

▼ 1.2 Instruction, exécution et résultat

```
> 2 + 2;
4
(1.1)
> 2 + 2 :
> 2 + 2
4
(1.2)
> 2 + 3;
4 + 5;
5
9
(1.3)
>
```

▼ 1.3 Opérations de bases

```
> sqrt(2 - 3/5);
1/5 I sqrt(55)
(2.1)
> evalf(sqrt(2 - 3/5));
1.483239697 I
(2.2)
> abs(1 - 2*5);
31
(2.3)
> cos(Pi/2);
0
(2.4)
> exp(1); ln(1);
e
0
(2.5)
> evalf(exp(1));
2.718281828
(2.6)
> print(Coucou);
Coucou
(2.7)
> ?plot
>
```

▼ 1.4 Les variables

```
> I:I;
-1 (3.1)
```

```
> Digits;
evalf(Pi);
10
3.141592654 (3.2)
```

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

```
> Digits := 50;
evalf(Pi);
Digits := 50
3.1415926535897932384626433832795028841971693993751 (3.4)
```

```
> Pi := 3.14;
Error, attempting to assign to `Pi` which is protected
```

```
> a := 1 :
a;
unassign('a') :
a;
1
a (3.5)
```

```
> a := 2;
b := 14;
restart :
a; b;
a := 2
b := 14
a
b (3.6)
```

```
> x := sqrt(3) + 27·Pi + sqrt(37);
x :=  $\sqrt{3} + 27\pi + \sqrt{37}$  (3.7)
```

```
> x :=  $\frac{x}{(4\cdot\text{Pi})\cdot 13}$ ;
x :=  $\frac{1}{380204032} \frac{\sqrt{3} + 27\pi + \sqrt{37}}{\pi^5}$  (3.8)
```

```
> x := 2 :
> x := x·5; (3.9)
```

`x := 1250`

(3.9)

1.5 Boucles et instructions conditionnelles

1.5.1 Boucles

```
> montant := 0 :  
  for i from 1 to 35  
  do montant := montant + 10 :  
  od:  
  montant;
```

350

(4.1.1)

1.5.2 Test if/while

```
> x := 11 :  
  if (x < 10) then  
  print (Coucou) :  
  else evalf (Pi);  
  fi;
```

```
> x := 11 :  
  if (x < 10) then  
  print (Coucou) :  
  else evalf (Pi);  
  fi;
```

3.141592654

(4.2.1)

```
> x := 1000 :  
  if (x < 10) then  
  print (Coucou);  
  elif (x > 100) then  
  print (grand) :  
  else evalf (Pi);  
  fi;
```

grand

(4.2.2)

```
> n := 0;  
  while (n2 < 1000)  
  do n := n + 1 :  
  od;  
  n;
```

n := 0

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

(4.2.3)

```
> n := 0;
  while (n2 < 1000)
  do n := n + 1 :
  od:
  n;
```

```
n := 0
```

```

> 32·32;
32 (4.2.4)
> 31·31;
1024 (4.2.5)
>
961 (4.2.6)

```

1.5.3 Opérateurs logiques

```

> a := 0 : b := 2 : c := 0 :
  if ((a = 1) and (b = 2)) then
    c := 10 :
  end if;
c;
0 (4.3.1)

```

```

> a := 0 : b := 2 : c := 0 :
  if ((a = 1) or (b = 2)) then
    c := 10 :
  end if;
c;
10 (4.3.2)

```

1.6 Les fonctions

1.6.1 Fonctions et expressions

```

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

```

```

> f(0.1);
1.01 (5.1.2)

```

```

> f(0.5);
1.25 (5.1.3)

```

```

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

```

```

> subs(x = 0.1, f);
1.01 (5.1.5)

```

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

1.25 (5.1.6)

```
> f(0.1);
```

$x(0.1)^2 + 1$ (5.1.7)

```
> f := x^2 + 1 : f := unapply(f, x);
```

$f := x \rightarrow x^2 + 1$ (5.1.8)

```
> f := x → x^2 + 1 : f := f(x);
```

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

1.6.2 Procédures

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

```
> f := x^2; N := 10 :
  toto(f, N);
  evalf( $\frac{1}{3}$ );
```

$f := x^2$
0.3850000000
0.3333333333 (5.2.1)

```
> f := x^2; N := 1000000 :
  toto(f, N);
  evalf( $\frac{1}{3}$ );
```

$f := x^2$
0.33333338373
0.3333333333 (5.2.2)

```
> f := exp(-x^2) :
  toto(f, 100);
```

0.7436573982 (5.2.3)

L

1.7 Les tableaux

1.7.1 La commande array

```
> N := 100 :
  c := array(1..N) :
> c[6];
```

c_6 (6.1.1)

```
> c[6] := 1;
  c[6];
```

$c_6 := 1$
1 (6.1.2)

```
> c[-5] := 2;
Error, 1st index, -5, smaller than lower array bound 1
```

```
> deb := -10 : fin := 15 :
  c := array(deb..fin);
```

$c := array(-10..15, [])$ (6.1.3)

```
> c[-5] := 12;
```

$c_{-5} := 12$ (6.1.4)

```
> N := 10; M := 12;
  L := array(1..N, 1..M);
```

$N := 10$
 $M := 12$
 $L := array(1..10, 1..12, [])$ (6.1.5)

```
> L[3, 11];
```

$L_{3, 11}$ (6.1.6)

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

$N := 100$
 $c := array(1..100, [])$ (6.1.7)

$$c_1 := \frac{1}{7} \quad (6.1.7)$$

```
> c[100];
244378332911264526295109754807791741787587380740397705926186986955220387\
16377644797454578921818952652368226895298751402776676333308459687691\
80026717426928314339695828958609341102111317660759802411926757204655\
38894591748251050725629434006272439442781009509165246791754411313427\
83357448348474530166859217894314787565991870769040127974987707339397\
32204586664445985332316133390798038019681761472383635195791329900565\
74351324923175784093293136619187078175306015872173393142717204548517\
28107295292145058206622079755923658049 /
81752956929286990512987740640367786969849433922110250485764524418523\
70448647494171207453393407600191388080031834009230614855288800846626\
87210462073397694999296081471022507357589428214393627109120678939869\
66871622078232497908334227940441037551899749551009496764737597834211\
81111395904398099730980788813816947936249378073402094872588580287107\
42811478815485899642329797382337754637445432606439974536679792588773\
28120116529123361396175784285013942494256703927662010270949775719709\
985904647182246363500314499972538597787952242103808
```

```
> evalf(c[100]);
2.989229284 10-10 (6.1.9)
```

```
> #eval(c);
> #Procédure pour calculer c[N]
> N := 100;
  toto := proc(N)
  local k, S, T, c;
  c := array(1..N);
  c[1] := 1/7;
  for k from 2 to N
  do S := add(c[j], j = 1..k-1) :
  T := add(j*c[j]*c[k-j], j = 1..k-1) :
  c[k] := 6/(5*k+9) * (T + 1/3 - S);
  od;
  end proc;
```

```
N := 100 (6.1.10)
```

```
> evalf(toto(10));
0.003372444163 (6.1.11)
```


