

# lektion8

January 29, 2018

## Table of Contents

- 1 Vereinfachungen (simplify)
- 1.1 faktorisieren (factor)
- 1.2 ausmultiplizieren (expand)
- 1.3 "cancel" bringt rationale Ausdrücke in gekürzte Standardform
- 1.4 Zusammenfassen (collect)
- 1.5 Partialbruchzerlegung
- 2 Vereinfachung unter Annahmen (assumptions)
- 3 trigsimp und powsimp
- 4 Umformungen (rewrite)
- 5 Anwendungsbeispiel Kettenbruch (nicht klausurrelevant)

## 1 Lektion 8

### 1.1 Vereinfachungen (simplify)

```
In [1]: from sympy import *  
        init_printing()  
        x,y,z,a,b,c = symbols('x y z a b c')
```

```
In [2]: f = sin(x)**2 + cos(x)**2  
        f
```

Out [2]:

$$\sin^2(x) + \cos^2(x)$$

```
In [3]: simplify(f)
```

Out [3]:

$$1$$

```
In [4]: p= (x**3 + x**2 +x +1) / (x**2 +2* x +1)  
        p
```

Out [4]:

$$\frac{x^3 + x^2 + x + 1}{x^2 + 2x + 1}$$

In [5]: simplify(p)

Out [5]:

$$\frac{x^2 + 1}{x + 1}$$

In [6]: g = exp((x-1)\*\*2+log(c\*exp(y\*\*2)-exp(4\*x))-(x+1)\*\*2)  
g

Out [6]:

$$(ce^{y^2} - e^{4x}) e^{(x-1)^2 - (x+1)^2}$$

In [7]: simplify(g)

Out [7]:

$$ce^{-4x+y^2} - 1$$

In [8]: q = simplify( x\*\*2+2\*x+1 )  
q

Out [8]:

$$x^2 + 2x + 1$$

### 1.1.1 faktorisieren (factor)

In [9]: h = factor(q)  
h

Out [9]:

$$(x + 1)^2$$

### 1.1.2 ausmultiplizieren (expand)

In [10]: q = expand(h)  
q

Out [10]:

$$x^2 + 2x + 1$$

In [11]: f = (x+1)\*(x-2)-(x-1)\*x+2  
f

Out [11]:

$$-x(x - 1) + (x - 2)(x + 1) + 2$$

In [12]: `expand(f)`

Out [12]:

0

In [13]: `f = (x**2-y**2)/(x+y)**2`  
f

Out [13]:

$$\frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x + y)^2}$$

In [14]: `factor(f)`

Out [14]:

$$\frac{x - y}{x + y}$$

In [15]: `expand(f)`

Out [15]:

$$\frac{x^2}{x^2 + 2xy + y^2} - \frac{y^2}{x^2 + 2xy + y^2}$$

### 1.1.3 "cancel" bringt rationale Ausdruecke in gekuerzte Standardform

In [16]: `cancel(f)`

Out [16]:

$$\frac{x - y}{x + y}$$

In [17]: `g = (exp(-x)-exp(x))**3`  
g

Out [17]:

$$(-e^x + e^{-x})^3$$

In [18]: `f = expand(g)`  
f

Out [18]:

$$-e^{3x} + 3e^x - 3e^{-x} + e^{-3x}$$

In [19]: `factor(f)`

Out [19]:

$$-(e^x - 1)^3 (e^x + 1)^3 e^{-3x}$$

In [20]: `f = integrate(x**2 * (exp(x)+exp(-x)),x)`  
`f`

Out [20]:

$$(-x^2 - 2x - 2) e^{-x} + (x^2 - 2x + 2) e^x$$

In [21]: `simplify(f)`

Out [21]:

$$(-x^2 - 2x + (x^2 - 2x + 2) e^{2x} - 2) e^{-x}$$

In [22]: `g = factor(f)`  
`g`

Out [22]:

$$(x^2 e^{2x} - x^2 - 2x e^{2x} - 2x + 2 e^{2x} - 2) e^{-x}$$

In [23]: `h = expand(g)`  
`h`

Out [23]:

