

▼ 1.2 Instruction, exécution et résultat

```
[> 2 + 2;
4 (1.1)
[> 2 + 2
4 (1.2)
[> 2 + 2 :
[> 2 + 3;
4·5;
5
20 (1.3)
[>
```

▼ 1.3 Opérations de bases

```
[>
[> sqrt(2 +  $\frac{3 \cdot 7}{5}$ );
 $\frac{1}{5} \sqrt{155}$  (2.1)
[> abs(1 - 2·5);
31 (2.2)
[> cos( $\frac{\text{Pi}}{2}$ );
0 (2.3)
[> exp(1); ln(1);
e
0 (2.4)
[> evalf(exp(1));
2.718281828 (2.5)
[> ?plot
[> exp(1);
e (2.6)
[>
```

▼ 1.4 Les variables

```
[> Digits;
```

```
evalf(Pi);
```

```
10  
3.141592654 (3.1)
```

```
> a;
```

```
a (3.2)
```

```
> a := 1; a;
```

```
a := 1  
1 (3.3)
```

```
> a := 1;  
unassign('a');  
a;
```

```
a := 1  
a (3.4)
```

```
> Digits := 50;  
evalf(Pi);
```

```
Digits := 50  
3.1415926535897932384626433832795028841971693993751 (3.5)
```

```
> Digits = 20;  
Digits;
```

```
50 = 20  
50 (3.6)
```

```
> ?unassign
```

```
> Pi := 3.14;
```

```
Error, attempting to assign to `Pi` which is protected
```

```
> a := 10 : b := 43 :  
a; b;
```

```
10  
43 (3.7)
```

```
> restart;
```

```
> a; b;
```

```
a  
b (3.8)
```

```
> a := 167;
```

```
a := 167 (3.9)
```

```
> a :=  $\frac{a}{10}$ ;
```

```
a :=  $\frac{167}{100000}$  (3.10)
```

```
>
```

1.5 Boucles et instructions conditionnelles

1.5.1 Boucles

```
> montant := 0 :  
  for i from 1 to 32  
  do montant := montant + 10;  
  od:  
  montant;
```

320

(4.1.1)

```
> montant := 0 :  
  for i to 32  
  do montant := montant + 10;  
  od:  
  montant;
```

320

(4.1.2)

```
>
```

1.5.2 Tests if/while

```
> a := 10 : b := 0 :  
  if (a > 10) then  
  print(Coucou);  
  else b := evalf(sqrt(a));  
  fi:  
  a; b;
```

10

3.162277660

(4.2.1)

```
> n := 0 :  
  while (n·n < 1000)  
  do n := n + 1 :  
  od:  
  n;
```

32

(4.2.2)

```
> 32·32;
```

1024

(4.2.3)

```
> 31·31;
```

961

(4.2.4)

```
> n := 0 :  
  while (n·n < 1000)  
  do n := n + 1 :  
  print(n);  
  od:
```

$n;$

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
32

(4.2.5)

▼ 1.5.3 Opérateurs logiques

```

> a := 11 : b := 5 : c := 0 :
  if ((a > 10) and (b = 7)) then
    c := 40 :
  fi:
  c;
                                0                                (4.3.1)

```

```

> a := 11 : b := 5 : c := 0 :
  if ((a > 10) or (b = 7)) then
    c := 40 :
  fi:
  c;
                                40                                (4.3.2)

```

```

> a := 10 :
  if (a ≥ 10) then
    print(Coucou) :
  fi:
                                Coucou                                (4.3.3)

```

```

>

```

▼ 1.6 Les fonctions

▼ 1.6.1 Fonctions et expressions

```

> f := x → x2 + 1;
                                f := (x, y) → x2 + y + 1          (5.1.1)

```

```

> f(0.1, 0.5);
                                1.51                            (5.1.2)

```

```

> f(0.5);
                                1.25                            (5.1.3)

```

```

> restart;
> f := x2 + 1;
                                f := x2 + 1                    (5.1.4)

```

```

> f(0.1);
                                x(0.1)2 + 1                      (5.1.5)

```

```

> subs(x = 0.1, f);
                                1.01                            (5.1.6)

```

```

> f := (x, y) → x2 + y + 1;
                                f := (x, y) → x2 + y + 1          (5.1.7)

```

```
> f(0.1, 0.5);
```

1.51 (5.1.8)

```
> restart;
```

```
> f := x2 + y + 1;
```

$f := x^2 + y + 1$ (5.1.9)

```
> subs(x = 0.1, y = 0.5, f);
```

$x(0.1)^2 + 1$ (5.1.10)

```
> subs(x = 0.1, y = 0.5, f);
```

1.51 (5.1.11)

```
> f := x2 + 1 :
f := unapply(f, x);
```

$f := x \rightarrow x^2 + 1$ (5.1.12)

```
> restart;
```

```
> f := x → x2 + 1 :
f := f(x);
```

$f := x^2 + 1$ (5.1.13)

1.6.2 Procédures

```
> toto := proc(f, N)
  local intrec, i;
  intrec := 0;
  for i from 1 to N
  do intrec := intrec +  $\frac{\text{evalf}\left(\text{subs}\left(x = \frac{i}{N}, f\right)\right)}{N}$ ;
  od;
  intrec :
end proc;
```

```
> f := x2 + 1 : N := 100 :
toto(f, N); evalf( $\frac{4}{3}$ );
```

1.338350000
1.333333333 (5.2.1)

```
> f := x : N := 10000 :
toto(f, N);
```

0.5000500000 (5.2.2)

1.7 Les tableaux

1.7.1 La commande array

```
> N := 100 : c := array(1..N);  
c := array(1..100, [ ]) (6.1.1)
```

```
> c[6] := 1;  
c6 := 1 (6.1.2)
```

```
> c[6];  
1 (6.1.3)
```

```
> c[5];  
c5 (6.1.4)
```

```
> deb := -10 : fin := 15 : c := array(deb..fin);  
c[-5];  
c := array(-10..15, [ ]) (6.1.5)  
c-5
```

```
> N := 100 :  
c := array(1..N) :  
c[1] :=  $\frac{1}{7}$  :  
for k from 2 to N do  
T := add(c[j], j = 1..k-1) :  
S := add(j·c[j]·c[k-j], j = 1..k-1) :  
c[k] :=  $\frac{6}{5·k+9} · \left( S + \frac{1}{3} - T \right)$  :  
od :  
> evalf(c[100]);  
2.989229284 10-10 (6.1.6)
```

