

ANGRAMAS

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In[2]:= `Exp[x]`

Out[2]= e^x

In[3]:= `Series[Exp[x], {x, 0, 5}]`

Out[3]= $1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^4}{24} + \frac{x^5}{120} + O[x]^6$

truncate higher-order terms

coefficient list

nth coefficient...

inverse series

Pade approximant



ANGRAMAS

Queremos deixar aberto a qualquer número

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Remove

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usaremos $f[n_]:=$

truncate higher-order terms

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nth coefficient...

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Remove

usaremos o comando "Normal"

ANGRAMAS

In[2]:= **Exp[x]**

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In[4]:= **Normal[Series[Exp[x], {x, 0, 5}]]**

Out[4]= $1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^4}{24} + \frac{x^5}{120}$

In[5]:= **f[n_] := Normal[Series[Exp[x], {x, 0, n}]]**

In[6]:= **f[5]**

Out[6]= $1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^4}{24} + \frac{x^5}{120}$

In[7]:= **f[6]**

Out[7]= $1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^4}{24} + \frac{x^5}{120} + \frac{x^6}{720}$

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Out[6]:= $1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^4}{24} + \frac{x^5}{120}$

In[7]:= f[6]

Out[7]:= $1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^4}{24} + \frac{x^5}{120} + \frac{x^6}{720}$



Como fazer se o exercício requer a presença de pelo uma ou mais letras?

Teremos que eliminar os primeiros termos

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Introduziremos uma função g[n] que irá até a ordem que precisamos eliminar

In[2]:= **Exp[x]**

Out[2]= e^x

In[3]:= **Series[Exp[x], {x, 0, 5}]**

Out[3]= $1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^4}{24} + \frac{x^5}{120} + O(x)^6$

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In[5]:= **f[n_] := Normal[Series[Exp[x], {x, 0, n}]]**

In[6]:= **f[5]**

Out[6]= $1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^4}{24} + \frac{x^5}{120}$

In[7]:= **f[6]**

Out[7]= $1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^4}{24} + \frac{x^5}{120} + \frac{x^6}{720}$

In[14]:= **g[m_] := Normal[Series[Exp[x], {x, 0, m - 1}]]**

In[15]:= **L[n_, m_] := f[n] - g[m]**



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In[5]:= `f[n_] := Normal[Series[Exp[x], {x, 0, n}]]`

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Out[7]= $1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^4}{24} + \frac{x^5}{120} + \frac{x^6}{720}$

In[9]:= `g[m_] := Normal[Series[Exp[x], {x, 0, m - 1}]]`

In[10]:= `L[n_, m_] := f[n] - g[m]`

$L[3,1]$

$L[3,1]$

$L[2,0]$

$L[2,0]$

Exemplo do teste B {3A,3B,2C,2D}
com pelo menos uma A e uma B

EXERCÍCIO TESTE B :

3 A, 3 B, 2 C, 2 D pelo menos 1 A e 1 B

```
In[16]:= L[3, 1] L[3, 1] L[2, 0] L[2, 0]
```

$$\text{Out[16]} = \left(1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2}\right)^2 \left(x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6}\right)^2$$

plot simplify expand factor more... [refresh] [gear] [comment] [close]

