Al-Mustaqbal University / College of Engineering & Technology
Department (Chemical and Petrochemical engineering)
Class (second stage)
Subject (Computer Programming**)**
Lecturer (Abrar Falah Naji)

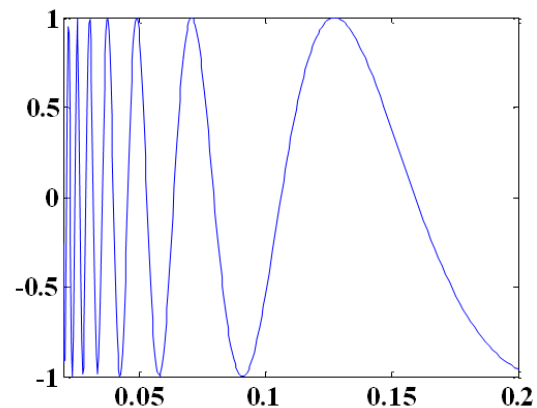**2nd term – Lecture No. & Lecture Name (2-D part2$)$**

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8. Specialized 2-D plotting functions

MATLAB includes a variety of specialized plotting in addition to the ones described above. The following below briefly describes some of the other plotting functions available in MATLAB.

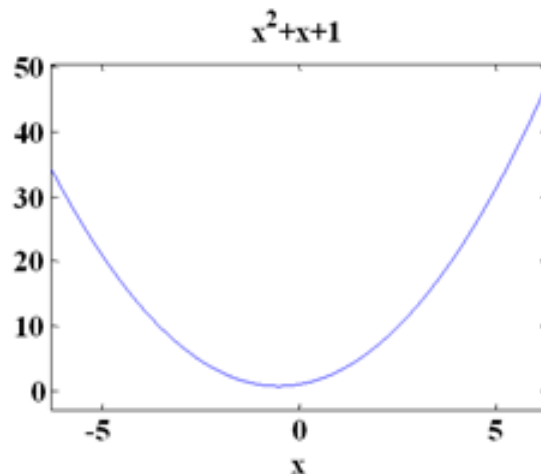**fplot:** evaluates a function and plots the results
Example:
fplot('sin(1/x)', [0.02 0.2]);

ezplot: simplest way to graph a function (easy plot).
   Example: to graph the function $y=x^2+x+1$, you write:
   ezplot('x^2+x+1')

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If you want to sketch the same function in between –2 and 2 you simply write:

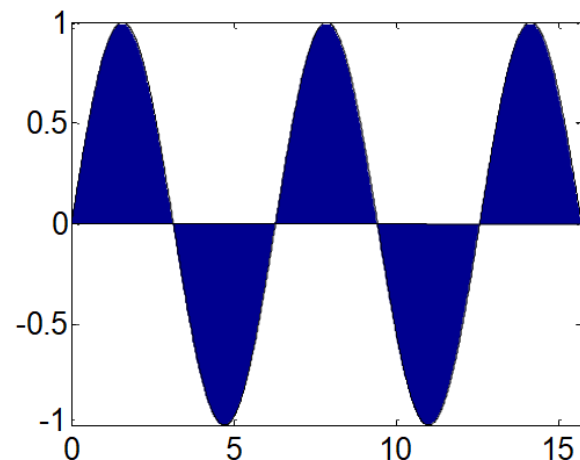**ezplot('x^2+x+1', [-2, 2])**

x^2+x+1
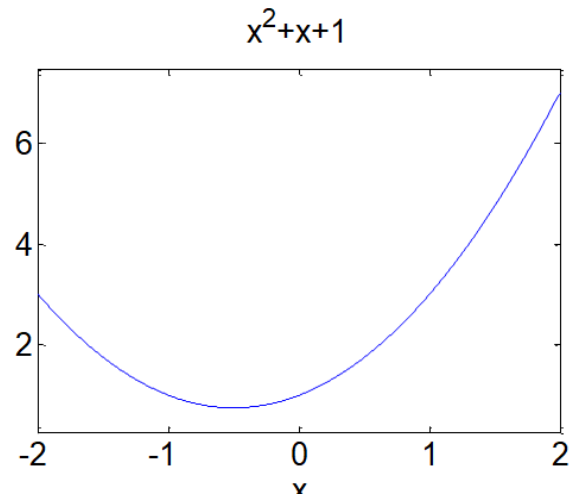
area Filled area plot.

