

Computergestuetzte Mathematik zur Analysis

Lektion 9 (17. Dezember)

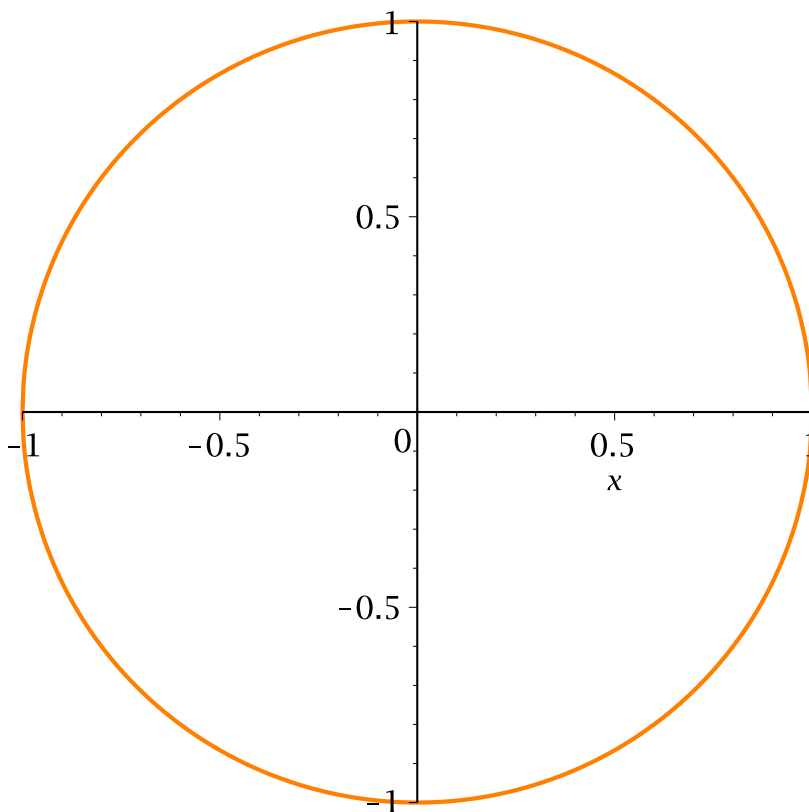
```
[> restart: with(plots):
```

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]);
```

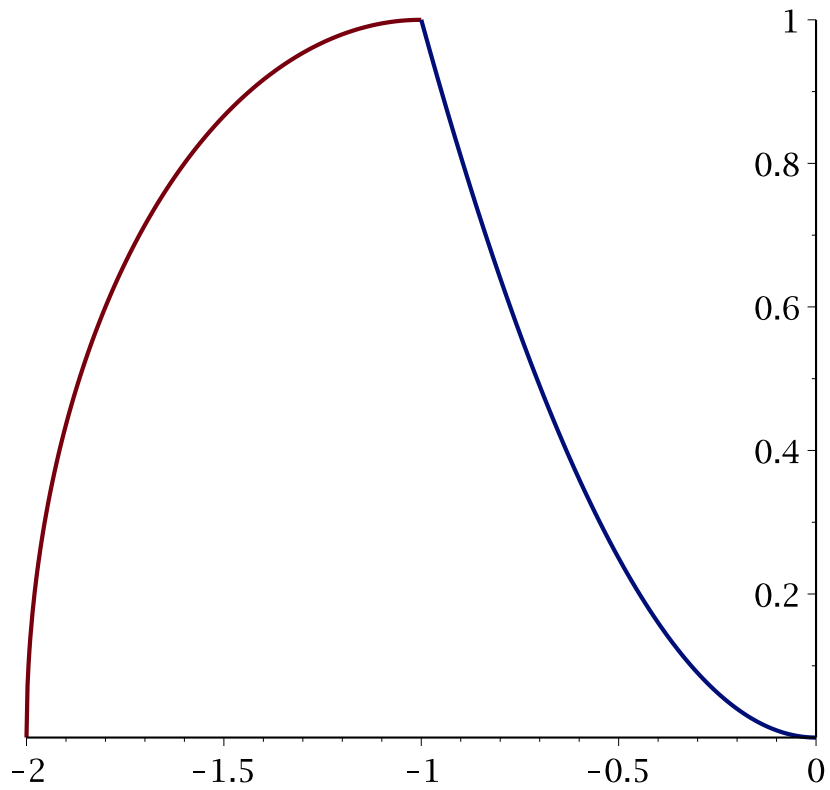