1.7.2 Les listes

```
> L := [1, 4, 7];  
L := [1, 4, 7] (6.2.1)
```

```
> nops(L);  
3 (6.2.2)
```

```
> L := [3, 6, 7];
```

$$L := [3, 6, 7] \tag{6.2.3}$$

```
> L[2];
```

$$6 \tag{6.2.4}$$

```
> op(2, L);
```

$$6 \tag{6.2.5}$$

```
> L := [seq(i·i, i = 1..5)];
```

$$L := [1, 4, 9, 16, 25] \tag{6.2.6}$$

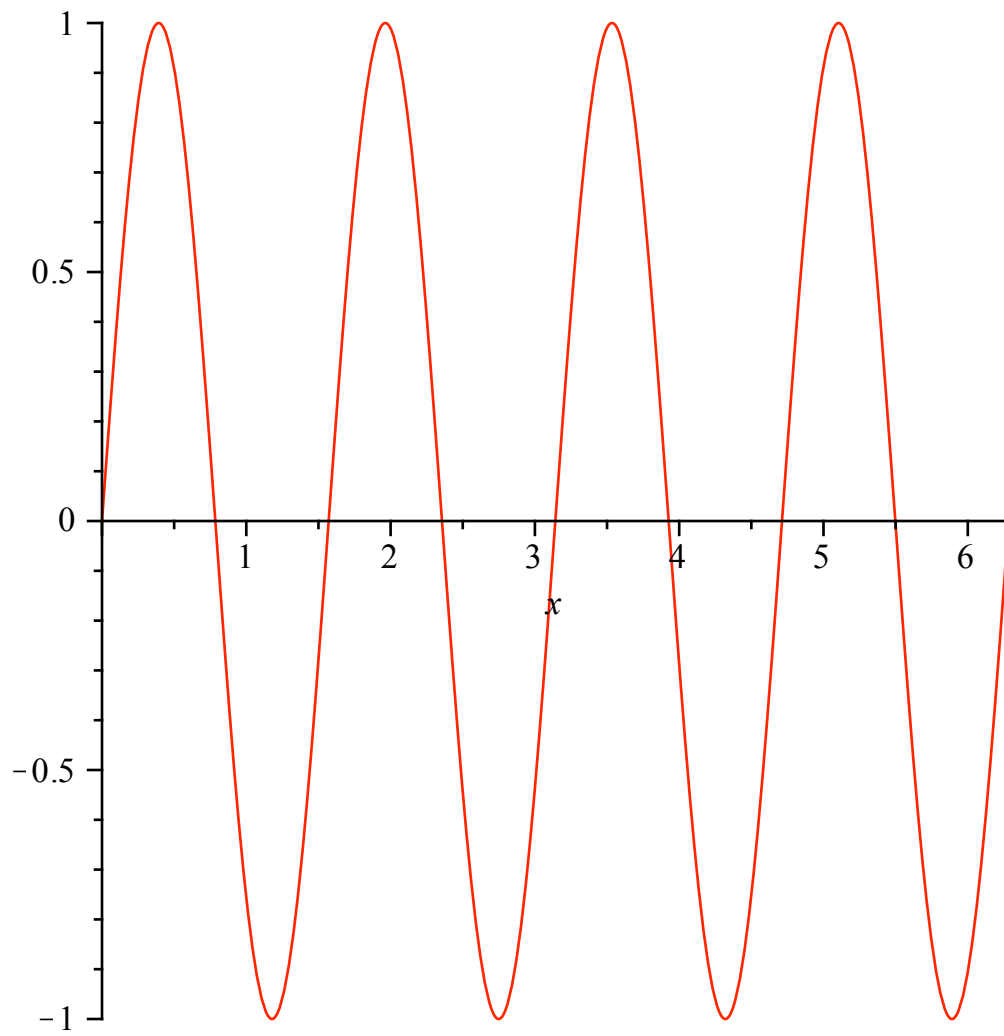
```
> N := 10 :  
L := [seq( $\frac{k}{N}$ , k = 1..N)];  
f := x → exp(x) :  
fL := map(f, L);
```

$$L := \left[\frac{1}{10}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{3}{10}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{7}{10}, \frac{4}{5}, \frac{9}{10}, 1 \right]$$
$$fL := \left[e^{\frac{1}{10}}, e^{\frac{1}{5}}, e^{\frac{3}{10}}, e^{\frac{2}{5}}, e^{\frac{1}{2}}, e^{\frac{3}{5}}, e^{\frac{7}{10}}, e^{\frac{4}{5}}, e^{\frac{9}{10}}, e \right] \tag{6.2.7}$$

