



MATHEMATICA 5

PREČO NEZAČAŤ

UŽ NA STREDNEJ ŠKOLE ?

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Prečo používať počítače vo výuke už na strednej škole?

- aké počítače ?
- aká stredná škola ?
- aký učiteľ ?

Software?

- vlastný software ?
- grafická kalkulačka ?
- výpočtové prostredie ?
- kompletná podpora vs. čiastočná podpora riešených úloh ?



Pohl'ad žiaka - POZITÍVA

- kontrola správnosti výpočtu
- urýchlenie výpočtu
- zlepšenie grafickej predstavivosti
- zlepšenie programátorských zručností

Pohl'ad žiaka - NEGATÍVA

- strata výpočtovej zručnosti
- strata motivácie ? (podobný problém ako u kalkulačky)
- zhoršenie manuálnych grafických zručností



Pohl'ad učitel'a - POZITÍVA

- kontrola správnosti učitel'ových príprav na vyučovanie
- urýchlenie prípravy
- jednoduchšia príprava písomných prác
- jednoduchšia oprava písomných prác
- širšia variabilita pri výbere príkladov
- lepšia grafická prezentácia preberaného učiva
- možnosť prezentovať animácie, vytvárať interaktívne testy pripravovať výukové materiály distribuovateľné cez web



RIEŠENÍM SÚ PROGRAMOVÉ SYSTÉMY

- *MATHEMATICA*
- *MATHCAD*
- *MAPLE*
- *DERIVE ...*



Ukážky použitia v 1. ročníku - mnohočleny

Určenie hodnoty mnohočlena

```
In[1]:= A[t_] := 8 t^3 - 4 t^2 + 2 t + 1 / 2
```

```
In[2]:= A[3]
```

```
Out[2]=  $\frac{373}{2}$ 
```

```
In[3]:= A[x / 2]
```

```
Out[3]=  $x^3 - x^2 + x + \frac{1}{2}$ 
```

```
In[4]:= A[3.5]
```

```
Out[4]= 301.5
```

```
In[5]:= Table[A[t], {t, 0, 10}]
```

```
Out[5]=  $\left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{13}{2}, \frac{105}{2}, \frac{373}{2}, \frac{913}{2}, \frac{1821}{2}, \right.$   

 $\left. \frac{3193}{2}, \frac{5125}{2}, \frac{7713}{2}, \frac{11053}{2}, \frac{15241}{2} \right\}$ 
```

```
In[6]:= Table[A[t], {t, 0, 10}] // N
```

```
Out[6]= {0.5, 6.5, 52.5, 186.5, 456.5, 910.5,  

1596.5, 2562.5, 3856.5, 5526.5, 7620.5}
```



Ukázky použítia v 1. ročníku - mnohočleny

Úprava mnohočlenov

Pohľad tudenta-nepamätám si presne vzorec

```
In[7]:= (a + b) ^ 2 // Expand
```

```
Out[7]= a2 + 2 b a + b2
```

```
In[8]:= (a + b + c) ^ 3 // Expand
```

```
Out[8]= a3 + 3 b a2 + 3 c a2 + 3 b2 a + 3 c2 a + 6 b c a + b3 + c3 + 3 b c2 + 3 b2 c
```




Ukážky použitia v 1. ročníku - mnohočleny

Pohľad učiteľa

- chcem zostaviť príklad, ktorý bude mať ľahko kontrolovateľný výsledok
- chcem rýchlo skontrolovať výsledky písomky

Úprava mnohočlenov

```
In[9]:= (m^2 + m)^2 + (m - 1) (m^2 + 1) - m^4 //
Simplify
```

```
Out[9]= 3 m^3 + m - 1
```

```
In[10]:= A[t] * A[t]
```

```
Out[10]= (8 t^3 - 4 t^2 + 2 t + 1/2)^2
```

```
In[11]:= A[t] * A[t] // Expand
```

```
Out[11]= 64 t^6 - 64 t^5 + 48 t^4 - 8 t^3 + 2 t + 1/4
```