po:= PLOT(...)

pu:= PLOT(...)

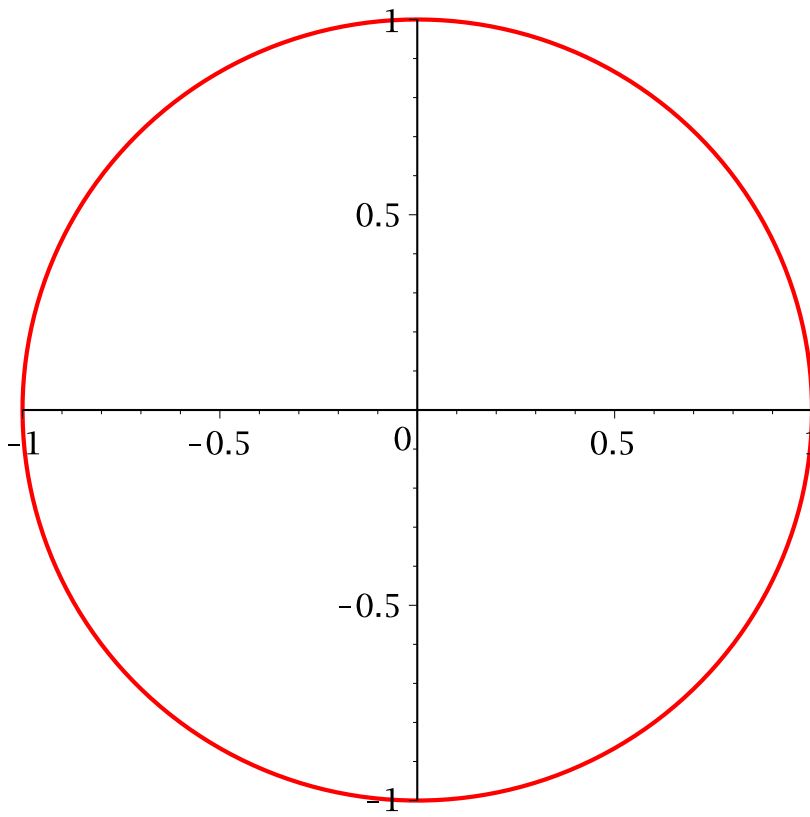


```
> plot([x, sqrt(1-(x+1)^2), x = -2 .. -1], [x, x^2, x = -1 .. 0])
```

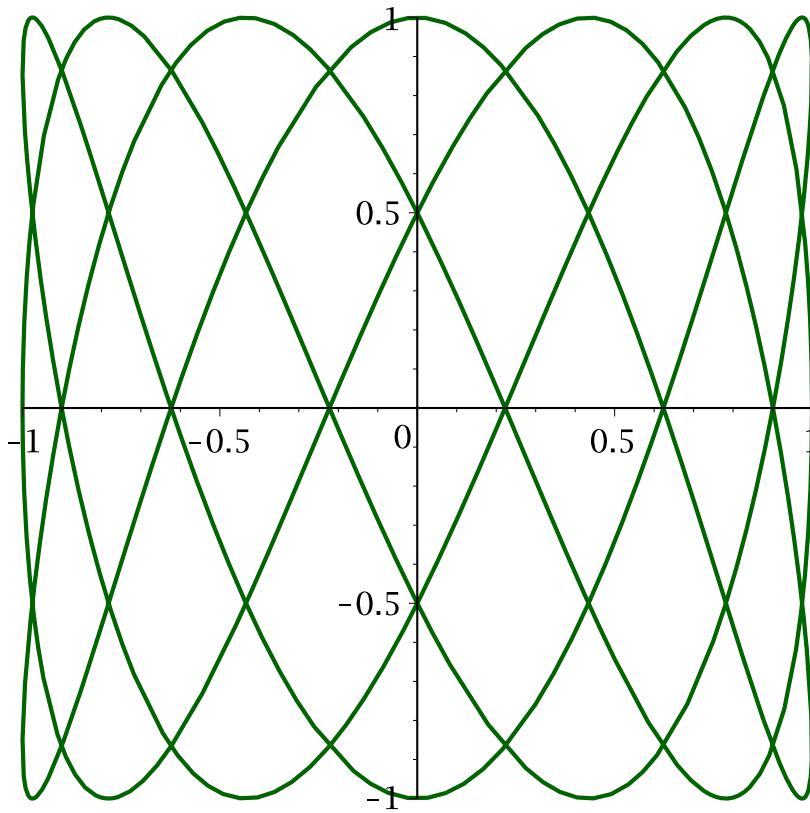
```
],thickness=2);
```



