

Kezdjük a halmazokkal...

1. halmazmegadás

#1: $H1 := \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$

#2: $H2 := \{1, \dots, 10\}$

2. halmazműveletek

#3: $H1 \cup H2$

#4: $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$

#5: $H1 \cap H2$

#6: $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$

#7: $H1 \setminus H2$

#8: $\{\}$

#9: $H1 \cdot H2$

#10: $\{[1, 1], [1, 2], [1, 3], [1, 4], [1, 5], [1, 6], [1, 7], [1, 8], [1, 9], [1, 10], [2, 1], [2, 2], [2, 3], [2, 4], [2, 5], [2, 6], [2, 7], [2, 8], [2, 9], [2, 10], [3, 1], [3, 2], [3, 3], [3, 4], [3, 5], [3, 6], [3, 7], [3, 8], [3, 9], [3, 10], [4, 1], [4, 2], [4, 3], [4, 4], [4, 5], [4, 6], [4, 7], [4, 8], [4, 9], [4, 10], [5, 1], [5, 2], [5, 3], [5, 4], [5, 5], [5, 6], [5, 7], [5, 8], [5, 9], [5, 10]\}$

#11: $\text{POWER_SET}(H1)$

#12: $\{\{\}, \{1\}, \{1, 2\}, \{1, 2, 3\}, \{1, 2, 3, 4\}, \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}, \{1, 2, 3, 5\}, \{1, 2, 4\}, \{1, 2, 4, 5\}, \{1, 2, 5\}, \{1, 3\}, \{1, 3, 4\}, \{1, 3, 4, 5\}, \{1, 3, 5\}, \{1, 4\}, \{1, 4, 5\}, \{1, 5\}, \{2\}, \{2, 3\}, \{2, 3, 4\}, \{2, 3, 4, 5\}, \{2, 3, 5\}, \{2, 4\}, \{2, 4, 5\}, \{2, 5\}, \{3\}, \{3, 4\}, \{3, 4, 5\}, \{3, 5\}, \{4\}, \{4, 5\}, \{5\}\}$

#13: $\text{POWER_SET}(H1, 2)$

#14: $\{\{1, 2\}, \{1, 3\}, \{1, 4\}, \{1, 5\}, \{2, 3\}, \{2, 4\}, \{2, 5\}, \{3, 4\}, \{3, 5\}, \{4, 5\}\}$

Maradékös osztás

#15: MOD(14, 3)

#16: 2

Euklideszi algoritmus

#17: EXTENDED_GCD(4368, 1867)

#18: [1, [-480, 1123]]

#19: EXTENDED_GCD(4368, 1866)

#20: [6, [-44, 103]]

LNKO (GCD), LKKT (LCM)

#21: $\text{GCD}(2^5 \cdot 3, 2^4, 2^4 \cdot 5, 2^5 \cdot 7)$

#22: 16

#23: $\frac{4}{2}$

#24: $\text{LCM}(2^5 \cdot 3, 2^4, 2^4 \cdot 5, 2^5 \cdot 7)$

#25: 3360

#26: $2^5 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7$

Prímség vizsgálata

#27: false

#28: PRIME?(1459)

#29: true

Adott prím keresése

#30: NTH_PRIME(45)

#31: 197

#32: NEXT_PRIME(23894)

#33: 23899

#34: PREVIOUS_PRIME(23894)

#35: 23893

Irracionális számok végtelen tizedestört alakja

(Meghatározások/Kimeneti beállítások)

#36: π

#37: 3.141592653

#38: NotationDigits := 1000

#39: 3.1415926535914039784825424142192796639198932348258351990748479774~
6312134673196076873117702027606580198567877822933137487565529317~
9470175082827961733344660234083192432168763513494997437745435213~
3248198885761811719505745205021470871139148235332805353604831836~
6295527975161202807244466489272785568066909098881103167056257244~
8775461548369063310980973547119450389544905223984895029774220156~
5852682694231227717291518800371595421374409790826854620142335296~
3583100629465105381282661894752995919575350837048830817208485310~
1972250920082320991578814676374916760981384604001501727809094222~
4585038077569174022301206040891938626467130521521568154601233718~
7219967499102525807521244789854019999287501404444347008739069312~
4114514966581075489226199121434424095606350006713929073505191648~
4203084022767070507216788659214662124944849868324778782887976038~
1241556206547862093156450989687953018938760745711991625401123007~
4017642561377643438298991814487288751017365783077062203867771222~
181725507175682971009528298525950020963

Tényezőkre bontás

(Egyszerűsítés/Tényezőkre bontás)

#40: 1980

#41: $2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 11$

#42: $x^6 + 3x^5 - 41x^4 - 87x^3 + 400x^2 + 444x - 720$

#43: $(x - 1) \cdot (x + 2) \cdot (x - 3) \cdot (x + 4) \cdot (x - 5) \cdot (x + 6)$

Vajon működik visszafele is?

