

3 Experimenten

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Simulatie van een populatie

$1 \leq \alpha \leq 4$
is de *groeifactor*

dit is de
logistische functie

$$p_{n+1} = \alpha p_n (1 - p_n)$$

$0 \leq p \leq 1$
is een relatieve
populatie

p_0 is de initiële
populatie

Analytische benadering

een stabiele populatie is een fixpunt van:

$$p = \alpha p(1-p)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} p_f = 0 \\ p_F = (\alpha - 1) / \alpha \end{cases}$$


Beperkingen op α

voor $\alpha < 1$:

$p_F < 1 \Rightarrow$ enkel p_f geldt

voor $\alpha > 4$:

$\exists p \ni \alpha p(1-p) > 1$



zeker $p = 0.5$ want
dan is $p(1-p)$ maximaal

Populatie in functie van α

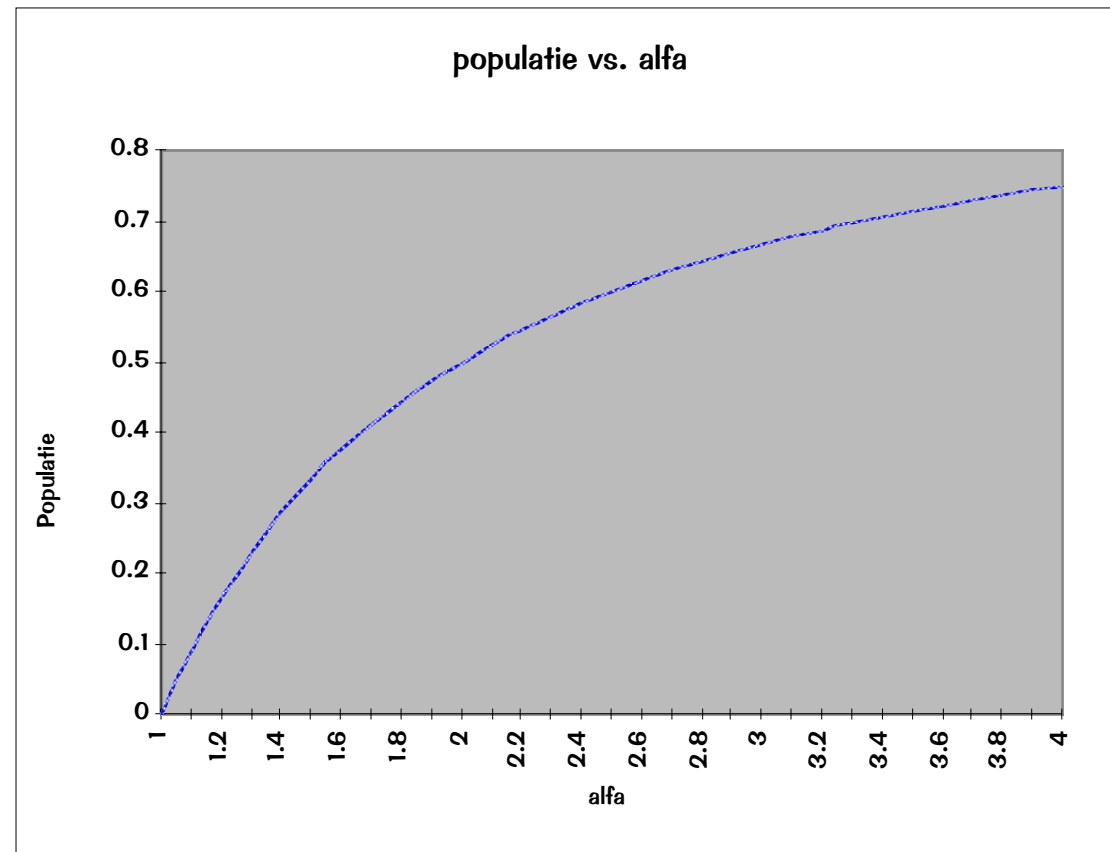
```
lim(alfa): (alfa-1)/alfa
:<function lim>
for(alfa:1.0, alfa:=alfa+0.1, alfa<4.01,
    display(alfa, ', ', lim(alfa), eoln))
:1,0
:1.1,0.0909091
:1.2,0.166667
:1.3,0.230769
:1.4,0.285714

:3.9,0.74359
:4,0.75
```

transcript

p_F in functie van α (met behulp van Excel)

voor een gegeven
 $p_0 > 0$ en α
verwachten we dit
als eindpopulatie



experimentele controle

```
simul(alfa,p,n):  
  for(g:0,g:=g+1,g<n,  
      display(g,' -> ',p:=alfa*p*(1-p),eoln))  
:<function simul>  
simul(1.5,0.5,10)  
:0 -> 0.375  
:1 -> 0.351562  
:2 -> 0.341949  
:3 -> 0.33753  
:4 -> 0.335405  
:5 -> 0.334363  
:6 -> 0.333847  
:7 -> 0.33359  
:8 -> 0.333461  
:9 -> 0.333397
```

voor $\alpha = 1.5$
is $p_F = 1/3$

transcript

experimentele controle

```
simul(1.0,0.5,100)
:0 -> 0.25
:1 -> 0.1875
:2 -> 0.152344
:3 -> 0.129135
:4 -> 0.112459
:5 -> 0.0998122
```

```
:94 -> 0.00986369
:95 -> 0.0097664
:96 -> 0.00967102
:97 -> 0.00957749
:98 -> 0.00948576
:99 -> 0.00939578
```

voor $\alpha = 1.0$
is $p_F = 0$
trage convergentie

transcript

relaxatieperiode

```
simul(alfa,p,r,n):  
  {for(g:0,g:=g+1,g<r,p:=alfa*p*(1-p));  
   for(g:0,g:=g+1,g<n,  
       display(g,' -> ',p:=alfa*p*(1-p),eoln))}  
<function simul>  
simul(1.0,0.5,5000,10)  
:0 -> 0.00019955  
:1 -> 0.00019951  
:2 -> 0.00019947  
:3 -> 0.00019943  
:4 -> 0.00019939  
:5 -> 0.000199351  
:6 -> 0.000199311  
:7 -> 0.000199271  
:8 -> 0.000199231  
:9 -> 0.000199192
```

eerst wordt over r
generaties
gerelaxeerd

transcript

relaxatieperiode (vervolg)

```
simul(1.5, 0.1, 100, 5)
:0 -> 0.333333
:1 -> 0.333333
:2 -> 0.333333
:3 -> 0.333333
:4 -> 0.333333
:
:
simul(1.5, 0.9, 100, 5)
:0 -> 0.333333
:1 -> 0.333333
:2 -> 0.333333
:3 -> 0.333333
:4 -> 0.333333
:
:
```

onafhankelijk van
 $p_0 > 0$

relaxatieperiode (vervolg)

```
simul (3.2, 0.5, 100, 10)
:0 -> 0.799455
:1 -> 0.513045
:2 -> 0.799455
:3 -> 0.513045
:4 -> 0.799455
:5 -> 0.513045
:6 -> 0.799455
:7 -> 0.513045
:8 -> 0.799455
:9 -> 0.513045
:
:
```

in plaats van te stabiliseren op
 $p_F = 0.6875$
alterneert de populatie tussen
twee stabiele waarden



relaxatieperiode (vervolg)

```
simul(3.5, 0.5, 100, 10)
:0 -> 0.874997
:1 -> 0.38282
:2 -> 0.826941
:3 -> 0.500884
:4 -> 0.874997
:5 -> 0.38282
:6 -> 0.826941
:7 -> 0.500884
:8 -> 0.874997
:9 -> 0.38282
:
:
```

in plaats van te stabiliseren op
 $p_F = 0.71428571429$
alterneert de populatie tussen
vier stabiele waarden

relaxatieperiode (vervolg)

```
simul (3.9, 0.5, 100, 30)
```

```
:0 -> 0.168915
```

```
:1 -> 0.547493
```

```
:2 -> 0.966203
```

```
:3 -> 0.127353
```

```
:4 -> 0.433422
```

```
:5 -> 0.957713
```

```
:6 -> 0.157946
```

```
:7 -> 0.518696
```

```
:25 -> 0.184546
```

```
:26 -> 0.586906
```

```
:27 -> 0.945545
```

```
:28 -> 0.200811
```

```
:29 -> 0.625895
```

```
:
```

```
:
```

in plaats van te stabiliseren op
 $p_F = 0.74358974359$
is de populatie onvoorspelbaar
= **chaos!**

traai

visualisatie

```
simul(alfa):  
  {map[100]: false;  
   p: 0.5;  
   for(g:0, g:=g+1, g<100, p:=alfa*p*(1-p));  
   for(g:0, g:=g+1, g<300,  
     {p:= alfa*p*(1-p);  
      map[1+trunc(100*p)] := true});  
   display(alfa);  
   for(i:1, i:=i+1, i<100,  
     if(map[i], display(' ', i), void));  
   display(eoln)}  
:<function simul>
```

transcript

visualisatie(vervolg)

```
simul(3.2)
:3.2,52,80
:
simul(3.5)
:3.5,39,51,83,88
:
simul(3.9)
:3.9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,
23,24,26,27,28,29,30,31,33,34,35,36,37,38,39
,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,52,53,54,
55,56,57,58,59,60,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,70,71
,72,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,
87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98
```

