



# Počítačové algebraické systémy



# Počítačové algebraické systémy

## Běžné programovací jazyky

```
> 23/7
« 3.2857142857142856

> Math.sin(2*Math.PI)
« -2.4492127076447545e-16
```

## Počítačové algebraické systémy

```
In[2]:= 23 / 7
Out[2]=  $\frac{23}{7}$ 

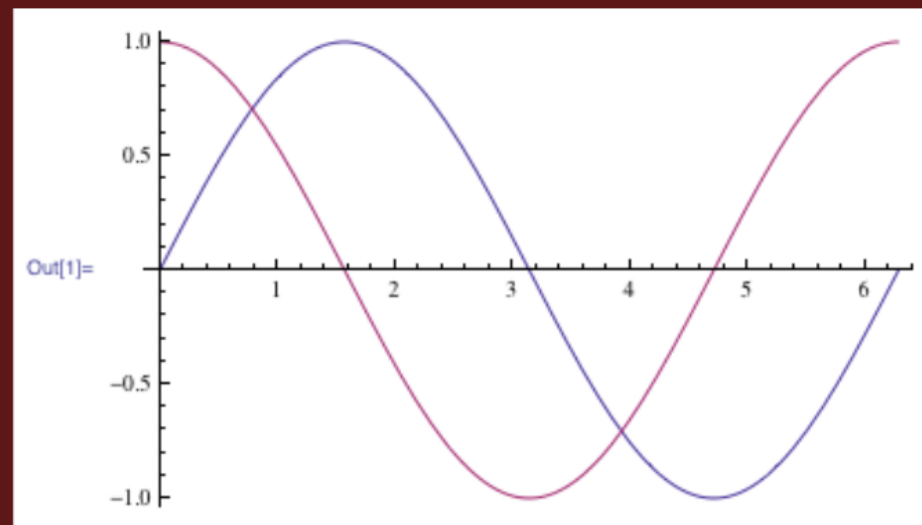
In[4]:= 9 / 6
Out[4]=  $\frac{3}{2}$ 

In[1]:= Sin[2 Pi]
Out[1]= 0

In[5]:= Sqrt[8]
Out[5]=  $2\sqrt{2}$ 
```

# Využití

- matematické výpočty
- vizualizace dat
- simulace fyzikálních problémů



# Příklady

axiom™

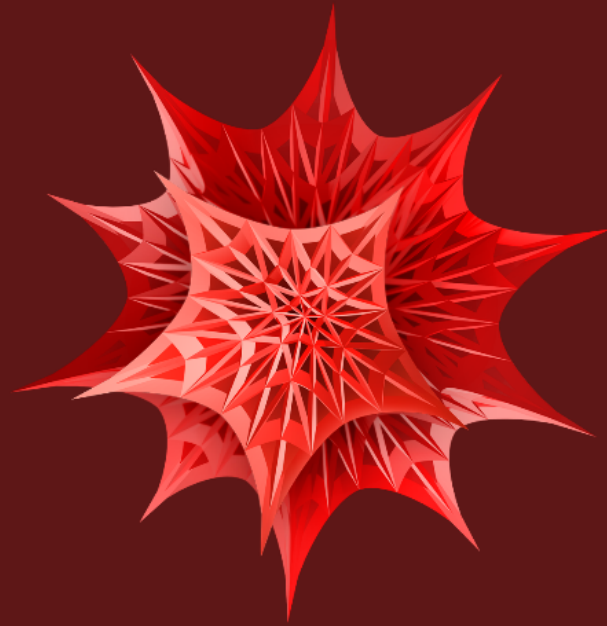


Wolfram  
Mathematica®



Maplesoft  
Mathematics • Modeling • Simulation  
A Cybernet Group Company

# Wolfram Mathematica



- komerční program
- první verze - 1988
- široké spektrum využití

# Funkce programu Mathematica

```
In[35]:= ρ = Quantity[1500, "kg/m^3"];  
v = Quantity[300, "dm^3];
```

```
m = v * ρ
```

```
Out[37]=
```

