Differential Equations With Maple V

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Differential Equations With Maple V *2019-03-13*

MELENDEZ BRENDAN

The Maple Book Springer
What's in this book This book contains an accelerated introduction to Maple, a computer alge bra language. It is intended for scientific programmers who have experience with other computer languages such as C, FORTRAN, or Pascal. If you wish a longer and more leisurely introduction to Maple, see (8, 27, 39). This book is also intended as a reference summary for people who use Maple infrequently enough so that they forget key commands. Chapter 4 is a keyword summary. This will be useful if you have forgotten the exact Maple command for what you want. This chapter is best accessed through the table of contents, since it is organized by subject matter. The mathematical prerequisites are calculus, linear algebra, and some differential equations. A course in numerical analysis will also help. Any extra mathematics needed will be developed in the book. This book was prepared using Maple V Release 3, although most of the examples will work with, at most, only slight modification in Maple V Release 2. This book does not require any particular hardware. The systems I have used in developing the book are machines running IBM DOS and WIN/OS2, Unix machines in an ASCII terminal mode, and x windows systems. There should be no adjustments necessary for readers equipped with Macintoshes or other hardware. Maple is an evolving system. New features will be described in the documentation for updates (?updates in Maple).
Scaling of Differential Equations Breton Publishing Company
Mathematica by Example presents the commands and applications of Mathematica, a system for doing mathematics on a computer. This text serves as a guide to beginning users of Mathematica and users who do not intend to take advantage of the more specialized applications of Mathematica. The book combines symbolic manipulation, numerical mathematics, outstanding graphics, and a sophisticated programming language. It is comprised of 10 chapters. Chapter 1 gives a brief background of the software and how to install it in the computer. Chapter 2 introduces the essential commands of Mathematica. Basic operations on numbers, expressions, and functions are introduced and discussed. Chapter 3 provides Mathematica's built-in calculus commands. The fourth chapter presents elementary operations on lists and tables. This chapter is a prerequisite for Chapter 5 which discusses nested lists and tables in detail. The purpose of Chapter 6 is to illustrate various computations Mathematica can perform when solving differential equations. Chapters 7, 8, and 9 introduce Mathematica Packages that are not found in most Mathematica reference book. The final chapter covers the Mathematica Help feature. Engineers, computer scientists, physical scientists, mathematicians, business professionals, and students will find the book useful.
An Introduction for Scientific Programmers Springer Science & Business Media
Partial Differential Equations and Boundary Value Problems with Maple, Second Edition, presents all of the material normally covered in a standard course on partial differential equations, while focusing on the natural union between this material and the powerful computational software, Maple. The Maple commands are so intuitive and easy to learn, students can learn what they need to know about the software in a matter of hours - an investment that provides substantial returns. Maple's animation capabilities allow students and practitioners to see real-time displays of the solutions of partial differential equations. This updated edition provides a quick overview of the software w/simple commands needed to get started. It includes review material on linear algebra and Ordinary Differential equations, and their contribution in solving partial differential equations. It also incorporates an early introduction to Sturm-Liouville boundary problems and generalized eigenfunction expansions. Numerous example problems and end of each chapter exercises are provided. Provides a quick overview of the software w/simple commands needed to get started Includes review material on linear algebra and Ordinary Differential equations, and their contribution in solving partial differential equations Incorporates an early introduction to Sturm-Liouville boundary problems and generalized eigenfunction expansions Numerous example problems and end of each chapter exercises
Applications, Models, and Computing Thomson Brooks/Cole
This resource manual/laboratory book shows students how to use the Maple computer algebra system to solve problems in ordinary differential equations. Projects, exercises, and explanations show readers how to get the most out of the Maple computer algebra
The Maple® O.D.E. Lab Book Springer Science & Business Media
Differential Equations with Maple V®Academic Press
Partial Differential Equations & Boundary Value Problems with Maple V Brooks/Cole Publishing Company
This book provides a set of ODE/PDE integration routines in the six most widely used computer languages, enabling scientists and engineers to apply ODE/PDE analysis toward solving complex problems. This text concisely reviews integration algorithms, then analyzes the widely used Runge-Kutta method. It first presents a complete code before discussin
Maple V Flight Manual Academic Press
Problem Solving is essential to solve real-world problems. Advanced Problem Solving with Maple: A First Course applies the mathematical modeling process by formulating, building, solving, analyzing, and criticizing mathematical models. It is intended for a course introducing students to mathematical topics they will revisit within their further studies. The authors present mathematical modeling and problem-solving topics using Maple as the computer algebra system for mathematical explorations, as well as obtaining plots that help readers perform analyses. The book presents cogent applications that demonstrate an effective use of Maple, provide discussions of the results obtained using Maple, and stimulate thought and analysis of additional applications. Highlights: The book's real-world case studies prepare the student for modeling applications Bridges the study of topics and applications to various fields of mathematics, science, and engineering Features a flexible format and tiered approach offers courses for students at various levels The book can be used for students with only algebra or calculus behind them About the authors: Dr. William P. Fox is an emeritus professor in the Department of Defense Analysis at the Naval Postgraduate School. Currently, he is an adjunct professor, Department of Mathematics, the College of William and Mary. He received his Ph.D. at Clemson University and has many publications and scholarly activities including twenty books and over one hundred and fifty journal articles. William C. Bauldry, Prof. Emeritus and Adjunct Research Prof. of Mathematics at Appalachian State University, received his PhD in Approximation Theory from Ohio State. He has published many papers on pedagogy and technology, often using Maple, and has been the PI of several NSF-funded projects incorporating technology and modeling into math courses. He currently serves as Associate Director of COMAP's Math Contest in Modeling (MCM).
Partial Differential Equations and Boundary Value Problems with Maple CRC Press