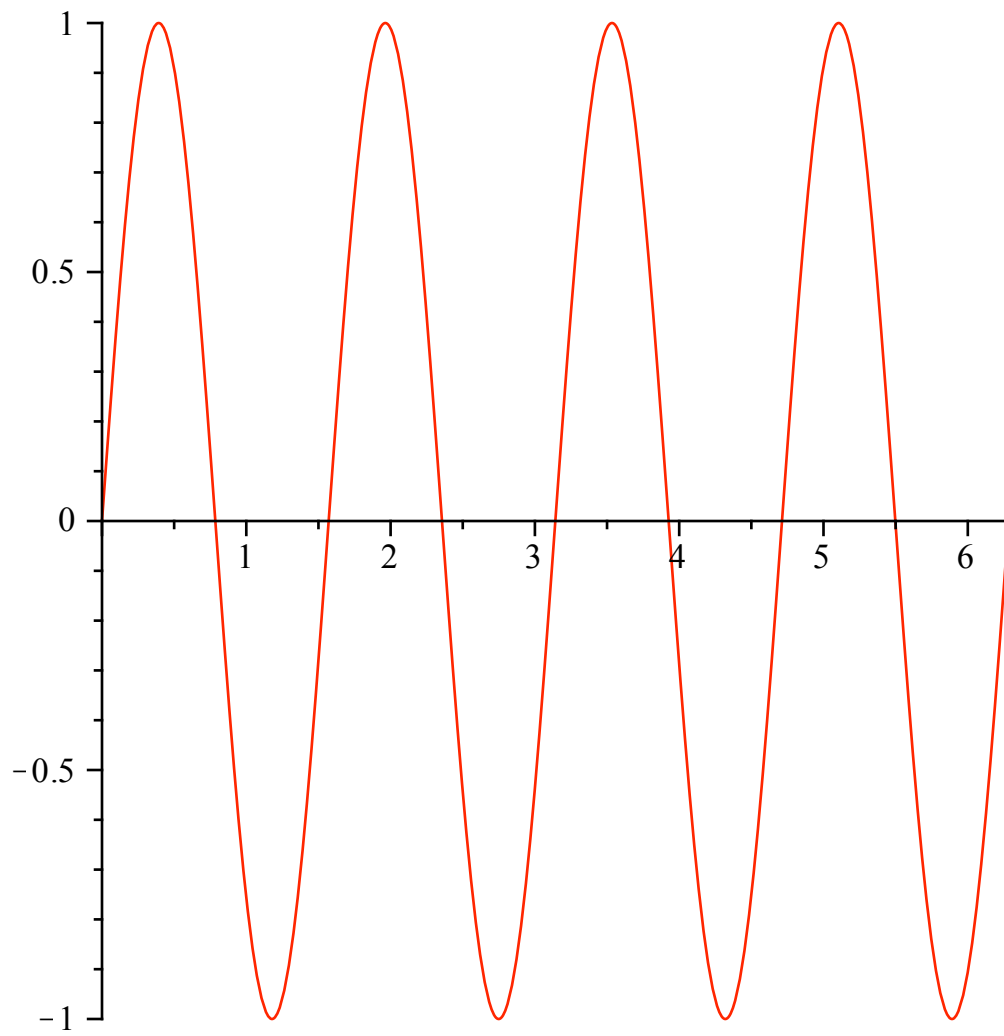
1.8 Graphiques

1.8.1 Des fonctions

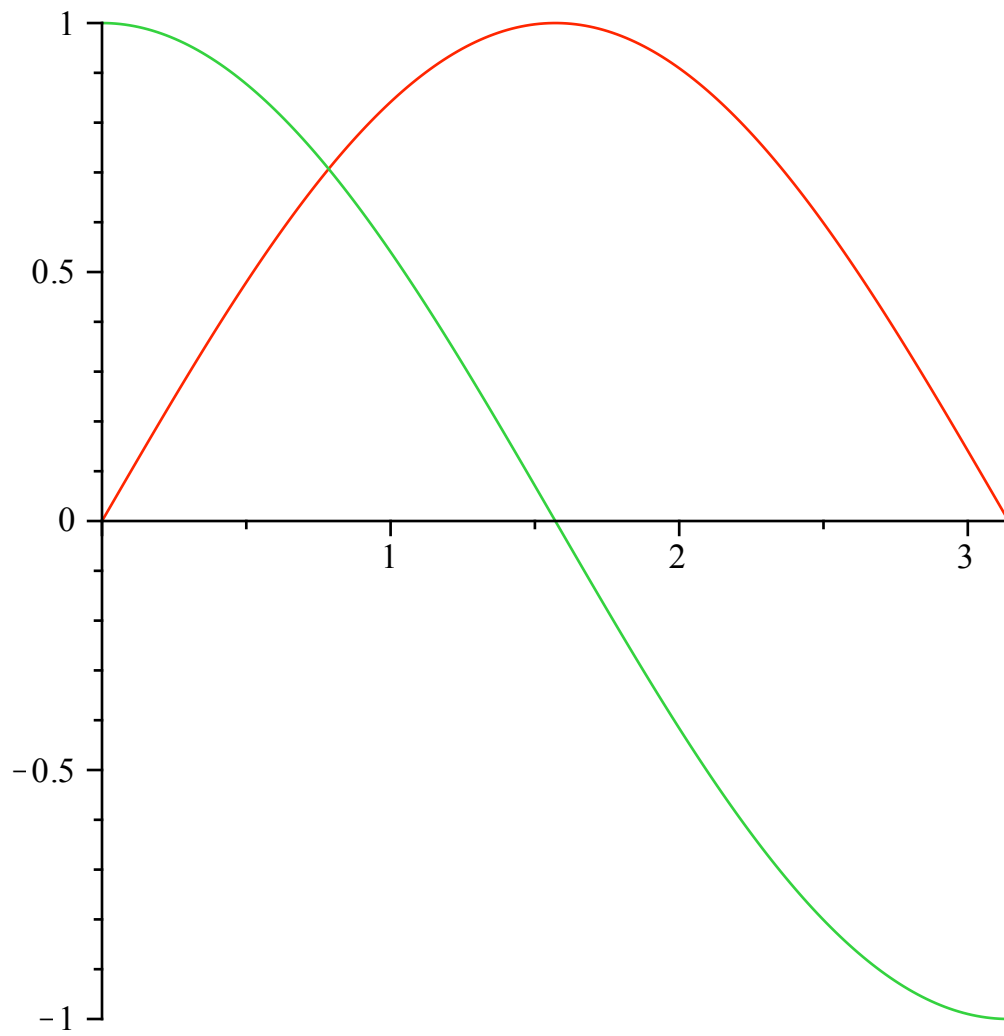
```
> f := sin(4·x) :  
plot(f, x = 0..2·Pi);
```

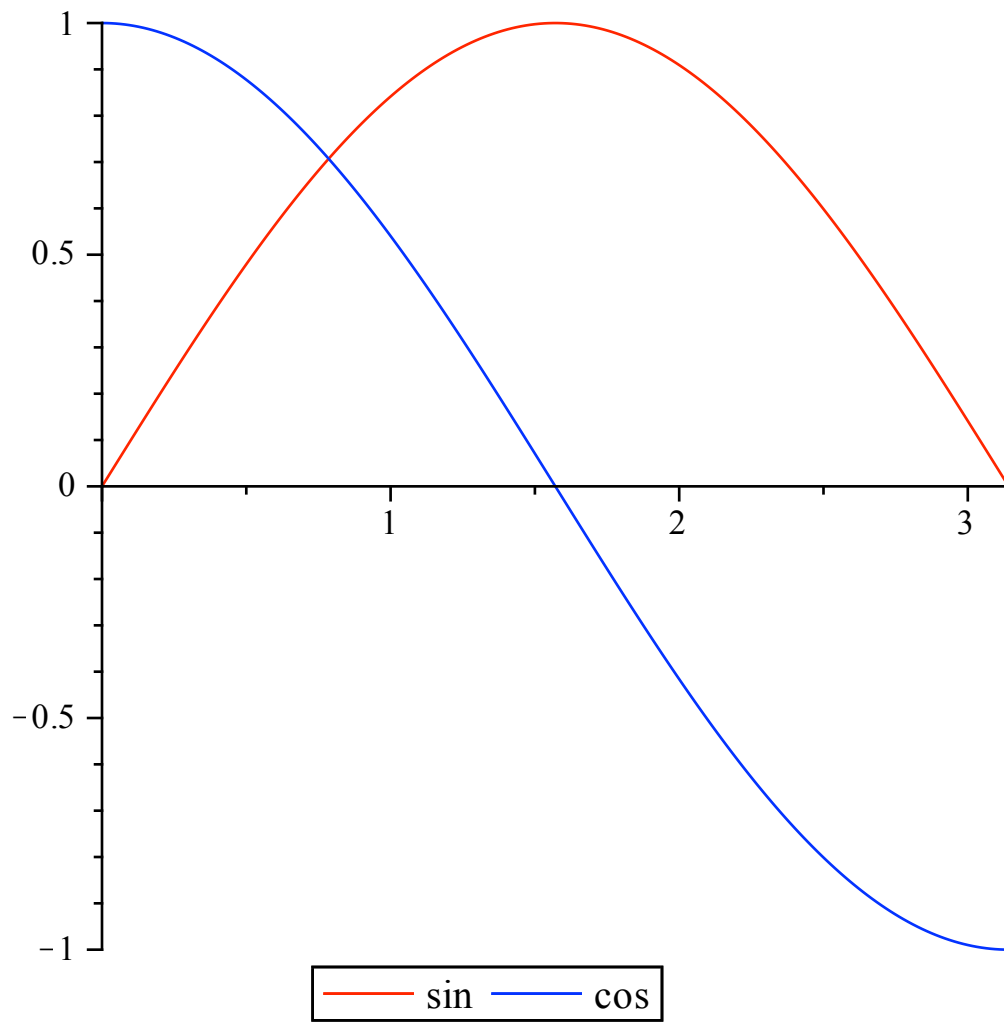
```
> f := x → sin(4·x) :  
plot(f, 0 .. 2·Pi);
```