Ukážky použitia v 1. ročníku - mnohočleny

Úprava mnohočlenov

```
In[11]:= A[t] * A[t] // Expand
```

```
Out[11]= 64 t^6 - 64 t^5 + 48 t^4 - 8 t^3 + 2 t + 1/4
```

```
In[12]:= Coefficient [ A[t]^2, t^4 ]
```

```
Out[12]= 48
```

```
In[13]:= CoefficientList [ A[t]^2, t ]
```

```
Out[13]= { 1/4, 2, 0, - 8, 48, - 64, 64 }
```

Najčastejšie riešené úlohy sú:

- vypočítanie hodnoty mnohočlena
- úprava mnohočlenov
- nájdenie koeficientu pri určenej mocnине mnohočlena
- substitúcie v mnohočlenoch
- cvičenie za účelom získať zručnosť pri úprave mnohočlenov



Ukázky použitia v 1. ročníku - mnohočleny

Delenie mnohočlenov

```
In[14]:= (9 x ^ 2 - 5 x ^ 2 + 5 x - 20) / (x - 4)
```

```
Out[14]= 
$$\frac{4x^2 + 5x - 20}{x - 4}$$

```

```
In[15]:= PolynomialQuotient [(9 x ^ 2 - 5 x ^ 2 + 5 x - 20),  
 (x - 4), x]
```

```
Out[15]= 4 x + 21
```

```
In[16]:= PolynomialRemainder [(9 x ^ 2 - 5 x ^ 2 + 5 x - 20),  
 (x - 4), x]
```

```
Out[16]= 64
```

```
In[17]:= (9 x ^ 2 - 5 x ^ 2 + 5 x - 20) / (x - 4) // FullSimplify
```

```
Out[17]= 
$$4x + \frac{64}{x - 4} + 21$$

```



Delenie mnohočlenov

*– Úloha pre učiteľa: chcem vygenerovať
veľa zadaní na písomku*

```
In[19]:= pol = Apply [Plus , Table [a [i] * x ^ i , {i , 0 , 6}]]
```

```
Out[19]= a(6) x6 + a(5) x5 + a(4) x4 + a(3) x3 + a(2) x2 + a(1) x + a(0)
```

```
In[20]:= Floor [20 * Random [Real ] - 10 ]
```

```
Out[20]= 2
```

```
In[24]:= pol = Apply [Plus , Table [a [i] * x ^ i , {i , 0 , 6}]]
```

```
Do [
```

```
  pol =
```

```
    pol /. a [i] -> Floor [20 * Random [Real ] - 10 ] ,
```

```
  {i , 0 , 6}]]
```

```
pol
```

```
Out[24]= a(6) x6 + a(5) x5 + a(4) x4 + a(3) x3 + a(2) x2 + a(1) x + a(0)
```

```
Out[26]= 9 x6 + 5 x5 - x4 + 2 x2 - 3 x + 9
```



Delenie mnohočlenov

– Úloha pre učiteľa: chcem vygenerovať veľá zadání na písomku

```
In[32]:= Do[
  pol = Apply[Plus, Table[a[i] * x^i, {i, 0, 4}]];
  Do[pol = pol /. a[i] -> Floor[20 * Random[Real] - 10],
    {i, 0, 4}];
  del = Apply[Plus, Table[a[i] * x^i, {i, 0, 2}]];
  Do[del = del /. a[i] -> Floor[20 * Random[Real] - 10],
    {i, 0, 2}];

Print[
  "vydel nasledujuce dva polynomy"]
Print[" (", pol, " ):(", del, ")="];
Print["vysledok je: ",
  PolynomialQuotient[pol, del, x]];
Print["zvysok po deleni je: ",
  PolynomialRemainder[pol, del, x]];
Print["-----"], {6}]
```

