

Computergestuetzte Mathematik zur Analysis

Lektion 9 (12. Dezember)

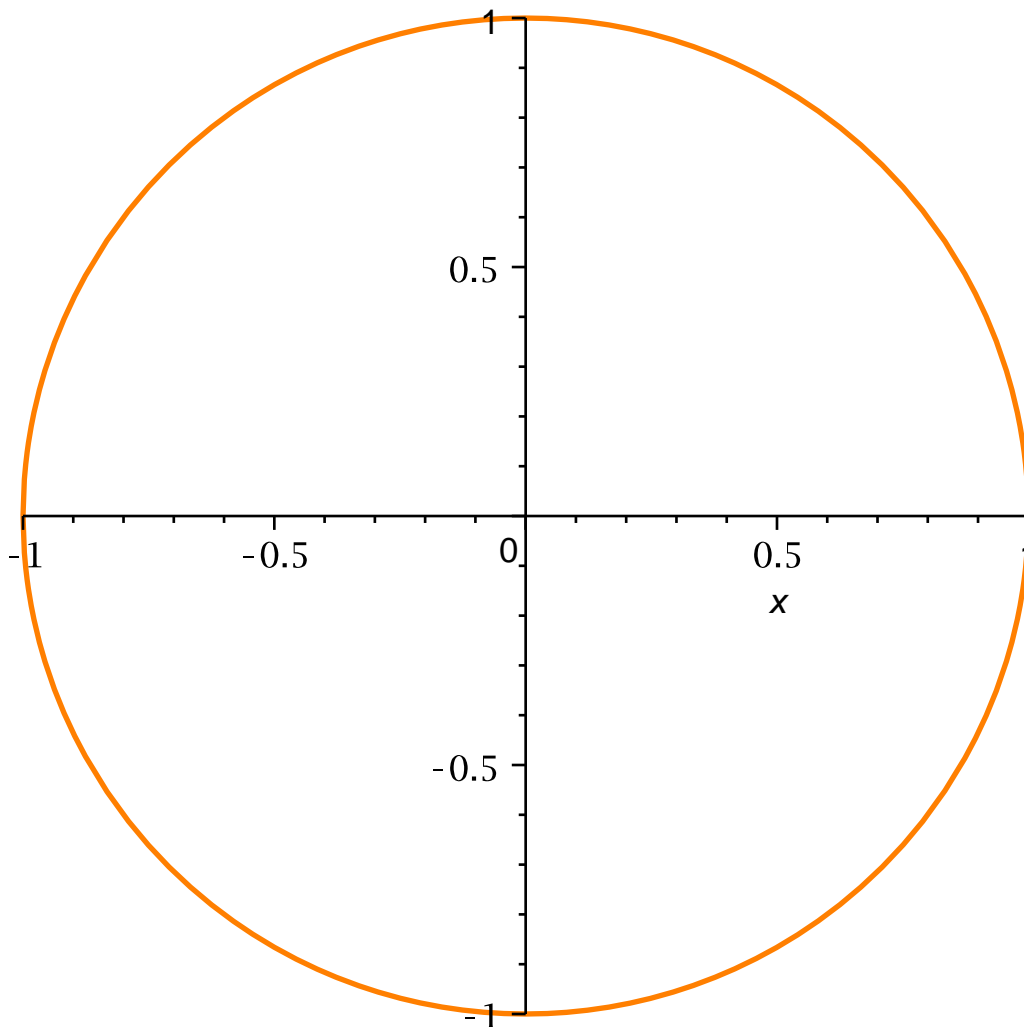
```
[> restart: with(plots):
```

ebene parametrische Plots

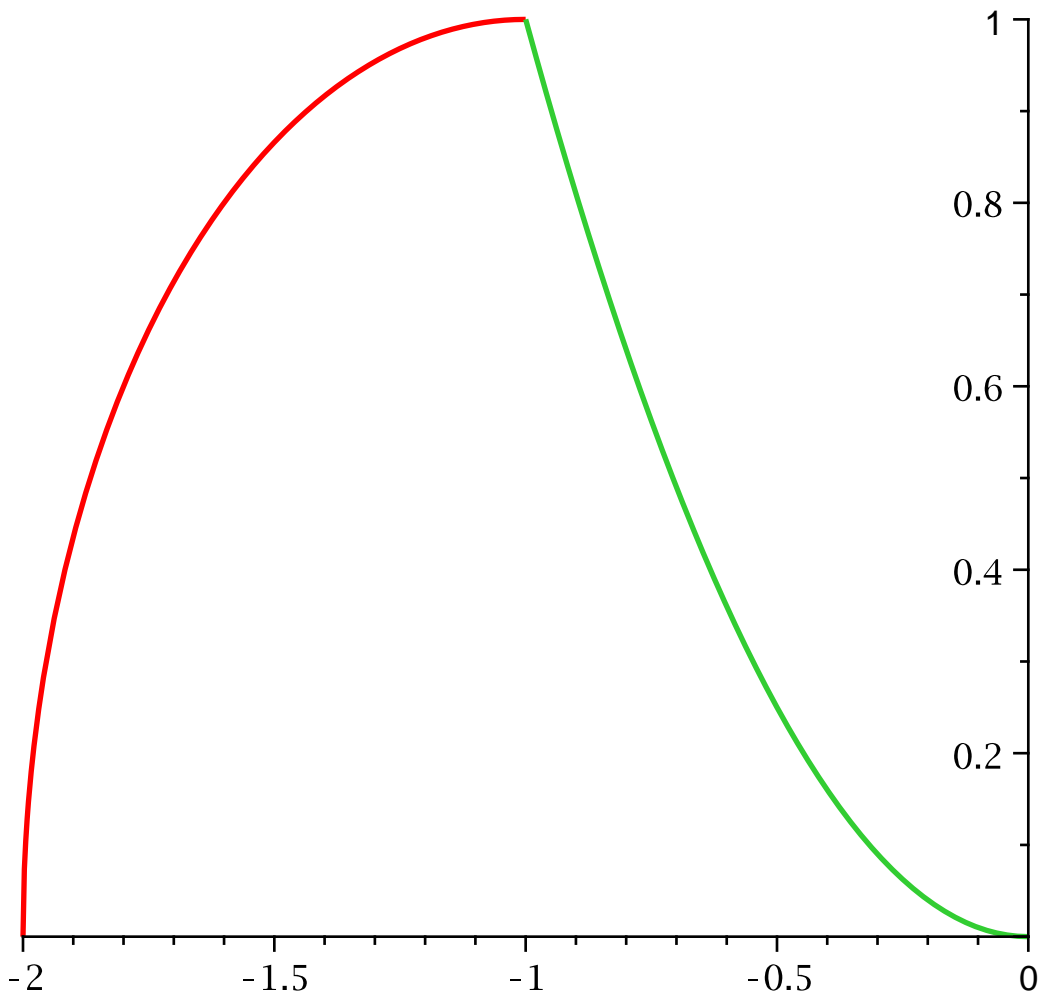
```
> po := plot(sqrt(1-x^2), x = -1 .. 1, color = coral, thickness=2)  
;  
pu := plot(-sqrt(1-x^2), x = -1 .. 1, color = coral,  
thickness = 2);  
display([po, pu]);
```

```
po:= PLOT(...)
```

