

integral

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```
y=var('y')
innerint=integral(sqrt(x),x,y,e^y)
show(innerint)
```

$$-\frac{2}{3}y^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{2}{3}e^{(\frac{3}{2}y)}$$

```
out= integral(innerint,y,0,1)
out
```

$$4/9*e^{(3/2)} - 32/45$$

example2

```
test=integral(e^(x/y),x,y^3,y)
test
```

$$y*e - y*e^{(y^2)}$$

```
b=integral(test,y,0,1)
show(b)
```

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

```
out2= integral((y*e),y,0,1)
show(out2)
```

$$\frac{1}{2}e$$

```
a=integral(y*e^(y^2),y,0,1)
show(a)
```

$$\frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

```
out2-a
```

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

```
out3=integral(y*e - y*e^(y^2),y,0,1)
show(out3)
```

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

```
z=var('z')
a1=integral(1,z,0,(1/2)*(6-6*x-3*y))
mida=integral(a1,y,0,-2*x+2)
a3=integral(mida,x,0,1)
a3
```

$$1$$

```
t1=integral(sin(x)*cos(sin(y)),x,y,pi/2)
t1
```

$$\cos(y) \cdot \cos(\sin(y))$$

```
midt=integral(t1,y,0,pi/2)
midt
```

$$\sin(1)$$

```
t3=integral(midt,z,0,pi)
show(t3)
```

$$\pi \sin(1)$$

```
numerical_integral(x^2,0,1)
```

$$(0.3333333333333333, 3.700743415417188e-15)$$

```
numerical_integral(x^2,0,1,max_points=10)
```

$$(0.3333333333333333, 3.700743415417188e-15)$$

```
numerical_integral(sin(x)^3+sin(x),0,pi)
```

$$(3.333333333333333, 3.700743415417188e-14)$$

```
integral(sin(x)^3+sin(x),0,pi)
```

10/3

10/3.

3.33333333333333

numerical_integral(lambda x:sin(x)^3+sin(x),0,pi)

(3.33333333333333, 3.700743415417188e-14)

(sin(x)^3+sin(x)).integral(x,0,pi)

10/3

numerical_integral(2,1,7)

(12.0, 0.0)

exp(-1/x).nintegral(x,1,2)

(0.504792217873184, 5.604319429344074e-15, 21, 0)

numerical_integral(exp(-1/x),1,2)

(0.5047922178731841, 5.6043194293440744e-15)

numerical_integral(log,0,0)

(0.0, 0.0)

numerical_integral(log,1,0)

Traceback (click to the left of this block for traceback)

...
TypeError: a float is required

numerical_integral(log,5,5)

(0.0, 0.0)

numerical_integral(log,-1,-1)

(0.0, 0.0)

numerical_integral(sqrt(x),(-2,-2))

(0.0, 0.0)

numerical_integral(sqrt(x),-2,-2)

(0.0, 0.0)

numerical_integral(sqrt(x),-2,-1)

(nan, nan)

```
f,g=x,x-1
numerical_integral(f-g, -2,2)
(4.0, 0.0)
```

```
w,u=x^2,x
numerical_integral(w-u, -2,2)
(5.333333333333335, 6.289076342569853e-14)
```

```
w,u=x^2,1/(x^2)
numerical_integral(w*u, -2,2)
(4.0, 0.0)
```

```
numerical_integral(SR(2),5,10)
(10.0, 0.0)
```

```
numerical_integral(SR(10),5,10)
(50.0, 0.0)
```

```
numerical_integral(SR(20),5,10)
(100.0, 0.0)
```

```
numerical_integral(SR(10),10,10)
(0.0, 0.0)
```

```
numerical_integral(SR(10),20,10)
(-100.0, 0.0)
```

```
numerical_integral(SR(10),5,10)
```

```
numerical_integral(SR(1+3j),2,3)
Traceback (click to the left of this block for traceback)
...
TypeError: unable to simplify to float approximation
```