vydel nasledujuce dva polynomy

$$(-3x^4 - 5x^3 + x^2 - 5x - 4) : (7 - 7x^2) =$$

vysledok je: $\frac{3x^2}{7} + \frac{5x}{7} + \frac{2}{7}$

zvysok po deleni je: $-10x - 6$



Delenie mnohočlenov

*– Úloha pre učiteľa: chcem vygenerovať
veľa zadání na písomku*

```
Do[
  vysledok = Apply[Plus, Table[a[i] * x^i, {i, 0, 4}]];
Do[vysledok = vysledok /. a[i] -> Floor[20 * Random[Real] - 10],
  {i, 0, 4}];
zvysok = Apply[Plus, Table[a[i] * x^i, {i, 0, 2}]];
Do[zvysok = zvysok /. a[i] -> Floor[20 * Random[Real] - 10],
  {i, 0, 2}]; delitel = Apply[Plus, Table[a[i] * x^i, {i, 0, 3}]];
Do[delitel = delitel /. a[i] -> Floor[20 * Random[Real] - 10],
  {i, 0, 3}];
delenec = vysledok * delitel + zvysok // Simplify;

Print["vydel nasledujuce dva polynomy"];
Print["(", delenec, " ) : (", delitel, ")="];
Print["vysledok je: ",
  PolynomialQuotient[delenec, delitel, x]];
Print["zvysok po deleni je: ",
  PolynomialRemainder[delenec, delitel, x]];
Print["-----"], {6}]
```



Racionálne lomené výrazy:

```
In[42]:= vyraz = (3 x ^ 2 - 3 x y) / (3 (x - y) ^ 2)
```

$$\text{Out[42]= } \frac{3x^2 - 3xy}{3(x - y)^2}$$

```
In[43]:= vyraz // Simplify
```

$$\text{Out[43]= } \frac{x}{x - y}$$

```
In[44]:= vyraz1 = (y / (x ^ 2 - x y) + x / (y ^ 2 - x y)) *  
                ((x ^ 2 y + x y ^ 2) / (x ^ 2 - y ^ 2))
```

$$\text{Out[44]= } \frac{(yx^2 + y^2x) \left(\frac{x}{y^2 - xy} + \frac{y}{x^2 - xy} \right)}{x^2 - y^2}$$

```
In[45]:= % // Simplify
```

$$\text{Out[45]= } \frac{x + y}{y - x}$$

Racionálne lomené výrazy:

In[44]:= **vyraz1 = (y / (x^2 - x y) + x / (y^2 - x y)) *
((x^2 y + x y^2) / (x^2 - y^2))**

Out[44]=
$$\frac{(y x^2 + y^2 x) \left(\frac{x}{y^2 - x y} + \frac{y}{x^2 - x y} \right)}{x^2 - y^2}$$

In[46]:= **vyraz1 // Expand**

Out[46]=
$$\frac{y x^3}{(x^2 - y^2)(y^2 - x y)} + \frac{y^2 x^2}{(x^2 - x y)(x^2 - y^2)} + \frac{y^2 x^2}{(x^2 - y^2)(y^2 - x y)} + \frac{y^3 x}{(x^2 - x y)(x^2 - y^2)}$$

In[47]:= **vyraz1 // Denominator**

Out[47]= $x^2 - y^2$

In[48]:= **vyraz1 // Numerator**

Out[48]=
$$(y x^2 + y^2 x) \left(\frac{x}{y^2 - x y} + \frac{y}{x^2 - x y} \right)$$

