# Wolfram Mathematica funkcijas

## Saskaitīšana

In[1]:= **2 + 3**

Out[1]= 5

## Atņemšana

In[2]:= **7 – 1**

Out[2]= 6

## Reizināšana

In[3]:= **2 * 8**

Out[3]= 16

In[4]:= **16**

Out[4]= 16

In[5]:= **2 * 4 * 2**

Out[5]= 16

In[6]:= **2 × 3**

Out[6]= 6

In[7]:= **2 × 8**

Out[7]= 16

In[8]:= **2 × 8 × 2 × 3 × 4 × 5 × 6**

Out[8]= 11 520

In[9]:= **211 313 414 × 31 414 141 222**

Out[9]= 6 638 229 429 498 951 908

In[10]:= **π * e // N**

Out[10]= 8.53973

## Dalīšana

In[11]:= **6 / 3**

Out[11]= 2

In[12]:= `11 / 2`

Out[12]= $\frac{11}{2}$

In[13]:= `22 / 4`

Out[13]= $\frac{11}{2}$

In[14]:= `1 / 2 + 7 / 3`

Out[14]= $\frac{17}{6}$

In[15]:= `π / ℯ`

Out[15]= $\frac{\pi}{e}$

In[16]:= `3 + 2 * 4`

Out[16]= 11

In[17]:= `(3 + 2) * 4`

Out[17]= 20

In[18]:= `(18 - 15) * (11 + 2)^3 / 6`

Out[18]= $\frac{2197}{2}$

In[19]:= `(18 - 15) * (11 + 2)^3 / 6 // N`

Out[19]= 1098.5

Decimāldaļas veidā

In[20]:= `11 / 2 // N`

Out[20]= 5.5

In[21]:= `1 / 2 + 7 / 3 // N`

Out[21]= 2.83333

In[22]:= `N[π / ℯ, 100]`

Out[22]= 1.155727349790921717910093183312696299120851023164415820499706535327288631840916939440185
8434235673559

*ℯ* skaitļa tuvinājums līdz 20 zīmēm aiz komata (dot rezultātu ar 20 ciparu precizitāti)

In[23]:= `N[ℯ, 60]`

Out[23]= 2.718281828459045235360287471352662497757247093699959574966967

In[24]:= `3^3`

Out[24]= 27

In[25]:= **2^64**

Out[25]= 18 446 744 073 709 551 616

In[26]:= **9.81^36**

Out[26]= $5.01284 \times 10^{35}$

### Skaitļa faktoriāls

In[27]:= **10!**

Out[27]= 3 628 800

In[28]:= **60!**

Out[28]= 8 320 987 112 741 390 144 276 341 183 223 364 380 754 172 606 361 245 952 449 277 696 409 600 000 000 000 000

### Kvadrātsakne

In[29]:= **Sqrt[2]**

Out[29]= $\sqrt{2}$

### Konstantes

In[30]:= **E**

Out[30]= $e$

In[31]:= **Pi**

Out[31]= $\pi$

In[32]:= **Sqrt[2]**

Out[32]= $\sqrt{2}$

In[33]:= **Sqrt[3]**

Out[33]= $\sqrt{3}$

In[34]:= **GoldenRatio // N**

Out[34]= 1.61803

In[35]:= **N[E, 100]**

Out[35]= 2.718281828459045235360287471352662497757247093699959574966967627724076630353547594571382178525166427

In[36]:= **Pi // N**

Out[36]= 3.14159

In[37]:= **N[Pi, 100]**

Out[37]= 3.141592653589793238462643383279502884197169399375105820974944592307816406286208998628034825342117068