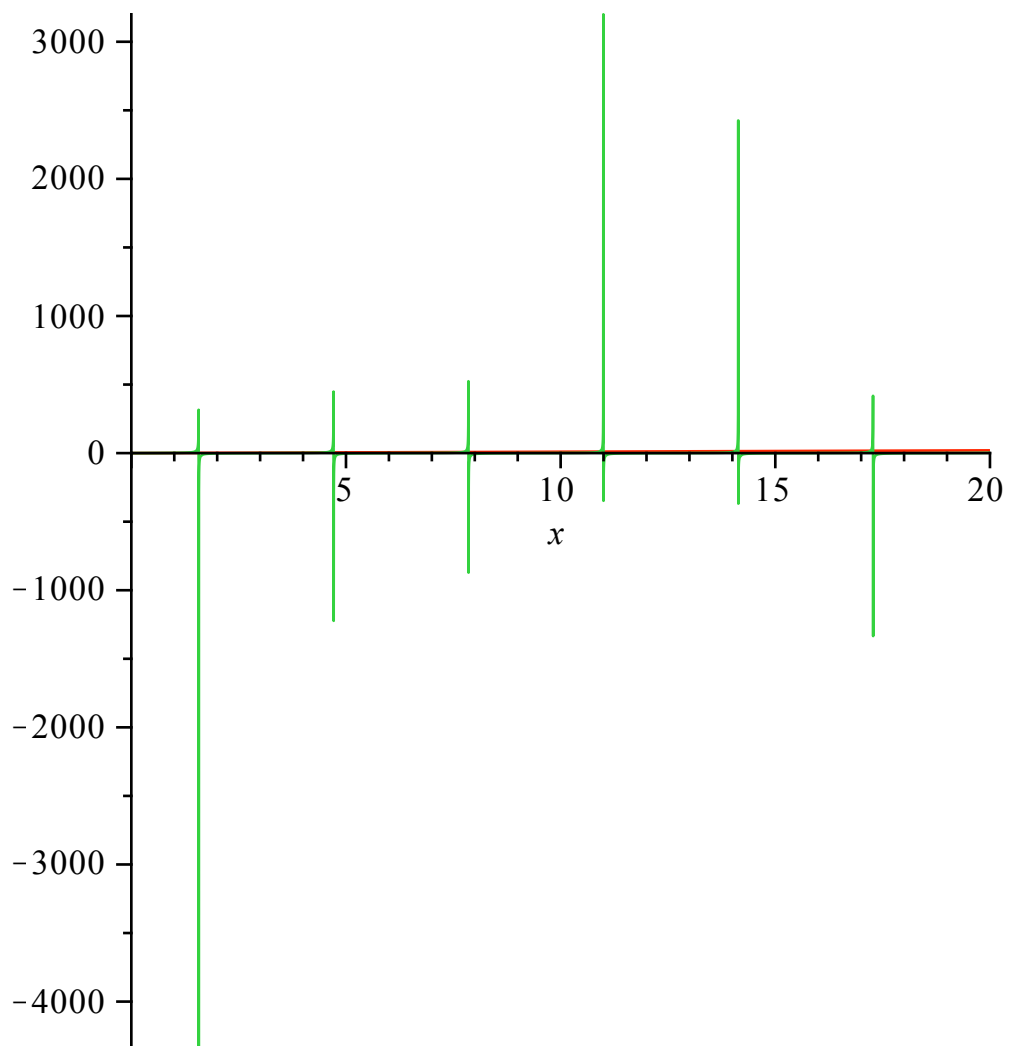
```
> plot([sin, cos], 0..Pi);
```



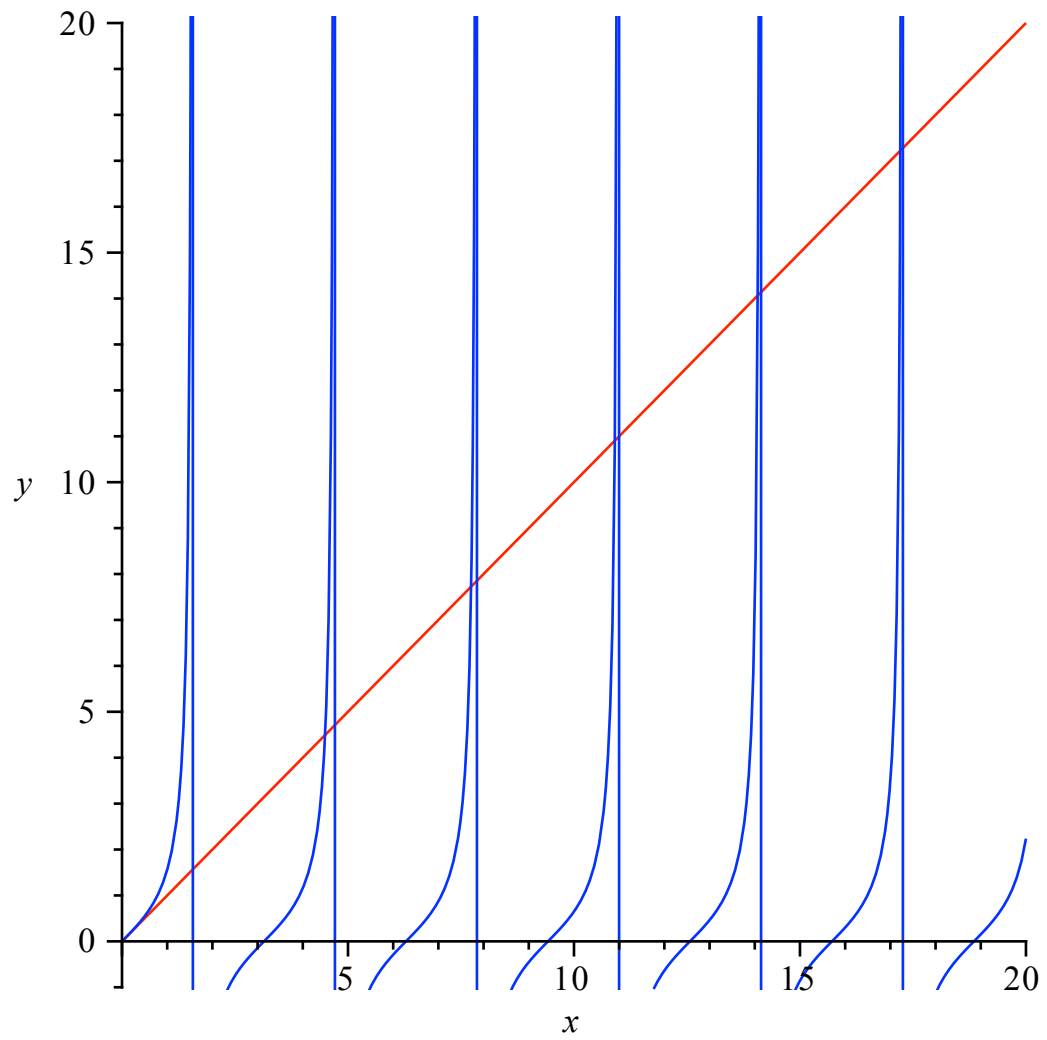
```
> plot([sin, cos], 0..Pi, color = [red, blue], legend = ["sin", "cos"]);
```



