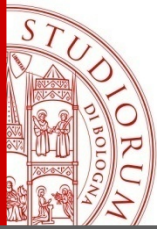


Introduzione al calcolo simbolico in **MATLAB** (*Symbolic math toolbox*)



Calcolo Simbolico in MATLAB

Fino ad ora si è utilizzato MATLAB per eseguire solo operazioni numeriche. In realtà spesso è utile manipolare espressioni matematiche con l'ausilio del calcolatore per ottenere risultati in forma analitica.

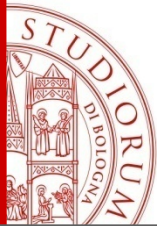
Es: Consideriamo l'equazione

$$y = \frac{2(x+3)^2}{x^2 + 6x + 9}$$

Sfruttando il calcolo simbolico,
essa è equivalente a

$$y = \frac{2(x+3)^2}{x^2 + 6x + 9} = \frac{2(x^2 + 6x + 9)}{(x^2 + 6x + 9)} = 2$$

In Matlab variabili ed espressioni di tipo simbolico possono essere definite e trattate sfruttando le potenzialità del **Symbolic math toolbox**



Help e Demos

Il **Symbolic Math Toolbox** utilizza molti dei nomi delle funzioni numeriche di MATLAB e per ottenere le informazioni relative alla versione simbolica di una particolare funzione occorre digitare nella Command Window

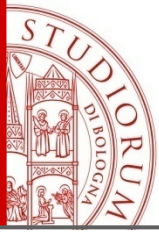
>>help sym/nomefunzione

Può essere utile anche consultare le dimostrazioni e gli esempi contenuti nel MATLAB Demos. Digitare quindi

>>demos

e cliccare su

Toolboxes —————> **Symbolic Math**



Le variabili simboliche

Il **Symbolic Math Toolbox** definisce un nuovo tipo di variabile, chiamato **oggetto simbolico**. E' una struttura dati che memorizza una rappresentazione stringa del simbolo. Per creare oggetti simbolici in MATLAB si utilizza la funzione **sym**.

Esempio:

```
>> x=sym('x')  
( >> syms x )
```

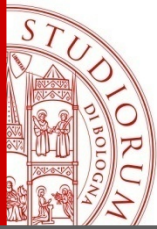
```
x =  
x
```

```
>> class(x)  
ans =  
sym
```

```
>> t=6;  
>> g=sym(t)  
g =  
6
```

```
>> class(g)  
ans =  
sym
```

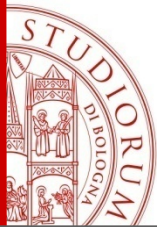
```
>> class(t)  
ans =  
double
```



Rappresentazione simbolica di un valore numerico

>>t=0.1;

sym(t,'r')	rappresentazione razionale (default)	1/10
sym(t,'f')	rappresentazione floating-point	$(2^{-4} + 2702159776422298 \cdot 2^{-56})$
sym(t,'d')	espansione decimale con 32 cifre significative	.10000000000000000000055511 1512312578
digits(7) sym(t,'d')	espansione decimale con 7 cifre significative	.1000000



Creare funzioni matematiche simboliche

```
>>syms x y z real
```

VARIABILI SIMBOLICHE
REALI

```
>>r = sqrt(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)
```

```
r =
```

```
(x^2+y^2+z^2)^(1/2)
```

ESEMPI DI ESPRESSIONI
SIMBOLICHE

```
>>t = atan(y/x)
```

```
t =
```

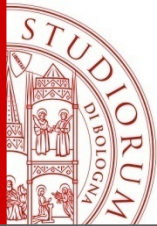
```
atan(y/x)
```

```
>> f=r+t
```

OPERAZIONI TRA ESPRESSIONI SIMBOLICHE

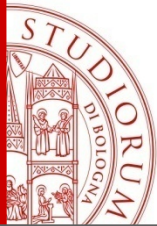
```
f =
```

```
(x^2+y^2+z^2)^(1/2)+atan(y/x)
```



Funzioni per manipolare espressioni simboliche

collect(E)	raccoglie i coefficienti con la stessa potenza di x
expand(E)	applica regole algebriche per espandere l'espressione E
factor(E)	esprime E come prodotto di polinomi con coefficienti razionali
poly2sym(p)	converte i coefficienti del vettore p in un polinomio simbolico
sym2poly(E)	converte l'espressione E nel vettore di coefficienti
pretty(E)	visualizza l'espressione E in forma matematica
simple(E)	ricerca la forma dell'espressione E più corta in termini di numero di caratteri, utilizzando differenti semplificazioni algebriche
simplify(E)	semplifica l'espressione E
subs(E,old,new)	sostituisce <i>new</i> al posto di <i>old</i> nell'espressione E



Esempi

```
1) >> x=sym('x');  
>> E=(x-1)*(x-2)*(x-3);  
>> collect(E)  
ans =  
x^3-6*x^2+11*x-6
```

