



NAVI MUMBAI

# MATLAB

## Unit 4-Lecture 14

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BTech (CSBS) -Semester VII

2 September 2022, 09:35AM



# Basic plotting

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- Overview,
- axis labels, and annotations,
- creating simple plots,
- specifying line styles and colours
- adding titles,
- multiple data sets in one plot,



## fplot

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- `fplot(@fun, lims)` - plots the function `fun` between the x-axis limits
- `lims = [xmin xmax ymin ymax]` – axis limits
- The function `fun(x)` must return a row vector for
- each element of vector `x`.



# AXIS Control

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1. axis scaling and appearance.
2. `axis([xmin xmax ymin ymax])`
3. Sets scaling for the x- and y-axes on the current plot.
4. `axis auto` - returns the axis scaling to its default, automatic mode
5. `axis off` - turns off all axis labeling, tick marks and background.
6. `axis on` - turns axis labeling, tick marks and background back on.
7. `axis equal` – makes both axes equal length



# 3D Plot

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The general syntax for the `plot3` command is

`plot3(x, y, z, 'style-option')`

<code>plot3</code>	plots curves in space,
<code>stem3</code>	creates discrete data plot with stems in 3-D,
<code>bar3</code>	plots 3-D bar graph,
<code>bar3h</code>	plots 3-D horizontal bar graph,
<code>pie3</code>	makes 3-D pie chart,
<code>comet3</code>	makes animated 3-D line plot,
<code>fill3</code>	draws filled 3-D polygons,
<code>contour3</code>	makes 3-D contour plots,
<code>quiver3</code>	draws vector fields in 3-D,
<code>scatter3</code>	makes scatter plots in 3-D,
<code>mesh</code>	draws 3-D mesh surfaces (wire-frame),



# 3D Plot

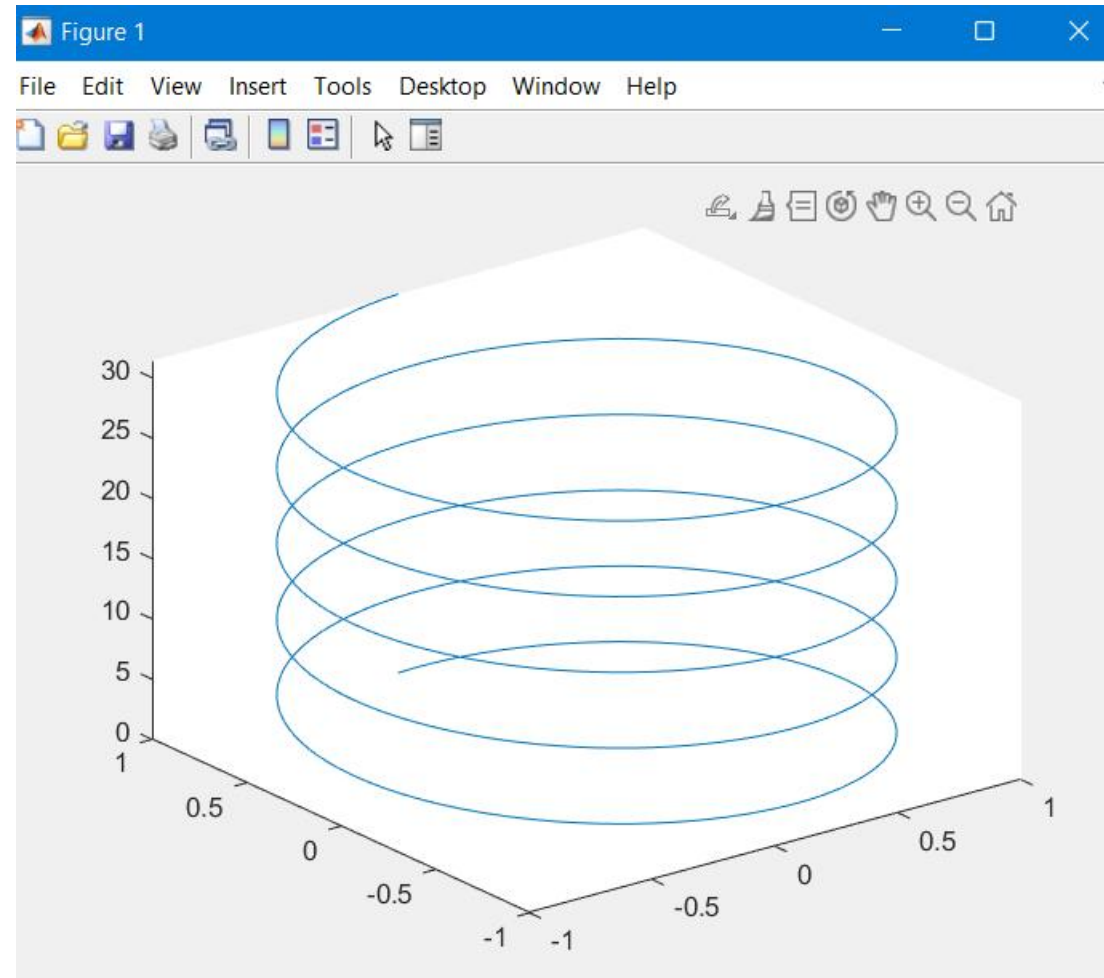
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<code>meshc</code>	draws 3-D mesh surfaces along with contours,
<code>meshz</code>	draws 3-D mesh surfaces with reference plane curtains,
<code>surf</code>	creates 3-D surface plots,
<code>surfc</code>	creates 3-D surface plots along with contours,
<code>surfl</code>	creates 3-D surface plots with specified light source,
<code>trimesh</code>	mesh plot with triangles,
<code>trisurf</code>	surface plot with triangles,
<code>slice</code>	draws a volumetric surface with slices,
<code>waterfall</code>	creates a <i>waterfall</i> plot of 3-D data,
<code>cylinder</code>	generates a cylinder,
<code>ellipsoid</code>	generates an ellipsoid, and
<code>sphere</code>	generates a sphere.



