

```

> restart
> EcuaUno :=  $x \cdot 2 - 5 \cdot x + 6 = 0$ 

$$EcuaUno := x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0 \quad (1)$$

> Raiz := solve(EcuaUno)

$$Raiz := 3, 2 \quad (2)$$

> Raiz[1]

$$3 \quad (3)$$

> Raiz[2]

$$2 \quad (4)$$

> EcuaOriginal := expand( (x - Raiz[1]) \cdot (x - Raiz[2]) ) = 0

$$EcuaOriginal := x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0 \quad (5)$$

> EcUno :=  $x + 2 \cdot y + 3 \cdot z = 2$ 

$$EcUno := x + 2y + 3z = 2 \quad (6)$$

> EcDos :=  $4 \cdot x - 5 \cdot y + 6 \cdot z = 4$ 

$$EcDos := 4x - 5y + 6z = 4 \quad (7)$$

> EcTres :=  $7 \cdot x + 8 \cdot y + 9 \cdot z = 7$ 

$$EcTres := 7x + 8y + 9z = 7 \quad (8)$$

> SolucionSistema := solve( {EcUno, EcDos, EcTres}, {x, y, z} )

$$SolucionSistema := \left\{ x = \frac{9}{40}, y = \frac{1}{20}, z = \frac{67}{120} \right\} \quad (9)$$

> evalf(% , 3)

$$\{x = 0.225, y = 0.0500, z = 0.558\} \quad (10)$$

> EcuaDif := diff(y(t), t$2) = 100 \cdot y(t)

$$EcuaDif := \frac{d^2}{dt^2} y(t) = 100 y(t) \quad (11)$$

> CondicionesIniciales := y(0) = 10, D(y)(0) = 20

$$CondicionesIniciales := y(0) = 10, D(y)(0) = 20 \quad (12)$$

> SolucionGeneral := dsolve(EcuaDif)

$$SolucionGeneral := y(t) = _C1 e^{10t} + _C2 e^{-10t} \quad (13)$$

> SolucionPart := dsolve( {EcuaDif, CondicionesIniciales} )

$$SolucionPart := y(t) = 6 e^{10t} + 4 e^{-10t} \quad (14)$$

> PrimeraCondicion := simplify(subs(t=0, SolucionPart) )

$$PrimeraCondicion := y(0) = 10 \quad (15)$$

> SegundaCondicion := simplify(subs(t=0, diff(SolucionPart, t) ))

$$SegundaCondicion := diff(y(0), 0) = 20 \quad (16)$$

> Comprobacion := simplify(expand(subs(y(t) = rhs(SolucionPart), lhs(EcuaDif) - rhs(EcuaDif) = 0)))

$$Comprobacion := 0 = 0 \quad (17)$$

> ComprobacionGral := simplify(expand(subs(y(t) = rhs(SolucionGeneral), lhs(EcuaDif) - rhs(EcuaDif) = 0)))

$$ComprobacionGral := 0 = 0 \quad (18)$$

> restart
> with(linalg) :

```

$$> AA := Matrix([[1, 2, 3], [4, -5, 6], [7, 8, 9]])$$

$$AA := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & -5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$
(19)

$$> Valor := det(AA)$$

$$Valor := 120$$
(20)

$$> AAinversa := inverse(AA)$$

$$AAinversa := \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{31}{40} & \frac{1}{20} & \frac{9}{40} \\ \frac{1}{20} & -\frac{1}{10} & \frac{1}{20} \\ \frac{67}{120} & \frac{1}{20} & -\frac{13}{120} \end{bmatrix}$$
(21)

$$> Identidad := evalm(AA &* AAinversa)$$

$$Identidad := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
(22)

$$> AA$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & -5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$
(23)

$$> BB := Matrix([[5, 8, 9], [2, 4, 5]])$$

$$BB := \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 8 & 9 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$
(24)