1.7.2 Les listes

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

$$L := [1, 4, 7] \quad (6.2.1)$$

```
> nops(L);
```

$$3 \quad (6.2.2)$$

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

$$4 \quad (6.2.3)$$

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

$$4 \quad (6.2.4)$$

```
> seq(i·i, i = 1 ..5);
```

$$1, 4, 9, 16, 25 \quad (6.2.5)$$

```
> L := [seq(i·i, i = 1 ..5)];
```

$$L := [1, 4, 9, 16, 25] \quad (6.2.6)$$

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

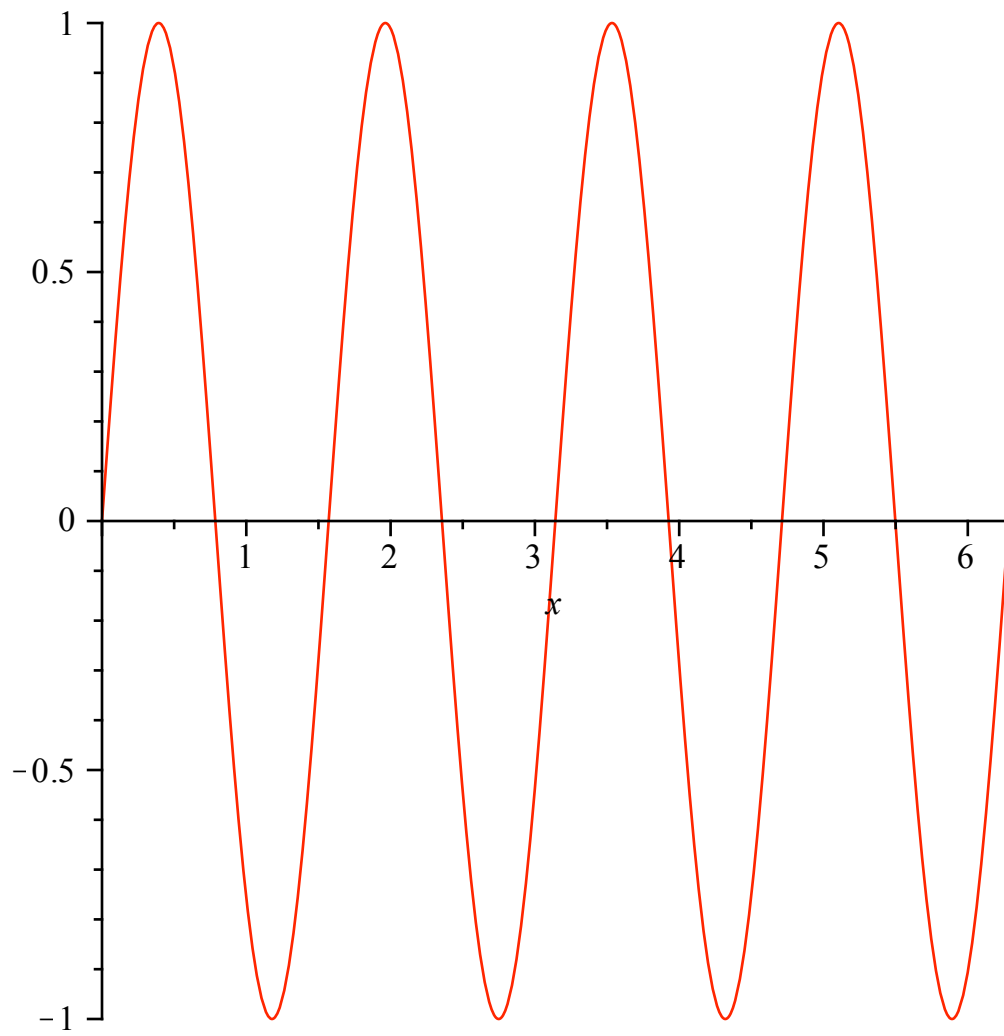
$$L := \left[\frac{1}{10}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{3}{10}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{7}{10}, \frac{4}{5}, \frac{9}{10}, 1 \right]$$
$$\left[e^{\frac{1}{10}}, e^{\frac{1}{5}}, e^{\frac{3}{10}}, e^{\frac{2}{5}}, e^{\frac{1}{2}}, e^{\frac{3}{5}}, e^{\frac{7}{10}}, e^{\frac{4}{5}}, e^{\frac{9}{10}},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

```
>
```

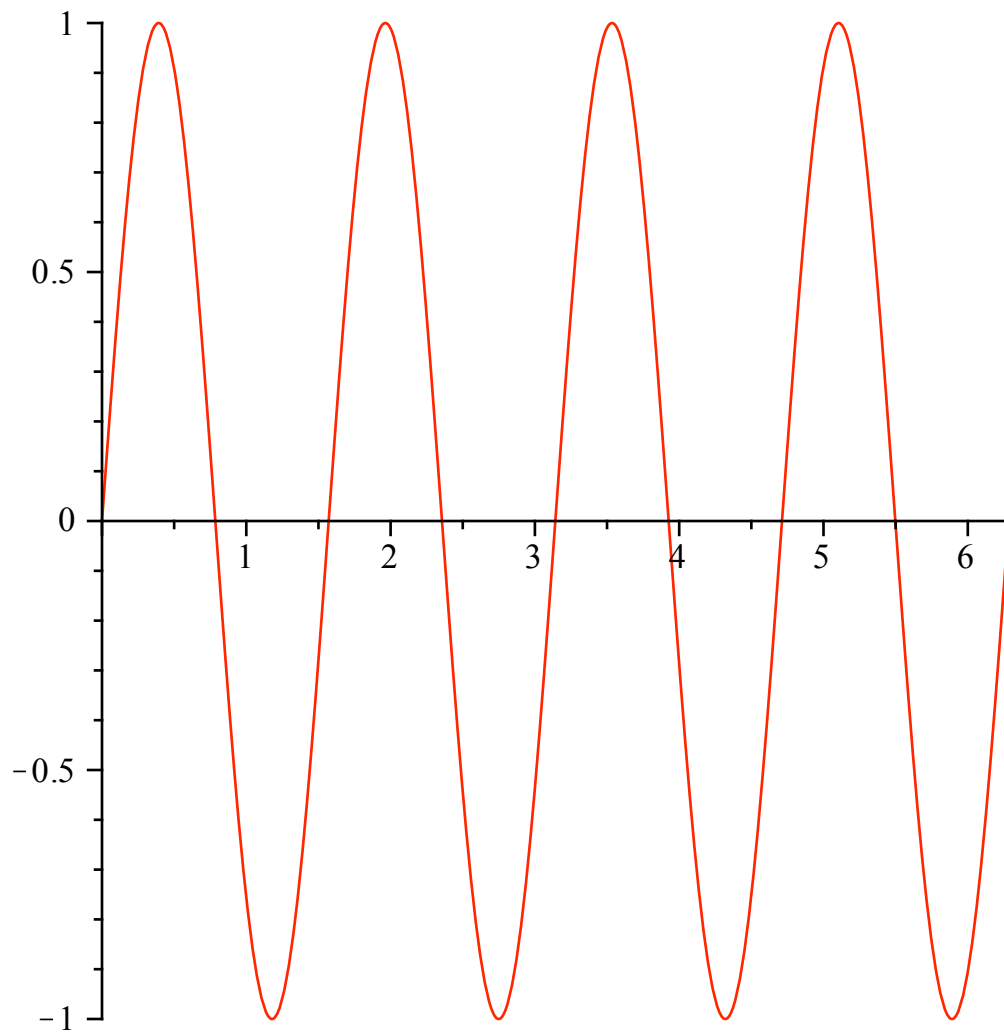
1.8 Graphiques

1.8.1 Des fonctions

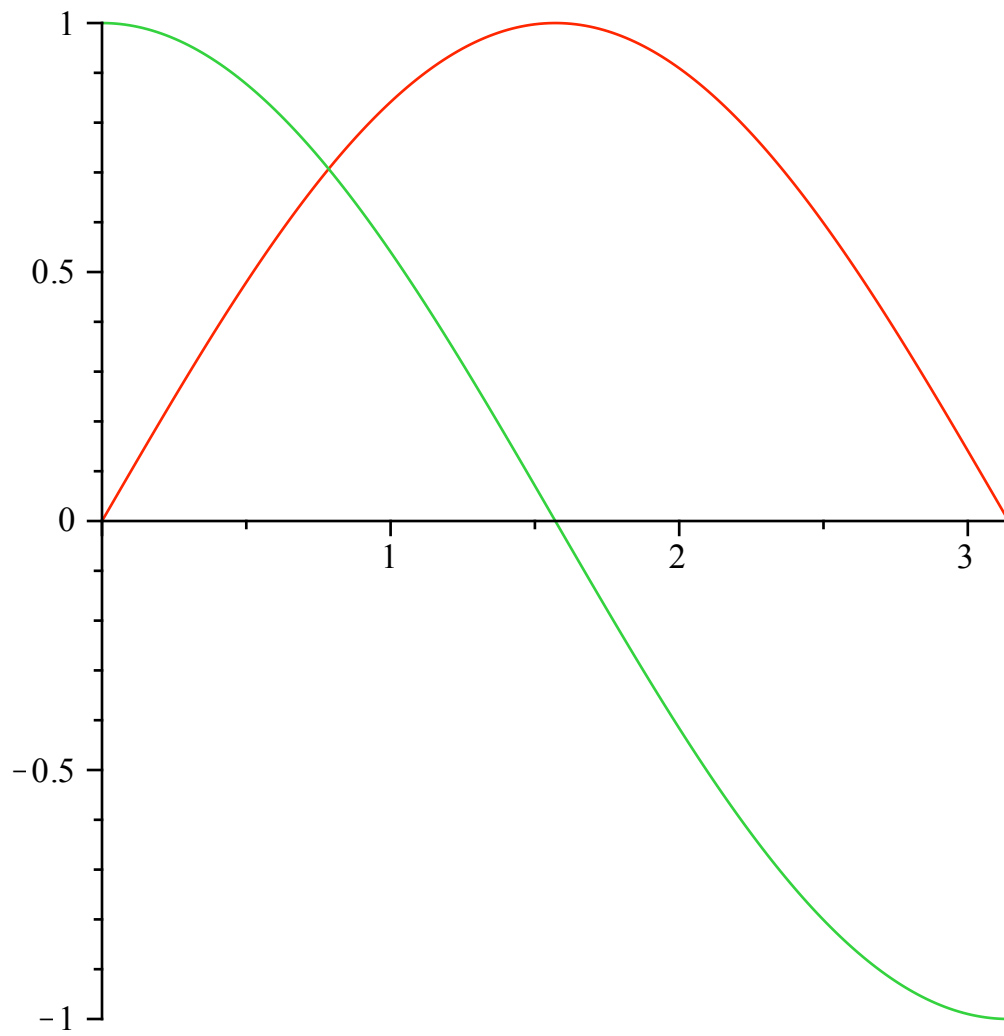
```
> f := sin(4·x) :  
plot(f, x = 0 ..2·Pi);
```