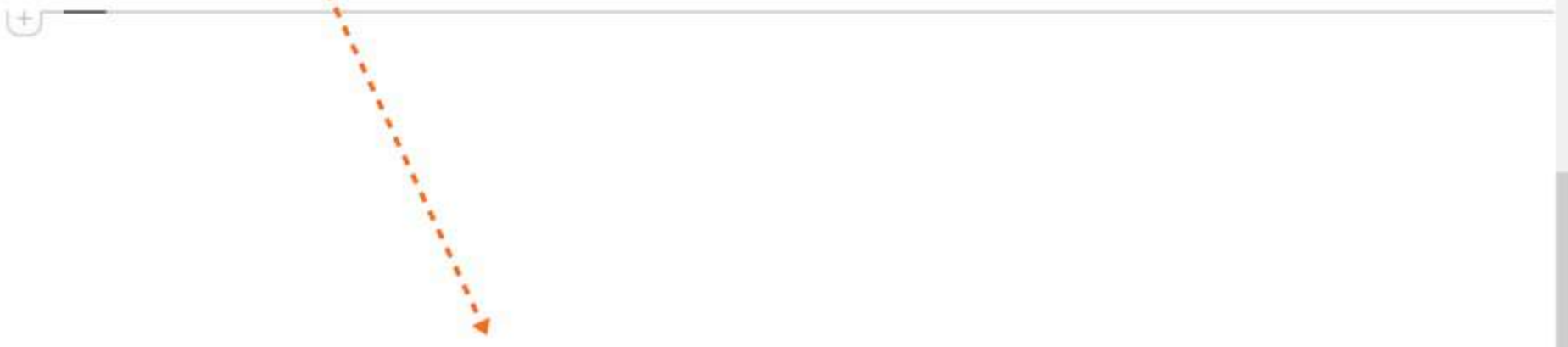


EXERCÍCIO TESTE B :
3 A, 3 B, 2 C, 2 D pelo menos 1 A e 1 B

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In[16]:= L[3, 1] L[3, 1] L[2, 0] L[2, 0]
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Out[16]= $\left(1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2}\right)^2 \left(x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6}\right)^2$

plot simplify expand factor more... [refresh] [gear] [comment] [close]



Para abrir useremos o comando "Expand"

EXERCÍCIO TESTE B :**3 A, 3 B, 2 C, 2 D pelo menos 1 A e 1 B**In[16]:= `L[3, 1] L[3, 1] L[2, 0] L[2, 0]`

Out[16]=
$$\left(1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2}\right)^2 \left(x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6}\right)^2$$

In[18]:= `Expand[L[3, 1] L[3, 1] L[2, 0] L[2, 0]]`

Out[18]=
$$x^2 + 3x^3 + \frac{55x^4}{12} + \frac{13x^5}{3} + \frac{25x^6}{9} + \frac{11x^7}{9} + \frac{53x^8}{144} + \frac{5x^9}{72} + \frac{x^{10}}{144}$$

plot

simplify

factor

x derivative

more...



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plot

simplify

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more...



Agora queremos pegar por exemplo o coeficiente da potência x^4 e multiplicar para 4!

Como podemos fazer isso de forma rápida?

EXERCÍCIO TESTE B :**3 A, 3 B, 2 C, 2 D pelo menos 1 A e 1 B**In[16]:= $L[3, 1] L[3, 1] L[2, 0] L[2, 0]$

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Out[18]= $x^2 + 3x^3 + \frac{55x^4}{12} + \frac{13x^5}{3} + \frac{25x^6}{9} + \frac{11x^7}{9} + \frac{53x^8}{144} + \frac{5x^9}{72} + \frac{x^{10}}{144}$

plot simplify factor x derivative more...

Agora queremos pegar por exemplo o coeficiente da potência x^4 e multiplicar para 4!

**VASREMOS A DERIVADA DE ORDEM 4 !!!
O PRIMEIRO TERMOS SERÀ EXATAMENTE O
QUE ESTAMOS PROCURANDO**

EXERCÍCIO TESTE B :**3 A, 3 B, 2 C, 2 D pelo menos 1 A e 1 B**

```
In[16]:= L[3, 1] L[3, 1] L[2, 0] L[2, 0]
```

$$\text{Out[16]} = \left(1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2}\right)^2 \left(x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6}\right)^2$$

```
In[18]:= Expand[L[3, 1] L[3, 1] L[2, 0] L[2, 0]]
```

$$\text{Out[18]} = x^2 + 3x^3 + \frac{55x^4}{12} + \frac{13x^5}{3} + \frac{25x^6}{9} + \frac{11x^7}{9} + \frac{53x^8}{144} + \frac{5x^9}{72} + \frac{x^{10}}{144}$$

```
In[19]:= D[Expand[L[3, 1] L[3, 1] L[2, 0] L[2, 0]], {x, 4}]
```

$$\text{Out[19]} = 110 + 520x + 1000x^2 + \frac{3080x^3}{3} + \frac{1855x^4}{3} + 210x^5 + 35x^6$$

