Actividad 8: Iniciandose en Computo Simbolico con Maxima

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1. Introducción

Maxima es una herramienta de de cálculo bastante versátil. En esta paractica

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)
```

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

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

(%o3) [gr3d (implicit)]

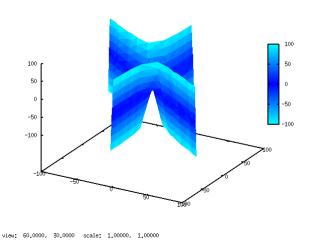


Figura 1: Grafica de la superficie $z + 0.5 x y + \frac{x^2}{3} = 0$

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)]
```

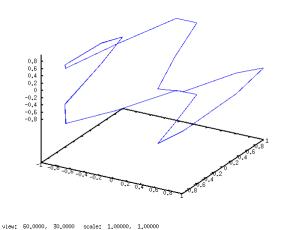


Figura 2: Trayectoria descrita por (cos(t), cos(4*t), -sin(t)) donde $t \in [-4, 4]$

```
 \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}
```

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

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

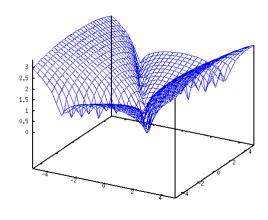
Maxima tiene la habilidad de trabajar con funciones de varias varibles, así como graficarlas.

```
(%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 $(x,y) := (5x^2 - 2y^2)^{0.25}$

(%03) [gr3d (explicit)]



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

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

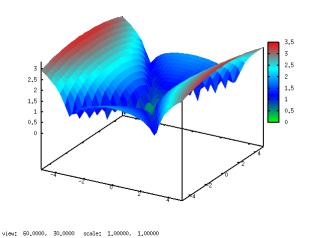
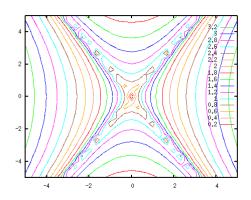


Figura 4: Superficie $f(x,y) = (5*x^2 - 2*y^2)^0.25$

(%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)]

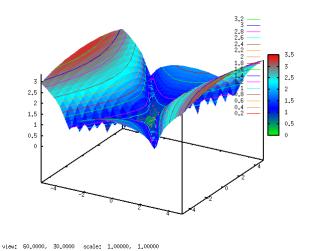


Figura 6: Superficie $f(x, y) = (5 * x^2 - 2 * y^2)^0.25$

3.1. Derivadas Parciales

Maxima nos permite realizar derivadas parciales

(%o1)
$$\frac{d^5}{d x^4 d y} f(x, y)$$

$$(\%02) \frac{x^7 y^8}{32}$$

$$(\%03)$$
 210 $x^3 y^7$

3.2. Aproximación Lineal y Diferenciales

Con Maxima podemos realizar aproximaciones de funciones y ademas de poder expresar los diferenciales de las expresiones.

(%i1)
$$f(x,y) := exp(x) * cos(y^2);$$

(%o1)
$$f(x,y) := \exp(x) \cos(y^2)$$

(%i2) taylor(
$$f(x,y)$$
, $[x,y]$, $[1,2]$, 1);

```
(%o2)/\mathbb{E}\phis (4) e + (\cos(4) e (x - 1) - 4\sin(4) e (y - 2)) + ...

(%i3) diff(f(x,y));

(%o3) e^x \cos(y^2) del(x) - 2e^x y \sin(y^2) del(y)
```

3.3. Regla de la cadena y derivación implicita

Se puede realizar la regla de la cadena y derivación implicita.

```
(%i1) f(x,y) := \exp(x^3) * \sin(4*y);
          [x,y] : [s^2*t, s*t^2];
(\%01) f (x, y) := \exp(x^3) \sin(4y)
(\%02) [s^2t, st^2]
(%i3) diff(f(x,y),s);
          diff(f(x,y),t);
(\%03) 6 s^5 t^3 e^{s^6 t^3} \sin(4 s t^2) + 4 t^2 e^{s^6 t^3} \cos(4 s t^2)
(\%04) 3 s^6 t^2 e^{s^6 t^3} \sin(4 s t^2) + 8 s t e^{s^6 t^3} \cos(4 s t^2)
(%i5) diff(f(u,v),u);
          kill(x,y);
          diff(f(x,y),x);
(\%05) 3u^2e^{u^3}\sin(4v)
(%o6) done
(\%07) 3x^2e^{x^3}\sin(4y)
(\%i8) F: 3*x*y^4*z^2 + 2*x*y*2*z-3*x*z-x;
          Fx: diff(F,x);
          Fy: diff(F,y);
          Fz: diff(F,z);
          [-Fx/Fy, -Fy/Fz];
( \%08) 3xy^4z^2 + 4xyz - 3xz - x
(\%09) 3y^4z^2 + 4yz - 3z - 1
(\%010) 12 x y^3 z^2 + 4 x z
(\%011) 6 x y^4 z + 4 x y - 3 x
(\%012) \left[ \frac{-3\,y^4\,z^2 - 4\,y\,z + 3\,z + 1}{12\,x\,y^3\,z^2 + 4\,x\,z}, \frac{-12\,x\,y^3\,z^2 - 4\,x\,z}{6\,x\,y^4\,z + 4\,x\,y - 3\,x} \right]
```

3.4. Derivada Direccional y Gradiente

En maxima es simple el calculo del gradiente, lo que nos permite calculos mas simples.

