Week 7 - Symbolic Calculus

Using Sage we can carry out various operations from Calculus. This week we will investigate how to:

- Carry out limits in Sage;
- Carry out differentiation in Sage;
- Carry out integration in Sage.
- 1. Last week we saw how to define a function in Sage:

$$f(x) = x^3 + 3 x + \sin(x)$$

To obtain the variables of a function we can use the variables method: print f.variables()

Try this with a function of more than one variable:

$$f(x, y) = x * y + x ^ 2 + y ^ 2$$

2. In calculus the following definition of a limit is well know:

$$\lim_{x\to a} f(x) = L$$
 iff $\forall \ \epsilon > 0 \ \exists \ \delta$ such that $\forall \ x \colon |x-a| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x)-L| \le \epsilon$.

Let us calculate the limit of $f(x) = \frac{3x^2}{x^3 + x - 1}$ as $x \to 1$.

First of all let us plot f(x):

The following code obtains $\lim_{x\to 1} f$:

We can also obtain the same result using the limit method:

Note that $f(1) = \lim_{x \to 1} f(x)$:

f(1)

This implies that f is continuous at 1.

3. **TICKABLE** Plot $f(x) = \frac{3x^2}{x^3 + x - 1}$ using the default options:

We see that Sage is plotting extremely high values at the discontinuity due to a root of the denominator which seems to be around x = .7. We can plot our function either side of that point and combine them. We do this by creating plot objects:

```
p = plot(f, x, 0.8, 10)
type(p)
p += plot(f, x, -10, .6)
type(p)
p.show()
```

and identify (use the solve function) α : the root of the denominator of f. Obtain $\lim_{x\to\alpha+} f(x)$ and $\lim_{x\to\alpha-} f(x)$. Directions of limits can be obtained using the following code:

```
limit(f, x=??, dir="plus")
limit(f, x=??, dir="minus")
```

- 4. Algebra of limits
- 5. $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin(x)}{x}$
- 6. $e^{(x)}$
- 7. Basic differentiation
- 8. Limiting definition of a derivative
- 9. Plotting the limiting definition of a derivative
- 10. Visualising the limiting definition of a derivative
- 11. Differentiation rules
- 12. Basic integration
- 13. Integration by parts
- 14. Riemann integration
- 15. Numerical integration
- 16. Integrate polynomials in a data file