

Computergestuetzte Mathematik zur Analysis

Lektion 4

Listen und Mengen

```
> liste := [a, b, c];  
liste := [a, b, c] (1.1)
```

```
> menge := {C, B, A, B, C};  
menge := {A, B, C} (1.2)
```

```
> folge := X, Y, Z;  
folge := X, Y, Z (1.3)
```

```
> liste[2];  
b (1.4)
```

```
> menge[3];  
C (1.5)
```

Aber Achtung mit der Reihenfolge!

```
> folge[1];  
X (1.6)
```

```
> convert(liste, set);  
{a, b, c} (1.7)
```

```
> convert(menge, list);  
[A, B, C] (1.8)
```

```
> [folge];  
[X, Y, Z] (1.9)
```

```
> {folge};  
{X, Y, Z} (1.10)
```

```
> seq(j^2, j = 1 .. 5);  
1, 4, 9, 16, 25 (1.11)
```

```
> [%];  
[1, 4, 9, 16, 25] (1.12)
```

```
> nops(%);  
5 (1.13)
```

Op / Map / Apply

```
> u := [a, b, c];  
u := [a, b, c] (2.1)
```

```
> a := x^2+y^(1/2)+sin(z); (2.2)
```

```

a := x^2 + sqrt(y) + sin(z) (2.2)
> nops(u);
3 (2.3)
> nops(a);
3 (2.4)
> op(1, a);
x^2 (2.5)
> u;
[x^2 + sqrt(y) + sin(z), b, c] (2.6)
> op(1, u);
x^2 + sqrt(y) + sin(z) (2.7)
> op(2 .. 3, u);
b, c (2.8)
> op(1, op(1, u));
x^2 (2.9)

```

▼ Mehr zu Maple Operatoren

```

> ex1 := x^2 - y*z*sin(v) + (1/2)*Pi + int(g(x), x=0..1);
ex1 := x^2 - yz sin(v) + 1/2 pi + integral(g(x) dx (2.1.1)
> op(ex1);
x^2, -yz sin(v), 1/2 pi, integral(g(x) dx (2.1.2)
> whattype(ex1);
`C` (2.1.3)
> op(2, ex1);
-yz sin(v) (2.1.4)
> whattype(op(2, ex1));
`.` (2.1.5)
> op(1, op(2, ex1));
-1 (2.1.6)
> op(4, op(2, ex1));
sin(v) (2.1.7)
> whattype(op(4, op(2, ex1)));
function (2.1.8)
> whattype(op(2, op(2, ex1)));
symbol (2.1.9)

```

```
> f := x -> x^2;
```

$$f := x \rightarrow x^2$$

(2.10)

```
> map(f, liste);
```

$$[(x^2 + \sqrt{y} + \sin(z))^2, b^2, c^2]$$

(2.11)

```
> map(f, menge);
```

$$\{A^2, B^2, C^2\}$$

(2.12)

Fehlerquelle:

```
> map(sin, folge);
```

Error, (in sin) expecting 1 argument, got 3

```
> map(sin, [folge]);
```

$$[\sin(X), \sin(Y), \sin(Z)]$$

(2.13)