area(X,Y) produces a stacked area plot suitable for showing the contributions of various components to a whole. For vector X and Y, area(X,Y) is the same as plot(X,Y) except that the area between 0 and Y is filled.
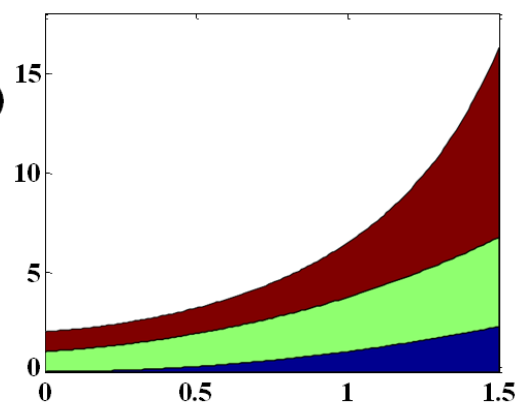
Example:
t = 0:.01:5*pi;
 area(t,sin(t))

Example:
x = 0:0.01:1.5;
area(x,[(x.^2)',(exp(x))',(exp(x.^2))'])

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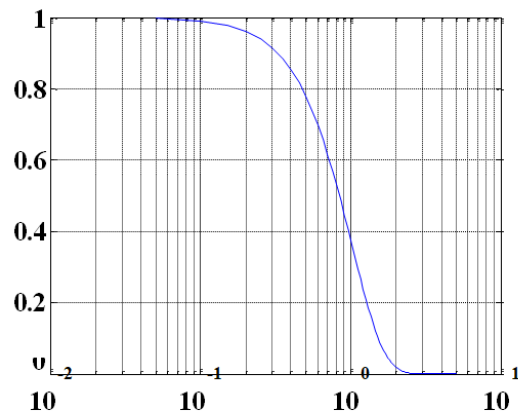**2nd term – Lecture No. & Lecture Name (2-D part2)**

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semilogx: log-scaled x axis
semilogx is the same as **plot**, except a logarithmic (base 10) scale is used for the X-axis.

Example:
```
x=0:0.05:5;
y=exp(-x.^2);
semilogx(x,y);
grid
```
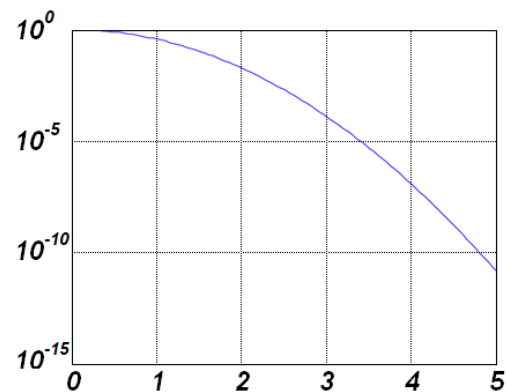
semilogy: log-scaled y axis
semilogy is the same as **plot**, except a logarithmic (base 10) scale is used for the Y-axis.

Example:
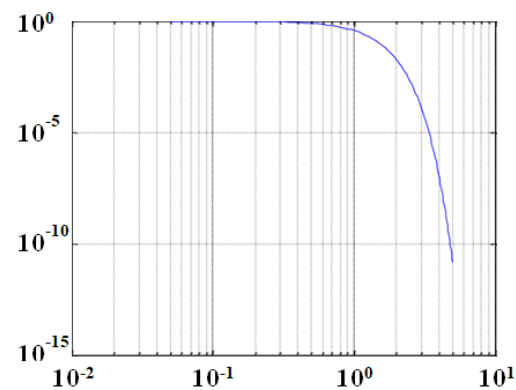```
x=0:0.05:5;
y=exp(-x.^2);
semilogy(x,y);
grid
```

**Loglog**: Log-log scale plot.
**Loglog** is the same as **plot**, except logarithmic scales are used for both the X- and Y- axes.

Example:
```
x=0:0.05:5;
y=exp(-x.^2);
loglog(x,y);
grid
```

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**bar:** creates a bar graph.

**bar(X,Y)** draws the columns of the M-by-N matrix Y as M groups of N vertical bars. The vector X must be monotonically increasing or decreasing
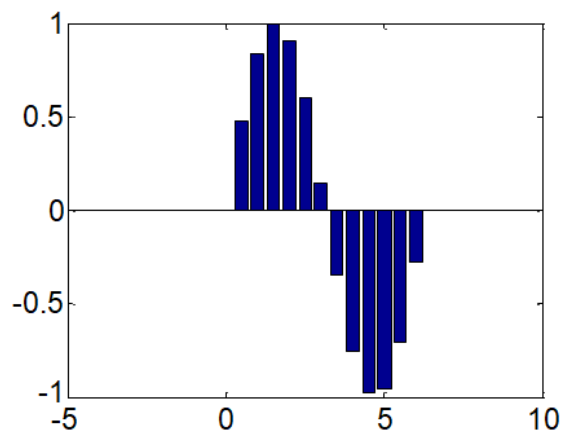
**Example:**