EXERCÍCIO TESTE B :**3 A, 3 B, 2 C, 2 D pelo menos 1 A e 1 B**In[16]:= `L[3, 1] L[3, 1] L[2, 0] L[2, 0]`

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Out[19]=
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como eliminar estes termos? simples limite com x que tende a zero!!!!

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```
In[20]:= Limit[D[Expand[L[3, 1] L[3, 1] L[2, 0] L[2, 0]], {x, 4}], {x -> 0}]
```

```
Out[20]= {110}
```

numerical values



EXERCÍCIO TESTE B :**3 A, 3 B, 2 C, 2 D pelo menos 1 A e 1 B**In[16]:= `L[3, 1] L[3, 1] L[2, 0] L[2, 0]`

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numerical values



melhoramos o programa para poder lembrar que 110 representa o número de anagramas de 4 letras

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este comando permite de pegar de {110} o número

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Out[22]= {4, 110}

In[23]:= **Ana[num_] := {num, Limit[D[Expand[L[3, 1] L[3, 1] L[2, 0] L[2, 0]], {x, num}], {x → 0}][[1]]}**

In[24]:= **Ana[4]**

Out[24]= {4, 110}

In[25]:= **Ana[6]**

Out[25]= {6, 2000}

In[26]:= **Ana[10]**

Out[26]= {10, 25200}

total gcd mean max more...



$$\text{Out[16]} = \left(1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2}\right) \left(x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6}\right)$$

In[18]:= `Expand[L[3, 1] L[3, 1] L[2, 0] L[2, 0]]`

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total

gcd

mean

max

more...



MAS PODEMOS MELHORAR AINDA MAIS

```
In[22]:= {4, Limit[D[Expand[L[3, 1] L[3, 1] L[2, 0] L[2, 0]], {x, 4}], {x → 0}][[1]]}
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Out[22]:= {4, 110}
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In[23]:= Ana[num_] := {num, Limit[D[Expand[L[3, 1] L[3, 1] L[2, 0] L[2, 0]], {x, num}], {x → 0}][[1]]}
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In[24]:= Ana[4]
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Out[24]:= {4, 110}
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In[25]:= Ana[6]
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Out[25]:= {6, 2000}
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```
In[26]:= Ana[10]
```

```
Out[26]:= {10, 25 200}
```

```
In[29]:= Anagramas[conjunto_, min_, max_] :=  
Table[{num, Limit[D[Expand[conjunto], {x, num}], {x → 0}][[1]]}, {num, min, max}]
```

```
In[30]:= letras := L[3, 1] L[3, 1] L[2, 0] L[2, 0]  
Anagramas[letras, 2, 10]
```

```
Out[31]:= {{2, 2}, {3, 18}, {4, 110}, {5, 520}, {6, 2000}, {7, 6160}, {8, 14840}, {9, 25200}, {10, 25200}}
```

Assuming a tally | Use as *a matrix* or *a generic list of pairs* instead

tally barchart ▾

sort by count

most frequent elements ▾

transpose

extract first elements



```
In[22]:= {4, Limit[D[Expand[L[3, 1] L[3, 1] L[2, 0] L[2, 0]], {x, 4}], {x → 0}][[1]]}
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```
Out[22]:= {4, 110}
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In[23]:= Ana[num_] := {num, Limit[D[Expand[L[3, 1] L[3, 1] L[2, 0] L[2, 0]], {x, num}], {x → 0}][[1]]}
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In[24]:= Ana[4]
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Out[24]:= {4, 110}
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```
In[29]:= Anagramas[conjunto_, min_, max_] :=  
Table[{num, Limit[D[Expand[conjunto], {x, num}], {x → 0}][[1]]}, {num, min, max}]
```

