



```
> 70!
  2^7
935825911716397796568186228256960838785854542386439520121512\ (1.5)
72379906324865545666560000000000000000
```

```
> 2/3; 3/4; 3/2 # Trennzeichen ;
                                     2
                                     3
                                     3
                                     4
                                     3
                                     2 (1.6)
```

**und numerisch mit beliebiger Praezision**

```
> evalf(2/7)
0.2857142857 (2.1)
```

```
> evalf(2/7, 200)
0.28571428571428571428571428571428571428571428571428571428571428571\ (2.2)
4285714285714285714285714285714285714285714285714285714285714285\
7142857142857142857142857142857142857142857142857142857142857142\
8571428571428571428571429
```

```
> evalf(Pi, 300)
3.14159265358979323846264338327950288419716939937510582097494\ (2.3)
4592307816406286208998628034825342117067982148086513282306\
6470938446095505822317253594081284811174502841027019385211\
0555964462294895493038196442881097566593344612847564823378\
6783165271201909145648566923460348610454326648213393607260\
24914127
```

**Zuordnung / Namen**

```
> f := (a + b)^2
f := (a + b)^2 (3.1)
```

```
> a := 2; b := 5;
a := 2
b := 5 (3.2)
```

```
> f;
49 (3.3)
```

>  $a := 'a'$   $a := a$  (3.4)

>  $f;$   $(a + 5)^2$  (3.5)

### ▼ Achtung Reihenfolge

>  $restart;$   
 >  $a := 5;$   $a := 5$  (3.1.1)

>  $b := 2;$   $b := 2$  (3.1.2)

>  $f := (a + b)^2$   $f := 49$  (3.1.3)

>  $a := 'a'$   $a := a$  (3.1.4)

>  $f;$   $49$  (3.1.5)

### ▼ Polynome und rationale Funktionen

>  $P := (x^2 + 2 \cdot x + 1)$   $P := x^2 + 2 x + 1$  (4.1)

>  $Q := (x + 1);$   $Q := x + 1$  (4.2)

>  $\frac{P}{Q}$   $\frac{x^2 + 2 x + 1}{x + 1}$  (4.3)

> *simplify(%) # % dito Operator das letzte ausgegebene Ergebnis*  $x + 1$  (4.4)

>  $factor(P);$   $(x + 1)^2$  (4.5)

>

### ▼ Konstanten

>  $Pi$   $\pi$  (5.1)

>  $gamma$   $\gamma$  (5.2)

>  $evalf(gamma, 10)$

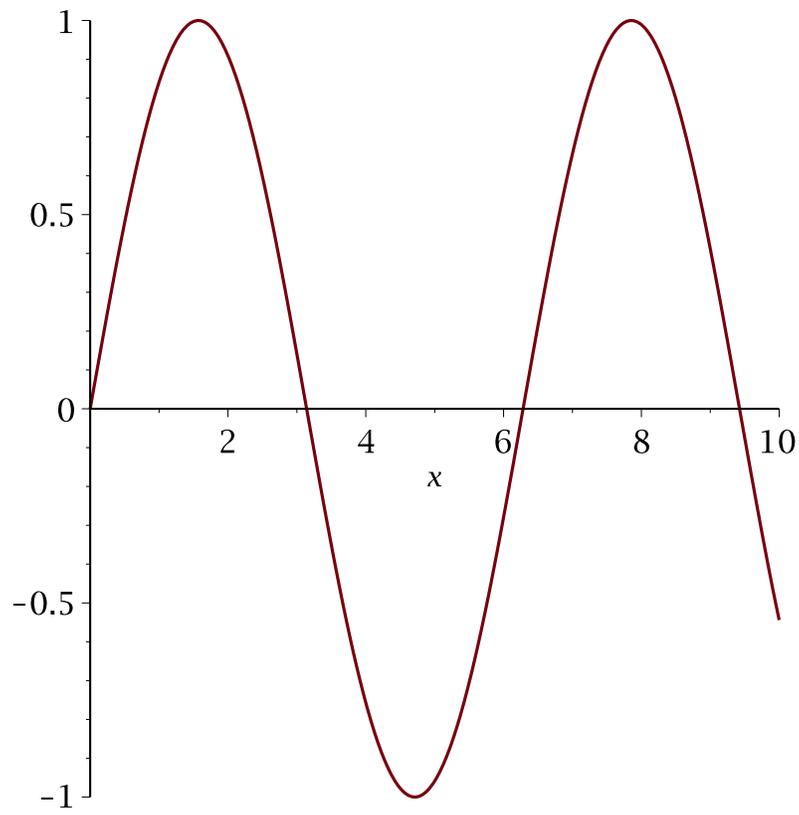
> Catalan;	0.5772156649	<b>(5.3)</b>
> constants	Catalan	<b>(5.4)</b>
	<i>false, γ, ∞, true, Catalan, FAIL, π</i>	<b>(5.5)</b>

