## This is all about symbolic variables

```
syms x;
y = x ^2;
У
y = x^2
solve(y - 1 == 0)
ans =
solve(x^2 - 2*x + 1)
ans =
solve(x^2 - 2*x - 5)
ans =
solve(x^2 - 4*x + 4)
ans =
% we can also use 'single quotes'
solve(x^2-2*x+1==0)
ans =
syms x y;
z = (x + y) * (x - y);
Z
z = (x + y) (x - y)
solve(z == 10)
ans =
```

## expand(z)

ans = 
$$x^2 - y^2$$

## factor(ans)

ans = 
$$(x - y \quad x + y)$$

$$z = (x^3-y^3)/(x-y);$$
  
simplify(z)

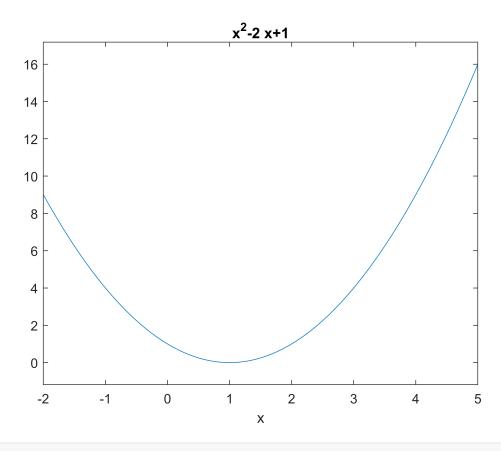
ans = 
$$x^2 + xy + y^2$$

$$z = (x^3-y^3)/(x-y)$$

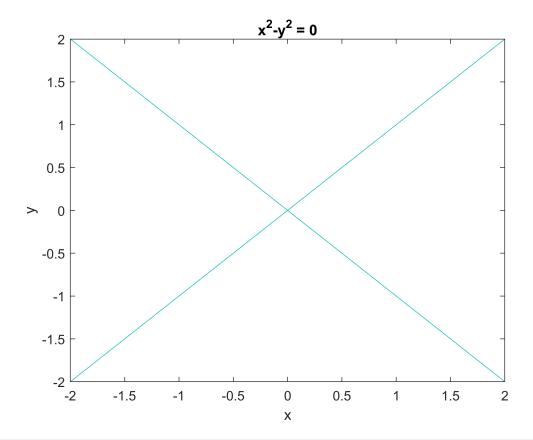
z =

$$\frac{x^3 - y^3}{x - y}$$

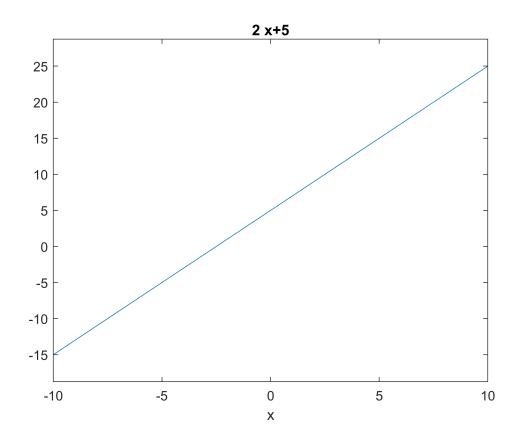
% plotting the graph of f(x) using ezplot(f(x), [lower higher])  $ezplot('x^2-2*x+1', [-2 5]);$ 



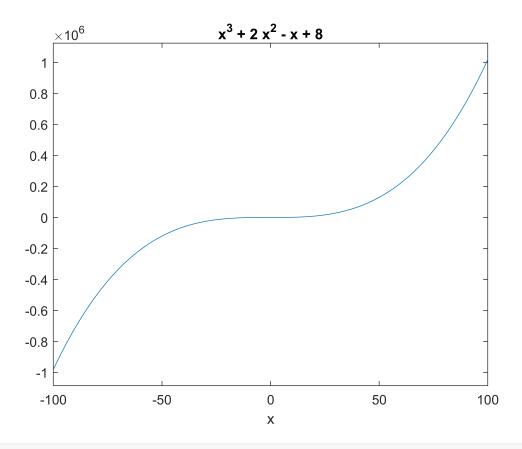
ezplot('x^2-y^2', [-2 2])



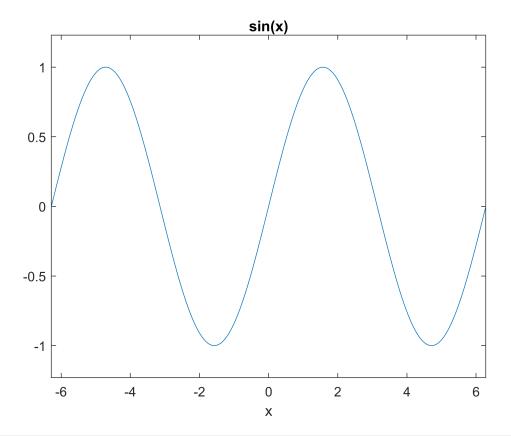
ezplot('2\*x+5', [-10 10])



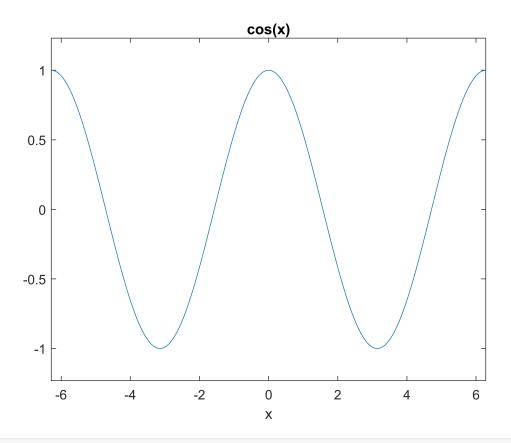
ezplot(' $x^3 + 2*x^2 - x + 8$ ', [-100 100])



ezplot(sin(x))

