# Actividad 8: Iniciandose en Computo Simbolico con Maxima

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#### 1. Introducción

#### 2. Geometria en tres dimensiones

Esta sección consta en enseñarnos herramientas para geometria tridimensional.

### 2.1. Vectores y Algebra lineal

En maxima hay forma de realizar operaciones con vectores, como es el producto punto y el producto cruz.

```
(%i1) a: [6,2,5];
    b: [8,-3,0];
    a.b;
    load(vect);
    express(a~b);
    c: [-5,2,9];
    express(a.(b~c));

(%o1) [6,2,5]
(%o2) [8,3,0]
(%o3) 42
(%o4) /usr/share/maxima/5.34.1/share/vector/vect.mac
(%o5) [15,40,34]
(%o6) [5,2,9]
(%o7) 301
```

#### 2.2. Lineas, Planos y Superficies Cuadraticas

Con maxima se pueden definir ecuaciones de planos y superficies, con el objetivo de poder visualizarlos.

```
(%i1) load(draw);
    ellips1: x^2/3+0.5*x*y+z = 0;
    draw3d(enhanced3d = true,
        palette = [cyan,blue,cyan],
        implicit(ellips1, x,-100,100, y,-100,100, z,-100,100)
```

(%01) /usr/share/maxima/5.34.1/share/draw/draw.lisp

$$(\%02) \quad z + 0.5 \, x \, y + \frac{x^2}{3} = 0$$

(%03) [gr3d (implicit)]

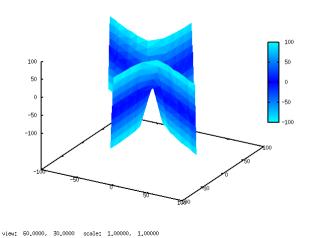


Figura 1: Grafica de la superficie  $z + 0.5 x y + \frac{x^2}{3} = 0$ 

#### 2.3. Funciones Vectoriales

Maxima nos permite trabajar con funciones vectoriales como graficar, parametrizar y realizar operaciones con ellas.

```
(%i1)
       load(draw);
       load(eigen);
       load(vect);
       draw3d(parametric(cos(t), cos(4*t), -sin(t), t, -4, 4));
       r(t) := [\cos(t), \sin(t), t];
       float(r(1));
       limit(r(t),t,2);
       limit(r(t),t, 2, plus);
       limit(r(t), t,3,minus);
       define(rp(t), diff(r(t),t));
       float(rp(1));
       define( T(t), trigsimp( uvect( rp(t) ) ) );
       define(Tp(t), diff( T(t), t));
       define( N(t), trigsimp( uvect( Tp(t) ) ) );
       express(T(t)~N(t));
       define(B(t),trigsimp(%));
       float(B(1));
(%o1) /usr/share/maxima/5.34.1/share/draw/draw.lisp
(%o2) /usr/share/maxima/5.34.1/share/matrix/eigen.mac
(\%o3) \ /usr/share/maxima/5.34.1/share/vector/vect.mac
(\%04) [gr3d (parametric)]
```

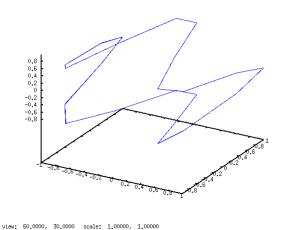


Figura 2: Trayectoria descrita por (cos(t), cos(4\*t), -sin(t)) donde  $t \in [-4, 4]$ 

```
 \begin{array}{lll} (\%05) & \mathrm{r}\left(t\right) := \left[\cos\left(t\right), \sin\left(t\right), t\right] \\ (\%06) & \left[0.5403023058681398, 0.8414709848078965, 1.0\right] \\ (\%07) & \left[\cos\left(2\right), \sin\left(2\right), 2\right] \\ (\%08) & \left[\cos\left(2\right), \sin\left(2\right), 2\right] \end{array}
```

$$\begin{aligned} &(\%09) \quad [\cos{(3)}\,,\sin{(3)}\,,3] \\ &(\%010) \, \operatorname{rp}\,(t) := [\sin{(t)}\,,\cos{(t)}\,,1] \\ &(\%011) \, [0.8414709848078965,0.5403023058681398,1.0] \\ &(\%012) \, \mathrm{T}\,(t) := [\frac{\sin{(t)}}{\sqrt{2}},\frac{\cos{(t)}}{\sqrt{2}},\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}] \\ &(\%013) \, \mathrm{Tp}\,(t) := [\frac{\cos{(t)}}{\sqrt{2}},\frac{\sin{(t)}}{\sqrt{2}},0] \\ &(\%014) \, \mathrm{N}\,(t) := [\cos{(t)}\,,\sin{(t)}\,,0] \\ &(\%015) \, [\frac{\sin{(t)}}{\sqrt{2}},\frac{\cos{(t)}}{\sqrt{2}},\frac{\sin{(t)}^2}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\cos{(t)}^2}{\sqrt{2}}] \\ &(\%016) \, \mathrm{B}\,(t) := [\frac{\sin{(t)}}{\sqrt{2}},\frac{\cos{(t)}}{\sqrt{2}},\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}] \\ &(\%017) \, [0.5950098395293859,0.3820514243700897,0.7071067811865475] \end{aligned}$$