```
(%i1)
        load(vect);
        f(x,y) := \exp(x^2) * \sin(y);
         scalefactors([x,y]);
(%o1) /usr/share/maxima/5.34.1/share/vector/vect.mac
(\%02) f (x, y) := \exp(x^2) \sin(y)
(%o3) done
(%i4) gdf : grad(f(x,y));
        ev(express(gdf),diff);
        define(gdf(x,y),%);
( %o4) grad \left(e^{x^2}\sin\left(y\right)\right)
(\%05) [2xe^{x^2}\sin(y), e^{x^2}\cos(y)]
(%o6) gdf (x, y) := [2 x e^{x^2} \sin(y), e^{x^2} \cos(y)]
(\%i7) v: [3,4];
         (gdf(1,2).v)/sqrt(v.v);
         ev(%,diff);
        float(%);
(\%07) [3,4]
(\%08) \frac{6e\sin(2) + 4e\cos(2)}{5}
        \frac{6e\sin(2) + 4e\cos(2)}{5}
(%010) 2.061108499400332
(%i11) sqrt(gdf(1,2).gdf(1,2));
        float(ev(%,diff));
(\%011) \sqrt{4e^2 \sin(2)^2 + e^2 \cos(2)^2}
(%012) 5.071228088168654
```

3.5. Optimización y Extremos Locales

Con maxima podemos visualizar la grafica de la función y realizar los calculos para encontrar puntos de optimización.

```
(%i1) load(draw);
	f(x,y) := x^3 + y^3 - x + y;
	draw3d(enhanced3d = true,
	palette=[magenta, cyan, blue],
	explicit(f(x,y),x,-5,5,y,-5,5));
(%o1) /usr/share/maxima/5.34.1/share/draw/draw.lisp
(%o2) f(x,y) := x^3 + y^3 + (-x) y
(%o3) [gr3d(explicit)]
```

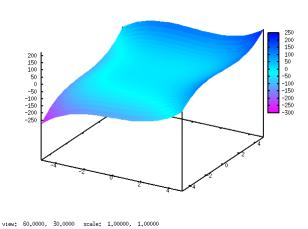
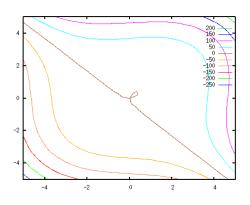


Figura 7: Superficie $f(x,y) = x^3 + y^3 + xy$



0.673144, 0.816403

Figura 8: Curvas de nivel de $f(x,y) = x^3 + y^3 + xy$

```
(%i5) fx : diff(f(x,y),x);
                                                      fy : diff(f(x,y),y);
                                                       solve([fx,fy],[x,y]);
(\%05) 3x^2 - y
(\%06) 3y^2 - x
(\%07) \quad [[x=\frac{1}{3},y=\frac{1}{3}],[x=-\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6},y=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i-1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i-1}{6},y=-\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[x=\frac{\sqrt{3}\,i+1}{6}],[
[0, y = 0]
  (%i8) H: hessian(f(x,y),[x,y]);
                                                       determinant(H);
(\%08) \begin{pmatrix} 6x & -1 \\ -1 & 6y \end{pmatrix}
 (\%09) 36 x y - 1
  (%i10) subst([x=1/3, y=1/3],diff(fx,x));
                                                        subst([x=1/3, y=1/3],determinant(H));
                                                       f(1/3,1/3);
 (%o10) 2
(%o11)3
(\%012) - \frac{1}{27}
  (%i13) subst([x=0, y=0],diff(fx,x));
                                                        subst([x=0, y=0],determinant(H));
                                                       f(0,0);
```

