

A Quick, Incomplete Reference to Maple's Commands for Calculus

<i>Command</i>	<i>Output, Remarks</i>
Graphics	
<code>plot(sin(x),x=-3..3);</code>	Plots $\sin x$ on x -interval $[-3, 3]$
<code>plot(sin(x),x=-3..3,y=-2..2);</code>	As above, except y -interval is specified as $[-2, 2]$
<code>plot({sin(x),cos(x)},x=-3..3);</code>	Two functions, same axes
<code>plot([4*cos(t),3*sin(t), t=0..2*Pi]);</code>	Plots parametric equations on given interval
<code>plot([1+cos(t), t, t=0..Pi], coords=polar);</code>	Plots upper half of cardioid
<code>plot3d(cos(x^2+y^2),x=-3..3,y=-3..3);</code>	Plots 3D surface
<code>with(plots);</code>	Loads the plots library
Algebra, Functions, Limits	
<code>f:=x->(x+3)^2 +1;</code>	Defines $f(x) = (x + 3)^2 + 1$. See <code>?operators[functional]</code>
<code>g:=x->exp(x);</code>	Defines $g(x) = e^x$
<code>expand(f(x));</code>	Multiplies out the rule for f
<code>factor(");</code>	Factors preceding output
<code>f(2);</code>	Evaluates f at 2
<code>limit(f(x),x=1);</code>	Evaluates limit of f as $x \rightarrow 1$
Derivatives and Integrals	
<code>D(f);</code>	Derivative of f
<code>g:=D(f);</code>	Defines g as derivative of f
<code>g:=(D@@3)(f);</code>	Defines g as third derivative of f
<code>D[i](f);</code>	Partial derivative of f with respect to i th variable
<code>int(f(x),x);</code>	An antiderivative of f with respect to x
<code>int(f(x),x=0..3);</code>	Definite integral from 0 to 3
<code>int(f(x),x=1..infinity);</code>	Improper integral
Sums, Sequences, and Series	
<code>A:=seq(1/i,i=1..50);</code>	Finite sequence $A = (1, 1/2, 1/3, \dots, 1/50)$
<code>A[23];</code>	23rd term of sequence A
<code>sum(1/i,i=1..50);</code>	$1 + 1/2 + 1/3 + \dots + 1/50$
<code>limit(2*i^2/(3*i^2+1),i=infinity);</code>	Limit of a sequence
<code>taylor(f(x),x=2,7);</code>	7th order Taylor polynomial for f around 2
<code>P:=convert(",polynom);</code>	Defines P as Taylor polynomial from previous output
<code>Q:=unapply(P,x);</code>	Turns expression P into function $Q(x)$
<code>series(sin(x)/(x-1),x=1,8);</code>	Series expansion, Taylor series at $x = 1$ undefined
Student Library for Calculus	
<code>with(student);</code>	Loads the student library
<code>leftbox(f(x),x=1..7,6,color=red);</code>	Plots f with 6 rectangles below curve
<code>leftsum(f(x),x=1..7,6);</code>	Formal Riemann sum for f , 6 subintervals
<code>value(");</code>	Evaluates preceding output, here the sum
<code>evalf(");</code>	Decimal approximation to 2d previous output

Notes:

1. This reference is *very* incomplete; it barely scratches the surface.
2. To learn more about a particular command, type `?commandname`; or choose Topic Search under the Help menu at the top of the screen.
3. To learn what commands match a particular concept choose Full Text Search under the Help menu at the top of the screen.
4. Single, double, and triple quotes (`"`, `""`, `"""`) refer to first, second, and third previous output, respectively.