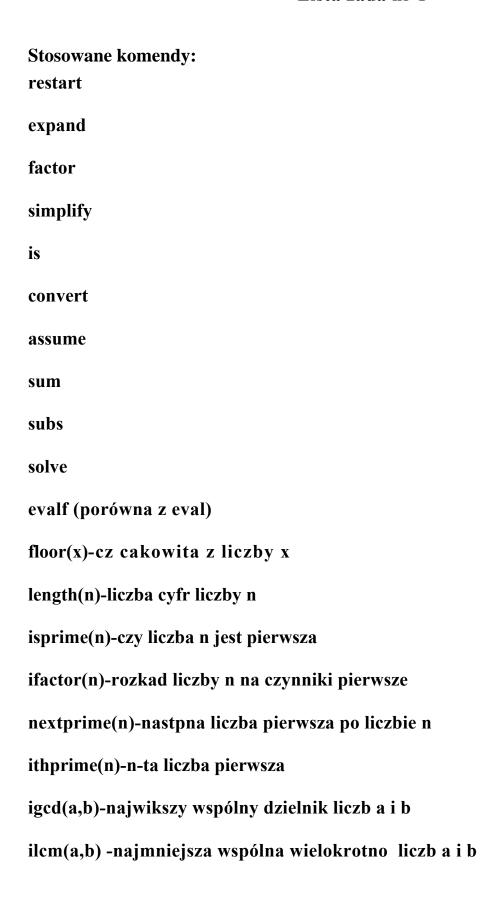
#### Lista zada nr 1



#### irem(a, b)-reszta z dzielenia liczby a przez b

#### iquo(a,b)-iloraz cakowity liczby a i b

## **Zad. 1 Wykona dziaania:** $(x^3 + 3x - 1)^3 \cdot (x^2 - 2)$

$$a := (x^3 + 3x - 1)^3 \cdot (x^2 - 2)$$

$$a := (x^3 + 3x - 1)^3 (x^2 - 2)$$
(1)

 $b \coloneqq expand(a)$ 

$$b := x^{11} + 7x^9 - 3x^8 + 9x^7 - 12x^6 - 24x^5 + 9x^4 - 51x^3 + 53x^2 - 18x + 2$$
 (2)

c := factor(a, complex)

$$c := (x + 0.161092677313043 + 1.75438095978372 \text{ I})^{3} (x + 0.161092677313043 - 1.75438095978372 \text{ I})^{3} (x - 0.322185354626086)^{3} (x + 1.414213562) (x - 1.414213562)$$

### **Zad. 2** Przedstawi w postaci iloczynowej: $(x^8 - 1)$

restart  $a := (x^8 - 1)$ 

$$a := x^8 - 1 \tag{4}$$

b := factor(a)

$$b := (x-1)(x+1)(x^2+1)(x^4+1)$$
(5)

#### Zad. 3 Uproci nastpujce wyraenia:

a) 
$$2\cos^2 x \cdot \cos 2x$$
, b)  $\frac{e^x + x}{e^{2x} + 2xe^x + x^2}$ , c)  $\frac{\sqrt{x} - y}{x - y^2}$ , d)  $4\sin^3 x + \sin 3x$ , e)  $\frac{3x^2 + 1}{x^3 - 1} + \frac{2x - 1}{x^2 - 1}$ , f)  $2\binom{n}{2} + n^2$ 

a) 
$$2\cos^2 x - \cos 2x$$

 $a := 2\cos^2(x) - \cos(2x)$ 

$$a := 2\cos^2(x) - \cos(2x)$$

$$a := 2\cos(x)^2 - \cos(2x) \tag{6}$$

simplify(a)