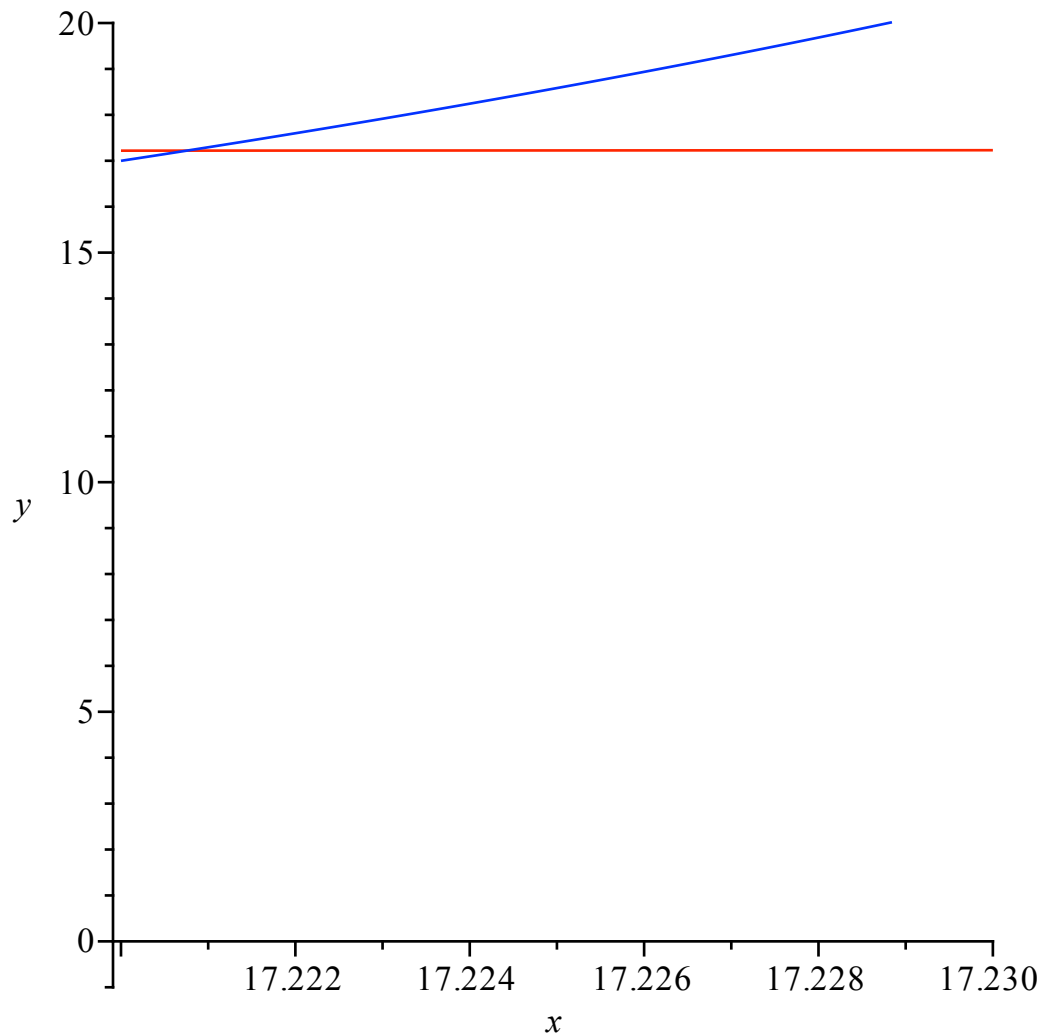
```
> ?plot3d  
> #Exercice  
> plot([x, tan(x)], x = 0..20);
```



```
> plot([x, tan(x)], x = 0..20, y = -1..20, color = [red, blue]);
```



```
> plot([x, tan(x)], x = 17.22..17.23, y = -1..20, color = [red, blue]);
```



```
> fsolve(x = tan(x), x = 17.22..17.23);
17.22075527 (7.1.1)
```

```
> #Fin exercice
```

```
> with(plots);
[animate, animate3d, animatecurve, arrow, changecoords, complexplot, complexplot3d, (7.1.2)
```

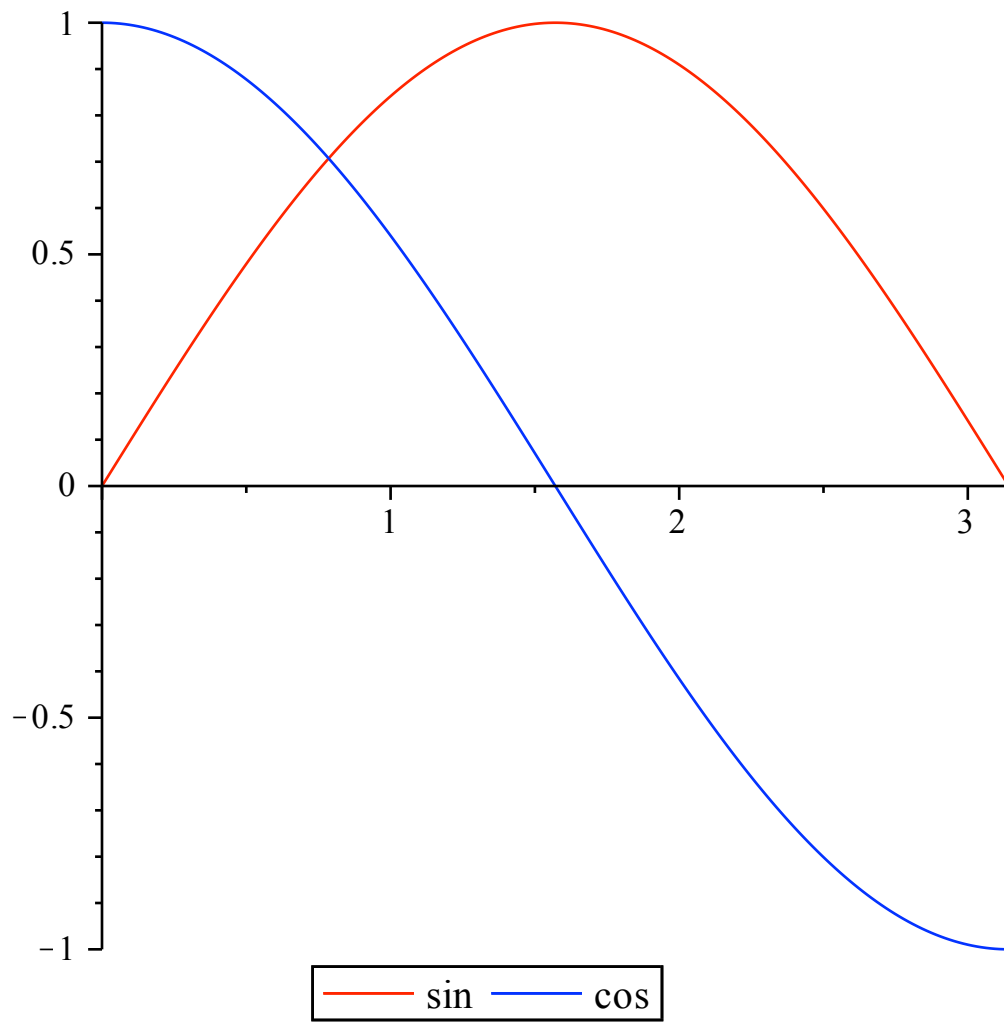
```
conformal, conformal3d, contourplot, contourplot3d, coordplot, coordplot3d,
densityplot, display, dualaxisplot, fieldplot, fieldplot3d, gradplot, gradplot3d,
implicitplot, implicitplot3d, inequal, interactive, interactiveparams, intersectplot,
listcontplot, listcontplot3d, listdensityplot, listplot, listplot3d, loglogplot, logplot,
matrixplot, multiple, odeplot, pareto, plotcompare, pointplot, pointplot3d, polarplot,
polygonplot, polygonplot3d, polyhedra_supported, polyhedraplot, rootlocus,
semilogplot, setcolors, setoptions, setoptions3d, spacecurve, sparsematrixplot,
surfdata, textplot, textplot3d, tubeplot]
```

```
> G1 := plot(sin, 0..Pi, color = red, legend = "sin");
G2 := plot(cos, 0..Pi, color = blue, legend = "cos");
G1 := PLOT(...) (7.1.3)
```