### ▼ Elementare Funktionen

> sin( $\frac{\text{Pi}}{2}$ )	1	<b>(6.1)</b>
> cos(Pi)	-1	<b>(6.2)</b>
> tan( $\frac{\text{Pi}}{2}$ )	<u>Error. (in tan) numeric exception: division by zero</u>	
> arccot(1);	$\frac{1}{4} \pi$	<b>(6.3)</b>
> exp(1)	e	<b>(6.4)</b>
> log(exp(1))	1	<b>(6.5)</b>

### ▼ Funktionen

> <b>f := x -&gt; sin(x);</b>	<i>f:= x→sin(x)</i>	<b>(7.1)</b>
> plot(f(x), x = 0..10);		

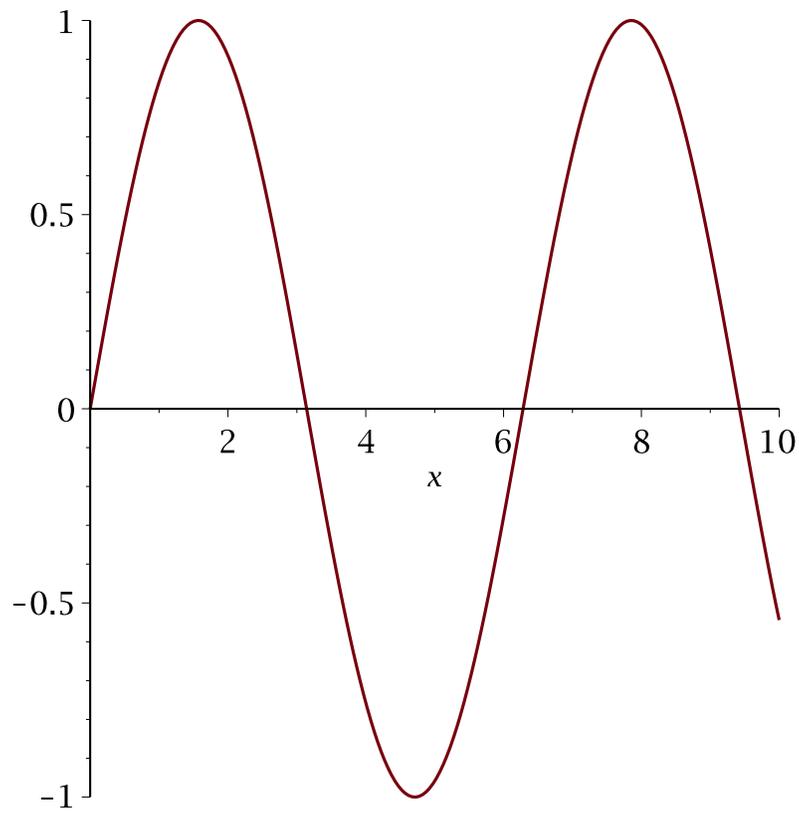


```
> ff := sin(x);
```

```
ff:= sin(x)
```

