

Задание1

$$\begin{aligned}
 &> \frac{\left(\frac{x^3 + 6 \cdot x^2 + 12 \cdot x + 8}{x^2 + 3 \cdot x - 4} \right)}{\left(\frac{9 \cdot x^5 + 36 \cdot x^4 + 9 \cdot x^3 - 90 \cdot x^2 - 36 \cdot x + 72}{x^4 + x^3 - 9 \cdot x^2 + 11 \cdot x - 4} \right)} \\
 &= \frac{(x^3 + 6x^2 + 12x + 8)(x^4 + x^3 - 9x^2 + 11x - 4)}{(x^2 + 3x - 4)(9x^5 + 36x^4 + 9x^3 - 90x^2 - 36x + 72)}
 \end{aligned} \tag{1.1}$$

Для упрощения используем команду `simplify`

$$\begin{aligned}
 &> \text{simplify}((1.1)) \\
 &= \frac{1}{9}
 \end{aligned} \tag{1.2}$$

Задание2

$$\begin{aligned}
 &> (7 \cdot x - 6) \cdot (3 \cdot x^2 + 4) \cdot (5 \cdot x + 3) \\
 &= (7x - 6)(3x^2 + 4)(5x + 3)
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &> \text{expand}((2.1)) \\
 &= 105x^4 - 27x^3 + 86x^2 - 36x - 72
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.2}$$

Задание3

$$\begin{aligned}
 &> x^4 + 7 \cdot x^3 + 21 \cdot x^2 + 63 \cdot x + 108 \\
 &= x^4 + 7x^3 + 21x^2 + 63x + 108
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.1}$$

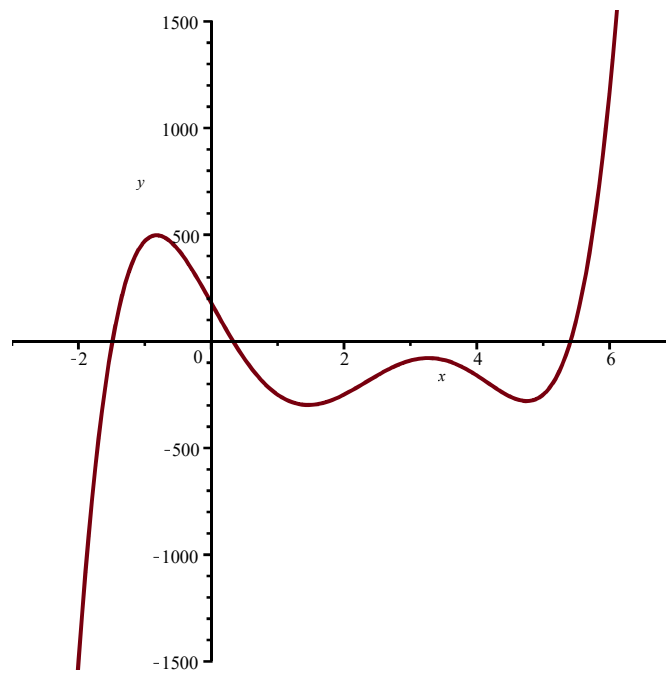
$$\begin{aligned}
 &> \text{factor}((3.1)) \\
 &= (x + 4)(x + 3)(x^2 + 9)
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.2}$$

Задание4

$$\begin{aligned}
 &> 6 \cdot x^5 - 65 \cdot x^4 + 195 \cdot x^3 - 5 \cdot x^2 - 561 \cdot x + 180; \\
 &= 6x^5 - 65x^4 + 195x^3 - 5x^2 - 561x + 180
 \end{aligned} \tag{4.1}$$

Построим график

$$> \text{plot}((4.1), x = -3 \dots 7, y = -1500 \dots 1500)$$



> `fsolve((4.1)=0)`

$-1.48732, 0.331150, 5.40946$

(4.2)

Задание5

>
$$\frac{(2 \cdot x^4 + 5 \cdot x^3 + 3 \cdot x - 1)}{(x^2 + 1) \cdot (x - 2)^2 \cdot (x^2 - 9)}$$

$$\frac{2 x^4 + 5 x^3 + 3 x - 1}{(x^2 + 1) (x - 2)^2 (x^2 - 9)}$$

(5.1)

