

1. Przeanalizuj i uruchom kody

```
--> x = [0:0.01:2*%pi];
```

```
--> y = sin(x);
```

```
--> z = cos(x);
```

```
--> plot(x,y)
```

```
-->
```

```
--> x = [0:0.01:2*%pi];
```

```
--> y = sin(x);
```

```
--> z = cos(x);
```

```
--> plot(x,y,x,z)
```

```
-->
```

```
--> x = [0:0.01:2*%pi];
```

```
--> y = sin(x);
```

```
--> z = cos(x);
```

```
--> plot(x,y,'LineWidth',3)
```

```
--> plot(x,z,'r','LineWidth',3)
```

```
-->
```

```

--> x = [0:0.01:2*%pi];

--> y = sin(x);

--> z = cos(x);

--> plot(x,y,'LineWidth',3)

--> plot(x,z,'r','LineWidth',3)

--> xgrid

--> xlabel('x')

--> ylabel('sin(x), cos(x)')

--> title('Plot of sin(x) and cos(x)')

--> legend('sin(x)', 'cos(x)',3)

```

2. Modyfikując kod z ostatniego przykładu utwórz wykresy funkcji dla $x \in [0,10]$

$$f(x) = e^{3x}$$

$$f(x) = x^3 + 4x^2 + 3x + 5$$

$$f(x) = \log_5(2x + 4)$$

$$f(x) = \log(x^3)$$

$$f(x) = \ln(-3x - 4)$$