In[38]:= `Degree`

Out[38]= °

In[39]:= `180 Degree // N`

Out[39]= 3.14159

In[40]:= `Pi / 180 // N`

Out[40]= 0.0174533

In[41]:= `(Pi / 4) * (180 Degree / Pi)`

Out[41]= 45 °

In[42]:= `N[360 Degree]`

Out[42]= 6.28319

In[43]:= `Infinity`

Out[43]= ∞

### Kvadrātsaknes

In[44]:= `Sqrt[9]`

Out[44]= 3

In[45]:= `Sqrt[3] // N`

Out[45]= 1.73205

In[46]:= `N[Sqrt[3], 10]`

Out[46]= 1.732050808

### Kubsaknes tuvinājums

In[47]:= $\sqrt[3]{5}$ `// N`

Out[47]= 1.70998

In[48]:= $\sqrt[3]{1414}$ `// N`

Out[48]= 11.2241

In[49]:= $\sqrt[\sqrt[3]{2}]{2}$ `// N`

Out[49]= 1.4916

### Logaritms

In[50]:= `Log[4, 1024]`

Out[50]= 5

In[51]:= `Log[E, E]`

Out[51]= 1

In[52]:= `Log[10, 100 000 000]`

Out[52]= 8

In[53]:= `Log[E^100]`

Out[53]= 100

In[54]:= `Log10[100]`

Out[54]= 2

### Trigonometriskās funkcijas

In[55]:= `Sin[Pi / 3]`

Out[55]= $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

In[56]:= `Sin[346 Degree] // N`

Out[56]= −0.241922

In[57]:= `Cos[0 Degree]`

Out[57]= 1

In[58]:= `Cos[Pi / 6] // N`

Out[58]= 0.866025

In[59]:= `Tan[Pi / 3]`

Out[59]= $\sqrt{3}$

In[60]:= `Tan[Pi / 7] // N`

Out[60]= 0.481575

In[61]:= `Tan[40 Degree] // N`

Out[61]= 0.8391

In[62]:= `Cot[Pi]`

Out[62]= ComplexInfinity

In[63]:= `ArcCos[Sqrt[3] / 2]`

Out[63]= $\frac{\pi}{6}$

In[64]:= `ArcSin[1]`

Out[64]= $\frac{\pi}{2}$

In[65]:=
```
ArcCos[1]
```

Out[65]=
```
0
```

In[66]:=
```
ArcTan[Pi / 3] // N
```

Out[66]=
```
0.808449
```

In[67]:=
```
ArcTan[1]
```

Out[67]= $\frac{\pi}{4}$

In[68]:=
```
ArcCot[1]
```

Out[68]= $\frac{\pi}{4}$

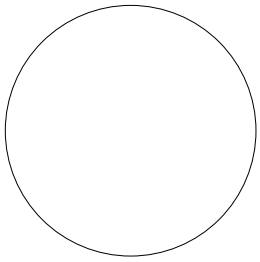
In[69]:=
```
ArcCot[0] // N
```

Out[69]=
```
1.5708
```

Riņķis

In[70]:=
```
Graphics[Circle[]]
```

Out[70]=



Modulis

In[71]:=
```
Abs[-64]
```

Out[71]=
```
64
```

In[72]:=
```
Abs[64]
```

Out[72]=
```
64
```

Maksimuma un minimuma atrāšana no saraksta

In[73]:=
```
Max[π, e, √2, √3, Log[2, 3], GoldenRatio]
```

Out[73]= $\pi$

In[74]:=
```
Min[π, e, √2, √3, Log[2, 3], GoldenRatio]
```

Out[74]= $\sqrt{2}$

In[75]:=
```
Max[52 214 214, 12 414 611, 88 886 119, 57 612 877, 24 322 211, 51 231 213, 11 111 110, 9 999 999]
```

Out[75]=
```
88 886 119
```

In[76]:= **Min[52 214 214, 12 414 611, 88 886 119, 57 612 877, 24 322 211, 51 231 213, 11 111 110, 9 999 999]**

Out[76]= 9 999 999

Dalīšanas atlikums

In[77]:= **Mod[7, 2]**

Out[77]= 1

In[78]:= **Mod[4, 3]**

Out[78]= 1

Dalījums

In[79]:= **Quotient[7, 2]**

Out[79]= 3

In[80]:= **Quotient[34, 12]**

Out[80]= 2

In[81]:= **Quotient[49 644, 1215]**

Out[81]= 40

Mazākais kopīgais dalāmais (MKD)

In[82]:= **LCM[5, 6, 7]**

Out[82]= 210

In[83]:= **LCM[5121, 6123, 7123, 1515, 5167, 8888]**

Out[83]= 17 095 162 630 763 800 440

Lielākais kopīgais dalītājs (LKD)

In[84]:= **GCD[4, 8, 16]**

Out[84]= 4

In[85]:= **Divisors[121]**

Out[85]= {1, 11, 121}

In[86]:= **Divisors[177]**

Out[86]= {1, 3, 59, 177}

In[87]:= **Divisors[1 771 551]**

Out[87]= {1, 3, 9, 27, 81, 21 871, 65 613, 196 839, 590 517, 1 771 551}

Uzzināt no kādiem pirmreizinātājiem sastāv skaitlis. {2, 3}, {7,1} nozīme, ka skaitlis sastāv no 2*2*2*7*1

In[88]:= **FactorInteger[56]**

Out[88]= {{2, 3}, {7, 1}}

In[89]:=
```
FactorInteger[465 416]
```
Out[89]=
```
{{2, 3}, {7, 1}, {8311, 1}}
```

In[90]:=
```
FactorInteger[111 111 111 111]
```
Out[90]=
```
{{3, 1}, {7, 1}, {11, 1}, {13, 1}, {37, 1}, {101, 1}, {9901, 1}}
```

In[91]:=
```
Random[]
```
Out[91]=
```
0.673223
```

In[92]:=
```
Round[44 / 17]
```
Out[92]=
```
3
```

In[93]:=
```
12 + Round[ (8 - 2) RandomInteger[{1, 10}] ]
```
Out[93]=
```
42
```

