Maxima Commands

Multivariable Calculus, Quest University

Learning Maxima isn't all that hard if you can access the commands you need, relatively easily. This document is being compiled by a series of multivariable calculus classes as we go, to make available in a simple format the syntax for the commands you need. I suggest you keep this document around, maybe even print it, so that you don't have to worry too much about writing down obscure commands in class. Everything in bold-face italics is, obviously, to be filled in by you.

If you discover a new command, or a better way to do anything listed below, let me know and I'll add it to the list.

2D parametric plots:

plot2d([parametric, x-function, y-function, [t,t-min,t-max]])

Multiple 2D parametric plots:

plot2d([[parametric,**x-function1**,**y-function1**,[t,**t-min**,**t-max**]],[parametric,**x-function2**,**y-function2**,[s,**s-min**,**s-max**]]])

Adding more tick marks to a graph:

plot2d([parametric, x-function, y-function, [t,t-min,t-max]], [nticks, 200])

Plotting one or more implicitly defined expressions (in terms of x and y):

load(implicit plot)\$

implicit_plot(expression,[x,x-min,x-max],[y,y-min,y-max])
implicit_plot([expression1,expression2,...],[x,x-min,x-max],[y,y-min,y-max])

3D parametric plots:

load(draw)

draw3d(nticks=200,parametric(*x-fnctn*,*y-fnctn*,*z-fnctn*,t,*t-min*,*t-max*))

Solving systems of equations (in this case 3 eqns, 2 variables):

solve([eqn1,eqn2,eqn3],[var1,var2])

Making a polar plot:

load(draw)

draw2d(nticks=200,xrange=[x-min,x-max],yrange=[y-min,y-max],polar(r-fnctn,t,t-min,t-max))

Making two polar plots on one graph:

draw2d(nticks=200,xrange=[x-min,x-max],yrange=[y-min,y-max],polar(first r-fnctn,t,t-min,t-max),polar(second r-fnctn,t,t-min,t-max))

Taking limits:

limit(*fnctn*,*variable*,*limit value*)

Simplifying a complicated ratio:

ratsimp(**expression**)

Simplifying a trigonometric expression:

trigsimp(**expression**)
trigreduce(**expression**)

Dot product of two vectors:

[vector1].[vector2]

Cross product of two vectors:

load(vect)
express([vector1]~[vector2])

Referring to components of vectors:

LengthOfFred:sqrt(Fred[1]^2+Fred[2]^2+Fred[3]^2)

Approximating a definite integral:

quad_qags(**function**,x,**x-bound1**,**x-bound2**)

The first component of the result is the answer. The other components give information about the expected accuracy of the result.

3D surface plot:

plot3d(function,[x,x-min,x-max],[y,y-min,y-max])

More grid points on a 3D surface plot:

plot3d(*function*,[x,x-min,x-max],[y,y-min,y-max],[grid,50,50])

Contour plot:

contour plot(function,[x,x-min,x-max],[y,y-min,y-max])

Tell Maxima to use more level curves in its contour plots:

set_plot_option ([gnuplot_preamble,"set cntrparam levels 12"])\$
Then execute the contour_plot command. The \$ at the end suppresses Maxima's output, which you don't need to see here unless you really want to.

Multiple surface plots:

load(draw)

draw3d(color=red,explicit(**fnctn1**,x,**x-min**,**x-max**,y,**y-min**,**y-max**),color=blue,explicit(**fnctn2**,x,**x-min**,x-max,y,y-min,y-max)

Plotting a surface in spherical coordinates:

plot3d(*rho function*,[theta,*theta-min*,*theta-max*],[phi,*phi-min*,*phi-max*],[transform_xy,spherical_to_xyz]);

Dealing with square roots within bounds of integrals:

assume(n>0)

integrate(**function**,x,0,sqrt(n))

To declare a named variable to be a constant:

declare(x,constant)

Approximating a double integral:

The following command evaluates an integral for x between x-min and x-max, and y between r(x) and s(x). All symbols are necessary! quad qaqs('quad qaqs(fnctn, y, r(x), s(x))[1], x, x-min, x-max)

Plotting a parametrically defined surface:

plot3d([x-fnctn,y-fnctn,z-fnctn],[u,u-min,u-max],[v,v-min,v-max])

Plotting multiple parametrically defined surfaces:

load(draw)

draw3d(color=red, parametric_surface(*fnctn1_x,fnctn1_y,fnctn1_z*,u,*u-min*,*u-max*,v,*v-min*,*v-max*), color=blue,

parametric_surface(fnctn2_x,fnctn2_y,fnctn2_z,u,u-min,u-max,v,v-min,v-max))