```
> 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
```



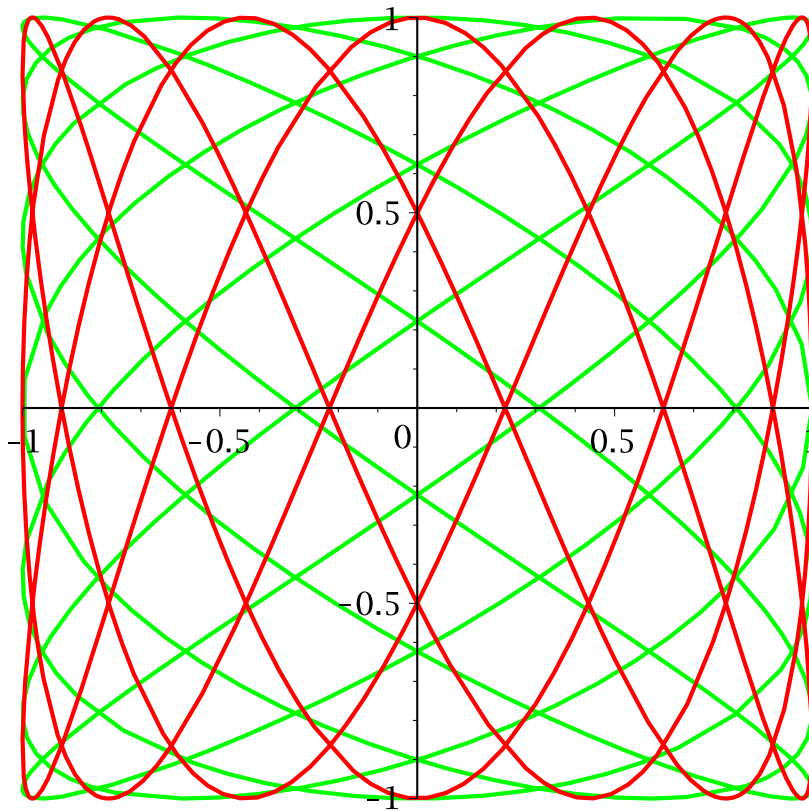
```
> Lis1 := [cos(7*t), sin(5*t), t = 0 .. 2*Pi];  
          Lis1:= [cos(7 t), sin(5 t), t=0..2 pi]
```

(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);
```

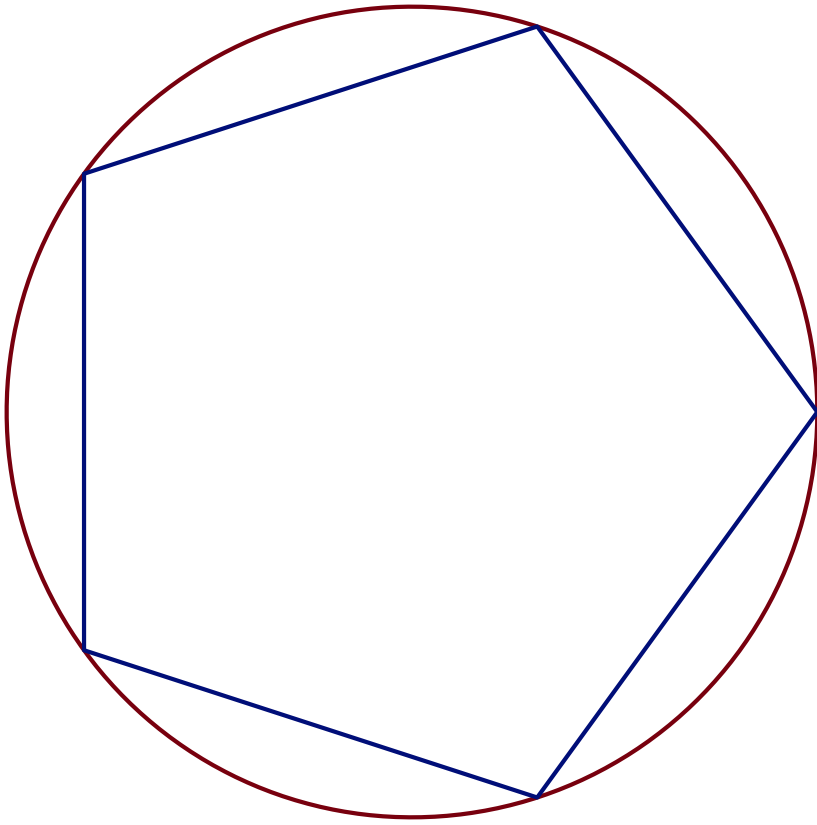


```
> kreis := [cos,sin,0..2*Pi];
      kreis:= [cos, sin, 0..2 pi] (1.3)
```

```
> 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');
```