Используем команду `convert` с параметром `parfrac`

> `convert((5.1), parfrac, x)`

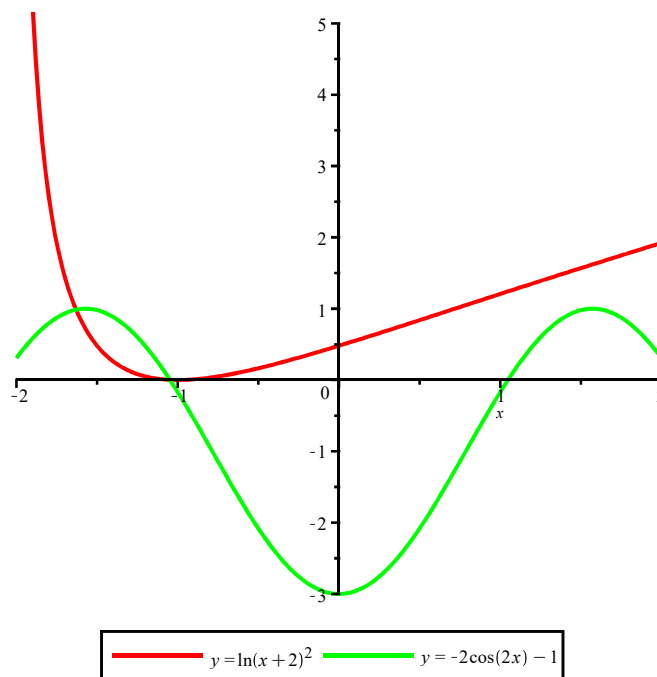
$$-\frac{17}{1500 (x + 3)} + \frac{61}{12 (x - 3)} + \frac{2 x - 11}{250 (x^2 + 1)} - \frac{127}{25 (x - 2)} - \frac{77}{25 (x - 2)^2}$$

(5.2)

Задание6

> `eq := (ln(x + 2))^2 = -2*cos(2*x) - 1 :`

`plot([(ln(x + 2))^2, -2*cos(2*x) - 1], x = -2 .. 2, color = [red, green], legend = ['y = (ln(x + 2))^2', 'y = -2*cos(2*x) - 1']);`



Присвоим Digits значение 6 для задания необходимой точности

```
> Digits := 6 :
  fsolve(eq, x=-2 .. -1.25);
  fsolve(eq, x=-1.25 .. 0);
```

-1.62956
-1.04789

(6.1)

Задание 7

```
> a := n →  $\frac{7 \cdot n + 3}{3 \cdot n + 5}$ ;

  assume(n ∈ ℕ);

  limit_of_a :=  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a(n))$ ;

  solve(abs( $\frac{7 \cdot n + 3}{3 \cdot n + 5} - \frac{7}{3}$ ) < 0.1) assuming(n ∈ ℕ);
```

$$a := n \mapsto \frac{7 \cdot n + 3}{3 \cdot n + 5}$$

$$\text{limit_of_a} := \frac{7}{3}$$

$$(-\infty, -1.66667), (27.2213, \infty)$$

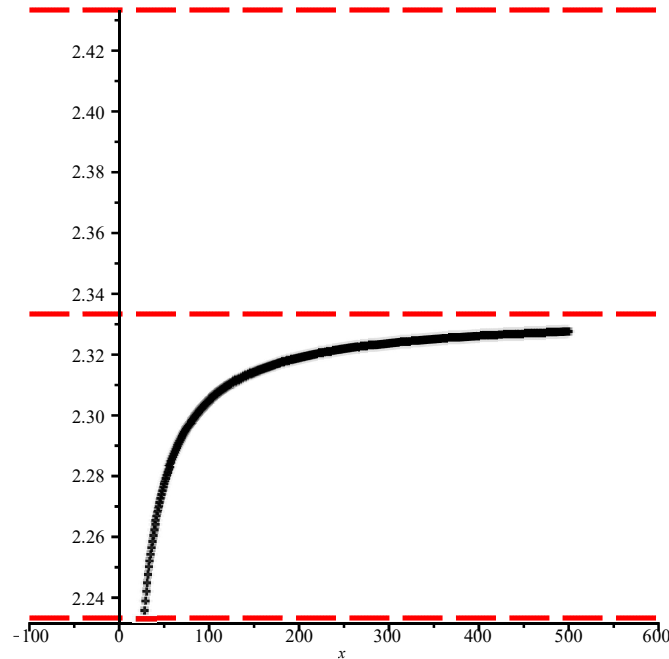
```
> sequence := pointplot({seq([n, a(n)], n = 28 .. 500)}):
```