Nejaušs vesels skaitlis diapazonā no 1 līdz 100

In[94]:=
```
RandomInteger[{1, 100}]
```
Out[94]=
```
95
```

In[95]:=
```
Random[Integer, 12]
```
Out[95]=
```
7
```

In[96]:=
```
Random[Real, {1, 13}]
10
```
Out[96]=
```
7.95187
```
Out[97]=
```
10
```

In[98]:=
```
Random[Integer, {1, 13}]
```
Out[98]=
```
1
```

In[99]:=
```
Random[Real, 1]
```
Out[99]=
```
0.324777
```

In[100]:=

Nejaušs pirmskaitlis diapazonā no 1 līdz 100

In[101]:=
```
RandomPrime[{1, 100}]
```
Out[101]=
```
43
```

Atrod 100 pirmskaitļus pēc kārtas augoša secība

In[102]:=
```
Prime[Range[100]]
```

Out[102]=
```
{2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97,
 101, 103, 107, 109, 113, 127, 131, 137, 139, 149, 151, 157, 163, 167, 173, 179, 181, 191, 193,
 197, 199, 211, 223, 227, 229, 233, 239, 241, 251, 257, 263, 269, 271, 277, 281, 283, 293, 307,
 311, 313, 317, 331, 337, 347, 349, 353, 359, 367, 373, 379, 383, 389, 397, 401, 409, 419, 421,
 431, 433, 439, 443, 449, 457, 461, 463, 467, 479, 487, 491, 499, 503, 509, 521, 523, 541}
```

In[103]:=
```
PrimeQ[1]
```

Out[103]=
```
False
```

In[104]:=
```
PrimeQ[2]
```

Out[104]=
```
True
```

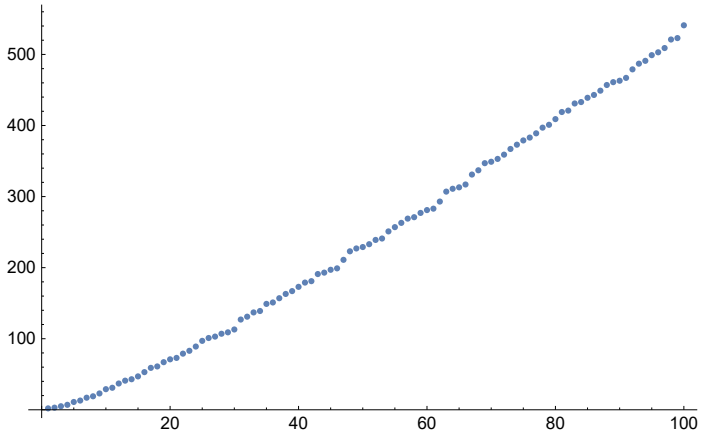
In[105]:=
```
PrimeQ[214 214 141]
```

Out[105]=
```
True
```

Atrod 100 pirmskaitļus pēc kārtas augoša secība un atliek skaitļus grafikā

In[106]:=
```
ListPlot[Table[Prime[n], {n, 100}]]
```

Out[106]=




In[107]:=
```
PrimePi[8]
```

Out[107]=
```
4
```

Skaitļu noapaļošana

In[108]:=
```
Round[3.57534]
```

Out[108]=
```
4
```

In[109]:=
```
4!!
```

Out[109]=
```
8
```

In[110]:=
```
% / 4
```

Out[110]=
```
2
```

In[111]:=
```
% * % / 4
```

Out[111]=
```
1
```

In[112]:=
```
%^2 // N
```

Out[112]=
```
1.
```

In[113]:=
```
FactorInteger[8]
```

Out[113]=
```
{{2, 3}}
```

In[114]:=
```
BaseForm[2, 2]
```

Out[114]//BaseForm=
$10_2$

In[115]:=
```
4!!!
```

Out[115]=
```
40 320
```

In[116]:=
```
Sqrt[-9]
```

Out[116]=
```
3 i
```

In[117]:=
```
z = 10 - 3 i
```

Out[117]=
```
10 - 3 i
```

In[118]:=
```
Re[z]
```

Out[118]=
```
10
```

In[119]:=
```
Im[z]
```

Out[119]=
```
-3
```

In[120]:=
```
Conjugate[z]
```

Out[120]=
```
10 + 3 i
```

In[121]:=
```
Abs[z]
```

Out[121]=
$\sqrt{109}$

In[122]:=
```
Arg[z]
```

Out[122]=
$-\text{ArcTan}\left[\frac{3}{10}\right]$

In[123]:=
```
Arg[z] // N
```

Out[123]=
```
-0.291457
```

In[124]:=
```
X = 10
```
Out[124]= 10

In[125]:=
```
X^2
```
Out[125]= 100

In[126]:=
```
X^X
```
Out[126]= 10 000 000 000

In[127]:=
```
(X / 3) / 6
```
Out[127]= $\frac{5}{9}$

In[128]:=
```
x =.
```

In[129]:=
```
x * x * x
```
Out[129]= $x^3$

In[130]:=
```
3 x
```
Out[130]= 3 x

In[131]:=
```
xy
```
Out[131]= xy

In[132]:=
```
x - 12 x + 7 x^2 + 5 x^2
```
Out[132]= $-11\,x + 12\,x^2$

In[133]:=
```
(x / 20 + 20 - 400 x) / 8 /. x → 8
```
Out[133]= $-\frac{7949}{20}$