# 3D Plot: Question 1

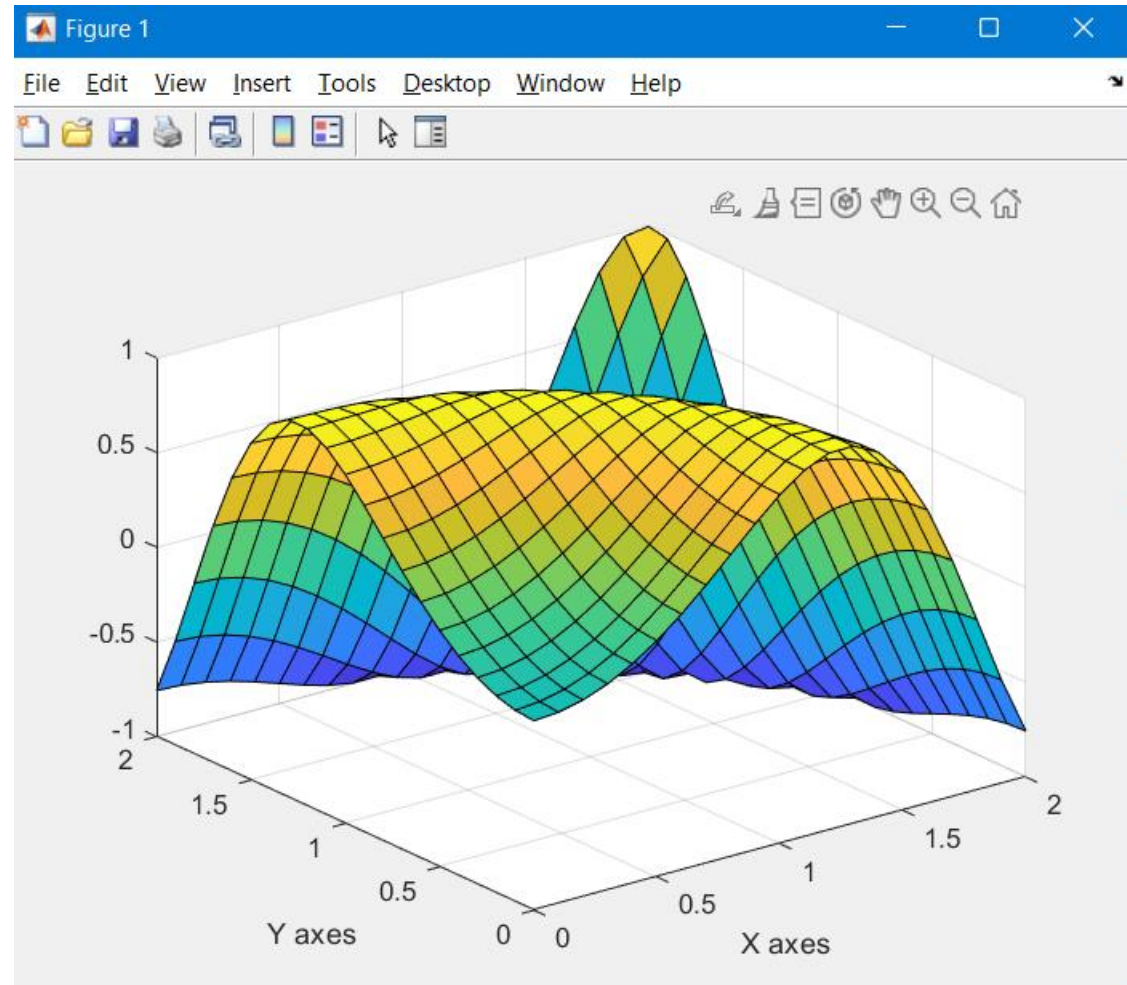
```
t = 0:pi/50:10*pi;  
plot3(sin(t),cos(t),t)
```