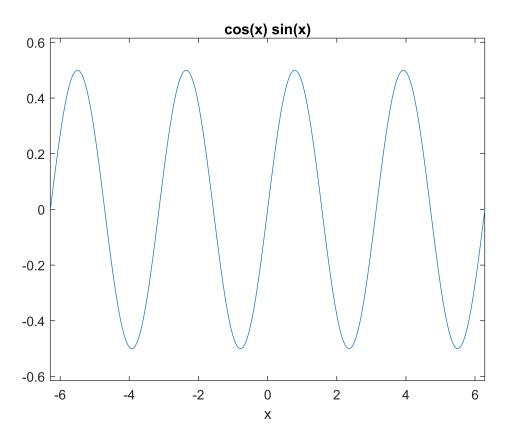


## ezplot(cos(x))

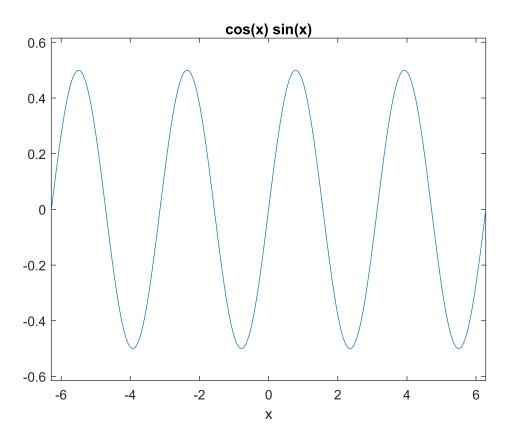


$$z = \sin(x) * \cos(x);$$

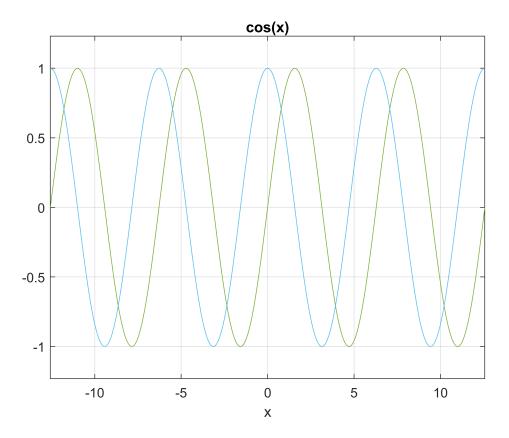
```
lower = -2*pi;
higher = 2*pi;
ezplot(z, [lower higher]);
```



```
% we can compose functions
z = sin(x) * cos(x);
lower = -2*pi;
higher = 2*pi;
ezplot(z, [lower higher]);
```



```
% plotting one over another
f1 = sin(x);
f2 = cos(x);
lower = -4*pi;
higher = 4*pi;
ezplot(f1, [lower, higher]);
hold on;
grid on;
ezplot(f2, [lower higher]);
```



% use of substitute

ezplot('log(x)', [1, 10])

z = sin(x);

```
subs(z, x, 2);
ans
ans = sin(2)

subs(sin(x), x, 2*pi)

ans = 0

subs(x^2, x, 8)

ans = 64

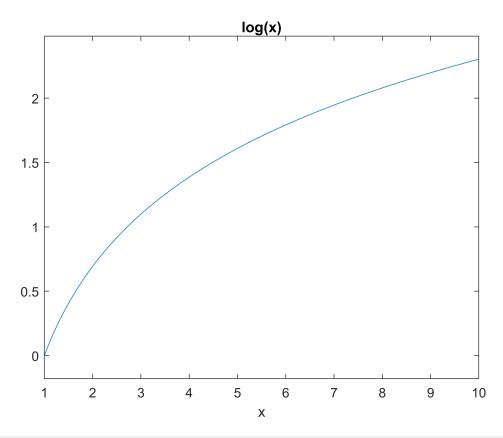
subs(x^3-y^3, x, 2)

ans = 8 - y³

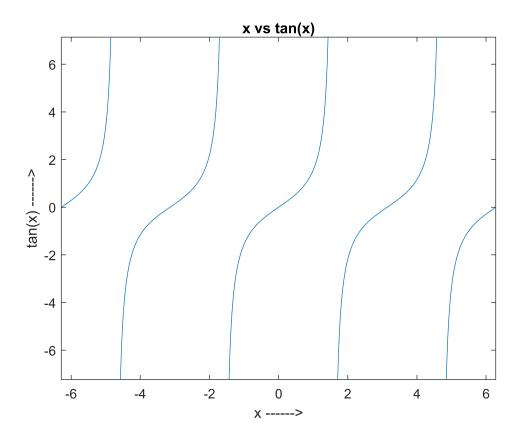
subs(ans, y, 4)

ans = -56

% plot the graph of log(x) using ezplot() close all;
```



```
% plot tan(x) using ezplot()
ezplot(tan(x), [-2*pi 2*pi]);
xlabel("x ----->");
ylabel("tan(x) ----->");
title("x vs tan(x)");
```



```
% what is the value of cos(x) at x = pi/2
f = cos(x);
v = subs(f, x, pi/2)
```

v = ()