$G2 := PLOT(...)$

(7.1.3)

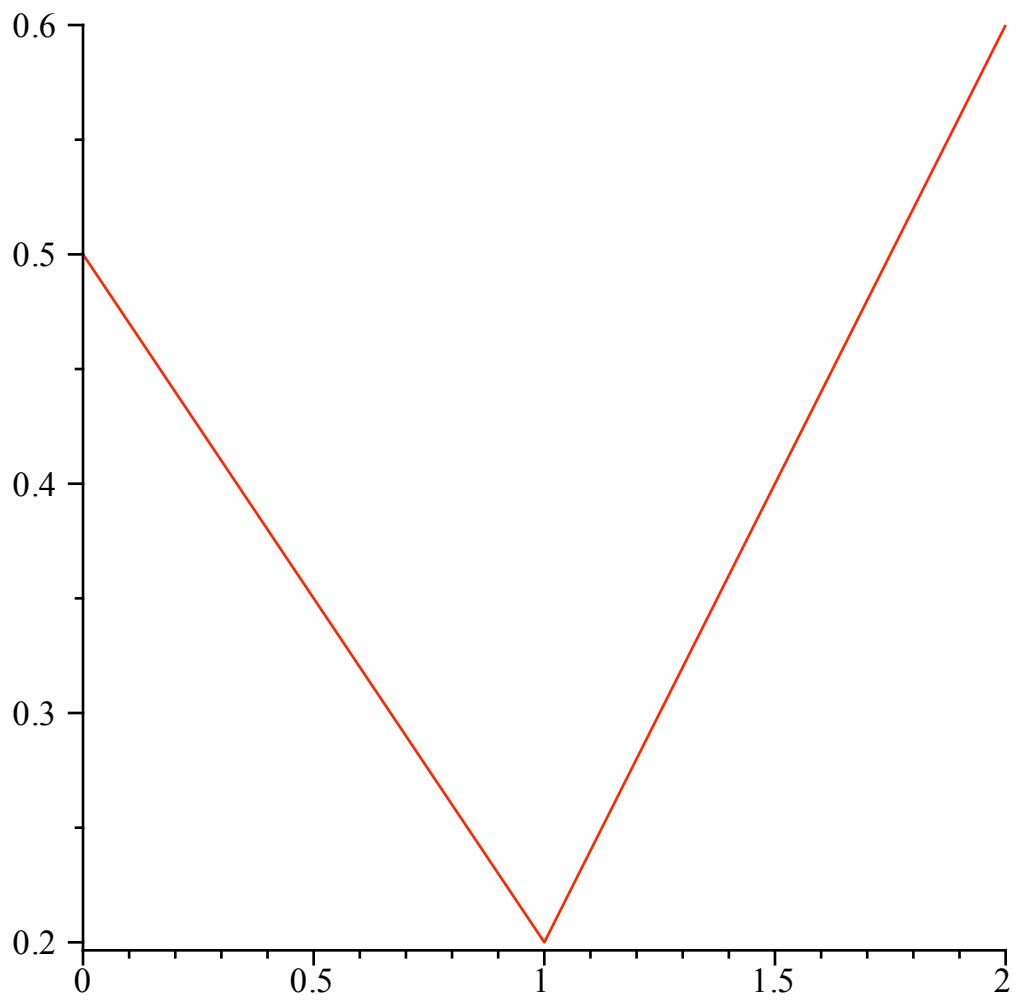
```
> display(G1, G2);
```



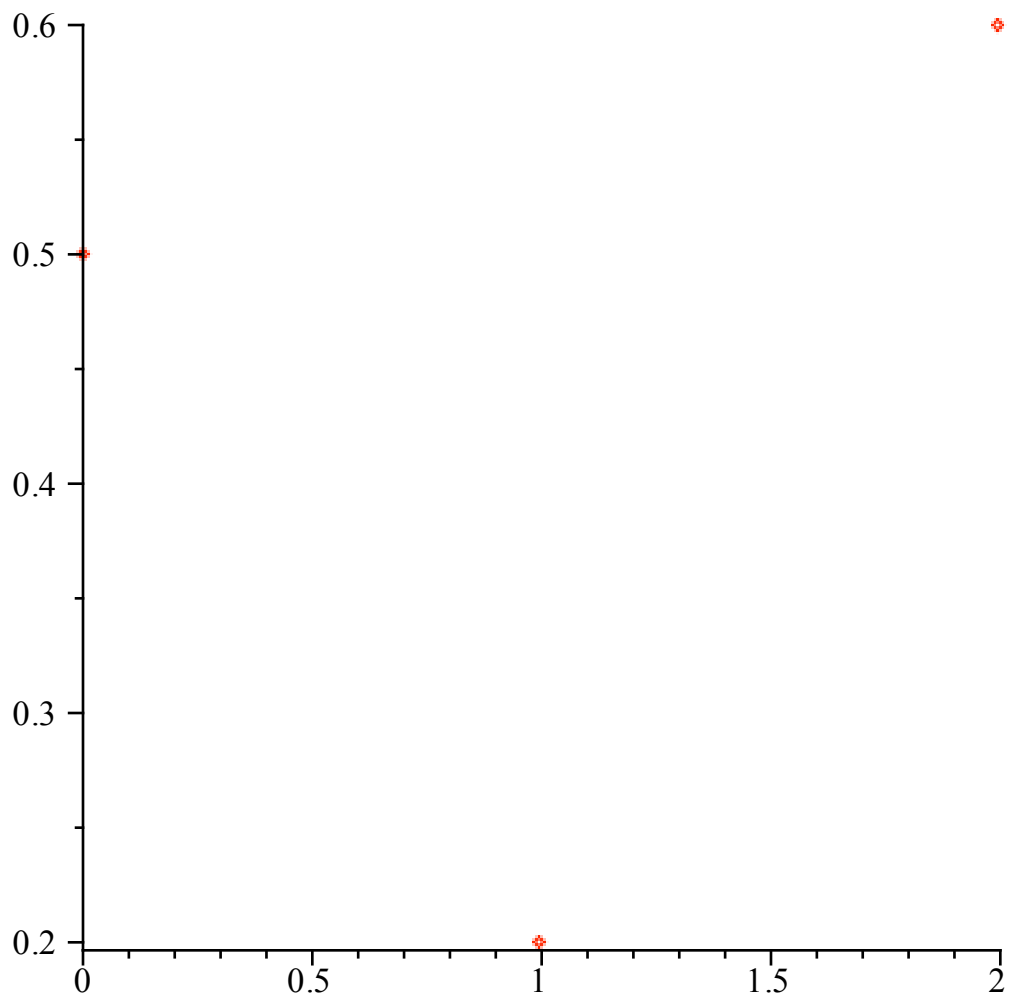
```
>
```

▼ 1.8.2 Un ensemble de points

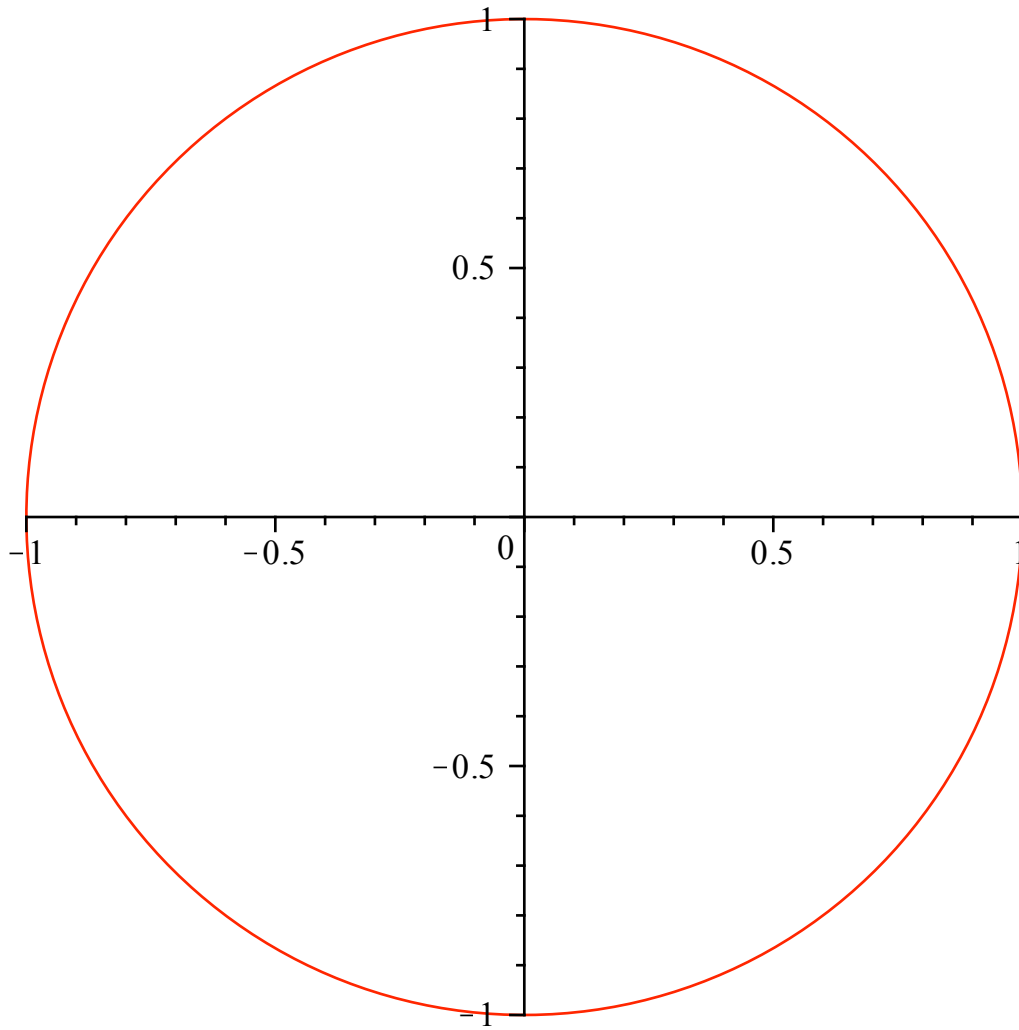
```
> plot([[0, 0.5], [1, 0.2], [2, 0.6]]);