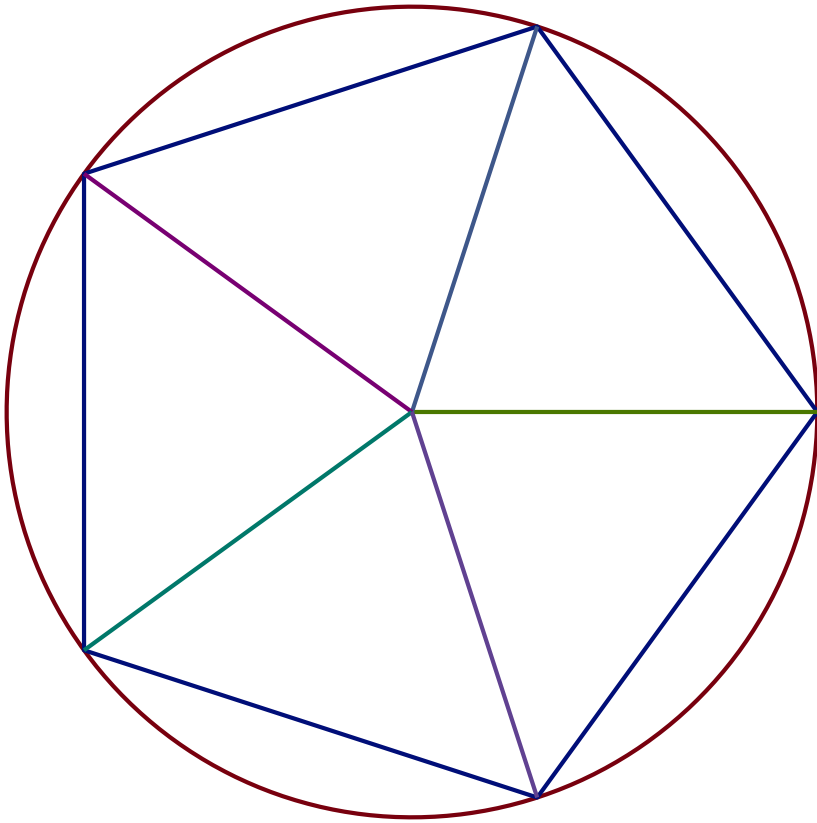


```

> 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)

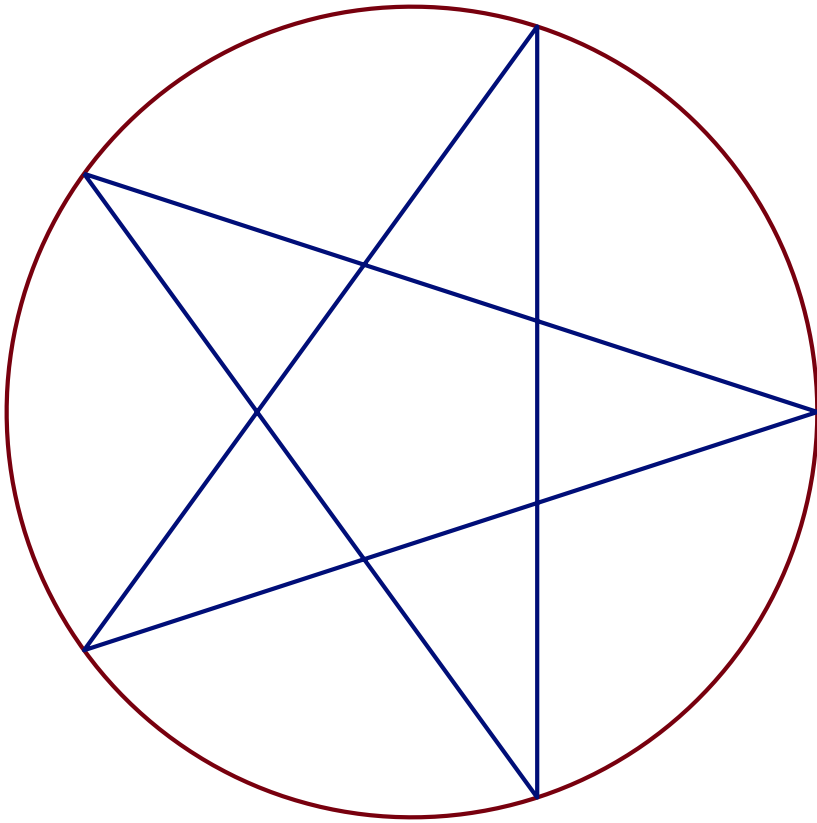


