

Task 1 Run and document the effect these settings have on pyplot's graph presentation • `plt.xlim(0,50)` • `plt.ylim(0,50)` • `plt.grid()`

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

def equation(x):
    return 3*x*x+2

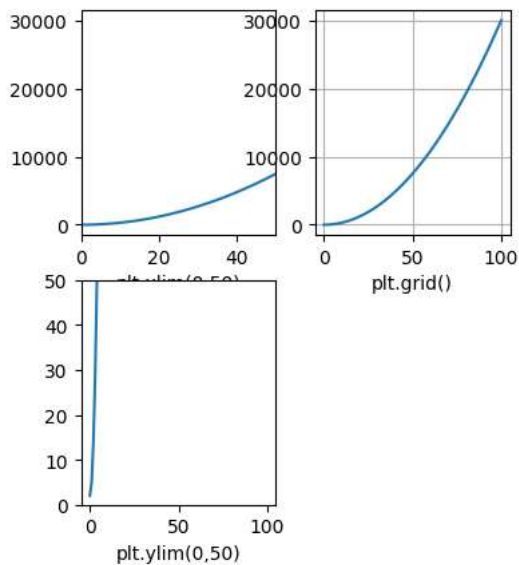
x=np.linspace(0,100,num=100)
y=[]
for i in x:
    y.append(equation(i))

#first question solution
plt.subplot(2,3,1)
plt.xlim(0,50)
plt.plot(x,y)
plt.xlabel('plt.xlim(0,50)')

#second question solution
plt.subplot(2,3,4)
plt.ylim(0,50)
plt.plot(x,y)
plt.xlabel('plt.ylim(0,50)')

#third question solution
plt.subplot(2,3,2)
plt.grid()
plt.plot(x,y)
plt.xlabel('plt.grid()')

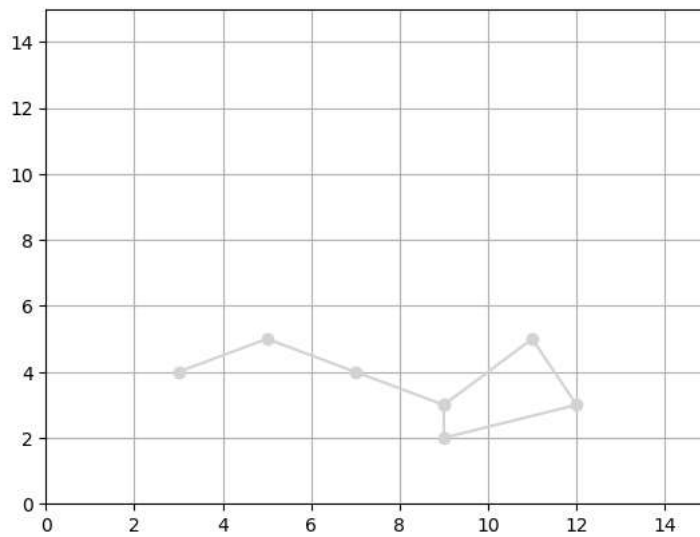
plt.show()
```



Double-click (or enter) to edit

*Task 2 - * Create a graph that shows the big dipper constellation. Use the options to make the points of this graph 'stars' and the line colour a light gray.