**(7)** 

b) 
$$\frac{e^x + x}{e^{2x} + 2xe^x + x^2}$$

restart

$$a \coloneqq \frac{e^x + x}{e^{2x} + 2xe^x + x^2}$$

$$a := \frac{e^x + x}{e^{2x} + 2x e^x + x^2}$$
 (8)

simplify(a)

$$\frac{1}{e^x + x} \tag{9}$$

$$\mathbf{c}) \frac{\sqrt{x} - y}{x - y^2}$$

restart
$$a := \frac{(\sqrt{x} - y)}{x - y^2}$$

$$a := \frac{\sqrt{x} - y}{-y^2 + x} \tag{10}$$

factor(a, sqrt(x))

$$\frac{1}{y + \sqrt{x}} \tag{11}$$

### d) $4\sin^3 x + \sin 3x$

restart

$$a := 4\sin^3(x) + \sin(3x)$$

$$a := 4\sin(x)^3 + \sin(3x) \tag{12}$$

simplify(a)

$$3\sin(x) \tag{13}$$

$$\mathbf{e})\frac{3x^2+1}{x^3-1} + \frac{2x-1}{x^2-1}$$

restart

$$a := \frac{\left(3x^2 + 1\right)}{x^3 - 1} + \frac{(2x - 1)}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$a := \frac{3x^2 + 1}{x^3 - 1} + \frac{2x - 1}{x^2 - 1}$$
 (14)

simplify(a)

$$\frac{5x^3 + 4x^2 + 2x}{x^4 + x^3 - x - 1} \tag{15}$$

$$\mathbf{f)} \ 2\binom{n}{2} + n^2$$

$$a := 2\binom{n}{2} + n^2$$

$$a := 2 \binom{n}{2} + n^2 \tag{16}$$

expand(a)

$$2 n^2 - n \tag{17}$$

Zad. 4 Sprawdzi czy równo (ad-bc)(ps-rq)=(ap+br)(cq+ds)-(aq+bs)(cp+dr) jest prawdziwa

dla wszystkich  $a, b, c, d, p, q, r, s \in \mathbb{R}$ 

 $safsafsafsaf := (a \cdot d - b \cdot c) \cdot (p \cdot s - r \cdot q)$ 

$$safsafsafsaf := (a d - b c) (p s - r q)$$
(18)

 $\textit{safsafsfsasaffsasafsaffsa} \coloneqq (a \cdot p + b \cdot r) \cdot (c \cdot q + d \cdot s) - (a \cdot q + b \cdot s) \cdot (c \cdot p + d \cdot r)$ 

is(safsafsafsaf = safsafsfsasaffsasafsaffsa)

#### Zad. 5 Sprawdzi tosamoci:

a) 
$$tgx + tgy = \frac{\sin(x+y)}{\cos x \cos y}$$
, b)  $sinhx = \frac{2 tghx}{1 - tgh x}$ , c)  $arcsinx + arccosx = \frac{\pi}{2}$ , dla

$$x \in [-1, 1], d)$$
  $1^3 + 2^3 + ...n^3 = {n+1 \choose 2}^2$ 

a) 
$$tgx + tgy = \frac{\sin(x+y)}{\cos x \cos y}$$

restart

 $a := \tan(x) + \tan(x)$ 

$$a := 2 \tan(x) \tag{21}$$

 $b := \frac{(\sin(x+y))}{\cos(x) \cdot \cos(y)}$ 

$$b := \frac{\sin(x+y)}{\cos(x)\cos(y)} \tag{22}$$

is(a=b)

b) 
$$sinhx = \frac{2 tghx}{1 - tgh^2x}$$

restart

 $a := \sinh(x)$ 

$$a := \sinh(x) \tag{24}$$

$$b \coloneqq \frac{(2\tanh(x))}{1-\tanh^2(x)}$$

$$b := \frac{2 \tanh(x)}{1 - \tanh(x)^2} \tag{25}$$

is(a=b)

c) 
$$arcsinx + arccosx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
, dla  $x \in [-1, 1]$ ,

restart

$$a := \arcsin(x) + \arccos(x)$$

$$a := \arcsin(x) + \arccos(x)$$
(27)

$$b := \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$b := \frac{\pi}{2} \tag{28}$$

