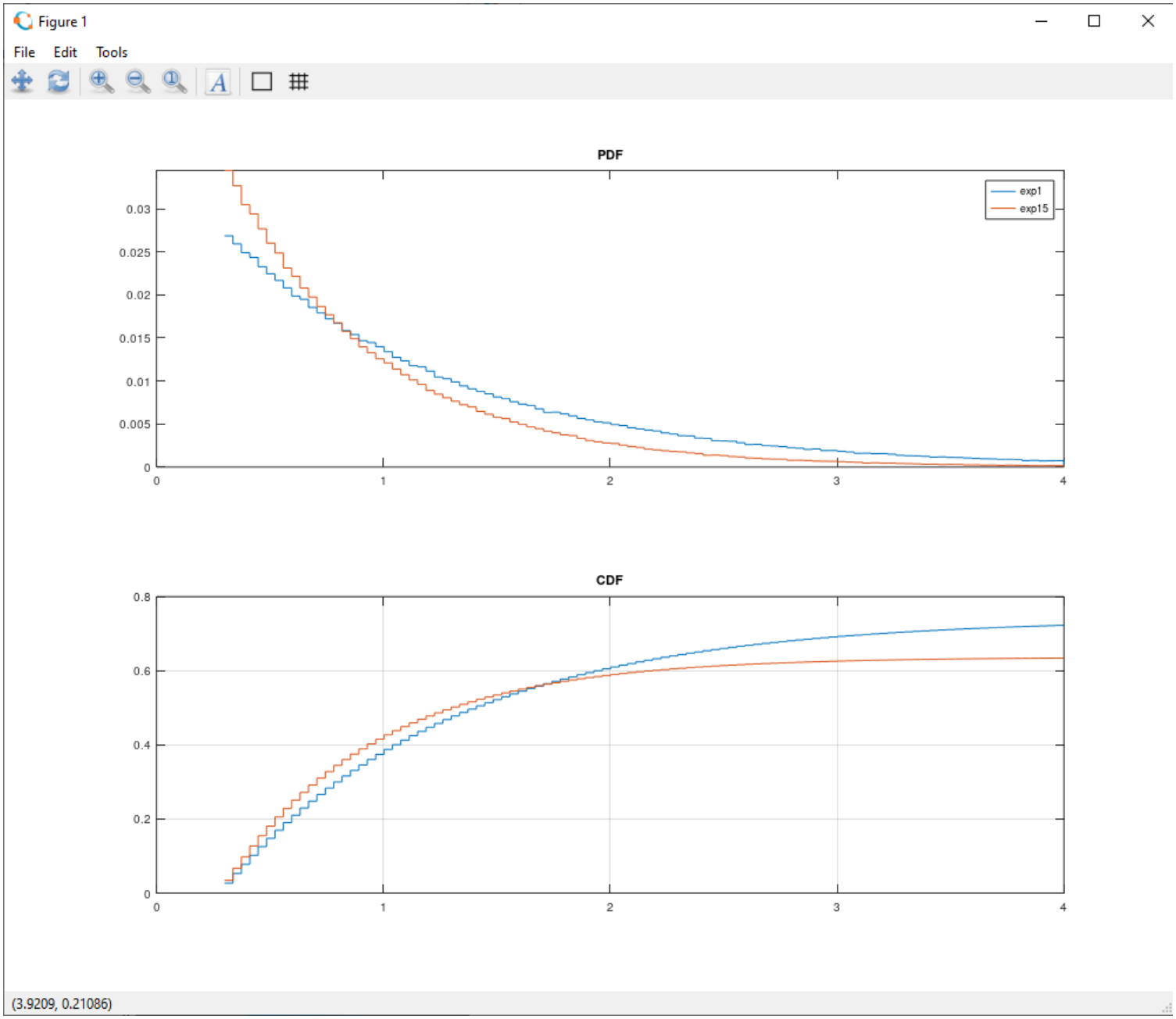
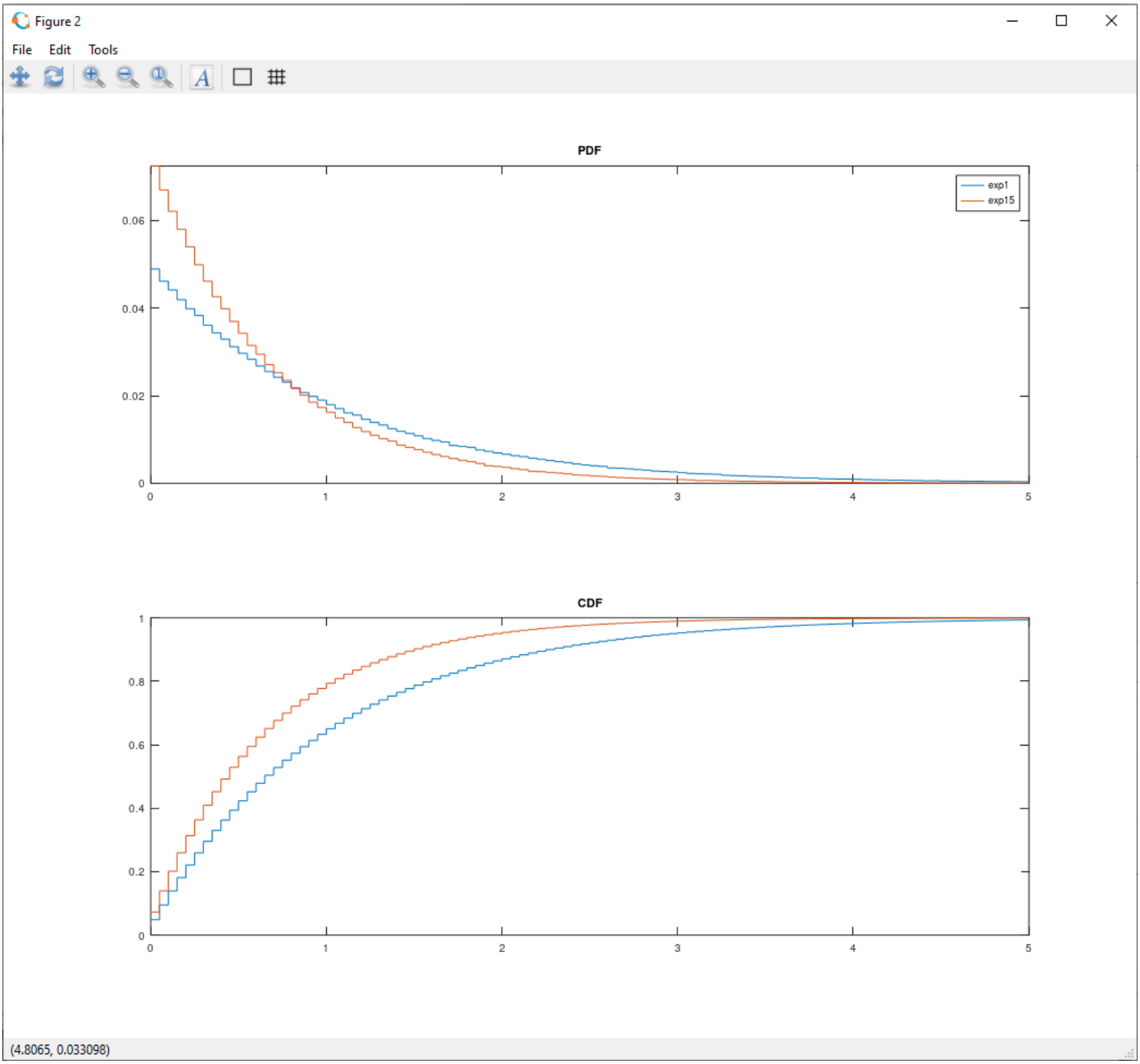
eup = empirical_univariate_plot(s).
Empirical probability distribution plots.

