ISHIKA GOEL (MAT/19/93)

Practical –

Chapter – 3 (Torrence)

Exercise 3.2

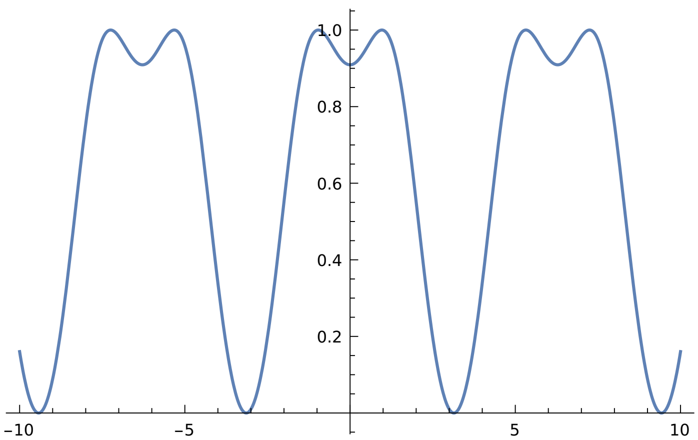
Q1.Plot the following functions on the domain -10≤ x≤ 10

a) sin(1+cos(x))

In[24]:=
```
f[x_] := Sin[1 + Cos[x]]
```

In[25]:=
```
Plot[f[x], {x, -10, 10}]
```

Out[25]=



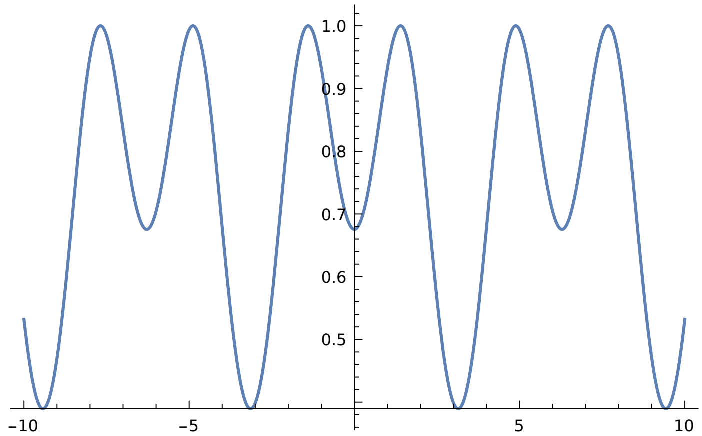
In[5]:=
```
Clear[f];
```

b) sin(1.4+cos(x))

In[6]:=
```
f[x_] := Sin[1.4 + Cos[x]]
```

In[7]:= `Plot[f[x], {x, -10, 10}]`

Out[7]=



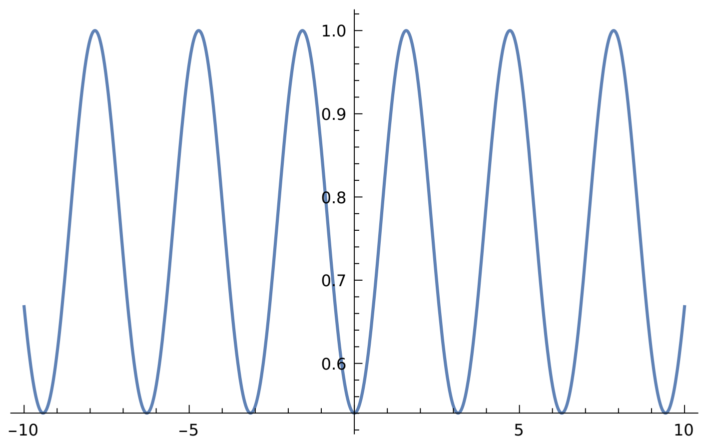
In[8]:= `Clear[f];`

c)sin(pi/2+cos(x))

