1. Oscilloscope plots left to right per user manual (https://www.tek.com/en/documents/primer/oscilloscope-systems-and-controls)

Step 3:

M=10.0ms
50.0 mV

Power Supply | Multimeter | Oscilloscope

1. $0V, 0.01V, (-6.0, 8.0)V$
2. $1V, 1.21V, (1.12, 1.32)V$
3. $3V, 2.55V, (2.4, 2.64)V$
4. $5V, 5.49, (5.26, 5.6)V$
5. $7V, 7.63, (7.34, 7.67)V$

Step 4:

FG Frequency | Oscilloscope Frequency

[taken via photographs]

Step 8:
Vpp, Max, RMS, multimeter

1. $Vpp = 1, V_p = 11.2V, RMS = 10.2V, 1.015V$
2. $Vpp = 2, V_p = 20.8, RMS = 20.1V, 2.02V$
3. $Vpp = 3, V_p = 31.2V, RMS = 30.3V, 3.04V$
4. $Vpp = 4, V_p = 40.8V, RMS = 40.1, 4.04V$

Step 9:
1kHz, offset = 1,2,3,4

AC Oscilloscope, AC Multimeter, DC O DC M

1: $7.2(AC), 0.71, 21.3, 2.04$

2: $7.2, 0.71, 40.6, 4.05$

3: $7.2, 0.71, 60.3, 6.07$

4: $7.17, 0.70, 79.8, 8.09$

Step 10:

Multimeter has initial fluctuation when sensitivity is changed but quickly drops to 0

Oscilloscope remains accurate to 4MHz, has measurements of perio (250ns) and peak peak amplitude with low uncertainty at those ranges