```
import numpy as np
x=[3,5,7,9,11,12,9,9]
y=[4,5,4,3,5,3,2,3]
plt.grid()
plt.xlim(0,15)
plt.ylim(0,15)
plt.plot(x,y,color="lightgray",marker="o")
plt.show()
```



Task 3 Plot 20 X,Y values of the functions 1) $f(x) = 5x^3 + 2x - 12$ 2) $f(x) = -2x^3$

- $x^2 + 100$ 3) $f(x) = 2\pi x + 20$

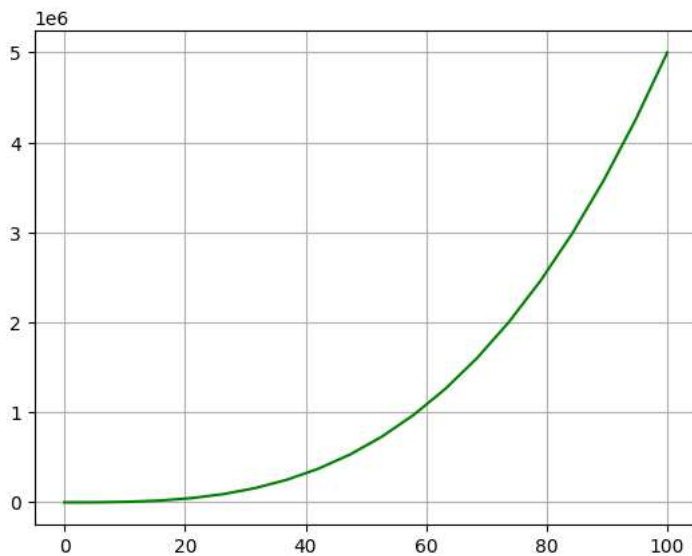
Double-click (or enter) to edit

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
def f(x):
    return 5*x**3+2*x-12
```

```
x=np.linspace(0,100,20)
y=[]
for i in x:
    y.append(f(i))
```

```
plt.plot(x,y,color="green")
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```

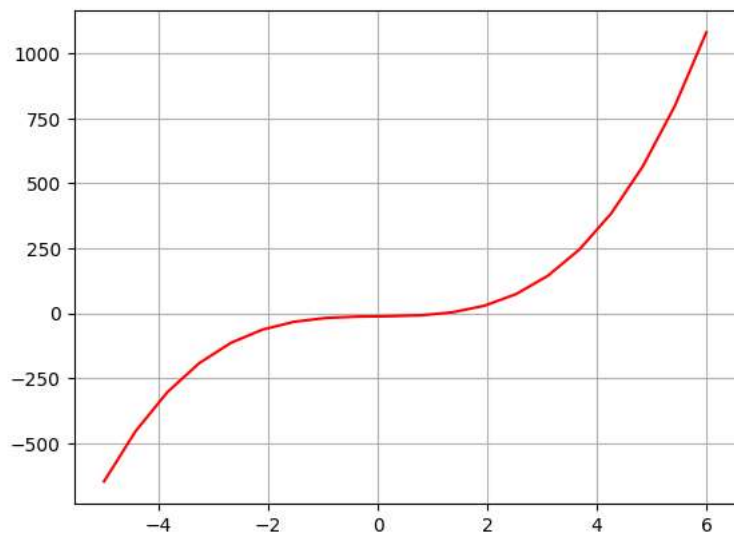


```
def g(x):
    return -2*x**3-x**2+100
```

```
x=np.linspace(-5,6,20)
y=[]
for i in x:
```

```
y.append(f(i))
```

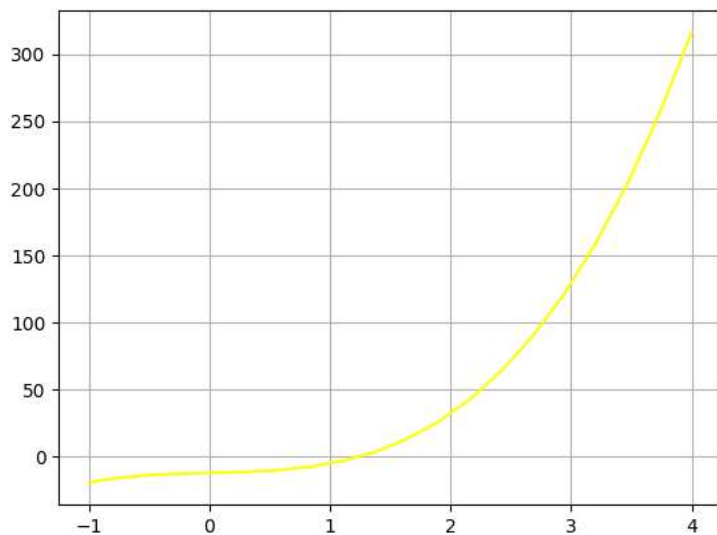
```
plt.plot(x,y,color="red")
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```



```
import math
def h(x):
    return 2*math.pi*x+20
```

```
x=np.linspace(-1,4,20)
y=[]
for i in x:
    y.append(f(i))
```

```
plt.plot(x,y,color="yellow")
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```



```
def f(x):
    return 5*x**3+2*x-12
def g(x):
    return -2*x**3-x**2+100
def h(x):
    return 2*math.pi*x+20
```