450 kg

```
In[38]:= UnitConvert[m, "t"]
```

```
Out[38]=
```

$\frac{9}{20}$  t

```
In[46]:= Integrate[Sin[Log[x]], x]
```

```
Out[46]=
```

$-\frac{1}{2} x \cos[\log[x]] + \frac{1}{2} x \sin[\log[x]]$

```
In[51]:= Solve[x^3 + 2 x^2 + 16 x + 4 == 0, x]
```

```
Out[51]=
```

$\left\{ \left\{ x \rightarrow -\frac{2}{3} + \frac{11 \times 2^{2/3} (1 + i \sqrt{3})}{3 (41 + 3 \sqrt{2553})^{1/3}} - \frac{(1 - i \sqrt{3}) (41 + 3 \sqrt{2553})^{1/3}}{3 \times 2^{2/3}} \right\}, \right.$   
 $\left. \left\{ x \rightarrow -\frac{2}{3} + \frac{11 \times 2^{2/3} (1 - i \sqrt{3})}{3 (41 + 3 \sqrt{2553})^{1/3}} - \frac{(1 + i \sqrt{3}) (41 + 3 \sqrt{2553})^{1/3}}{3 \times 2^{2/3}} \right\}, \right.$   
 $\left. \left\{ x \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \left( -2 - \frac{22 \times 2^{2/3}}{(41 + 3 \sqrt{2553})^{1/3}} + (2 (41 + 3 \sqrt{2553}))^{1/3} \right) \right\} \right\}$

```
In[35]:=  $\rho$  = Quantity[1500, "kg/m^3"];  
v = Quantity[300, "dm^3"];
```

```
m = v *  $\rho$ 
```

```
Out[37]=
```

450 kg

```
In[38]:= UnitConvert[m, "t"]
```

```
Out[38]=
```

$\frac{9}{20}$  t



# Mathematica


```
In[46]:= Integrate[Sin[Log[x]], x]
```

```
Out[46]=
```

$$-\frac{1}{2} x \operatorname{Cos}[\operatorname{Log}[x]] + \frac{1}{2} x \operatorname{Sin}[\operatorname{Log}[x]]$$

```
In[51]:= Solve[x^3 + 2 x^2 + 16 x + 4 == 0, x]
```

```
Out[51]=
```


$$\left\{ \left\{ x \rightarrow -\frac{2}{3} + \frac{11 \times 2^{2/3} (1 + i \sqrt{3})}{3 (41 + 3 \sqrt{2553})^{1/3}} - \frac{(1 - i \sqrt{3}) (41 + 3 \sqrt{2553})^{1/3}}{3 \times 2^{2/3}} \right\}, \right.$$

$$-\frac{i}{2} x \cos [\text{Log}[x]] + \frac{i}{2} x \sin [\text{Log}[x]]$$

In[51]:= Solve[x^3 + 2 x^2 + 16 x + 4 == 0, x]

Out[51]=

$$\left\{ \left\{ x \rightarrow -\frac{2}{3} + \frac{11 \times 2^{2/3} (1 + i \sqrt{3})}{3 (41 + 3 \sqrt{2553})^{1/3}} - \frac{(1 - i \sqrt{3}) (41 + 3 \sqrt{2553})^{1/3}}{3 \times 2^{2/3}} \right\}, \right.$$

$$\left\{ x \rightarrow -\frac{2}{3} + \frac{11 \times 2^{2/3} (1 - i \sqrt{3})}{3 (41 + 3 \sqrt{2553})^{1/3}} - \frac{(1 + i \sqrt{3}) (41 + 3 \sqrt{2553})^{1/3}}{3 \times 2^{2/3}} \right\},$$

$$\left\{ x \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \left( -2 - \frac{22 \times 2^{2/3}}{(41 + 3 \sqrt{2553})^{1/3}} + (2 (41 + 3 \sqrt{2553}))^{1/3} \right) \right\}$$

