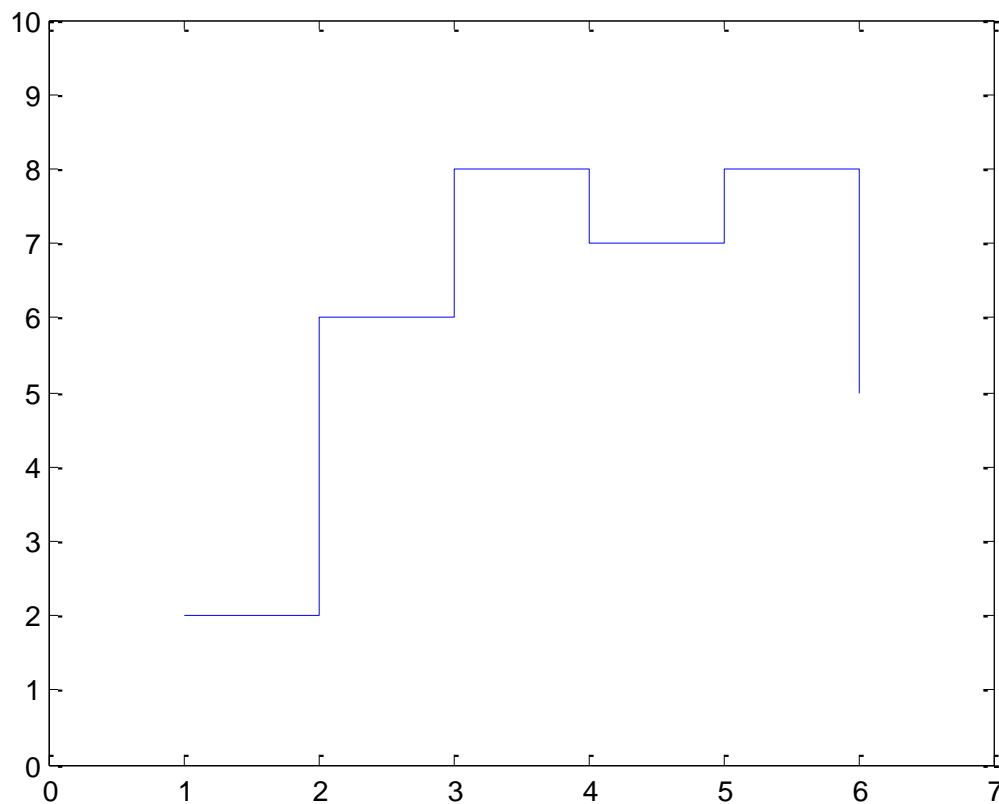
The Stairs Plot

`stairs(x,y)` creates a stair plot, with each stair step centered on an (x,y) point.

```
x = 1:6;  
y = [2 6 8 7 8 5];  
stairs(x, y)  
axis([0 7 0 10])
```



