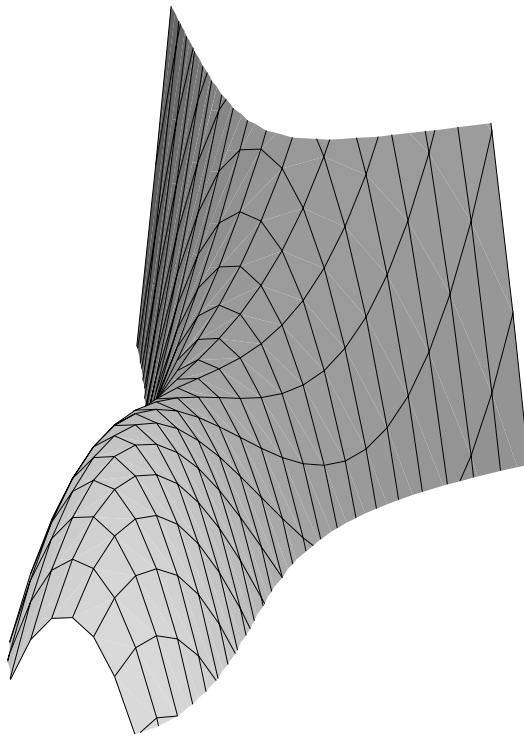


```

> f:=x*y-x^3-y^2;
      f:=x y - x^3 - y^2
> fx:=diff(f,x);
      fx:=y - 3 x^2
> fy:=diff(f,y);
      fy:=x - 2 y
> s:=solve({fx,fy},{x,y});
      s:= {y=0, x=0}, {y=1/12, x=1/6}
> fxx:=diff(f,x,x);
      fxx:= -6 x
> fyy:=diff(f,y,y);
      fyy:= -2
> fxy:=diff(f,x,y);
      fxy:= 1
> d:=fxx*fyy-fxy^2;
      d:= 12 x - 1
> subs(s[1],d);
      -1
> subs(s[2],d);
      1
> s[2];
      {y=1/12, x=1/6}
> subs(s[1],f);

```

```
[
                                0
> subs(s[2], f);
                                1
                                1
                                432
> plot3d(f, x=-0.3..0.3, y=-0.3..0.3, view=-0.01
..0.01);
```



```
> with(linalg);
Warning, new definition for norm
Warning, new definition for trace
[BlockDiagonal, GramSchmidt, JordanBlock, LUdecomp,
  QRdecomp, Wronskian, addcol, addrow, adj, adjoint, angle,
```

augment, backsub, band, basis, bezout, blockmatrix, charmat, charpoly, cholesky, col, coldim, colspace, colspan, companion, concat, cond, copyinto, crossprod, curl, definite, delcols, delrows, det, diag, diverge, dotprod, eigenvals, eigenvalues, eigenvectors, eigenvects, entermatrix, equal, exponential, extend, ffgausselim, fibonacci, forwardsub, frobenius, gausselim, gaussjord, geneqns, genmatrix, grad, hadamard, hermite, hessian, hilbert, htranspose, ihermite, indexfunc, innerprod, intbasis, inverse, ismith, issimilar, iszero, jacobian, jordan, kernel, laplacian, leastsqrs, linsolve, matadd, matrix, minor, minpoly, mulcol, mulrow, multiply, norm, normalize, nullspace, orthog, permanent, pivot, potential, randmatrix, randvector, rank, ratform, row, rowdim, rowspace, rowspan, rref, scalarmul, singularvals, smith, stackmatrix, submatrix, subvector, sumbasis, swapcol, swaprow, sylvester, toeplitz, trace, transpose, vandermonde, vecpotent, vectdim, vector, wronskian]

> f;

$$x y - x^3 - y^2$$

> grad(f, [x, y]);

$$[y - 3 x^2, x - 2 y]$$

> solve(%, {x, y});

Error, (in solve) invalid arguments

> convert(grad(f, [x, y]), set);

$$\{x - 2 y, y - 3 x^2\}$$

```

> solve(%, {x, y});
           {y = 0, x = 0}, {y = 1/12, x = 1/6}
> hessian(f, [x, y]);
           [-6 x   1]
           [ 1   -2]
> eigenvals(%);
           -3 x - 1 + sqrt(9 x^2 - 6 x + 2), -3 x - 1 - sqrt(9 x^2 - 6 x + 2)
>
> f := (x^2 - 2*x*y + z^2) * exp(x - y - z^2);
           f := (x^2 - 2 x y + z^2) e^(x - y - z^2)
> gr := convert(grad(f, [x, y, z]), set);
gr := {(2 x - 2 y) e^(x - y - z^2) + (x^2 - 2 x y + z^2) e^(x - y - z^2),
       -2 x e^(x - y - z^2) - (x^2 - 2 x y + z^2) e^(x - y - z^2),
       2 z e^(x - y - z^2) - 2 (x^2 - 2 x y + z^2) z e^(x - y - z^2)}
> s := solve(gr, {x, y, z});
s := {z = 0, y = 0, x = 0}, {z = 0, y = 0, x = -2},
      {x = -1/2, z = 1/2 RootOf(-3 + _Z^2), y = 0}
> s[1];
           {z = 0, y = 0, x = 0}
> s[2];
           {z = 0, y = 0, x = -2}
> t := allvalues(s[3]);