```
SR?
```

File: /home/sage/sage-6.8/src/sage/symbolic/ring.pyx

Type: <type 'sage.symbolic.ring.SymbolicRing'>

Definition: SR(x=0, *args, **kwds)

Docstring:

Symbolic Ring, parent object for all symbolic expressions.

integral

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symbolic function integral

```
f(x,y,z)=x*y/z+sin(z)
integral(f,z)
(x, y, z) |--> x*y*log(z) - cos(z)
```

y=0, x=1,x=y

```
a=integral(integral(e^(y^2),x,0,y),y,0,1)
a
1/2*e - 1/2
```

```
var('y')
a=integral(integral(e^(x*y),x,0,y),y,0,1)
a
integrate(e^(y^2)/y - 1/y, y, 0, 1)
```

```
a=integral(integral(e^(x^2+y^2),x,0,y),y,0,1)
a
Traceback (click to the left of this block for traceback)
...
Is y positive, negative or zero?
```

```
assume(y>0)
a=integral(integral(e^(x^2+y^2),x,0,y),y,0,1)
a
-1/8*pi*erf(I)^2
```

```
float(a)
0.8591409142295225
```

x=y^4, (1,-1) to (1,1)

```
t=var('t')
(x,y)=(t^4,t)
(dx,dy)=(diff(x,t),diff(y,t))
integral(sin(x)*dx,t,-1,1)
```

0

```
a=integral(sin(y),x,y^4,1)
a
```

$-(y^4 - 1)\sin(y)$

```
integral(a,y,-1,1)
```

0

```
restore('x,y')
```

```
log(x)==ln(x)
```

$\log(x) == \log(x)$

```
forget()
integral(e^((-x)^2)*log(x),x)
```

$\int e^{x^2} \log(x) dx$

```
integral(e^((-x)^2)*ln(x),x,0,1)
```

$\int e^{x^2} \log(x) dx$

```
integral(ln(x),x)
```

$x \log(x) - x$

```
integral(e^((-x)^2),x,0,oo)
```

$\int e^{x^2} dx, x, 0, +\infty$

assume

```
var('a')
integral(abs(x),x,0,a)
```

$\frac{1}{2}a^2$

```
integral(abs(x)*x,x,0,a)
```

Traceback (click to the left of this block for traceback)

...
Is 'a' positive, negative or zero?

```
assume(a>0)
integral(abs(x)*x,x,0,a)
1/3*a^3
```

```
forget()
```

start example of multiple integrals

```
y=var('y')
innerint=integral(sqrt(x),x,y,e^y)
show(innerint)
```

$$-\frac{2}{3}y^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{2}{3}e^{(\frac{3}{2}y)}$$

```
out= integral(innerint,y,0,1)
out
```

$$4/9*e^{(3/2)} - 32/45$$

examl2

```
integral(e^(1/x),x)
x*e^(1/x) - Ei(1/x)
```

```
ti=integral(e^(x/y),y,x,x^(1/3))
ti
x*(Ei(1) - e) - x*Ei(x^(2/3)) + x^(1/3)*e^(x^(2/3))
```

```
t2=integral(ti,x,0,1)
t2
1/2
```

ba taqeer tartib

```
test=integral(e^(x/y),x,y^3,y)
test
y*e - y*e^(y^2)
```



```
b=integral(test,y,0,1)
show(b)
```

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

Ei

```
numerical_integral(e^(1/x),0,1)
(inf, nan)
```

```
integral(e^(1/x))
x*e^(1/x) - Ei(1/x)
```

Ei?

File: /home/sage/sage-6.8/local/lib/python2.7/site-packages/sage/functions/exp_integ

Type: <class 'sage.functions.exp_integral.Function_exp_integral'>

Definition: Ei(coerce=True, hold=False, dont_call_method_on_arg=False, *args)

Docstring:

The generalized complex exponential integral Ei(z) defined by

$$\text{Ei}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{e^t}{t} dt$$

for $x > 0$ and for complex arguments by analytic continuation, see [AS] 5.1.2.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: Ei(10)
Ei(10)
sage: Ei(I)
Ei(I)
sage: Ei(3+I)
Ei(I + 3)
sage: Ei(1.3)
2.72139888023202
sage: Ei(10r)
Ei(10)
sage: Ei(1.3r)
2.7213988802320235
```

