

## **DEFINICAO DE SOMATÓRIO**

$f := (x) \rightarrow (x - i)$   
 $soma := (x) \rightarrow sum(f(x), i = 1 .. 3)$   
 $soma(x)$   
 $soma(5)$

## **DEFINIÇÃO DE PRODUTÓRIO**

$Prod := (x) \rightarrow product(f(x), i = 1 .. 3)$   
 $Prod(x)$   
 $expand(Prod(x))$   
 $Prod(5)$

## **CÁLCULO DE INTEGRAIS**

$int(x^2, x)$   
 $\int x^2 dx$   
 $int(x^2, x = a .. b)$   
 $\int_a^b x^2 dx$   
 $g := int(x^2, [x = a .. b, y = c .. d])$   
 $\int_a^b \int_c^d x^2 dy dx$

## **CÁLCULO DE DERIVADAS**

$f := x^2$   
 $diff(f, x)$   
 $diff(f, x\$2)$   
 $diff(f, x\$3)$   
 $diff(x^2 \cdot y, [x, y])$   
 $diff(f \cdot y, [x\$2, y])$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^2$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} (x^2 \cdot y)$

## **RESOLUÇÃO DE EQUAÇÕES**

$f := x \rightarrow x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x - 6$   
 $plot(f(x), x = -4 .. 3)$

$evalf(solve(f(x)))$   
 $solve(x \cdot y^2 - y = 5, x)$   
 $solve([x \cdot y^2 - y = 5, y = 3])$   
 $solve([x \cdot y^2 - y = 5, y < 0])$

## **Solução para multiplas equações**

Desta forma é necessário informar quais são as variáveis

$solve([x^2 + x \cdot y = 3, x + y \cdot x = 1], [x, y])$

Não é necessário informar quem são as variáveis

$fsolve([x^2 + x \cdot y = 3, x + y \cdot x = 1])$   
 $fsolve(f(x))$   
 $sol := solve(q^2 - r \cdot s + q = 5, q)$   
 $f := unapply(sol[1], r, s)$

$f(a, b)$

$f(1, 2)$

## RESOLUCAO ANALÍTICA DE EDOs

*restart*

*with(DEtools) :*

(1)

$edo1 := \text{diff}(y(x), x\$2) + 2 \cdot y(x) - 1$

$edo2 := D[1, 1](y)(x) + 2 \cdot y(x) - 1$

$\text{dsolve}(edo1)$

$\text{dsolve}(edo2)$

$CI := y(0) = 1, D(y)(0) = 0$

$\text{dsolve}([edo1, CI])$

## SOLUÇÃO NUMERICA DE EDOs DE 1º ORDEM

*restart*

*with(DEtools) :*

$edo1 := \{\text{diff}(x(t), t) = y(t), \text{diff}(y(t), t) = x(t) + y(t), x(0) = 2, y(0) = 1\}$

$\text{sol} := \text{dsolve}(edo1, \text{numeric})$

$\text{sol}(2)$

$\text{dsolve}(edo1, \text{numeric}, \text{output} = \text{array}([0, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 1]))$

*with(plots) :*

$\text{odeplot}(\text{sol}, [t, x(t)], -1 .. 1)$

$\text{odeplot}(\text{sol}, [t, y(t)], -1 .. 1)$

$\text{odeplot}(\text{sol}, [[t, x(t)], [t, y(t)]], -1 .. 1)$

$\text{odeplot}(\text{sol}, [t, x(t), y(t)], -1 .. 1)$

$DEplot3d\left(\left\{\frac{d}{dt}x(t) = y(t), \frac{d}{dt}y(t) = -\sin(x(t)) - \frac{y(t)}{10}\right\}, \{x(t), y(t)\}, t = -9 .. 9, \text{stepsize} = 0.1,\right.$

$\left. [[x(0) = 1, y(0) = 1]], \text{linecolor} = t, \text{axes} = \text{normal}\right)$

## SOLUÇÃO NUMERICA DE EDOs DE ORDENS SUPERIORES

*restart*

*with(DEtools) :*

*with(plots) :*

$edo := \{\text{diff}(y(t), t\$3) - 2 \cdot \text{diff}(y(t), t\$2) + 2 \cdot y(t)\}$

$cond := \{y(0) = 1, D(y)(0) = 1, D[1, 1](y)(0) = 1\}$

$\text{sol} := \text{dsolve}(edo \text{ union } cond, \text{numeric})$

$\text{sol}(1)$

$\text{odeplot}(\text{sol}, [[t, y(t)], [t, \text{diff}(y(t), t)], [t, \text{diff}(y(t), t\$2)]], 0 .. 1)$

## SOLUÇÃO NUMERICA DE EQUAÇÕES ALGEBRICAS DIFERENCIAIS

*restart*

*with(DEtools) :*

*with(plots) :*

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sis := {diff(x(t), t$2) = -T(t) · x(t), diff(y(t), t$2) = -T(t) · y(t) - 1, x(t)2 + y(t)2 = 1, x(0) = 1,
D(x)(0) = 0, y(0) = 0, D(y)(0) = 0, T(0) = 0}
sol := dsolve(sis, numeric, output=operator)
sol(2)
odeplot(sol, [[t, x(t), color=blue, ], [t, y(t), color=red, style=point]], 0..10, numpoints=300)

odeplot(sol, [x(t), y(t), color=blue], 0..4, numpoints=100, frames=50)

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