(Egyszerűsítés/Kibővít)

$$\#44: 2^2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 11$$

$$\#45: 1980$$

$$\#46: (x - 1) \cdot (x + 2) \cdot (x - 3) \cdot (x + 4) \cdot (x - 5) \cdot (x + 6)$$

$$\#47: x^6 + 3 \cdot x^5 - 41 \cdot x^4 - 87 \cdot x^3 + 400 \cdot x^2 + 444 \cdot x - 720$$

Bonyolult kifejezések egyszerűsítése

(Egyszerűsítés/Egyszerűsítés)

$$\#48: \frac{9 \cdot a \cdot x + 18 \cdot b \cdot x}{6 \cdot a^2 \cdot x^2 + 24 \cdot a \cdot b \cdot x^2 + 24 \cdot b^2 \cdot x^2}$$

$$\#49: \frac{3}{2 \cdot x \cdot (a + 2 \cdot b)}$$

Ennek lépései:

$$\#50: \frac{9 \cdot x \cdot (a + 2 \cdot b)}{6 \cdot a^2 \cdot x^2 + 24 \cdot a \cdot b \cdot x^2 + 24 \cdot b^2 \cdot x^2}$$

$$\#51: \frac{9 \cdot x \cdot (a + 2 \cdot b)}{6 \cdot x^2 \cdot (a^2 + 4 \cdot a \cdot b + 4 \cdot b^2)}$$

$$\#52: \frac{9 \cdot x \cdot (a + 2 \cdot b)}{6 \cdot x^2 \cdot (a + 2 \cdot b)^2}$$

Egyenletmegoldás...

$$\#53: 11 \cdot x + 5 = -9 \cdot x - 35$$

$$\#54: \text{SOLVE}(11 \cdot x + 5 = -9 \cdot x - 35, x)$$

$$\#55: x = -2$$

...amely lehetséges akár implicit módon...

$$\#56: x^3 + x \cdot y = 15$$

$$\#57: \text{SOLVE}(x^3 + x \cdot y = 15, x)$$

$$\#58: x = - \frac{2 \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{(-y)} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\arccos\left(-\frac{45 \cdot \sqrt{3}}{2 \cdot (-y)^{3/2}}\right)}{3}\right)}{3} \vee x =$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{(-y)} \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\arcsin\left(\frac{45 \cdot \sqrt{3}}{2 \cdot (-y)^{3/2}}\right)}{3} + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)}{3} \vee x = -$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{(-y)} \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\arcsin\left(\frac{45 \cdot \sqrt{3}}{2 \cdot (-y)^{3/2}}\right)}{3}\right)}{3}$$

...akár paraméteresen...

$$\#59: 2 \cdot x^2 - a \cdot x + b = 0$$

$$\#60: \text{SOLVE}(2 \cdot x^2 - a \cdot x + b = 0, x)$$

$$\#61: x = \frac{a - \sqrt{a^2 - 8 \cdot b}}{4} \vee x = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - 8 \cdot b} + a}{4}$$

Egyenlőtlenségek grafikus megoldása

$$\#62: \sin(3 \cdot x - 2) < |x| - 1$$

Egyenletrendszerek megoldása

#63: PRIME?(1457)

...amely történhet a "szokásos" módon

#64: SOLVE([- 7·x + 4·y - z = 178, 5·v - 3·y + 24·x = -457, - 2·v - z +
3·y = 19, 6·y - 3·x + z = 132], [x, y, z, v])

#65: [x = -19 ∧ y = 12 ∧ z = 3 ∧ v = 7]

...és történhet mátrixok segítségével is

mikor is létrehozunk az együttható-mátrixot, és redukált lépcsős alakra hozzuk...

#66:
$$M := \begin{bmatrix} -7 & 4 & -1 & 0 & 178 \\ 24 & -3 & 0 & 5 & -457 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & -2 & 19 \\ -3 & 6 & 1 & 0 & 132 \end{bmatrix}$$

#67: ROW_REDUCE(M)

#68:
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -19 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

Konvergencia, határérték

(Analízis/...)

#69: CONVERGENTS($\sqrt{2}$, 10)

#70: [1, 1.5, 1.4, 1.416666666, 1.413793103, 1.414285714, 1.414201183,
1.414215686, 1.414213197, 1.414213624, 1.414213551]

#71: CONVERGENTS(π , 5)

#72: [3, 3.142857142, 3.141509433, 3.14159292, 3.141592653, 3.141592653]

#73: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x}$

#74: $\pm\infty$

#75: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{x}$

$$\#76: \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\#77: \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\#78: 0$$

Deriválás, integrálás

(Analízis/...)

$$\#79: \frac{d}{dx} (3 \cdot x^2 + 5 \cdot x + 91)$$

$$\#80: 6 \cdot x + 5$$

$$\#81: \left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^2 \text{SIN}(3 \cdot x - 1)$$

$$\#82: -9 \cdot \text{SIN}(3 \cdot x - 1)$$

$$\#83: \int (3 \cdot x^2 + 5 \cdot x + 91) dx$$

$$\#84: x^3 + \frac{5 \cdot x^2}{2} + 91 \cdot x$$

$$\#85: \int_{-10}^{10} \text{SIN}(3 \cdot x + 15) dx$$

$$\#86: \frac{\text{COS}(15)}{3} - \frac{\text{COS}(45)}{3}$$

$$\#87: -0.4283366338$$

Kis kombinatorika...

$$\#88: \text{PERM}(m, n)$$

$$\#89: \frac{m!}{(m - n)!}$$

#90: PERM(m, m)

#91: m!

