

Instructor:

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Evaluating expressions

$$f := x \rightarrow x + 5 \qquad f := x \mapsto x + 5 \qquad (1)$$

$$f(2) \qquad 7 \qquad (2)$$

OR use unapply to express as function

$$\begin{aligned} f &:= y + 7 : \\ f &:= \text{unapply}(f, y) \end{aligned} \qquad f := y \mapsto y + 7 \qquad (3)$$

$$f(6) \qquad 13 \qquad (4)$$

OR use apply for expression only

$$f := \text{apply}(f, y) \qquad f := y + 7 \qquad (5)$$

Factorization of expressions:

$$\text{factor}(x^2 - 5x + 6) \qquad (x - 2) (x - 3) \qquad (6)$$

Factorization of Integers:

$$\text{ifactor}(235) \qquad (5) (47) \qquad (7)$$

Expansion of Expression:

$$\begin{aligned} b &:= x^2 + 1 : \\ c &:= x + 3 : \\ \text{expand}(b \cdot c) \end{aligned} \qquad x^3 + 3x^2 + x + 3 \qquad (8)$$

Simplification of Expression:

$$\text{simplify}(b \cdot c) \qquad (x^2 + 1) (x + 3) \qquad (9)$$

$$\text{*simplify*}\left(\text{sqrt}(4) + \frac{7}{3}\right)$$

$$\frac{13}{3} \tag{10}$$

$$\text{*simplify*}\left(\frac{b}{c}\right)$$

$$\frac{x^2 + 1}{x + 3} \tag{11}$$

Substitution in Expression

(11) is the equation number and can be called by pressing Ctrl+L

$$\text{*subs*}(x = 1, \textbf{(11)})$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \tag{12}$$