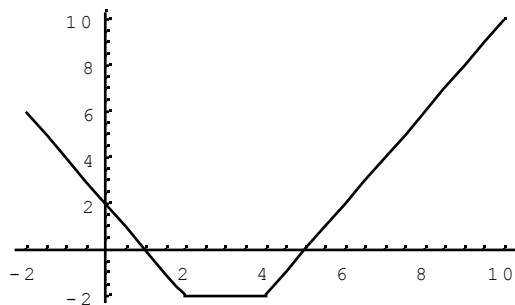


Výrazy, rovnice s absolutní hodnotou:

```
In[56]:= Clear [vyraz ] ;
vyraz = Abs [x - 2] - 4 + Abs [x - 4]
```

```
Out[57]= |x - 4| + |x - 2| - 4
```

```
In[58]:= Plot [vyraz , {x, -2, 10}, PlotRange -> All]
```



```
Out[58]= Graphics
```

```
In[59]:= Simplify [vyraz , x < 4]
```

```
Out[59]= 2 (x - 5)
```

```
In[60]:= Simplify [vyraz , 2 <= x < 4]
```

```
Out[60]= x + |x - 4| - 6
```

```
In[61]:= Simplify [vyraz , x < 2]
```

```
Out[61]= |x - 4| + |x - 2| - 4
```

```
In[62]:= vyraz /. x -> -4
```

```
Out[62]= 10
```



Rovnice s neznámou v menovateli:

```
In[68]:= Clear [rovnica ]
```

```
rovnica = (2 x + 1) / (x - 1) + (x + 1) / (x - 1) == 11 / 2
```

```
Out[69]=  $\frac{x+1}{x-1} + \frac{2x+1}{x-1} == \frac{11}{2}$ 
```

```
In[70]:= Simplify [rovnica ]
```

```
Out[70]=  $\frac{3x+2}{x-1} == \frac{11}{2}$ 
```

Korenem rovnice je číslo 3,
patri do definicneho oboru

```
In[71]:= Solve [rovnica , x]
```

```
Out[71]= {{x -> 3}}
```

```
In[72]:= Clear [rovnica1 ]
```

```
rovnica1 = 5 + 3 / (3 x - 12) == (5 - x) / (x - 4)
```

```
Out[73]=  $5 + \frac{3}{3x-12} == \frac{5-x}{x-4}$ 
```

Výpočtom dostaneme, že koreňom rovnice
By malo byť číslo 4 – to ale nepatrí do definičného oboru.
Výhoda: nemusíme robiť skúšku správnosti

```
In[74]:= Solve [rovnica1 ]
```

```
Out[74]= {}
```



Riešenie nerovnic, rovnice s neznámou v absolútnej hodnote

```
In[75]:= << Algebra`InequalitySolve`
```

```
In[76]:= InequalitySolve [x / 3 - 1 / 2 > 1 / 6 + x, x]
```

```
Out[76]= x < - 1
```

```
In[77]:= InequalitySolve [Abs [x - 2] + 3 < 2 x, x]
```

```
Out[77]= x > 5 / 3
```



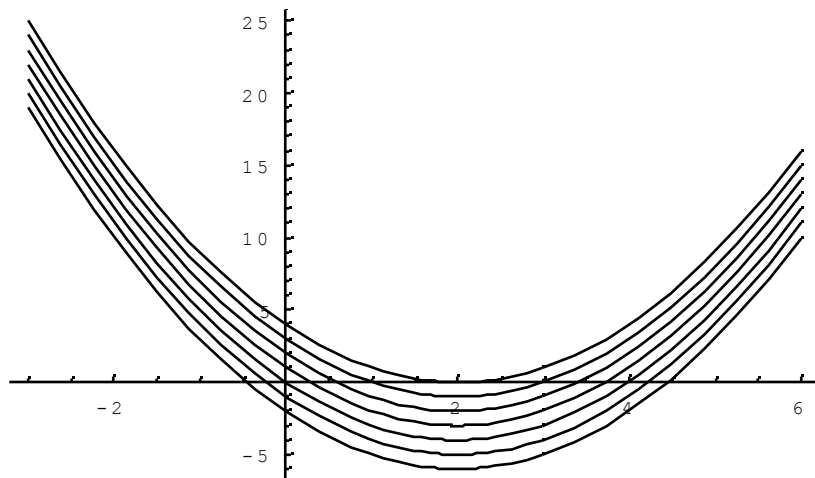
Vlastnosti kvadratickej rovnice – ako vplyvajú parametre na tvar grafu

```
In[84]:= f[x_, c_] := x^2 - 4 x + c
```

```
In[85]:= Table[f[x, c], {c, -2, 4}]
```

```
Out[85]= {x^2 - 4 x - 2, x^2 - 4 x - 1, x^2 - 4 x, x^2 - 4 x + 1, x^2 - 4 x + 2, x^2 - 4 x + 3, x^2 - 4 x + 4}
```

```
In[86]:= Plot[Evaluate[%], {x, -3, 6}]
```