(7.1)

```

line := plot( $\left[\frac{7}{3} - 0.1, \frac{7}{3}, \frac{7}{3} + 0.1\right]$ , x=-100..600, linestyle=dash, color=red, thickness
=2):
display([sequence, line]);

```



Задание 8

```

> sequence1 :=  $\sqrt{n^2 - 3 \cdot n + 2} - n$ ;
limit1_is :=  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (sequence1)$ ;

```

$$sequence1 := \sqrt{n^2 - 3n + 2} - n$$

$$limit1_is := -\frac{3}{2}$$

(8.1)

```

> sequence2 :=  $\left(\frac{7 \cdot n^2 + 18 \cdot n - 15}{7 \cdot n^2 + 11 \cdot n + 15}\right)^{n+2}$ ;
limit2_is :=  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (sequence2)$ ;

```

$$sequence2 := \left(\frac{7n^2 + 18n - 15}{7n^2 + 11n + 15}\right)^{n+2}$$

$$limit2_is := e$$

(8.2)

Задание 9

Для задания кусочно-непрерывной функции используем команду `piecewise`

```

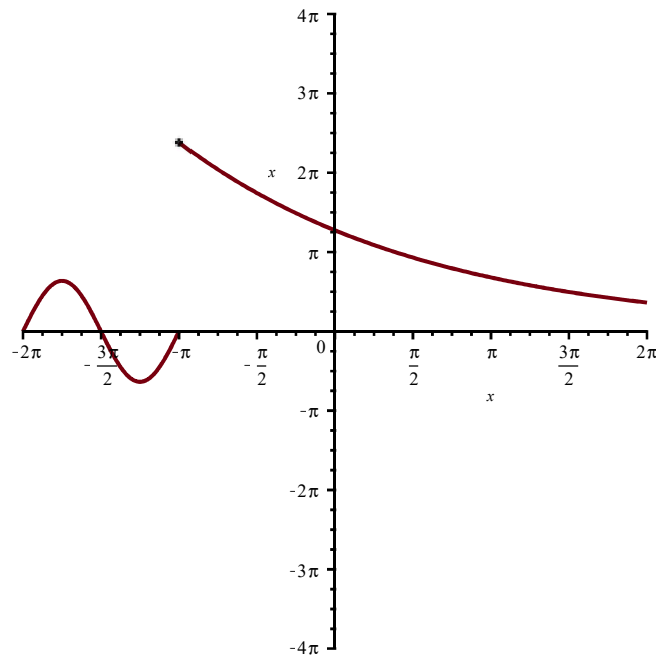
> f := x → piecewise( $x < -\text{Pi}$ ,  $2 \cdot \sin(2 \cdot x)$ ,  $x \geq -\text{Pi}$ ,  $4 \cdot e^{-\frac{2}{10} \cdot x}$ )

```

$$f := x \mapsto \begin{cases} 2 \cdot \sin(2 \cdot x) & x < -\pi \\ 4 \cdot e^{-\frac{x}{5}} & -\pi \leq x \end{cases}$$

(9.1)

> `plot(f(x), x, discontinuity = [showremovable], x = -4·Pi..4·Pi);`



> `limit(2·sin(2·x), x = -Pi);`

`limit(4·e- $\frac{2}{10}$ ·x, x = -Pi);`

`limit(4·e- $\frac{2}{10}$ ·x, x = ∞);`

`limit(2·sin(2·x), x = - ∞);` #`предел синуса на бесконечности не существует.