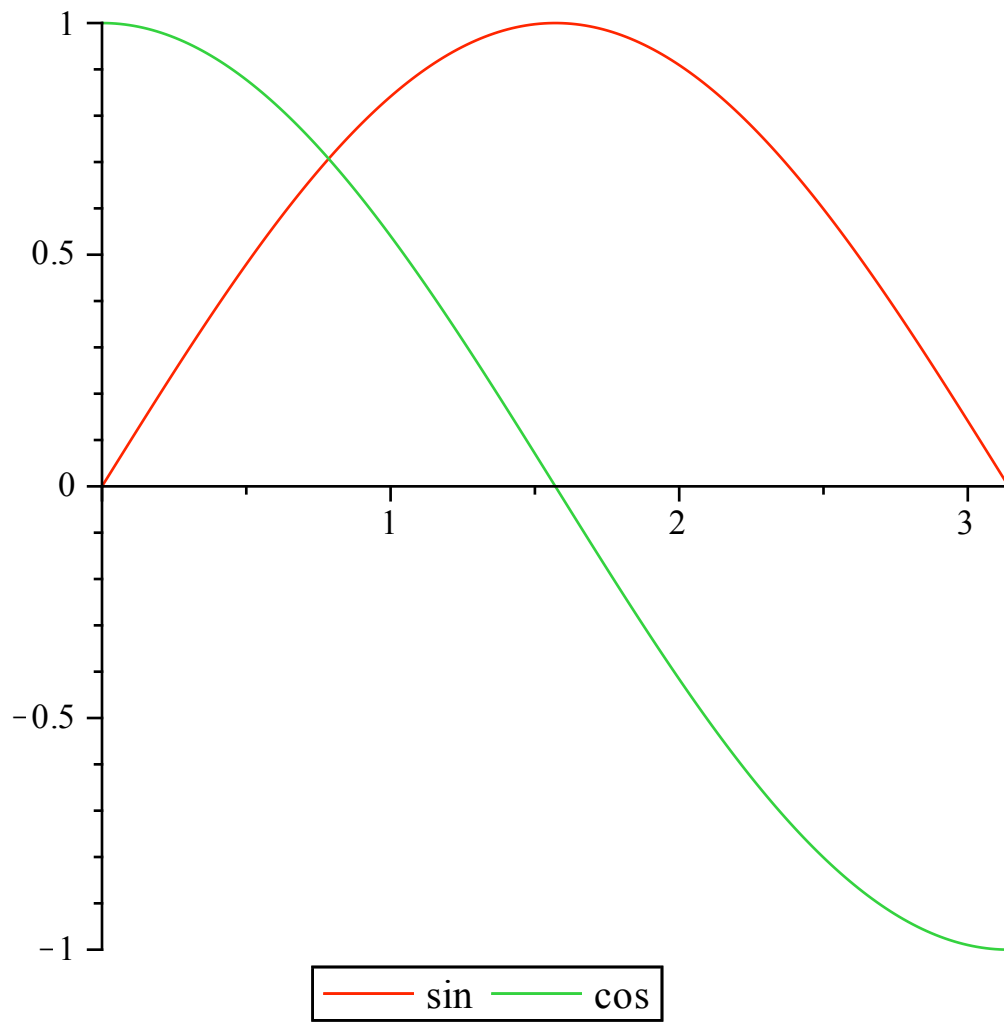
```
> f := x → sin(4·x) :  
plot(f, 0 .. 2·Pi);
```



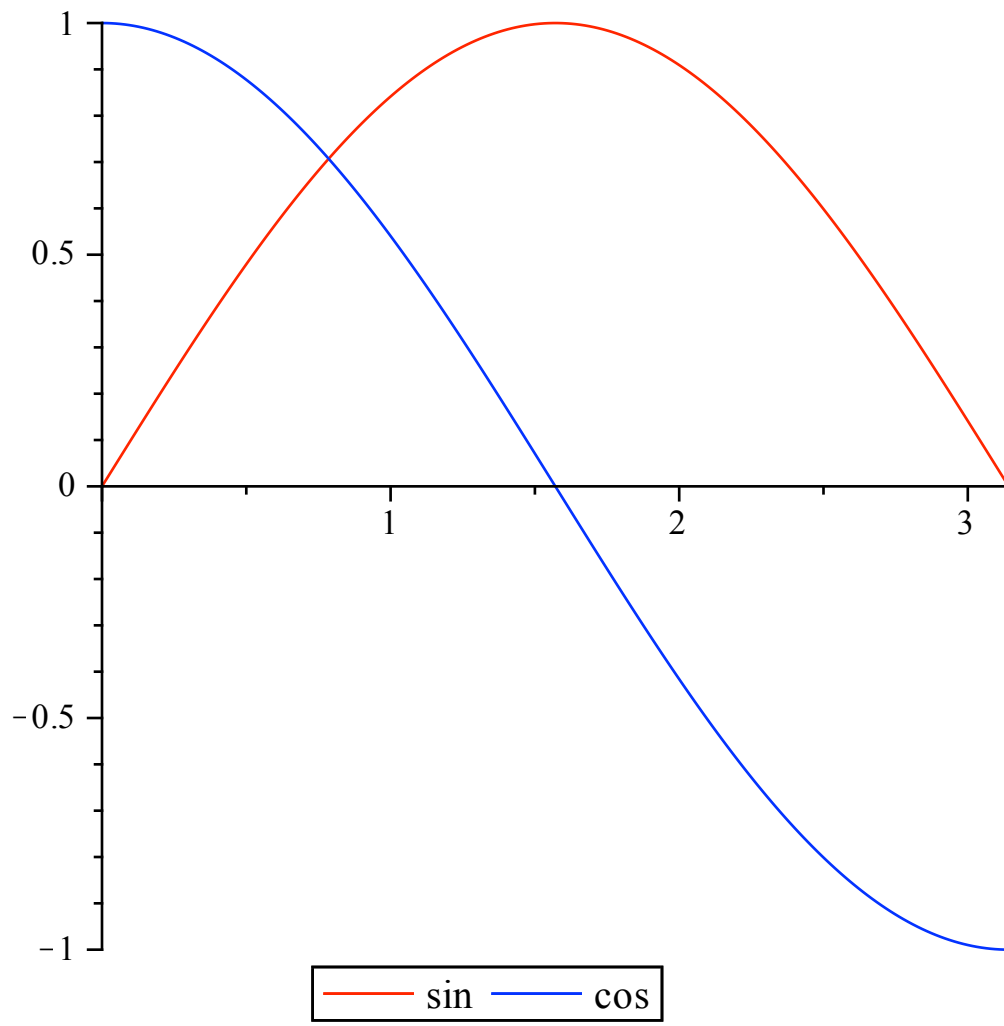
```
> plot(f, x = 0 .. 2 * Pi);  
Error, (in plot) expected a range but received x = 0 .. 2 * Pi  
> plot([sin, cos], 0 .. Pi);
```