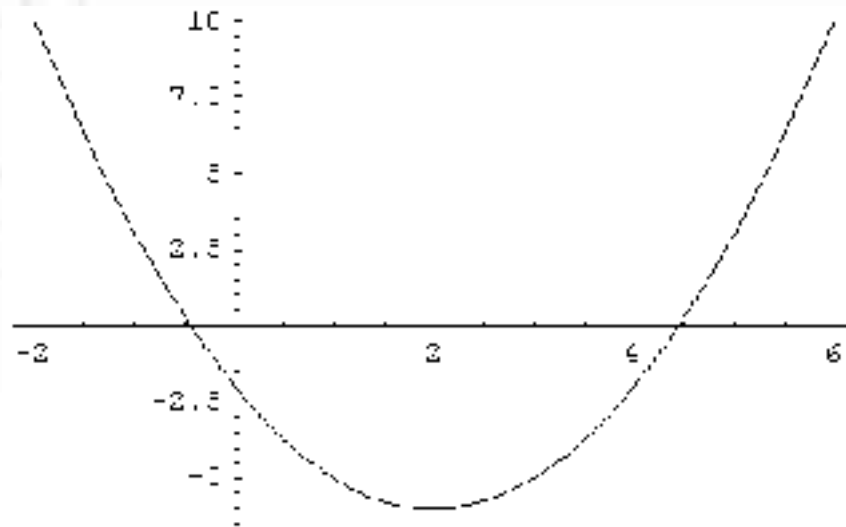
```
Out[86]= Graphics
```



Vlastnosti kvadratickej rovnice – ako vplyvajú parametre na tvar grafu

```
In[87]:= << Graphics`Animation`
```

```
In[88]:= MoviePlot[f[x,c], {x, -2, 6}, {c, -2, 6, 1}, PlotRange->{-7,10}]
```





Rovnice s parametrom

```
In[89]:= Solve [Sqrt [x ^ 2 + m] == m - x, x]
```

```
Out[89]= {{x ->  $\frac{m - 1}{2}$ }}
```

```
In[90]:= Clear [rovnica ]
```

```
rovnica = Sqrt [x ^ 2 + m] == m - x
```

```
Out[91]=  $\sqrt{x^2 + m} == m - x$ 
```

A čo kompletná analýza riešenia?



Rovnice s parametrem

In[92]:= `Solve [(m - 1) x^2 - (m - 2) x + 2 m - 1 == 0, x]`

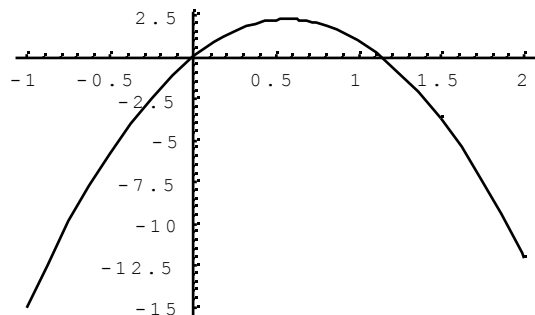
Out[92]= $\left\{ \left\{ x \checkmark \frac{m - \sqrt{8m - 7m^2 - 2}}{2(m - 1)} \right\}, \left\{ x \checkmark \frac{m + \sqrt{8m - 7m^2 - 2}}{2(m - 1)} \right\} \right\}$