In[9]:= `f[x_] := Sin[Pi / 2 + Cos[x]]`

In[10]:= `Plot[f[x], {x, -10, 10}]`

Out[10]=



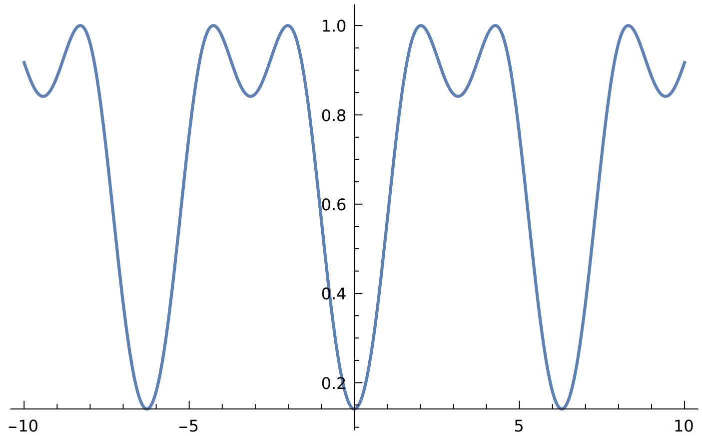
In[11]:= `Clear[f];`

d) sin(2+cos(x))

In[12]:= `f[x_] := Sin[2 + Cos[x]]`

In[13]:=
```
Plot[f[x], {x, -10, 10}]
```

Out[13]=



In[14]:=
```
Clear[f];
```

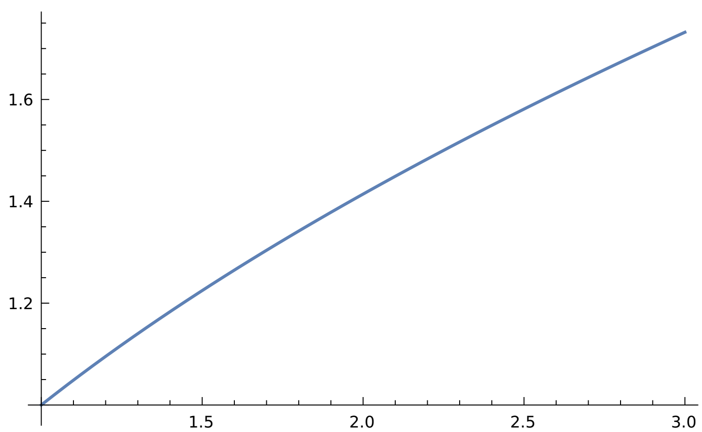
Q2. Consider the square root function f (x) = √ x, when x is near 2.

a) Graph of f as x goes from 1 to 3.