$$x \in [-1, 1]$$

$$x \in [-1, 1] \tag{29}$$

$$is(a=b)$$

d) 
$$1^3 + 2^3 + ...n^3 = {n+1 \choose 2}^2$$

restart

$$a := \sum_{i=1}^{n} (i^3)$$

$$a := \frac{(n+1)^4}{4} - \frac{(n+1)^3}{2} + \frac{(n+1)^2}{4}$$
 (31)

$$b := \binom{n+1}{2}^2$$

$$b \coloneqq \binom{n+1}{2}^2 \tag{32}$$

$$is(expand(a) = expand(b))$$

**Zad. 6** Wiedzc, e  $tgx = \frac{1}{3}$  oraz  $x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$  obliczy warto wyraenia

$$\frac{ctg^2x-2}{sinx-2\cos x}$$

restart

$$\tan(x) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\tan(x) = \frac{1}{3} \tag{34}$$

$$x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$

$$x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \tag{35}$$

$$solve\left(expand\left(\frac{\left(ctg^{2}(x)-2\right)}{\sin(x)-2\cdot\cos(x)}\right)\right)$$

$$RootOf(ctg(Z) - \sqrt{2}), RootOf(ctg(Z) + \sqrt{2})$$
 (36)

### Zad.7 Wykazać, że $\sqrt{2\sqrt{19549} + 286} = \sqrt{173} + \sqrt{113}$

restart

 $a := \operatorname{sqrt}(2 \cdot \operatorname{sqrt}(19549) + 286)$ 

$$a := \sqrt{173} + \sqrt{113} \tag{37}$$

 $b := \sqrt{173} + \sqrt{113}$ 

$$b := \sqrt{173} + \sqrt{113} \tag{38}$$

is(a=b)

## Zad. 8 Podać przybliżoną wartość $\pi$ (przy domyślnej dokładności Maple'a)

$$evalf \left(\pi^{\pi^{\pi}}\right)$$
 1.340164240 10<sup>18</sup> (40)

Zad. 9 Która z liczb jest mniejsza:  $e^{-\cos 3}$ ,  $\left[\log_3 8\pi\right] + 0$ , 7, gdzie [x] oznacza cz cakowi z liczby x.

$$a := e^{-1 \cdot \cos(3)}$$

$$a := e^{-\cos(3)} \tag{41}$$

$$b := (floor(\log_3(8\pi)) + 0.7)$$

$$b \coloneqq 2.7 \tag{42}$$

evalf(a)

evalf(b)

## Zad. 10 Obliczy wartoci przyblione, z dokadnoci do 20 cyfr po przecinku, liczb:

a) 
$$\sin 2009$$
, b)  $\pi^e + e^{\pi}$ , c)  $\sin \frac{\ln|\cos(e\pi)|}{\cos|\ln(e\pi)|}$ 

restart

$$evalf(\sin(2009), 20)$$

$$-0.99882400998482359245$$
 (45)

evalf  $(\pi^{e} + e^{\pi}, 20)$ 

$$evalf \left( \sin \left( \frac{\ln(|\cos(e\pi)|)}{\cos(\ln(e\pi))} \right), 20 \right)$$

#### Zad. 11 Ile cyfr ma liczba 23!

#### Zad. 12 Wyznaczy sum wszystkich wspóczynników wielomianu

$$(x^2-5x+2)^{2009} - (4x^3-7x^2+x-1)^{2001}$$

restart

$$a := (x^2 - 5x + 2)^{2009} - (4x^3 - 7x^2 + x + 1)^{2001}$$

$$a := (x^2 - 5x + 2)^{2009} - (4x^3 - 7x^2 + x + 1)^{2001}$$
(49)

factor(a)

# Zad. 13 Sprawdzi czy liczba 1234567 jest pierwsza. Jeli nie, to znajd jej rozkad na czynniki pierwsze.

Znale najmniejsz liczb pierwsz wiksz od 1234567.

Zad. 14 Znale NWD, NWW, reszt z dzielenia i iloraz cakowity liczb 356 i 32