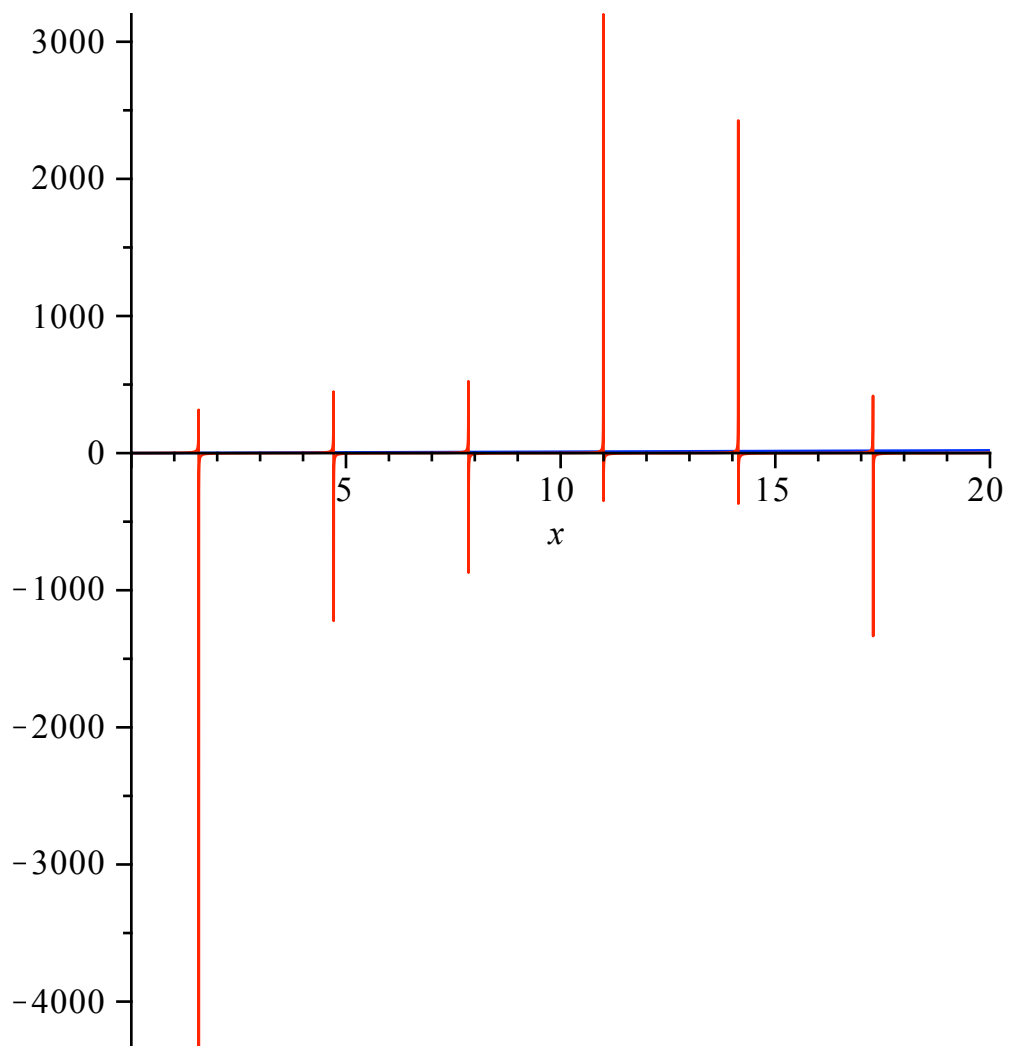
```
> plot([sin, cos], 0..Pi, legend = ["sin", "cos"]);
```



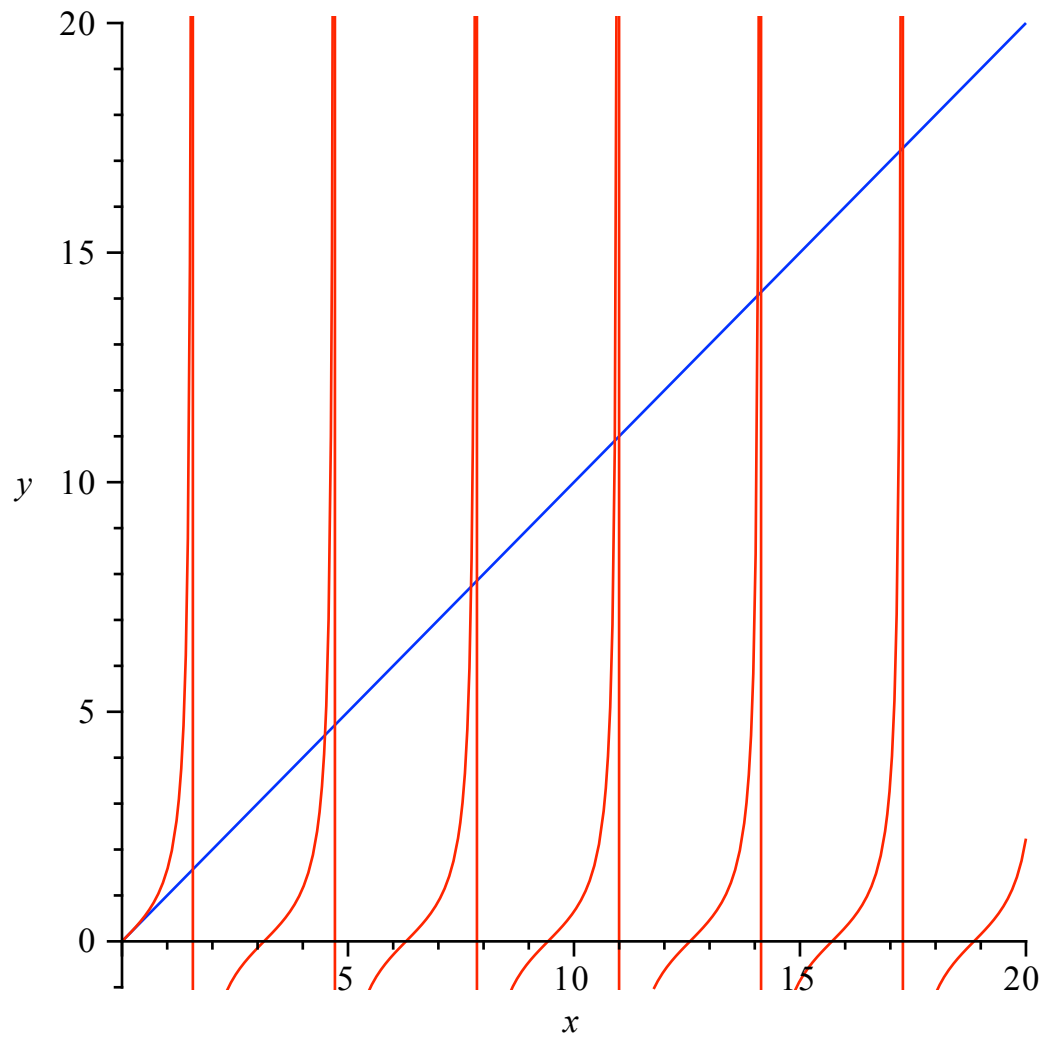
```
> plot([sin, cos], 0..Pi, color = [red, blue], legend = ["sin", "cos"]);
```



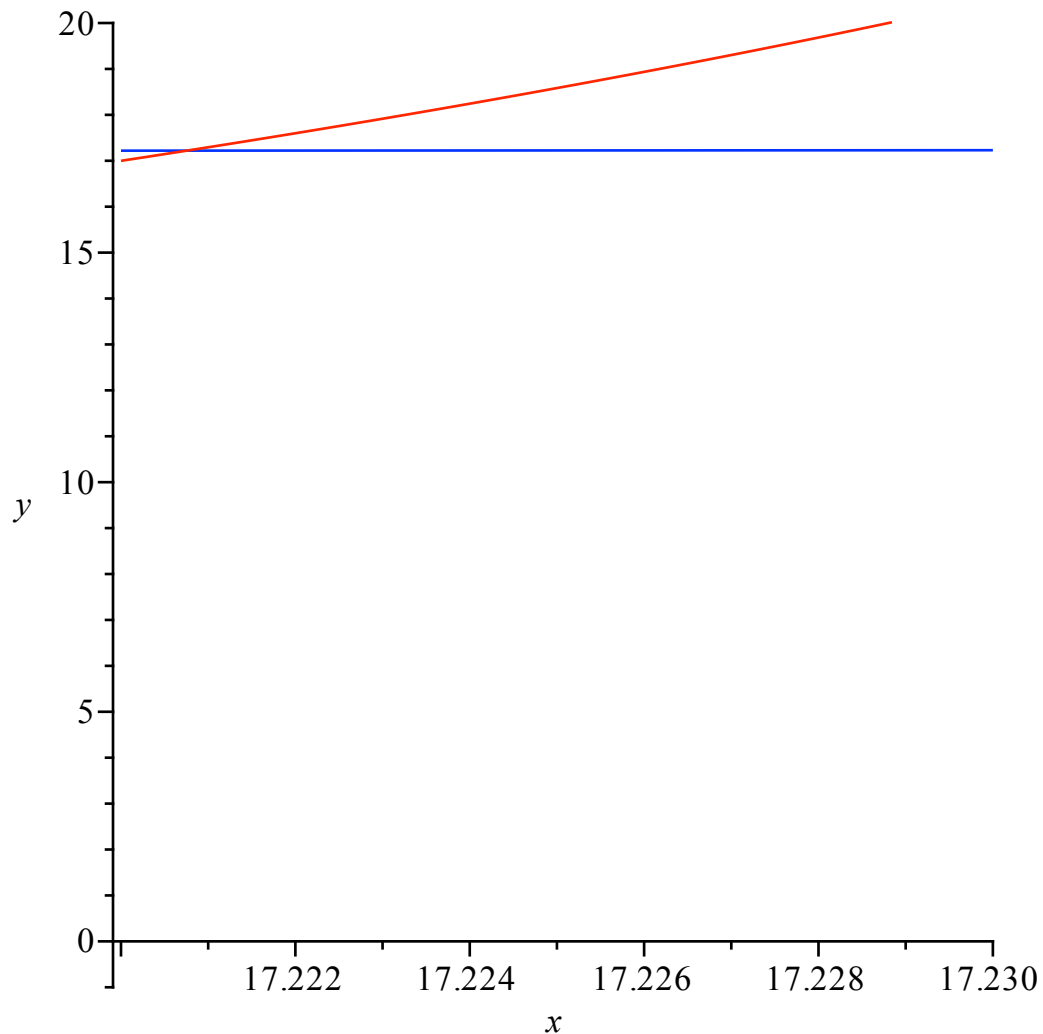
```
> ?plot  
> #Exercice  
> plot([x, tan(x)], x = 0..20, color = [blue, red]);
```