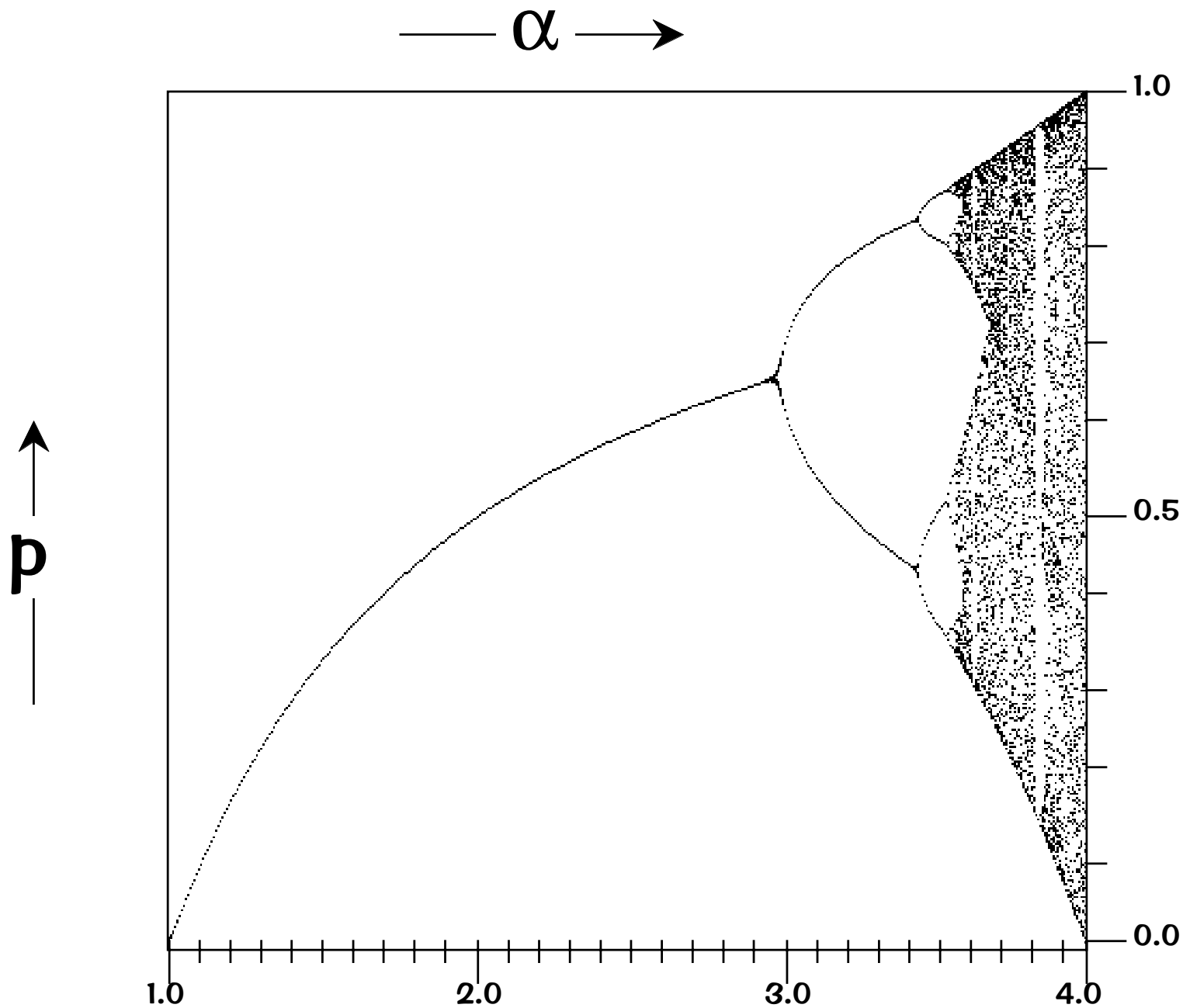
transcript

visualisatie(vervolg)

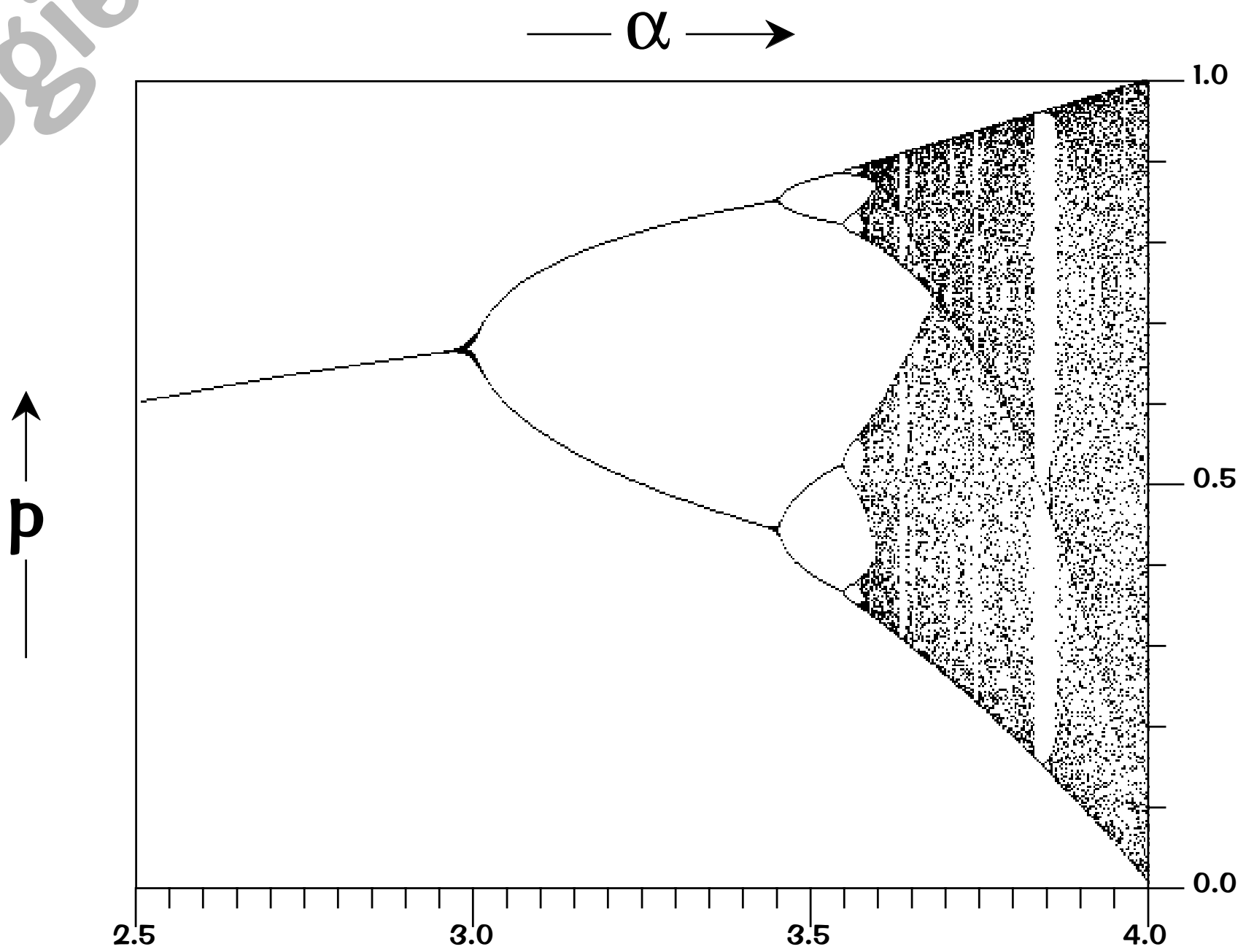
```
simul():
  {map [100]: false;
   for (alfa:0.0, alfa:=alfa+0.01, not (alfa>4.0),
        {p: 0.5;
         for (g:0, g:=g+1, g<100, p:=alfa*p*(1-p));
         for (g:0, g:=g+1, g<150,
              {p:= alfa*p*(1-p);
               map [1+trunc(100*p)] :=true});
         display(alfa);
         for (i:1, i:=i+1, i<100,
              if (map [i],
                  {display(' ', i);
                   map [i] := false},
                  void));
         display(eoln)}})
: <function simul>
```

transcript

Biologie



Biologie



Determinant van een matrix

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} 1.4 & -0.7 \\ 2.11.9 \end{bmatrix} = 4.13$$

Determinant van een matrix (vervolg)

```
matrix: [[1.4, -0.7], [2.1, 1.9]]  
: [[1.4, -0.7], [2.1, 1.9]]  
det2(m):  
  {r1: m[1];  
   r2: m[2];  
   r1[1]*r2[2]-r1[2]*r2[1]}  
:<function det2>  
det2(matrix)  
:4.13
```

transcript

Determinant van een matrix (vervolg)