#### 2.4. Longitud de Arco y Curvatura

En maxima nos permite realizar las operaciones para calcular estas cualidades de ecuaciones paramétricas.

$$\begin{array}{lll} (\% i1) & r(t) := [t, \cos(t), \sin(t)]; \\ rp(t) := [1, -\sin(t), \cos(t)]; \\ Tp(t) := [0, -\cos(t), \sin(t)]/sqrt(2); \\ sqrt(Tp(t) . Tp(t))/sqrt(rp(t).rp(t)); \\ trigsimp(\%); \\ define(kappa(t),\%); \\ integrate(r(t),t); \\ g(t) := [2*t, 3*\sin(t), 3*\cos(t)]; \\ define(gp(t), diff(g(t),t)); \\ integrate(trigsimp(sqrt(gp(t).gp(t))), t, 0, 2*\%pi); \\ romberg(sqrt(gp(t).gp(t)), t, 0, 2*\%pi); \\ (\% o1) & r(t) := [t, \cos(t), \sin(t)] \\ (\% o2) & rp(t) := [1, \sin(t), \cos(t)] \\ (\% o3) & Tp(t) := \frac{[0, \cos(t), \sin(t)]}{\sqrt{2}} \\ (\% o4) & \frac{\sqrt{\frac{\sin(t)^2}{2} + \frac{\cos(t)^2}{2}}}{\sqrt{\sin(t)^2 + \cos(t)^2 + 1}} \\ (\% o5) & \frac{1}{2} \\ \end{array}$$

$$(\%06) \quad \kappa(t) := \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(\%07) \quad \left[\frac{t^2}{2}, \sin(t), \cos(t)\right]$$

$$(\%08) \quad g(t) := \left[2t, 3\sin(t), 3\cos(t)\right]$$

$$(\%09) \quad gp(t) := \left[2, 3\cos(t), 3\sin(t)\right]$$

$$(\%010) \quad 2\sqrt{13}\pi$$

$$(\%011) \quad 22.65434679827795$$

#### 3. Funciones de varias varibles

Maxima tiene la habilidad de trabajar con funciones de varias varibles, así como graficarlas.

```
(%i1) load(draw);
    f(x,y) := (5*x^2-2*y^2)^0.25;
    draw3d(explicit(f(x,y),x,-5,5,y,-5,5));
```

 $(\%o1) \ /usr/share/maxima/5.34.1/share/draw/draw.lisp$ 

$$(\%02)$$
 f  $(x,y) := (5x^22y^2)^{0.25}$ 

(%03) [gr3d (explicit)]

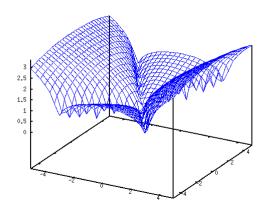


Figura 3: Superficie  $f(x,y) = (5*x^2 - 2*y^2)^0.25$ 

view: 61,0000, 29,0000 scale: 1,00000, 1,00000

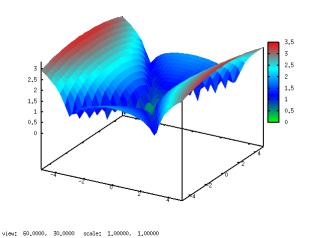
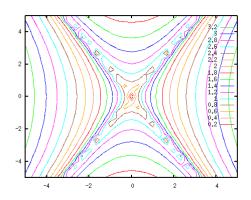


Figura 4: Superficie  $f(x,y) = (5*x^2 - 2*y^2)^0.25$ 

(%05) [gr3d (explicit)]



-0,700902, -5,84270

Figura 5: curvas de nivel de  $f(x,y) = (5*x^2 - 2*y^2)^0.25$ 

## (%06) [gr3d (explicit)]

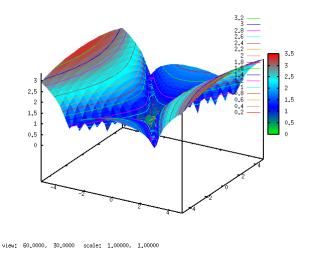


Figura 6: Superficie  $f(x,y) = (5*x^2 - 2*y^2)^0.25$