$$> ProdMatr := evalm(BB &* AA)$$

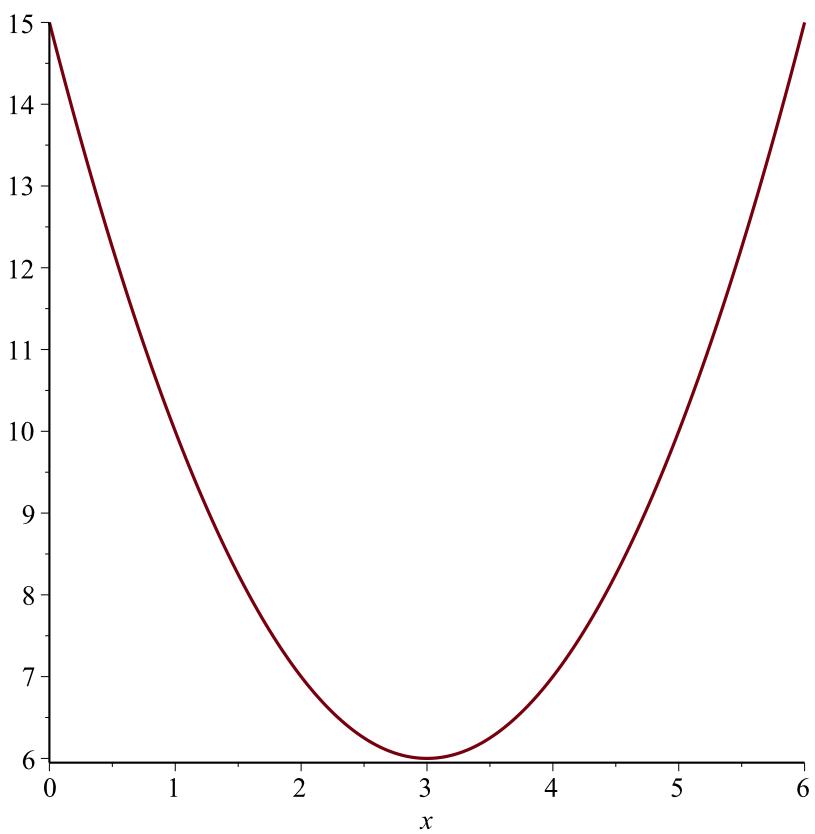
$$ProdMatr := \begin{bmatrix} 100 & 42 & 144 \\ 53 & 24 & 75 \end{bmatrix}$$
(25)

$$> restart$$

$$> Ecuacion := x \cdot 2 - 6 \cdot x + 15 = 0$$

$$Ecuacion := x^2 - 6x + 15 = 0$$
(26)

> plot(lhs(Ecuacion), x=0 .. 6)



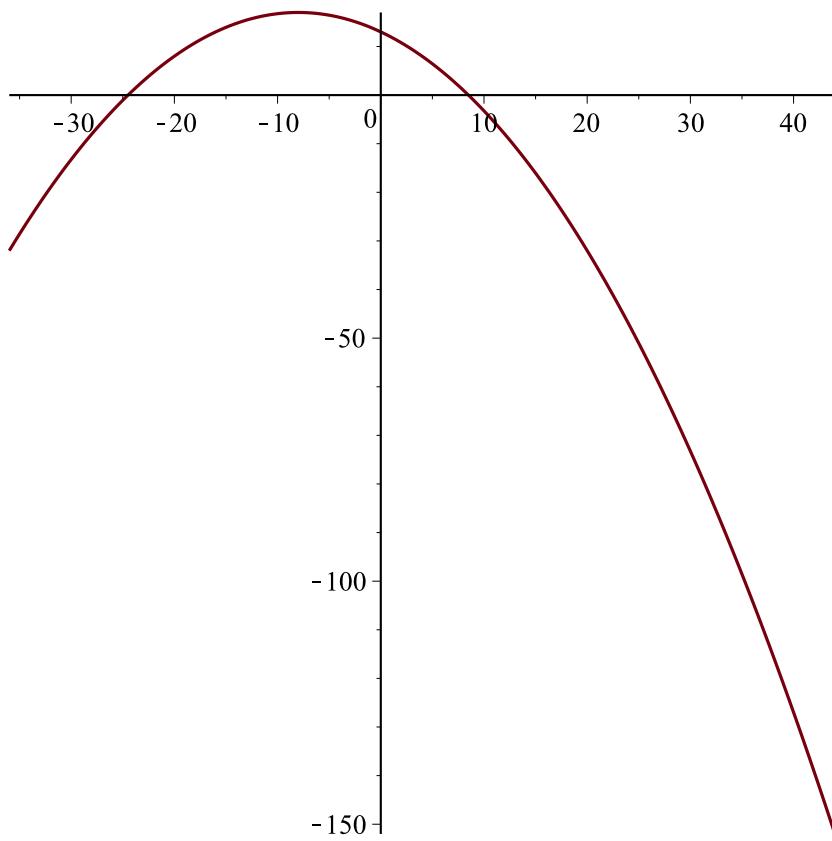
```
> Raiz := solve(Ecuacion)
Raiz :=  $3 + I\sqrt{6}$ ,  $3 - I\sqrt{6}$  (27)
```

```
> evalf(% , 3)
3. + 2.45 I, 3. - 2.45 I (28)
```