0

$4 e^{\frac{\pi}{5}}$

0

-2..2

(9.2)

Найдем производную и неопределенный интеграл

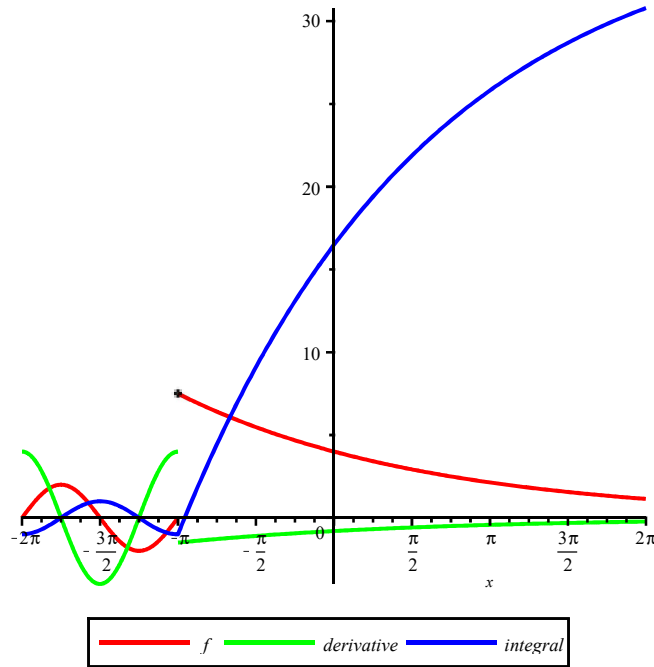
> `derivative := diff(f(x), x);`

`integral := int(f(x), x);`

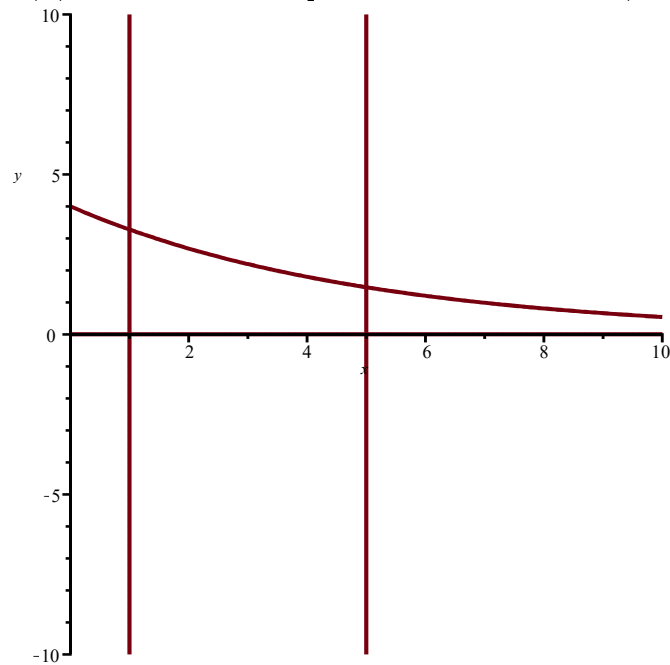
$$\text{derivative} := \begin{cases} 4 \cos(2 x) & x < -\pi \\ \text{undefined} & x = -\pi \\ -\frac{4 e^{-\frac{x}{5}}}{5} & -\pi < x \end{cases}$$

$$integral := \begin{cases} -\cos(2x) & x \leq -\pi \\ -20 e^{-\frac{x}{5}} - 1 + 20 e^{\frac{\pi}{5}} & -\pi < x \end{cases} \quad (9.3)$$

> `plot([f(x), derivative, integral], x, color=[red, green, blue], discount=[showremovable],
legend=[f, 'derivative', 'integral']);`



