

## MA1710: Key points in week 4 Matlab session

### Using figure and plot

To plot  $\sin(\pi x)$ ,  $-2 < x < 2$  can be done as given below.

---

```
x=linspace(-2, 2);  
y=sin(pi*x);
```

```
figure(10)  
plot(x, y);
```

---

The plot appears in a figure with the label 10.

### Multiple curves and the line type

You can plot several curves with one plot command and you can choose the line type for each. The following is an example.

---

```
x=linspace(-pi, pi, 400);  
y1=cos(x)+2*sin(x);  
y2=sqrt(5)*cos(x);
```

```
figure(15)  
plot(x, y1, x, y2, '--');
```

---

### The same scale for both axis

To plot the unit circle can be done with the following statements.

---

```
t=linspace(-pi, pi, 400);  
x=cos(t);  
y=sin(t);
```

```
figure(14)  
plot(x, y);  
axis equal
```

---

You need the x and y axis to be scaled in the same way.

### Line thickness, labelling etc.

You can adjust most properties of your figures.

---

```
%...  
plot(x1, y1, x2, y2, x3, x3, '--', 'LineWidth', 3)  
axis equal
```

```
%% use 14pt for the numbers on the axis  
set(gca, 'FontSize', 14);
```

```
%% add other things at 16pt  
xlabel('x-axis', 'FontSize', 16)  
ylabel('y-axis', 'FontSize', 16)  
%...
```

---

You probably need to look up the statements that you do not use frequently.

## Using hold on and hold off

You can have multiple plot commands so that you 'add' to a figure and you can adjust each bit separately. `hold off` and `hold on` surrounding the statements is the mechanism for this.

---

```
%...
figure(18)
clf
hold on

plot(x1, y1, 'LineWidth', 3)
plot(x2, y2, '-.', 'LineWidth', 2)
plot(x3, x3, '--');
leg=legend('y=x^3', 'y=x^{1/3}', 'y=x',...
           'Location', 'Best');
set(leg, 'FontSize', 14);

% ...
hold off
```

## Copy figure and Word

If you wish to put the figure in a Word document then the following are possibilities.

- ▶ Include a PDF which has been created as described earlier.
- ▶ Select "edit" from the top bar of the figure window and then select "copy figure". The copy can be pasted into a Word document that is open.

## Using print and creating a PDF

To create a PDF of each figure can be done as indicated in the following example.

```
print('x_cubed_and_inverse.eps', '-depsc')
system('epstopdf x_cubed_and_inverse.eps');
```

The `print` statement creates `x_cubed_and_inverse.eps`.

The `system` statement using an external program to create a PDF version of the `.eps` file with the same bounding box.

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Many other formats can be created.

## Remarks about quality

- ▶ For a smooth curve use enough points for the  $x$  and  $y$  vectors so that it does look smooth.
- ▶ Take care with the scaling and the limits so that the most important parts fit nicely into the window.
- ▶ Take care with the line thickness and font size if you plan to re-size the graphics when you include it in a document.
- ▶ Using screen images and using formats such as `.jpg` or `.png` may be easy to do but there is likely to be a noticeable reduction in the quality in a paper document for the type of graphics described in this session.