In[134]:=
```
(2 x + 3) (2 x - 10) (3 x^2 - 6 x - 7)
```
Out[134]= $(-10 + 2\,x)\,(3 + 2\,x)\,(-7 - 6\,x + 3\,x^2)$

In[135]:=
```
Expand[(2 x + 3) (2 x - 10) (3 x^2 - 6 x - 7)]
```
Out[135]= $210 + 278\,x - 34\,x^2 - 66\,x^3 + 12\,x^4$

In[136]:=
```
Factor[(2 x + 3) (2 x - 10) (3 x^2 - 6 x - 7)]
```
Out[136]= $2\,(-5 + x)\,(3 + 2\,x)\,(-7 - 6\,x + 3\,x^2)$

In[137]:=
```
(2 x + 3) / (2 x - 10)
```
Out[137]= $\frac{3 + 2\,x}{-10 + 2\,x}$

Atvasināšana

In[138]:=
```
D[x^2, x]
```
Out[138]= $2\,x$

In[139]:=
```
D[Cos[x], x]
```
Out[139]= $-\text{Sin}[x]$

In[140]:=
```
D[Sin[x], x]
```
Out[140]= $\text{Cos}[x]$

### Integrēšana

In[141]:=
```
Integrate[2 x, x]
```
Out[141]= $x^2$

In[142]:=
```
Integrate[Cos[x], x]
```
Out[142]= $\text{Sin}[x]$

In[143]:=
```
Integrate[Sin[x], x]
```
Out[143]= $-\text{Cos}[x]$

In[144]:=
```
Integrate[Cos[x] / x, x]
```
Out[144]= $\text{CosIntegral}[x]$

In[145]:=
```
a = 3
b = 4
a == b
a < b
a >= b
a != b
a>0
```
Out[145]= 3

Out[146]= 4

Out[147]= False

Out[148]= True

Out[149]= False

Out[150]= True

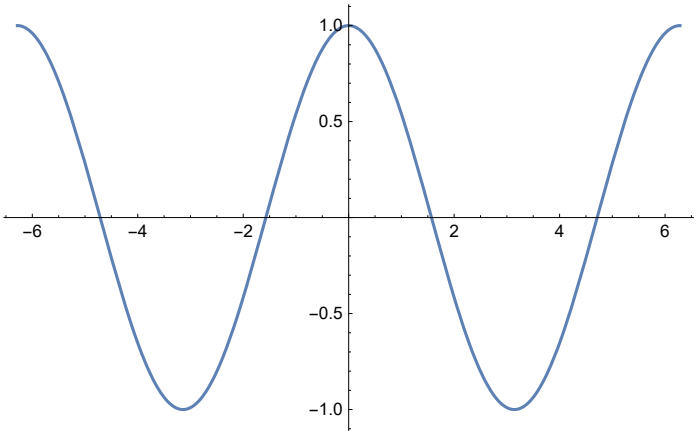
Out[151]= True

In[152]:=
```
FindRoot[Sin[x] == x, {x, 1}]
```
Out[152]= $\{x \to 2.8012 \times 10^{-8}\}$