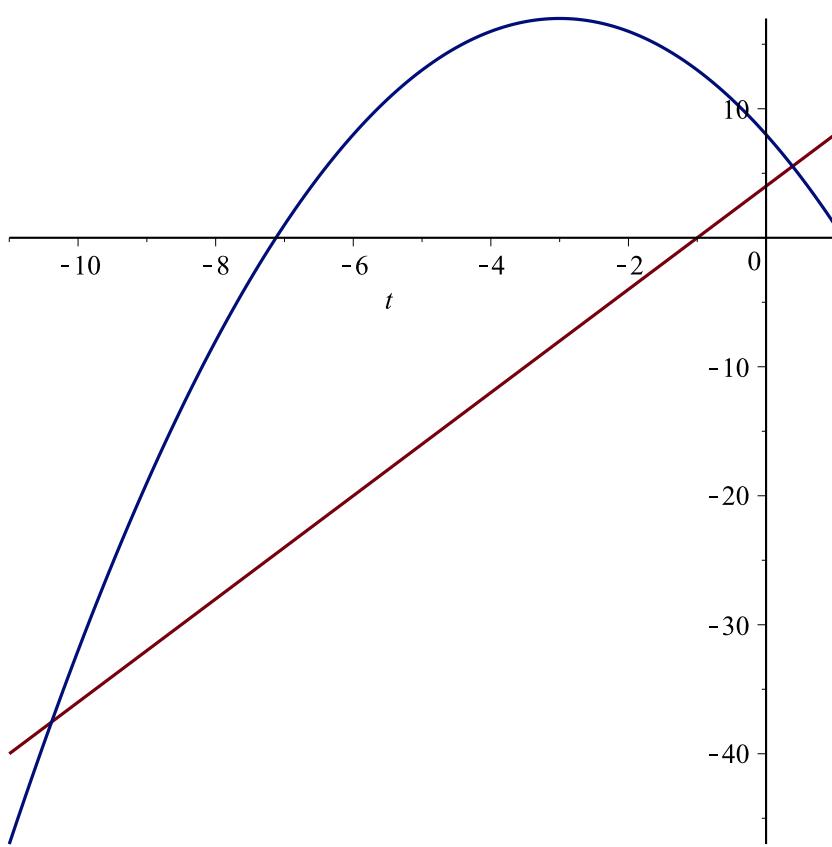
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> FuncionUno := y(t) = -t^2 - 6*t + 8
FuncionUno :=  $y(t) = -t^2 - 6 t + 8$  (29)
```