In[15]:=
```
f[x_] := (x)^(1/2)
```

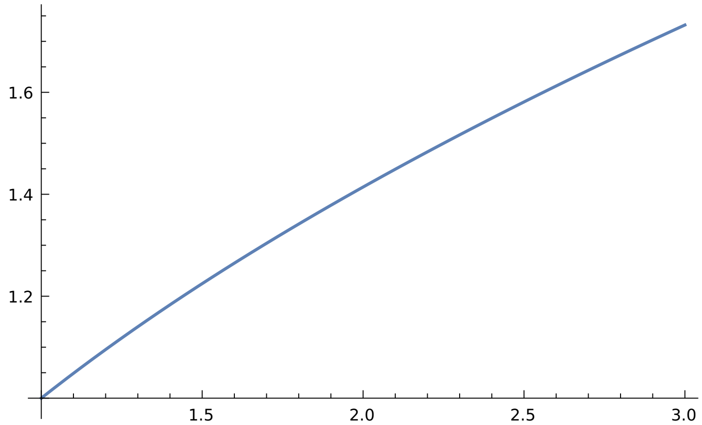
In[16]:=
```
Plot[f[x], {x, 1, 3}]
```

Out[16]=



In[17]:= `With[{δ = 10 ^ (0)}, Plot[(x) ^ (1 / 2), {x, 2 - δ , 2 + δ}]]`

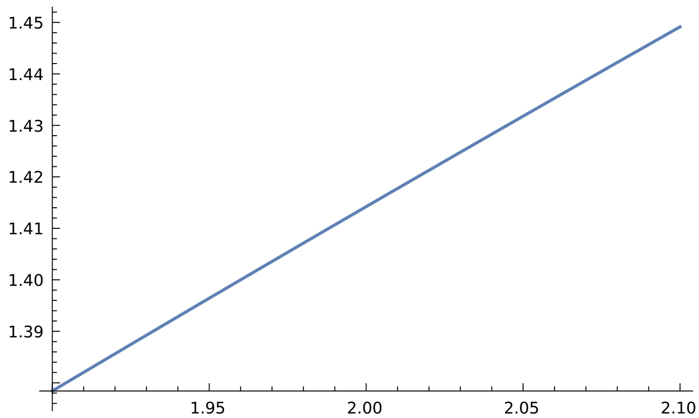
Out[17]=



b) Change with the value of δ to be 10^-1,10^-2,10^-3 and see the graph of f as x goes from 1.9 to 2.1

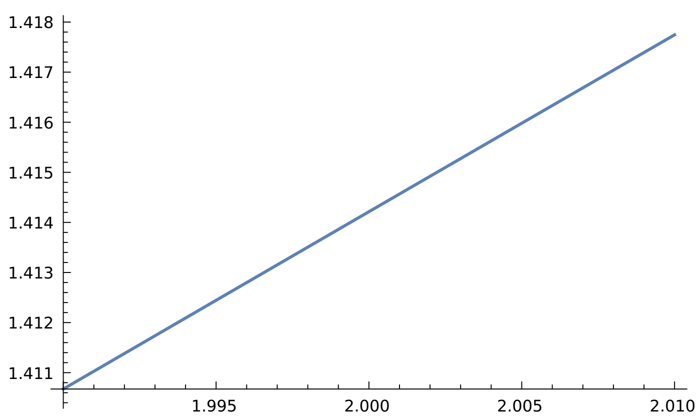
In[18]:= `With[{δ = 10 ^ (-1)}, Plot[(x) ^ (1 / 2), {x, 2 - δ , 2 + δ}]]`

Out[18]=



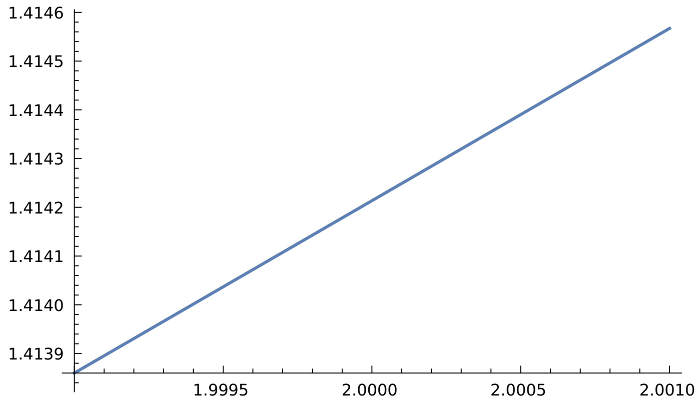
In[19]:= `With[{δ = 10 ^ (-2)}, Plot[(x) ^ (1 / 2), {x, 2 - δ , 2 + δ}]]`

Out[19]=



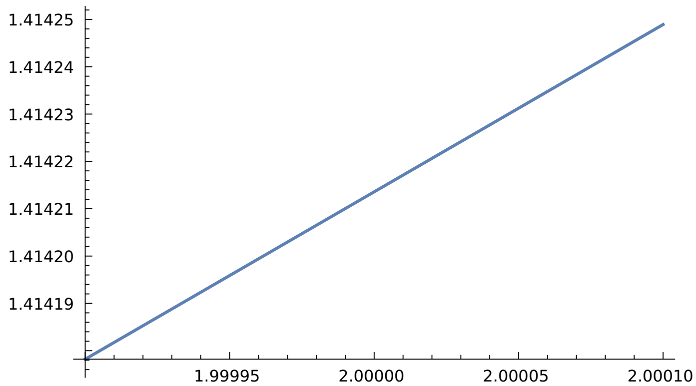
In[20]:= `With[{δ = 10 ^ (-3)}, Plot[(x) ^ (1 / 2), {x, 2 - δ , 2 + δ}]]`