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = 1$$

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = 12$$

Determinant van een matrix (vervolg)

```
matrix: [[1,0,0], [0,1,0], [0,0,1]]
: [[1, 0, 0], [0, 1, 0], [0, 0, 1]]
det2(p,q,r,s): p*s-q*r
:<function det2>
det3(m):
  {r1: m[1];
   r2: m[2];
   r3: m[3];
   r1[1]*det2(r2[2],r2[3],r3[2],r3[3])-
   r1[2]*det2(r2[1],r2[3],r3[1],r3[3])+
   r1[3]*det2(r2[1],r2[2],r3[1],r3[2])}
:<function det3>
det3(matrix)
:1
det3([[1,2,3], [2,1,2], [3,3,1]])
:12
```

transcript

Determinant van een matrix (vervolg)

indien $M \in L(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^n)$

\Rightarrow

$$\det M = \sum_{\pi \in \pi(1,2,\dots,n)} (-1)^{\text{ord}(\pi)} \prod_{i=1}^n M_{i\pi_i}$$



voor $n = 3$ is $\det(M) = M_{11}M_{22}M_{33} - M_{11}M_{23}M_{31} + M_{12}M_{21}M_{33} - M_{13}M_{21}M_{32} + M_{12}M_{23}M_{31} - M_{13}M_{22}M_{31}$

Determinant van een matrix (vervolg)

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 23 & \\ 0 & -3 & -4 \\ 0 & -3 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 23 & \\ 0 & -3 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= 12$$

door triangularisatie
(indien D bovendiagonaalmatrix
geldt $\det(D) = \prod[\text{diag}(D)]$)

Triangularisatie van een matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} m_{11} & m_{12} & m_{13} \\ m_{21} & m_{22} & m_{23} \\ m_{31} & m_{32} & m_{33} \end{bmatrix} \left| \begin{array}{c} -m_{21}/m_{11} \\ 1 \\ -m_{31}/m_{11} \\ 1 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{c} -m_{31}/m_{11} \\ \\ 1 \end{array}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} m_{11} & m_{12} & m_{13} \\ 0 & m_{22} - m_{21}m_{12}/m_{11} & m_{23} - m_{21}m_{13}/m_{11} \\ 0 & m_{32} - m_{31}m_{12}/m_{11} & m_{33} - m_{31}m_{13}/m_{11} \end{bmatrix} \left| \begin{array}{c} -P/Q \\ 1 \end{array} \right.$$


P


Q



Triangularisatie van een matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -21 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det = 1$$


$$\det = ?$$


$$\det = 12$$


Triangularisatie van een matrix (vervolg)

```
matrix: [[1,2,3], [2,1,2], [3,3,1]]
: [[1, 2, 3], [2, 1, 2], [3, 3, 1]]
n: size(matrix)
: 3
combine(r1,r2): ←
  {fact: r2[1]/r1[1];
  for(i:n,i:=i-1,not(i=0),
    r2[i]:= r2[i]-r1[i]*fact)}
:<function combine>
combine(matrix[1],matrix[2])
: [0, -3, -4]
combine(matrix[1], matrix[3])
: [0, -3, -8]
matrix
: [[1, 2, 3], [0, -3, -4], [0, -3, -8]]
```

eerste poging

transcript

Triangularisatie van een matrix (vervolg)

```
matrix: [[1,2,3], [2,1,2], [3,3,1]]
: [[1, 2, 3], [2, 1, 2], [3, 3, 1]]
n: size(matrix)
: 3
combine(r1,r2,k,n):
  {fact: r2[k]/r1[k];
   for(i:n,i:=i-1,not(i<k),
       r2[i]:= r2[i]-r1[i]*fact)}
:<function combine>
combine(matrix[1],matrix[2],1,n)
: [0, -3, -4]
combine(matrix[1],matrix[3],1,n)
: [0, -3, -8]
combine(matrix[2],matrix[3],2,n)
: [0, 0, -4]
matrix
: [[1, 2, 3], [0, -3, -4], [0, 0, -4]]
```

tweede poging

transcript

Triangularisatie van een matrix (vervolg)

```

matrix: [[1,2,3], [2,1,2], [3,3,1]]
: [[1, 2, 3], [2, 1, 2], [3, 3, 1]]
tri(M): ←
  {n: size(M);
   for(k:1,k:=k+1,k<n,
     {R1: M[k];
      for(r:k+1,r:=r+1,not(r>n),
        {R2: M[r];
         fact: R2[k]/R1[k];
         for(i:n,i:=i-1,not(i<k),
           R2[i]:=R2[i]-R1[i]*fact)}}});
   M}
:<function tri>
tri(matrix)
: [[1, 2, 3], [0, -3, -4], [0, 0, -4]]

```

consolidatie

transcript

Determinant van een matrix (vervolg)

$\det([[1, 2, 3], [2, 4, 2], [3, 3, 1]])$



opletten voor deling door nul in:

... **fact**: $R2[k] / R1[k]$...

transcript

Matrix

finale oplossing

```

det(M):
  {n: size(M);
  D: 1;
  stop: false;
  for(k:1, k:=k+1, and(not(stop), k<n),
    {R1: M[k];
    stop:= (R1[k]=0);
    for(m:k+1, m:=m+1, and(not(stop), not(m>n)),
      {R1:=M[m];
      stop:= (R1[k]=0);
      if(stop, void,
        {M[m]:= M[k]; M[k]:= R1; D:= -D}}));
    if(stop,
      void,
      {D:= D*R1[k];
      for(r:k+1, r:=r+1, not(r>n),
        {R2: M[r];
        fact: R2[k]/R1[k];
        for(i:n, i:=i-1, not(i<k),
          R2[i]:= R2[i]-R1[i]*fact}}));
    if(stop, 0, {R: M[n]; D*R[n]})}

```

transcript

Determinant van een matrix (besluit)

slotopmerking:

- dit algoritme vraagt een aantal stappen $\sim n^3$
- het oorspronkelijke algoritme vraagt een aantal stappen $\sim n!$

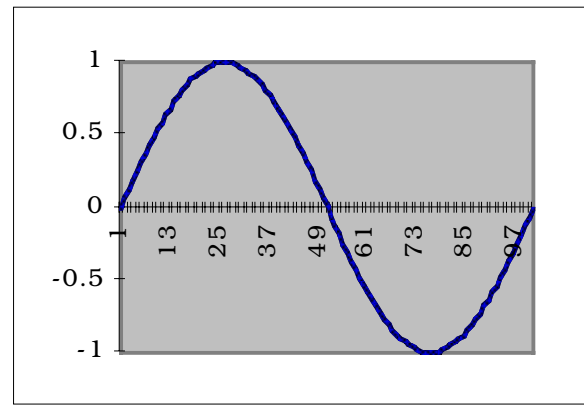
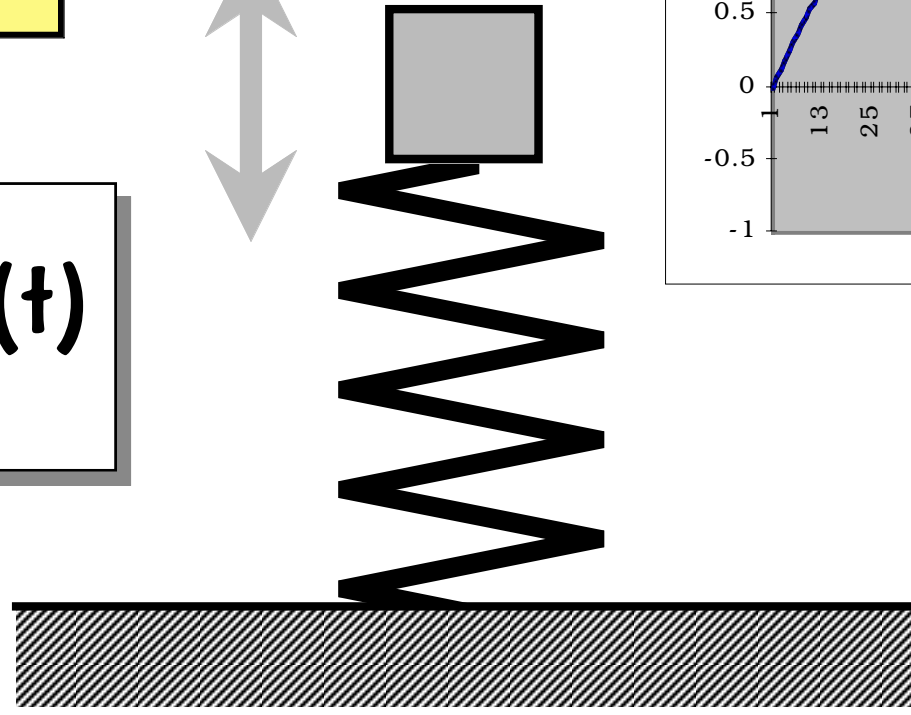
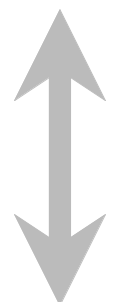
Natuurkunde

trilling van een veer

$$k > 0$$

$$m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}(t) = -kx(t)$$

noteer: $x''(t)$



trilling van een veer (vervolg)

$$x''(t) = -\omega^2 x(t) \quad \begin{cases} x(0) = 1 \\ x'(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = \cos \omega t$$



voor de eenvoud

gedwongen trilling van een veer

uitwendige periodische kracht

$$x''(t) = -\omega^2 x(t) + P \cos \Omega t \quad \Omega \neq \omega$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = a \cos(\omega t - \varphi) + x^*(t)$$

algemene oplossing van de
homogene vergelijking

bijzondere oplossing van de
niet-homogene vergelijking

gedwongen trilling van een veer (vervolg)

$$x''(t) = -\omega^2 x(t) + P \cos \Omega t \quad \Omega \neq \omega$$

$$\text{stel } x^*(t) = A \cos \Omega t \quad \begin{cases} x(0) = 1 \\ x'(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\Omega^2 A \cos \Omega t = -\omega^2 \cos \Omega t + P \cos \Omega t$$

$$\Rightarrow A = P / (\omega^2 - \Omega^2)$$

gedwongen trilling van een veer (vervolg)

$$x''(t) = -\omega^2 x(t) + P \cos \Omega t \quad \Omega \neq \omega$$

$$\begin{cases} x(0) = 1 \\ x'(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = (1 - A) \cos \omega t + A \cos \Omega t$$