```

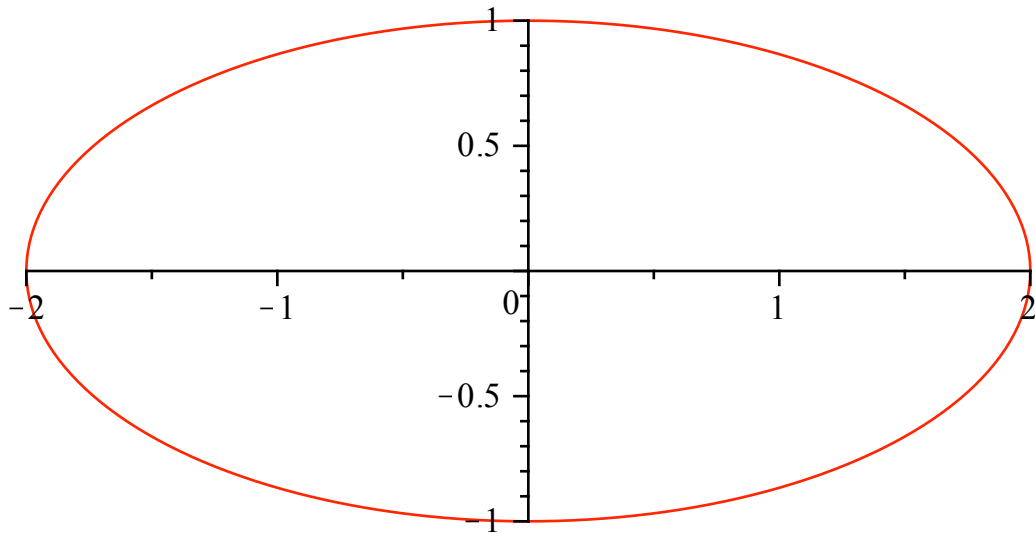
```
> plot([[0, 0.5], [1, 0.2], [2, 0.6]], style = point);
```



```
> plot([cos(t), sin(t), t = 0 .. 2 * Pi], scaling = constrained);
```



```
> plot([2*cos(t), sin(t), t=0..2*pi], scaling=constrained);
```