# Interaktivita a vizualizace

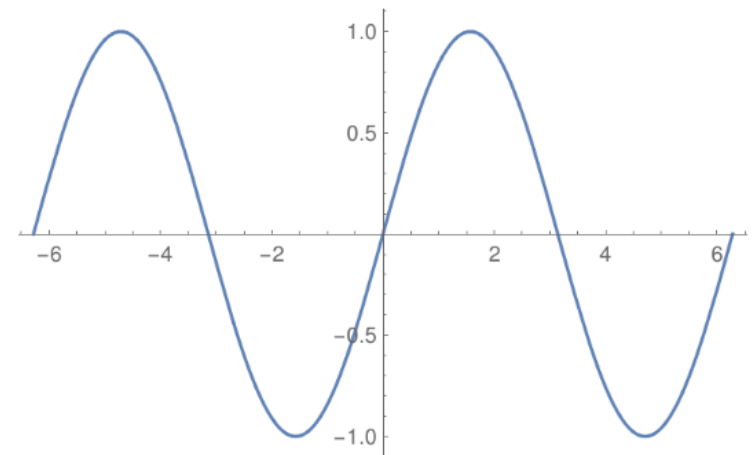
```
In[53]:= Manipulate[x^2 + y, {x, 0, 10}, {y, 0, 10}]
```

Out[53]=



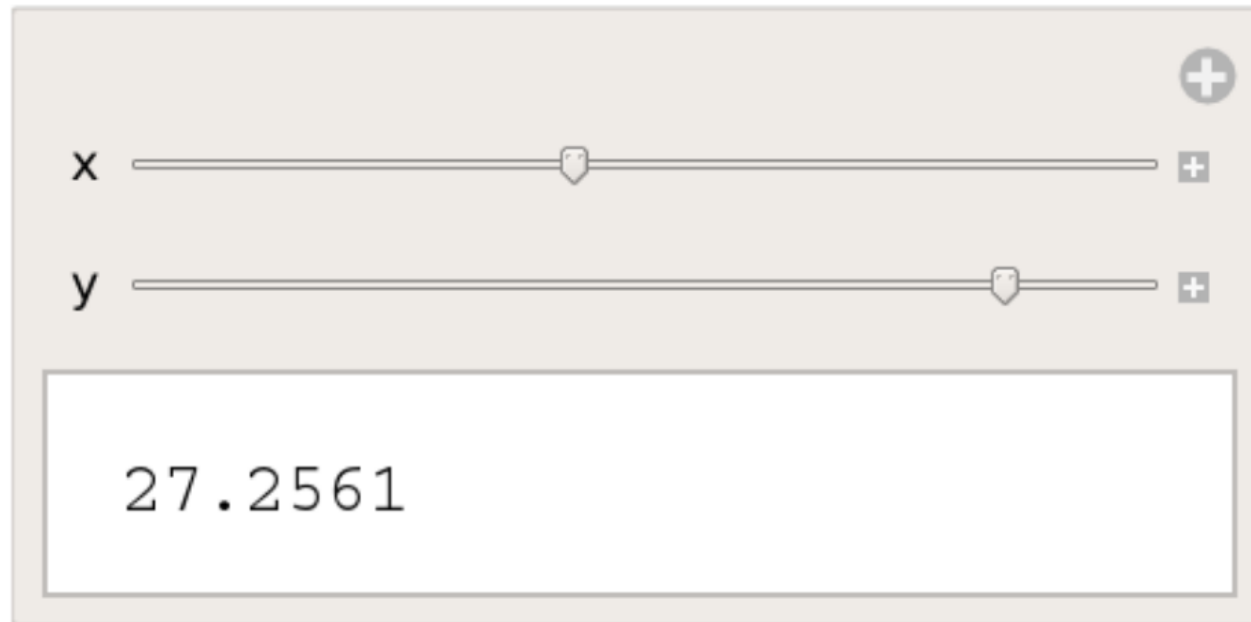
```
In[59]:= Plot[Sin[x], {x, -2 Pi, +2 Pi}]
```