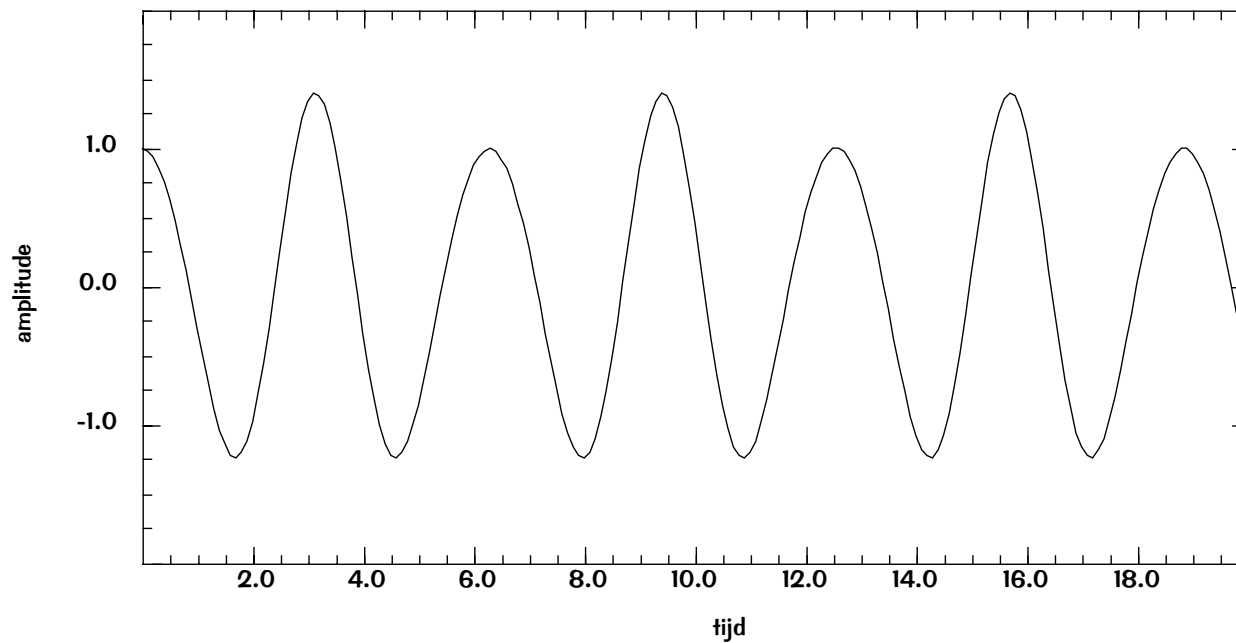
$$A = \frac{P}{\omega^2 - \Omega^2}$$

```
P: 1
:1
omega: 2
:2
Omega: 3
:3
A: P/(omega^2-Omega^2)
:-0.2
x(t): (1-A)*cos(omega*t)+A*cos(Omega*t)
:<function x>
for(t:0,t:=t+0.1,t<20,display(t,' ',x(t),eoln))
:0 1
:0.1 0.985013
:0.2 0.940206
:0.3 0.866081
:0.4 0.763577
:0.5 0.634215
:0.6 0.48027
```

transcript

gedwongen trilling van een veer (vervolg)

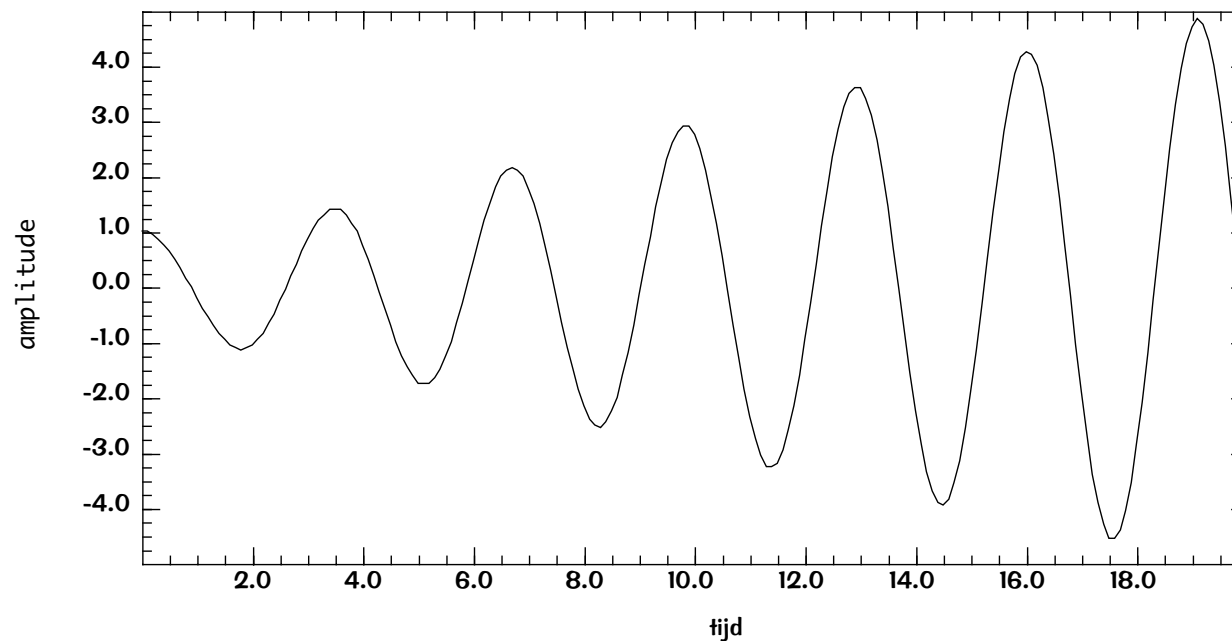
$$\omega = 2, \Omega = 3, P = 1$$



Graf 2.3.6 uit:
<ftp://sunsite.doc.ic.ac.uk/>

gedwongen trilling van een veer (vervolg)

$$\omega = 2, \Omega = 2.1, P = 1$$

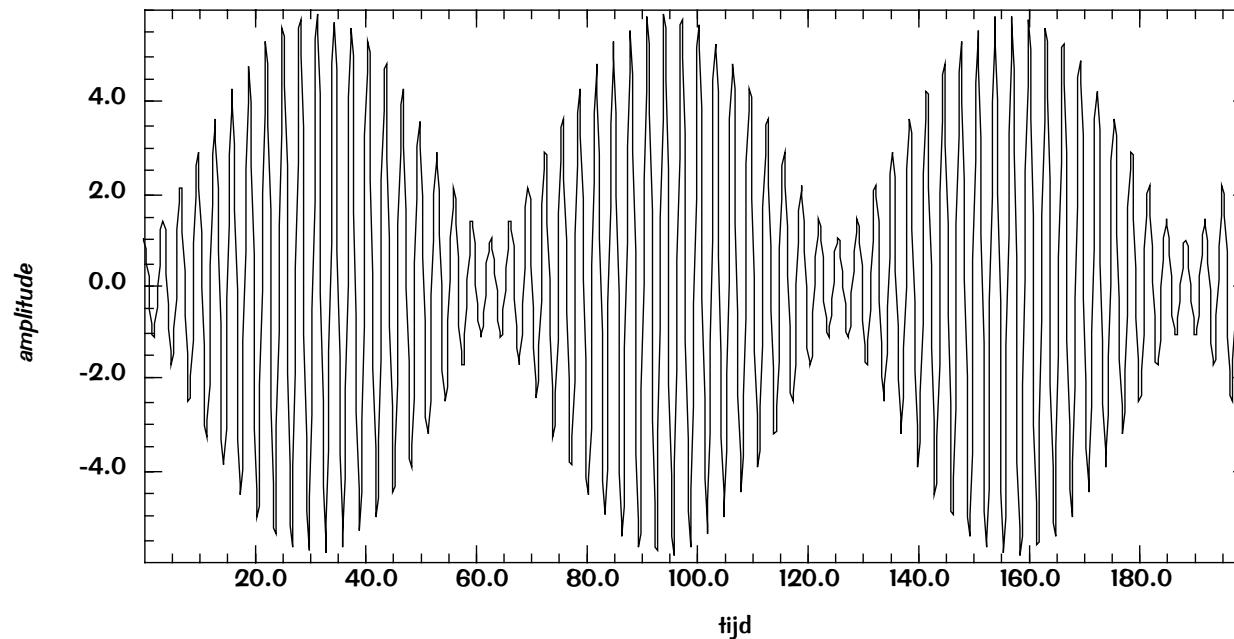


```
process (omega, Omega, P) :  
  {A: P/(omega^2-Omega^2);  
   x(t): (1-A)*cos(omega*t)+A*cos(Omega*t);  
   for(t:0, t:=t+0.1, t<20, display(t, ' ', x(t), eoln))}
```

resonantie?