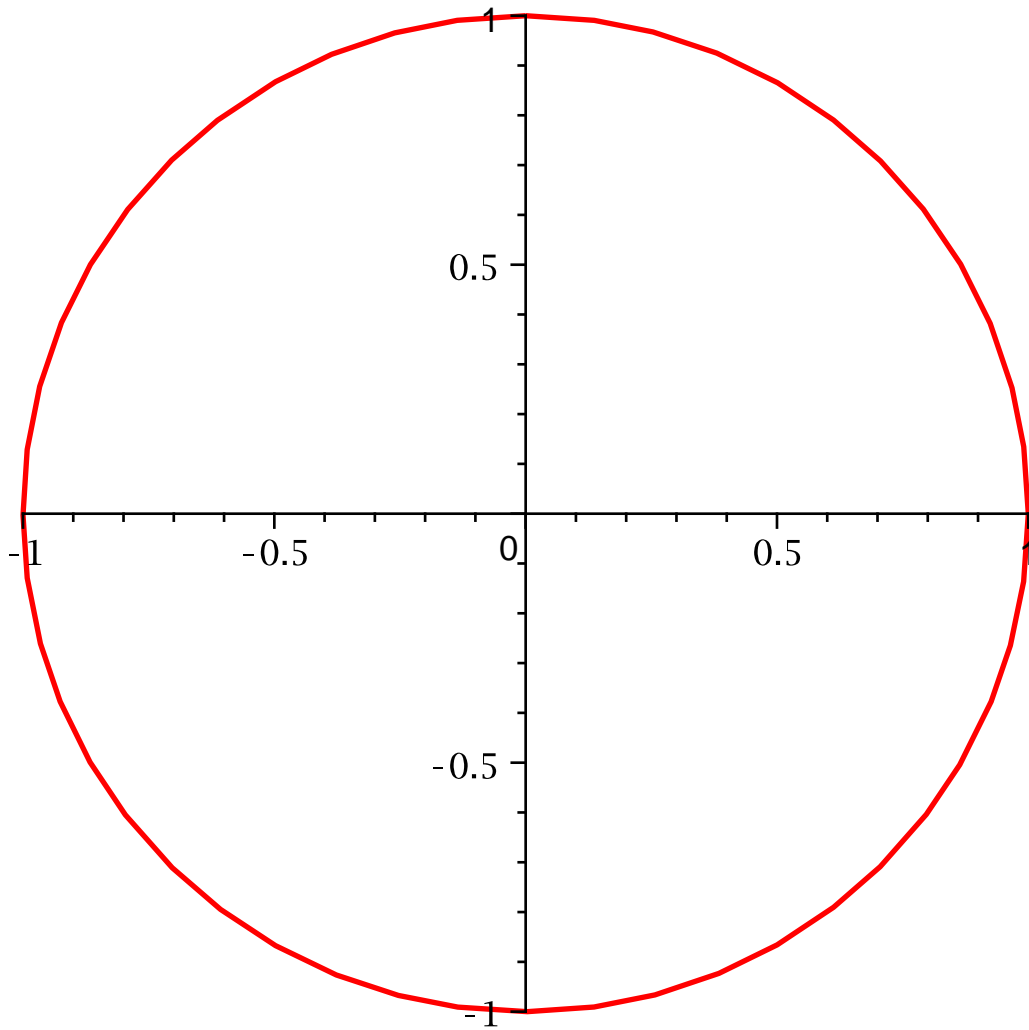
```
pu:= PLOT(...)
```



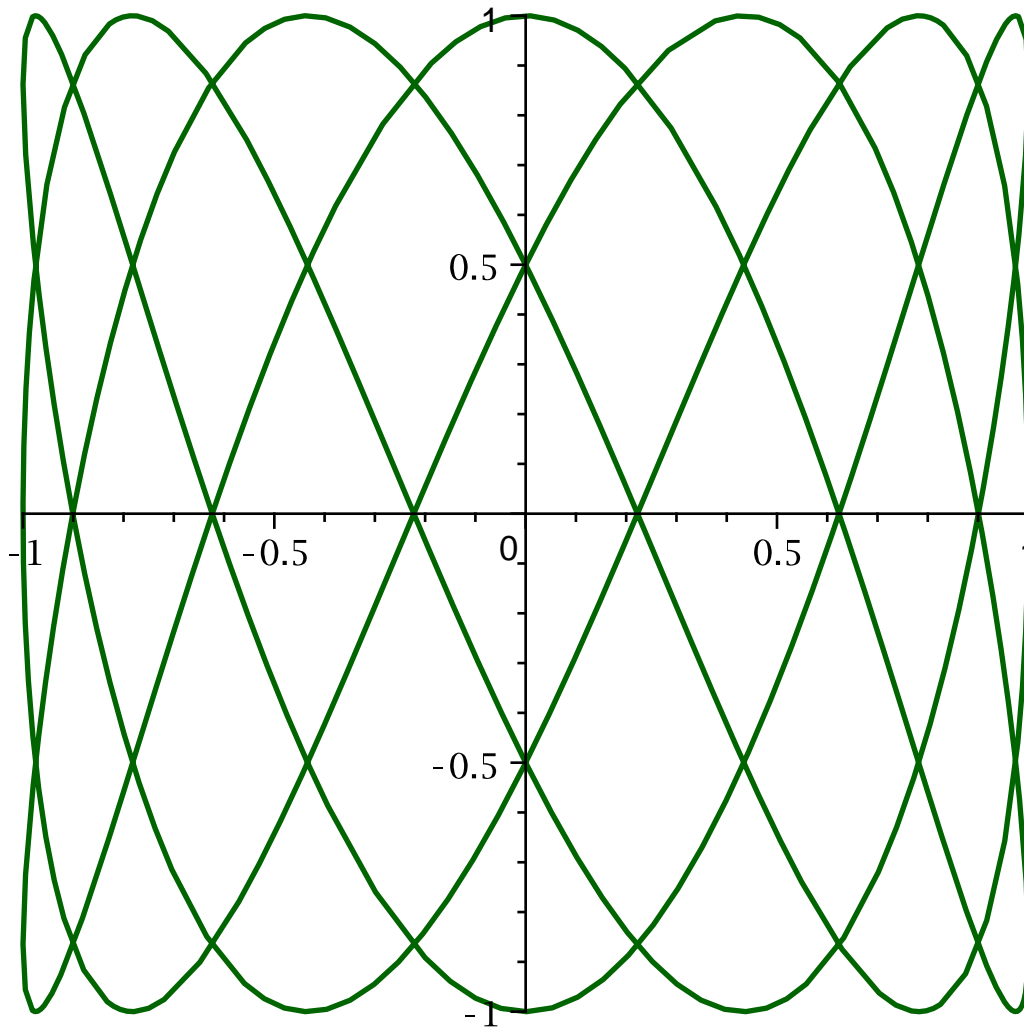
```
> plot([x, sqrt(1-(x+1)^2), x = -2 .. -1], [x, x^2, x = -1 .. 0], thickness=2);
```



```
> plot([sin(t), cos(t), t = 0 .. 2*Pi], color = red, thickness = 2);
```



```
>  
> plot([cos(3*t), sin(7*t), t = 0 .. 2*Pi], color =  
"DarkGreen", thickness = 2); #Lissajous-Figur
```