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



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

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

```
> fsolve(x = tan(x), x = 17.23 ..17.25);
fsolve(x = tan(x), x, 17.23 ..17.25) (7.1.2)
```

```
> 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] (7.1.3)
```

```
> #restart;
```

```
> G1 := plot(sin, 0 ..Pi, color = red, legend = "sin");
```

```
G1 := PLOT(...)
```

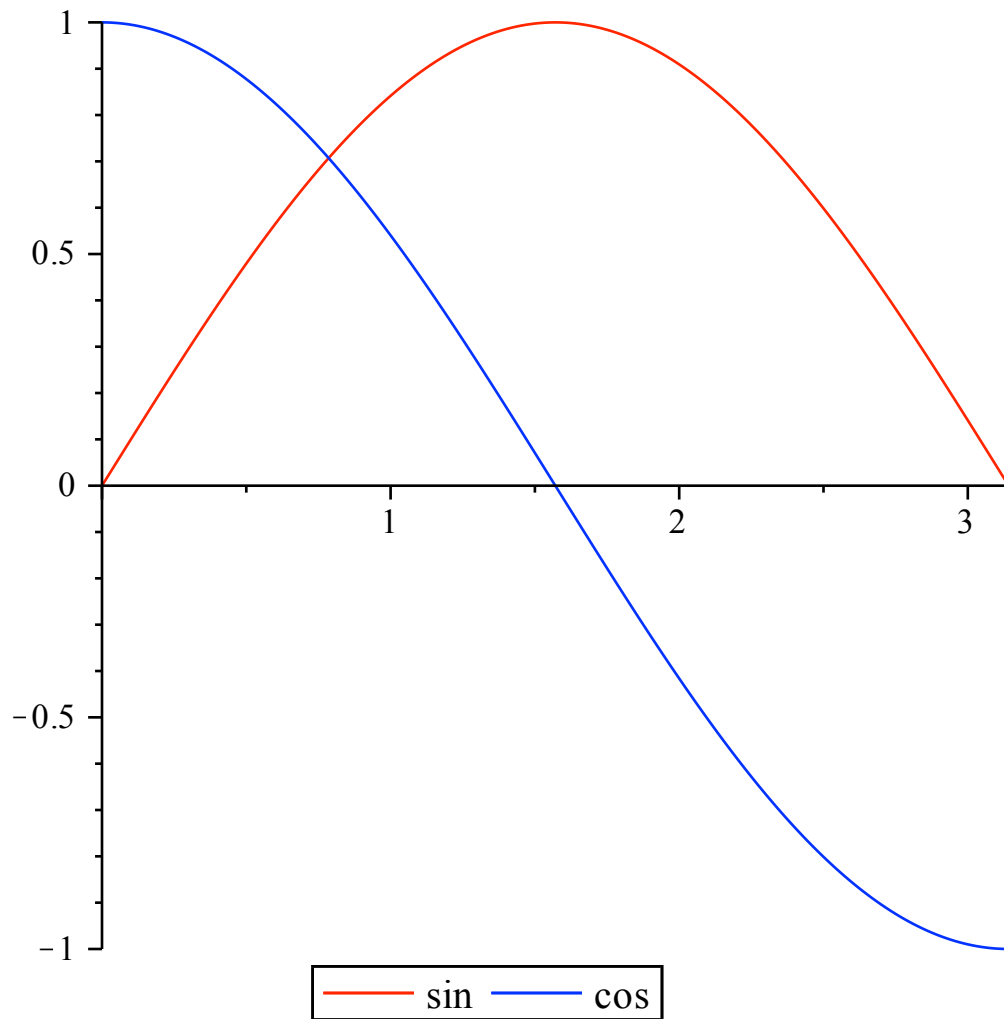
(7.1.4)

```
> G2 := plot(cos, 0 ..Pi, color = blue, legend = "cos");
```

```
G2 := PLOT(...)
```

(7.1.5)