```
x = -2.9:0.2:2.9;
bar(x,exp(-x.*x));
grid on
```
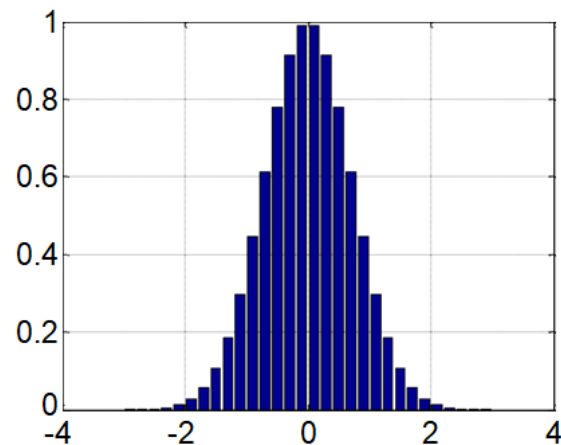
Example:
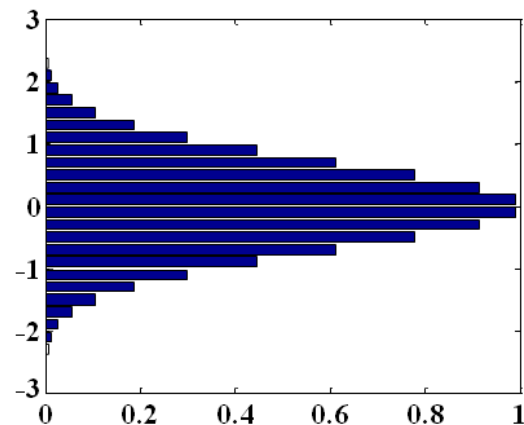
```
x = 0:0.5:2*pi;
bar(x, sin(x));
```

barh: horizontal bar graph

barh(X,Y) draws the columns of the M-by-N matrix Y as M groups of N horizontal bars.

Example:

```
x = -2.9:.2:2.9;
y = exp(-x.*x);
barh(x,y);
```

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errorbar: creates a plot with error bars
errorbar (X,Y,L) plots the graph of vector X vs. vector Y with error bars specified by the vectors L and U.

Example:
```
x = [ 1.0 1.3 2.4 3.7 3.8 5.1 ];
y = [ -6.3 -8.7 -5.2 9.5 9.8 43.9 ];
coeff = polyfit(x,y,1)
yp=polyval(coeff,x)
e=abs(yp-y)
errorbar(x,y,e);  grid
e =
    7.6079   1.8509   6.9582   6.8052   7.6242  11.9288
```
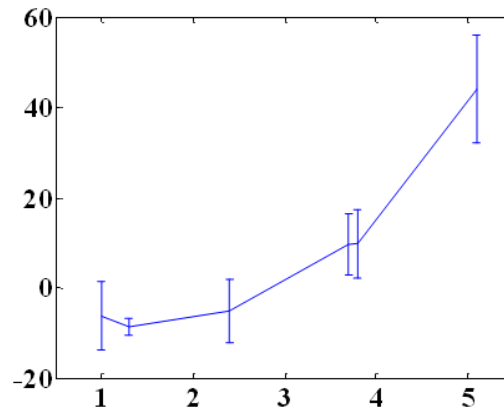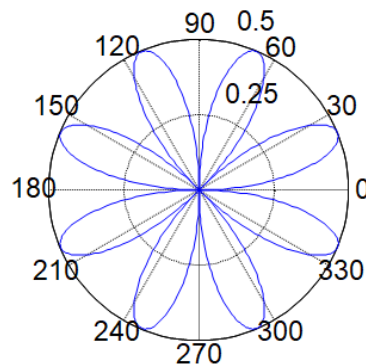
polar: creates a plot in polar coordinates of angles versus radin
polar(theta,rho) makes a plot using polar coordinates of the angle **theta**, in radians, versus the radius **rho**.

Example:
```
t=0:.01:2*pi;
polar(t,sin(2*t).*cos(2*t));
```
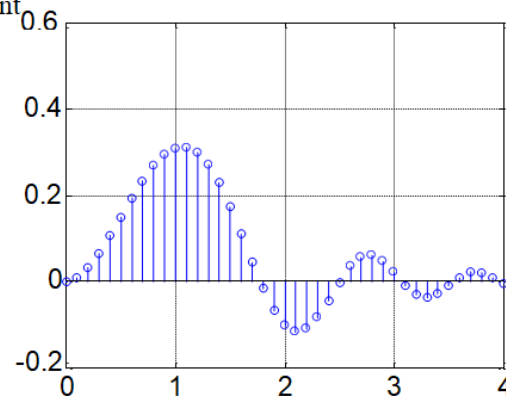
stem: generates stems at each data point

Example:
```
x = 0:0.1:4;
y = sin(x.^2).*exp(-x);
stem(x,y);
grid
```

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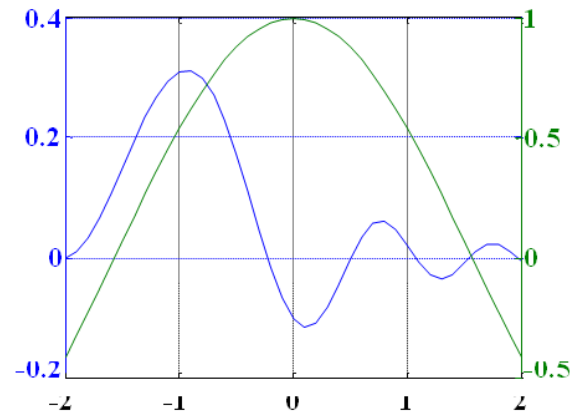**2ⁿᵈ term – Lecture No. & Lecture Name (2-D part2)**

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plotyy: graphs with y tick labels on the left and right

plotyy(X1,Y1,X2,Y2) plots Y1 versus X1 with y-axis labeling on the left and plots Y2 versus X2 with y-axis labeling on the right.
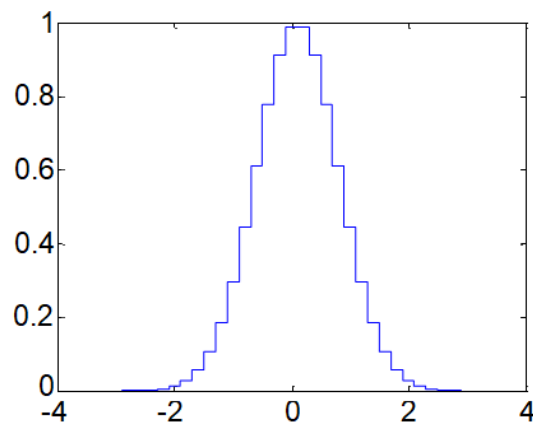
Example:
```
x=-2:0.1:2;
y1=sin(x);
y2=cos(x);
plotyy(x,y,x,y2);
grid
```

stairs: creates a graph similar to a bar graph, but without internal lines

Example:
```
x = -2.9:.2:2.9;
y = exp(-x.*x);
stairs(x,y);
title('Stair Chart');
```
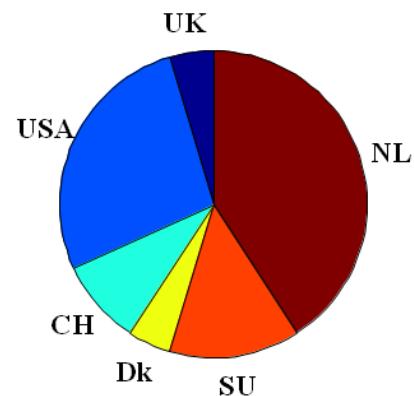
pie: Pie chart.

pie(X) draws a pie plot of the data in the vector **X**. The values in X are normalized via X/sum(X) to determine the area of each slice of pie.

Example:
```
x = [1 6  2 1 3 9];
label = {'UK','USA','CH','Dk','SU','NL'};
pie(x, label)
```

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hist: creates a histogram

Example:
x=rand(1,100);
hist(x);
grid