In[93]:= `diskriminant =`

`InequalitySolve [8 m - 7 m^2 >= 0, m]`

Out[93]= $0 \leq m \leq \frac{8}{7}$

In[94]:= `Plot [8 m - 7 m^2, {m, -1, 2}]`



Out[94]= Graphics



Rovnice s parametrom, kompletná analýza riešenia

```
In[95]:= InequalitySolve [{(m - 1) x^2 - (m - 2) x + 2 m - 1 == 0,
  diskriminant }, {m, x}]
```

```
Out[95]= m == 0 & x == 1 ∨
```

$$0 < m < 1 \wedge \left(x == \frac{m - 2}{2(m - 1)} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{8m - 7m^2}{(m - 1)^2}} \vee x == \frac{m - 2}{2(m - 1)} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{8m - 7m^2}{(m - 1)^2}} \right) \vee$$

```
m == 1 & x == -1 ∨
```

$$1 < m < \frac{8}{7} \wedge \left(x == \frac{m - 2}{2(m - 1)} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{8m - 7m^2}{(m - 1)^2}} \vee x == \frac{m - 2}{2(m - 1)} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{8m - 7m^2}{(m - 1)^2}} \right) \vee$$

```
m == \frac{8}{7} & x == -3
```



Pozvánka:

- geometria na strednej škole
- motivačné príklady – napr. pre výpočet konštanty π
- funkcie, základné vlastnosti
- limity, derivácie, priebeh funkcie
- ako vytvoriť kvíz, hru, samotestovacie demo
- step by step riešenie kvadratickej rovnice
- animácie, zmeny parametrov v rovniciach



Pozvánka – aj pre vysokoškolských učiteľov:

- základný kurz analýzy - 2 semestre (STU Bratislava)
- funkcie, základné vlastnosti, spojitosť, limita
- derivácie, step by step výpočet, aplikácie dif. počtu
- priebeh funkcie
- lineárna algebra, riešenie rovníc
- riešenie diferenciálnych rovníc
- diferenciálny počet, jednej aj viac premenných
- neurčitý a určitý integrál, jednej aj viac premenných
- numerická matematika (1 semester)
- aplikovaná matematika (1 semester)

www.wolfram.com

www.elkan.cz



MATHEMATICA 5

*Ale to nie je všetko –
MATHEMATICA 5 aj pre web*

*PRÍĎTE SA S ŇOU
BLIŽŠIE ZOZNÁMIŤ !!!*



x-math

SOLUTION

We begin by rewriting the quotient in the integrand as a sum:

$$\int \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) dx$$

Then, rewriting each term using fractional exponents, we obtain

$$\int \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{-1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) dx = \int (x^{1/2} + x^{-1/2}) dx$$

$$= \frac{x^{3/2}}{3/2} - \frac{x^{1/2}}{1/2} + C$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}x^{3/2} + 2x^{1/2} + C$$

REMARK

When integrating quotients, don't make the mistake of integrating the numerator and the denominator separately. This is no more valid in integration than it is in differentiation. For instance, in Example 4 be sure you see that

$$\int \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x}} dx \neq \int \frac{(x-1) dx}{\sqrt{x} dx}$$

You can look for the more examples and test your ability by solving these problems:



[Given integral](#) [Rewrite](#) [Integrate](#) [Simplify](#)

This pattern is followed in the next examples.

$$\int \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int 2x^{-1/2} dx = 2 \int x^{-1/2} dx = 2 \left(\frac{x^{1/2}}{1/2} \right) + C = 4x^{1/2} + C$$

$$\int (x^2 + 1)^2 dx = \int (x^4 + 2x^2 + 1) dx = \int x^4 dx + 2 \int x^2 dx + \int 1 dx = \frac{x^5}{5} + 2 \left(\frac{x^3}{3} \right) + x + C = \frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{2x^3}{3} + x + C$$

$$\int \frac{x^2 + 2}{x^2} dx = \int (1 + 2x^{-2}) dx = \int 1 dx + 2 \int x^{-2} dx = x + 2 \left(\frac{x^{-1}}{-1} \right) + C = x - \frac{2}{x} + C$$

Xmath

EDUCATIONAL CALCULATOR II

EDUCATIONAL CALCULATOR MENU

- Step-by-Step Integration
- Step by Step Differentiation
- Step-by-Step Partial Fractions
- Partial Fractions
- Simplifying Expressions
- Factoring Polynomials
- Collecting Terms
- Basic plotting Functions
- Help
- Email