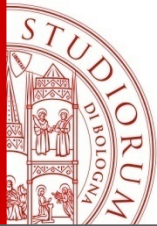
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2) >> E=(x-5)^2+(y-3)^2;  
>> collect(E,y)  
ans =  
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```

```
3) >> E=cos(x+y);  
>> expand(E)  
ans =  
cos(x)*cos(y)-sin(x)*sin(y)
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4) >> E= x^3-6*x^2+11*x-6;  
>> factor(E)  
ans =  
(x-1)*(x-2)*(x-3)
```

```
5) >> p=[2 6 4];  
>> poly2sym(p)  
ans =  
2*x^2+6*x+4
```

```
6) >> E=5*y^2-3*y+7  
>> sym2poly(E)  
ans =  
[5 -3 7]
```



Esempi

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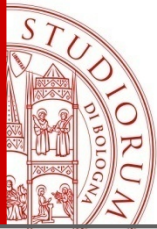
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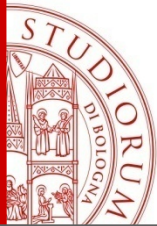
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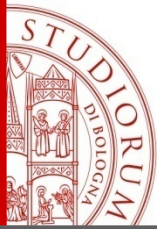
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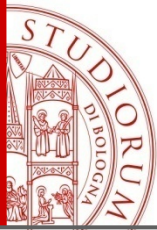
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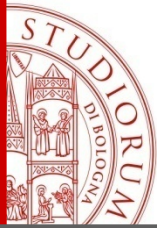
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Esempi

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>> pretty(E)
ans=

$$x^3 - 6 x^2 + 11 x - 6$$

```

```
2) >> E=(1-x^2)/(1-x)
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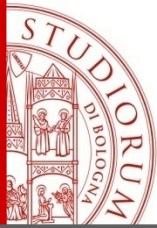
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ans=
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```

```
4) >> E = x^2+6*x+7
>> subs(E,x,2)
ans=
23
```

```
5) >> E = a*sin(b)
>> subs(E, {a,b}, {x,2})
ans=
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```

```
6) >> E = 3*cos(x)^2+sin(x)^2
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```
7) >> E = 3*cos(x)^2+sin(x)^2
>> simple(E)
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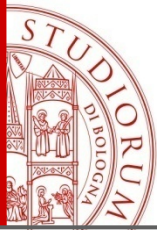
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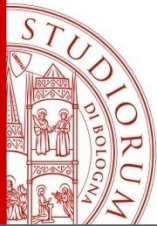
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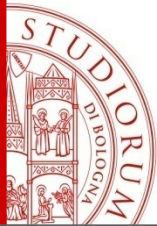
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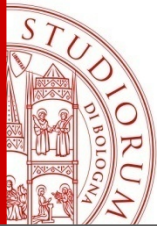
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Esempi

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ans=

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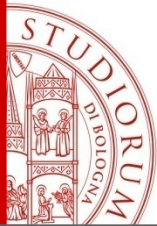
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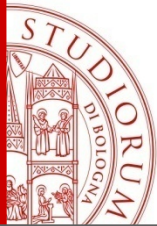
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$$\cos(2*x)+2$$

```



Esempi

1) `>> syms x`

`>> E=x^3-6*x^2+11*x-6`

`>> pretty(E)`

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$$x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6$$

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ans=

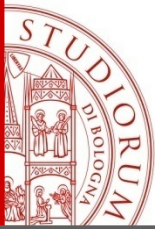
$$2*\cos(x)^2+1$$

7) `>> E = 3*cos(x)^2+sin(x)^2`

`>> simple(E)`

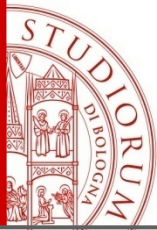
ans=

$$\cos(2*x)+2$$



Funzioni per creare e valutare espressioni simboliche

class(E)	restituisce la classe dell'espressione E
double(E)	converte l'espressione E in forma numerica
findsym(E)	restituisce il nome delle variabili contenute in E
[num,den]=numden(E)	restituisce due espressioni simboliche che rappresentano il numeratore e il denominatore della rappresentazione razionale di E
vpa(E,d)	usa l'aritmetica a precisione variabile per calcolare gli elementi di E con d cifre decimali



Esempi

```
1) >>syms x
>>E=(x-1)*(x-2)*(x-3)
>>class(E)
ans=
sym
```

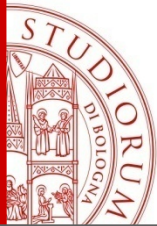
```
2) >>E=sym('(1+sqrt(5))/2')
>>double(E)
ans=
1.6180
```