```

$$t := \left\{ x = \frac{-1}{2}, z = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{3}, y = 0 \right\}, \left\{ x = \frac{-1}{2}, z = -\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{3}, y = 0 \right\}$$

> t[1];

$$\left\{ x = \frac{-1}{2}, z = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{3}, y = 0 \right\}$$

> t[2];

$$\left\{ x = \frac{-1}{2}, z = -\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{3}, y = 0 \right\}$$

> he:=hessian(f, [x, y, z]);

he :=

$$\begin{aligned} & [2 e^{(x-y-z^2)} + 2(2x-2y) e^{(x-y-z^2)} + (x^2-2xy+z^2) e^{(x-y-z^2)} \\ & , -2 e^{(x-y-z^2)} - 2x e^{(x-y-z^2)} - (2x-2y) e^{(x-y-z^2)} \\ & - (x^2-2xy+z^2) e^{(x-y-z^2)}, 2z e^{(x-y-z^2)} \\ & - 2(2x-2y)z e^{(x-y-z^2)} - 2(x^2-2xy+z^2)z e^{(x-y-z^2)}] \\ & [-2 e^{(x-y-z^2)} - 2x e^{(x-y-z^2)} - (2x-2y) e^{(x-y-z^2)} \\ & - (x^2-2xy+z^2) e^{(x-y-z^2)}, \\ & 4x e^{(x-y-z^2)} + (x^2-2xy+z^2) e^{(x-y-z^2)}, \\ & -2z e^{(x-y-z^2)} + 4xz e^{(x-y-z^2)} + 2(x^2-2xy+z^2)z e^{(x-y-z^2)}] \\ & [2z e^{(x-y-z^2)} - 2(2x-2y)z e^{(x-y-z^2)} \\ & - 2(x^2-2xy+z^2)z e^{(x-y-z^2)}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -2 z e^{(x-y-z^2)} + 4 x z e^{(x-y-z^2)} + 2 (x^2 - 2 x y + z^2) z e^{(x-y-z^2)}, \\
& 2 e^{(x-y-z^2)} - 8 e^{(x-y-z^2)} z^2 - 2 (x^2 - 2 x y + z^2) e^{(x-y-z^2)} \\
& + 4 (x^2 - 2 x y + z^2) z^2 e^{(x-y-z^2)}]
\end{aligned}$$

> he;

he

> matrix (he) ;

$$\begin{aligned}
& [2 e^{(x-y-z^2)} + 2 (2 x - 2 y) e^{(x-y-z^2)} + (x^2 - 2 x y + z^2) e^{(x-y-z^2)} \\
& , -2 e^{(x-y-z^2)} - 2 x e^{(x-y-z^2)} - (2 x - 2 y) e^{(x-y-z^2)} \\
& - (x^2 - 2 x y + z^2) e^{(x-y-z^2)}, 2 z e^{(x-y-z^2)} \\
& - 2 (2 x - 2 y) z e^{(x-y-z^2)} - 2 (x^2 - 2 x y + z^2) z e^{(x-y-z^2)}] \\
& [-2 e^{(x-y-z^2)} - 2 x e^{(x-y-z^2)} - (2 x - 2 y) e^{(x-y-z^2)} \\
& - (x^2 - 2 x y + z^2) e^{(x-y-z^2)}, \\
& 4 x e^{(x-y-z^2)} + (x^2 - 2 x y + z^2) e^{(x-y-z^2)}, \\
& -2 z e^{(x-y-z^2)} + 4 x z e^{(x-y-z^2)} + 2 (x^2 - 2 x y + z^2) z e^{(x-y-z^2)}] \\
& [2 z e^{(x-y-z^2)} - 2 (2 x - 2 y) z e^{(x-y-z^2)} \\
& - 2 (x^2 - 2 x y + z^2) z e^{(x-y-z^2)}, \\
& -2 z e^{(x-y-z^2)} + 4 x z e^{(x-y-z^2)} + 2 (x^2 - 2 x y + z^2) z e^{(x-y-z^2)}, \\
& 2 e^{(x-y-z^2)} - 8 e^{(x-y-z^2)} z^2 - 2 (x^2 - 2 x y + z^2) e^{(x-y-z^2)}
\end{aligned}$$

```

+ 4 (x^2 - 2 x y + z^2) z^2 e^(x-y-z^2)]
> subs (s [1], matrix (he)) ;
      [ 2 e^0   -2 e^0   0
      -2 e^0    0       0
      0         0       2 e^0 ]
> he1:=simplify(%);
      he1 := [ 2  -2  0
              -2  0  0
              0   0  2 ]
> definite (he1, 'negative_semidef') ;
      false
> definite (he1, 'positive_semidef') ;
      false
> eigenvals (he1) ;
      2, 1 + sqrt(5), 1 - sqrt(5)
> he2:=simplify (subs (s [2], matrix (he))) ;
      he2 := [ -2 e^(-2)  2 e^(-2)  0
               2 e^(-2)  -4 e^(-2)  0
               0         0        -6 e^(-2) ]
> definite (he2, 'negative_def') ;
      -2 e^(-2) < 0 and -4 (e^(-2))^2 < 0 and -24 (e^(-2))^3 < 0
> eigenvals (he2) ;
      -6 e^(-2), -3 e^(-2) + sqrt(5) e^(-2), -3 e^(-2) - sqrt(5) e^(-2)
> evalf (%) ;