### Funkcijas grafiks

In[153]:=
```
Plot[Cos[x], {x, -2 Pi, 2 Pi}]
```

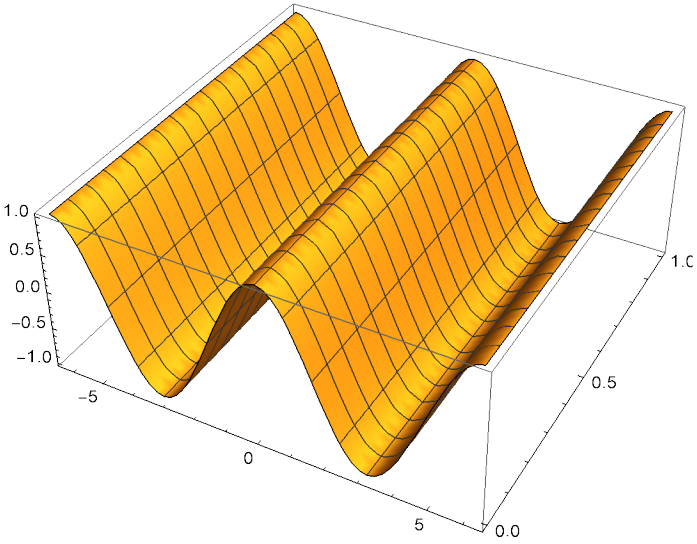
Out[153]=




Funkcijas grafiks telpā

In[154]:=
```
Plot3D[Cos[x], {x, -2 Pi, 2 Pi}, {y, 0, 1}]
```

Out[154]=




Mainīgo definēšana un to izmantošana

In[155]:=
```
z = i - 2
```

Out[155]= $-2+i$

In[156]:=
```
t = 2 i + 5
```

Out[156]= $5+2\,i$

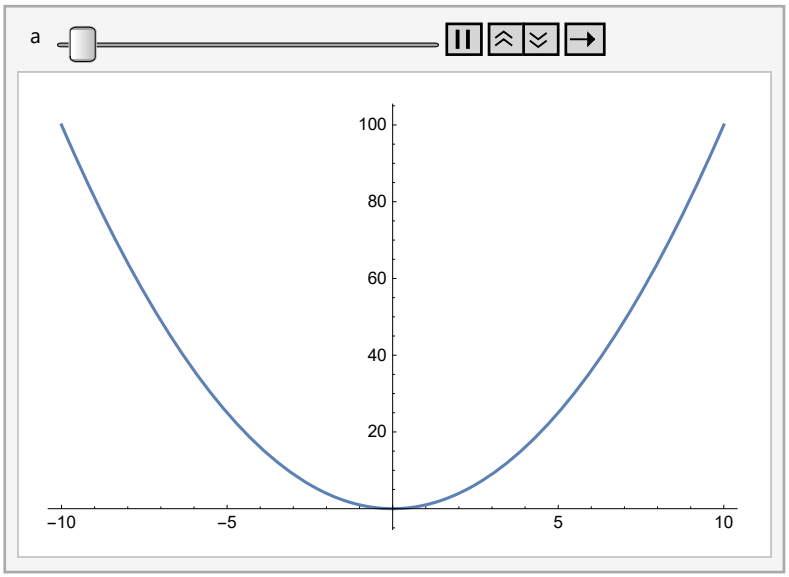
In[157]:=
```
z + t
```

Out[157]= $3+3\,i$

Animācija. x^2 + x*a funkcijas animācija, kur a mainās no 0 līdz 10. {x, -10, 10} nosaka animācijas robežas pēc x ass.

In[158]:=
```
Animate[Plot[x^2+x*a, {x, -10, 10}], {a, 0, 10}]
```

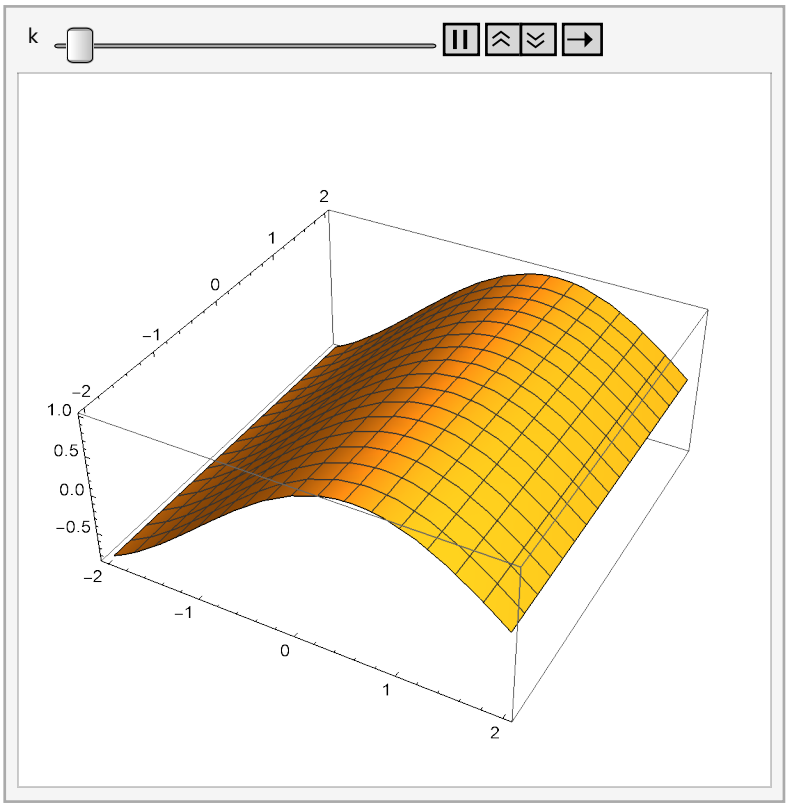
Out[158]=




Animācija. Sin(x+k) funkcijas animācija, kur k mainās no 1 līdz 10. {x, -2, 2} nosaka animācijas robežas pēc x ass, {y, -2, 2} nosaka animācijas robežas pēc y ass.