```
> FuncionDos := x(t) = 4*t + 4
FuncionDos :=  $x(t) = 4 t + 4$  (30)
```

```
> plot([rhs(FuncionDos), rhs(FuncionUno), t = -10 .. 10])
```



```
> plot( [rhs(FuncionDos), rhs(FuncionUno) ], t=-11..1 )
```



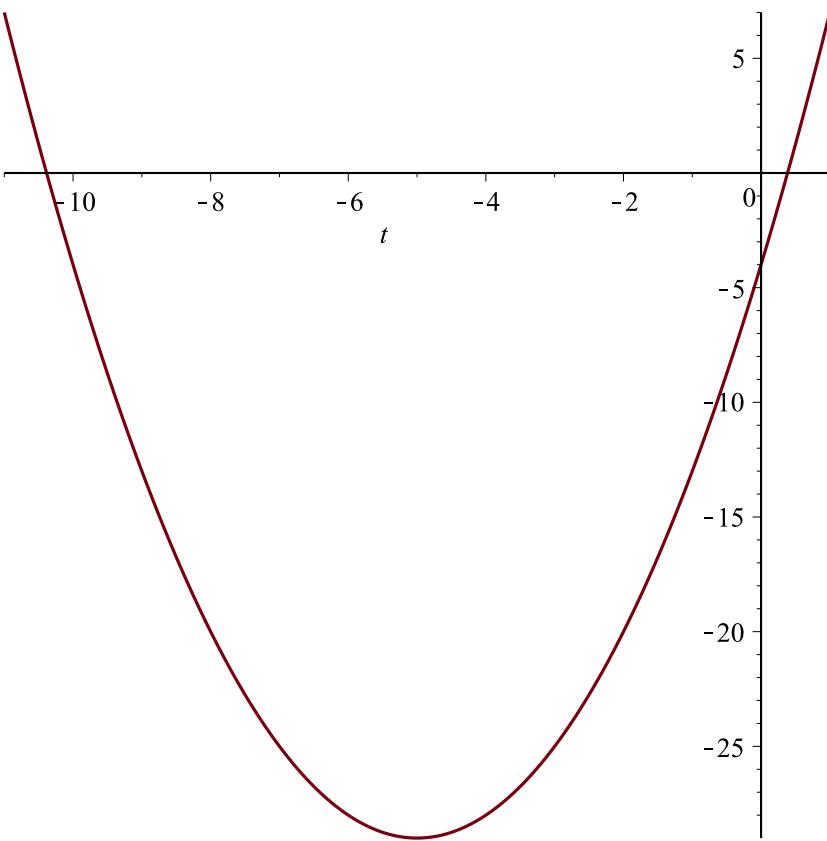
```
> solve(rhs(FuncionDos) = rhs(FuncionUno))
       $-5 + \sqrt{29}, -5 - \sqrt{29}$ 
```

(31)

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> evalf(% , 4)
      0.385, -10.38
```

(32)

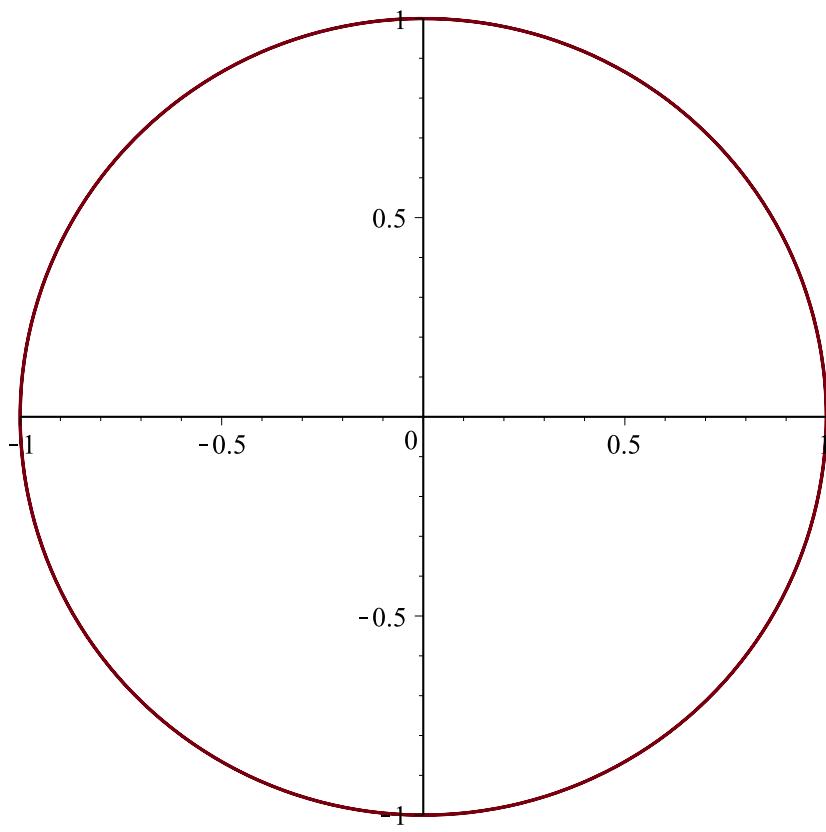
```
> plot(rhs(FuncionDos)-rhs(FuncionUno), t=-11..1)
```