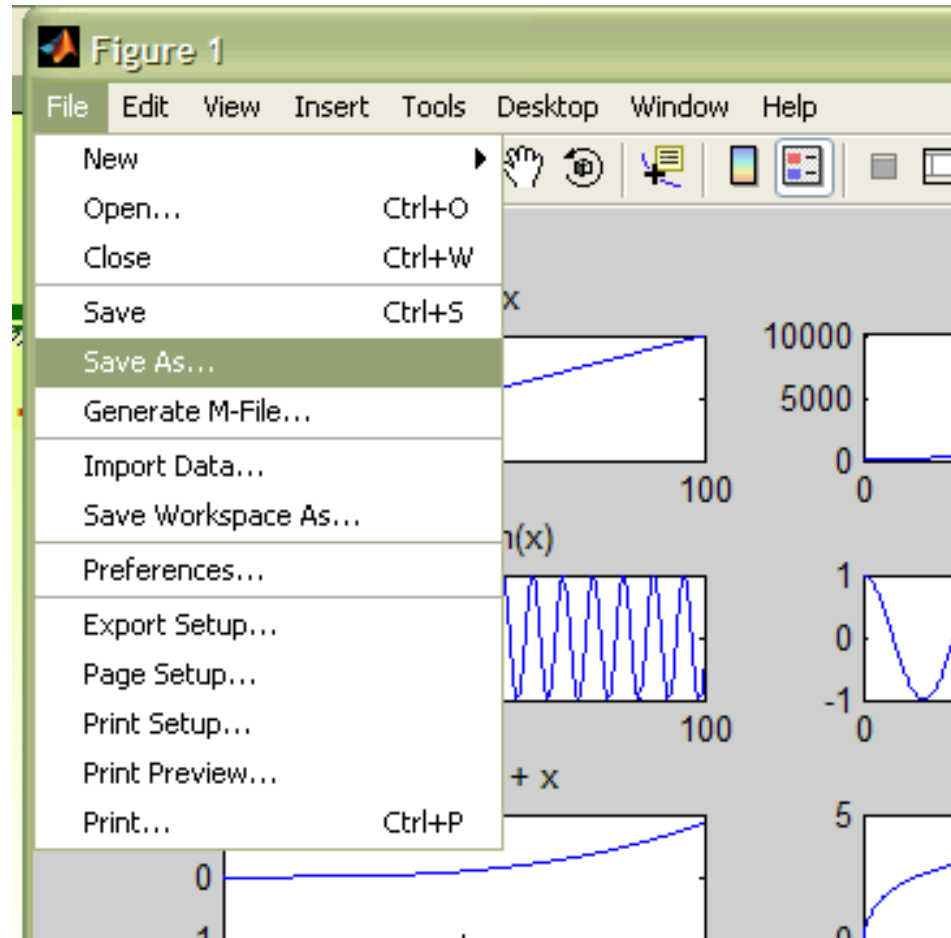
The Stairs Plot

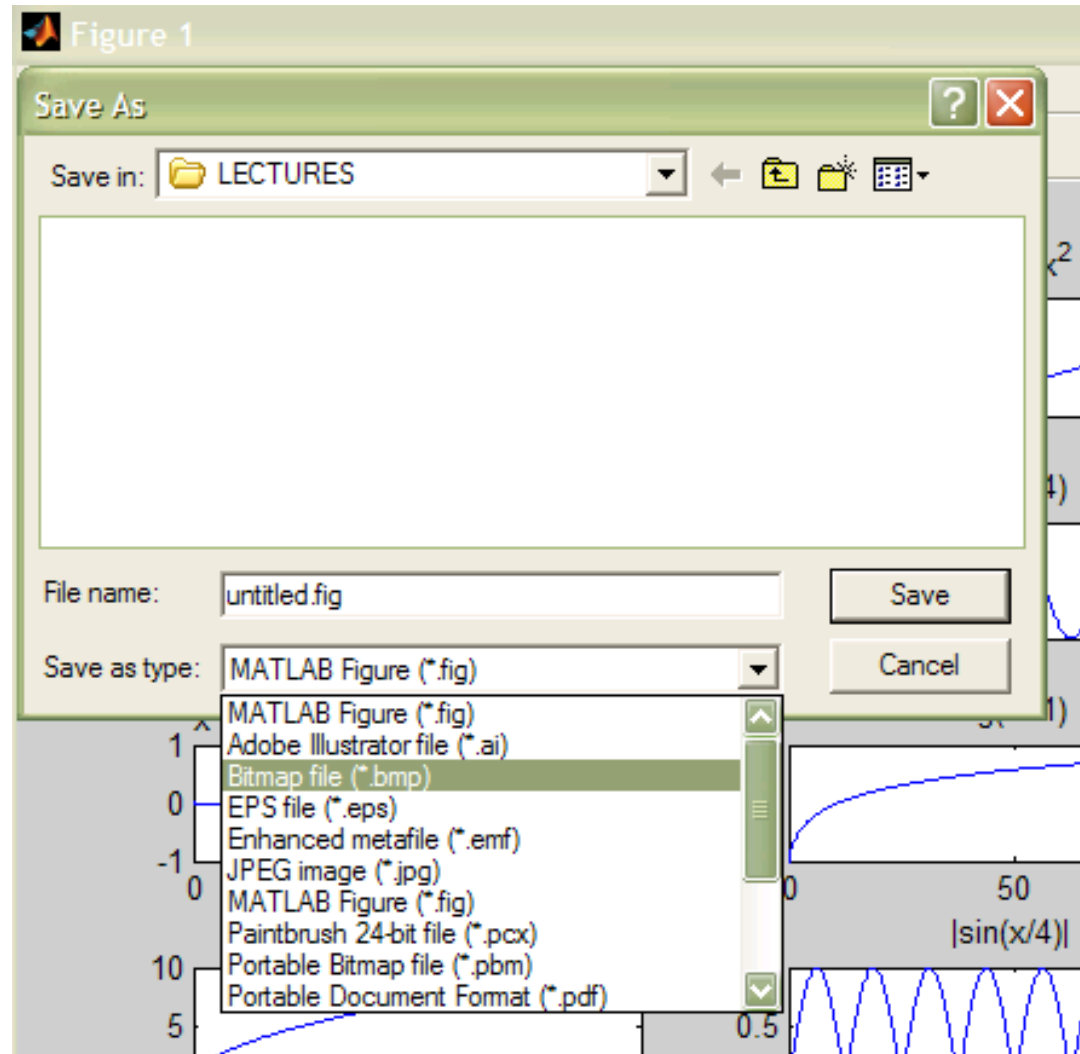




Saving Figures

1. Use the **Save As** option in the **Figure Menu**.