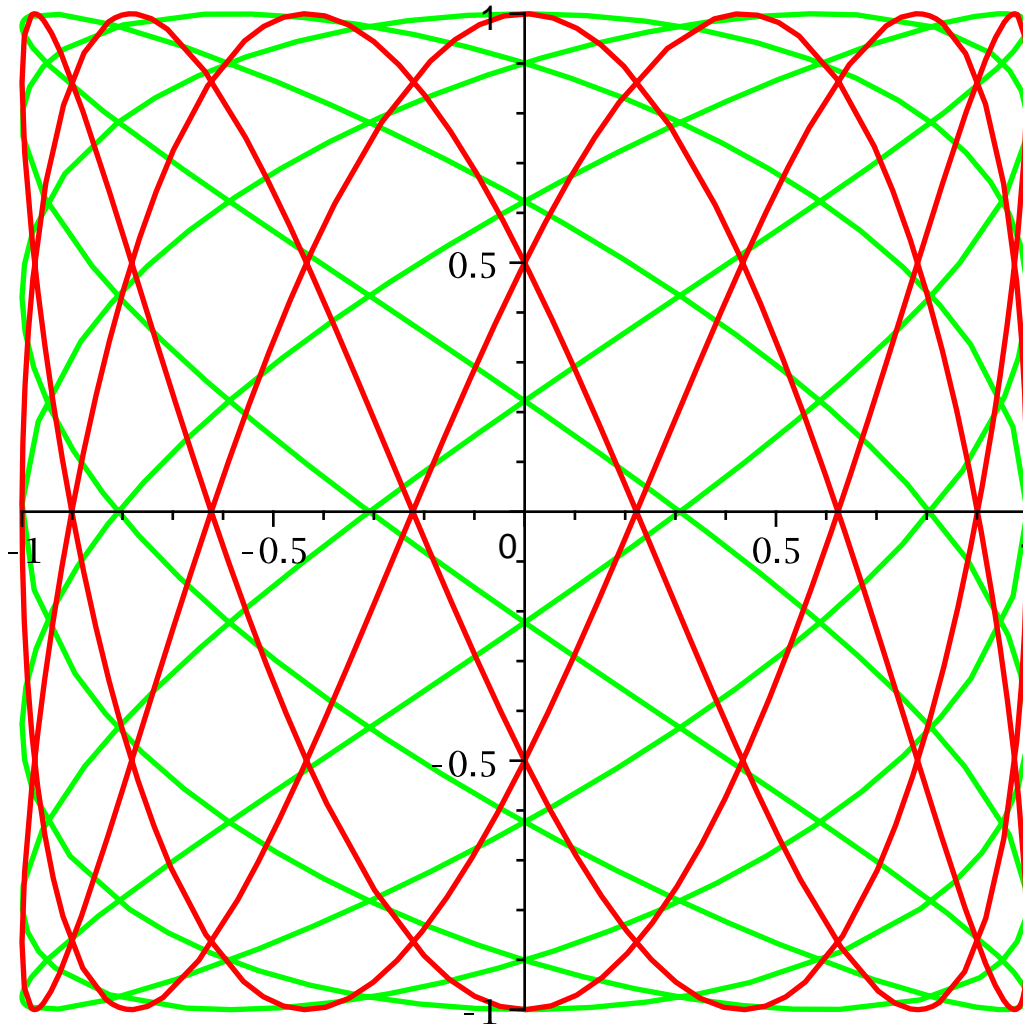
```
> Lis1 := [cos(7*t), sin(5*t), t = 0 .. 2*Pi];  
Lis1:= [cos(7 t), sin(5 t), t=0..2 pi]
```

(1.1)

```
> Lis2 := [cos(3*t), sin(7*t), t = 0 .. 2*Pi];  
Lis2:= [cos(3 t), sin(7 t), t=0..2 pi]
```

(1.2)

```
> plot([Lis1, Lis2], color = [green, red], thickness = 2);
```

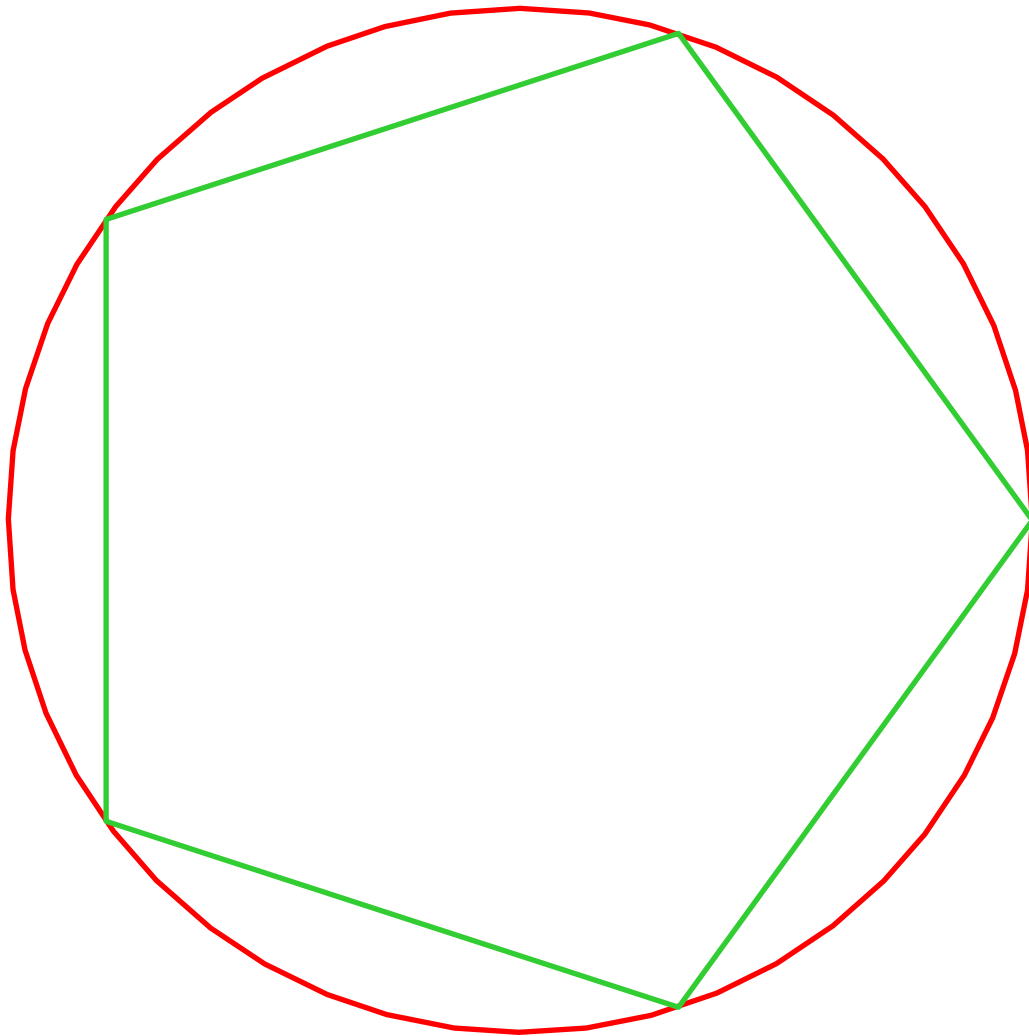


```
> kreis := [cos,sin,0..2*Pi];
      kreis:= [cos, sin, 0..2 pi] (1.3)
```

```
> w := seq([cos(2*Pi*j/5), sin(2*Pi*j/5)], j = 0 .. 5);
w:= [1, 0], [cos(2/5 pi), sin(2/5 pi)], [-cos(1/5 pi), sin(1/5 pi)], [-cos(1/5 pi),
      -sin(1/5 pi)], [cos(2/5 pi), -sin(2/5 pi)], [1, 0] (1.4)
```

```
> Pentagram := [seq(w[k], k = 1 .. 6)];
Pentagram:= [[1, 0], [cos(2/5 pi), sin(2/5 pi)], [-cos(1/5 pi), sin(1/5 pi)], [
      -cos(1/5 pi), -sin(1/5 pi)], [cos(2/5 pi), -sin(2/5 pi)], [1, 0]] (1.5)
```

```
> plot([kreis, Pentagram], thickness = 2, scaling =
      constrained, axes='none');
```