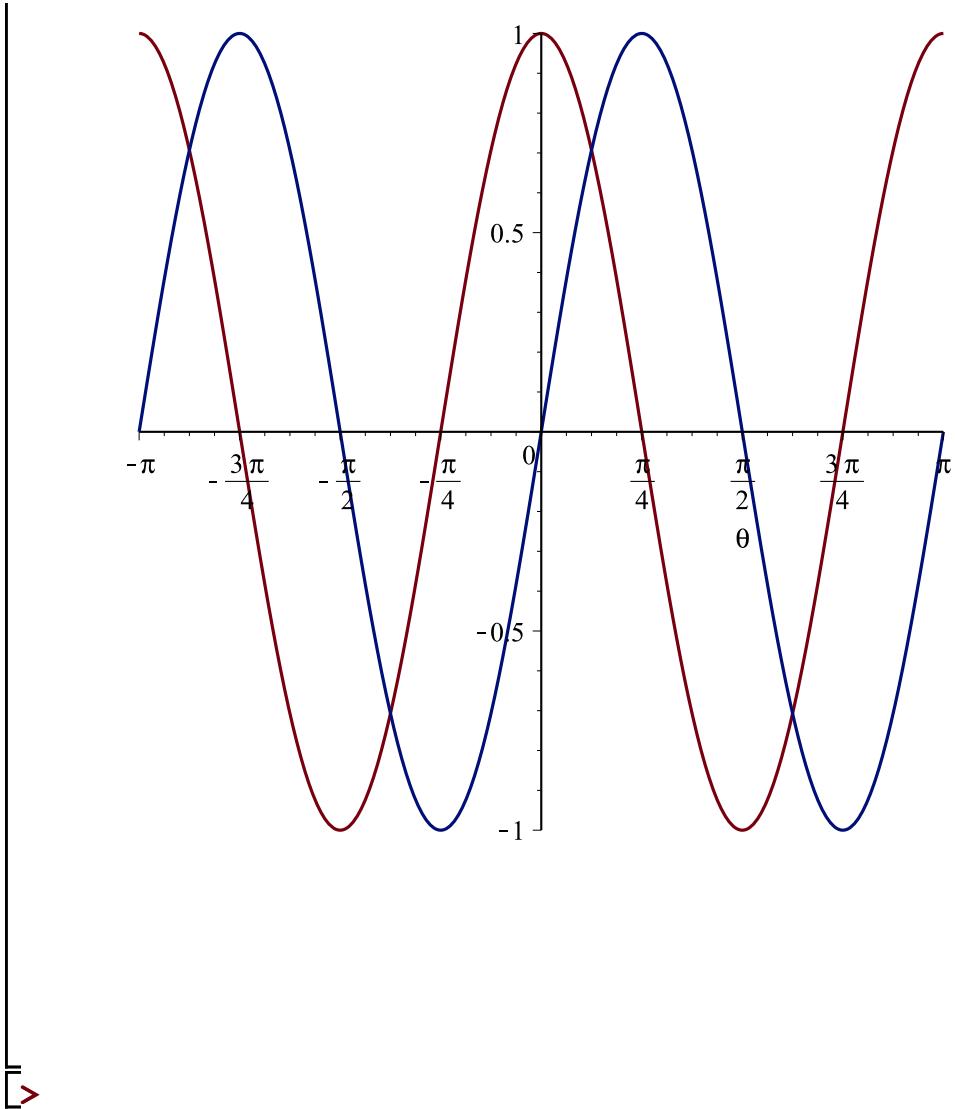
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> Intervalo := theta =- Pi ..Pi
                                         Intervalo := θ = - π ..π          (33)
> FunUno := cos(2·theta);
                                         FunUno := cos(2 θ)           (34)
> FunDos := sin(2·theta)
                                         FunDos := sin(2 θ)           (35)
> plot([FunUno, FunDos, Intervalo])

```



```
> evalf(exp(1))          2.718281828      (36)
=> evalf(Pi)              3.141592654      (37)
=> evalf(pi)              π                  (38)
=> evalf(PI)              Π                  (39)
=> theta                  θ                  (40)
=> evalf(Theta)            Θ                  (41)
=> plot([FunUno,FunDos],Intervalo)
```



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