Out[59]=



```
In[53]:= Manipulate[x^2 + y, {x, 0, 10}, {y, 0, 10}]
```

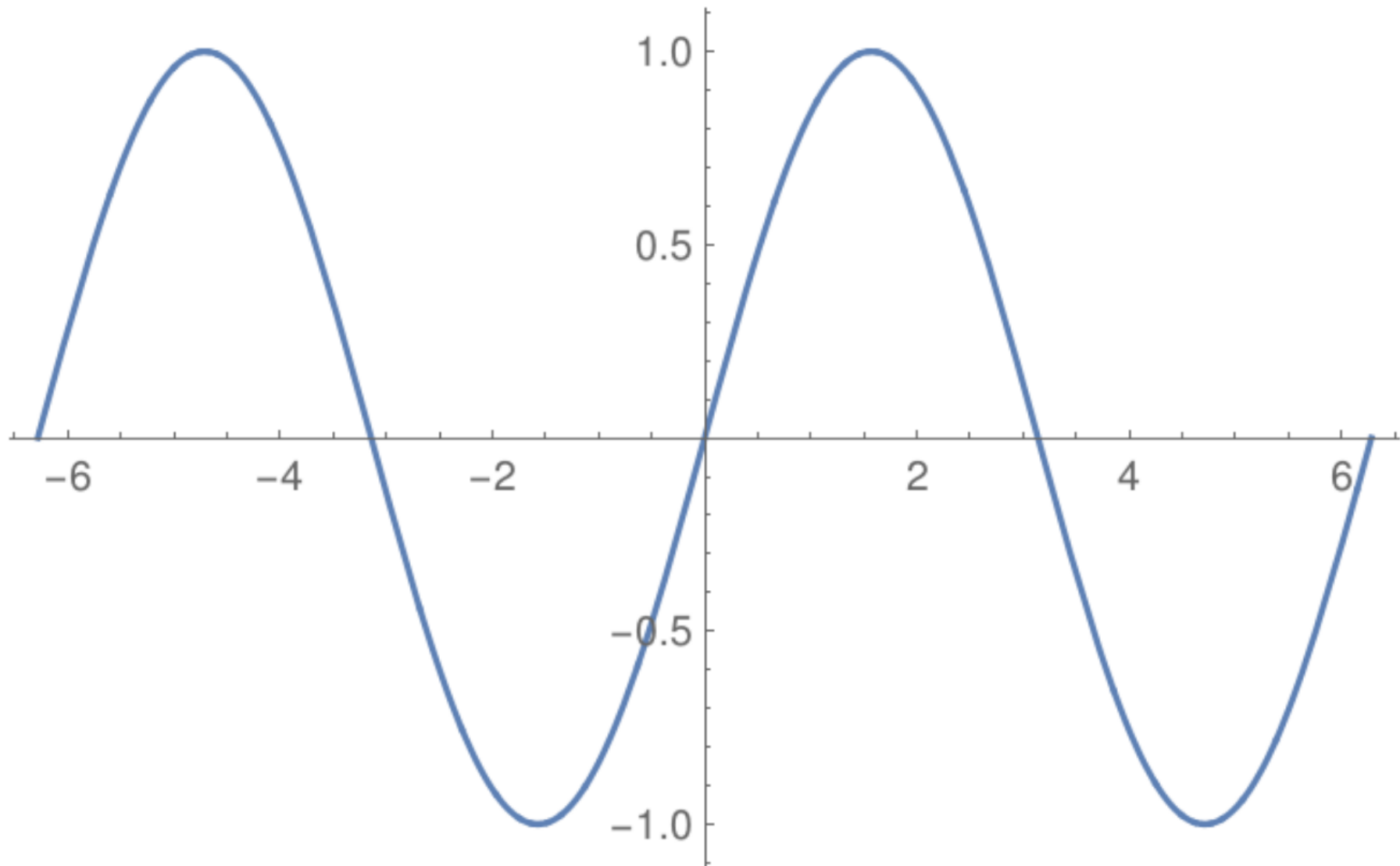
Out[53]=



The image shows a Mathematica Manipulate interface. It features two horizontal sliders: the top one for variable 'x' and the bottom one for variable 'y'. Both sliders have a central knob and a small '+' icon at their right end. To the right of the sliders is a larger '+' icon. Below the sliders is a white rectangular box containing the numerical value '27.2561'.

