

Mathematica 4 - [Mathematica_Ασκήσεις_1-2.nb]

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Mathematica_Ασκήσεις_1-2.nb

```

D[x^2 Sin[x + y], x]

example1 = D[x^2 Sin[x + y], x]

example1 /. {x ->  $\frac{\pi}{4}$ , y ->  $\frac{\pi}{6}$ }

example2 = D[x^2 Sin[x + y], {x, 2}, {y, 3}]

example2 /. {x ->  $\frac{\pi}{4}$ , y ->  $\frac{\pi}{6}$ }

```

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εξυπηρετητή

Κάδος Ανακ... Υλικό eClass Φιλεκπαιδευ... DUTHNET ε... Αφαιρούμεν... Mathematic...

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Expand[$\square$]
Factor[$\square$]
Together[$\square$]
Apart[$\square$]
Cancel[$\square$]
Simplify[$\square$]
FullSimplify[$\square$]
TrigExpand[$\square$]
TrigFactor[$\square$]
TrigReduce[$\square$]
ExpToTrig[$\square$]
TrigToExp[$\square$]
PowerExpand[$\square$]
ComplexExpand[$\square$]

Arithmetic and Numbers
Algebra
Solving Equations
Polynomial Manipulation
Simplification
Complex Numbers
Lists and Matrices
Trigonometric and Exponential Functions
Calculus
Common Operations

$\partial_x f[x]$ is the derivative of $f[x]$ with respect to x , while $\partial_{x,y} f[x, y]$ is the derivative with respect to x and y .