$$\text{*subs*}(x = 1, y = 2, x + x \cdot y)$$

$$3 \tag{13}$$

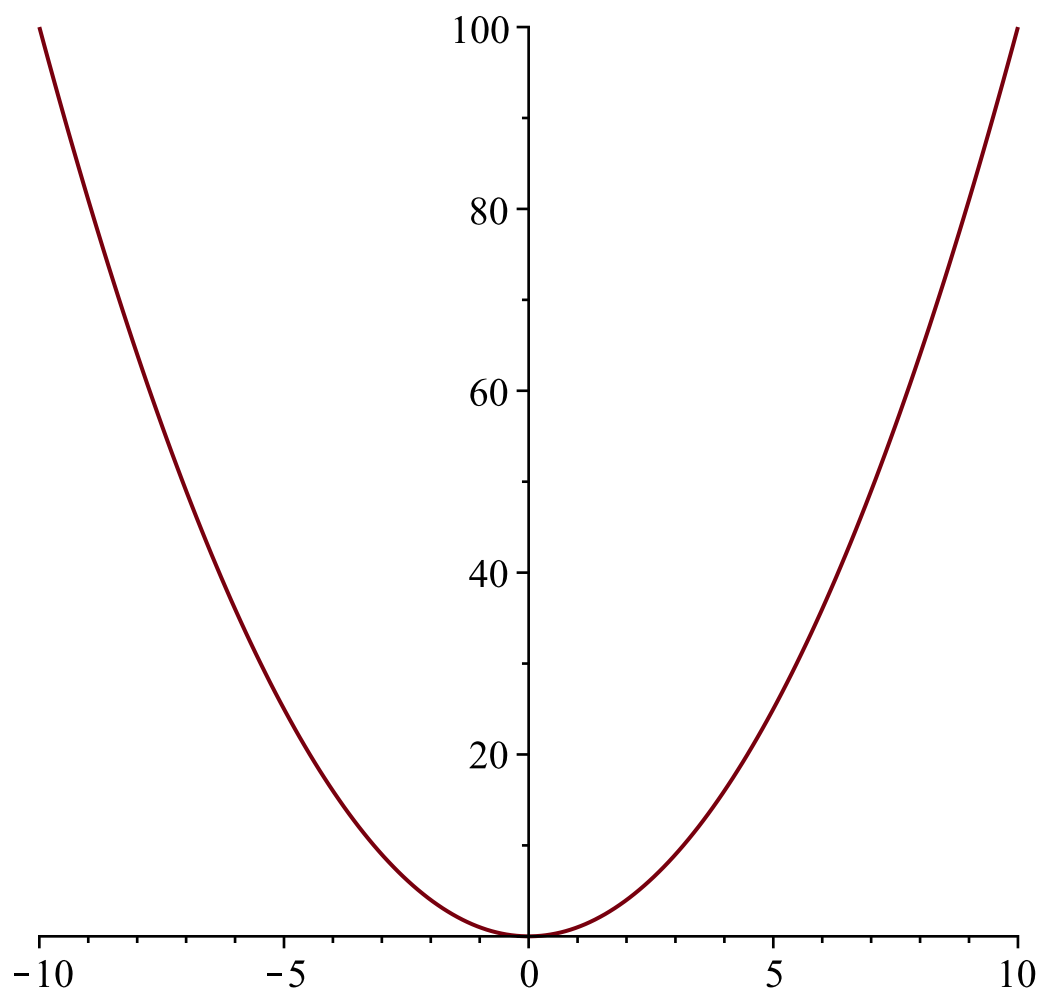
Ploting 2D functions

By default range for plotting is -10 to 10

$$f := x \rightarrow x^2$$

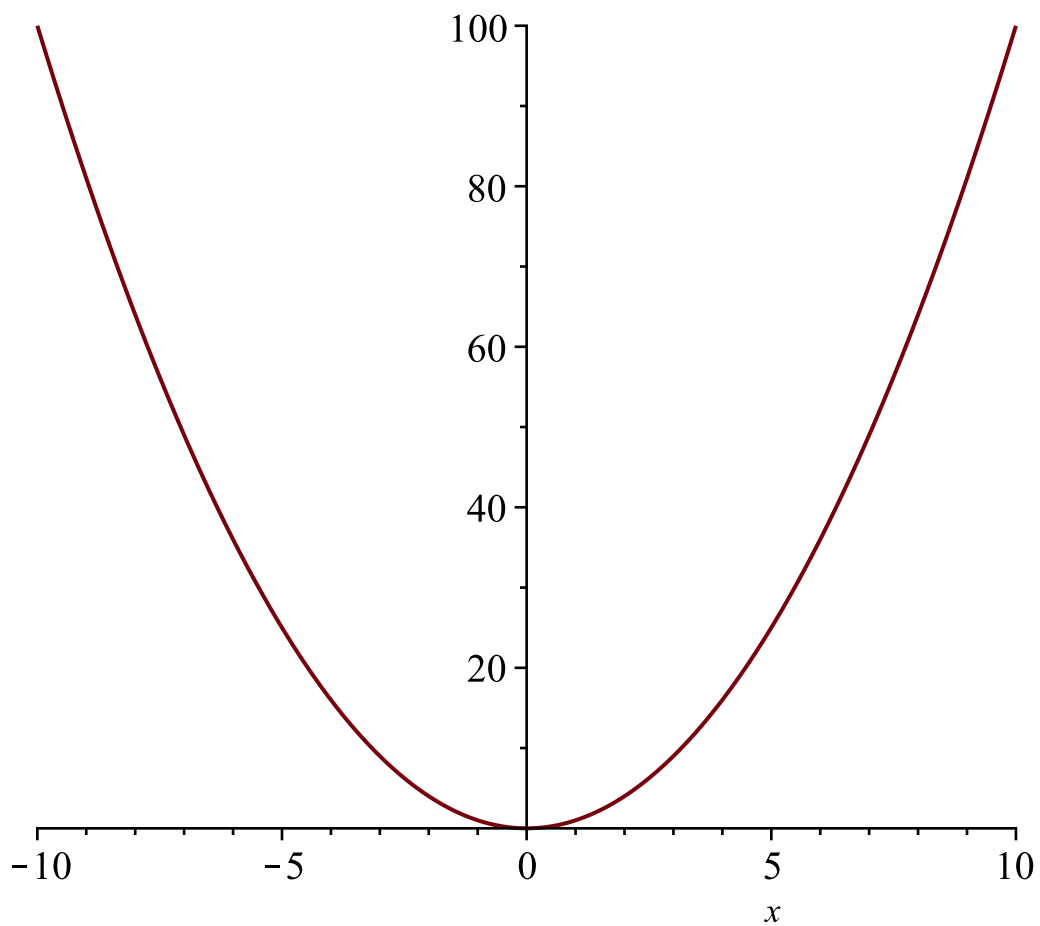
$$f := x \mapsto x^2 \tag{14}$$

$$\text{*plot*}(f)$$

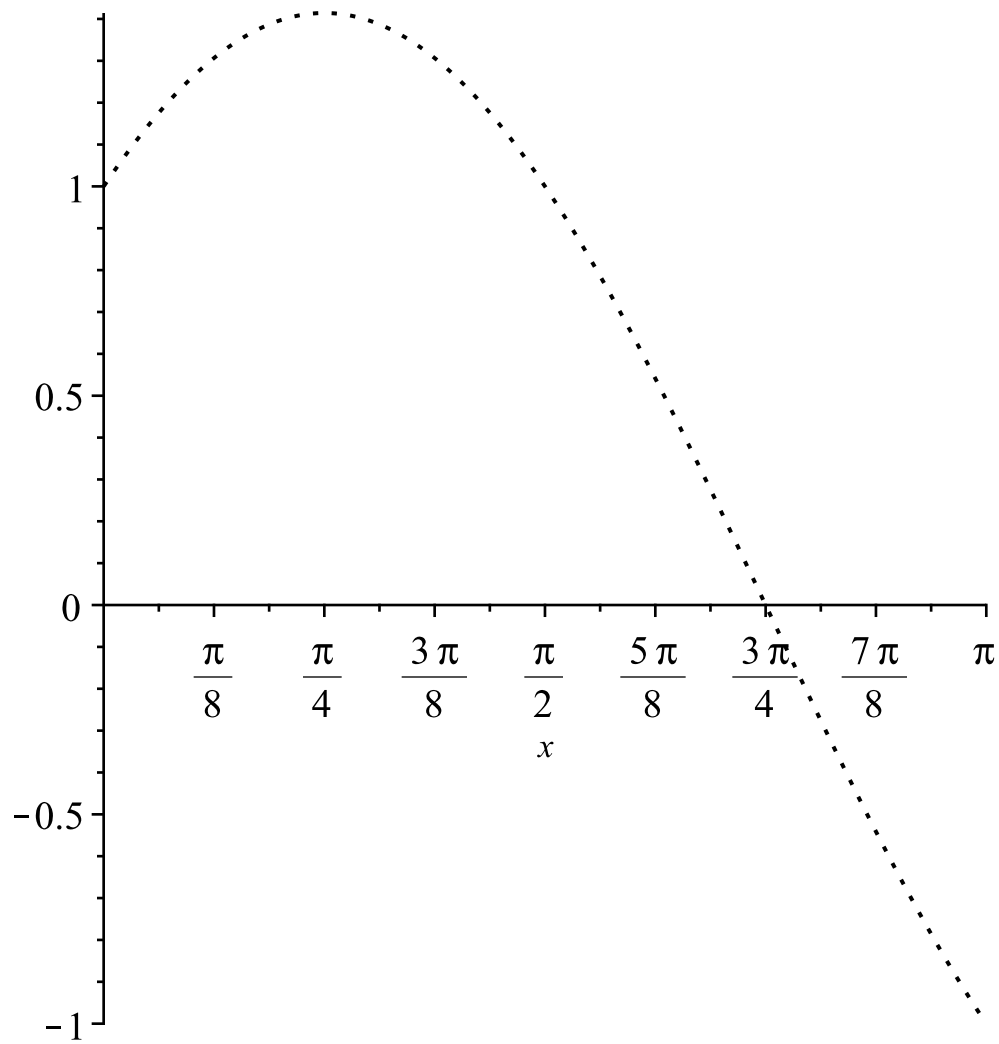


`plot(f(x), x=-10..10, title="Parabola", titlefont=[Calibri, 25])`

Parabola

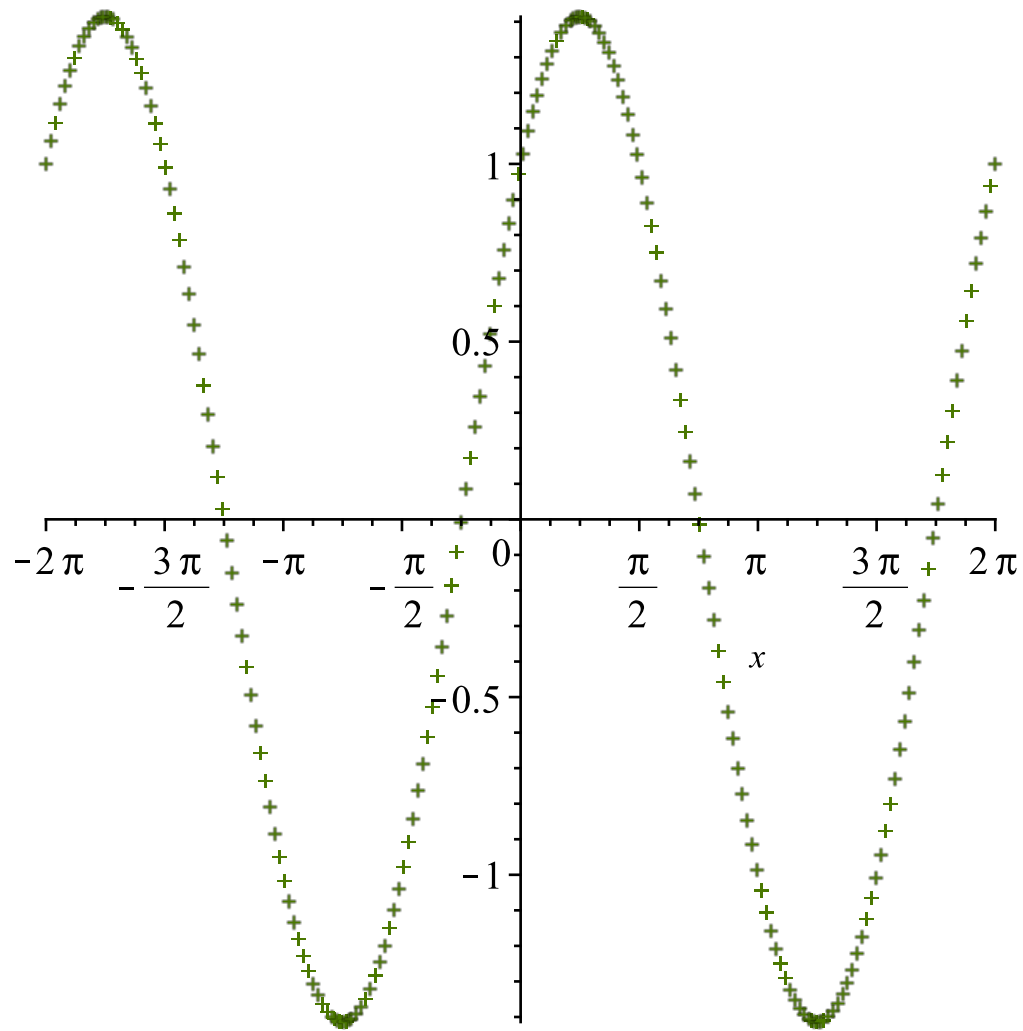


`plot(sin(x) + cos(x), x=0..pi)`



[Plot Builder](#)

$\sin(x) + \cos(x) \rightarrow$



```
plot(sin(x)+cos(x), x = -2*Pi .. 2*Pi, color = "Niagara
LeafGreen",
```

Matrix Command: M (in Matrix) is capital in MTM

Two Packages

with(MTM)

with(linalg)

with(MTM) :

$A := \text{Matrix}(2, 2, [1, 2, 3, 4])$

$$A := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

(15)

with(linalg) :

$B := \text{matrix}(2, 2, [1, 2, 3, 4])$

$$B := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad (16)$$

$C := \text{matrix}(3, 2, [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6])$

$$C := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \quad (17)$$

$\text{Matrix}(2)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (18)$$

$\text{Matrix}(2, 3, \text{fill} = 1)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (19)$$

$\text{Matrix}(3, \text{shape} = \text{identity})$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (20)$$

Addition & Subtraction of Matrices

$\text{with}(\text{MTM}) :$

$A := \text{Matrix}(2, 2, [1, 2, 3, 4])$

$$A := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad (21)$$

$B := \text{Matrix}(2, 2, 3)$

$$B := \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad (22)$$

$C := A + B$

$$C := \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 6 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \quad (23)$$

$M := A - B$

$$M := \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (24)$$

Multiplication of Matrices: Use dot . for this directly

$N := A \cdot B$

$$N := \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 9 \\ 21 & 21 \end{bmatrix} \quad (25)$$