Step by Step Integration

Choose the function. If necessary, look for help. [HELP](#)

$f(t) = (t+3)^3$

COMPUTE ▶

result

Level 1

Find the integral $\int (t+3)^3 dt$

Substitution Rule, Composite function

$\int f(g(t))g'(t)dt = \int f(u)du$, where function (new variable) $u = g(t)$, $du/dt = g'(t)$ $dt = du/g'$. (Choose a function $f(u)$, c is a constant, U new

Level 2

Find the integral $\int \sin(t) dt$

Sine Rule

$$\int \sin(t) dt = -\cos(t)$$

This gives $v(t) = -\cos(t)$, $u'(t) * v(t) = -\cos(t)$

Created by webMathematica

Level 2

Find the integral $\int -\cos(t) dt$

Linear Rule, Constant Factor

$$\int c * f(t) dt = c \int f(t) dt, \text{ Here } c = -1 \text{ and } f(t) = \cos(t)$$

Finding the integral of the non-constant factor $f(t) = \cos(t)$

Level 3

Find the integral $\int \cos(t) dt$

Cos Rule

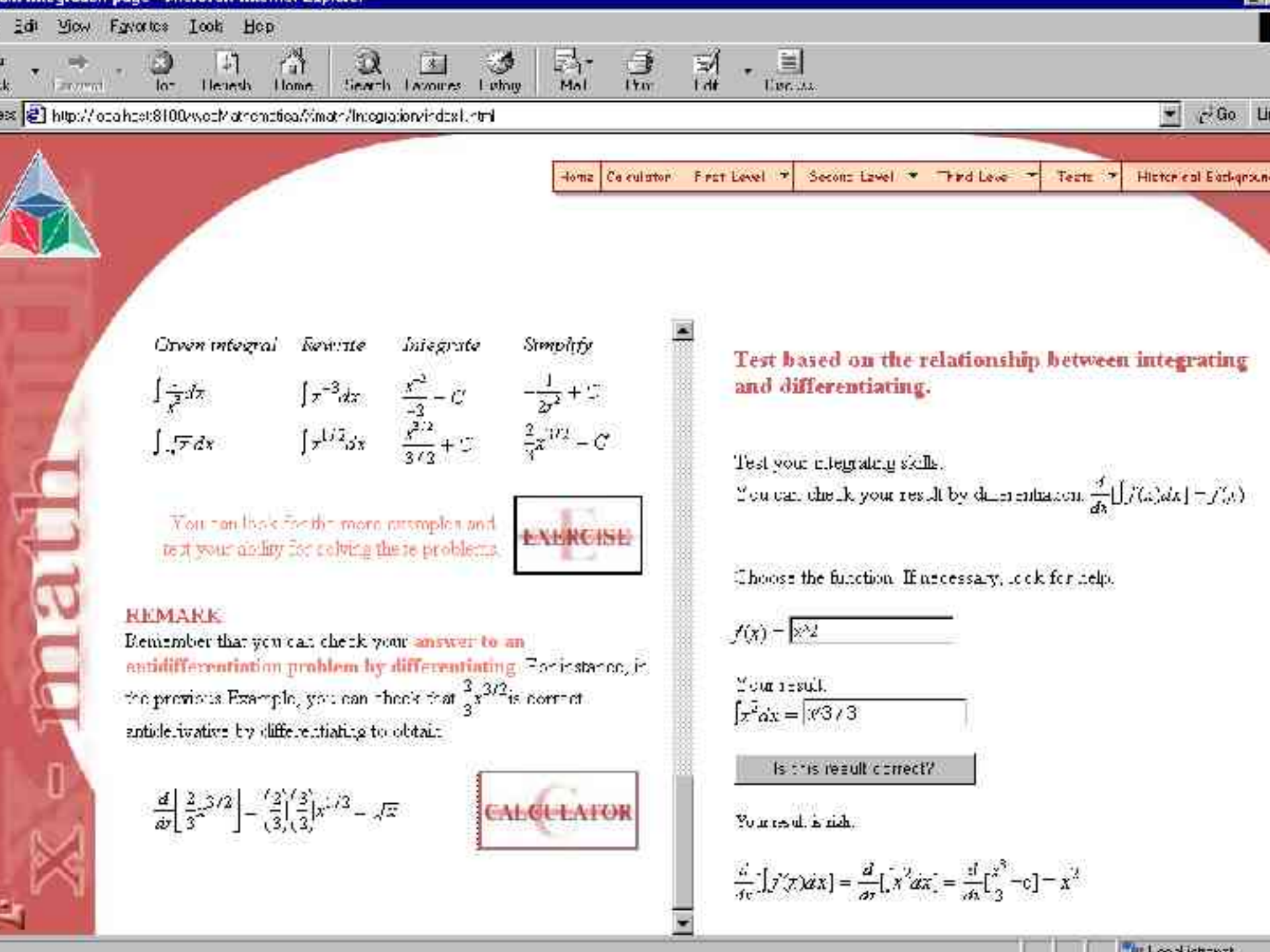
$$\int \cos(t) dt = \sin(t)$$

Result, Linear Rule Constant factor

$$\int -\cos(t) dt = -\int \cos(t) dt = -\sin(t)$$

Result, Integration by Parts (Answer)

$$\int (t+3) \sin(t) dt = uv - \int v u' dt = -(t+3) \cos(t) - \int -\cos(t) dt = \sin(t) - (t+3) \cos(t)$$



Given integral	Rewrite	Integrate	Simplify
$\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx$	$\int x^{-2} dx$	$\frac{x^{-1}}{-1} + C$	$-\frac{1}{x} + C$
$\int \sqrt{x} dx$	$\int x^{1/2} dx$	$\frac{x^{3/2}}{3/2} + C$	$\frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} + C$

You can check for the more examples and test your ability for solving these problems.



REMARK

Remember that you can check your answer to an antidifferentiation problem by differentiating. For instance, for the previous Example, you can check that $\frac{2}{3} x^{3/2}$ is correct antiderivative by differentiating to obtain:

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} \right] = \left(\frac{2}{3} \right) \left(\frac{3}{2} \right) x^{1/2} = \sqrt{x}$$



