

MA2252 Introduction to Computing

Lecture 10

Plotting

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At the end of lecture, students will be able to understand

- Plotting 2D figures in MATLAB
- Basic formatting in plots

plot function

MATLAB's **plot function** can be used to create 2D plots.

Example: This script file creates a plot of **$y = \sin x$** .

```
x=linspace(0,2*pi,50)  
y=sin(x);  
plot(x,y)
```



$n = 0 : \pi/2 : 2 * \pi$

To save your figure, type `savefig('filename')` in the command window.

Demo

Line style, marker and color

shapes $\circ, *, \Delta, \dots$

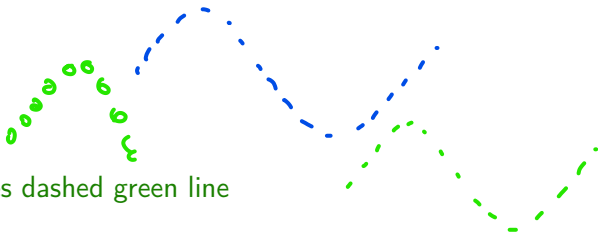
`plot(X,Y,LineSpec)` creates the plot using the specified line style, marker, and color. Specify the relevant symbol as a string.

For list of colors, list of line styles and markers, refer book.

Example:

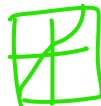
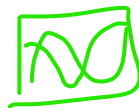
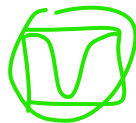
```
x=linspace(0,2*pi,50)
y=sin(x);
plot(x,y,'g- -') %creates dashed green line
```

go



Demo

hold function

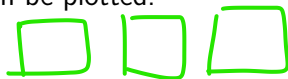


hold **on**

Retains the existing plot so that multiple plots can be plotted.

hold **off**

Sets the hold state to off and only the final plot will be plotted.



Note: By default, the hold state is off

hold function (contd.)

Example:


```
x=linspace(0,2*pi,50);
```

```
hold on
```

```
plot(x,sin(x))
```

```
plot(x,cos(x))
```

```
hold off
```

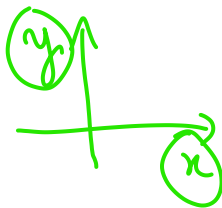


Title, Axes labels and Legend

↓ to specify what your plot is all about!

- `title()` function creates title of plot.
- `xlabel()` and `ylabel()` functions create labels for x and y axis respectively.
- `legend(label1,label2,...)` function creates labels for the plotted data.

`legend($\sin x$, $\cos x$)`



Title, Axes labels and Legend (contd.)

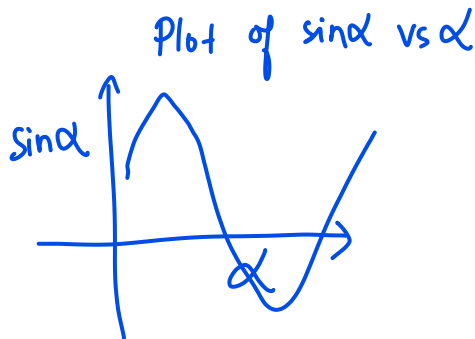
Example 1

```
x=linspace(0,2*pi,50);  
hold on  
plot(x,sin(x))  
plot(x,cos(x))  
title('Plot of sinx and cosx')  
xlabel('x') →  $x$   
ylabel('y') →  $y$   
legend('sin(x)', 'cos(x)')  
hold off
```

Title, Axes labels and Legend (contd.)

Example 2

See lecture
recording.



Setting axis and grid

`axis([0 2π 0 1])`

- `axis(limits)` function sets axis limits.
- 'grid on' creates a grid to the axis.
- 'grid off' removes the grid.



Here, `limits` takes the form of a vector `[xmin xmax ymin ymax]`.

Setting axis and grid (contd.)

Example:

```
x=linspace(0,2*pi,50);  
hold on  
plot(x,sin(x))  
plot(x,cos(x))  
title('Plot of sinx and cosx')  
xlabel('x')  
ylabel('y')  
legend('sin(x)', 'cos(x)')  
axis([0 2*pi 0 1])  
grid on  
hold off
```

figure and close all commands



- figure command opens a new figure without overwriting the current figure.

can type in command window

figure → open figure 1
`plot(n, sin(x))`
figure → open figure 2
`plot(n, cos(x))`

- close all command closes all the figures.

you can use on top of script file

figure and close all commands (contd.)

Example:

close all

x=linspace(0,2*pi,50);

figure %opens Figure 1

plot(x,sin(x))

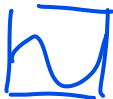


figure %opens Figure 2

%plotting graphs of $\sin x$, $\sin 2x$ and $\sin 3x$ on same axes

hold on

plot(x,sin(x))

plot(x,sin(2*x))

plot(x,sin(3*x))



legend('sin(x)', 'sin(2x)', 'sin(3x)')

hold off

figure %opens Figure 3

plot(x,cos(x))



End of Lecture 10

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