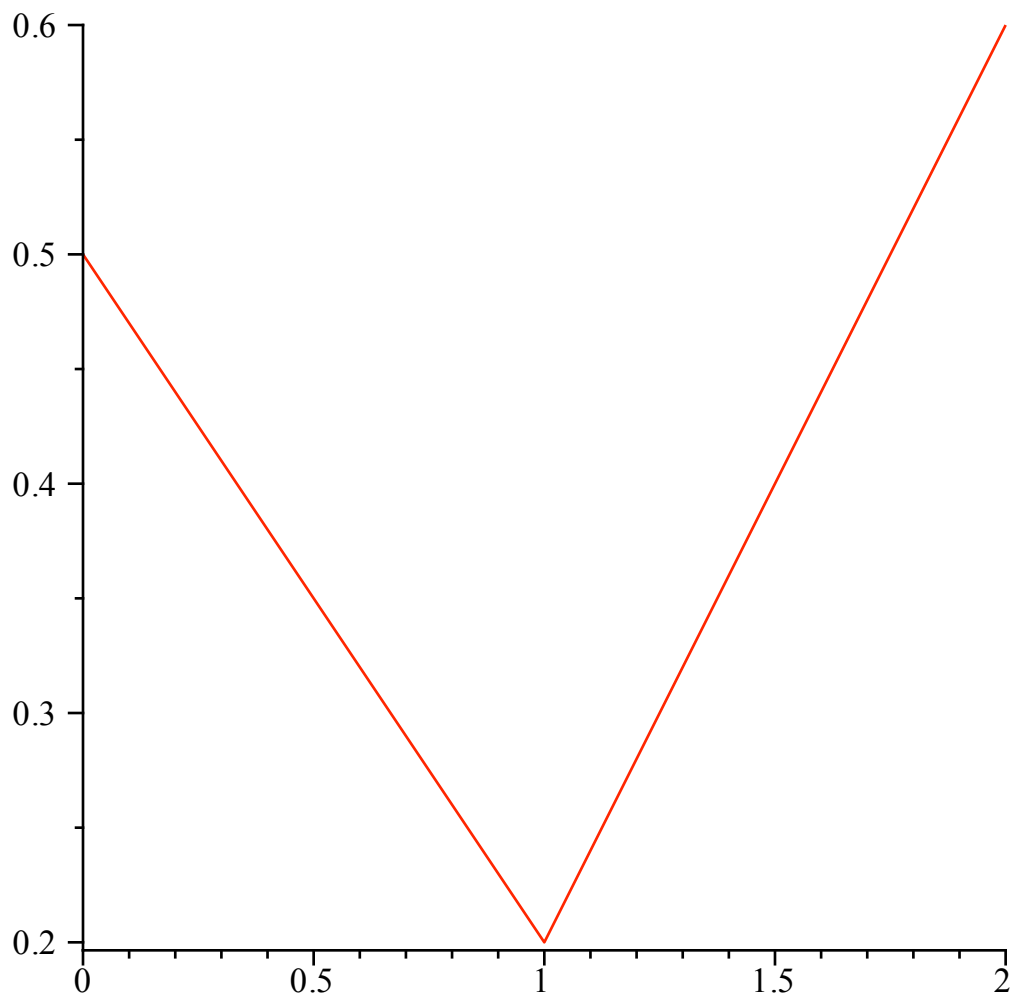
```
> display(G1, G2);
```



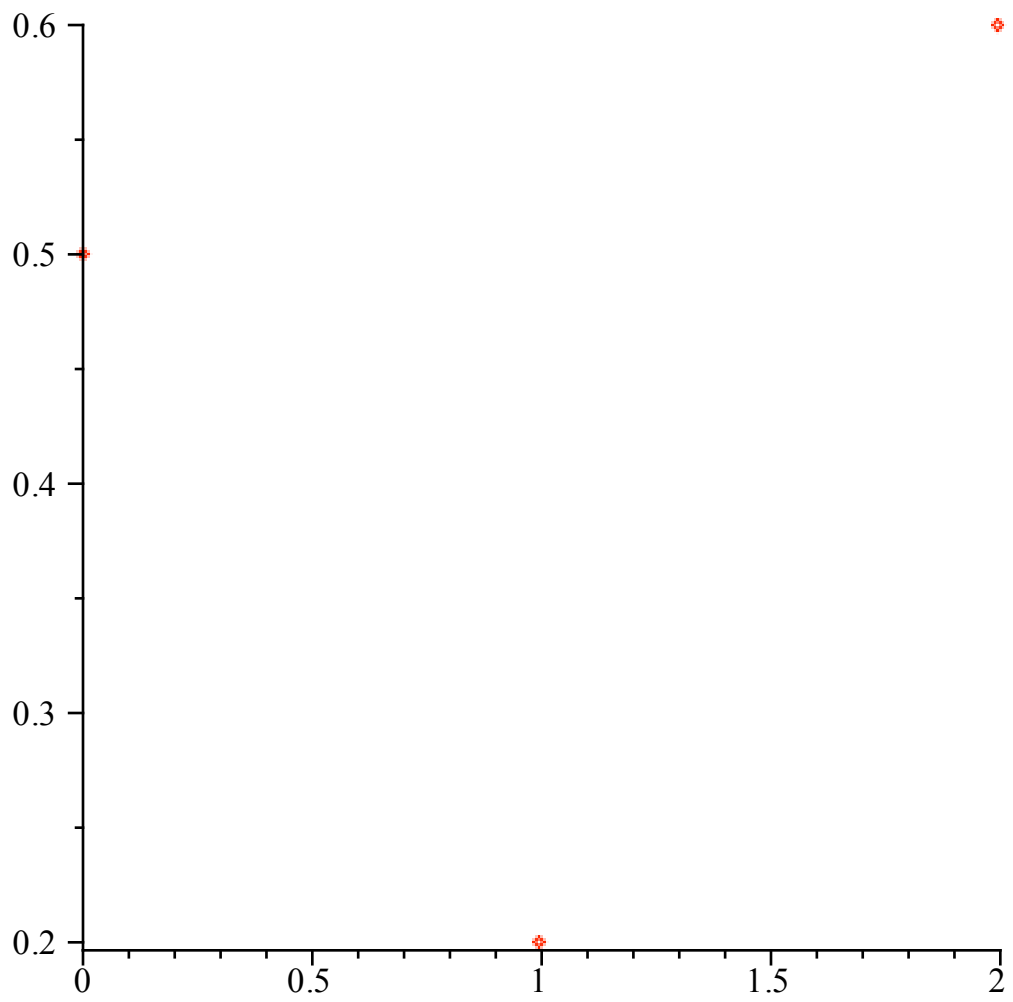
```
>
```

▼ 1.8.2 Un ensemble de points

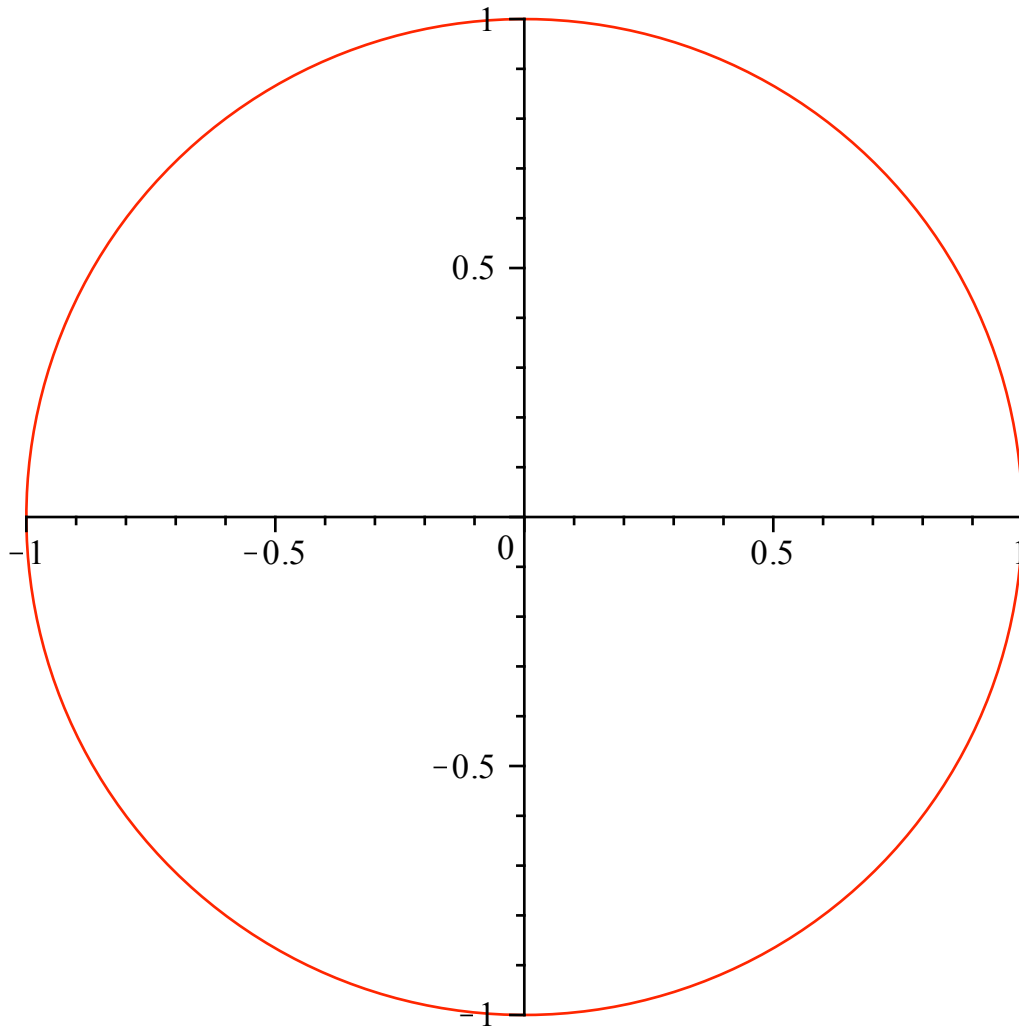
```
> plot([[0, 0.5], [1, 0.2], [2, 0.6]]);
```