## Surface Plot: Question 2

```
26 x = 0:0.1:2;  
27 y = 0:0.1:2;  
28 [xx, yy] = meshgrid(x,y);  
29 zz=sin(xx.^2+yy.^2);  
30 surf(xx,yy,zz)  
31 xlabel('X axes')  
32 ylabel('Y axes')
```





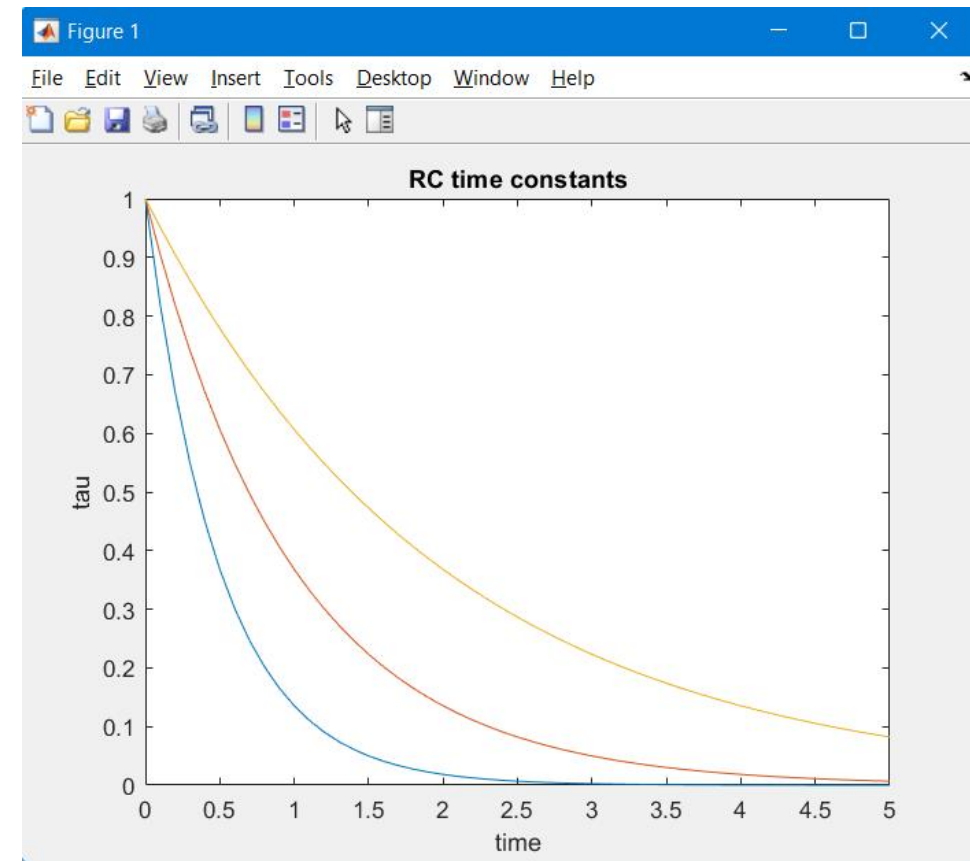


## Question 3

Plot voltage vs time for various RC time constants