Differential equations is a subject of wide applicability, and knowledge of dif Differential equations is a subject of wide applicability, and knowledge of dif ferential ferential equations equations topics topics permeates permeates all all areas areas of of study study in in engineering engineering and and applied applied mathematics. mathematics. Some Some differential differential equations equations are are susceptible susceptible to to analytic analytic means means of of so so lution, lution, while while others others require require the the generation generation of of numerical numerical solution solution trajectories trajectories to to see see the the behavior behavior of of the the system system under under study. study. For For both both situations, situations, the the software software package package Maple Maple can can be be used used to to advantage. advantage. To To the the student student Making Making effective effective use use of of differential differential equations equations requires requires facility facility in in recognizing recognizing and and solving solving standard standard "tractable" "tractable" problems, problems, as as well well as as having having the the background background in in the the subject subject to to make make use use of of tools tools for for dealing dealing with with situations situations that that are are not not amenable amenable to to simple simple analytic analytic approaches. approaches.
Elementary Differential Equations and Maple Student Version V Release Apress
An essential reference tool for all users of the Maple system, providing a complete listing of every command in the Maple language, categorised into logical categories and explained in this context. A short, introductory tutorial starts the Handbook, and each category begins with a brief introduction to the related subject area. It is well referenced, with an alphabetical index of commands, and pointers to appropriate sections of the official Maple documentation. This new approach to reference material enhances that found in Maples on-line help files and provides a much more organised, intuitive resource for all users of the system. The Handbook improves efficiency by supplying users with the information they need - at their fingertips. This new edition covers the Maple V Release 4 symbolic computation language.
The Maple Handbook Springer Science & Business Media
Differential Equations with Maple V provides an introduction and discussion of topics typically covered in an undergraduate course in ordinary differential equations as well as some supplementary topics such as Laplace transforms, Fourier series, and partial differential equations. It also illustrates how Maple V is used to enhance the study of differential equations not only by eliminating the computational difficulties, but also by overcoming the visual limitations associated with the solutions of differential equations. The book contains chapters that present differential equations and illustrate how Maple V can be used to solve some typical problems. The text covers topics on differential equations such as first-order ordinary differential equations, higher order differential equations, power series solutions of ordinary differential equations, the Laplace Transform, systems of ordinary differential equations, and Fourier Series and applications to partial differential equations. Applications of these topics are also provided. Engineers, computer scientists, physical scientists, mathematicians, business professionals, and students will find the book useful.
Tutorials for Calculus, Linear Algebra, and Differential Equations CRC Press
In the traditional curriculum, students rarely study nonlinear differential equations and nonlinear systems due to the difficulty or impossibility of computing explicit solutions manually. Although the theory associated with nonlinear systems is advanced, generating a numerical solution with a computer and interpreting that solution are fairly elementary. Bringing the computer into the classroom, Ordinary Differential Equations: Applications, Models, and Computing emphasizes the use of computer software in teaching differential equations. Providing an even balance between theory, computer solution, and application, the text discusses the theorems and applications of the first-order initial value problem, including learning theory models, population growth models, epidemic models, and chemical reactions. It then examines the theory for n-th order linear differential equations and the Laplace transform and its properties, before addressing several linear differential equations with constant coefficients that arise in physical and electrical systems. The author also presents systems of first-order differential equations as well as linear systems with constant coefficients that arise in physical systems, such as coupled spring-mass systems, pendulum systems, the path of an electron, and mixture problems. The final chapter introduces techniques for determining the behavior of solutions to systems of first-order differential equations without first finding the solutions. Designed to be independent of any particular software package, the book includes a CD-ROM with the software used to generate the solutions and graphs for the examples. The appendices contain complete instructions for running the software. A solutions manual is available for qualifying instructors.
Proceedings of the Maple Summer Workshop and Symposium, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, August 9–13,1994 Springer Science & Business Media
Analiza: Como usar el Maple; Matemáticas con Maple; Gráficos; Evaluación y simplificación; Input y output.
Essential Maple Springer Science & Business Media
This book illustrates how MAPLE can be used to supplement a standard, elementary text in ordinary and partial differential equation. MAPLE is used with several purposes in mind. The authors are firm believers in the teaching of mathematics as an experimental science where the student does numerous calculations and then synthesizes these experiments into a general theory. Projects based on the concept of writing generic programs test a student's understanding of the theoretical material of the course. A student who can solve a general problem certainly can solve a specialized problem. The authors show MAPLE has a built-in program for doing these problems. While it is important for the student to learn MAPLEŚ in built programs, using these alone removes the student from the conceptual nature of differential equations. The goal of the book is to teach the students enough about the computer algebra system MAPLE so that it can be used in an investigative way. The investigative materials which are present in the book are done in desk calculator mode DCM, that is the calculations are in the order command line followed by output line. Frequently, this approach eventually leads to a program or procedure in MAPLE designated by proc and completed by end proc. This book was developed through ten years of instruction in the differential equations course. Table of Contents 1. Introduction to the Maple DEtools 2. First-order Differential Equations 3. Numerical Methods for First Order Equations 4. The Theory of Second Order Differential Equations with Con- 5. Applications of Second Order Linear Equations 6. Two-Point Boundary Value Problems,