```
(\%013) 0
(\%014) - 1
(\%015) 0
```

3.6. Multiplicadores de Lagrange

```
(%i1) f(x,y) := x^2+2*y^2;
                                            g : y^2+x^2;
(%o1) f(x,y) := x^2 + 2y^2
(\%02) y^2 + x^2
 (%i3) eq1: diff(f(x,y),x)=h*diff(g,x);
                                              eq2: diff(f(x,y),y)=h*diff(g,y);
                                             eq3: g=1;
(\%03) 2x = 2hx
(\%o4) 4y = 2hy
(\%05) y^2 + x^2 = 1
 (%i6)
                                           solve([eq1,eq2,eq3],[x,y,h]);
(%o6) [[x = 1, y = 0, h = 1], [x = -1, y = 0, h = 1], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2], [x = 0, y = -1, h = 2]
[0, y = 1, h = 2]
                                         [f(1,0),f(-1,0),f(0,-1),f(0,1)];
(\%07) [1, 1, 2, 2]
```

4. Integración Multiple

Maxima nos permite realizar integrales de varias variables.

4.1. Integrales Dobles

Con el comando integrate() nos permite realizar las integrales.

```
(%i1) f: 4*x^3-4*x*y;

(%o1) 4x^3-4xy

(%i2) integrate(integrate(f,y),x);

(%o2) x^4y-x^2y^2
```

(%i3) integrate(integrate(f,y,x^1/2,2-x),x,0,1);
(%o3)
$$-\frac{109}{120}$$

4.2. Coordenadas Polares

Con maxima se puede cambiar a coordenadas polares para facilitar el calculo.

```
(%i1) f(x,y) := 4*x^2+4*y^2;

(%o1) f(x,y) := 4x^2+4y^2

(%i2) [x,y] : [r*\cos(\text{theta}), r*\sin(\text{theta})];

(%o2) [r\cos(\theta), r\sin(\theta)]

(%i3) integrate(integrate(f(x,y)*r,r,0,2*\cos(\text{theta})), theta,-%pi/2,%pi/2);

(%o3) 6\pi
```

4.3. Integrales Triples

Tambien es posible realizar integrales de 3 parametros.

```
(%i1) f(x,y,z) := x^2*y*z; integrate(integrate(f(x,y,z),z,0,x+y),y,0,-x),x,0,1); (%o1) f(x,y,z) := x^2 y z (%o2) \frac{1}{168}
```

4.4. Integreles en Coordenadas Cilindricas y Esfericas

Con maxima se puede cambiar a otras coordenadas para facilitar el calculo.

```
 \begin{array}{lll} (\% i1) & f(x,y,z) := y*z; \\ & [x,y,z] : [r*\cos(\text{theta}),r*\sin(\text{theta}),z]; \\ & \text{integrate}(\text{integrate}(\text{integrate}(f(x,y,z)*r,z,0,3),r,0,2),\text{theta},0,\% pi); \\ & \text{kill}(f,x,y,z); \\ (\% o1) & f(x,y,z) := yz \\ (\% o2) & [r\cos(\theta),r\sin(\theta),z] \\ (\% o3) & 24 \\ (\% o4) & done \\ \end{array}
```

```
(%i5) f(x,y,z) := x*z; [x,y,z] : [rho*sin(phi)*cos(theta),rho*sin(phi)*sin(theta),rho*cos(phi)]; integrate(integrate(integrate(f(x,y,z)*rho^2*sin(phi),rho,0,1),theta,0,%pi), kill(f,x,y,z); (%o5) f(x,y,z) := xz (%o6) [sin(\phi) \rho cos(\theta), sin(\phi) \rho sin(\theta), cos(\phi) \rho] (%o7) 0 (%o8) done
```

4.5. Cambio de variable

Con maxima se puede realizar cambio variable para facilitar el calculo.

```
(%i1) f(x,y) := x+y; [x,y] : [u^3-v^4, 5*u*v];

(%o1) f(x,y) := x+y

(%o2) [u^3-v^4,5uv]

(%i3) J: jacobian([x,y],[u,v]); J: determinant(J);

(%o3) \begin{pmatrix} 3u^2 & -4v^3 \\ 5v & 5u \end{pmatrix}

(%o4) 20v^4 + 15u^3

(%i5) integrate(integrate(f(x,y)*J,u,1,2),v,3,4);

(%o5) -\frac{113349305}{252}
```

5. Cálculo Vectorial

Maxima nos permite trabajar con campos vectoriales.

5.1. Campo Vectorial

Maxima nos permite graficar los campos vectoriales

```
(%o2) /usr/share/maxima/5.34.1/share/vector/vect.mac (%o3) F(x,y) := (x^2, y^2)
```

Campo Vectorial Dos Dimensiones: Graficación del campo vectorial.