gedwongen trilling van een veer (vervolg)

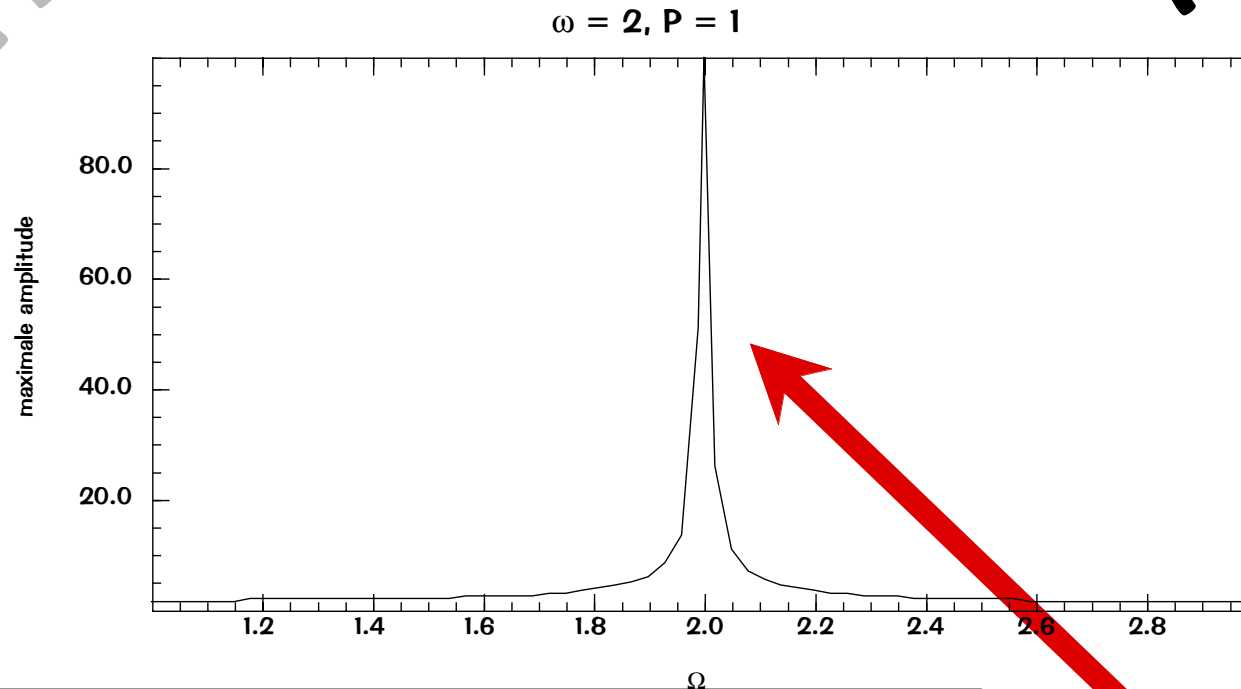
$$\omega = 2, \Omega = 2.1, P = 1$$



$$\begin{aligned} A &= -2.44\dots \\ A_{\max} &= (1+2.44)+2.44 = 5.88 \\ A_{\min} &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

met een groter tijdsbereik...

gedwongen trilling van een veer (vervolg)



```
process (omega, P) :  
  {Amax (Omega) :  
    {A: P / (omega^2 - Omega^2);  
     1 + 2 * abs (A)};  
    for (Omega: omega - 1, Omega := Omega + 0.03, Omega < omega + 1,  
        display (Omega, ' ', Amax (Omega), eoln))}
```

resonantiepiek

gedrag bij resonantie

$$x''(t) = -\omega^2 x(t) + P \cos \omega t$$

$$\begin{cases} x(0) = 1 & \checkmark \\ x'(0) = 0 & ? \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = \cos \omega t + A t \sin \omega t$$

$$A = ?$$

gedrag bij resonantie (vervolg)

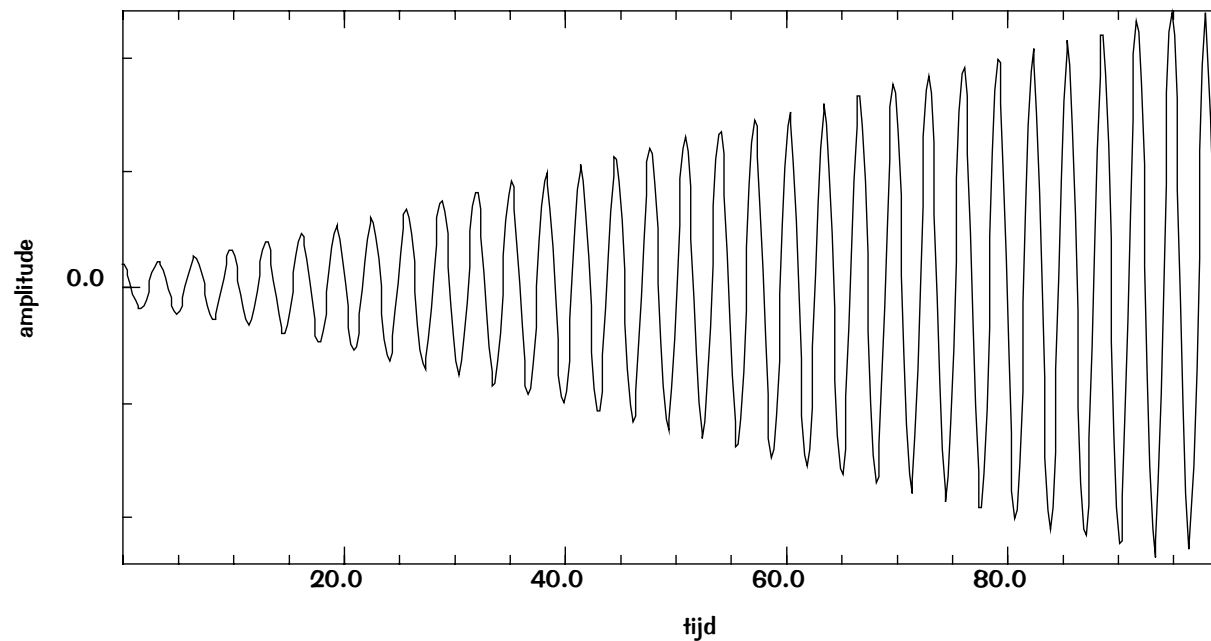
$$x'(t) = (A - \omega) \sin \omega t + \omega A t \cos \omega t$$

$$x''(t) = (2A - \omega) \omega \cos \omega t - \omega^2 A t \sin \omega t$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{P}{2\omega} \quad \text{en} \quad x'(0) = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

gedrag bij resonantie (vervolg)

$$\omega = 2, P = 0.5$$



```
process (omega, P) :  
  {A: P/(2*omega);  
   x(t): cos(omega*t)+A*t*sin(omega*t);  
   for (t:0, t:=t+0.2, t<100, display(t, ' ', x(t), eoln))}
```