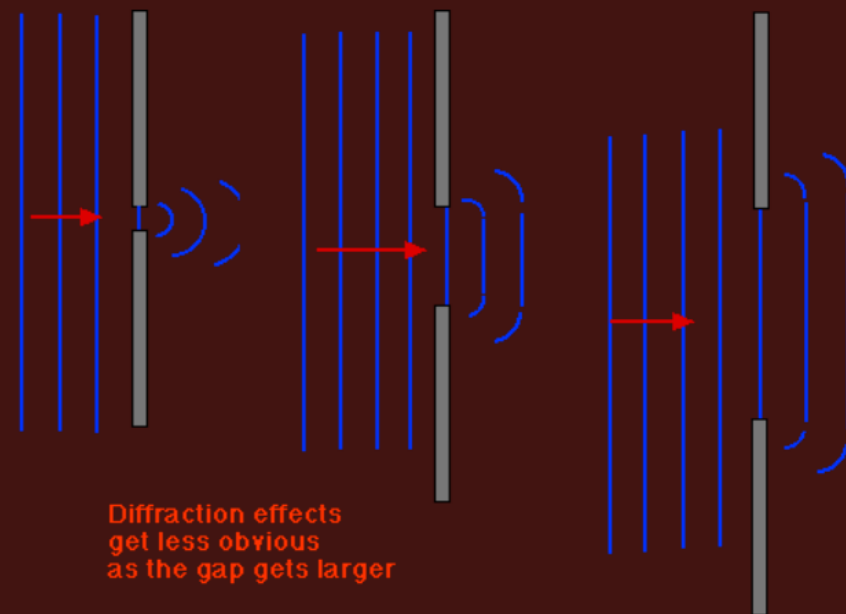
```
In[59]:= Plot[Sin[x], {x, -2 Pi, +2 Pi}]
```

Out[59]=



# Fraunhoferova difrakce

- Difrakce - ohyb světla při průchodu štěrbinou o velikosti srovnatelné s vlnovou délkou světla
- Fraunhoferova difrakce - nastává při velké vzdálenosti stínítka od štěrbiny, je matematicky popsatelná



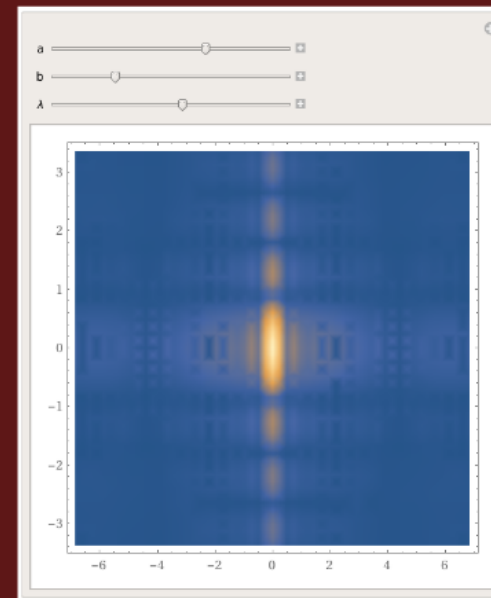
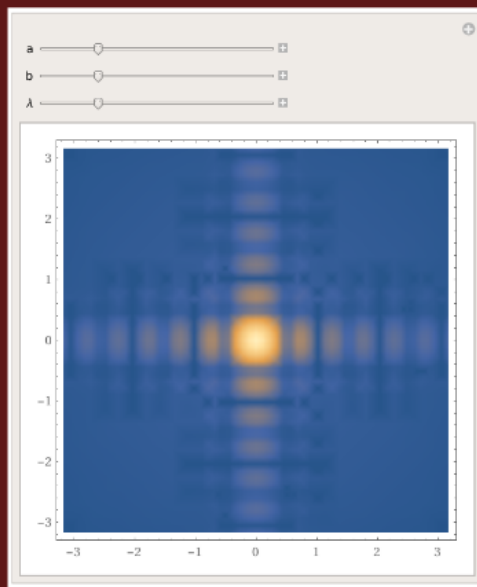
## Vzorec Fraunhoferovy difrakce (pro obdélníkovou štěrbinu)