Test based on the relationship between integrating and differentiating.

Test your integrating skills. You can check your result by differentiation: $\frac{d}{dx} \left[\int f(x) dx \right] = f(x)$

Choose the function. If necessary, look for help.

f(x) =

Your result:

Your result is right.

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[\int f(x) dx \right] = \frac{d}{dx} \left[x^3/3 + C \right] = \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + C \right] = x^2$$

Example D2-1 - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

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Address http://oodhost3.10.wesmathmat.ca/Problems/ExampleD2.1.js? Go Links

Test based on the relationship between integrating and differentiating.

Test your integrating skills

You can check your result by differentiation: $\frac{d}{dx} \left[\int f(x) dx \right] = f(x)$

Choose the function. If necessary, look for help.

$f(x) =$

Your result:

$\int x^2 + 1 dx =$

Is this result correct?

Your result is right

$\frac{d}{dx} \left[\int f(x) dx \right] = \frac{d}{dx} \left[\int x^2 + 1 dx \right] = \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + x + 1 + c \right] = x^2 + 1$

Done Local intranet

Example 02-1 - Microsoft Internet Explorer

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Test based on the relationship between integrating and differentiating.

Test your integrating skills
 You can check your result by differentiation: $\frac{d}{dx} \left[\int f(x) dx - f(x) \right]$

Choose the function. If necessary, look for help.

$f(x) =$

Your result
 $\int x^2 + 1 dx =$

Your result is wrong. Look for correct answer.

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[f(x) dx \right] - \frac{d}{dx} \left[\int x^2 + 1 dx \right] = \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + x + c \right] = x^2 + 1$$

Done Local intranet