Saving Figures

2. Use the `print` command:

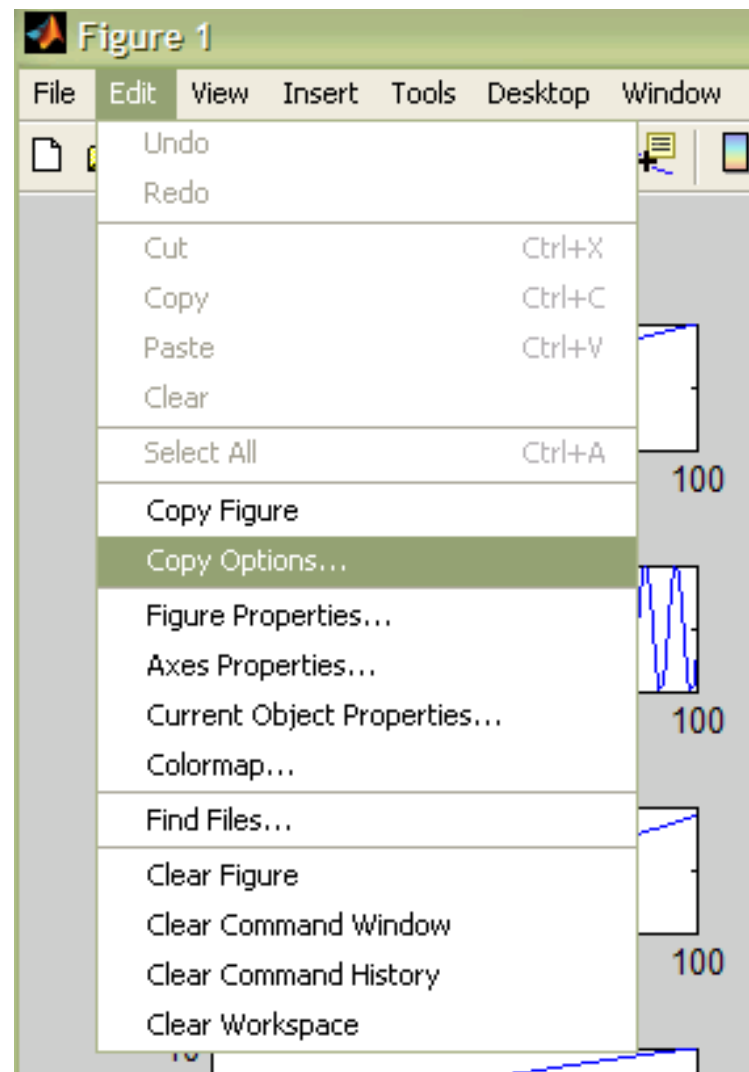
`print <options> <filename>`

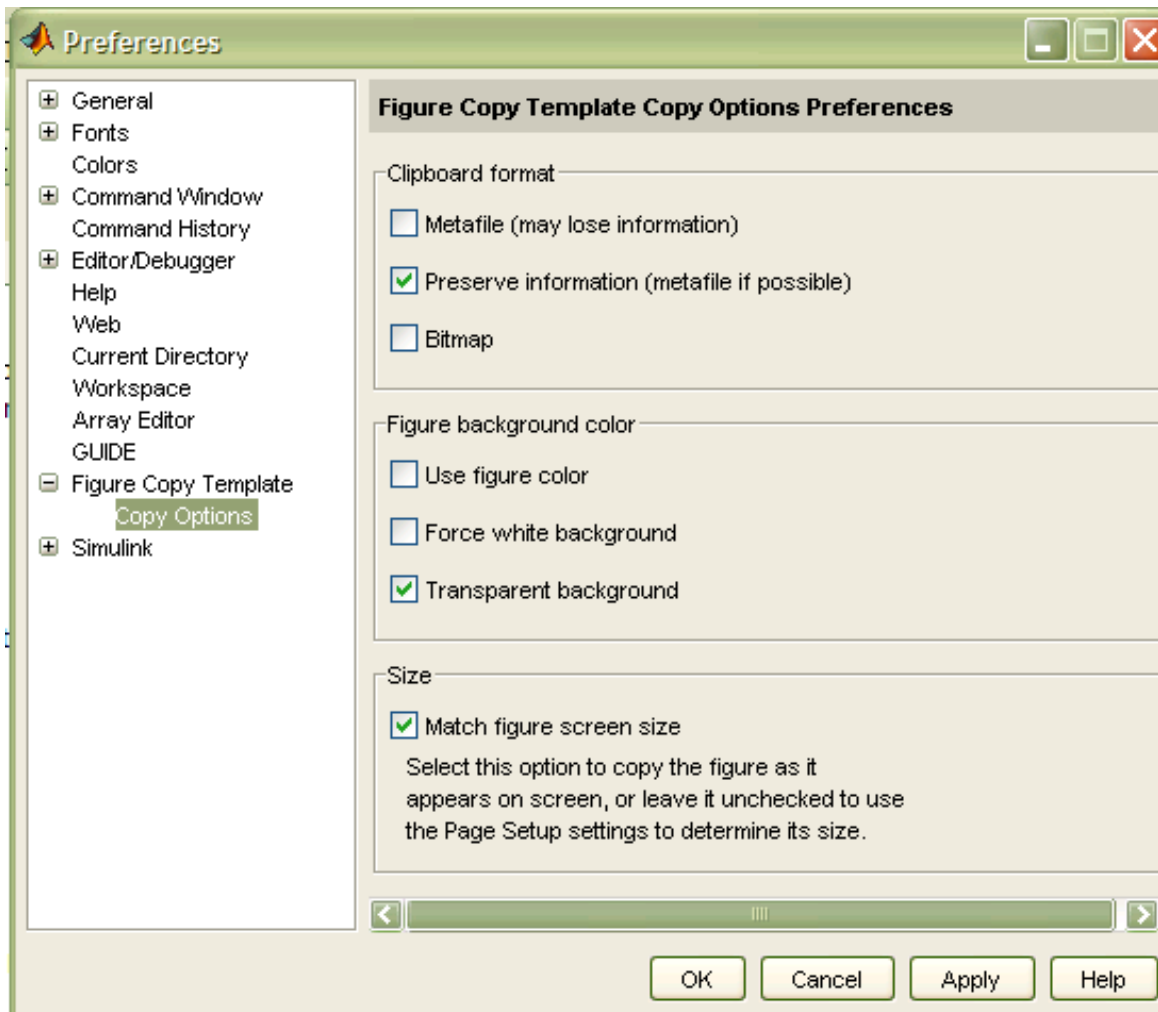