Catalytic Reactors and 7. Eigenvalue Problems 8. Power Series Methods for Solving Differential Equations 9. Nonlinear Autonomous Systems 10. Integral Transforms Biographies Robert P. Gilbert holds a Ph.D. in mathematics from Carnegie Mellon University. He and Jerry Hile originated the method of generalized hyperanalytic function theory. Dr. Gilbert was professor at Indiana University, Bloomington and later became the Unidel Foundation Chair of Mathematics at the University of Delaware. He has published over 300 articles in professional journals and conference proceedings. He is the Founding Editor of two mathematics journals Complex Variables and Applicable Analysis. He is a three-time Awardee of the Humboldt-Preis, and. received a British Research Council award to do research at Oxford University. He is also the recipient of a Doctor Honoris Causa from the I. Vekua Institute of Applied Mathematics at Tbilisi State University. George C. Hsiao holds a doctorate degree in Mathematics from Carnegie Mellon University. Dr. Hsiao is the Carl J. Rees Professor of Mathematics Emeritus at the University of Delaware from which he retired after 43 years on the faculty of the Department of Mathematical Sciences. Dr. Hsiao was also the recipient of the Francis Alison Faculty Award, the University of Delaware's most prestigious faculty honor, which was bestowed on him in recognition of his scholarship, professional achievement and dedication. His primary research interests are integral equations and partial differential equations with their applications in mathematical physics and continuum mechanics. He is the author or co-author of more than 200 publications in books and journals. Dr. Hsiao is world-renowned for his expertise in Boundary Element Method and has given invited lectures all over the world. Robert J. Ronkese holds a PhD in applied mathematics from the University of Delaware. He is a professor of mathematics at the US Merchant Marine Academy on Long Island. As an undergraduate, he was an exchange student at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) in Zurich. He has held visiting positions at the US Military Academy at West Point and at the University of Central Florida in Orlando.