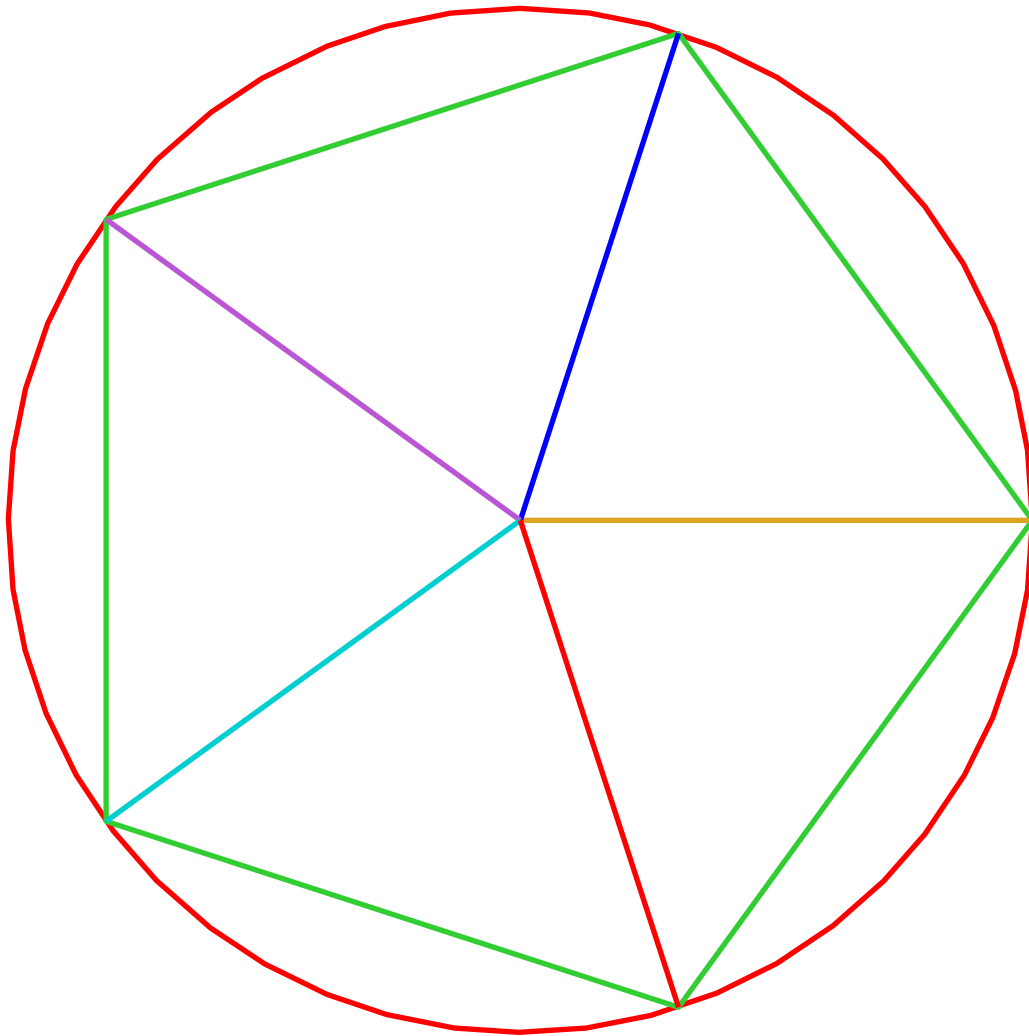


```

> Stern := seq([[0, 0], w[k]], k = 1 .. 5);
Stern:= [[0, 0], [1, 0], [0, 0], [cos(2/5 pi), sin(2/5 pi)], [0, 0], [
-cos(1/5 pi), sin(1/5 pi)], [0, 0], [-cos(1/5 pi), -sin(1/5 pi)], [0, 0],
[cos(2/5 pi), -sin(2/5 pi)]]
> plot([kreis, Pentagon, Stern], thickness = 2, scaling =
constrained, axes = 'none');

```

(1.6)

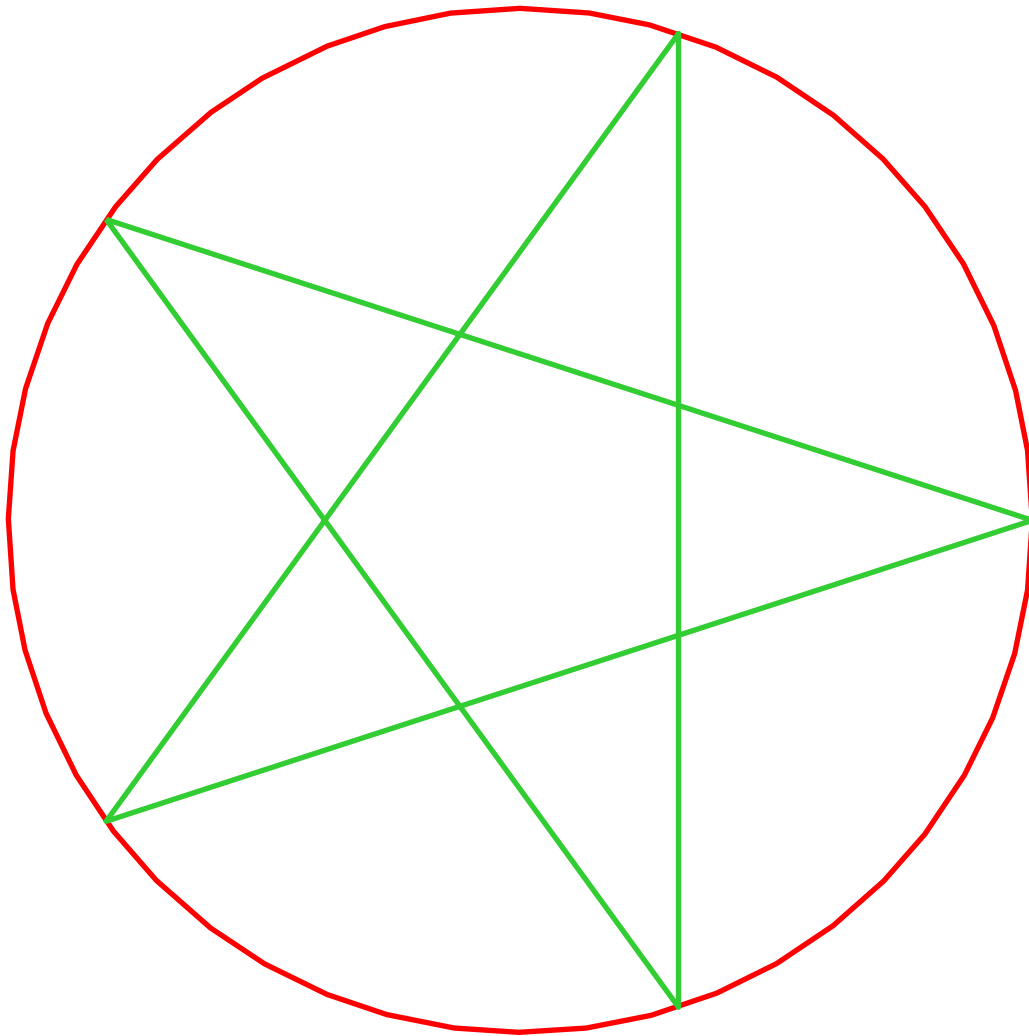


```

> Pentagram2 := [seq(w[2*k mod 5+1], k = 1 .. 6)];
Pentagram2:= [[ -cos(1/5 pi), sin(1/5 pi)], [cos(2/5 pi), -sin(2/5 pi)],
[cos(2/5 pi), sin(2/5 pi)], [-cos(1/5 pi), -sin(1/5 pi)], [1, 0], [-cos(1/5 pi),
sin(1/5 pi)]]
> plot([kreis,Pentagram2], thickness = 2, scaling =
constrained,axes='none');

```

(1.7)

