

(* Lecture 1 1-10-2019

1.1 *Mathematica* as a calculator *)

(*bracts ({{*)

N

N[123 + 13 / (5 * 2)]

6 / 7

123 + 13 / (5 * 2) // N

N[%%]

124.3

$\frac{6}{7}$

124.3

0.857143

5^2

Sqrt[8] // N

Sqrt[8.]

25

2.82843

2.82843

(*Ex1

$$2682440^4 + 15365639^4 + 18796760^4 = 20615673^4, *)$$

$$2\ 682\ 440^4 + 15\ 365\ 639^4 + 18\ 796\ 760^4$$

$$20\ 615\ 673^4$$

180 630 077 292 169 281 088 848 499 041

180 630 077 292 169 281 088 848 499 041

```
x1 = 2 682 4404 + 15 365 6394 + 18 796 7604;
```

```
x2 = 20 615 6734;
```

```
x1 == x2
```

```
x1
```

```
True
```

```
180 630 077 292 169 281 088 848 499 041
```

```
Clear[x1, x2]
```

```
x1
```

```
N[Pi, 100]
```

```
3.14159265358979323846264338327950288419716939937510582097494459230781640628620899862803  
4825342117068
```

```
Tan[Pi / 4];
```

```
x = Pi / 3; y = Pi / 5;
```

```
Tan[x] + Cos[y] // N
```

```
Tanh[x]
```

```
Coth[x]
```

```
Sech[y]
```

```
ArcTan[x]
```

```
ArcSinh[y]
```

```
2.54107
```

```
Tanh  $\left[\frac{\pi}{3}\right]$ 
```

```
Coth  $\left[\frac{\pi}{3}\right]$ 
```

```
Sech  $\left[\frac{\pi}{5}\right]$ 
```

```
ArcTan  $\left[\frac{\pi}{3}\right]$ 
```

```
ArcSinh  $\left[\frac{\pi}{5}\right]$ 
```

```
u = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
```

```
{1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
```

```
Log10[10.]
```

```
Log[10.]
```

```
1.
```

```
Clear[x];
```

```
x = 1.
```

```
Exp[x]
```

```
1.
```

```
2.71828
```

```
1
```

```
1
```

```
2^5 + 3.4 + 2.5^2;
```

```
Tan[Pi / 6.];
```

```
Sin[Pi / 5.];
```

```
Cos[Pi / 5];
```

```
Sqrt[16];
```

```
N[%%]
```

```
5 / 3
```

```
N[5 / 3]
```

```
0.587785
```

```
 $\frac{5}{3}$ 
```

```
1.66667
```

```
?? N
```

`N[expr]` gives the numerical value of *expr*.

`N[expr, n]` attempts to give a result with *n*-digit precision. >>

```
Attributes[N] = {Protected}
```

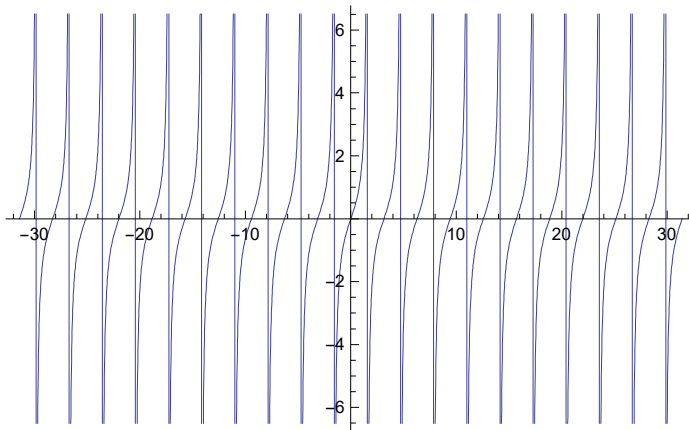
```
N /: Default[N, 2] := {MachinePrecision, MachinePrecision}
```

```
? Plot
```

`Plot[f, {x, xmin, xmax}]` generates a plot of *f* as a function of *x* from *x_{min}* to *x_{max}*.