> `with(plots):
implicitplot([y=f(x), x=1, x=5, y=0], x=0..10, y=-10..10);`



> `S := int(f(x), x=1..5, numeric=true);`

$S := 9.01703$

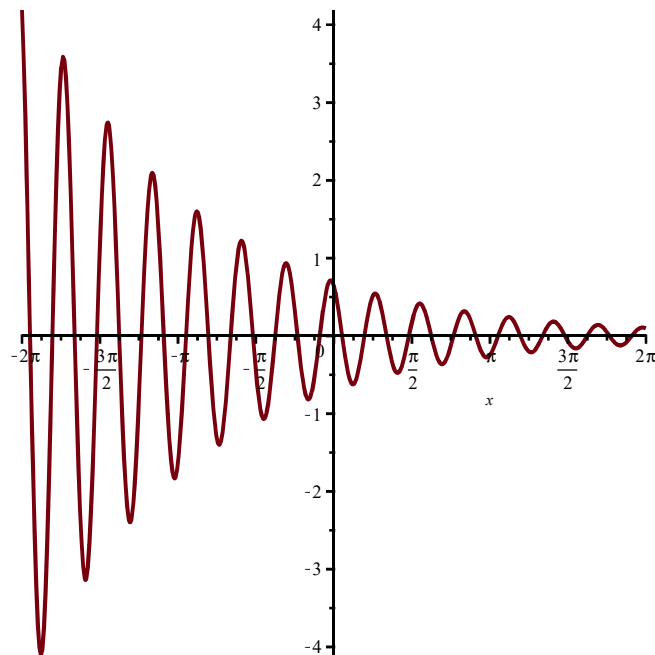
(9.4)

Площадь криволинейной трапеции нашел с помощью определенного интеграла.

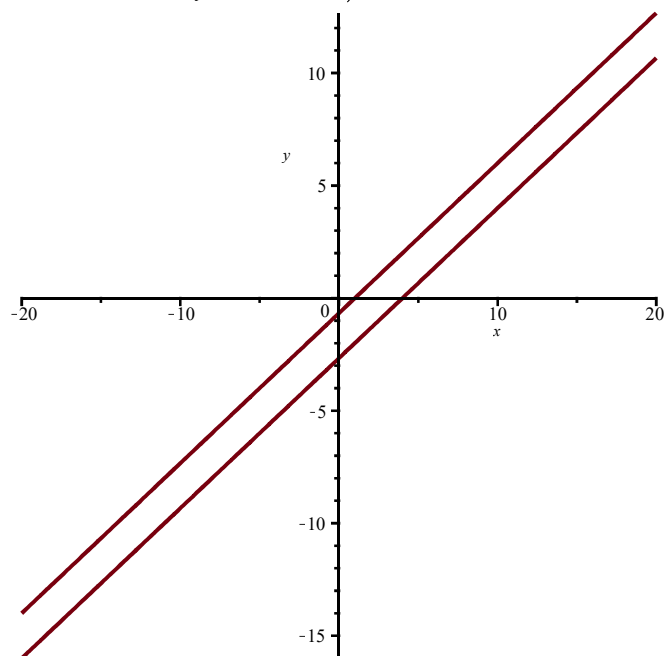
Задание10

> #1

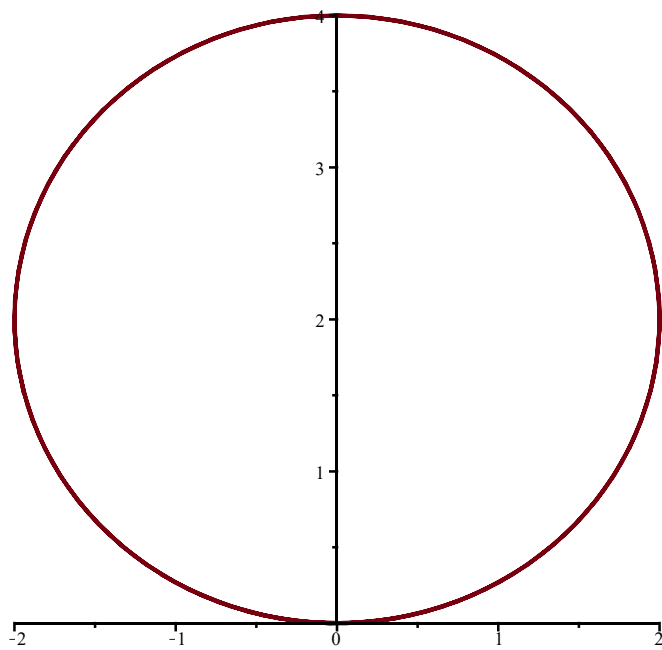
```
curve1 :=  $\frac{7}{10} \cdot e^{-\frac{3}{10} \cdot x} \cdot \sin(7 \cdot x + 2)$  :  
plot(curve1);
```