Out[20]=



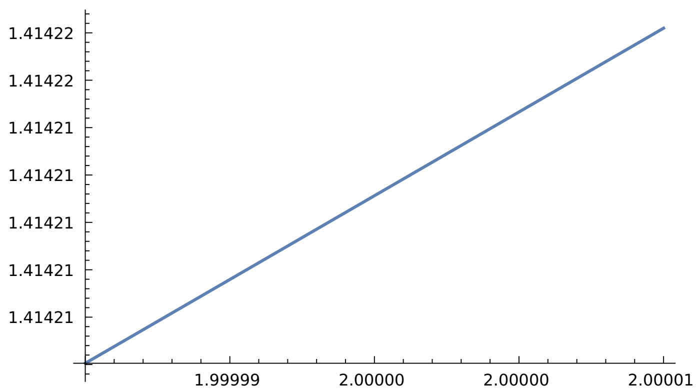
In[21]:= `With[{δ = 10 ^ (-4)}, Plot[(x) ^ (1 / 2), {x, 2 - δ , 2 + δ}]]`

Out[21]=



In[22]:= `With[{δ = 10 ^ (-5)}, Plot[(x) ^ (1 / 2), {x, 2 - δ , 2 + δ}]]`

Out[22]=



In[23]:= `Clear[f];`

c)Use the last plot to approximate √ 2 to six significant digits. Check your answer using N

By the above plots we can approximate that √ 2=1.41421

In[26]:=
```
N[√ 2, 6]
```

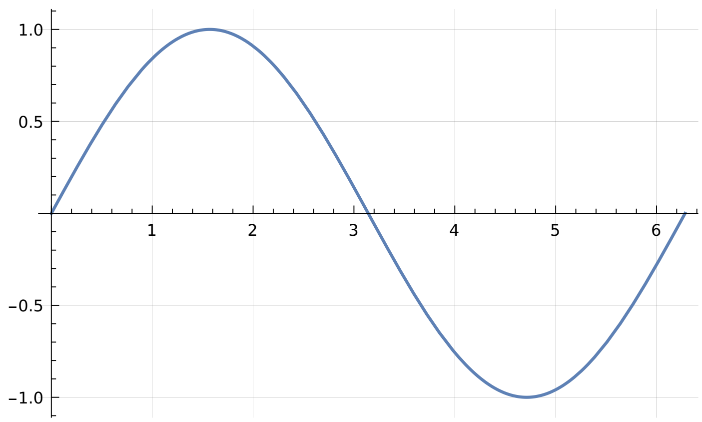
Out[26]=
```
1.41421
```

Exercise 3.3

Q1. Use the gridlines and tick options, as well as the setting gridlines → Lighter[Gray] to plot the sine function.

In[27]:=
```
Plot[Sin[x], {x, 0, 2 * Pi}, GridLines → Automatic ,
 Ticks → Automatic , GridLines → Lighter[Gray]]
```

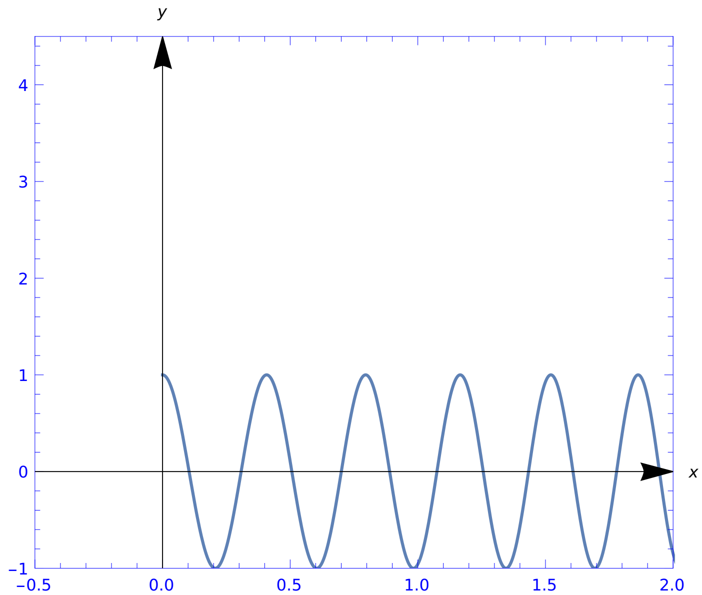
Out[27]=



Q2. Use the Axes, Frame, Filling, Framestyle, Plotrange and Aspectratio options to plot the Y = Cos (15 x) / 1 + x ^ 2.