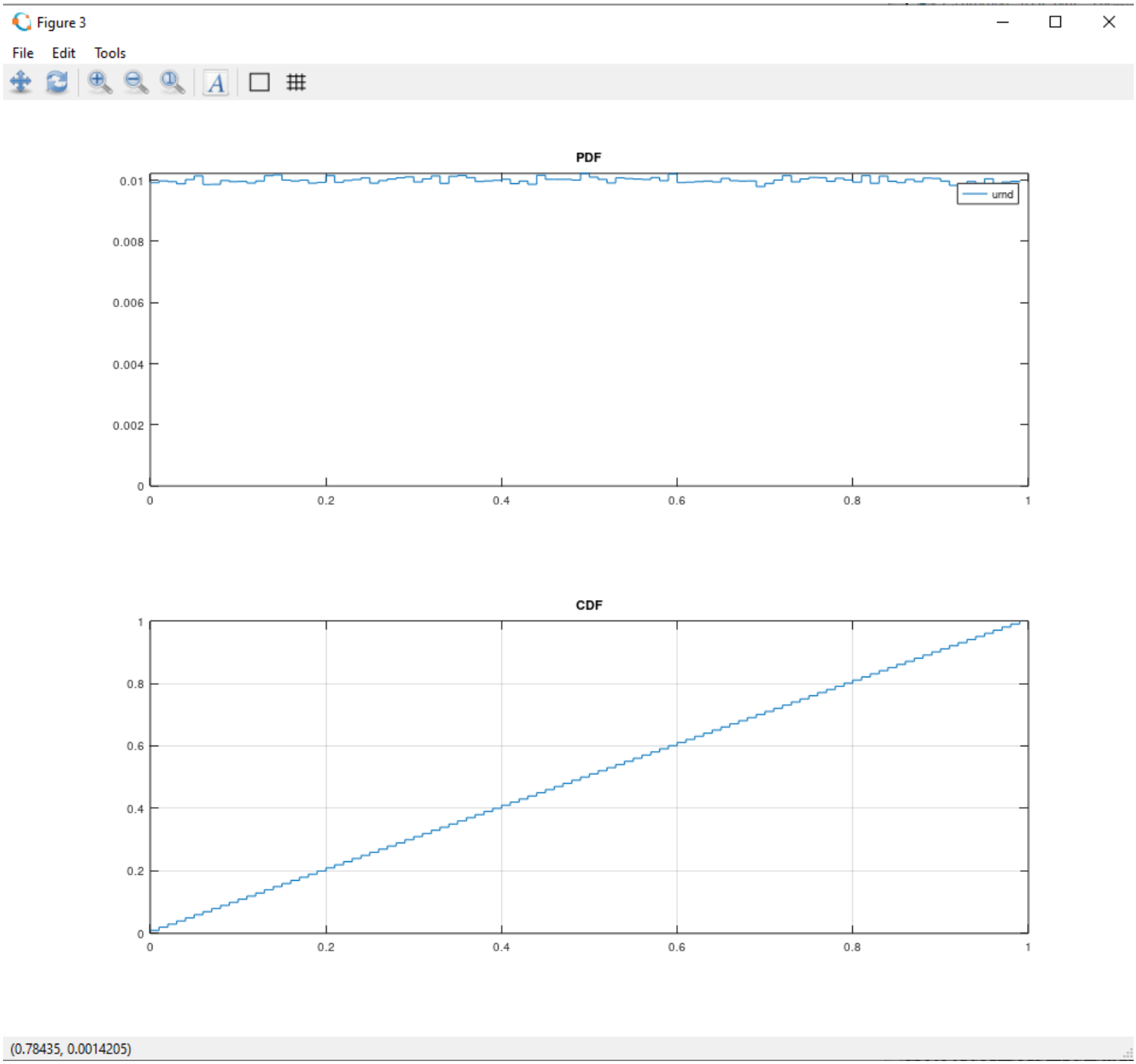


Exponential distribution:
pkg load statistics; #unless loaded already
lambda = single(1);
exp1 = exprnd(lambda, 1000); #return 10^6 random samples exponential distributed.
lambda = single(1.5);
exp15 = exprnd(lambda, 1000); #lambda = scale parameter.
eup(exp1, :, :, [0.3 4]); # suppose create figure 1.
eup(exp15, :, 1, [0.3 4]); # plot in figure 1 (3rd param).