```
In[30]:= letras := L[3, 1] L[3, 1] L[2, 0] L[2, 0]  
Anagramas[letras, 2, 10]
```

```
Out[31]:= {{2, 2}, {3, 18}, {4, 110}, {5, 520}, {6, 2000}, {7, 6160}, {8, 14840}, {9, 25200}, {10, 25200}}
```

Assuming a tally | Use as *a matrix* or *a generic list of pairs* instead

tally barchart sort by count most frequent elements transpose extract first elements

se queremos em forma de matriz
podemos usar o comando
"MatrixForm"


```
In[29]:= Anagramas[conjunto_, min_, max_] :=  
Table[{num, Limit[D[Expand[conjunto], {x, num}], {x -> 0}][[1]]], {num, min, max}}
```

```
In[30]:= letras := L[3, 1] L[3, 1] L[2, 0] L[2, 0]  
Anagramas[letras, 2, 10]
```

```
Out[31]:= {{2, 2}, {3, 18}, {4, 110}, {5, 520}, {6, 2000}, {7, 6160}, {8, 14840}, {9, 25200}, {10, 25200}}
```

```
In[32]:= letras := L[3, 1] L[3, 1] L[2, 0] L[2, 0]  
MatrixForm[Anagramas[letras, 2, 10]]
```

```
Out[33]/MatrixForm=
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 18 \\ 4 & 110 \\ 5 & 520 \\ 6 & 2000 \\ 7 & 6160 \\ 8 & 14840 \\ 9 & 25200 \\ 10 & 25200 \end{pmatrix}$$

Assuming a tally | Use as a matrix or a generic list of pairs instead

tally barchart ▾

sort by count

most frequent elements ▾

transpose

extract first elements



```
In[29]:= Anagramas[conjunto_, min_, max_] :=  
Table[{num, Limit[D[Expand[conjunto], {x, num}], {x → 0}][[1]]], {num, min, max}}
```

```
In[30]:= letras := L[3, 1] L[3, 1] L[2, 0] L[2, 0]  
Anagramas[letras, 2, 10]
```

```
Out[31]:= {{2, 2}, {3, 18}, {4, 110}, {5, 520}, {6, 2000}, {7, 6160}, {8, 14840}, {9, 25200}, {10, 25200}}
```

```
In[32]:= letras := L[3, 1] L[3, 1] L[2, 0] L[2, 0]  
MatrixForm[Anagramas[letras, 2, 10]]
```

```
Out[33]/MatrixForm=
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 18 \\ 4 & 110 \\ 5 & 520 \\ 6 & 2000 \\ 7 & 6160 \\ 8 & 14840 \\ 9 & 25200 \\ 10 & 25200 \end{pmatrix}$$

Assuming a tally | Use as a matrix or a generic list of pairs instead

tally barchart sort by count most frequent elements transpose extract first elements

claramente podemos simplificar tudo
e obter um mini programa

ANGRAMAS

```
L[n_, m_] := Normal[Series[Exp[x], {x, 0, n}]] - Normal[Series[Exp[x], {x, 0, m - 1}]]
```

```
AnaM[conjunto_, min_, max_] :=  
MatrixForm[Table[{num, Limit[D[Expand[conjunto], {x, num}], {x -> 0}][[1]]],  
{num, min, max}]]
```

```
In[3]:= letras = L[3, 1] L[3, 1] L[2, 0] L[2, 0]  
AnaM[letras, 2, 10]
```

```
Out[3]=  $\left(1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2}\right)^2 \left(x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6}\right)^2$ 
```

```
Out[4]/MatrixForm=
```

```

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 18 \\ 4 & 110 \\ 5 & 520 \\ 6 & 2000 \\ 7 & 6160 \\ 8 & 14840 \\ 9 & 25200 \\ 10 & 25200 \end{pmatrix}$$

```

Assuming a tally | Use as a matrix or a generic list of pairs instead

tally barchart sort by count most frequent elements transpose extract first elements