`Plot[{f1, f2, ...}, {x, xmin, xmax}]` plots several functions *f_i*. >>

```
Plot[Tan[x], {x, -10 Pi, 10 Pi}]
```



?? Plot

Plot[f , { x , x_{min} , x_{max} }] generates a plot of f as a function of x from x_{min} to x_{max} .

Plot[{ f_1 , f_2 , ...}, { x , x_{min} , x_{max} }] plots several functions f_i . >>

```
Attributes[Plot] = {HoldAll, Protected, ReadProtected}
```

```
Options[Plot] = {AlignmentPoint -> Center, AspectRatio ->  $\frac{1}{\text{GoldenRatio}}$ , Axes -> True, AxesLabel -> None,
  AxesOrigin -> Automatic, AxesStyle -> {}, Background -> None, BaselinePosition -> Automatic,
  BaseStyle -> {}, ClippingStyle -> None, ColorFunction -> Automatic, ColorFunctionScaling -> True,
  ColorOutput -> Automatic, ContentSelectable -> Automatic, CoordinatesToolOptions -> Automatic,
  DisplayFunction -> $DisplayFunction, Epilog -> {}, Evaluated -> Automatic,
  EvaluationMonitor -> None, Exclusions -> Automatic, ExclusionsStyle -> None, Filling -> None,
  FillingStyle -> Automatic, FormatType -> TraditionalForm, Frame -> False, FrameLabel -> None,
  FrameStyle -> {}, FrameTicks -> Automatic, FrameTicksStyle -> {}, GridLines -> None,
  GridLinesStyle -> {}, ImageMargins -> 0., ImagePadding -> All, ImageSize -> Automatic,
  ImageSizeRaw -> Automatic, LabelStyle -> {}, MaxRecursion -> Automatic, Mesh -> None,
  MeshFunctions -> {#1 &}, MeshShading -> None, MeshStyle -> Automatic, Method -> Automatic,
  PerformanceGoal -> $PerformanceGoal, PlotLabel -> None, PlotLegends -> None, PlotPoints -> Automatic,
  PlotRange -> {Full, Automatic}, PlotRangeClipping -> True, PlotRangePadding -> Automatic,
  PlotRegion -> Automatic, PlotStyle -> Automatic, PreserveImageOptions -> Automatic,
  Prolog -> {}, RegionFunction -> (True &), RotateLabel -> True, TargetUnits -> Automatic,
  Ticks -> Automatic, TicksStyle -> {}, WorkingPrecision -> MachinePrecision}
```

?? Cos

Cos[z] gives the cosine of z . >>

```
Attributes[Cos] = {Listable, NumericFunction, Protected}
```

? N

N[$expr$] gives the numerical value of $expr$.

N[$expr$, n] attempts to give a result with n -digit precision. >>

`N[expr]` gives the numerical value of *expr*.

`N[expr, n]` attempts to give a result with *n*-digit precision. >>

```
Attributes[N] = {Protected}
```

```
N /: Default[N, 2] := {MachinePrecision, MachinePrecision}
```

```
PrimeQ[157]
```

```
EvenQ[5]
```

```
OddQ[7]
```

```
IntegerQ[2.1]
```

```
True
```

```
False
```

```
True
```

```
False
```

```
PrimeQ[2^100 - 5]
```

```
EvenQ[13]
```

```
False
```

```
False
```

```
2^9942 - 1;
```

```
PrimeQ[2^9941 - 1]
```

```
True
```

```
b = 4; c =  $\frac{5}{4}$ ;
```

```
c + b
```

```
N[%]
```

```
 $\frac{21}{4}$ 
```

```
5.25
```

```
Clear[c, b]
```

```
c
```

```
b
```

```
c
```

```
b
```

```
c = 9; b = 2;
```

```
c + b
```

```
b^2 + c^3
```

```
11
```

```
733
```

?? Clear

Clear[symbol₁, symbol₂, ...] clears values and definitions for the symbol_{*i*}.
 Clear["form₁", "form₂", ...] clears values and
 definitions for all symbols whose names match any of the string patterns form_{*i*}. >>

```
Attributes[Clear] = {HoldAll, Protected}
```

```
5!
```

```
120
```

```
24. / 17
```

```
1.41176
```

```
40!
```

```
815 915 283 247 897 734 345 611 269 596 115 894 272 000 000 000
```