```
3) >>digits(25)
>>vpa(pi)
ans=
3.141592653589793238462643
```

```
4) >>E= x/y + y/x
>> [num den]=numden(E)
num=x^2+y^2
den=y*x
```

```
5) >>E=x+i*y-j*z
>> findsym(E)
ans=
x, y, z
```

```
6) >>E= x^2-6*x+7
>>ezplot(E,[-2 6])
```



Esempi

```
1) >>syms x
>>E=(x-1)*(x-2)*(x-3)
>>class(E)
ans=
sym
```

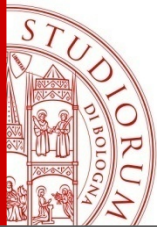
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2) >>E=sym('(1+sqrt(5))/2')
>>double(E)
ans=
1.6180
```

```
3) >>digits(25)
>>vpa(pi)
ans=
3.141592653589793238462643
```

```
4) >>E= x/y + y/x
>> [num den]=numden(E)
num=x^2+y^2
den=y*x
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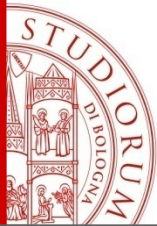
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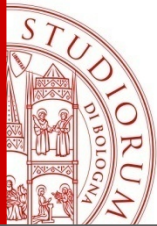
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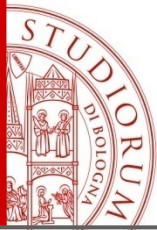
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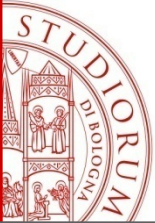
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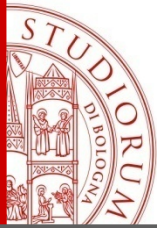
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Funzioni per risolvere equazioni algebriche e trascendenti

solve(E)	Risolve una equazione oppure una espressione ($E=0$) simbolica. <i>Non è necessario dichiarare le variabili con sym o syms</i>
solve(E1, ..., En)	Risolve un sistema di equazioni o espressioni simboliche
S=solve(E)	Memorizza la soluzione in una struttura



Esempi

1) `>>solve('x+5')`

ans =
-5

2) `>>eq='exp(2*x)+3*exp(x)=54';`

`>>solve(eq)`

ans =
[log(-9)]
[log(6)]

3) `>>eq1= '6*x+2*y=14';`

`>>eq2= '3*x+7*y=31';`

`>>S=solve(eq1,eq2)`

S =

x: [1x1 sym]

y: [1x1 sym]

`>>S.x`

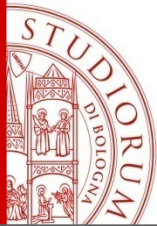
ans =

1

`>>S.y`

ans =

4



Esempi

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ans =
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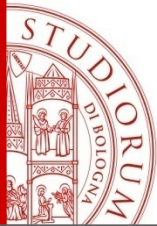
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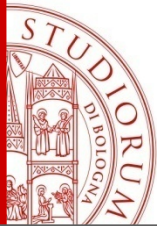
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ans =

4

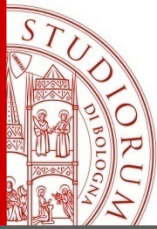


Esempi

```
4) >> syms a u v  
>> f1=a*u^2+v^2;  
>> f2=u-v-1;  
>> f3=a^2-5*a+6;  
>> A=solve(f1,f2,f3)
```

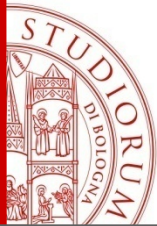
A =

```
a: [4x1 sym]  
u: [4x1 sym]  
v: [4x1 sym]
```



Funzioni per il calcolo simbolico

diff(E)	Restituisce la derivata dell'espressione E rispetto alla variabile indipendente di default (x)
int(E)	Restituisce l'integrale dell'espressione E
limit(E)	Restituisce il valore del limite di E per x che tende a 0 (default)
symsum(E)	Restituisce la somma dell'espressione E rispetto alla sua variabile k da 0 a k-1
taylor(f,n,a)	Restituisce il polinomio di Maclaurin di f di ordine n-1, valutato nel punto x=a



Esempi

```
1) >>E= '(sin(x))^2 ';  
>>diff(E) [ >>diff('(sin(x))^2 ') ]  
ans =  
2*sin(x)*cos(x)
```

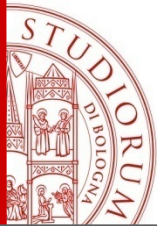
```
2) >> syms x y  
>> diff(x*sin(x*y),y)  
ans =  
x^2*cos(x*y)
```

```
3) >> syms x  
>> diff(x^3,2)  
ans =  
6*x
```

```
4) >> syms x y  
>>diff(x*sin(x*y),y,2)  
ans =  
-x^3*sin(x*y)
```

```
5) >> syms n x  
>> int(x^n)  
ans =  
x^(n+1)/(n+1)
```

```
6) >> syms x  
>> int(x^2,2,5)  
ans =  
39
```



Esempi

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ans =  
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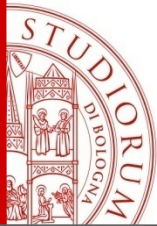
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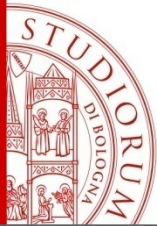
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Esempi

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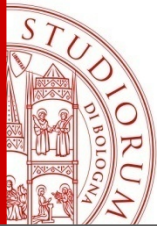
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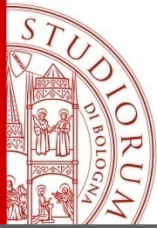
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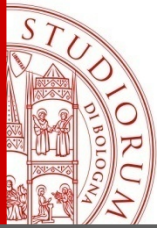
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39
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Esempi