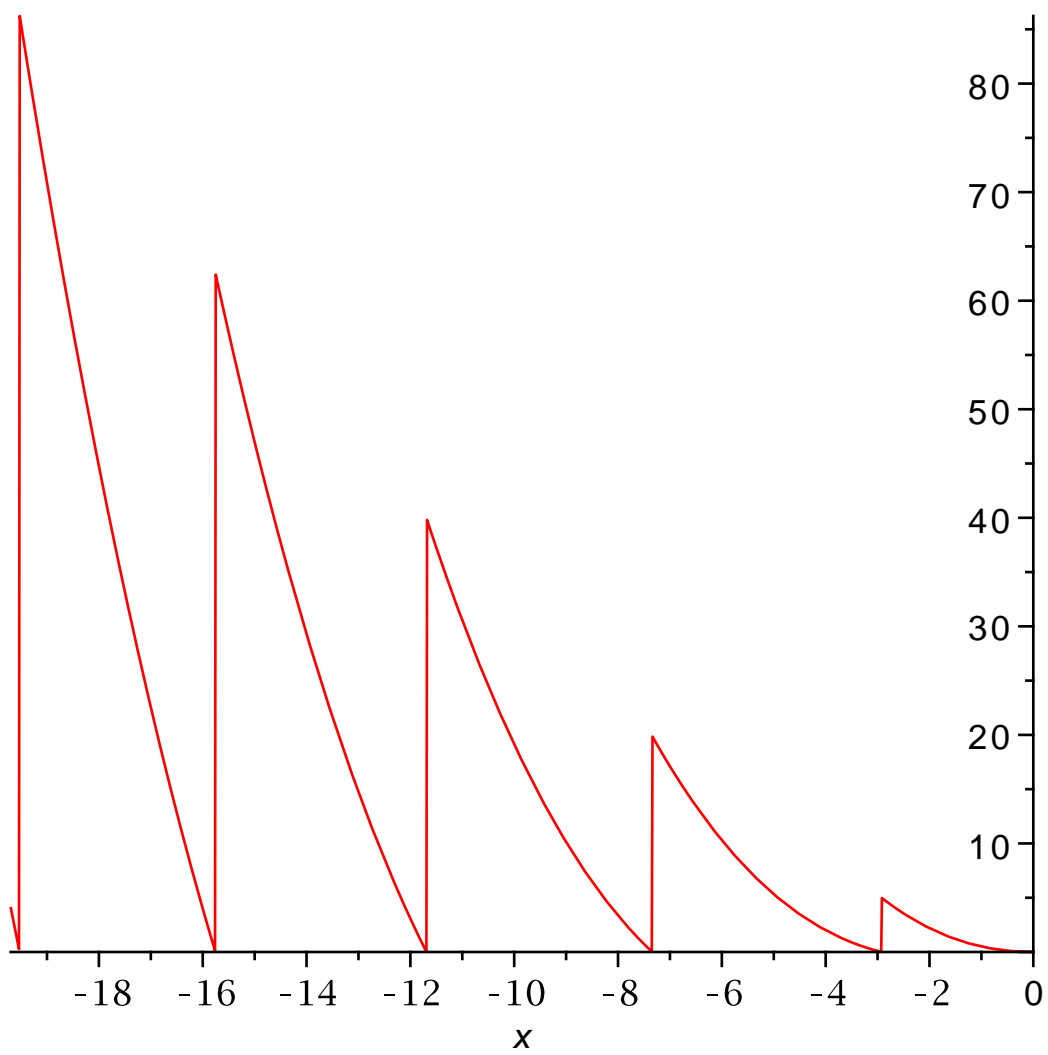


```
> f1:= x-> (-x)^(3/2)*((3/2)^(sqrt(-x))-floor((3/2)^(sqrt(-x))))  
);
```

$$f1 := x \rightarrow (-x)^{3/2} \left(\left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^{\sqrt{-x}} - \text{floor} \left(\left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^{\sqrt{-x}} \right) \right)$$

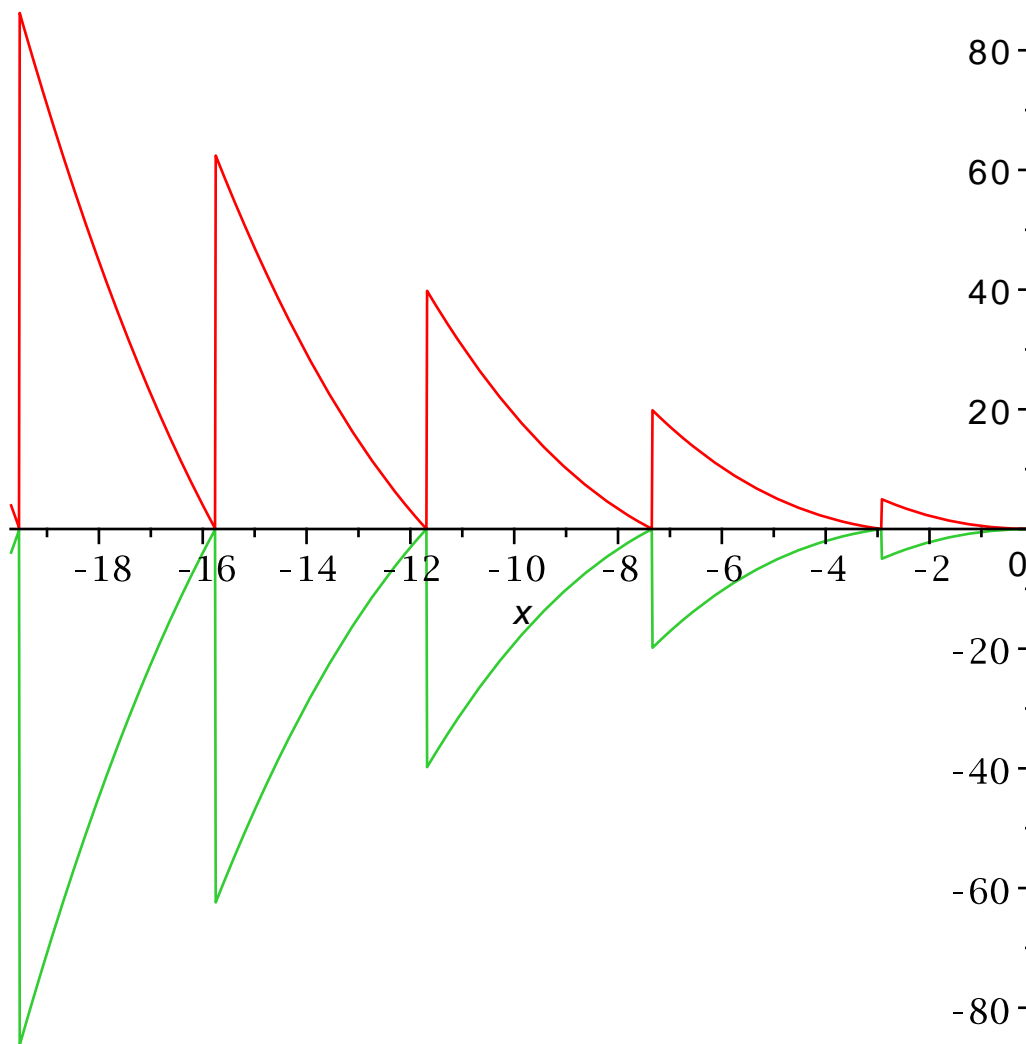
(1.8)

```
> plot(f1(x),x=-19.7..0);
```