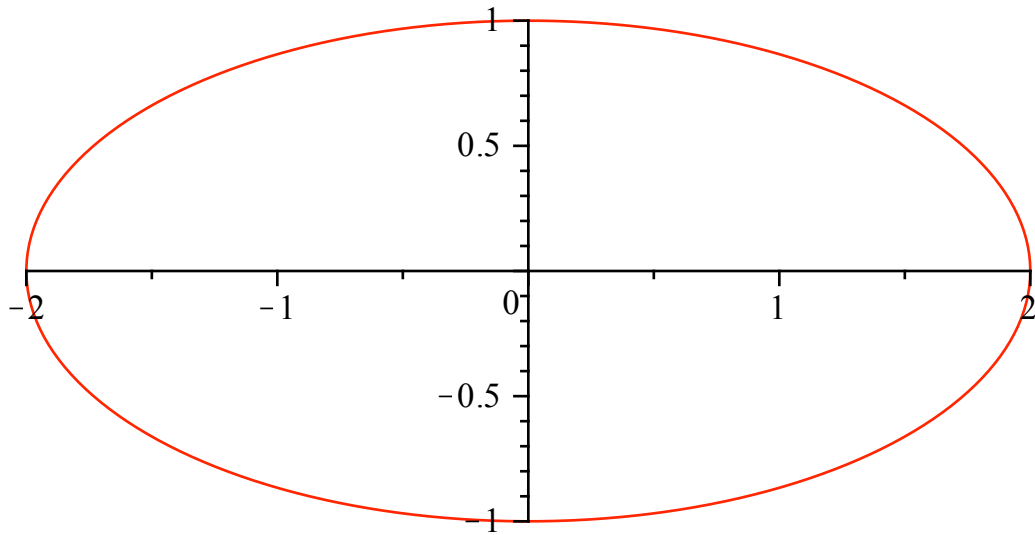
```
> plot([[0, 0.5], [1, 0.2], [2, 0.6]], style = point);
```



```
> 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)

> D(D(f));
 $x \rightarrow 6x$ (8.5)

> diff(f(x), x, x);
 $6x$ (8.6)

> f := x³;
 diff(f, x);
 $f := x^3$
 $3x^2$ (8.7)

> diff(f(x), x);
 $3x(x)^2 \left(\frac{d}{dx} x(x) \right)$ (8.8)

> D(f);
 $3D(x)x^2$ (8.9)

> **#Résolution eq du ressort**

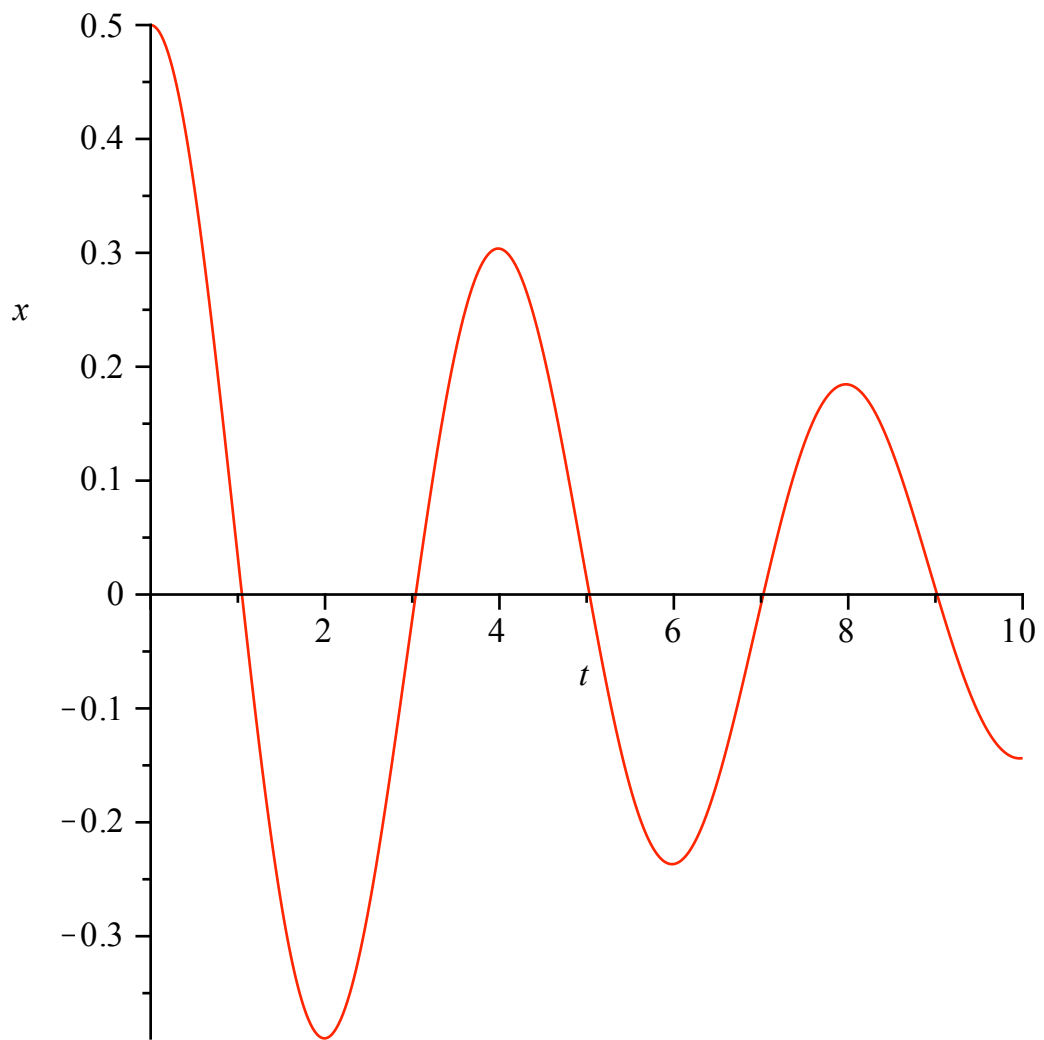
> m := 2; alpha := 0.5; k := 5;
 $m := 2$
 $\alpha := 0.5$
 $k := 5$ (8.10)

> ressort := {m·diff(x(t), t, t) + alpha·diff(x(t), t) + k·x(t) = 0};
 $ressort := \left\{ 2 \left(\frac{d^2}{dt^2} x(t) \right) + 0.5 \left(\frac{d}{dt} x(t) \right) + 5x(t) = 0 \right\}$ (8.11)

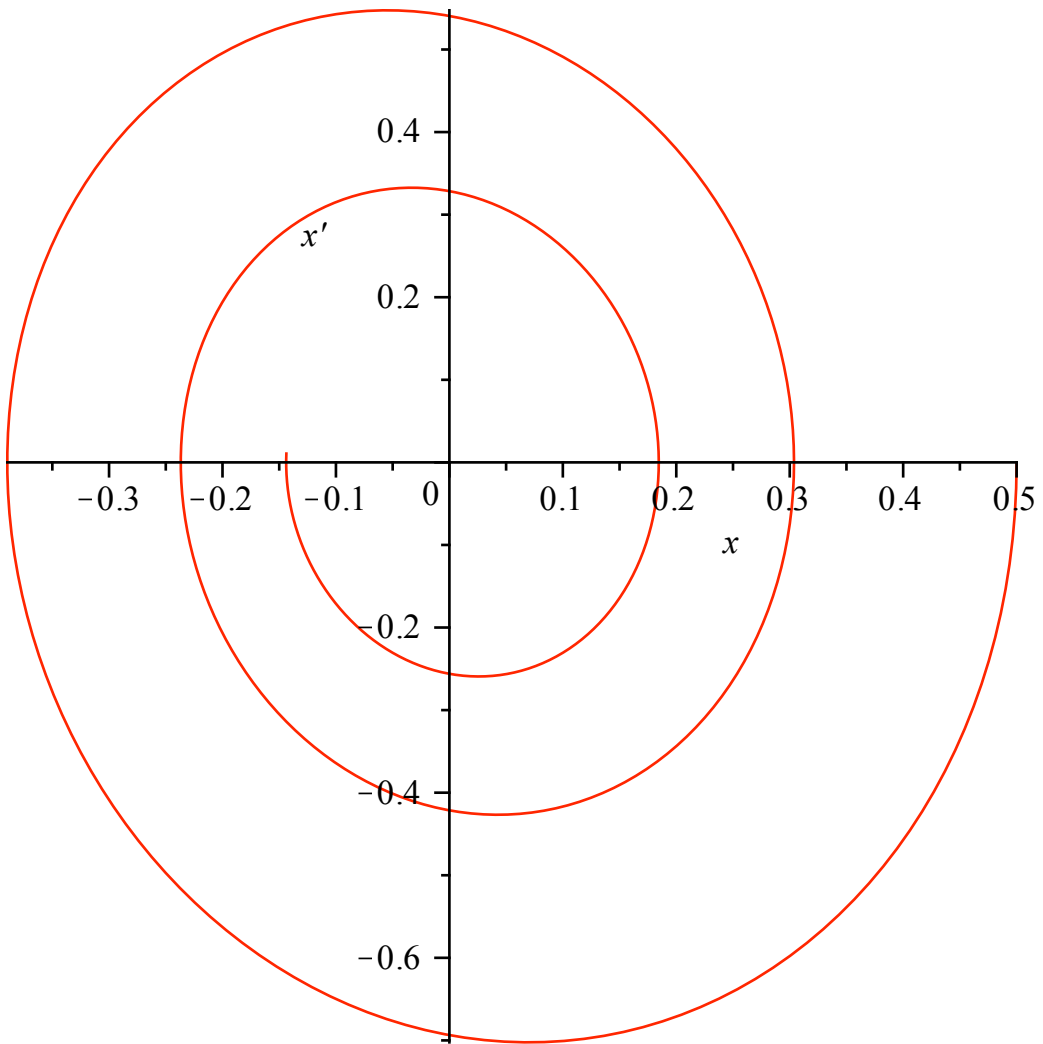
> CI := (a, b) → {x(0) = a, D(x)(0) = b};
 $CI := (a, b) \rightarrow \{x(0) = a, D(x)(0) = b\}$ (8.12)

> sol := dsolve(ressort union CI(0.5, 0), x(t), numeric);
 $sol := \text{proc}(x_rkf45) \dots \text{end proc}$ (8.13)

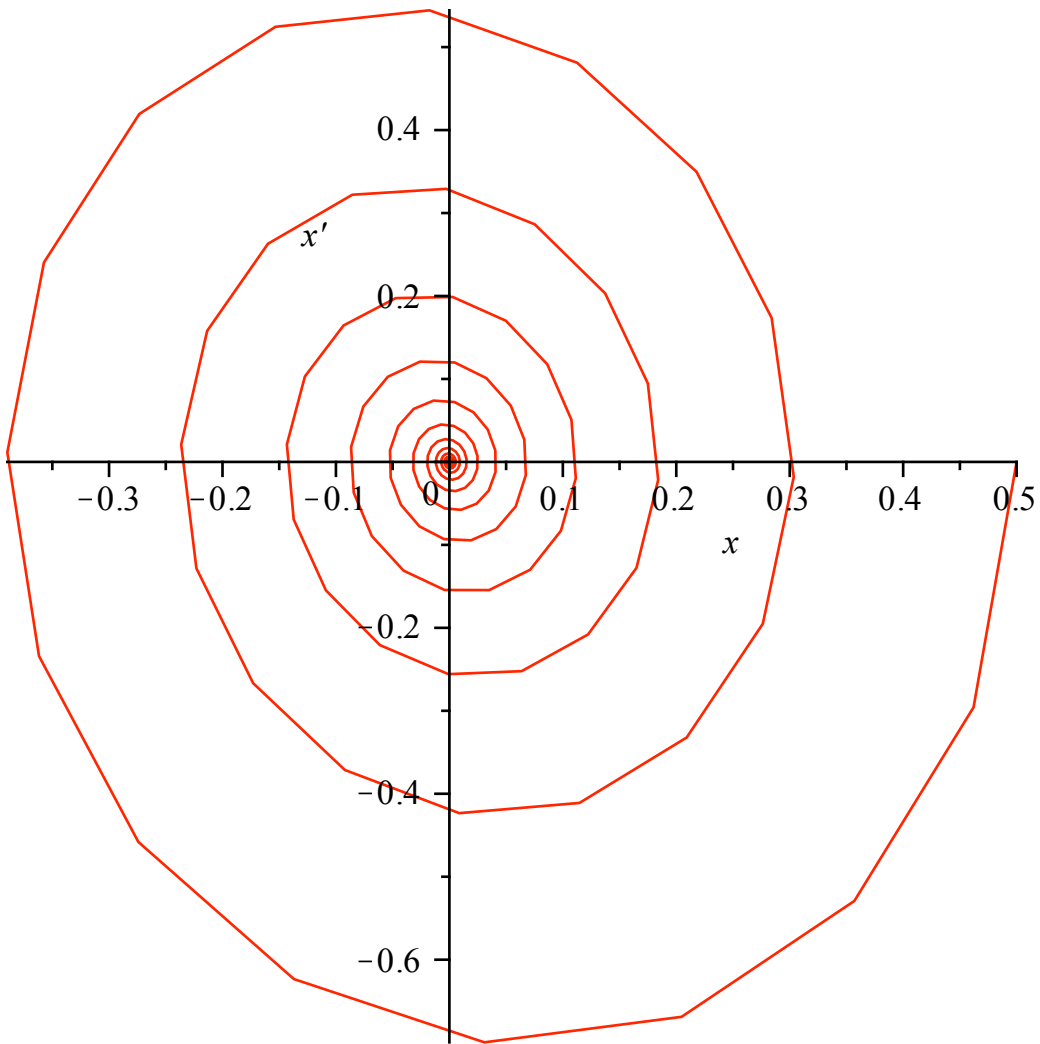
> odeplot(sol, [t, x(t)], 0..10, numpoints = 400);



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