$$x^2 e^x - x^2 e^{-x} - 2x e^x - 2x e^{-x} + 2e^x - 2e^{-x}$$

#### 1.1.4 Zusammenfassen (collect)

In [24]: `collect(h,x)`

Out [24]:

$$x^2 (e^x - e^{-x}) + x (-2e^x - 2e^{-x}) + 2e^x - 2e^{-x}$$

In [25]: `collect(h,exp(x))`

Out [25]:

$$(-x^2 - 2x - 2) e^{-x} + (x^2 - 2x + 2) e^x$$

In [26]: `collect(h,exp(x),exact=True)`

Out [26]:

$$-x^2 e^{-x} - 2x e^{-x} + (x^2 - 2x + 2) e^x - 2e^{-x}$$

In [27]: `collect(h,x**2,exact=True)`

Out [27]:

$$x^2 (e^x - e^{-x}) - 2xe^x - 2xe^{-x} + 2e^x - 2e^{-x}$$

In [28]: `k = 1+x/(x -2/(x-4/(8-x))) # Kettenbruch`  
`k`

Out [28]:

$$\frac{x}{x - \frac{2}{x-4}} + 1$$

In [29]: `cancel(k)`

Out [29]:

$$\frac{2x^3 - 16x^2 + 6x + 16}{x^3 - 8x^2 + 2x + 16}$$

In [30]: `simplify(k)`

Out [30]:

$$\frac{x}{x - \frac{2}{x+4}} + 1$$

In [31]: `factor(k) # das gleiche wie cancel`

Out [31]:

$$\frac{2(x^3 - 8x^2 + 3x + 8)}{x^3 - 8x^2 + 2x + 16}$$

### 1.1.5 Partialbruchzerlegung

In [32]: `h = apart(k) #Partialbruchzerlegung`  
`h`

Out [32]:

$$\frac{2(x-8)}{x^3 - 8x^2 + 2x + 16} + 2$$

In [33]: `together(h)`

Out [33]:

$$\frac{2(x^3 - 8x^2 + 3x + 8)}{x^3 - 8x^2 + 2x + 16}$$

```
In [34]: f = log(y/x)-log(y)+log(x)
         f
```

Out[34]:

$$\log(x) - \log(y) + \log\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

## 1.2 Vereinfachung unter Annahmen (assumptions)

```
In [35]: simplify(f)
```

Out[35]:

$$\log(x) - \log(y) + \log\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

```
In [36]: x,y = symbols('x y',positive=True)
         f = log(y/x)-log(y)+log(x)
         simplify(f)
```

Out[36]:

0

```
In [37]: x,y = symbols('x y')
         x.assumptions0, y.assumptions0
```

Out[37]: ({'commutative': True}, {'commutative': True})

```
In [38]: f = sin(x)**4 - 2*sin(x)**2*cos(x)**2 + cos(x)**4
         f
```

Out[38]:

$$\sin^4(x) - 2 \sin^2(x) \cos^2(x) + \cos^4(x)$$

```
In [39]: simplify(f)
```

Out[39]:

$$\frac{1}{2} \cos(4x) + \frac{1}{2}$$

## 1.3 trigsimp und powsimp

```
In [40]: trigsimp(f)
```

Out[40]:

$$\frac{1}{2} \cos(4x) + \frac{1}{2}$$

In [41]: `simplify(sinh(x)**2+cosh(x)**2), trigsimp(sinh(x)**2+cosh(x)**2)`

Out [41]:

$(\cosh(2x), \cosh(2x))$

In [42]: `simplify(cos(x+y))`

Out [42]:

$\cos(x + y)$

In [43]: `trigsimp(cos(x+y))`

Out [43]:

$\cos(x + y)$

In [44]: `expand(cos(x+y))`

Out [44]:

$\cos(x + y)$

In [45]: `expand_trig(cos(x+y))`

Out [45]:

$-\sin(x) \sin(y) + \cos(x) \cos(y)$

In [46]: `expand_trig(sinh(x+y))`

Out [46]:

$\sinh(x) \cosh(y) + \sinh(y) \cosh(x)$

In [47]: `f = expand_trig(tan(4*x))`

`f`

Out [47]:

$$\frac{-4 \tan^3(x) + 4 \tan(x)}{\tan^4(x) - 6 \tan^2(x) + 1}$$

In [48]: `trigsimp(f)`

Out [48]:

$\tan(4x)$

In [49]: `simplify(x**a*x)`

Out [49]:

$$x^{a+1}$$

In [50]: `powsimp(x**a*x**b)`

Out [50]:

$$x^{a+b}$$

In [51]: `trigsimp(x**a*x*sin(x)/cos(x))`

Out [51]:

$$xx^a \tan(x)$$

In [52]: `simplify(x**a*x*sin(x)/cos(x))`

Out [52]:

$$x^{a+1} \tan(x)$$

In [53]: `powsimp(x**a*x*sin(x)/cos(x))`

Out [53]:

$$\frac{x^{a+1} \sin(x)}{\cos(x)}$$

In [54]: `powsimp(x**a*y**a) # Uebungen`

Out [54]:

$$x^a y^a$$

In [55]: `powsimp((x**a)**b)`

Out [55]:

$$(x^a)^b$$

## 1.4 Umformungen (rewrite)

In [56]: `sin(2*x).rewrite(cot)`

Out [56]:

$$\frac{2 \cot(x)}{\cot^2(x) + 1}$$

In [57]: `sin(2*x).rewrite(cos)`



Out [57]:

$$\cos\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

In [58]: `sin(2*x).rewrite(exp)`

Out [58]:

$$-\frac{i}{2}\left(e^{2ix} - e^{-2ix}\right)$$

In [59]: `cot(x+1).rewrite(tan)`

Out [59]:

$$\frac{1}{\tan(x+1)}$$

In [60]: `tan(x).rewrite(sin)`

Out [60]:

$$\frac{2\sin^2(x)}{\sin(2x)}$$

In [61]: `besselj(Rational(1,2),x).rewrite(sin)`

Out [61]:

$$J_{\frac{1}{2}}(x)$$

In [62]: `plot(besselj(Rational(1,2),x)-sin(x)*sqrt(2/pi/x),(x,0,2));`

`<matplotlib.figure.Figure at 0x7f9a1a8656a0>`

`gamma(4)`

In [63]: `gamma(5)`

Out [63]:

24

In [64]: `f = gamma(x)*gamma(x+Rational(1,2)) -2**(1-2*x)*sqrt(pi)*gamma(2*x)`  
`f`

Out [64]:

$$-2^{-2x+1}\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma(2x) + \Gamma(x)\Gamma\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

In [65]: `simplify(f)`

Out [65]:

0

9

## 1.5 Anwendungsbeispiel Kettenbruch (nicht klausurrelevant)

In [66]: n=9

```
def PadeSqrtB(n):
    qb = [1]
    pb = [0]
    for ii in range(1,n+1):
        qb.append( 1 + (ii+1) % 2 )
        pb.append(z/2)
    return qb,pb
```

In [67]: qb, pb = PadeSqrtB(n)

```
display(qb)
display(pb)
```

[1, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1]

$\left[0, \frac{z}{2}, \frac{z}{2}, \frac{z}{2}, \frac{z}{2}, \frac{z}{2}, \frac{z}{2}, \frac{z}{2}, \frac{z}{2}, \frac{z}{2}\right]$