```
7) >> syms x y
>> int(x*y^2,y,0,5)
ans =
125/3*x
```

```
8) >> syms t x
>> int(sin(x),t,exp(t))
ans =
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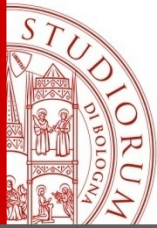
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>> limit(sin(a*x)/x)
ans =
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```

```
10) >> syms h x
>> limit((sin(x+h)-sin(x))/h,h,0)
ans =
cos(x)
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```
11) >> syms x
>> limit(1/x,x,0, 'right')
ans =
inf
```

```
12) >> syms k x
>> symsum(k^2,1,4)
ans =
30
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```
13) >> syms x
>> f=exp(x);
>> taylor(f,4)
ans =
1+x+1/2*x^2+1/6*x^3
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Esempi

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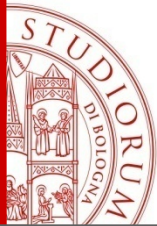
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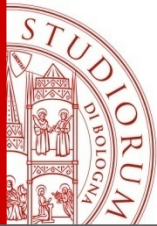
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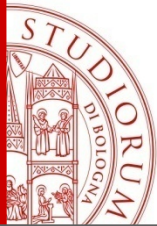
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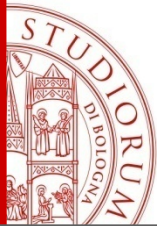
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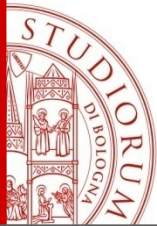
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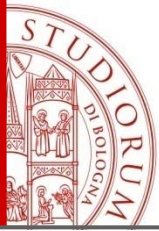
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30
```

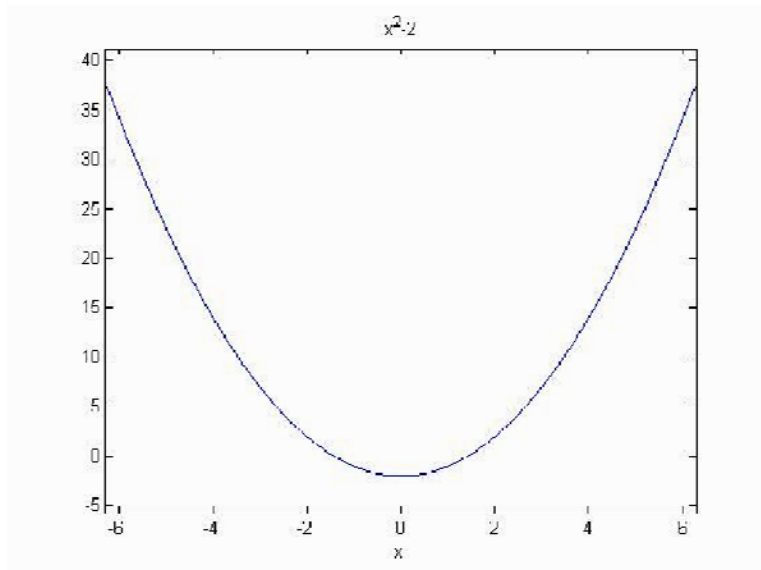
```
13) >> syms x
>> f=exp(x);
>> taylor(f,4)
ans =
1+x+1/2*x^2+1/6*x^3
```



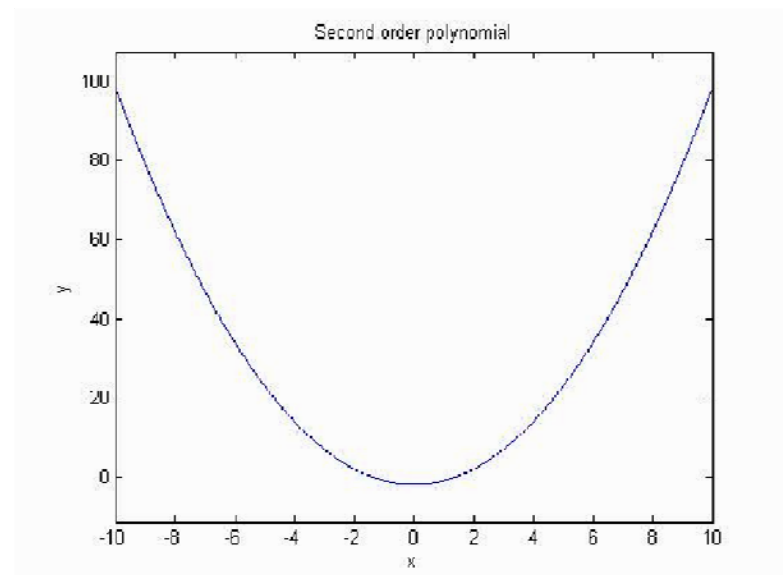
Plot di variabili ed espressioni simboliche