In[159]:=
```
Animate[Plot3D[Sin[x + k], {x, -2, 2}, {y, -2, 2}], {k,
  1, 10}]
```

Out[159]=




Matricas atspoguļošana

In[160]:=
```
mat = {{2, 8, -5}, {0, 1, 3}, {10, 2, 4}} // MatrixForm
```

Out[160]//MatrixForm=

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 8 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 10 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Matricas determinanta noteikšana

In[161]:=
```
Det[{{218, 329}, {18, 29}}]
```

Out[161]= 400

In[162]:=
```
Det[{{a11, a12}, {a21, a22}}]
```

Out[162]= $-a_{12} \times a_{21} + a_{11} \times a_{22}$

In[163]:=
```
Det[{{a11, a12, a13}, {a21, a22, a23}, {a31, a32, a33}}]
```

Out[163]= $-a_{13} \times a_{22} \times a_{31} + a_{12} \times a_{23} \times a_{31} + a_{13} \times a_{21} \times a_{32} - a_{11} \times a_{23} \times a_{32} - a_{12} \times a_{21} \times a_{33} + a_{11} \times a_{22} \times a_{33}$

In[164]:=
```
Det[{{4, 2, -1}, {1/3, 11/27, 5/9}, {900, 90, 180}}]
```

Out[164]= 1310

In[165]:=
```
Det[{{a + b, a - b, b}, {c + b, 2 c - b, b}, {b, -b, b}}]
```

Out[165]= 12 c

In[166]:=
```
{{1, 2}, {3, 4}} * 2
```

Out[166]= {{2, 4}, {6, 8}}

In[167]:=
```
Transpose[{{5, 4}, {3, 7}}]
```

Out[167]= {{5, 3}, {4, 7}}

In[168]:=
```
Inverse[{{1, 2}, {3, 4}}]
```

Out[168]= $\left\{\{-2, 1\}, \left\{\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right\}\right\}$

Bezgalīga summa

In[169]:=
```
Sum[1/n^2, {n, 1, Infinity}]
```

Out[169]= $\frac{\pi^2}{6}$

In[170]:=
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n}$$

Out[170]= 2

In[171]:=
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!}$$

Out[171]= ℯ

## Bezgalīgs reizinājums

In[172]:=
$$\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{4 n^2}{4 n^2 - 1} \right)$$

Out[172]= $\frac{\pi}{2}$

## Robeža

In[173]:=
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x$$

Out[173]= ℯ

In[174]:=
```
Limit[1 / x, x → ∞]
```

Out[174]= 0

In[175]:=
```
Limit[1 / x, x → 0, Direction → 1]
```

Out[175]= $-\infty$

In[176]:=
```
Limit[1 / x, x → 0, Direction → -1]
```

Out[176]= $\infty$

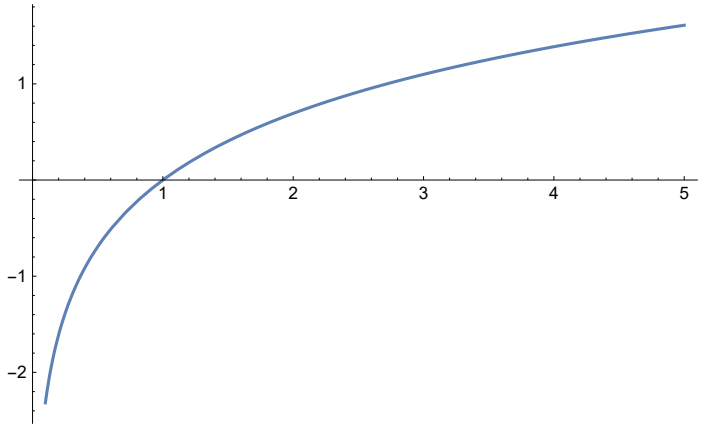
## Logaritms

In[177]:=
```
Log[2, 64]
```

Out[177]= 6

In[178]:=
```
Plot[Log[x], {x, 0, 5}]
```

Out[178]=




In[179]:=
```
Log[3.]
```

Out[179]= 1.09861

Kvadrātvienādojumu atrisināšana

In[180]:=
```
Solve[2 x^2 + x - 3 == 0, x]
```

Out[180]= $\left\{\left\{x \to -\frac{3}{2}\right\}, \{x \to 1\}\right\}$

Vienādojumu sistēmas atrisināšana

In[181]:=
```
Solve[{x^2 + 8 y == 3, -3 x + 24 y == -9}, {x, y}]
```

Out[181]= $\left\{\left\{x \to -3, y \to -\frac{3}{4}\right\}, \left\{x \to 2, y \to -\frac{1}{8}\right\}\right\}$

