TP 1 MAPLE - INTRODUCCION

MASTER T.E.C.I.

1 OPERACIONES DE BASE

```
> 1 + 3
> 4-2
> 3*5
> 6/8
> 3 \wedge 3
> 10 \land (-6)
> \operatorname{sqrt}(5)
> Pi
> \exp(0)
> \exp(2)
> \log(1)
> \cos(Pi)
> \sin(0)
> \tan((1/2)*pi)
> abs(-5)
> factorial(10)
> \text{round}(5.5)
> ceil(5.4)
> floor(5.4)
```

2 FORMATO DE ESCRITURA

```
> 2+5:

> 2+5, 2+6

> 2+5; 2+6; 2+7

> Pi

> evalf(Pi)

> cos(.9898*Pi)

> evalf(cos(.9898*Pi))

> evalf[3](cos(.9898*Pi))
```

3 ASIGNACION DE VARIABLES

```
\begin{array}{l} > X := 5 \\ > X + 5 \\ > unassign('X') \\ > X + 5 \\ > restart: \end{array}
```

4 MATRICES Y VECTORES

```
> Y := Vector([1, 2, 3, 4])
> Y+Y
> with(linalg)
> MA := Matrix([[1, 2], [3, 4]])
> MA2 := Matrix(2, 3)
> MA3 := Matrix(1 ... 4, 1 ... 5, 5)
> VD := [1, 2, 3]
> MD := Matrix(1 ... 3, 1.3, VD, shape = diagonal)
> \det(MA)
> trace(MA)
> \text{Transpose}(MA)
> with(LinearAlgebra):
> MA := Matrix([[1, 2], [3, 4]])
> Eigenvalues(MA)
> MA := Matrix([[1, 0], [0, 4]])
> MatrixInverse(MA)
> Y := Vector([1, 2])
> MA.Y
```

5 COORDENADAS

```
> MA(1, 2)
> MA(1, 2) := 3
> MA(1 ... 2, 2) := 0
```

6 POLINOMIOS

```
> P := x \land 3-x \land 2+3
> subs(x = 3, P)
> fsolve(P = 0, x, complex)
```

7 FUNCIONES

```
> f1 := x -> (x \land 2+1) > f1(3)
```

```
> f2 := (x, y) -> (x \land 2 + y \land 2)
> f(1, 1)
```

8 NUMEROS ALEATORIOS

```
> rand()
> rand()
```

9 SALIDA TEXTUAL

```
> print(hola soy yo)
> x := 10
> print(el valor de 'x' es, x)
```

10 SALIDA GRAFICA

```
> \text{func} := x - \cos(x) + \sin(x)

> \text{plot(func)}

> \text{plot(func(x), } x = -5 ... 5)

> \text{func2d} := (x, y) - (\exp(x) + \log(y))

> \text{plot3d(func2d(x, y), } x = -10 ... 10, } y = 1 ... 5)
```

11 SALIDA EN FICHERO

```
> MA3 := matrix([[1, 2, 3], [2, 4, 6], [1.8, 3.1, 6.7]])
> writedata(sol, MA3)
```

12 TESTS LOGICOS

```
> x := 5

> \text{evalb}(x > 4)

> \text{evalb}(x = 4)

> \text{evalb}(x <= 4)

> \text{evalb}(x <> 5)

> y := 10

> \text{evalb}(x = 5 \text{ and } y = 10)

> \text{evalb}(x = 5 \text{ or } y = 11)

> \text{evalb}(x = 5 \text{ xor } y = 10)
```

13 PROGRAMACION

```
> x := 99
> if x > 99 then print('x' es demasiado grande) else print(valor de 'x' correcto) end if
```

> for i by 2 to 10 do print (la raiz de, i, es, evalf(sqrt(i))) end do > for n to 20 while n < 10 do print (el cuadrado de, n, es, evalf(n \land 2)) ; sol_n := n \land 2 end do

14 EJERCICIOS

- 1) Escribir un 'script' que permite calcular el factorial de un numero entero
- 2) Dibujar las funciones $f(x) = x^n$ con n=1...10 y x en [-5,5]