1) `>>y=sym('x^2-2');`
`>>ezplot(y);`

La funzione è valutata in $[-2\pi, 2\pi]$

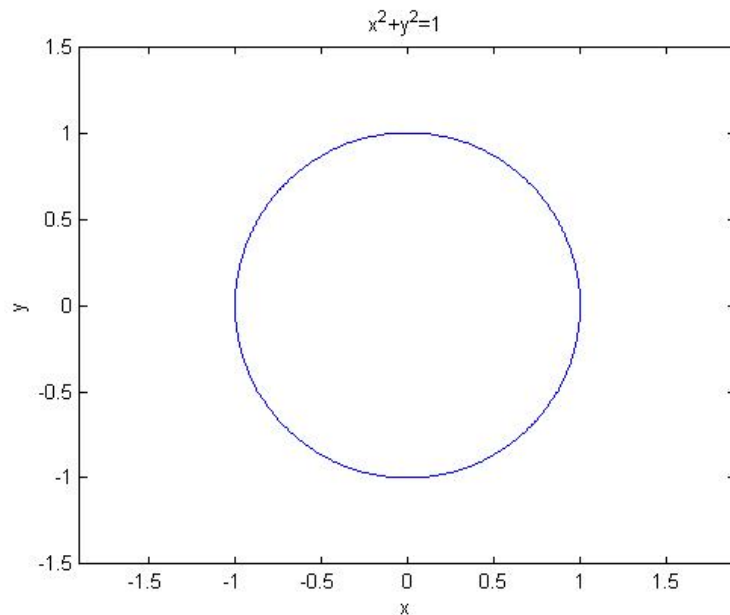


2) `>>ezplot(y,[-10,10]);`
`title('Second order polynomial');`
`xlabel('x');`
`ylabel('y');`

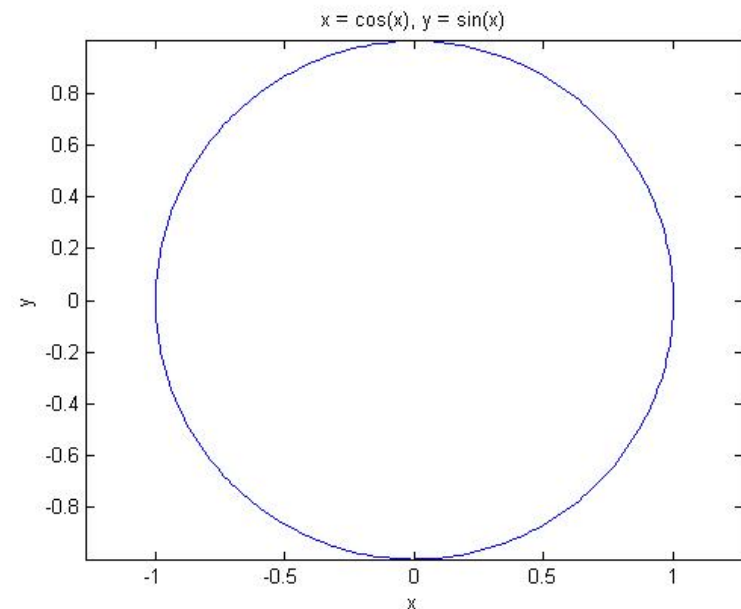


Grafici di funzioni implicite e parametriche

1) `>>ezplot('x^2+y^2=1',[-1.5,1.5])`
`>>ezplot('x^2+y^2-1',[-1.5,1.5])`
`>>z=sym('x^2+y^2-1')`
`>>ezplot(z, [-1.5,1.5])`



