Programy użytkowe
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Ćwiczenie 13

Wykresy

```
- ->clf
- -> x = [0:0.01:2*%pi];
- -> y = sin(x);
- -> z= cos(x);
- -> plot(x,y)
- ->plot(x,z)
```

```
- -> clf
- -> x = [0:0.01:2*%pi];
- -> y = sin(x);
- -> z= cos(x);
- -> plot(x,y, 'LineWidth',3)
- - >plot(x,z,'r','LineWidth',3)
```

https://help.scilab.org/docs/5.5.2/en_US/plot.html

Wykresy

Dwa wykresy w jednym

- ->clf
- ->x = [0:0.01:2*%pi]';
- ->plot(x,[sin(x) cos(x)])

Dwa wykresy w jednym

- ->clf
- ->x = [0:0.01:%pi/3]';
- ->plot(x,[sin(x) tan(x)])

`https://help.scilab.org/docs/5.5.2/en_US/plot.html`

Wykresy słupkowe i kołowe

```
- -> clf
- -> y=[1 -3 5];
- -> bar(y, 0.5,'yellow');
```

```
- ->scf(1);
- ->x=[1 2 5];
- ->y=[1 -5 6;3 -2 7;4 -3 8];
- ->bar(x,y);
```

Co robi polecenie `scf(1)`?

`https://help.scilab.org/docs/6.0.0/en_US/bar.html`

```
- ->clf;
- ->pie([1 2 5]);
```

Wykresy 3d

```
- ->clf;
- ->t=[0:0.3:2*%pi]';
- ->z=sin(t)*cos(t');
- ->plot3d(t,t,z)
```

https://help.scilab.org/docs/6.0.0/en_US/plot3d.html