Maple V Release 4 Springer Science & Business Media

A fully revised, second edition of the best-selling Introduction to Maple, now compatible through Maple V Release 4. It shows not only what can be done by Maple, but also how it can be done. Emphasis is on understanding the Maple system more than on factual knowledge of built-in possibilities, and, to this end, the book contains both elementary and more sophisticated examples and many exercises. Numerous new examples have been added to show how to use Maple as a problem solver, how to assist the system during computations, and how to extend its built-in facilities. Introduction to Maple is not simply a readable manual, but also provides the necessary background for those wanting to extend the built-in knowledge of Maple by implementing new algorithms. Readers should have a background in mathematics higher than beginner level.

A First Course Academic Press

Maple is a very powerful computer algebra system used by students, educators, mathematicians, statisticians, scientists, and engineers for doing numerical and symbolic computations. Greatly expanded and updated from the author's MAPLE V Primer, The MAPLE Book offers extensive coverage of the latest version of this outstanding software package, MAPLE 7.0 The MAPLE Book serves both as an introduction to Maple and as a reference. Organized according to level and subject area of mathematics, it first covers the basics of high school algebra and graphing, continues with calculus and differential equations then moves on to more advanced topics, such as linear algebra, vector calculus, complex analysis, special functions, group theory, number theory and combinatorics. The MAPLE Book includes a tutorial for learning the Maple programming language. Once readers have learned how to program, they will appreciate the real power of Maple. The convenient format and straightforward style of The MAPLE Book let users proceed at their own pace, practice with the examples, experiment with graphics, and learn new functions as they need them. All of the Maple commands used in the book are available on the Internet, as are links to various other files referred to in the book. Whatever your level of expertise, you'll want to keep The MAPLE Book next to your computer.

First Leaves: A Tutorial Introduction to Maple V Birkhäuser

Partial Differential Equations presents a balanced and comprehensive introduction to the concepts and techniques required to solve problems containing unknown functions of multiple variables. While focusing on the three most classical partial differential equations (PDEs)—the wave, heat, and Laplace equations—this detailed text also presents a broad practical perspective that merges mathematical concepts with real-world application in diverse areas including molecular structure, photon and electron interactions, radiation of electromagnetic waves, vibrations of a solid, and many more. Rigorous pedagogical tools aid in student comprehension; advanced topics are introduced frequently, with minimal technical jargon, and a wealth of exercises reinforce vital skills and invite additional self-study. Topics are presented in a logical progression, with major concepts such as wave propagation, heat and diffusion, electrostatics, and quantum mechanics placed in contexts familiar to students of various fields in science and engineering. By understanding the properties and applications of PDEs, students will be equipped to better analyze and interpret central processes of the natural world.

CalcLabs with Maple V John Wiley & Sons

Maple V By Example, Second Edition bridges the gap between the very elementary handbooks addressing Maple V and the reference books written for advanced Maple V users. Whereas the First Edition focuses on Release 2 of Maple V, the vehicle for the Second Edition is Maple V, Version 5. The new edition remains an appropriate reference for all users of Maple V but is of particular value to students, instructors, engineers, business persons, and other professionals first learning to use Maple V.