2) `>>ezplot('sin(x)', 'cos(x)');`



Grafici 3d

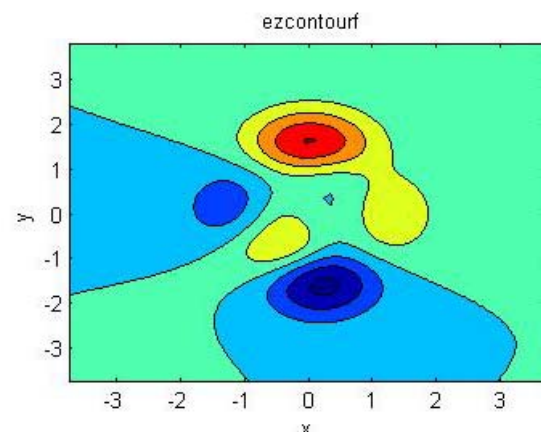
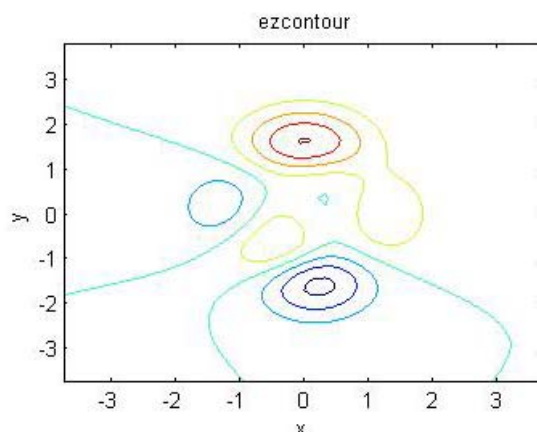
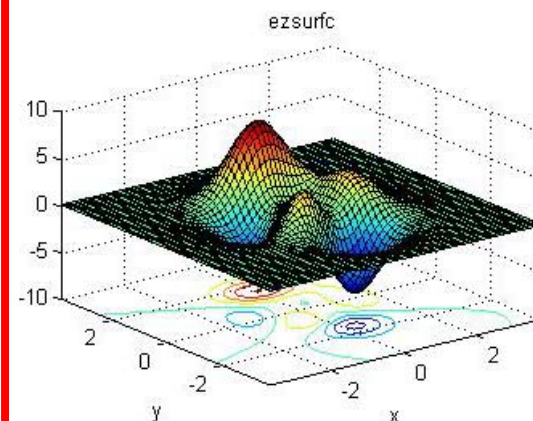
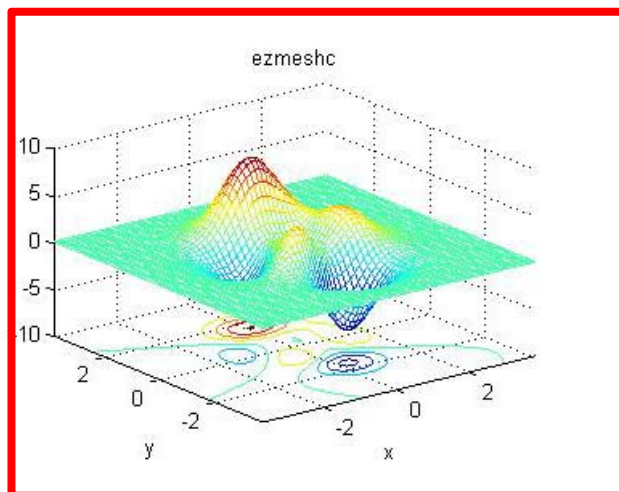
```
>>z1=sym('3*(1-x)^2*exp(-(x^2)-(y+1)^2)');
>>z2=sym('-10*(x/5-x^3-y^5)*exp(-x^2-y^2)');
>>z3=sym('-1/3*exp(-(x+1)^2-y^2)');
>>z=z1+z2+z3;
```

```
>>subplot(2,2,1);
>>ezmeshc(z);
>>title('ezmeshc');
```

```
>>subplot(2,2,2);
>>ezsurf(z);
>>title('ezsurf');
```

```
>>subplot(2,2,3);
>>ezcontour(z);
>>title('ezcontour');
```

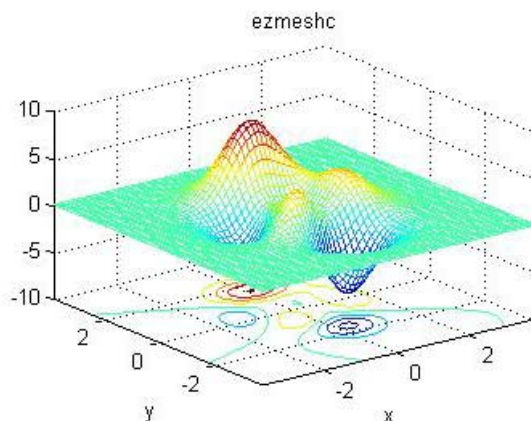
```
>>subplot(2,2,4);
>>ezcountourf(z);
>>title('ezcontourf');
```



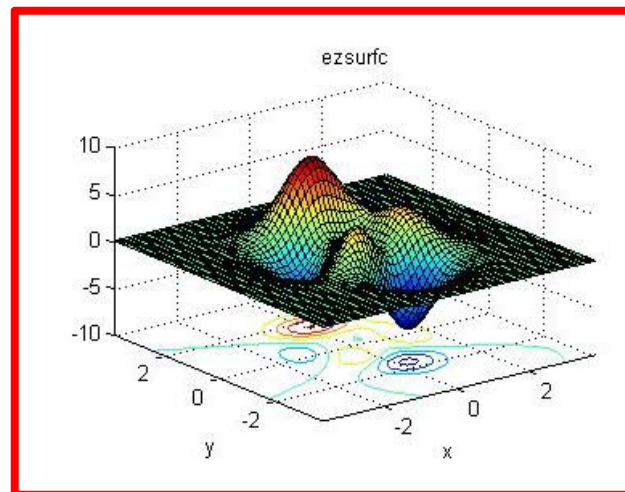
Grafici 3d

```
>>z1=sym('3*(1-x)^2*exp(-(x^2)-(y+1)^2)');
>>z2=sym('-10*(x/5-x^3-y^5)*exp(-x^2-y^2)');
>>z3=sym('-1/3*exp(-(x+1)^2-y^2)');
>>z=z1+z2+z3;
```