In[182]:=
```
Solve[{Tan[x] == Sqrt[2] / 2, 0 < x < 2 Pi}]
```

Out[182]= $\left\{\left\{x \to \text{ArcTan}\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right]\right\}, \left\{x \to \pi + \text{ArcTan}\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right]\right\}\right\}$

In[183]:=
```
Solve[Cos[x]^2 + Sin[x]^2 == x]
```

Out[183]= $\{\{x \to 1\}\}$

In[184]:=
```
Solve[{x^2 == (y - 6)^2, x * (x - y) == y^2 * (x - y)}, {x, y}]
```

Out[184]= $\left\{\{x \to 3, y \to 3\}, \{x \to 9, y \to -3\}, \{x \to 4, y \to 2\}, \left\{x \to \frac{1}{2}\left(-11 - i\sqrt{23}\right), y \to \frac{1}{2}\left(1 - i\sqrt{23}\right)\right\}, \left\{x \to \frac{1}{2}\left(-11 + i\sqrt{23}\right), y \to \frac{1}{2}\left(1 + i\sqrt{23}\right)\right\}\right\}$

In[185]:=
```
{{x → 3, y → 3}, {x → 9, y → -3}, {x → 4, y → 2},
 {x → 1/2 (-11 - i Sqrt[23]), y → 1/2 (1 - i Sqrt[23])}, {x → 1/2 (-11 + i Sqrt[23]), y → 1/2 (1 + i Sqrt[23])}}
```

Out[185]= $\left\{\{x \to 3, y \to 3\}, \{x \to 9, y \to -3\}, \{x \to 4, y \to 2\}, \left\{x \to \frac{1}{2}\left(-11 - i\sqrt{23}\right), y \to \frac{1}{2}\left(1 - i\sqrt{23}\right)\right\}, \left\{x \to \frac{1}{2}\left(-11 + i\sqrt{23}\right), y \to \frac{1}{2}\left(1 + i\sqrt{23}\right)\right\}\right\}$

In[186]:=
```
Roots[x^2 + 3 x - 4 == 0, x]
```
Out[186]=
```
x == -4 || x == 1
```

Kopu apvienojums

In[187]:=
```
{a, b, c} ⋃ {b, c, d}
```
Out[187]=
```
{3, 4, c, d}
```

In[188]:=
```
{a, b, c, d}
```
Out[188]=
```
{3, 4, c, d}
```

In[189]:=
```
Union[{a, b, c}, {b, c, d}]
```
Out[189]=
```
{3, 4, c, d}
```

Kopu šķēlums

In[190]:=
```
{a, b, c} ⋂ {b, c, d}
```
Out[190]=
```
{4, c}
```

In[191]:=
```
Intersection[{a, b, c}, {b, c, d}]
```
Out[191]=
```
{4, c}
```

Atrast kopas visas iespējamās apakškopas

In[192]:=
```
Subsets[{1, 2, 3}]
```
Out[192]=
```
{{}, {1}, {2}, {3}, {1, 2}, {1, 3}, {2, 3}, {1, 2, 3}}
```

Atrast leņķi starp vektoriem

In[193]:=
```
VectorAngle[{2, 0}, {1, 1}]
```
Out[193]=
$$\frac{\pi}{4}$$

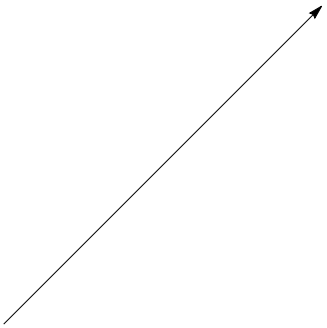
In[194]:=
$$\frac{\pi}{4}$$
Out[194]=
$$\frac{\pi}{4}$$

Vektora grafiskā interpretācija

In[195]:=
```
Graphics[Arrow[{{0, 0}, {2, 0}}]]
```
Out[195]=

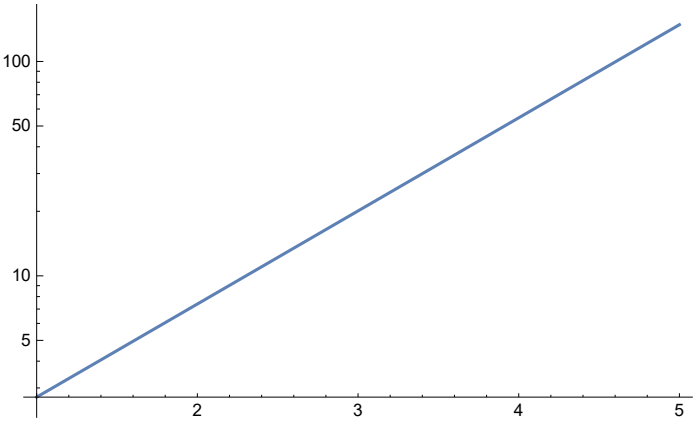
In[196]:=
```
Graphics[Arrow[{{0, 0}, {1, 1}}]]
```