>

▼ 1.9 Résolution d'équations différentielles

> $f := x \rightarrow x^3;$
 $D(f);$

$$f := x \rightarrow x^3$$

$$x \rightarrow 3x^2$$

(8.1)

> $D(f)(0);$

$$0$$

(8.2)

> $\text{diff}(f(x), x);$

$$3x^2$$

(8.3)

> $\text{subs}(x=0, \text{diff}(f(x), x));$

$$0$$

(8.4)

```
> f := x^3;
   diff(f, x);
```

$$f := x^3$$

$$3x^2 \quad (8.5)$$

```
> diff(f, x, x);
```

$$6x \quad (8.6)$$

```
> diff(ln(x), x);
```

$$\frac{1}{x} \quad (8.7)$$

```
> #ressort
> restart;
> m := 2; alpha := 0.5; k := 5;
```

$$m := 2$$

$$\alpha := 0.5$$

$$k := 5 \quad (8.8)$$

```
> ressort := {m·diff(x(t), t, t) + alpha·diff(x(t), t) + k·x(t) = 0};
```

$$\text{ressort} := \left\{ 2 \left(\frac{d^2}{dt^2} x(t) \right) + 0.5 \left(\frac{d}{dt} x(t) \right) + 5x(t) = 0 \right\} \quad (8.9)$$

```
> CI := (a, b) → {x(0) = a, D(x)(0) = b};
```

$$CI := (a, b) \rightarrow \{x(0) = a, D(x)(0) = b\} \quad (8.10)$$

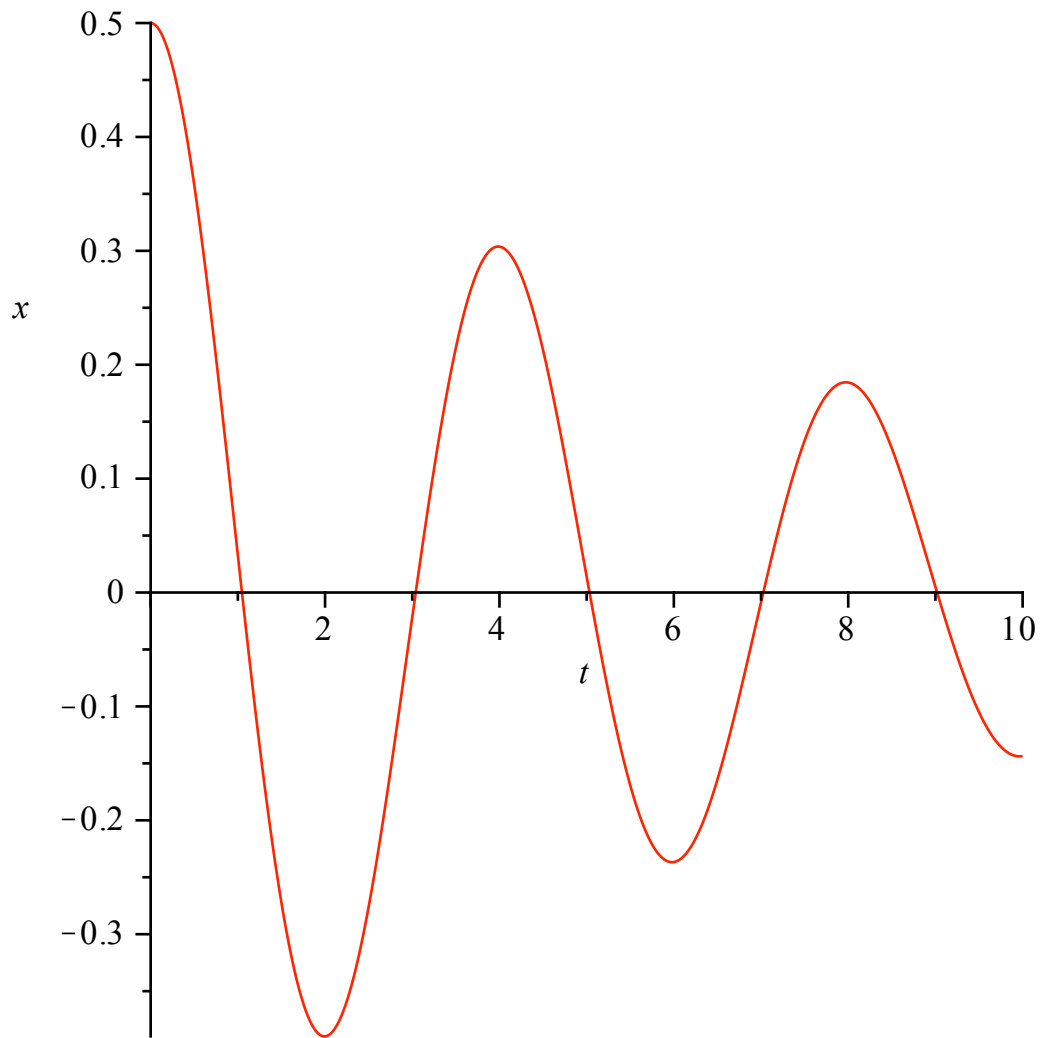
```
> sol := dsolve(ressort union CI(0.5, 0), x(t), numeric);
```

$$\text{sol} := \text{proc}(x_rkf45) \dots \text{end proc} \quad (8.11)$$

```
> with(plots);
```

[animate, animate3d, animatecurve, arrow, changecoords, complexplot, complexplot3d, conformal, conformal3d, contourplot, contourplot3d, coordplot, coordplot3d, densityplot, display, dualaxisplot, fieldplot, fieldplot3d, gradplot, gradplot3d, implicitplot, implicitplot3d, inequal, interactive, interactiveparams, intersectplot, listcontplot, listcontplot3d, listdensityplot, listplot, listplot3d, loglogplot, logplot, matrixplot, multiple, odeplot, pareto, plotcompare, pointplot, pointplot3d, polarplot, polygonplot, polygonplot3d, polyhedra_supported, polyhedraplot, rootlocus, semilogplot, setcolors, setoptions, setoptions3d, spacecurve, sparsematrixplot, surfdata, textplot, textplot3d, tubeplot]

```
> odeplot(sol, [t, x(t)], 0..10, numpoints = 400);
```



```
> odeplot(sol, [x(t), diff(x(t), t)], 0..10, numpoints = 400);
```