```

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

```

(1.7)

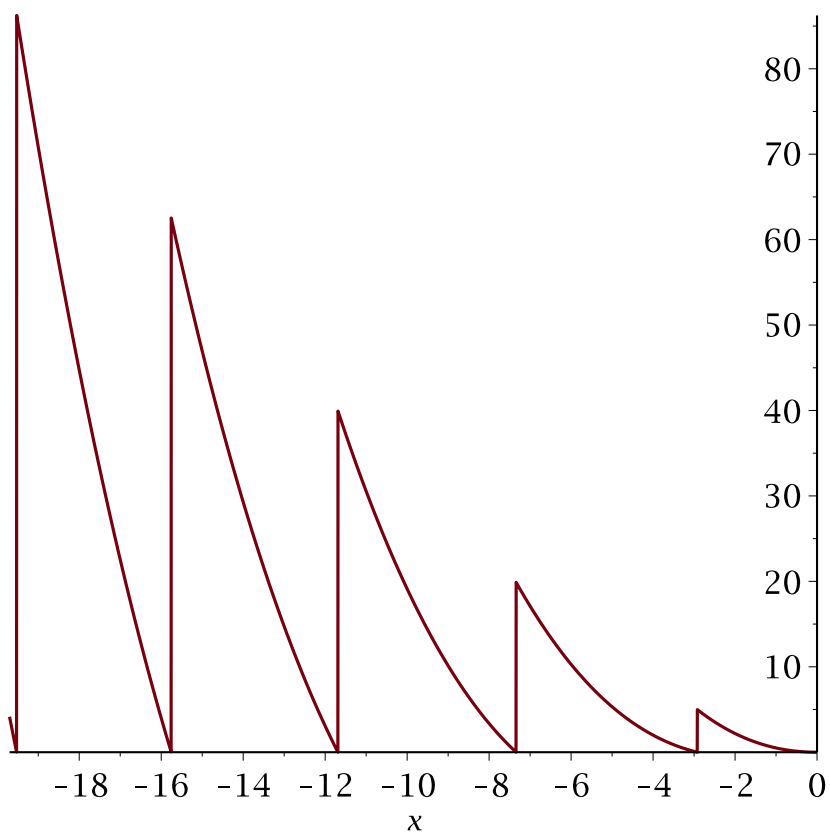


