Let's say that you want to plot these two equations in the same window:

```
y_1 = \cos(x)y_2 = x^2 - 1
```

Steps for 2D Plots

- 1. Define your interval of interest, think of highest and lowest values, and a step.
- 2. Define your function y = f(x). Take into account that you're working with arrays, not with scalars, use dot operators.
- 3. Use appropriate 2D built-in functions

1. Define your Interval

Think:

- What values for x do I want to take intoaccount?
- What steps in the array should I consider?

2. Define your Function(s)

Think of lower and upper values, and steps

```
x = -1 : 0.1 : 1.5;

y1 = cos(x);

y2 = x.^2 - 1;
```

Now, x, y1 and y2 are vectors with appropriate values.

3. Use 2D built-in Functions

You can use functions such as:

plot

stem

polar, compass, rose

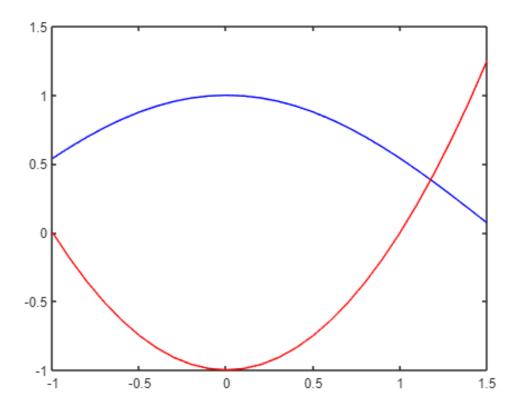
loglog, semilogx, semilogy

area,fill

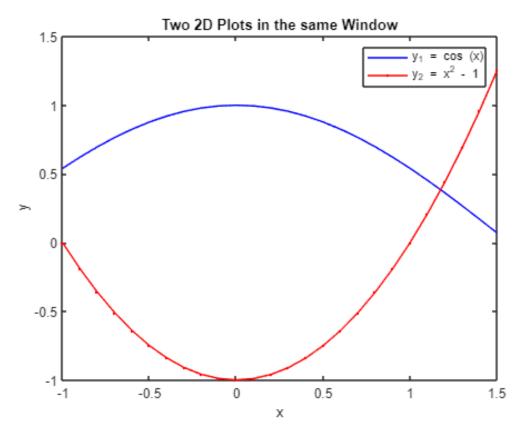
pie

hist, stairs

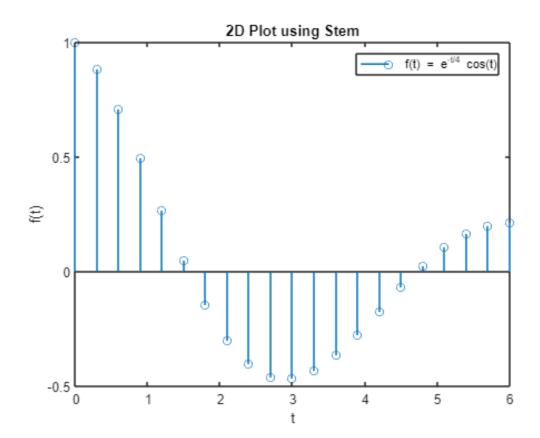
```
plot(x,y1,'b',x,y2,'r')
```



```
plot(x, y1, 'b' , x, y2, 'r.-' )
title('Two 2D Plots in the same Window' )
legend('y_1 = cos (x)','y_2 = x^2 - 1')
xlabel('x')
ylabel('y')
```



```
t = 0 : .3 : 2*pi;
f = exp(-t/4) .* cos(t);
stem(t,f)
title('2D Plot using Stem' )
legend( 'f(t) = e^{-t/4} cos(t) ')
xlabel('t' )
ylabel('f(t)')
```



```
rows = randi(1,5)
```

```
rows = 5 \times 5
                  1
                         1
                                1
     1
            1
                  1
                         1
                                1
                  1
     1
            1
                         1
                                1
            1
                  1
                         1
                                1
     1
```

col = randi(1,5)

```
col = 5 \times 5
     1
           1
                  1
                        1
                               1
           1
                  1
                               1
     1
                        1
                               1
     1
           1
                  1
                        1
                               1
                  1
                        1
     1
```

x = length(rows)

x = 5

y = length(col)

y = 5

mat = zeros(x,y)

 $mat = 5 \times 5$ 0 0 0 0 0

0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0