

Computergestuetzte Mathematik zur Analysis

Lektion 3 (Integration und Differentiation)

Summen und Reihen (Wdh.)

```
> restart;  
> sum(j,j=0..n);
```

$$\frac{1}{2} (n+1)^2 - \frac{1}{2} n - \frac{1}{2}$$
(1.1)

```
=> sum(1/j^4, j = 1 .. infinity);
```

$$\frac{1}{90} \pi^4$$
(1.2)

Grenzwerte / Limes

```
> limit((1+z/n)^n,n=infinity);
```

$$e^z$$
(2.1)

```
=> limit( (x^2+2*x-3)/(x-1),x=1);
```

$$4$$
(2.2)

```
> sum(1/j,j=1..n)-ln(n);
```

$$\Psi(n+1) + \gamma - \ln(n)$$
(2.3)

```
=> limit( sum(1/j,j=1..n)-ln(n),n=infinity);
```

$$\gamma$$
(2.4)

Integration und Differentiation

```
> f := 1/(1+t^2);
```

$$f := \frac{1}{t^2 + 1}$$
(3.1)

```
=> If := int(f,t);
```

$$If := \arctan(t)$$
(3.2)

```
> diff(If,t);
```

$$\frac{1}{t^2 + 1}$$
(3.3)

```
=> int(f,t=a..b);
```

$$-\arctan(a) + \arctan(b)$$
(3.4)

```
> ff := x -> 1/(1+x^2);
```

(3.5)

$$ff := x \rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} \quad (3.5)$$

```
> int(ff,x); # Stimmt das?
          ff x
```

$$\arctan(x) \quad (3.6)$$

```
> int(ff(x),x);
          arctan(x)
```

$$\arctan(t) \quad (3.7)$$

```
> diff(ff,t);
          0
```

$$\arctan(t) \quad (3.8)$$

```
> diff(ff,y);
          - \frac{2 y}{(y^2 + 1)^2}
```

$$0 \quad (3.9)$$

```
> restart;
> f := exp(Pi*I*x);
          f := e^{I\pi x}
```

$$e^{I\pi x} \quad (3.10)$$

```
> diff(f,x);
          I\pi e^{I\pi x}
```

$$I\pi e^{I\pi x} \quad (3.11)$$

```
> diff(f,x,x);
          -\pi^2 e^{I\pi x}
```

$$-\pi^2 e^{I\pi x} \quad (3.12)$$

```
> diff(f,x$4);
          \pi^4 e^{I\pi x}
```

$$\pi^4 e^{I\pi x} \quad (3.13)$$

```
> x$4;
          x, x, x, x
```

$$x, x, x, x \quad (3.14)$$

Kettenregel:

$$f := f \quad (3.15)$$

```
> f := 'f';
          f := f
```

$$f := f \quad (3.16)$$

```
> g := 'g';
          g := g
```

$$g := g \quad (3.17)$$

```
> diff(f(g(x)),x);
          D(f)(g(x)) \left( \frac{d}{dx} g(x) \right)
```

$$D(f)(g(x)) \left(\frac{d}{dx} g(x) \right) \quad (3.18)$$

Produktregel:

$$\left(\frac{d}{dx} f(x) \right) g(x) + f(x) \left(\frac{d}{dx} g(x) \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{d}{dx} f(x) \right) g(x) + f(x) \left(\frac{d}{dx} g(x) \right) \quad (3.19)$$

Quotientenregel:

> # UA

Dito

Verweis auf das letzte, vorletzte und vorvorletzte berechnete Ergebnis

$$> a := 2 + \alpha; \quad a := 2 + \alpha \quad (4.1)$$

$$> \% + 2; \quad 4 + \alpha \quad (4.2)$$

$$> b := 3 + \beta; \quad b := 3 + \beta \quad (4.3)$$

$$> %%%; \quad 2 + \alpha \quad (4.4)$$

Traege Operatoren

$$> \text{Limit}(1/n, n=\text{infinity}); \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \quad (5.1)$$

$$> \text{Sum}(j, j=0..n); \quad \sum_{j=0}^n j \quad (5.2)$$

$$> \text{value}(%); \quad 0 \quad (5.3)$$

$$> \text{value}(5.2); \quad \frac{1}{2} (n+1)^2 - \frac{1}{2} n - \frac{1}{2} \quad (5.4)$$

$$> \text{Sum}(1/j^4, j = 1 .. \text{infinity}); \quad \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{j^4} \quad (5.5)$$

$$> \text{Limit}((1+z/n)^n, n=\text{infinity}); \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{z}{n}\right)^n \quad (5.6)$$

$$> \text{Limit}((x^2+2*x-3)/(x-1), x=1); \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + 2x - 3}{x - 1} \quad (5.7)$$

> s := Sum(1/j, j=1..n) - ln(n);

$$S := \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{j} - \ln(n) \quad (5.8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{Limit}(S, n=\text{infinity}); \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{j} - \ln(n) \right) \end{aligned} \quad (5.9)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{value}(5.9); \\ \gamma \end{aligned} \quad (5.10)$$

Differentiation II

$$\begin{aligned} > f := 1/(1+t^2); \\ ff := t \rightarrow 1/(1+t^2); \\ f := \frac{1}{t^2 + 1} \\ ff := t \rightarrow \frac{1}{t^2 + 1} \end{aligned} \quad (6.1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{Diff}(ff(t), t); \\ \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{t^2 + 1} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (6.2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{value}(\text{Diff}(ff(t), t)); \\ -\frac{2 t}{(t^2 + 1)^2} \end{aligned} \quad (6.3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{diff}(f, t); \\ -\frac{2 t}{(t^2 + 1)^2} \end{aligned} \quad (6.4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{unapply}(\text{value}(\text{Diff}(ff(t), t)), t); \\ D(ff); \\ t \rightarrow -\frac{2 t}{(t^2 + 1)^2} \\ t \rightarrow -\frac{2 t}{(t^2 + 1)^2} \end{aligned} \quad (6.5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > D(\arctan); \quad \# \text{Funktionsschreibweise} \\ z \rightarrow \frac{1}{z^2 + 1} \end{aligned} \quad (6.6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > f := \exp @ \sin; \quad \# \text{Verkettung} \\ f := \exp @ \sin \end{aligned} \quad (6.7)$$

> f(x);

$$e^{\sin(x)} \quad (6.8)$$

```
> g:=exp@exp@exp;
```

$$g := \exp^{(3)} \quad (6.9)$$

```
> g(x);
```

$$\exp^{(3)}(x) \quad (6.10)$$

```
> expand(g(x));
```

$$e^{e^{e^x}} \quad (6.11)$$

```
> G:=exp@@3;
```

$$G := \exp^{(3)} \quad (6.12)$$

```
> G-g;
```

$$0 \quad (6.13)$$

```
> (D@@2)(f);
```

$$\exp @ \sin \cos^2 - \exp @ \sin \sin \quad (6.14)$$

```
> expand(6.14)(x);
```

$$e^{\sin(x)} \cos(x)^2 - e^{\sin(x)} \sin(x) \quad (6.15)$$

```
> f:='f'; g:='g';
```

$$f := f$$

$$g := g \quad (6.16)$$

```
> D(f@g);
```

$$D(f) @ g D(g) \quad (6.17)$$

```
> expand(6.17)(x);
```

$$D(f)(g(x)) D(g)(x) \quad (6.18)$$

```
> Quotientenregel % UA  
Error, missing operator or `;`
```