OR

$$F := \text{multiply}(A, B)$$

$$F := \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 9 \\ 21 & 21 \end{bmatrix} \quad (26)$$

Inverse of Matrix:

$$IM := \text{inverse}(A)$$

$$IM := \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \quad (27)$$

Checking

$$A \cdot IM$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (28)$$

Determinant of Matix

$$\det(A)$$

$$-2 \quad (29)$$

Trace of Matrix

$$\text{trace}(A)$$

$$5 \quad (30)$$

Transpose of Matrix

$$\text{transpose}(A)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad (31)$$

Maple Graphics Calculator (Plot Builder, Plot, Drawing) with Context Panel in Right side:

$$x^2$$

$$x^2 \quad (32)$$

2D Plot x^2 →

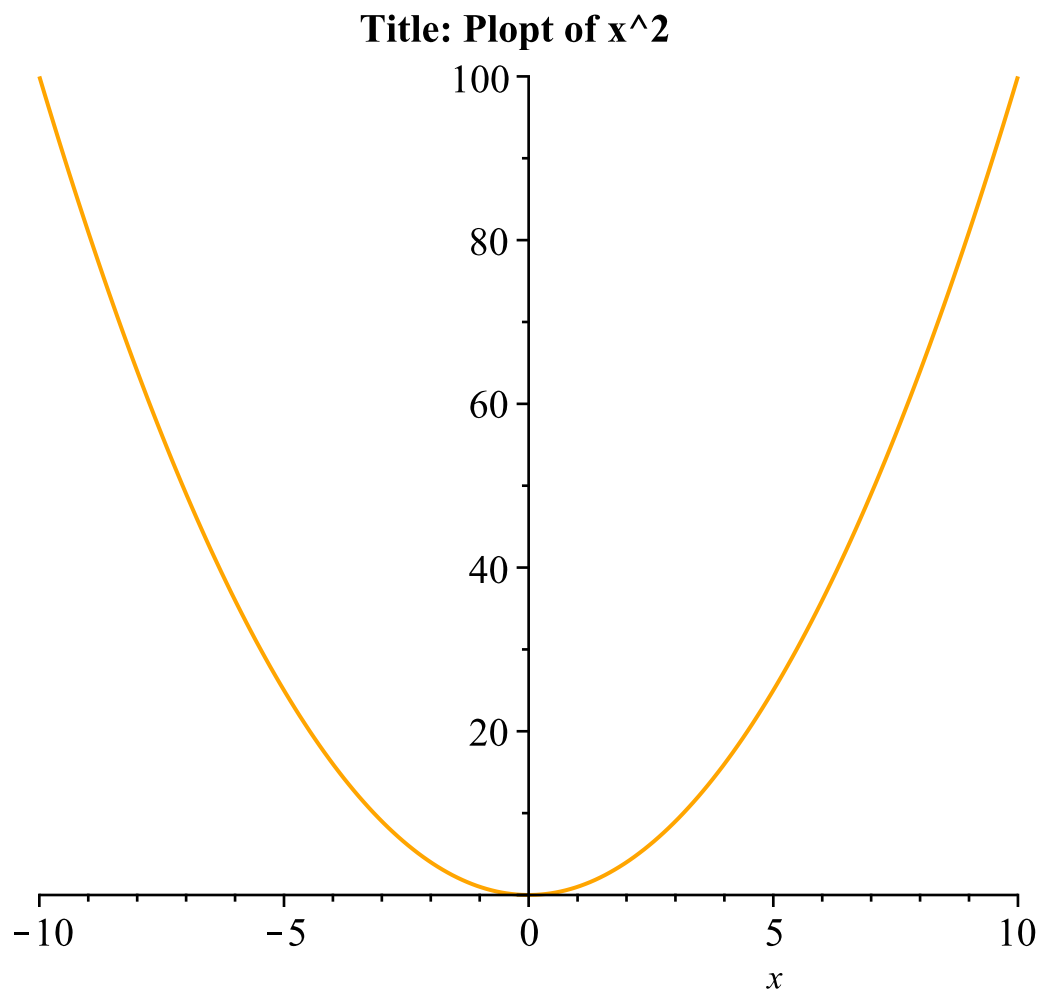


Figure 1: Parabola

with(MTM) :

unwith(MTM)

packages()

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(33)