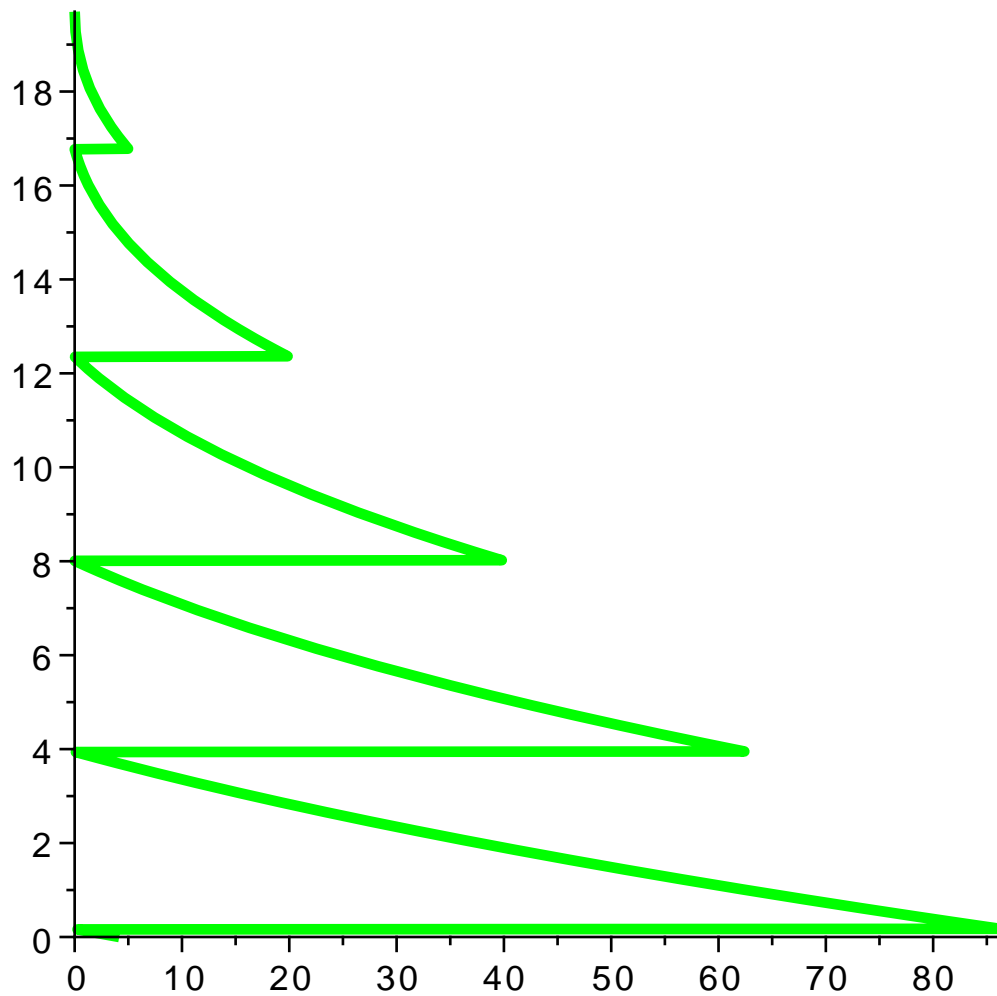
```
> p2:=plot([f1(x), -f1(x)],x=-19.7..0);  
p2:=PLOT(...)  
> display(p2);
```

(1.9)



```
> p3:=plot([f1(x),x+19.7,x=-19.7..0],thickness=4,color=green);
# Aufrichten des Weihnachtsbaums
p3:= PLOT(...)
> display(p3);
```

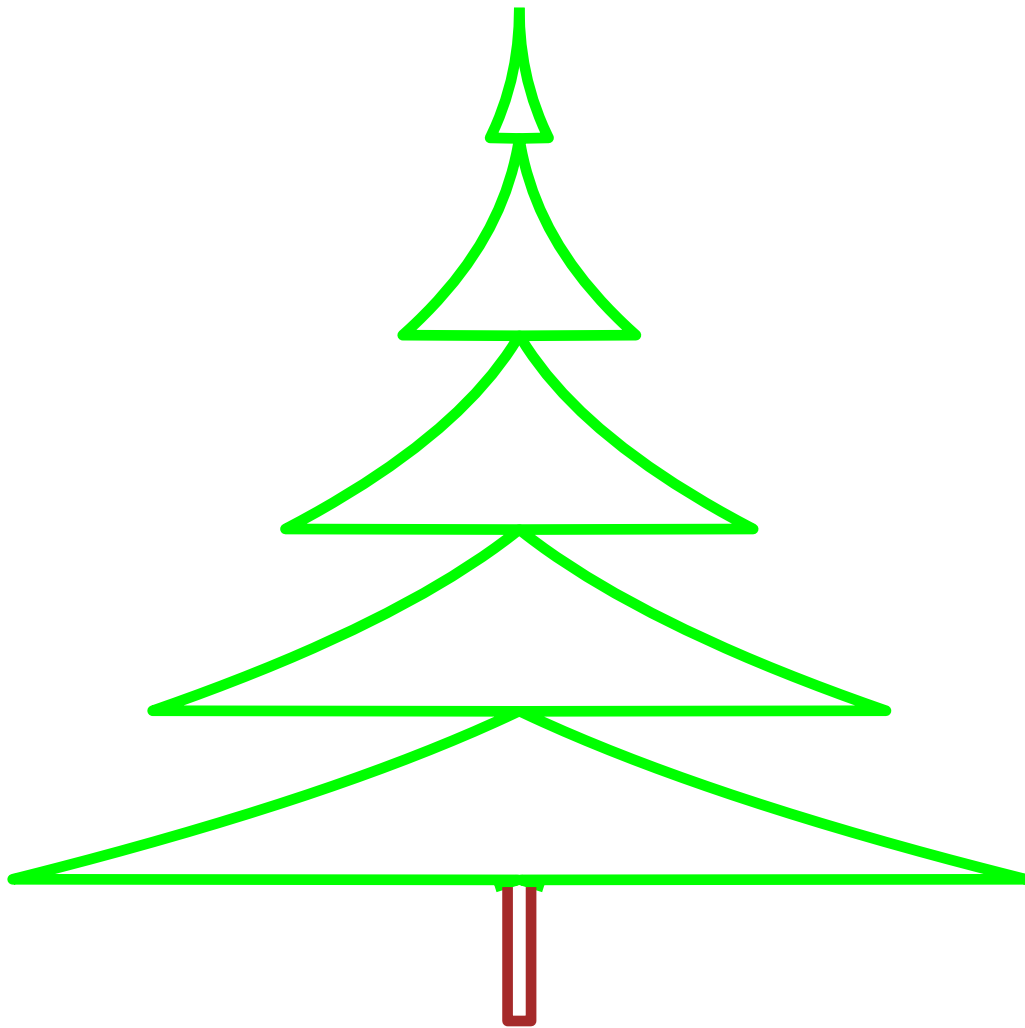
(1.10)



```

> p4:=plot([-f1(x),x+19.7,x=-19.7..0],thickness=4,color=green);
          p4:= PLOT(...) (1.11)
> p5:=plot([[-2,0],[-2,-3],[2,-3],[2,0]],thickness=4,color=
brown):
> display(p3,p4,p5,axes=none);