$$\Psi = C \int_a^{-a} \int_b^{-b} e^{-ik(\theta_x x + \theta_y y)} dy dx = 4Cab \frac{\sin(\theta_x ka)}{\theta_x ka} \frac{\sin(\theta_y kb)}{\theta_y kb}$$

$$I = 16C^2 a^2 b^2 \left( \frac{\sin(\theta_x ka)}{\theta_x ka} \right)^2 \left( \frac{\sin(\theta_y kb)}{\theta_y kb} \right)^2$$

# Vytvořený model

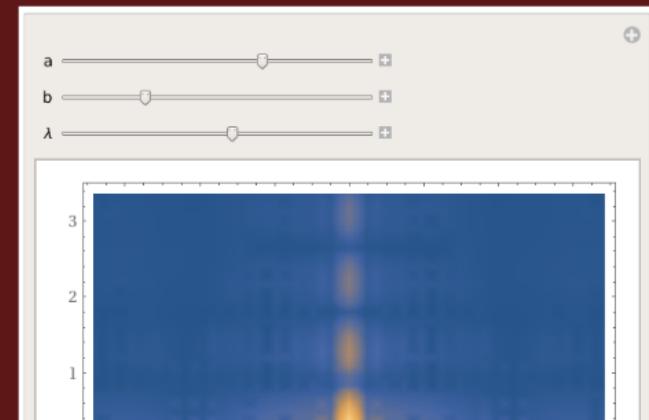
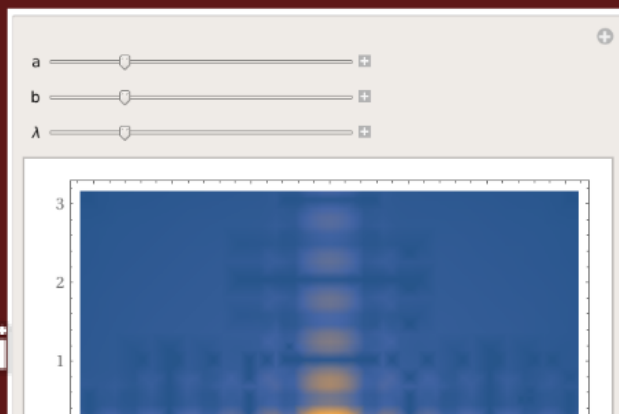
```
Manipulate[
  DensityPlot[
    k = (2 Pi) / λ;
    i = a^2 b^2 (Sin[x*k*a] / (x*k*a))^2 (Sin[y*k*b] / (y*k*b))^2;
    i^(1/3),
    {x, -a, a}, {y, -b, b},
    PlotRange → All],
  {a, 1, 10}, {b, 1, 10}, {λ, 1, 10} ]
```