$$\frac{v}{V} = e^{-t/\tau}$$

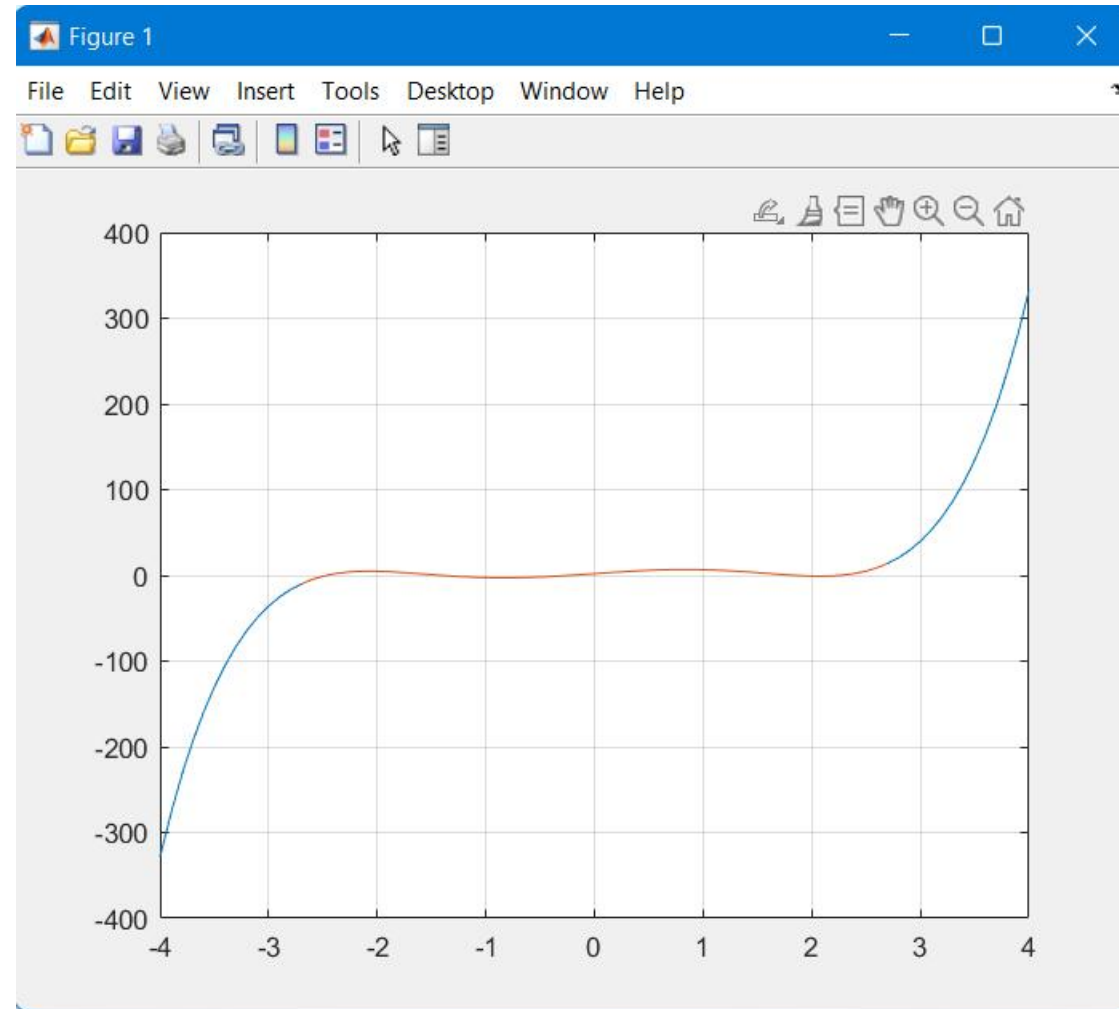
```
34 time = 0:0.1:5;  
35 tau = [0.5 1.0 2.0];  
36 [TIME TAU] = meshgrid(time,tau);  
37 V = exp(-TIME./TAU);  
38 plot(time,V)  
39 xlabel('time')  
40 ylabel('tau')  
41 title('RC time constants')
```