In[63]:=
```
Plot[Cos[15 * x / 1 + x ^ 2], {x, 0, Pi}, PlotRange → {{-0.5, 2}, {-1, 4.5}},
 Frame → True, AxesStyle → Arrowheads[00.05], AspectRatio → 5 / 6, Axes → True,
 AxesLabel → {x, y}, PlotLabel → "Cos[15x/1+x^2]", FrameStyle → Blue]
```

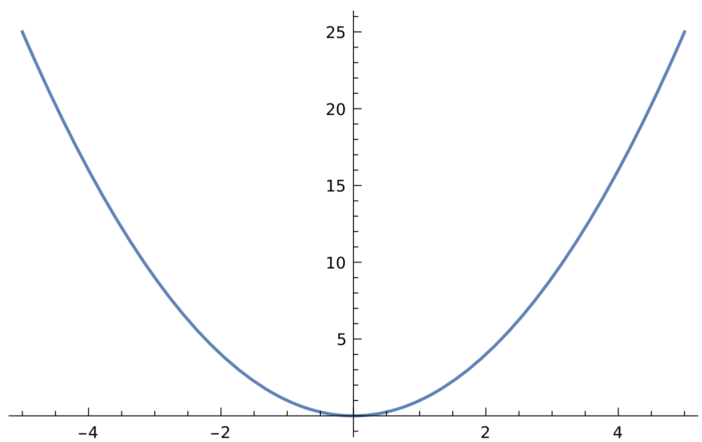
Out[63]=



Q4. Plot the function f (x) = x ^ 2 on the domain − 2 ≤ x ≤ 2 and the set exclusions to x = 1.

In[31]:=
```
Plot[x ^ 2, {x, -5, 5}, Exclusions → {x == 1}]
```

Out[31]=

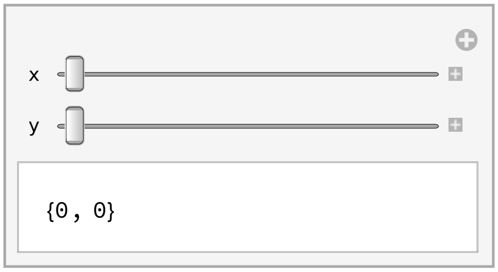


Exercise 3.4

Q1. The following simple Manipulate has two sliders: one for x and one for y. Make a Manipulate that also has output {x,y}, but that has a single Slider2D controller.

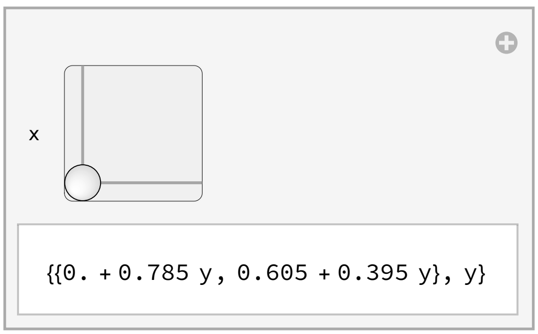
```
Manipulate[{x, y }, {x, 0, 1}, {y, 0, 1} ]
```