```
print -dbmp Plot1.bmp
```

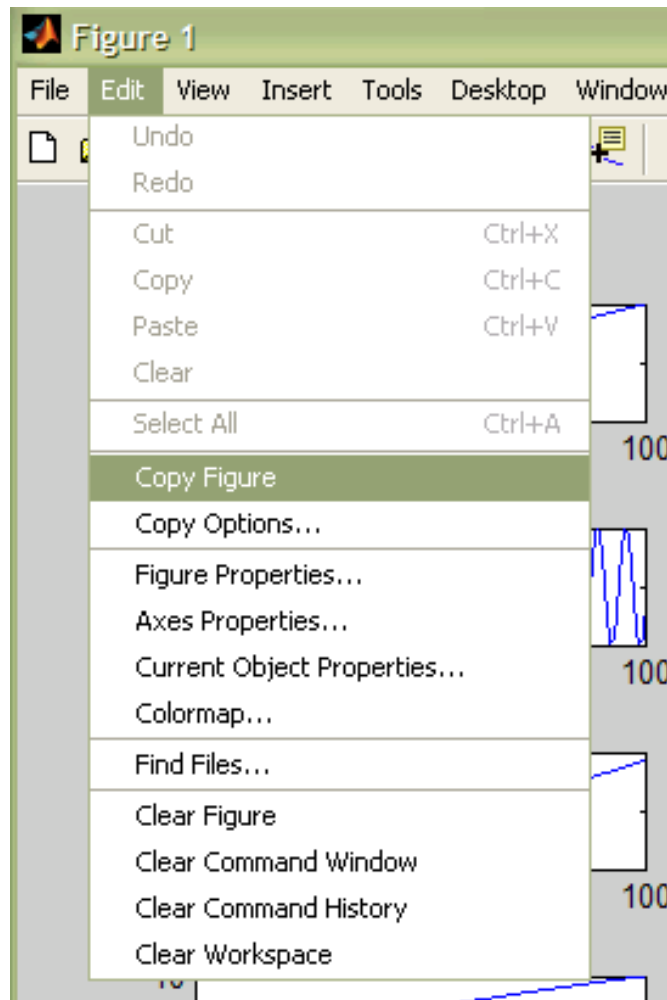


Saving Figures

3. Use the **Copy** option in the **Figure Menu**.









Saving Figures