The branch cut for this function is along the negative real axis:

```
sage: Ei(-3 + 0.1*I)
```

```
-0.0129379427181693 + 3.13993830250942*I
sage: Ei(-3 - 0.1*I)
-0.0129379427181693 - 3.13993830250942*I
```

The precision for the result is deduced from the precision of the input. Convert to a result with higher precision is desired:

```
sage: Ei(RealField(300)(1.1))
2.1673782795634028235837873423380762149711273759163970471949
```

ALGORITHM: Uses mpmath.

TESTS:

Show that the evaluation and limit issue in [trac ticket #13271](#) is fixed:

```
sage: var('Z')
Z
sage: (Ei(-Z)).limit(Z=oo)
0
sage: (Ei(-Z)).limit(Z=1000)
Ei(-1000)
sage: (Ei(-Z)).limit(Z=1000).n()
-5.07089306023517e-438
```

```
tw=integral(cos(sin(y)),y)
tw
```

```
integrate(cos(sin(y)), y)
```

```
numerical_integral(cos(sin(y)),0,x)
```

```
Traceback (click to the left of this block for traceback)
```

```
...
TypeError: unable to simplify to float approximation
```

```
numerical_integral(cos(sin(y)),0,pi/2)
```

```
(1.2019697153172064, 1.3344544528473072e-14)
```

2gane

```
q1=integral(sin(x)*cos(sin(y)),y)
q1
```

```
integrate(cos(sin(y)), y)*sin(x)
```

```
q1=integral(sin(x)*cos(sin(y)),x,y,pi/2)
q1
```

```
cos(y)*cos(sin(y))
```

```
q2=integral(q1,y,0,pi/2)
q2
```

$\sin(1)$

```
q3=integral(q2,z,0,pi)
q3
```

$\pi \sin(1)$

example3

example

```
h1=integral(2*x*e^y/y,x,y,y^(1/2))
h1
```

$-(y^2 - y)e^y/y$

```
h2=integral(h1,y,0,1)
h2
```

$e - 2$

example4

```
qt=integral(x/((1+x*y)^2),x,y,1)
qt
```

Traceback (click to the left of this block for traceback)

...
Is $y*(y+1)$ positive, negative or zero?

```
assume( (y*(y+1))>0)
qt=integral(x/((1+x*y)^2),x,y,1)
qt
```

Traceback (click to the left of this block for traceback)

...
Is $y*(y+1)$ positive, negative or zero?

```
qt=integral(x/((1+x*y)^2),y,0,x)
qt
```