Out[66]=




```
In[64]:= Manipulate [{x , y}, {x , y , {0 , 1}}]
```

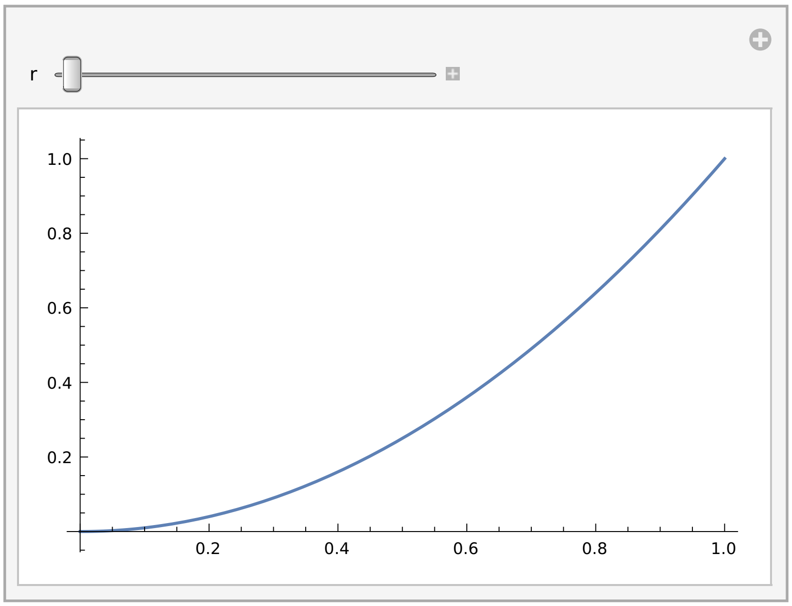
Out[64]=



Q2. Make a Manipulate of a Plot where the user can adjust the AspectRatio in real time, from a starting value of 1 / 5 (five times as wide as it is tall) to an ending value of 5 (five times as tall as it is wide). Set ImageSize to Automatic, 128 so the height remains constant as the slider is moved.

In[36]:=
```
Manipulate[Plot[x^2, {x, 0, r}], {r, 1, 3}, ImageSize → {Automatic128}, AspectRatio → 5/6]
```

Out[36]=



Exercise 3.5

Q1. The Partition command is used to break a single list into sublists of equal length. It is useful for breaking up a list into rows for display within a Grid.

a)Enter the following inputs and discuss the outputs.

```
In[67]:= Range[100]
Out[67]= {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22,
  23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41,
  42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61,
  62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81,
  82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100}
```

```
In[38]:= Partition[Range[100], 10]
Out[38]= {{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10}, {11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20},
  {21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30}, {31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40},
  {41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50}, {51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60},
  {61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70}, {71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80},
  {81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90}, {91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100}}
```

b)Format a table of the first 100 integers, with twenty digits per row. The first two rows, for example, should look like this:....

```
In[39]:= Table[x, {x, 1, 100}]
Out[39]= {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22,
  23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41,
  42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61,
  62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81,
  82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100}
```

In[40]:=
```
Partition[Table[x, {x, 1, 100}], 20]
```

Out[40]=
```
{{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20},
 {21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40},
 {41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60},
 {61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80},
 {81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100}}
```

c) Make the same table as above, but use only the Table and Range commands. Do not use Partition.

In[41]:=
```
Table[Range[10], 10]
```

Out[41]=
```
{{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10}, {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10}, {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10},
 {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10}, {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10},
 {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10}, {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10},
 {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10}, {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10}, {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10}}
```

d)Make the same table as above, but use only the Table command (twice). Do not use Partition or Range.

In[42]:=
```
Table[Table[x, {x, 1, 100}]]
```

Out[42]=
```
{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22,
 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41,
 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61,
 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81,
 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100}
```

Q4. The Sum command has a syntax similar to that of Table.

a)Use the Sum command to evaluate the following expression: 1+2^x+3^x+4^x+5^x+6^x+7^x+8^x+9^x+10^x+11^x+12^x+13^x+14^x+15^x+16^x+17^x+18^x+19^x+20^x

In[43]:=
```
f[x_] := x ^ 3
```

In[44]:=
```
Sum[f[x], {x, 1, 20}]
```

Out[44]=
```
44 100
```

b)Make a table of values for x 1, 2, ... ,10 for the function f(x)=1+2^x+3^x+4^x+5^x+6^x+7^x+8^x+9^x+10^x+11^x+12^x+13^x+14^x+15^x+16^x+17^x+18^x+19^x+20^x

```
f[x_] := 1 + 2 ^ x + 3 ^ x + 4 ^ x + 5 ^ x + 6 ^ x + 7 ^ x + 8 ^ x + 9 ^ x + 10 ^ x +
   11 ^ x + 12 ^ x + 13 ^ x + 14 ^ x + 15 ^ x + 16 ^ x + 17 ^ x + 18 ^ x + 19 ^ x + 20 ^ x
```