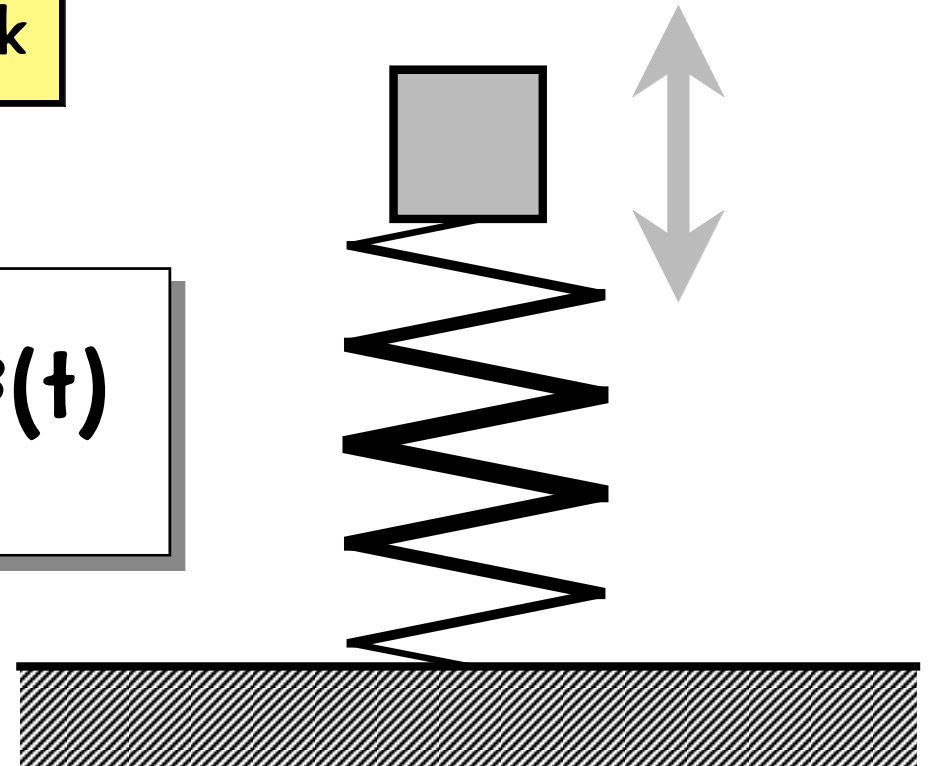
trilling van niet-lineaire veren

$$k > 0$$

$$|k'| \ll k$$

$$m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}(t) = -kx(t) + k'x^3(t)$$

de veerkracht is bijna lineair
en symmetrisch in x



trilling van een niet-lineaire veer (vervolg)

$$x''(t) = -\omega^2 x(t) + \varepsilon x^3(t) + P \cos \Omega t$$

$$\begin{cases} x(0) = 1 \\ x'(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

niet meer analytisch
op te lossen!

↑
voor de eenvoud

trilling van een niet-lineaire veer (vervolg)

kwalitatief, benaderd onderzoek:
methode van de eerste harmoniek

beschouw een eerste benadering
van de oplossing van de vorm:

$$\xi(t) = A \cos \Omega t$$

trilling van een niet-lineaire veer (vervolg)

$$\xi''(t) = -\Omega^2 A \cos \Omega t$$

$$-\omega^2 \xi(t) = -\omega^2 A \cos \Omega t$$

$$\varepsilon \xi^3(t) = \frac{\varepsilon A^3}{4} (3 \cos \Omega t + \cos 3\Omega t)$$

verwaarlozen!

trilling van een niet-lineaire veer (vervolg)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3\varepsilon}{4} A^3 + (\Omega^2 - \omega^2)A + P = 0$$

dus de amplitude van de oscillatie
is (benaderend) oplossing van een
derdegraadsvergelijking!

wortels van een 3e graadsveelterm

$$x^3 + px + q = 0$$

$$\text{geval \#1: } p=0$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 = -q^{\frac{1}{3}} \in \mathbf{R} \\ x_2 = \frac{1}{2} x_1 (-1 + \sqrt{3} i) \in \mathbf{C} \\ x_3 = \frac{1}{2} x_1 (-1 - \sqrt{3} i) \in \mathbf{C} \end{array} \right.$$

wortels van een 3e graadsveelterm (vervolg)

```
poly3(p,q):  
  if(p=0,  
    {x1: -(q^(1/3));  
     x2: [-x1/2,-sqrt(3)*x1/2];  
     x3: [-x1/2,+sqrt(3)*x1/2];  
     display('wortels = ',x1,', ',x2,', ',x3)},  
    display('p≠0, dit kan ik nog niet'))  
:<function poly3>  
poly3(0,1)  
:wortels = -1, [0.5, 0.866025], [0.5, -0.866025]
```

transcript

wortels van een 3e graadsveelterm (vervolg)

$$x^3 + px + q = 0$$

$$\text{stel } x = m \cos \theta \text{ met } m, \theta \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$m^3 \cos^3 \theta + p m \cos \theta + q = 0$$

$$\updownarrow$$

$$4 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta - \cos 3\theta = 0$$

wortels van een 3e graadsveelterm (vervolg)

$$\frac{m^3}{4} = \frac{pm}{-3} = \frac{q}{-\cos 3\theta}$$

$$m = 2\sqrt{\frac{-p}{3}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \cos 3\theta = \frac{3q}{pm} \alpha$$

wortels van een 3e graadsveelterm (vervolg)

geval #2:

$$p < 0 \Rightarrow m, \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \text{ en } \alpha \in [-1, +1]$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = \frac{1}{3} \arccos \alpha$$

$$\begin{aligned} & m \cos q, \\ & m \cos\left(q + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right), \\ & m \cos\left(q + \frac{4\pi}{3}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = m \cos \theta & \in \mathbb{R} \\ x_2 = \frac{1}{2} m (-\cos \theta + \sqrt{3} \sin \theta) & \in \mathbb{R} \\ x_3 = \frac{1}{2} m (-\cos \theta - \sqrt{3} \sin \theta) & \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$$

wortels van een 3e graadsveelterm

```
poly3(p,q):
  if(p=0,

    if(p>0,
      display('p>0, dit kan ik nog niet'),
      {m: 2*sqrt(-p/3);
       alfa: 3*q/(p*m);
       if(alfa>1,
         display('alfa>1, dit kan ik nog niet'),
         if(alfa < -1,
           display('alfa<-1, dit kan ik nog niet'),
           {theta: arccos(alfa)/3;
            x1: m*cos(theta);
            x2: m*(-cos(theta)+sqrt(3)*sin(theta))/2;
            x3: m*(-cos(theta)-sqrt(3)*sin(theta))/2;
            display('wortels: ',x1,', ',x2,', ',x3)}}))

:<function poly3>
poly3(-3,1)
:wortels: 1.53209, 0.347296, -1.87939
```

transcript

wortels van een 3e graadsveelterm (vervolg)

geval #3:

$$p < 0 \Rightarrow m, \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \text{ en } \alpha > +1$$

$$\text{bgcosh } \zeta = \ln[\zeta + \sqrt{(\zeta^2 - 1)}]$$

$$\sin \xi = -i \sinh(i\xi)$$

$$\cos \xi = \cosh(i\xi)$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = -\frac{1}{3}i \quad \text{bgcosh } \alpha = -i\phi$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 = m \cosh \phi \in \mathbb{R} \\ x_2 = \frac{1}{2} m (-\cosh \phi + \sqrt{3} i \sinh \phi) \in \mathbb{C} \\ x_3 = \frac{1}{2} m (-\cosh \phi - \sqrt{3} i \sinh \phi) \in \mathbb{C} \end{array} \right.$$

```
poly3(p,q):
  if(p=0,
```

```
    if(p>0,
```

```
      display('p>0, dit kan ik nog niet'),
```

```
      {m: 2*sqrt(-p/3);
```

```
      alfa: 3*q/(p*m);
```

```
      if(alfa>1,
```

```
        {fi: arccosh(alfa)/3;
```

```
        x1: m*cosh(fi);
```

```
        x2: tab(-m*cosh(fi)/2, +m*sqrt(3)*sinh(fi)/2);
```

```
        x3: tab(-m*cosh(fi)/2, -m*sqrt(3)*sinh(fi)/2);
```

```
        display('wortels: ',x1,', ',x2,', ',x3)},
```

```
        if(alfa < -1,
```

```
          display('wortels: ',x1,', ',x2,', ',x3}})))))
```

```
:<function poly3>
```

```
poly3(-3,-3)
```

```
:wortels: 2.1038, [-1.0519, 0.565236], [-1.0519, -0.565236]
```

```
cosh(x): (exp(x)+exp(-x))/2
```

```
:<function cosh>
```

```
sinh(x): (exp(x)-exp(-x))/2
```

```
:<function sinh>
```

```
arccosh(x): log(x+sqrt(x^2-1))
```

```
:<function arccosh>
```

transcript

wortels van een 3e graadsveelterm (vervolg)

geval #4:

$$p < 0 \Rightarrow m, \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \text{ en } \alpha < -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = \frac{1}{3} [\pi - i \operatorname{bcg} \cosh(-\alpha)] = \frac{\pi}{3} - i\phi$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1}{2} m (\cosh \phi + \sqrt{3} i \sinh \phi) & \in \mathbb{C} \\ x_2 = -m \cosh \phi & \in \mathbb{R} \\ x_3 = \frac{1}{2} m (\cosh \phi - \sqrt{3} i \sinh \phi) & \in \mathbb{C} \end{cases}$$

```
poly3(p,q):
  if(p=0,

    if(p>0,
      display('p>0, dit kan ik nog niet'),
      {m: 2*sqrt(-p/3);
       alfa: 3*q/(p*m);
       if(alfa>1,

         if(alfa < -1,
           {fi: arccosh(-alfa)/3;
            x1: [m*cosh(fi)/2, +m*sqrt(3)*sinh(fi)/2];
            x2: -m*cosh(fi);
            x3: [m*cosh(fi)/2, -m*sqrt(3)*sinh(fi)/2];
            display('wortels: ',x1,', ',x2,', ',x3)},

           display('wortels: ',x1,', ',x2,', ',x3)}}))

:<function poly3>
poly3(-3, 3)
:wortels: [1.0519, 0.565236], -2.1038, [1.0519, -0.565236]
```