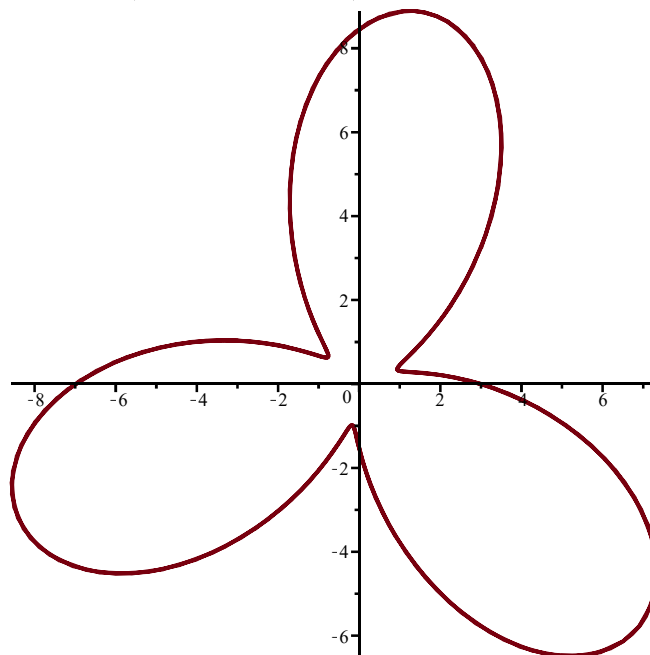
```
> curve2 := 4·x2 - 12·x·y + 9·y2 - 20·x + 30·y + 16 = 0 :  
with(plots) :  
implicitplot(curve2, x=-20..20, y=-20..20);
```



```
> plot([2·sin(2·(t)), 4·cos(t)2, t=-5..5]);
```



> $\text{plot}\left(5 - 4 \cdot \sin\left(3 \cdot \varphi + \frac{\pi}{6}\right), \text{coords} = \text{polar}\right)$



Приведем кривую второго порядка (curve2) к каноническому виду:

> $M := \text{Matrix}([[4, -6], [-6, 9]])$

$$M := \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ -6 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

(10.1)

Найдем собственные значения и векторы матрицы M

> $v := \text{LinearAlgebra}[\text{Eigenvectors}](M)$

$$v := \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 13 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (10.2)$$

Нормируем собственные векторы

> *with(LinearAlgebra) :*
e1 := Normalize(Column(v[2], [1]), Euclidean) ;
e2 := Normalize(Column(v[2], [2]), Euclidean) ;

$$e1 := \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3\sqrt{13}}{13} \\ \frac{2\sqrt{13}}{13} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$e2 := \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{2\sqrt{13}}{13} \\ \frac{3\sqrt{13}}{13} \end{bmatrix} \quad (10.3)$$

Выполним подстановку

> *subs(x = e1[1] · x1 + e2[1] · y1, y = e1[2] · x1 + e2[2] · y1, curve2) : expr :=*
simplify(%);

$$expr := 13 y1^2 + 10 y1 \sqrt{13} + 16 = 0 \quad (10.4)$$

> *expr1 := Student[Precalculus][CompleteSquare](expr);*

$$expr1 := 13 \left(y1 + \frac{5\sqrt{13}}{13} \right)^2 - 9 = 0 \quad (10.5)$$

> *canonical := subs* $\left(x1 = x2 - \frac{5\sqrt{13}}{13}, y1 = y2 - \frac{5\sqrt{13}}{13}, expr1 \right)$;

$$canonical := 13 y2^2 - 9 = 0 \quad (10.6)$$

> *plots[implicitplot](canonical, x2=-5..5, y2=-10..10)*