```

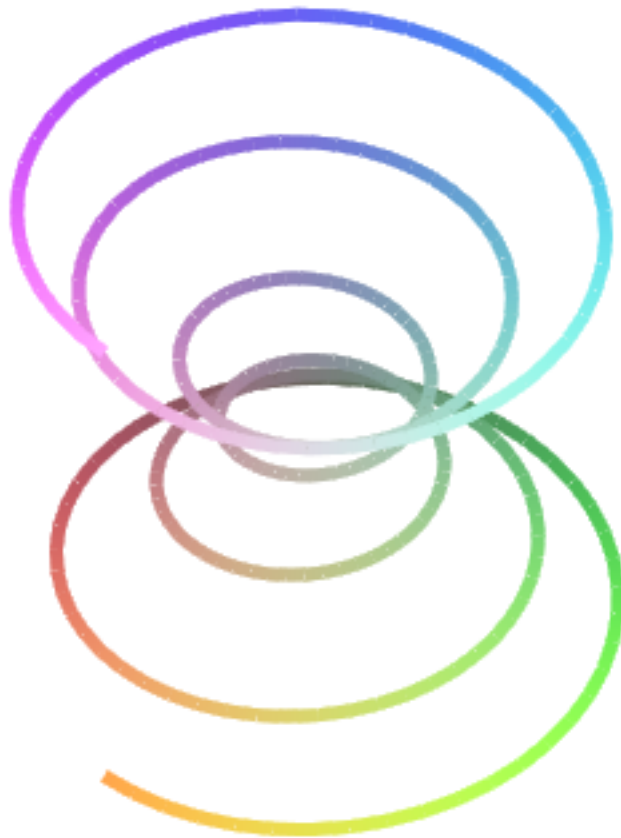


▼ Raumkurven / Wiederholung

```
> restart;  
> with(plots):  
> kurve := (2 - cos(t/6))*cos(t), (2 - cos(t/6))*sin(t), t/8;  
      kurve:=  $\left(2 - \cos\left(\frac{1}{6} t\right)\right) \cos(t), \left(2 - \cos\left(\frac{1}{6} t\right)\right) \sin(t), \frac{1}{8} t$  (2.1)
```

Achtung: kurve ist eine Folge

```
> spacecurve([ kurve, t = -6*Pi .. 6*Pi], numpoints = 300,  
  thickness = 5);
```

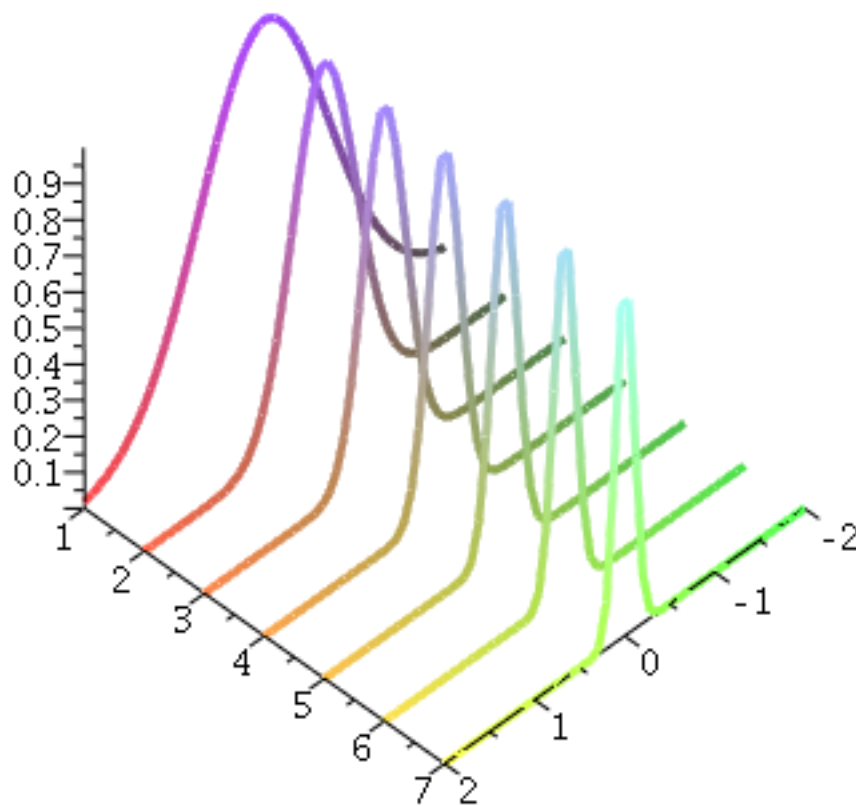


```
> kurve := [t, k, exp(-k^2*t^2), t = -2 .. 2];
      kurve:= [t, k, e-k2t2, t = -2..2] (2.2)
```

```
> kurvenmenge := { seq(kurve, k = 1 .. 7) };
kurvenmenge:= {[t, 1, e-t2, t = -2..2], [t, 2, e-4t2, t = -2..2], [t, 3, e-9t2, t =
-2..2], [t, 4, e-16t2, t = -2..2], [t, 5, e-25t2, t = -2..2], [t, 6, e-36t2, t = -2
..2], [t, 7, e-49t2, t = -2..2]}
```

(2.3)

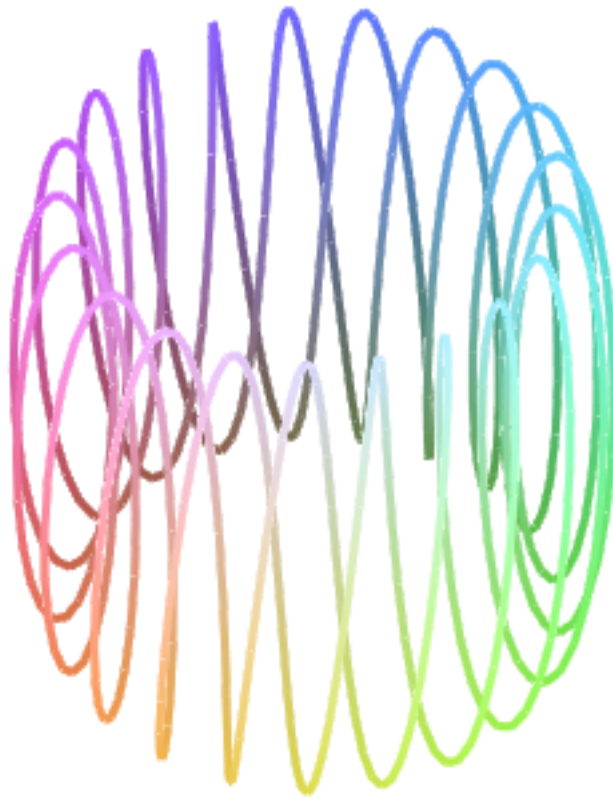
```
> spacecurve(kurvenmenge, axes = frame, thickness = 3);
```



```

> kurve := (5+cos(21*t))*cos(2*t), (5+cos(21*t))*sin(2*t), sin
(21*t);
    kurve:= (5 + cos(21 t)) cos(2 t), (5 + cos(21 t)) sin(2 t), sin(21 t)      (2.4)
> spacecurve([kurve, t = 0 .. 2*Pi], numpoints = 500, thickness
= 3);

```



```
> j := 'j':
> n := 500;
```

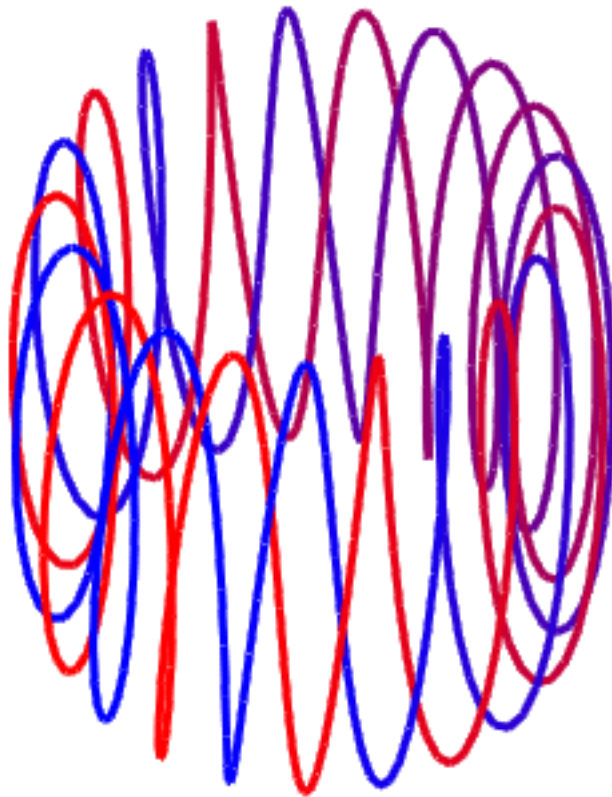
$n := 500$

(2.5)

```
> rgb_wert := evalf(sin(j*Pi/n)^2), 0, evalf(cos(j*Pi/n)^2);
   rgb_wert:= sin(0.006283185308 j)2, 0, cos(0.006283185308 j)2
```

