Kodak moments

3-D Visualization and Color

CS112 Scientific Computation
Department of Computer Science
Wellesley College

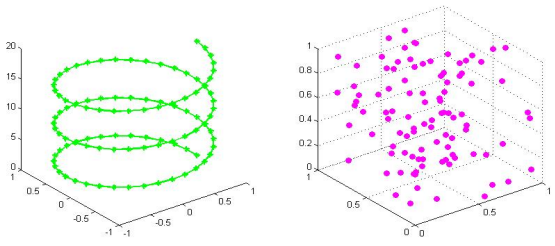
3-D line and scatter plots

Create plots of 3-D curves and points using

plot3(x, y, z, …)

scatter3(x, y, z, …)

```
>> angles = linspace(0, 6*pi, 100);
>> plot3(cos(angles), sin(angles), angles, 'g-*', 'Linewidth', 2);
>> scatter3(rand(1,100), rand(1,100), rand(1,100), 40, 'm', 'filled');
```



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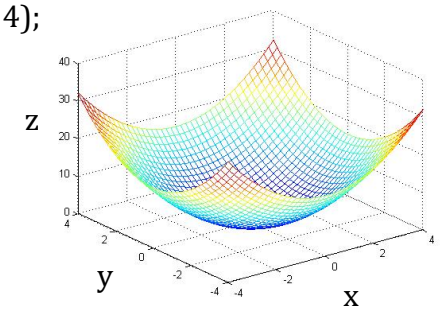
Graph a 3-D function of two variables

Suppose we want to graph the function

$z = x^2 + y^2 \quad -4 \le x,y \le +4$

We can get there in three steps:

```
>> [x  y] = meshgrid(-4:0.2:4);
>> z = x.^2  + y.^2;
>> mesh(x, y, z);
```



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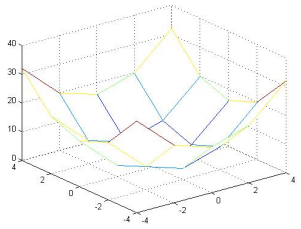
Use meshgrid to create 2-D coordinates

meshgrid creates 2-D matrices of coordinates, given an input vector that specifies the values for each coordinate

```
>> [x  y] = meshgrid(-4:2:4);
>> z = x.^2 + y.^2;
>> mesh(x, y, z);
```



```
x =
    -4    -2     0     2     4
    -4    -2     0     2     4
    -4    -2     0     2     4
    -4    -2     0     2     4
    -4    -2     0     2     4

y =
    -4    -4    -4    -4    -4
    -2    -2    -2    -2    -2
     0     0     0     0     0
     2     2     2     2     2
     4     4     4     4     4

z =
    32    20    16    20    32
    20     8     4     8    20
    16     4     0     4    16
    20     8     4     8    20
    32    20    16    20    32
```

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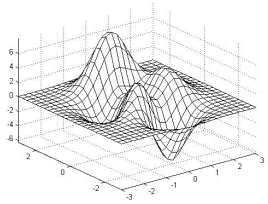
So, what can I do with my plot?

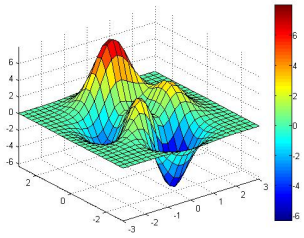
Let's begin with something a little more interesting:

```
>> [x  y  z] = peaks(25);
>> mesh(x, y, z, 'EdgeColor', 'k');
>> axis tight
```



Display a surface,
and add a colorbar:

```
>> surf(x, y, z);
>> colorbar
```



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Colormaps

```
>> cmap = colormap
 cmap =
         0         0    0.5625
         0         0    0.6250
         0         0    0.6875
         0         0    0.7500
         0         0    0.8125
         0         0    0.8750
         0         0    0.9375
         0         0    1.0000
         0    0.0625    1.0000
         0    0.1250    1.0000
         0    0.1875    1.0000
       ...       ...       ...
    0.6250         0         0
    0.5625         0         0
    0.5000         0         0
```

steadily increase blue

add in green

pure red at the end

red green blue

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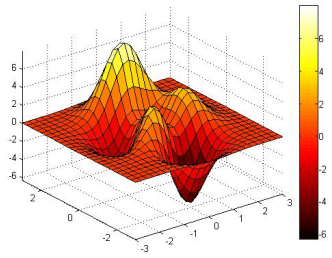
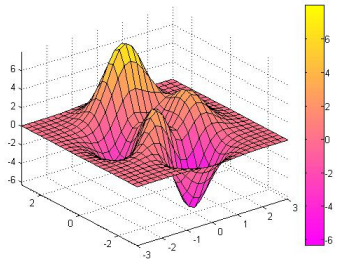
Named colormaps

MATLAB has named colormaps that can be set with colormap

colormap(hot)



colormap(spring)



View the colormaps by searching for colormap in Help facility

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Don't like the colors? Make your own!