```

```

[      -.8120116992, -.1033869565, -.7086247427
> evalf(eigenvals(subs(t[1], matrix(he)))));
.6887709964 - .1 10-9 I, -1.209530831 - .1 10-9 I,
  -.3387545559 + .1 10-9 I
> evalf(eigenvals(subs(t[2], matrix(he)))));
.6887709964 - .1 10-9 I, -1.209530831 - .1 10-9 I,
  -.3387545559 + .1 10-9 I
> maximize(f, x=-3..3, y=-3..3, z=-3..3, location
  );
      27 e6, {[{x=3, y=-3, z=0}, 27 e6]}
>
> A:=matrix(2, 3, [2, 1, 1, 3, 4, 5]);
      A :=  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ 
> b:=vector([6, 7]);
      b := [6, 7]
> linsolve(A, b);
      [t1, -7 t1 + 23, 5 t1 - 17]
> B:=matrix(2, 2, [[1, 2], [u, v]]);
      B :=  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ u & v \end{bmatrix}$ 
> C:=multiply(B, A);
      C :=  $\begin{bmatrix} 8 & 9 & 11 \\ 2u + 3v & u + 4v & u + 5v \end{bmatrix}$ 
> multiply(A, B);
Error, (in multiply) non matching dimensions for

```



```

[ vector/matrix product
[ > multiply(B,B,A);
    [ 8+4u+6v    9+2u+8v    11+2u+10v ]
    [ 8u+2vu+3v^2  9u+vu+4v^2  11u+vu+5v^2 ]
[ > transpose(C);
    [ 8  2u+3v ]
    [ 9  u+4v ]
    [ 11 u+5v ]
[ > C;
    C
[ > print(C);
    [ 8    9    11 ]
    [ 2u+3v u+4v u+5v ]
[ > matrix(B);
    [ 1  2 ]
    [ u  v ]
[ > det(B);
    v-2u
[ > inverse(B);
    [ -v/(-v+2u)  2/(-v+2u) ]
    [ u/(-v+2u)  -1/(-v+2u) ]
[ > charpoly(B,x);
    x^2-xv-x+v-2u
[ > factor(%);

```

$$x^2 - xv - x + v - 2u$$

> eigenvals (B) ;

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}v + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{1 - 2v + v^2 + 8u}, \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}v - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{1 - 2v + v^2 + 8u}$$

> eigenvectors (B) ;

$$\left[\left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}v + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{1 - 2v + v^2 + 8u}, 1, \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. \left\{ \left[\begin{array}{c} -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}v - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{1 - 2v + v^2 + 8u} \\ -\frac{-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}v - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{1 - 2v + v^2 + 8u}}{u}, 1 \end{array} \right] \right\} \right], \left[\right. \right. \\ \left. \left. \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}v - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{1 - 2v + v^2 + 8u}, 1, \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. \left\{ \left[\begin{array}{c} -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}v + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{1 - 2v + v^2 + 8u} \\ -\frac{-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}v + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{1 - 2v + v^2 + 8u}}{u}, 1 \end{array} \right] \right\} \right] \right]$$

> B0:=subs({u=1, v=2}, matrix(B)) ;

$$B0 := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

> eigenvals (B0) ;

$$0, 3$$

> eigenvectors (B0) ;

$$[3, 1, \{[1, 1]\}], [0, 1, \{[-2, 1]\}]$$

> F:=(i, j)->1/(i+j) ;

$$F := (i, j) \rightarrow \frac{1}{i+j}$$

> F(3, 4);

$$\frac{1}{7}$$

> M:=matrix(5, 5, F);

$$M := \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{7} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{7} & \frac{1}{8} \\ \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{7} & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{9} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{7} & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{9} & \frac{1}{10} \end{bmatrix}$$

> det(M);

$$\frac{1}{67212633600000}$$

>