# Vytvořený model

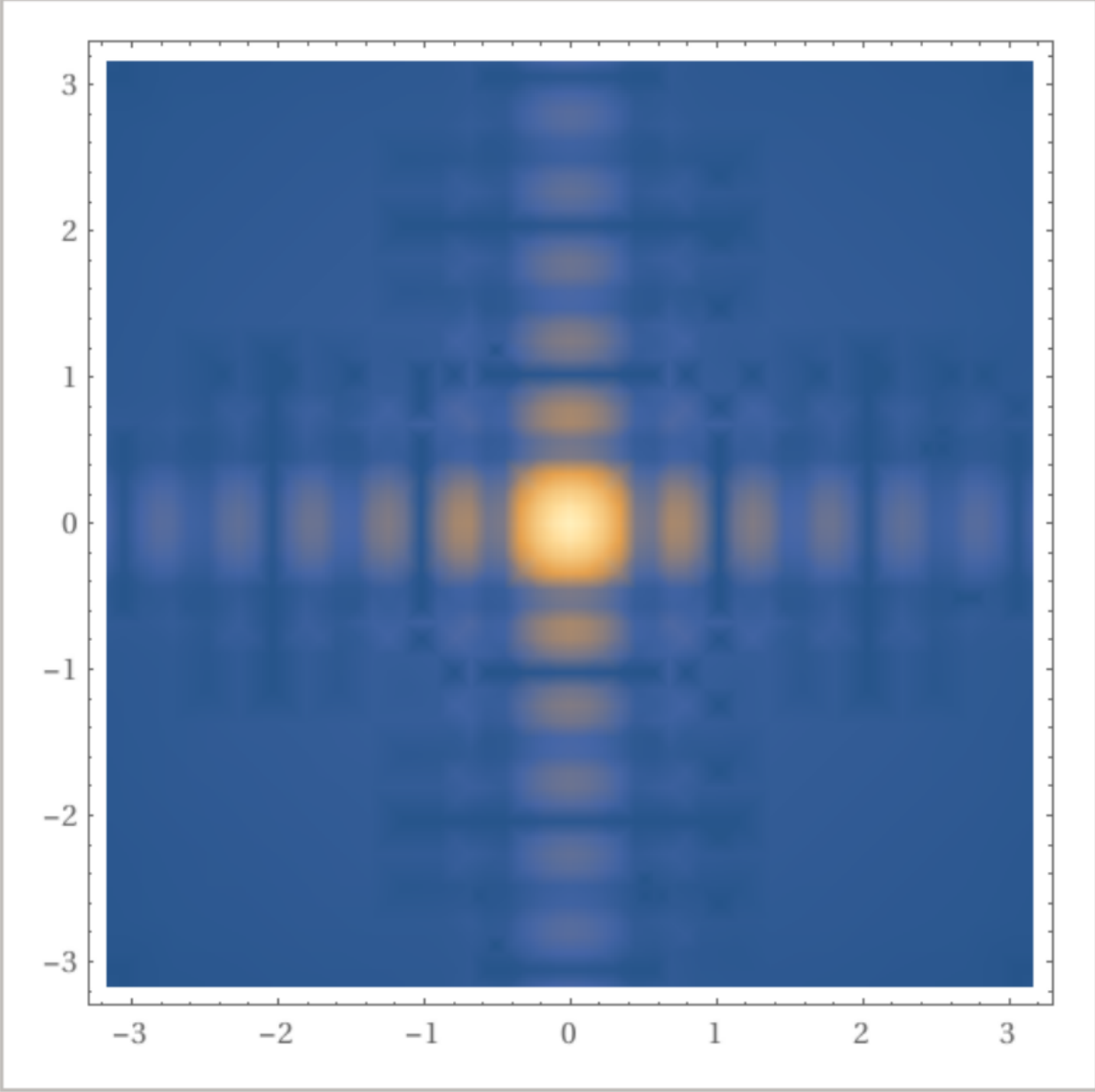
```
Manipulate[
  DensityPlot[
    k = (2 Pi) / λ;
    i = a^2 b^2 (Sin[x * k * a] / (x * k * a))^2 (Sin[y * k * b] / (y * k * b))^2;
    i^(1 / 3),
    {x, -a, a}, {y, -b, b},
    PlotRange → All],
  {a, 1, 10}, {b, 1, 10}, {λ, 1, 10} ]
```