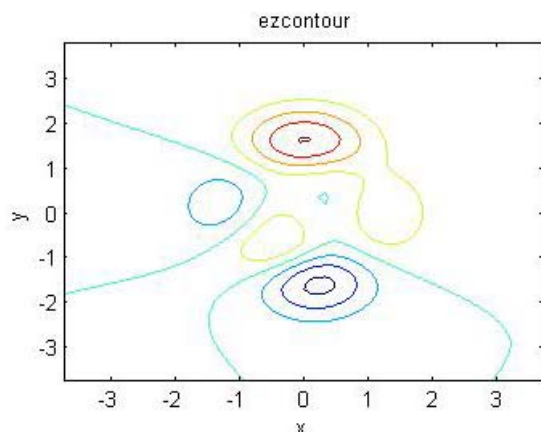
```
>>subplot(2,2,1);
>>ezmeshc(z);
>>title('ezmeshc');
```



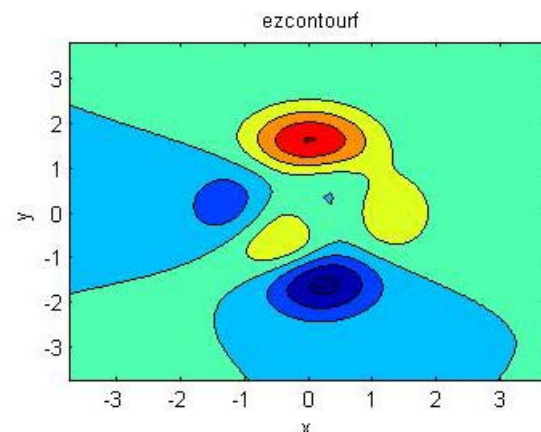
```
>>subplot(2,2,2);
>>ezsurf(z);
>>title('ezsurf');
```



```
>>subplot(2,2,3);
>>ezcontour(z);
>>title('ezcontour');
```



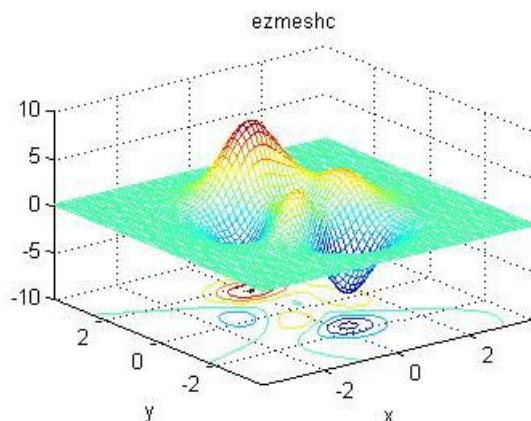
```
>>subplot(2,2,4);
>>ezcountourf(z);
>>title('ezcontourf');
```



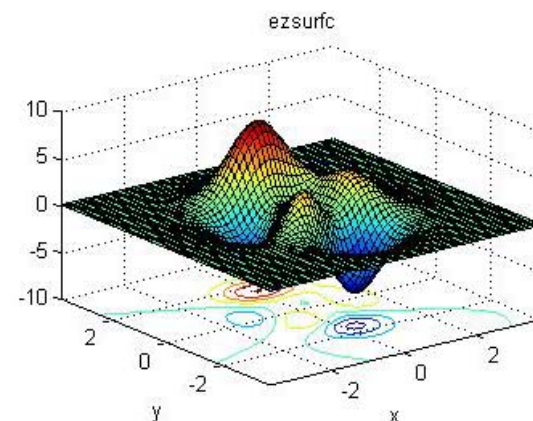
Grafici 3d

```
>>z1=sym('3*(1-x)^2*exp(-(x^2)-(y+1)^2)');
>>z2=sym('-10*(x/5-x^3-y^5)*exp(-x^2-y^2)');
>>z3=sym('-1/3*exp(-(x+1)^2-y^2)');
>>z=z1+z2+z3;
```

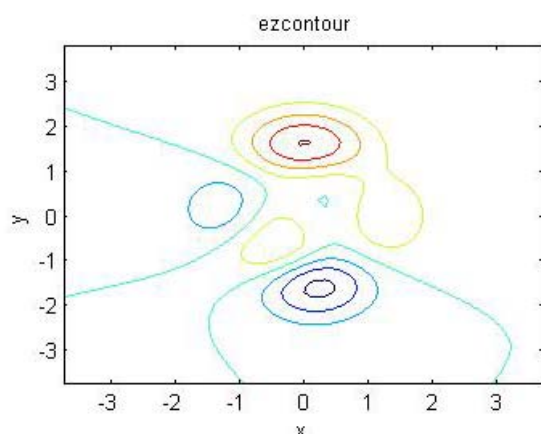
```
>>subplot(2,2,1);
>>ezmeshc(z);
>>title('ezmeshc');
```