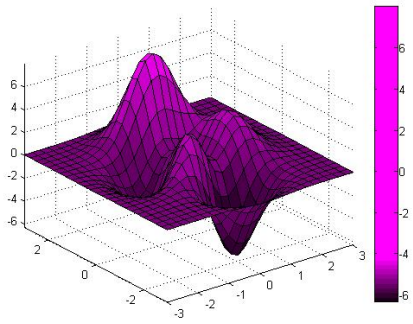
Exercise: Create a matrix named purples that stores RGB values for 10 shades of purple, to use as a colormap

Hint: purple has equal amounts of red and blue

```
>> purples = zeros(?, ?);

???

>> colormap(purples);
```



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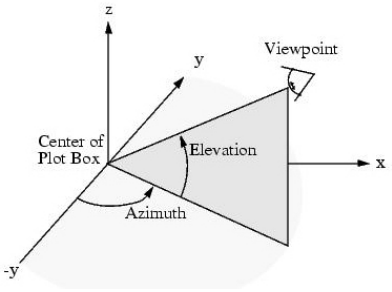
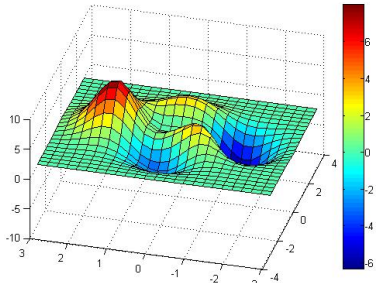
Change your point of view

Change the point from which your 3-D surface is viewed

view(azimuth, elevation)



>> view(-75, 45)



default: view(-37.5, 30)

>> rotate3d on % adjust view with mouse

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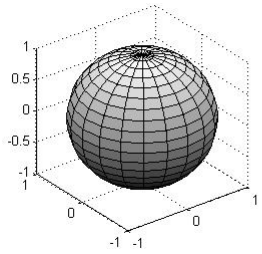
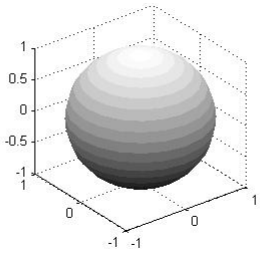
Add shading…

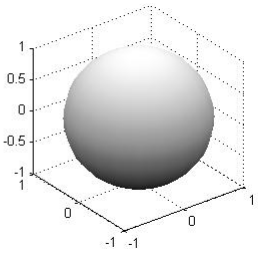
Create a shaded surface using built-in shading methods

```
>> [x y z] = sphere(20);
>> surf(x, y, z);
>> colormap(gray)
```

>> shading faceted >> shading flat >> shading interp







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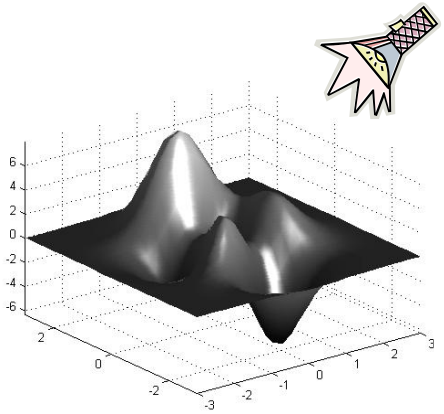
Add a light source…

```
>> [x y z] = peaks(25);
>> surf(x, y, z);
>> axis tight
>> colormap(gray)
>> shading interp
>> light('Position', [0  -1  0])
>> lighting phong
```



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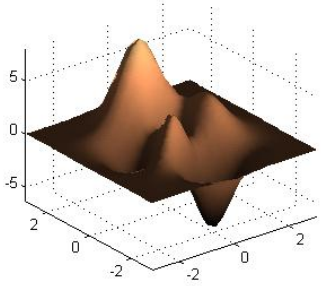
… and adjust the surface material

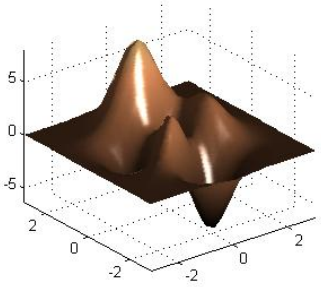
Start the same as previous slide, then…

```
>> colormap(copper)
```

>> material dull



>> material shiny



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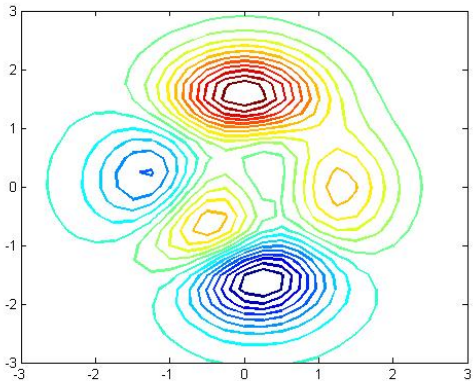
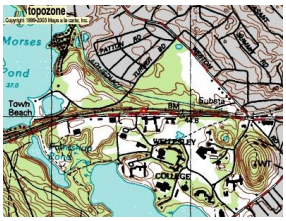
Contour plots

```
>> [x y z] = peaks(25);
>> contour(x, y, z, 20, 'Linewidth', 2)
```





like a topographical map

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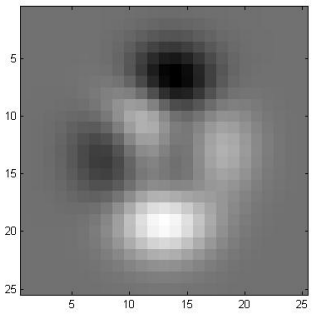
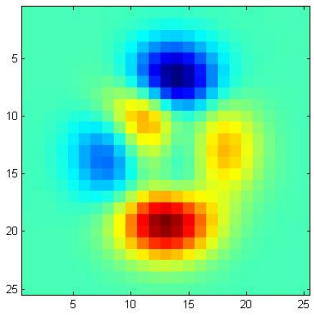
Color images

```
>> [x y z] = peaks(25);
>> imagesc(z)
```

>> colormap(gray)



>> colormap(hot)



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