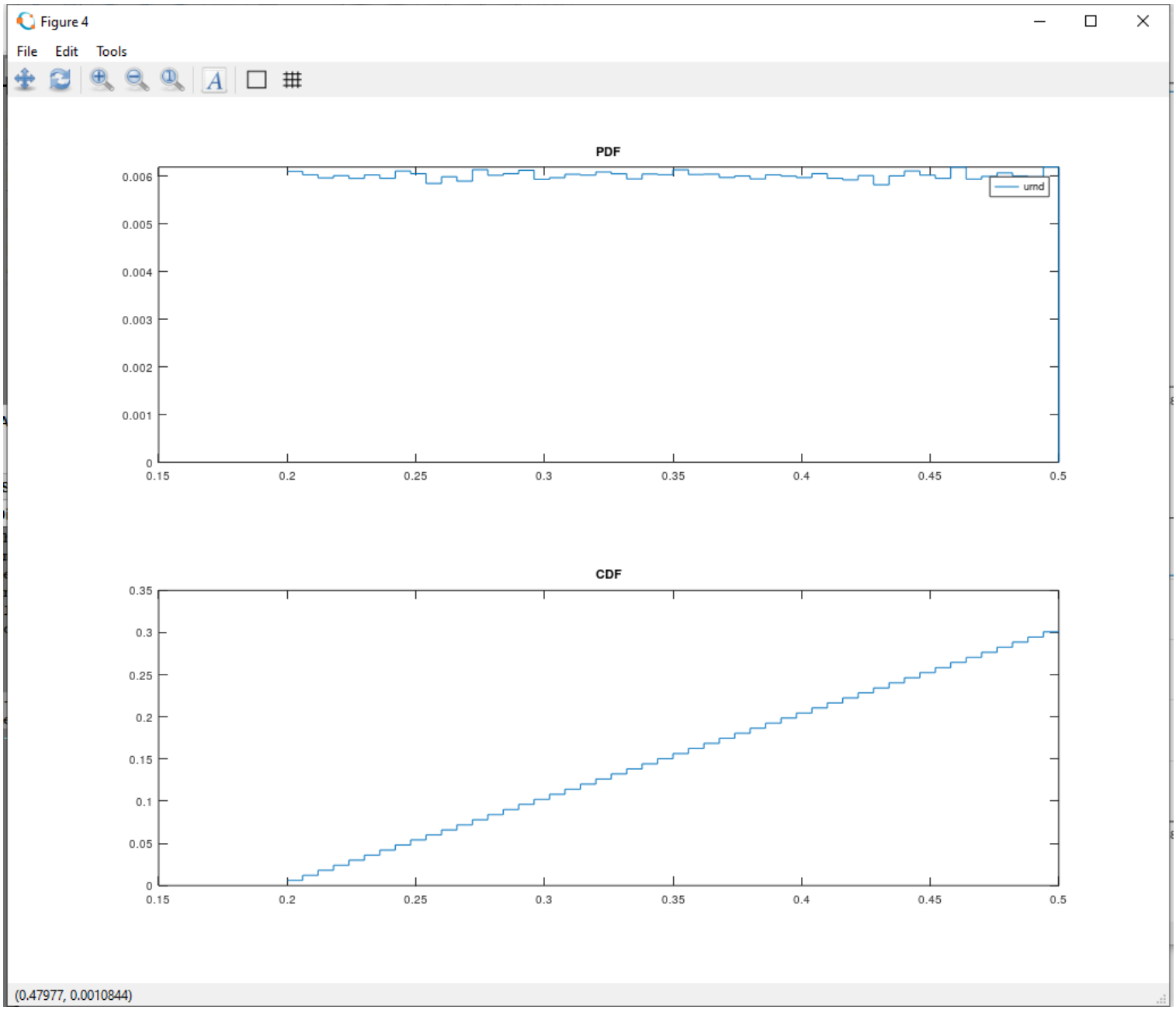
Exponential distribution (2):

```
eup(exp1, :, :, [0 5]); # suppose create figure 2.
eup(exp15, :, 2, [0 5]); # plot in figure 2 (3rd param).