?? FactorInteger

FactorInteger[n] gives a list of the prime factors of the integer *n*, together with their exponents.
 FactorInteger[n, k] does partial factorization, pulling out at most *k* distinct factors. >>

```
Attributes[FactorInteger] = {Listable, Protected}
```

```
Options[FactorInteger] = {GaussianIntegers -> False}
```

```
FactorInteger[122 255]
```

```
5 × 7^2 × 499
```

```
{{5, 1}, {7, 2}, {499, 1}}
```

```
122 255
```

```
(*****)
```

```
a = Tan[3 Pi / 11] + 4 Sin[2 Pi / 11]
```

```
Cot[ $\frac{5\pi}{22}$ ] + 4 Sin[ $\frac{2\pi}{11}$ ]
```

```

y1 = (x1 + 1) / (1 - x1^2);
FullSimplify[y1]
Simplify[a];
FullSimplify[a];
N[a]

```

$$\frac{1}{1 - x^1}$$

3.31662

(*****)

?? Sqrt

Sqrt[z] or \sqrt{z} gives the square root of z. >>

Attributes[Sqrt] = {Listable, NumericFunction, Protected}

?? EngineeringForm

EngineeringForm[expr] prints with all real numbers in expr given in engineering notation.
 EngineeringForm[expr, n] prints with numbers given to n-digit precision. >>

EngineeringForm[{123 450 000.0, 0.00012345, 123.45}]

EngineeringForm[123.45]

{123.45 × 10⁶, 123.45 × 10⁻⁶, 123.45}

123.45

x = 3

Clear[x]

3

Clear[x]

Expand[(1 + x)^10]

1 + 10 x + 45 x² + 120 x³ + 210 x⁴ + 252 x⁵ + 210 x⁶ + 120 x⁷ + 45 x⁸ + 10 x⁹ + x¹⁰

Factor[1 + 10 x + 45 x² + 120 x³ + 210 x⁴ + 252 x⁵ + 210 x⁶ + 120 x⁷ + 45 x⁸ + 10 x⁹ + x¹⁰]

(1 + x)¹⁰

Factor[(n + 1) (n + 2) (n + 3) (n + 4) + 1]

Expand[(5 + 5 n + n²)²]


```
a1 = Cos[x]^2 + Sin[x]^2 // Simplify
```

```
Simplify[%]
```

```
a2 = 1 - Cos[2 x]
```

```
Simplify[%]
```

```
Simplify[a2];
```

```
1
```

```
1
```

```
1 - Cos[2 x]
```

```
2 Sin[x]^2
```

```
?? TrigExpand
```

TrigExpand[expr] expands out trigonometric functions in expr. >>

```
Attributes[TrigExpand] = {Protected}
```

$$\sin^3(x) \cos^3(x) = \frac{3 \sin(2x) - \sin(6x)}{32}$$

$$\frac{1 + \sin(x) - \cos(x)}{1 + \sin(x) + \cos(x)} = \tan(x/2)$$

```
Sin[x + y] == Cos[y] Sin[x] + Cos[x] Sin[y]
```

```
Sin[x + y] == Cos[y] Sin[x] + Cos[x] Sin[y]
```

```
TrigExpand[Sin[x + y2]]
```

```
Cos[y2] Sin[x] + Cos[x] Sin[y2]
```

```
TrigExpand[Sin[x]^3 Cos[x]^3]
```

```
Cos[x]^3 Sin[x]^3
```

```
Simplify[Sin[x]^3 Cos[x]^3 == (3 Sin[2 x] - Sin[6 x]) / 32]
```

```
True
```

```
x^2
```

```
x^2
```

```
 $\sqrt{25}$ 
```

```
5
```

```
?? Log
```

$\text{Log}[z]$ gives the natural logarithm of z (logarithm to base e).
 $\text{Log}[b, z]$ gives the logarithm to base b . \gg

`Attributes[Log] = {Listable, NumericFunction, Protected}`

Homework problems 1.2, 1.4, 1.5, 1.7, 1.8