```
> odeplot(sol, [x(t), diff(x(t), t)], 0..100, numpoints = 400);
```



>

▼ 1.10 Pour s'évaluer

> #2)

> *Digits* := 20;
 evalf(Pi);

Digits := 20
 3.1415926535897932385

(9.1.1)

> #3)

> *a* := 2; *a*;

a := 2
 2

(9.1.2)

> unassign('a');

```
> a;
a
(9.1.3)
```

```
> restart;
> #4)
> f := x → sin(2·x);
f := x → sin(2 x)
(9.1.4)
```

```
> f(0.3);
0.5646424734
(9.1.5)
```

```
> f(0.5);
0.8414709848
(9.1.6)
```

```
> f := sin(2·x);
f := sin(2 x)
(9.1.7)
```

```
> subs(x = 0.3, f);
sin(0.6)
(9.1.8)
```

```
> evalf(subs(x = 0.3, f));
0.5646424734
(9.1.9)
```

```
> evalf(subs(x = 0.5, f));
0.8414709848
(9.1.10)
```

```
> #5)
> somme := proc(x, y)
x + y;
end proc:
> somme(3, 5);
8
(9.1.11)
```

```
> #6)
> harmonique := proc(N)
add( $\frac{1}{k}$ , k = 1 .. N);
end proc:
> harmonique(10);
 $\frac{7381}{2520}$ 
(9.1.12)
```

```
> evalf(harmonique(10));
2.928968254
(9.1.13)
```

```
> #7)
> a := 15; b := 20; N := 50;
L :=  $\left[ seq\left(a + k \cdot \frac{(b - a)}{N}, k = 0 .. N\right) \right];$ 
a := 15
b := 20
N := 50
(9.1.14)
```

$$L := \left[15, \frac{151}{10}, \frac{76}{5}, \frac{153}{10}, \frac{77}{5}, \frac{31}{2}, \frac{78}{5}, \frac{157}{10}, \frac{79}{5}, \frac{159}{10}, 16, \frac{161}{10}, \frac{81}{5}, \frac{163}{10}, \right. \\ \left. \frac{82}{5}, \frac{33}{2}, \frac{83}{5}, \frac{167}{10}, \frac{84}{5}, \frac{169}{10}, 17, \frac{171}{10}, \frac{86}{5}, \frac{173}{10}, \frac{87}{5}, \frac{35}{2}, \frac{88}{5}, \frac{177}{10}, \right. \\ \left. \frac{89}{5}, \frac{179}{10}, 18, \frac{181}{10}, \frac{91}{5}, \frac{183}{10}, \frac{92}{5}, \frac{37}{2}, \frac{93}{5}, \frac{187}{10}, \frac{94}{5}, \frac{189}{10}, 19, \frac{191}{10}, \right. \\ \left. \frac{96}{5}, \frac{193}{10}, \frac{97}{5}, \frac{39}{2}, \frac{98}{5}, \frac{197}{10}, \frac{99}{5}, \frac{199}{10}, 20 \right] \quad (9.1.14)$$

> #8)

> $f := x \rightarrow \cos(\text{Pi} \cdot x);$

$$f := x \rightarrow \cos(\pi x)$$

(9.1.15)

> $fL := \text{map}(f, L);$

$$fL := \left[-1, -\cos\left(\frac{1}{10}\pi\right), -\cos\left(\frac{1}{5}\pi\right), -\cos\left(\frac{3}{10}\pi\right), -\cos\left(\frac{2}{5}\pi\right), 0, \cos\left(\frac{2}{5}\pi\right), \right. \\ \cos\left(\frac{3}{10}\pi\right), \cos\left(\frac{1}{5}\pi\right), \cos\left(\frac{1}{10}\pi\right), 1, \cos\left(\frac{1}{10}\pi\right), \cos\left(\frac{1}{5}\pi\right), \\ \cos\left(\frac{3}{10}\pi\right), \cos\left(\frac{2}{5}\pi\right), 0, -\cos\left(\frac{2}{5}\pi\right), -\cos\left(\frac{3}{10}\pi\right), -\cos\left(\frac{1}{5}\pi\right), \\ -\cos\left(\frac{1}{10}\pi\right), -1, -\cos\left(\frac{1}{10}\pi\right), -\cos\left(\frac{1}{5}\pi\right), -\cos\left(\frac{3}{10}\pi\right), -\cos\left(\frac{2}{5}\pi\right), 0, \\ \cos\left(\frac{2}{5}\pi\right), \cos\left(\frac{3}{10}\pi\right), \cos\left(\frac{1}{5}\pi\right), \cos\left(\frac{1}{10}\pi\right), 1, \cos\left(\frac{1}{10}\pi\right), \cos\left(\frac{1}{5}\pi\right), \\ \cos\left(\frac{3}{10}\pi\right), \cos\left(\frac{2}{5}\pi\right), 0, -\cos\left(\frac{2}{5}\pi\right), -\cos\left(\frac{3}{10}\pi\right), -\cos\left(\frac{1}{5}\pi\right), \\ -\cos\left(\frac{1}{10}\pi\right), -1, -\cos\left(\frac{1}{10}\pi\right), -\cos\left(\frac{1}{5}\pi\right), -\cos\left(\frac{3}{10}\pi\right), -\cos\left(\frac{2}{5}\pi\right), 0, \\ \left. \cos\left(\frac{2}{5}\pi\right), \cos\left(\frac{3}{10}\pi\right), \cos\left(\frac{1}{5}\pi\right), \cos\left(\frac{1}{10}\pi\right), 1 \right] \quad (9.1.16)$$

> #9)

> *restart;*

> $N := 100;$

$c := \text{array}(0..N);$

$c[0] := 1;$

for n **from** 0 **to** $N - 1$

do $c[n + 1] := \text{add}(c[k], k = 0..n);$

od;

$$c_0 := 1$$

(9.1.17)

> $c[100];$

633825300114114700748351602688

(9.1.18)

> #10;

> $\text{nbpositif} := \text{proc}(L)$

```
local nbpos, N, i :
  nbpos := 0 :
  N := nops(L) :
  for i from 1 to N do
    if (op(i, L) > 0) then
      nbpos := nbpos + 1 :
    fi:
  od:
  nbpos :
end proc:
> L := [4, 7, -6, -9, 9] :
nbpositif(L);
```

3

(9.1.19)