```



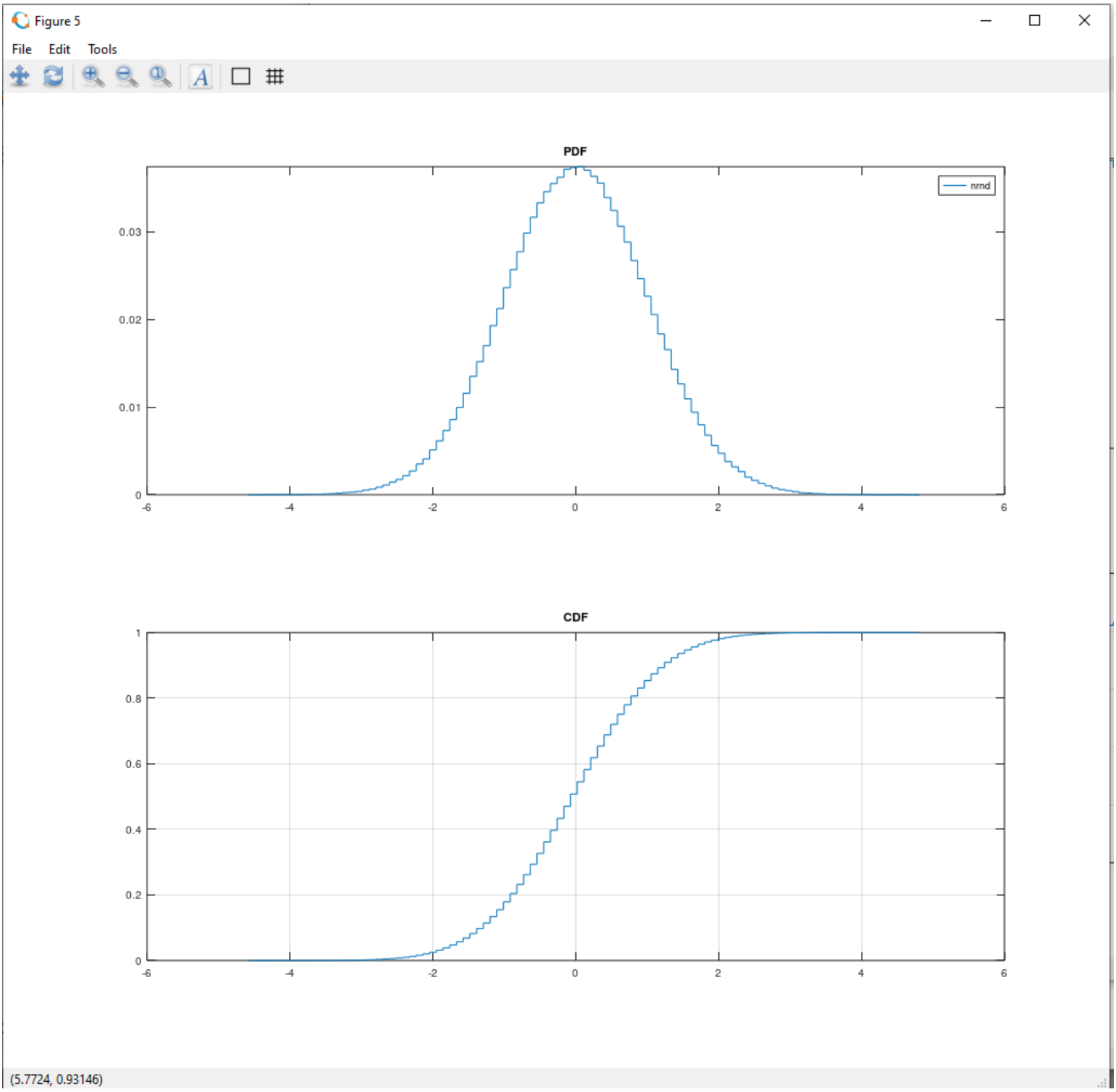
Uniform distribution:

```
urnd = rand(1000, "single");
eup(urnd);
```

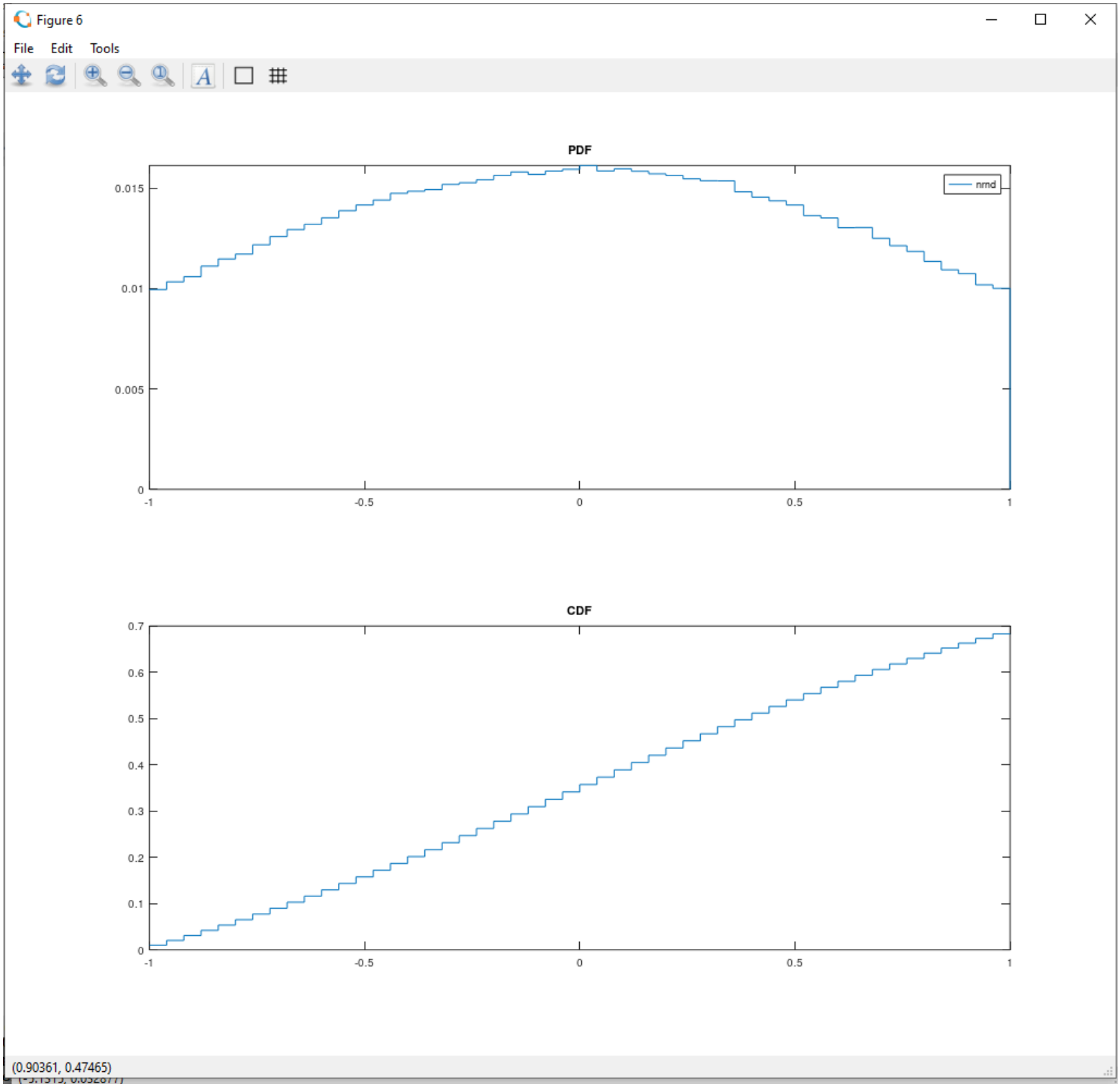


Uniform distribution (2):

```
urnd = rand(1000, "single");
eup(urnd, 50, :, [0.2 0.5]);
```



Normal (Gaussian) distribution:
(standard) normally distributed random elements (zero mean and variance one):
nrnd = randn(1000, "single"); # 10^6 elements.
eup(nrnd);



Normal (Gaussian) distribution (2):

eup(nrnd, 50, :, [-1 1]); #zone with 68.2% probability (+/-sigma).

Adjusting [xmin xmax] (the 4th eup parameter) we can evaluate the probability associated with different zones of X random variable.