```
> f1:= x-> (-x)^(3/2)*((3/2)^(sqrt(-x))-floor((3/2)^(sqrt(-x))));
```

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

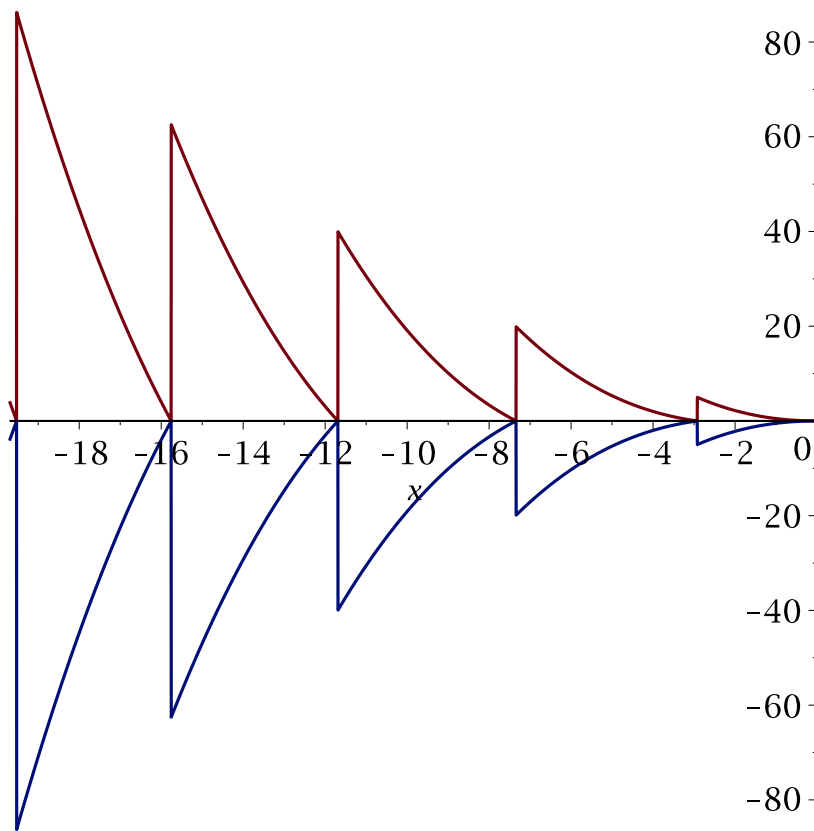
(1.8)

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

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

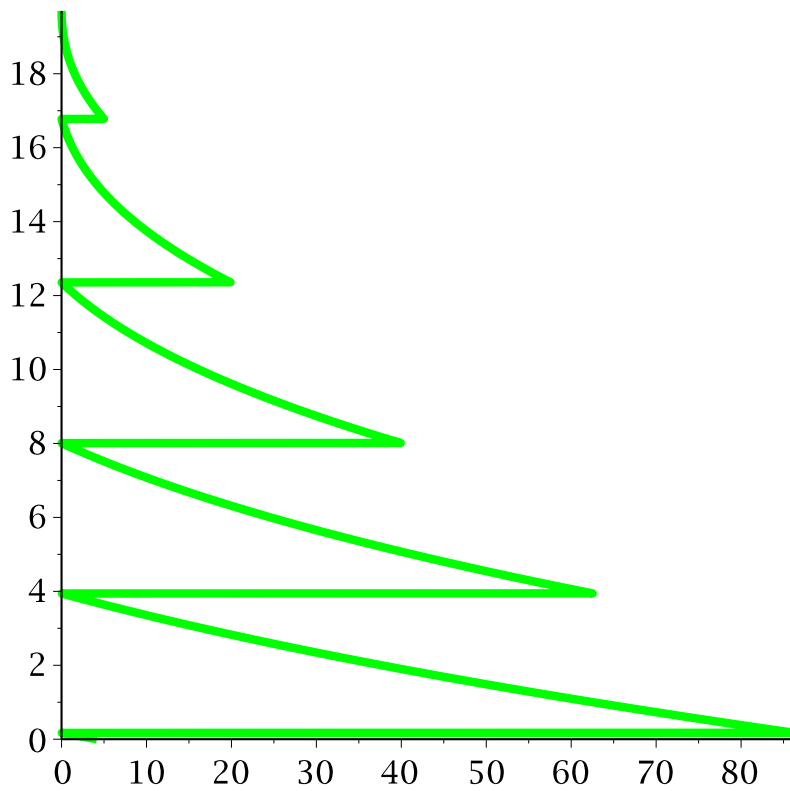
(1.9)



```

> p3:=plot([f1(x),x+19.7,x=-19.7..0],thickness=4,color=green); #
  Aufrichten des Weihnachtsbaums
                                p3:= PLOT(...)
(1.10)
> display(p3);

```



```

> 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);

```