```
(%i4) coord: setify(makelist(k,k,-6,6));
    points2d :listify(cartesian_product(coord,coord));
    vf2d(x,y):= vector([x,y],[4*cos(y),x^2]/10);
    vect2: makelist(vf2d(k[1],k[2]), k, points2d);
    apply ( draw2d , append ([head_length=0.2], [color = green ] , vect2 ));
```

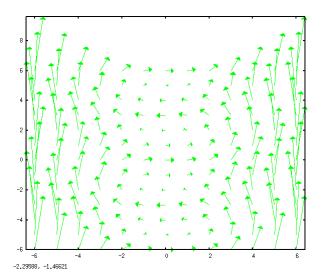


Figura 9: Campo $f(x, y) = (4\cos(y), x^2)$

Campo Gradiente: Graficación del Campo Gradiente.

```
(%i9) kill(f,x,y,gdf);
    f(x,y) := cos(x^2) - y^2;
    scalefactors ([ x , y ]);
    gdf(x,y):= grad(f(x,y));
    ev(express(gdf(x,y)),diff);
    define(gdf(x,y),%);

(%i15) coord: setify(makelist(k,k,-6,6));
    points2d : listify(cartesian_product(coord,coord));
    vf2d(x,y):= vector([x,y],gdf(x,y)/10);
    vect2: makelist(vf2d(k[1],k[2]),k, points2d);
    apply(draw2d, append([head_length=0.25, color=green], vect2));
```

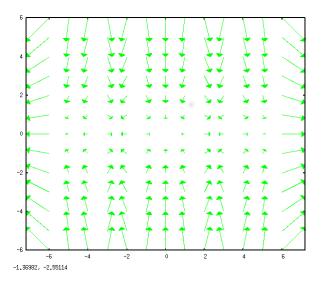


Figura 10: Campo gradiente $f(x, y) = (-2x\sin(x^2), -2y)$

Campo Vectorial Tres Dimensiones: Graficación Campo vectorial 3 dimensiones.

```
(%i20) coord: setify(makelist(k,k,-3,3));
    points3d : listify(cartesian_product(coord, coord, coord));
    vf3d(x,y,z):= vector([x,y,z],[z,x*z,y]/8);
    vect3 : makelist(vf3d(k[1],k[2],k[3]),k,points3d);
    apply(draw3d, append([color=red,head_length=0.1],vect3));
```

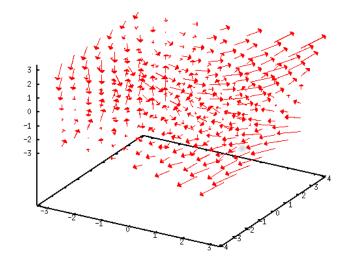


Figura 11: Campo f(x, y, z) = (z, xz, y)

view: 60,0000, 30,0000 scale: 1,00000, 1,00000

5.2. Integral de Linea

Con maxima es simple realizar una integral de linea.

```
(%i1) f(x,y) := x^2+y^2;

[x,y] : [\cos(t), \sin(2*t)];

rp: diff([x,y],t);

romberg(f(x,y)*sqrt(rp.rp), t, 0,1);

(%o1) f(x,y) := x^2 + y^2

(%o2) [\cos(t), \sin(2t)]

(%o3) [-\sin(t), 2\cos(2t)]

(%o4) 1.635879048260742

(%i5) F(x,y,z) := [-x*y^3, x*z, y*z^2];

[x,y,z] : [t^2,t^3,t^4];

romberg(F(x,y,z).diff([x,y,z],t),t,0,1);

(%o5) F(x,y,z) := [(-x)y^3, xz, yz^2]

(%o6) [t^2,t^3,t^4]

(%o7) 0.4461538461603604
```

5.3. Campos Conservativos y Encontrando Potenciales Escalares

Con la función curl() podemos ver si los campos son conservativos, y podemos encontrar el potencial escalar con la función potential().

```
(%i1) load(vect);

F(x,y) := [4*x^3-5*y^2,5*y^3-3*x];

scalefactors([x,y]);

(%o1) /usr/share/maxima/5.34.1/share/vector/vect.mac

(%o2) F(x,y) := [4x^35y^2,5y^33x]

(%o3) done

(%i4) curl(F(x,y));

express(\%);

ev(\%,diff);

(%o4) curl([4x^35y^2,5y^33x])

(%o5) \frac{d}{dx}(5y^33x)\frac{d}{dy}(4x^35y^2)
```

```
(%06) 10y3

(%17) F(x,y) := [x^3+5*y,5*y^3+5*x]; ev(express(curl(F(x,y))),diff);

(%07) F(x,y) := [x^3+5y,5y^3+5x]

(%08) 0

(%19) F(u,v) := [u^3+5*v,5*v^3+5*u]; scalefactors([u,v]); potential(F(u,v)); define(f(u,v),%); f(2,3)-f(0,1);

(%09) F(u,v) := [u^3+5v,5v^3+5u]

(%010) done

(%011) \frac{5v^4+20uv+u^4}{4}

(%012) f(u,v) := \frac{5v^4+20uv+u^4}{4}

(%013) 134
```