wortels van een 3e graadsveelterm (vervolg)

geval #5:

$$p > 0 \Rightarrow m, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{bgsinh} \zeta = \ln[\zeta + \sqrt{(\zeta^2 + 1)}]$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} + i \text{bgsinh}(i\alpha) \right] = \frac{\pi}{6} + i\phi$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1}{2} m (\sqrt{3} \cosh \phi - i \sinh \phi) & \in \mathbb{C} \\ x_2 = \frac{1}{2} m (\sqrt{3} \cosh \phi + i \sinh \phi) & \in \mathbb{C} \\ x_3 = -i m \sinh \phi & \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$$

```

poly3(p,q):
  if(p=0,
    {x1: -(q^(1/3));
     x2: [-x1/2,-sqrt(3)*x1/2];
     x3: [-x1/2,+sqrt(3)*x1/2];
     display('wortels = ',x1,' ',x2,' ',x3)},
    if(p>0,
      {im: -2*sqrt(p/3);
       ialfa: -3*q/(p*im);
       fi: arcsinh(ialfa)/3;
       x1: [-im*sinh(fi)/2, +im*sqrt(3)*cosh(fi)/2];
       x2: [-im*sinh(fi)/2, -im*sqrt(3)*cosh(fi)/2];
       x3: im*sinh(fi);
       display('wortels: ',x1,' ',x2,' ',x3)},
      display('wortels: ',x1,' ',x2,' ',x3))))))
:<function poly3>
poly3(3,3)
:wortels: [0.408866, -1.87123], [0.408866, 1.87123], -0.817732

```

```

arcsinh(x): log(x+sqrt(x^2+1))
:<function arcsinh>

```

```

poly3(p,q):
  if(p=0,
    -(q^(1/3)),
    if(p>0,
      {im: -2*sqrt(p/3);
       ialfa: -3*q/(p*im);
       fi: arcsinh(ialfa)/3;
       im*sinh(fi)},
      {m: 2*sqrt(-p/3);
       alfa: 3*q/(p*m);
       if(alfa>1,
         {fi: arccosh(alfa)/3;
          m*cosh(fi)},
         if(alfa<-1,
           {fi: arccosh(-alfa)/3;
            -m*cosh(fi)},
           {theta: arccos(alfa)/3;
            [m*cos(theta),
             m*(-cos(theta)+sqrt(3)*sin(theta))/2,
             m*(-cos(theta)-sqrt(3)*sin(theta))/2]}]}))

```

enkel reële
wortels

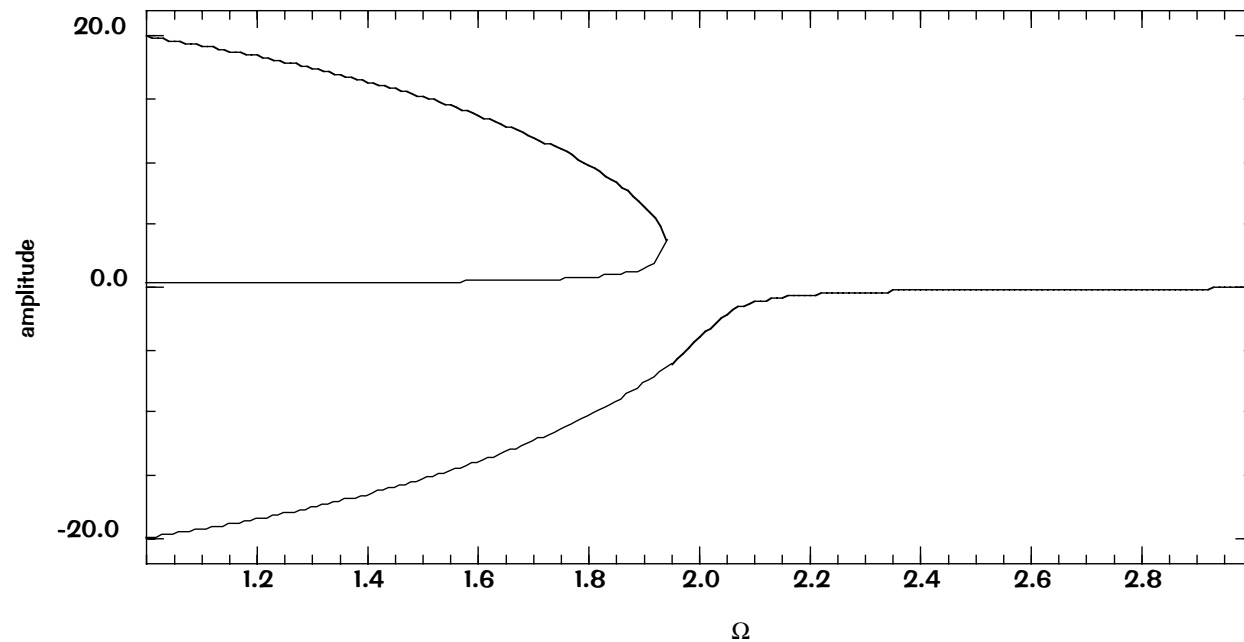
ling van een niet-lineaire veer (vervolg)

```

amplitude(epsilon, omega, P):
{a: 3*epsilon/4;
 for (Omega:=omega-1, Omega:=omega+0.01, Omega<omega+1,
 {b: (Omega^2-omega^2);
  A: poly3(b/a, P/a);
  if (is_table(A),
   display(Omega, ' ', A[1], ' ', A[2], ' ', A[3], eo1n),
   display(Omega, ' ', A, ' ', 0, ' ', 0, eo1n))}})

```

$$\omega = 2, \varepsilon = 0.01, P = 0.5$$





de periodieke tabel

Scheikunde

	I A																0	
1	1 H	II A																2 He
2	3 Li	4 Be										5 B	6 C	7 N	8 O	9 F	10 Ne	
3	11 Na	12 Mg										13 Al	14 Si	15 P	16 S	17 Cl	18 Ar	
4	19 K	20 Ca	21 Sc	22 Ti	23 V	24 Cr	25 Mn	26 Fe	27 Co	28 Ni	29 Cu	30 Zn	31 Ga	32 Ge	33 As	34 Se	35 Br	36 Kr
5	37 Rb	38 Sr	39 Y	40 Zr	41 Nb	42 Mo	43 Tc	44 Ru	45 Rh	46 Pd	47 Ag	48 Cd	49 In	50 Sn	51 Sb	52 Te	53 I	54 Xe
6	55 Cs	56 Ba	57 * La	72 Hf	73 Ta	74 W	75 Re	76 Os	77 Ir	78 Pt	79 Au	80 Hg	81 Tl	82 Pb	83 Bi	84 Po	85 At	86 Rn
7	87 Fr	88 Ra	89 + Ac	104 Rf	105 Ha	106 106	107 107	108 108	109 109	110 110								

	58 Ce	59 Pr	60 Nd	61 Pm	62 Sm	63 Eu	64 Gd	65 Tb	66 Dy	67 Ho	68 Er	69 Tm	70 Yb	71 Lu
	90 Th	91 Pa	92 U	93 Np	94 Pu	95 Am	96 Cm	97 Bk	98 Cf	99 Es	100 Fm	101 Md	102 No	103 Lr

• Lanthanide Series
+ Actinide Series

de periodieke tabel databank

```

init():
{db[105]: 0;
set(at_nr, sym, naam, at_gew, kolom, rij):
  db[at_nr] := [at_nr, sym, naam, at_gew, kolom, rij];
set( 1, 'H', 'Waterstof', 1, 'Ia', 1);
set( 2, 'He', 'Helium', 4, '0', 1);
set( 3, 'Li', 'Lithium', 7, 'Ia', 2);
set( 4, 'Be', 'Beryllium', 9, 'IIa', 2);
set( 5, 'B', 'Borium', 11, 'IIIa', 2);
set( 6, 'C', 'Koolstof', 12, 'IVa', 2);
set( 7, 'N', 'Stikstof', 14, 'Va', 2);
set( 8, 'O', 'Zuurstof', 16, 'VIa', 2);
set( 9, 'F', 'Fluor', 19, 'VIIa', 2);
set(10, 'Ne', 'Neon', 20, '0', 2);
set(11, 'Na', 'Natrium', 23, 'Ia', 3);
set(12, 'Mg', 'Magnesium', 24, 'IIa', 3);
set(13, 'Al', 'Aluminium', 27, 'IIIa', 3);

set(102, 'No', 'Nobelium', 254, 'ACT', 0);
set(103, 'Lr', 'Lawrencium', 257, 'ACT', 0);
set(104, 'Rf', 'Rutherfordium', -1, 'IVb', 7);
set(105, 'Ha', 'Hahnium', -1, 'Vb', 7);
db}
:<function init>
    
```

atoomnummer

symbool

naam

rij in de tabel

kolom in de tabel

atoomgewicht

transcript

de periodieke tabel databank

DB: init()