#92: COMB(m, n)

#93:
$$\frac{m!}{n! \cdot (m - n)!}$$

A Pascal-háromszög első 10 sora

#94: VECTOR(VECTOR(COMB(j, k), k, 0, 8), j, 0, 9)

#95:
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 6 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 10 & 10 & 5 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 6 & 15 & 20 & 15 & 6 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 7 & 21 & 35 & 35 & 21 & 7 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 8 & 28 & 56 & 70 & 56 & 28 & 8 & 1 \\ 1 & 9 & 36 & 84 & 126 & 126 & 84 & 36 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

Véges/végtelen sorozatok, sorok

Grafika

Függvénytranszformációk

#96: SIN(x)

#97: SIN(4·x)

#98: 3·SIN(x) + 4

#99: $\text{SIN}\left(\frac{1}{4} \cdot x\right) - 2$

#100: ATAN(TAN(x))

||| 2 | | |

$$\#101: |||x - 1| - 3| - 5|$$

3D ábrázolás... (2,5)

$$\#102: y^2 - x^2$$

$$\#103: z = 7 \cdot x^2 - y^3$$

$$\#104: z = y \cdot (3 \cdot x^2 - y^2)$$

$$\#105: z = \frac{y^2}{5} - 3 \cdot |x|$$

$$\#106: z = \frac{x \cdot y \cdot \left(\text{SIGN} \left(x + \frac{1}{10} \right) \cdot \sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)} + 2 \cdot y \right)}{x^2 + y^2 + \frac{1}{10}}$$

$$\#107: z = -\sqrt{(|x \cdot y|)}$$

$$\#108: z = \frac{12 \cdot \cos \left(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{4} \right)}{3 + x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\#109: z = \text{ATAN} \left(-y, x + \frac{1}{10} \right)$$

$$\#110: z = -\cos \left(\frac{3 \cdot \pi \cdot x}{10} \right) \cdot \cos \left(\frac{\pi \cdot y}{10} \right)$$

$$\#111: [4 \cdot \cos(t) - \sin(s) \cdot \cos(t), 4 \cdot \sin(t) - \sin(s) \cdot \sin(t), \cos(s)]$$

$$\#112: \left[\cos(s) \cdot (4 - \cos(t)) + \frac{\sqrt{26} \cdot \sin(s) \cdot \sin(t)}{26}, \sin(s) \cdot (4 - \cos(t)) - \frac{\sqrt{26} \cdot \cos(s) \cdot \sin(t)}{26}, \frac{5 \cdot \sqrt{26} \cdot \sin(t)}{26} + \frac{4 \cdot s}{5} \right]$$

$$\#113: [u \cdot \sin(t), u \cdot \cos(t), t]$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} 4 & t & s \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left. \frac{4}{3} \right) \vee x = -\frac{\pi}{2} + i \cdot \text{LN} \left(\frac{\sqrt{7}}{3} + \frac{4}{3} \right)$$

If $x > 0$,

$$\text{LN}(x \cdot z) \rightarrow \text{LN}(x) + \text{LN}(z)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \#124: \left(x = \frac{3 \cdot \pi}{2} + i \cdot (-\text{LN}(\sqrt{7} + 4) + \text{LN}(3)) \vee x = -\frac{\pi}{2} + i \cdot \left(-\text{LN}(\sqrt{7} + \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. 4) - \text{LN} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) \right) \right) \vee x = -\frac{\pi}{2} + i \cdot \text{LN} \left(\frac{\sqrt{7}}{3} + \frac{4}{3} \right) \end{aligned}$$

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With sufficient terms for convergence at current precision and $x > 0$,

$$\text{LN}(x) \rightarrow 2 \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{x-1}{x+1} \right)^{2 \cdot k + 1}}{2 \cdot k + 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \#126: x = \frac{3 \cdot \pi}{2} + i \cdot (\text{LN}(3) - \text{LN}(\sqrt{7} + 4)) \vee x = -\frac{\pi}{2} + i \cdot (\text{LN}(3) - \text{LN}(\sqrt{7} \\ + 4)) \vee x = -\frac{\pi}{2} + i \cdot (\text{LN}(\sqrt{7} + 4) - \text{LN}(3)) \end{aligned}$$

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