**a**

**b**

**$\lambda$**

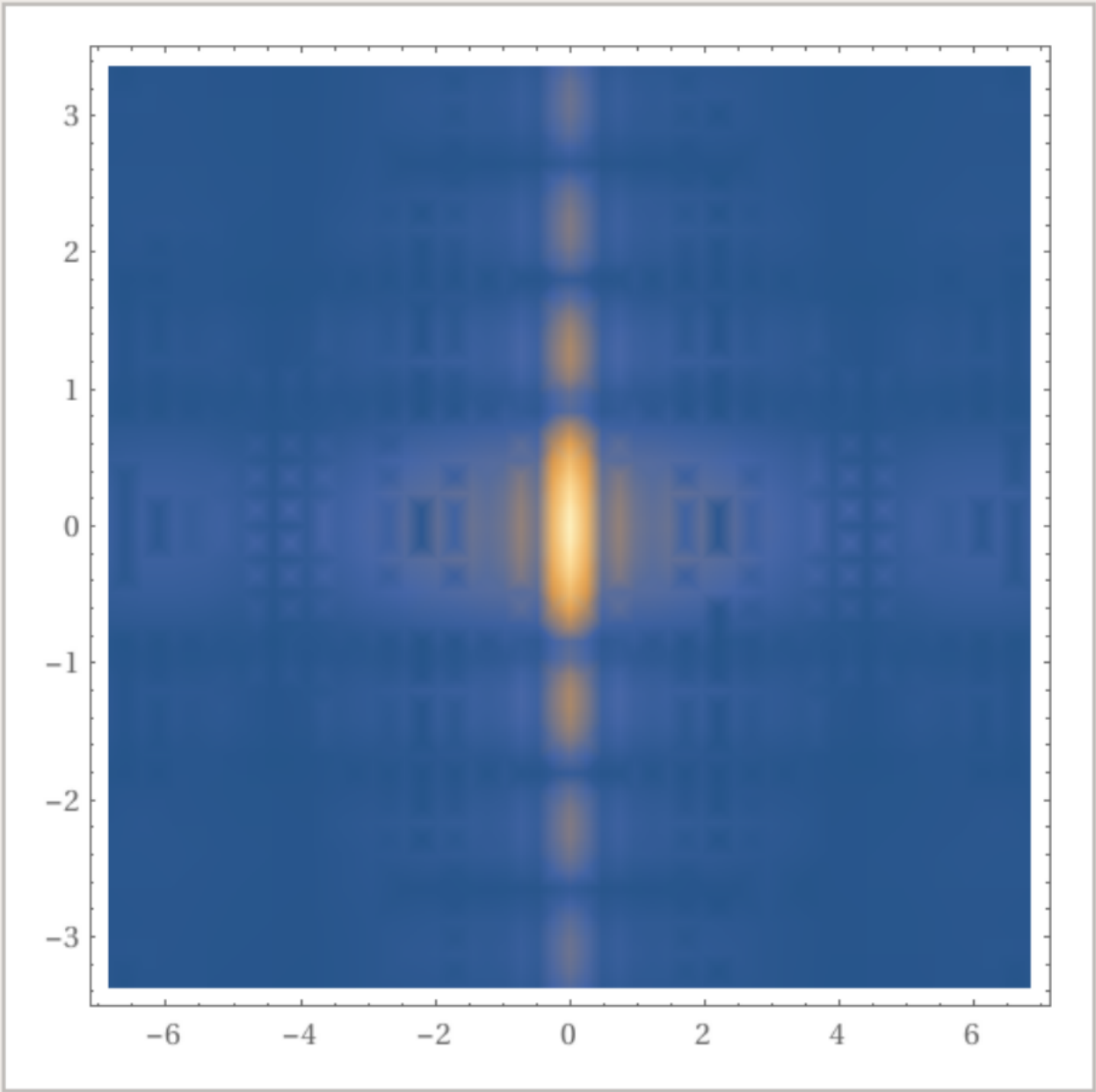


+

a

b

$\lambda$





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