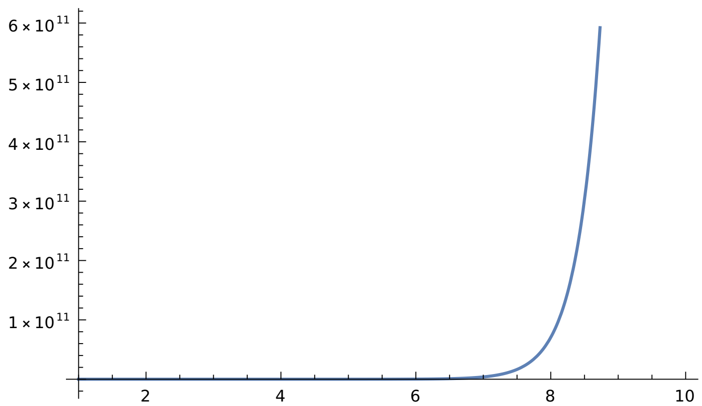
```
In[46]:= Table[f[x], {x, 1, 10}]
Out[46]= {210 , 2870 , 44 100 , 722 666 , 12 333 300 , 216 455 810 ,
  3 877 286 700 , 70 540 730 666 , 1 299 155 279 940 , 24 163 571 680 850 }
```

c)Plot f (x) on the domain 1 ≤ x ≤ 10.

```
In[47]:= f[x_] := 1 + 2 ^ x + 3 ^ x + 4 ^ x + 5 ^ x + 6 ^ x + 7 ^ x + 8 ^ x + 9 ^ x + 10 ^ x +
   11 ^ x + 12 ^ x + 13 ^ x + 14 ^ x + 15 ^ x + 16 ^ x + 17 ^ x + 18 ^ x + 19 ^ x + 20 ^ x
```

```
In[48]:= Plot[f[x], {x, 1, 10}]
```

Out[48]=



Exercise 3.6

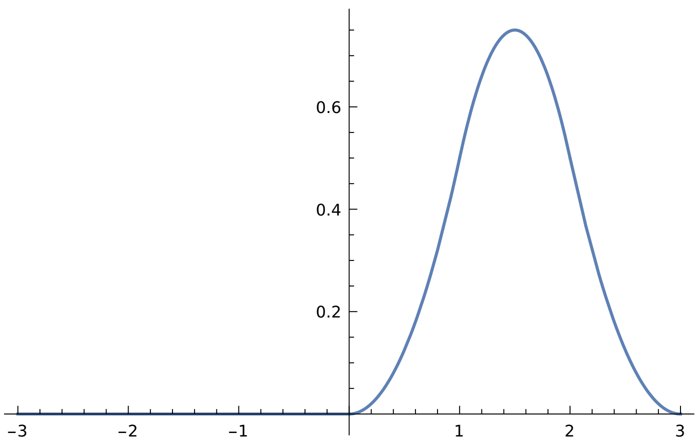
Q2. Make a plot of the piecewise function below, and comment on its shape.

f(x)={ 0 x<0;
x^2/2, 0≤ x<1;
-x^2+3x-3/2, 1≤ x<2;
(1/2)(3-x)^2, 2≤ x<3;
0, x≤3

In[51]:=
```
f[x_] := Piecewise[{{0, x < 0}, {x^2/2, 0 ≤ x ≤ 1},
   {-x^2 + 3 x - 3/2, 1 ≤ x < 2}, {(1/2) (3 - x)^2, 2 ≤ x ≤ 3}, {0, x ≤ 3}}]
```

In[52]:=
```
Plot[f[x], {x, -3, 3}]
```

Out[52]=



In[13]:=
```
ClearAll[f];
```

Q3. A step function assumes a constant value between consecutive integers n and n +1. Make a plot of the step function f (x) whose value is n^2 when n ≤ x ≤n+1. Use the domain 0≤x ≤20.

In[11]:=
```
f[x_] := Piecewise [{{n^2, n ≤ x < n + 1}, {-n^2, n > x > n + 1}}]
```

In[12]:=
```
Plot[f[x], {x, 0, 20}]
```

Out[12]=