**(7.2)**

```
> plot(ff, x = 0..10)
```

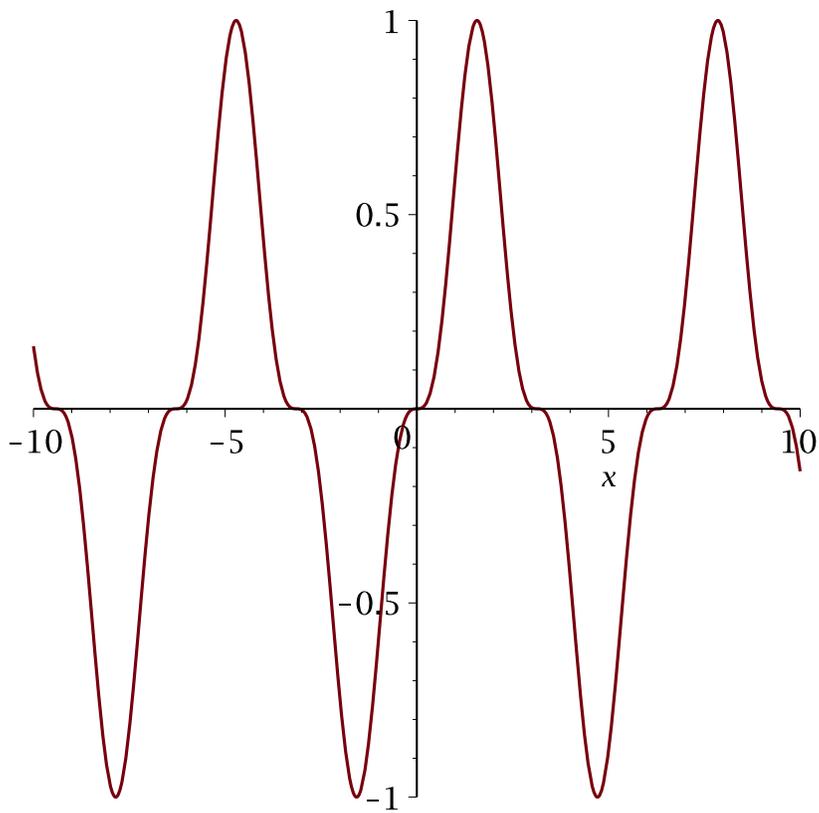


```
> g := x→x3;
```

$g := x \rightarrow x^3$

**(7.3)**

```
> plot(g(f(x)), x=-10..10);
```



## Summen

>  $sum(j, j = 0..n);$

$$\frac{1}{2} (n+1)^2 - \frac{1}{2} n - \frac{1}{2} \quad (8.1)$$

>  $normal(\%);$

$$\frac{1}{2} n^2 + \frac{1}{2} n \quad (8.2)$$

>  $sum(j^2, j = 0..n);$

$$\frac{1}{3} (n+1)^3 - \frac{1}{2} (n+1)^2 + \frac{1}{6} n + \frac{1}{6} \quad (8.3)$$

>  $normal(\%)$

$$\frac{1}{3} n^3 + \frac{1}{2} n^2 + \frac{1}{6} n \quad (8.4)$$

>  $sum(q^j, j = 0..n);$

(8.5)

$$\frac{q^{n+1}}{q-1} - \frac{1}{q-1} \quad (8.5)$$

$$> \text{sum}\left(\frac{1}{j^2}, j = 1..n\right);$$

$$-\Psi(1, n+1) + \frac{1}{6} \pi^2 \quad (8.6)$$

$$> \text{sum}\left(\frac{(-1)^{(j+1)}}{j}, j = 1..\text{infinity}\right)$$

$$\ln(2) \quad (8.7)$$

$$> \text{sum}(q^n, n = 0..\text{infinity});$$

$$-\frac{1}{q-1} \quad (8.8)$$

$$> \text{sum}(4^n, n = 0..\text{infinity});$$

$$\infty \quad (8.9)$$

## Grenzwerte

$$> a := \frac{(9 \cdot x^2 - 5)}{(x-2)(x+3)}$$

$$a := \frac{9x^2 - 5}{(x-2)(x+3)} \quad (9.1)$$

$$> \text{limit}(a, x = \text{infinity});$$

$$9 \quad (9.2)$$

$$> b := \frac{n! \exp(n)}{n^n \sqrt{n}};$$

$$b := \frac{n! e^n}{n^n \sqrt{n}} \quad (9.3)$$

$$> \text{limit}(b, n = \text{infinity});$$

$$\sqrt{2} \sqrt{\pi} \quad (9.4)$$

## Integrale

$$> f := \frac{1}{7+t^2}$$

$$f := \frac{1}{t^2+7} \quad (10.1)$$

$$> \text{int}(f, t);$$

$$\frac{1}{7} \sqrt{7} \arctan\left(\frac{1}{7} t \sqrt{7}\right) \quad (10.2)$$

$$> \text{diff}(\%, t)$$

$$(10.3)$$

$$\frac{1}{7 \left(1 + \frac{1}{7} t^2\right)} \quad (10.3)$$

> *simplify*(%);

$$\frac{1}{t^2 + 7} \quad (10.4)$$

> *int*(exp(-x<sup>2</sup>), x=-infinity..infinity);

$$\sqrt{\pi} \quad (10.5)$$

### Hilfe

> ? *int*

> ? *EllipticF*

> ? *plot*

> ? *Catalan*

>