Out[196]=



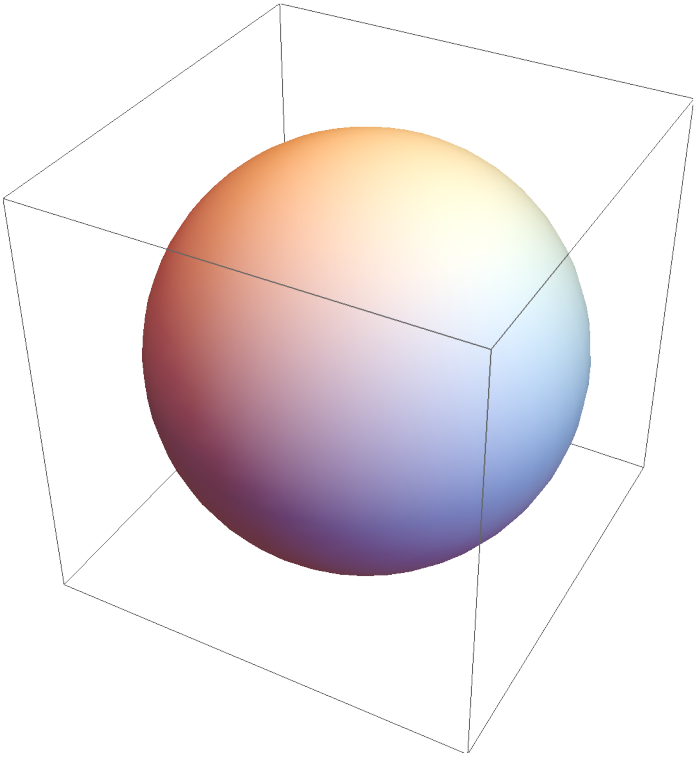
In[197]:=
```
LogPlot[E^x, {x, 1, 5}]
```

Out[197]=



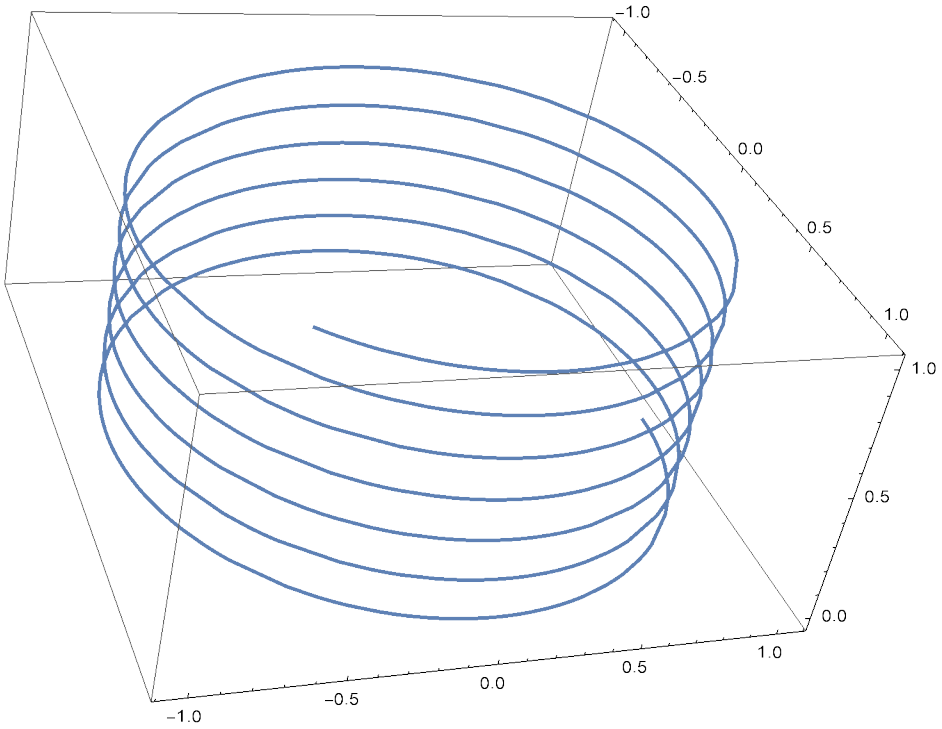
In[198]:=
```
Graphics3D[Ball[]]
```

Out[198]=



In[199]:=
```
ParametricPlot3D[{Sin[u], Cos[u], u / 40}, {u, 0, 40}]
```

Out[199]=




Ielādēt no konkrēta ģeogrāfiskā reģiona karogus

In[200]:= `EntityValue[ Asia GEOGRAPHIC REGION [ countries ], "FlagImage"]`

Out[200]=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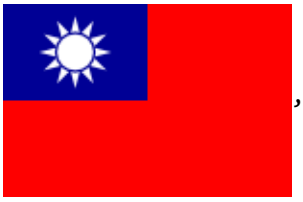
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