(2.6)

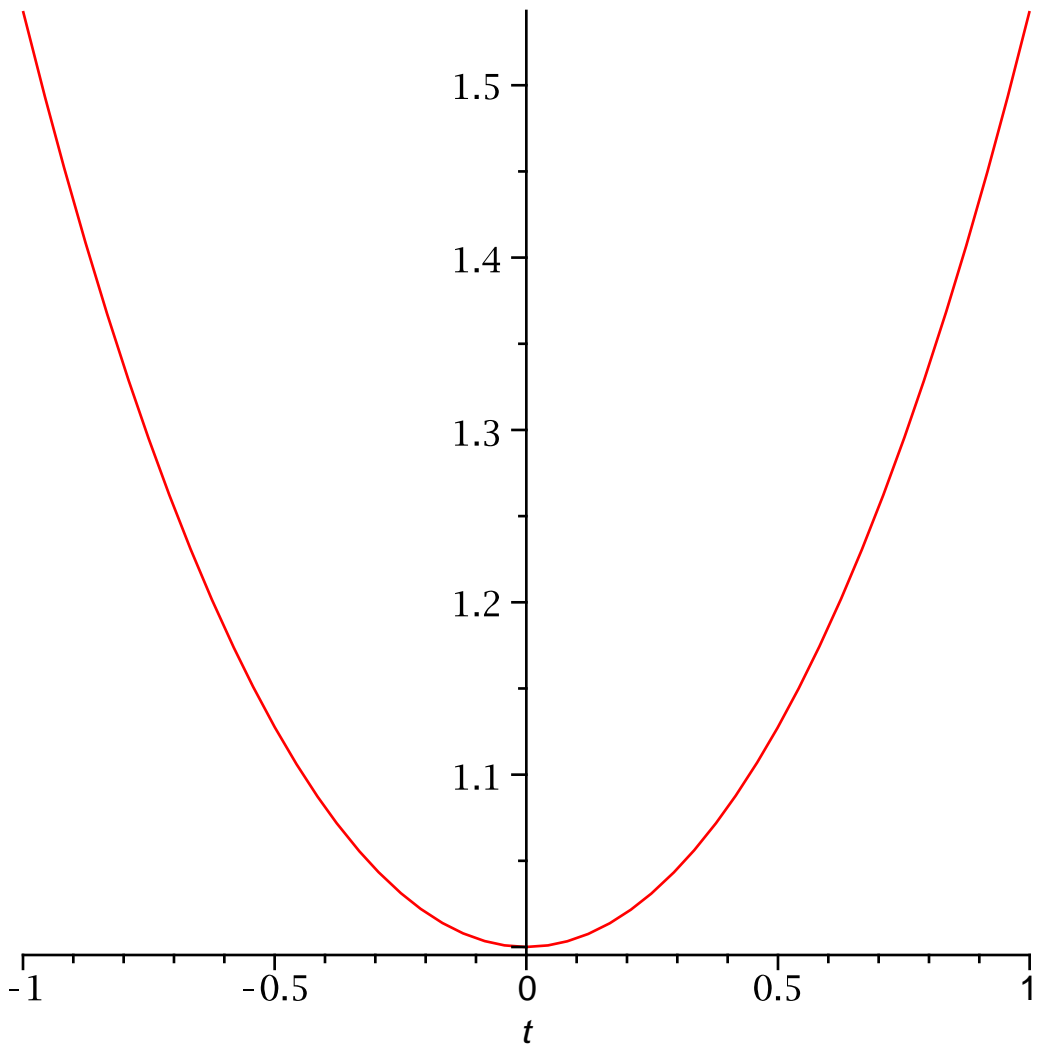
```
> for j from 1 to n do;
>   p1 := subs(t = (j-1)*2*Pi/n, [kurve]);
>   p2 := subs(t = j*2*Pi/n, [kurve]);
>   pl[j] := spacecurve( [p1, p2], color = COLOR(RGB,
   rgb_wert), thickness = 3);
> od;
> display(convert(pl, set));
```



▼ Flaechen im Raum

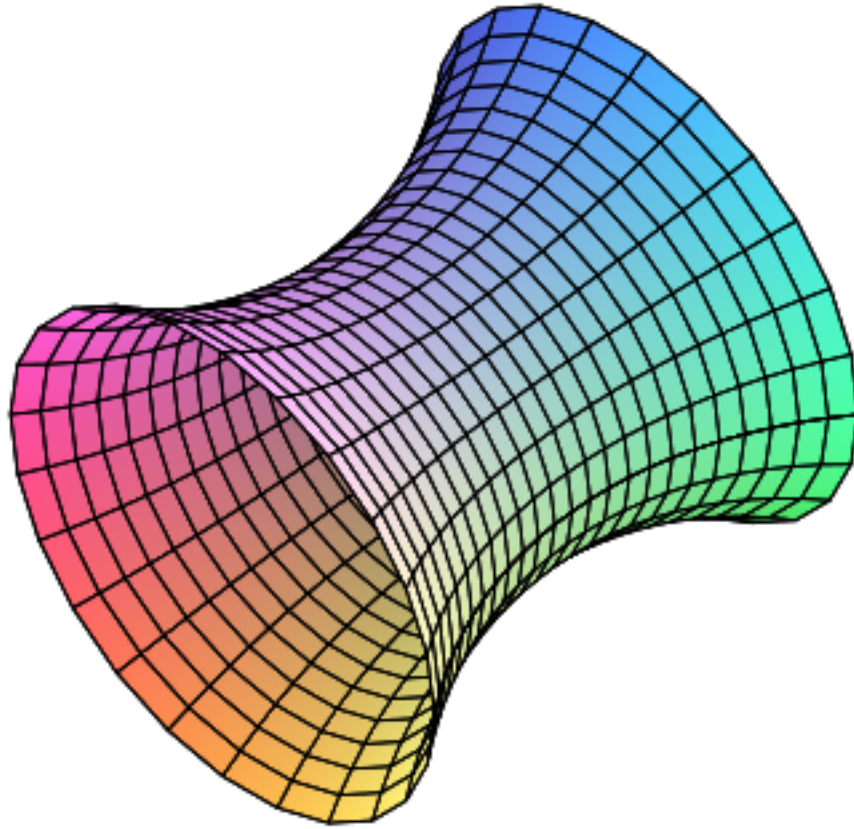
```
> restart;  
> profil := cosh(t); #  
                                profil := cosh(t)  
> plot(cosh(t), t=-1..1);
```

(3.1)



```
> flaeche := [ t, cos(s)*profil, sin(s)*profil];  
             flaeche:= [t, cos(s) cosh(t), sin(s) cosh(t)]  
> plot3d(flaeche, s = 0 .. 2*Pi, t = -1 .. 1);
```

(3.2)



```
> plot3d(flaeche, s = 0 .. 2*Pi, t = -1 .. 1, color="DarkGreen",  
style=patchnogrid, lightmodel=light4, glossiness=0.1, viewpoint=  
"circleleft", orientation=[30,45]);
```