$-x*(1/(x^3 + x) - 1/x)$

```
qt1=integral(qt,x,0,1)
qt1
```

$-1/4\pi + 1$

example5

```
z1=integral(sqrt(1-y^4),y,x,x^(1/3))
```

```
z1
```

```
integrate(sqrt(-y^4 + 1), y, x, x^(1/3))
```

```
z2=integral(sqrt(1-y^4),x,y^3,y)
```

```
z2
```

```
-sqrt(-y^4 + 1)*(y^3 - y)
```

```
z3=integral(z2,y,0,1)
```

```
z3
```

```
1/8*pi - 1/6
```

```
integral(cos(sin(y)),y,0,1)
```

```
integrate(cos(sin(y)), y, 0, 1)
```

```
numerical_integral(cos(sin(y)),0,1)
```

```
(0.8687400395769761, 9.644951943521286e-15)
```

```
numerical_integral(x^2,0,1)
```

```
(0.3333333333333333, 3.700743415417188e-15)
```

```
numerical_integral(x^2,0,1,max_points=10)
```

```
(0.3333333333333333, 3.700743415417188e-15)
```

```
numerical_integral(sin(x)^3+sin(x),0,pi)
```

```
(3.333333333333333, 3.700743415417188e-14)
```

```
integral(sin(x)^3+sin(x),0,pi)
```

```
10/3
```

```
10/3.
```

```
3.333333333333333
```

```
numerical_integral(lambda x:sin(x)^3+sin(x),0,pi)
```

```
(3.333333333333333, 3.700743415417188e-14)
```

```
(sin(x)^3+sin(x)).integral(x,0,pi)
```

```
10/3
```

```
numerical_integral(2,1,7)
(12.0, 0.0)
```

```
exp(-1/x).nintegral(x,1,2)
(0.504792217873184, 5.604319429344074e-15, 21, 0)
```

```
numerical_integral(exp(-1/x),1,2)
(0.5047922178731841, 5.6043194293440744e-15)
```

```
numerical_integral(log,0,0)
(0.0, 0.0)
```

```
numerical_integral(log,1,0)
Traceback (click to the left of this block for traceback)
...
TypeError: a float is required
```

```
numerical_integral(log,5,5)
(0.0, 0.0)
```

```
numerical_integral(log,-1,-1)
(0.0, 0.0)
```

```
numerical_integral(sqrt(x),(-2,-2))
(0.0, 0.0)
```

```
numerical_integral(sqrt(x),-2,-2)
(0.0, 0.0)
```

```
integral(sqrt(x),x,1,2)
4/3*sqrt(2) - 2/3
```

```
numerical_integral(sqrt(x),-1,-1)
(0.0, 0.0)
```

```
numerical_integral(sqrt(x),-2,-2)
(0.0, 0.0)
```

```
numerical_integral(sqrt(x),1,2)
(1.21895141649746, 1.3533079284949289e-14)
```

```
numerical_integral(sqrt(x),2,1)
```

$(-1.21895141649746, 1.3533079284949289e-14)$

```
integral(sqrt(x),2,1)
-4/3*sqrt(2) + 2/3
```

```
integral(sqrt(x),1,2)
4/3*sqrt(2) - 2/3
```

```
4/3*sqrt(2.)
1.88561808316413
```

```
ee=sqrt(2.)
ee
1.41421356237310
```

```
4/3*ee
1.88561808316413
```

```
2/3.
0.6666666666666667
```

```
1.88561808316413-0.6666666666666667
1.21895141649746
```

```
f,g=x,x-1
numerical_integral(f-g,-2,2)
(4.0, 0.0)
```

```
w,u=x^2,x
numerical_integral(w-u,-2,2)
(5.333333333333335, 6.289076342569853e-14)
```

```
w,u=x^2,1/(x^2)
numerical_integral(w*u,-2,2)
(4.0, 0.0)
```

```
numerical_integral(SR(1),5,10)
(5.0, 0.0)
```

```
SR?
```

File: /home/sage/sage-6.8/src/sage/symbolic/ring.pyx

Type: <type 'sage.symbolic.ring.SymbolicRing'>

Definition: SR(x=0, *args, **kws)

Docstring:

Symbolic Ring, parent object for all symbolic expressions.

SR(5.2)

5.2000000000000000

SR(10)

10

numerical_integral(10,5,10)

(50.0, 0.0)

numerical_integral(SR(20),5,10)

(100.0, 0.0)

numerical_integral(SR(10),10,10)

(0.0, 0.0)

numerical_integral(SR(10),20,10)

(-100.0, 0.0)

SR(1+3j)

1.0000000000000000 + 3.000000000000000*I

numerical_integral(SR(1+3j),2,3)

Traceback (click to the left of this block for traceback)

...
TypeError: unable to simplify to float approximation

SR?

File: /home/sage/sage-6.8/src/sage/symbolic/ring.pyx

Type: <type 'sage.symbolic.ring.SymbolicRing'>

Definition: SR(x=0, *args, **kws)

Docstring:

Symbolic Ring, parent object for all symbolic expressions.