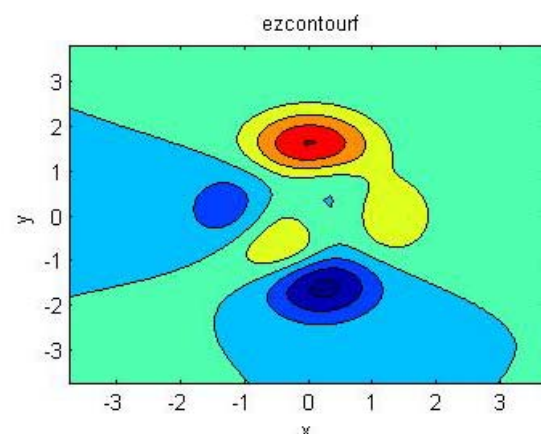
```
>>subplot(2,2,2);
>>ezsurf(z);
>>title('ezsurf');
```



```
>>subplot(2,2,3);
>>ezcontour(z);
>>title('ezcontour');
```



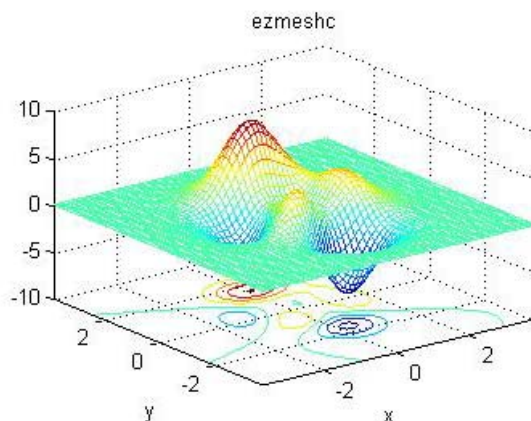
```
>>subplot(2,2,4);
>>ezcountourf(z);
>>title('ezcontourf');
```



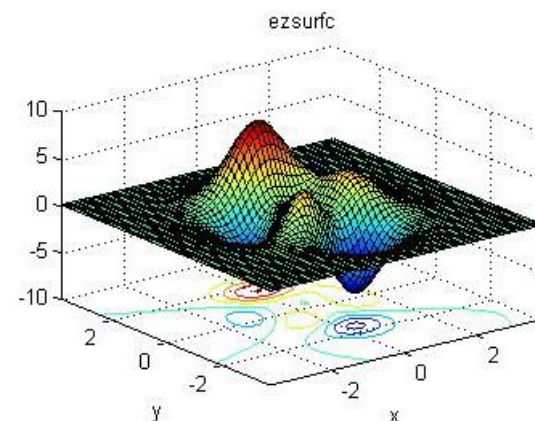
Grafici 3d

```
>>z1=sym('3*(1-x)^2*exp(-(x^2)-(y+1)^2)');
>>z2=sym('-10*(x/5-x^3-y^5)*exp(-x^2-y^2)');
>>z3=sym('-1/3*exp(-(x+1)^2-y^2)');
>>z=z1+z2+z3;
```

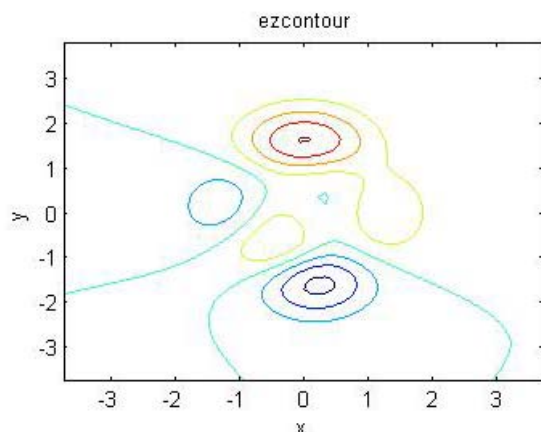
```
>>subplot(2,2,1);
>>ezmeshc(z);
>>title('ezmeshc');
```



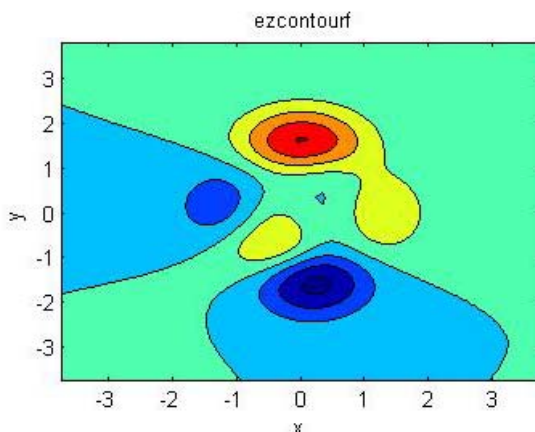
```
>>subplot(2,2,2);
>>ezsurf(z);
>>title('ezsurf');
```

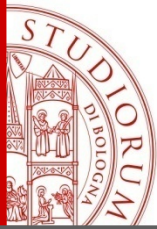


```
>>subplot(2,2,3);
>>ezcontour(z);
>>title('ezcontour');
```



```
>>subplot(2,2,4);
>>ezcountourf(z);
>>title('ezcontourf');
```





Calcolatrice grafica interattiva

Il comando funtool fornisce una interfaccia grafica interattiva per manipolare simbolicamente delle funzioni e studiarne le principali caratteristiche

>>funtool