## Question 4

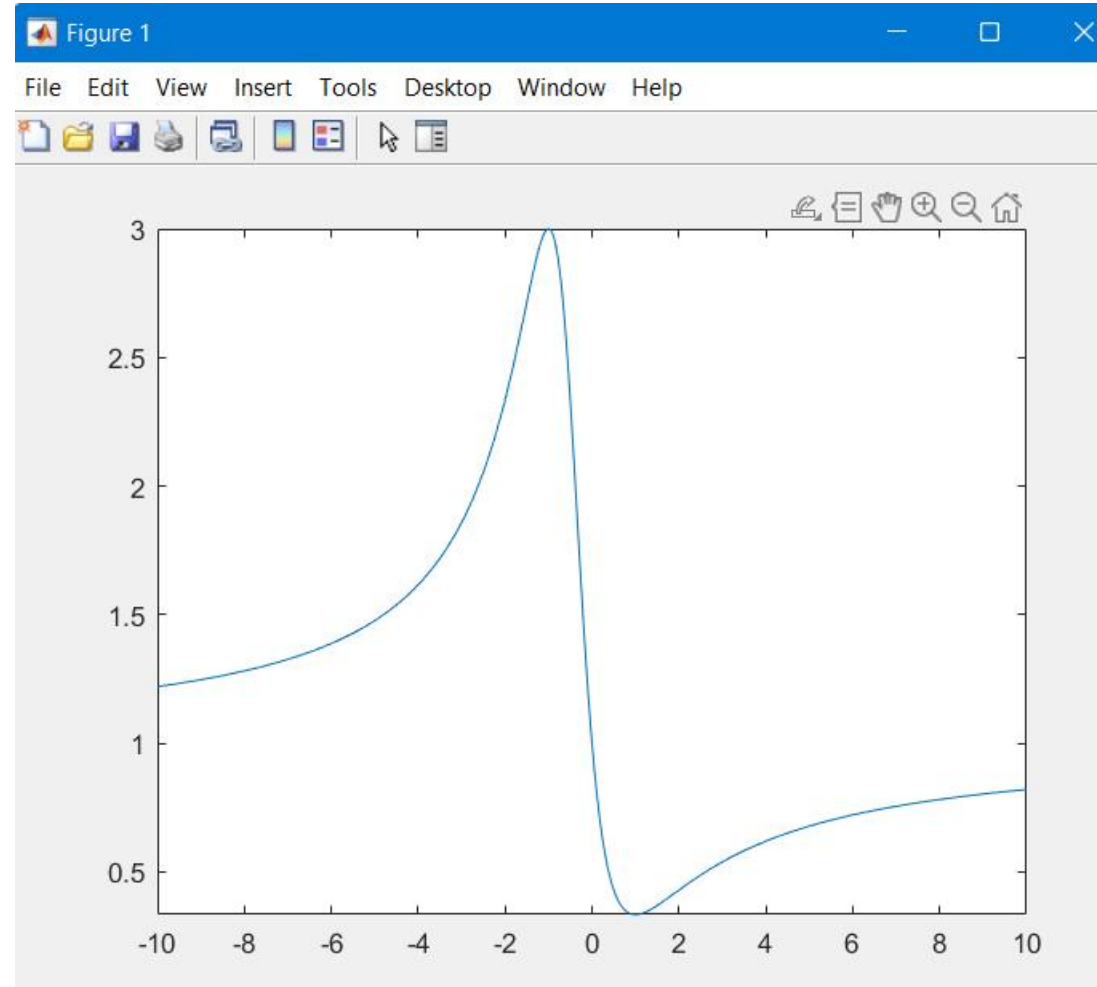
```
43 x1=-4:0.1:4;  
44 x2 = -2.7:0.1:2.7;  
45 f1 = 0.6*x1.^5-5*x1.^3+9*x1+2;  
46 f2= 0.6*x2.^5-5*x2.^3+9*x2+2;  
47 plot(x1,f1,x2,f2)  
48 grid on
```





## Question 5

```
50 f=@(x)(x^2-x+1)/(x^2+x+1);  
51 l=[-10 10];  
52 fplot(f,l)
```





## Question 6

```
54 RL = 1:0.01:10;  
55 Vs = 12;  
56 Rs = 2.5;  
57 P = (Vs^2*RL)./(RL+Rs).^2;  
58 plot(RL,P)  
59 xlabel('Load resistance')  
60 ylabel('Power dissipated')
```