Differential Equations with Maple Academic Press

/homepage/sac/cam/na2000/index.html7-Volume Set now available at special set price ! This volume contains contributions in the area of differential equations and integral equations. Many numerical methods have arisen in response to the need to solve "real-life" problems in applied mathematics, in particular problems that do not have a closed-form solution. Contributions on both initial-value problems and boundary-value problems in ordinary differential equations appear in this volume. Numerical methods for initial-value problems in ordinary differential equations fall naturally into two classes: those which use one starting value at each step (one-step methods) and those which are based on several values of the solution (multistep methods). John Butcher has supplied an expert's perspective of the development of numerical methods for ordinary differential equations in the 20th century. Rob Corless and Lawrence Shampine talk about established technology, namely software for initial-value problems using Runge-Kutta and Rosenbrock methods, with interpolants to fill in the solution between mesh-points, but the 'slant' is new - based on the question, "How should such software integrate into the current generation of Problem Solving Environments?" Natalia Borovykh and Marc Spijker study the problem of establishing upper bounds for the norm of the nth power of square matrices. The dynamical system viewpoint has been of great benefit to ODE theory and numerical methods. Related is the study of chaotic behaviour. Willy Govaerts discusses the numerical methods for the computation and continuation of equilibria and bifurcation points of equilibria of dynamical systems. Arieh Iserles and Antonella Zanna survey the construction of Runge-Kutta methods which preserve algebraic invariant functions. Valeria Antohe and Ian Gladwell present numerical experiments on solving a Hamiltonian system of Hénon and Heiles with a symplectic and a nonsymplectic method with a variety of precisions and initial conditions. Stiff differential equations first became recognized as special during the 1950s. In 1963 two seminal publications laid to the foundations for later development: Dahlquist's paper on A-stable multistep methods and Butcher's first paper on implicit Runge-Kutta methods. Ernst Hairer and Gerhard Wanner deliver a survey which retraces the discovery of the order stars as well as the principal achievements obtained by that theory. Guido Vanden Berghe, Hans De Meyer, Marnix Van Daele and Tanja Van Hecke construct exponentially fitted Runge-Kutta methods with s stages. Differential-algebraic equations arise in control, in modelling of mechanical systems and in many other fields. Jeff Cash describes a fairly recent class of formulae for the numerical solution of initial-value problems for stiff and differential-algebraic systems. Shengtai Li and Linda Petzold describe methods and software for sensitivity analysis of solutions of DAE initial-value problems. Again in the area of differential-algebraic systems, Neil Biehn, John Betts, Stephen Campbell and William Huffman present current work on mesh adaptation for DAE two-point boundary-value problems. Contrasting approaches to the question of how good an approximation is as a solution of a given equation involve (i) attempting to estimate the actual error (i.e., the difference between the true and the approximate solutions) and (ii) attempting to estimate the defect - the amount by which the approximation fails to satisfy the given equation and any side-conditions. The paper by Wayne Enright on defect control relates to carefully analyzed techniques that have been proposed both for ordinary differential equations and for delay differential equations in which an attempt is made to control an estimate of the size of the defect. Many phenomena incorporate noise, and the numerical solution of stochastic differential equations has developed as a relatively new item of study in the area. Keven Burrage, Pamela Burrage and Taketomo Mitsui review the way numerical methods for solving stochastic differential equations (SDE's) are constructed. One of the more recent areas to attract scrutiny has been the area of differential equations with after-effect (retarded, delay, or neutral delay differential equations) and in this volume we include a number of papers on evolutionary problems in this area. The paper of Genna Bocharov and Fathalla Rihan conveys the importance in mathematical biology of models using retarded differential equations. The contribution by Christopher Baker is intended to convey much of the background necessary for the application of numerical methods and includes some original results on stability and on the solution of approximating equations. Alfredo Bellen, Nicola Guglielmi and Marino Zennaro contribute to the analysis of stability of numerical solutions of nonlinear neutral differential equations. Koen Engelborghs, Tatyana Luzyanina, Dirk Roose, Neville Ford and Volker Wulf consider the numerics of bifurcation in delay differential equations. Evelyn Buckwar contributes a paper indicating the construction and analysis of a numerical strategy for stochastic delay differential equations (SDDEs). This volume contains contributions on both Volterra and Fredholm-type integral equations. Christopher Baker responded to a late challenge to craft a review of the theory of the basic numerics of Volterra integral and integro-differential equations. Simon Shaw and John Whiteman discuss Galerkin methods for a type of Volterra integral equation that arises in modelling viscoelasticity. A subclass of boundary-value problems for ordinary differential equation comprises eigenvalue problems such as Sturm-Liouville problems (SLP) and Schrödinger equations. Liviu Ixaru describes the advances made over the last three decades in the field of piecewise perturbation methods for the numerical solution of Sturm-Liouville problems in general and systems of Schrödinger equations in particular. Alan Andrew surveys the asymptotic correction method for regular Sturm-Liouville problems. Leon Greenberg and Marco Marletta survey methods for higher-order Sturm-Liouville problems. R. Moore in the 1960s first showed the feasibility of validated solutions of differential equations, that is, of computing guaranteed enclosures of solutions. Boundary integral equations. Numerical solution of integral equations associated with boundary-value problems has experienced continuing interest. Peter Junghanns and Bernd Silbermann present a selection of modern results concerning the numerical analysis of one-dimensional Cauchy singular integral equations, in particular the stability of operator sequences associated with different projection methods. Johannes Elschner and Ivan Graham summarize the most important results achieved in the last years about the numerical solution of one-dimensional integral equations of Mellin type of means of projection methods and, in particular, by collocation methods. A survey of results on quadrature methods for solving boundary integral equations is presented by Andreas Rathsfeld. Wolfgang Hackbusch and Boris Khoromski present a novel approach for a very efficient treatment of integral operators. Ernst Stephan examines multilevel methods for the h-, p- and hp- versions of the boundary element method, including pre-conditioning techniques. George Hsiao, Olaf Steinbach and Wolfgang Wendland analyze various boundary element methods employed in local discretization schemes.