In [68]: Ab = {-1 : 1,  
0 : qb[0]}

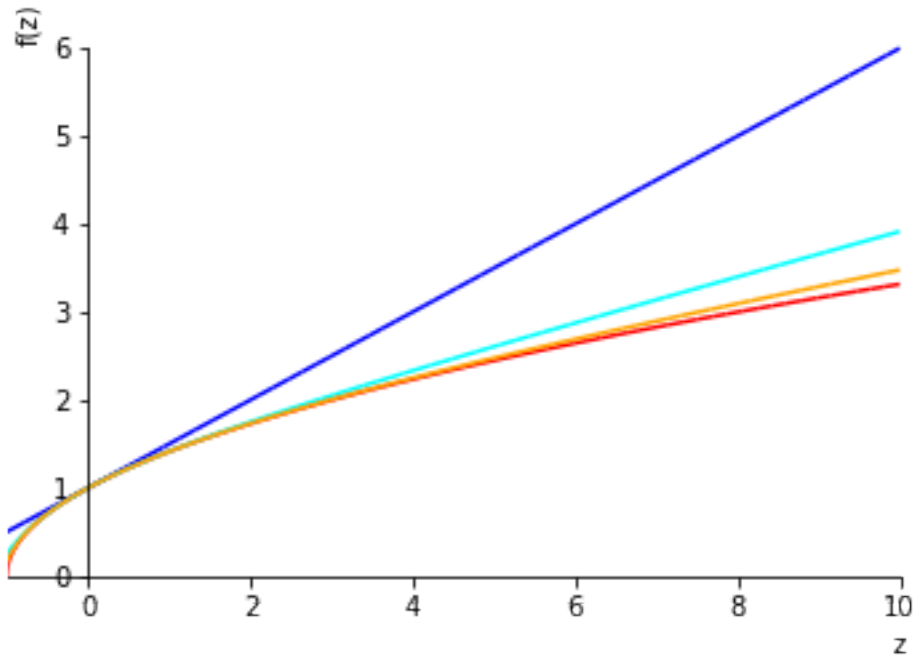
Bb = {-1: 0,  
0 : 1}

Rb = {}

```
for i in range(1,n+1):
    Ab[i] = simplify(qb[i]*Ab[i-1]+pb[i]*Ab[i-2]);
    Bb[i] = simplify(qb[i]*Bb[i-1]+pb[i]*Bb[i-2]);
    Rb[i] = cancel(Ab[i]/Bb[i]);
```

In [69]: fg = plot(sqrt(1+z),Rb[1],Rb[3],Rb[5],(z,-1,10),show=False)

```
fg[0].line_color='red'
fg[1].line_color='blue'
fg[2].line_color='cyan'
fg[3].line_color='orange'
fg.show()
```



```
In [70]: h = symbols('h:{0:d}'.format(int(n/2+2)))
         k = symbols('k:{0:d}'.format(int(n/2+2)))
```

```
In [71]: qd = {0 : 0}
         pd = {}
         nh = int((n+1)/2)
         for i in range(1, nh+1):
             qd.update({ 2*i-1: k[i]*(1+z)})
             qd.update({ 2*i : h[i]})
```

```
         for i in range(1,n+2):
             pd.update({i :1})
```

```
         Ad= {-1 : 1,
              0 : qd[0],
              1 : qd[1]*qd[0]+pd[1]
              }
```

```
         Bd = {-1 : 0,
              0 : 1,
              1 : qd[1]
              }
```

```
         Rd = {}
         for i in range(2, n+2):
```

```
Ad[i] = factor(qd[i]*Ad[i-1]+pd[i]*Ad[i-2])
Bd[i] = factor(qd[i]*Bd[i-1]+pd[i]*Bd[i-2])
Rd[i] = cancel(Bd[i]/Ad[i])
```

```
In [72]: m = 5; # ungerade Zahl kleiner als n
eq1 = collect(denom(Rd[m+1])-denom(Rb[m]),z,factor).as_poly(z).all_coeffs()
eq2 = collect( numer(Rd[m+1])-numer(Rb[m]),z,factor).as_poly(z).all_coeffs()
eq1.extend(eq2)
solve(eq1)
```

Out [72]:

$$\left[ \left\{ h_1 : \frac{18}{35}, \quad h_2 : \frac{64}{45}, \quad h_3 : \frac{256}{63}, \quad k_1 : \frac{1}{6}, \quad k_2 : \frac{175}{192}, \quad k_3 : \frac{567}{256} \right\} \right]$$