:[[1, H, Waterstof, 1, Ia, 1], [2, He, Helium, 4, 0, 1], [3, Li, Lithium, 7, Ia, 2], [4, Be, Beryllium, 9, IIa, 2], [5, B, Borium, 11, IIIa, 2], [6, C, Koolstof, 12, IVa, 2], [7, N, Stikstof, 14, Va, 2], [8, O, Zuurstof, 16, VIA, 2], [9, F, Fluor, 19, VIIa, 2], [10, Ne, Neon, 20, 0, 2], [11, Na, Natrium, 23, Ia, 3], [12, Mg, Magnesium, 24, IIa, 3], [13, Al, Aluminium, 27, IIIa, 3], [14, Si, Silicium, 28, IVa, 3], [15, P, Fosfor, 31, Va, 3], [16, S, Zwavel, 32, VIA, 3], [17, Cl, Chloor, 35, VIIa, 3], [18, Ar, Argon, 40, 0, 3], [19, K, Kalium, 39, Ia, 4], [20, Ca, Calcium, 40, IIa, 4], [21, Sc, Scandium, 45, IIIB, 4], [22, Ti, Titanium, 48, IVB, 4], [23, V, Vanadium, 51, VB, 4], [24, Cr, Chroom, 52, VIB, 4], [25, Mn, Mangaan, 55, VIIB, 4], [26, Fe, Ijzer, 56, VIII, 4], [27, Co, Kobalt, 59, VIII, 4], [28, Ni, Nikkel, 58, VIII, 4], [29, Cu, Koper, 63, IB, 4], [30, Zn, Zink, 64, IIB, 4], [31, Ga, Gallium, 69, IIIA, 4], [32, Ge, Germanium, 74, IVA, 4], [33, As, Arseen, 75, VA, 4], [34, Se, Selenium, 80, VIA, 4], [35, Br, Broom, 79, VIIA, 4], [36, Kr, Krypton, 84, 0, 4], [37, Rb, Rubidium, 85, IA, 5], [38, Sr, Strontium, 88, IIA, 5], [39, Y, Yttrium, 89, IIIB, 5], [40, Zr, Zirkonium, 90, IVB, 5], [41, Nb, Niobium, 93, VB, 5], [42, Mo, Molybdeen, 98, VIB, 5], [43, Tc, Technetium, 98, VIIB, 5], [44, Ru, Ruthenium, 102, VIII, 5], [45, Rh, Rhodium, 103, VIII, 5], [46, Pd, Palladium, 106, VIII, 5], [47, Ag, Zilver, 107, IB, 5], [48, Cd, Cadmium, 114, IIB, 5], [49, In, Indium, 115, IIIA, 5], [50, Sn, Tin, 120, IVA, 5], [51, Sb, Antimoon, 121, VA, 5], [52, Te, Tellurium, 130, VIA, 5], [53, I, Jodium, 127, VIIA, 5], [54, Xe, Xenon, 132, 0, 5], [55, Cs, Caesium, 133, IA, 6], [56, Ba, Barium, 138, IIA, 6], [57, La, Lanthanium, 139, IIIB, 6], [58, Ce, Cerium, 140, LAN, 0], [59, Pr, Praseadimium, 141, LAN, 0], [60, Nd, Neodimium, 142, LAN, 0], [61, Pm, Promethium, 147, LAN, 0], [62, Sm, Samarium, 152, LAN, 0], [63, Eu, Europium, 153, LAN, 0], [64, Gd, Gadolinium, 158, LAN, 0], [65, Tb, Terbium, 159, LAN, 0], [66, Dy, Dysprosium, 164, LAN, 0], [67, Ho, Holmium, 165, LAN, 0], [68, Er, Erbium, 166, LAN, 0], [69, Tm, Thulium, 169, LAN, 0], [70, Yb, Ytterbium, 173, LAN, 0], [71, Lu, Lutetium, 175, LAN, 0], [72, Hf, Hafnium, 180, IVB, 6], [73, Ta, Tantalum, 182, VB, 6], [74, W, Wolfram, 184, VIB, 6], [75, Re, Rhenium, 187, VIIB, 6], [76, Os, Osmium, 192, VIII, 6], [77, Ir, Iridium, 193, VIII, 6], [78, Pt, Platina, 195, VIII, 6], [79, Au, Goud, 197, IB, 6], [80, Hg, Kwik, 202, IIB, 6], [81, Tl, Thallium, 205, IIIA, 6], [82, Pb, Lood, 208, IVA, 6], [83, Bi, Bismuth, 209, VA, 6], [84, Po, Polonium, 210, VIA, 6], [85, At, Astatium, 210, VIIA, 6], [86, Rn, Radon, 222, 0, 6], [87, Fr, Francium, 223, IA, 7], [88, Ra, Radium, 226, IIA, 7], [89, Ac, Actinium, 227, IIIB, 7], [90, Th, Thorium, 232, ACT, 0], [91, Pa, Protactinium, 231, ACT, 0], [92, U, Uranium, 238, ACT, 0], [93, Np, Neptunium, 237, ACT, 0], [94, Pu, Plutonium, 239, ACT, 0], [95, Am, Americium, 243, ACT, 0], [96, Cm, Curium, 245, ACT, 0], [97, Bk, Berkelium, 247, ACT, 0], [98, Cf, Californium, 251, ACT, 0], [99, Es, Einsteinium, 254, ACT, 0], [100, Fm, Fermium, 252, ACT, 0], [101, Md, Mendeleevium, 256, ACT, 0], [102, No, Nobelium, 254, ACT, 0], [103, Lr, Lawrencium, 257, ACT, 0], [104, Rf, Rutherfordium, -1, IVB, 7], [105, Ha, Hahnium, -1, VB, 7]]

DB: init()

patroonherkenning in de databank

```
match(at_nr, sym, naam, at_gew, kolom, rij)
```

getal of ?

tekst of ?

patroonherkenning in de databank

```
match(?,?,?,'0',?)
:[2, He, Helium, 4, 0, 1]
:[10, Ne, Neon, 20, 0, 2]
:[18, Ar, Argon, 40, 0, 3]
:[36, Kr, Krypton, 84, 0, 4]
:[54, Xe, Xenon, 132, 0, 5]
:[86, Rn, Radon, 222, 0, 6]
:
match(?,?,?,'VIII',4)
:[26, Fe, Ijzer, 56, VIII, 4]
:[27, Co, Kobalt, 59, VIII, 4]
:[28, Ni, Nikkel, 58, VIII, 4]
:
match(?,?,?,124,?,?)
:
match(?,?,?,180,?,?)
:[72, Hf, Hafnium, 180, IVb, 6]
:[73, Ta, Tantalium, 180, Vb, 6]
```

transcript

patroonherkenning in de databank (vervolg)

```
? : void
: <void>
match(at_nr, sym, naam, at_gew, kolom, rij) :
  for(at:1, at:=at+1, at<106,
    {atoom: DB[at];
     if(and(or(is_void(at_nr), at_nr=atoom[1]),
             and(or(is_void(sym), sym=atoom[2]),
                 and(or(is_void(naam), naam=atoom[3]),
                     and(or(is_void(at_gew), at_gew=atoom[4]),
                         and(or(is_void(kolom), kolom=atoom[5]),
                             or(is_void(rij), rij=atoom[6]))))))),
        display(atoom, eoln),
        eoln)))
: <function match>
```

transcript

patroonherkenning in de databank (vervolg)

```
match@patroon:  
  {check(atoom,k):  
    if (or (is_void (patroon [k]), patroon [k] = atoom [k]),  
          if (k < 6,  
              check (atoom, k+1),  
              true),  
          false);  
    for (at:1, at:=at+1, at<106,  
         if (check (DB [at], 1),  
             display (DB [at], eoln),  
             eoln)))  
  :<function match>
```

beschouw de
patroon als tabel

check doorloopt
elk atoom

transcript

patroonherkennings in de databank

```

test(x): and(x>40,x<120)
:<function test>
match(?,?,?,test,'IIIIa',?)
:[31, Ga, Gallium, 69, IIIIa, 4]
:[49, In, Indium, 115, IIIIa, 5]
:
test1(t): and(not(t<'N'),t<'O')
:<function test1>
test2(x): (x\\2)=0
:<function test2>
match(test2,test1?,?,?,?)
:[10, Ne, Neon, 20, 0, 2]
:[28, Ni, Nikkel, 58, VIII, 4]
:[60, Nd, Neodimium, 142, LAN, 0]
:[102, No, Nobelium, 254, ACT, 0]

```

alle atomen met een even
atoomnummer en een
symbool dat begint met N

alle atomen uit IIIa
met atoomgewicht
tussen 40 en 120

transcript

patroonherkenning in de databank (vervolg)

```
match@patroon:  
  {check(atoom,k):  
    if(k=7,  
      true,  
      {P: patroon[k];  
        if(is_void(P),  
          check(atoom,k+1),  
          if(is_function(P),  
            if(P(atoom[k]),  
              check(atoom, k+1),  
              false),  
            if(P=atoom[k],  
              check(atoom, k+1),  
              false))));  
    for(at:1, at:=at+1, at<106,  
      if(check(DB[at],1),  
        display(DB[at], eoln),  
        eoln))}  
:<function match>
```

indien P_k een
functie is, bereken
dan $P_k(A_k)$

transcript