Differential Equations for Engineers Differential Equations with Maple V®

The advent of relatively inexpensive but powerful computers is af fecting practically all aspects of our lives, but some of the greatest influence is being felt in the physical sciences. However, university curricula and teaching methods have responded somewhat cautiously, having only recently come to terms with the now omnipresent calcula tor. While many instructors at first feared that the widespread use of pocket calculators would lead to generations of students who could not multiply or perhaps even add, few now seriously lament the disappear ance of slide rules, logarithm tables, and the often error-bound tedium that such tools of the trade demand. Time that used to be spent on the use of logarithm tables and manual square-root extraction can be prof itably turned to earlier studies of calculus or computer programming. Now that the calculator has been accepted into the classroom, we face a computer-software revolution which promises to be considerably more profound. Modern textbooks in the physical sciences routinely assume their readers have access not only to calculators, but often to home or even mainframe computers as well, and the problems teachers discuss and assign students can be more complex and often more realistic than in the days of only pad and pencil computations. As less effort is spent on numerical computation, more can be devoted to conceptual under standing and to applications of the increasingly sophisticated mathe matical methods needed for a real appreciation of recent advances in the discipline.

Learning Guide Brooks Cole

This comprehensive book helps students tap into the power of Maple®, thereby simplifying the computations and graphics that are often required in the practical use of mathematics. Numerous examples and exercises provide a thorough introduction to the basic Maple® commands that are needed to solve differential equations. Topics include: numerical algorithms, first order linear systems, homogeneous and nonhomogeneous equations, beats and resonance, Laplace Transforms, qualitative theory, nonlinear systems, and much more.