```
x=np.linspace(0,100,20)
```

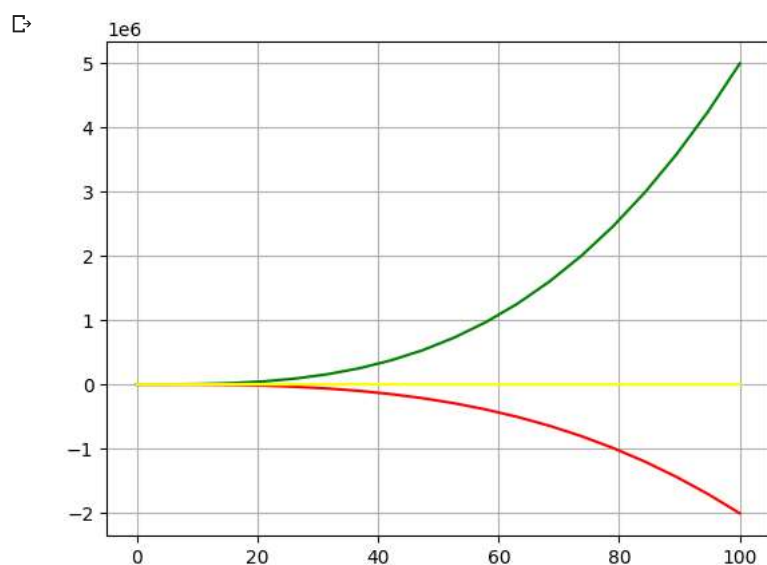
```

x= np.linspace(0,100,20)
y1=[]
y2=[]
y3=[]

for i in x:
    y1.append(f(i))
    y2.append(g(i))
    y3.append(h(i))

plt.plot(x,y1,color="green")
plt.plot(x,y2,color="red")
plt.plot(x,y3,color="yellow")
plt.grid()
plt.show()

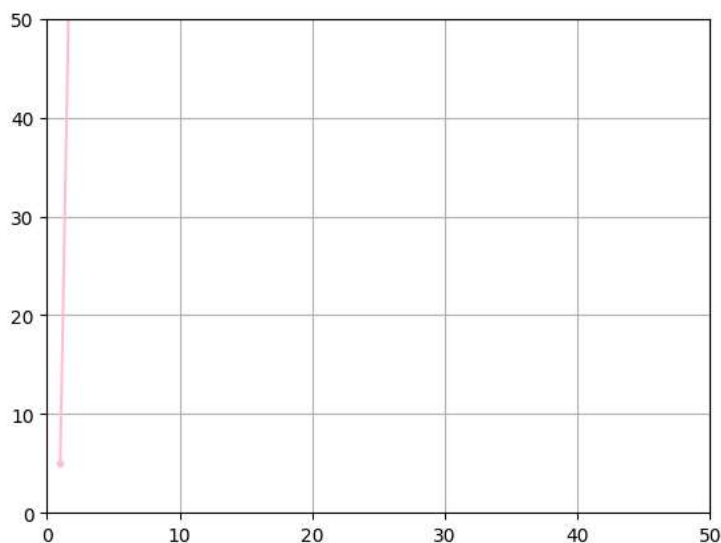
```



```

def e(x):
    y=[]
    for i in range(len(x)):
        function= 3*x[i]**2+2
        y.append(function)
    return y
x= np.linspace(1,200,num=10)
y=e(x)
plt.plot(x,y,color="pink",marker=".")
plt.xlim(0,50)
plt.ylim(0,50)
plt.grid()
plt.show()

```



```

def e(x):
    y=[]
    for i in range (len(x)):
        function =5*x[i]**3+2*x[i]-1
        y.append(function)
    return y
def l(x):
    z=[]
    for i in range (len(x)):
        function =-2*x**3-x**2+100
        z.append(function)

    return z
def z(x):
    a=[]
    for i in range (len(x)):
        function = 2*3.14*x+20+100
        a.append(function)
    return a
x =np.linspace(1,500,num=50)
y=l(x)
a=z(x)
plt.plot(x,e(x))
plt.plot(x,l(x))
plt.plot(x,z(x))

plt.grid()
plt.show()

```

