



# Mathematica 8

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## Introduzione

Che *Mathematica* sappia fare i calcoli e offra un linguaggio per implementare modelli matematici di analisi dati è abbastanza noto.

Quello che molti non sanno è che *Mathematica* garantisce un significativo supporto anche in tutti gli altri momenti di un tipico processo e/o contesto di analisi dati in qualsiasi ambito tecnico-scientifico.

In questa presentazione intendo mettere in luce proprio tale aspetto, ossia come *Mathematica* può essere impiegato come strumento di lavoro a partire dalla fase di acquisizione dati fino alla condivisione e pubblicazione dei risultati, attraverso tutti i passi intermedi.

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## Perchè *Mathematica*? ... principi e vantaggi



**Automatismo:** decrementa il tempo di prototipazione e sviluppo eliminando passaggi superflui tramite meccanismi di automazione (scelta automatica dell'algoritmo, delle impostazioni di visualizzazione, dei controlli nelle strutture dinamiche (esempio))



**Mathematical knowledge:** si avvale di una base di conoscenze composta da migliaia di funzioni, algoritmi e metodi (es. NDSolve ha circa 25 differenti algoritmi di risoluzione delle equazioni differenziali) sempre aggiornati agli ultimi risultati della ricerca mondiale (esempio)



**Architettura coerente:** incrementa la produttività grazie alla sua capacità di gestire qualsiasi espressione in maniera uniforme e coerente con il principio su cui è stato creato "everything is an expression" (esempio)



**Strumento integrato:** *Mathematica* include decine di pacchetti specialistici (Database Access Kit, Parallel Computing, Cuda/OpenCL-Link, Control System, Wavelet Analysis, Statistics and Probability, ecc. e dispone di molteplici banche dati estese e curate direttamente accessibili dal codice *Mathematica*



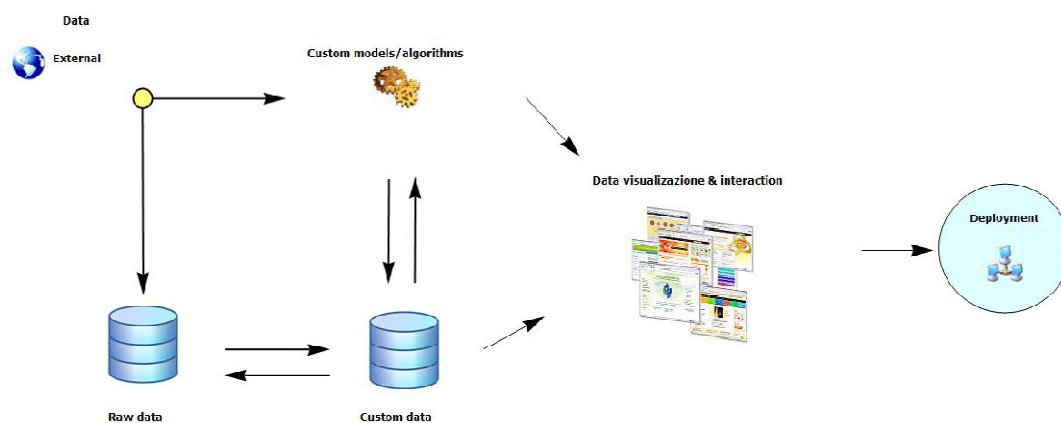
**Interfacciabile:** *Mathematica* si interfaccia a numerosi altri linguaggi/ambienti: *Mathematica* Link for Excel, *Mathematica* Link for LabView, C, C++, Fortran, Java, .NET, web services, ecc



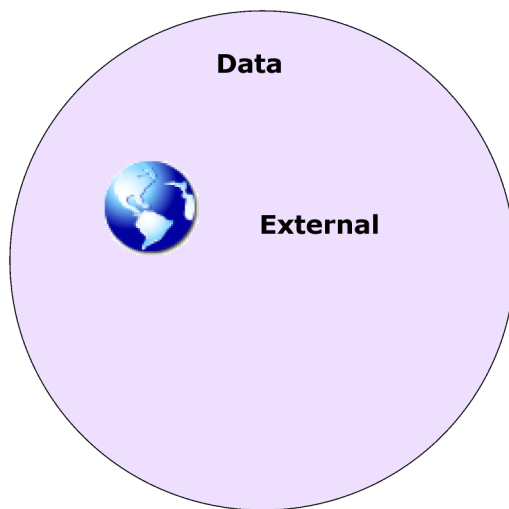
**Linguaggio pluriparadigmatico:** *Mathematica* offre set di comandi per diversi paradigmi: procedurale, basato su regole, funzionale

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## Un tipico processo di flusso e analisi dati



## Integrazione con altri linguaggi/ambienti e formati di dati standard



*Mathematica* consente di importare dati in diversi modi. Il più semplice e comune è tramite il comando `Import`, che è in grado di riconoscere e trattare oltre cento formati di dati provenienti da altri ambienti e definiti secondo altri standard.

```
In[7]:= SetDirectory[NotebookDirectory[]];
```

```
In[8]:= $ImportFormats
```

```
Out[8]= {3DS, ACO, Affymetrix, AIFF, ApacheLog, ArcGRID, AU, AVI, Base64, BDF, Binary,
  Bit, BMP, Byte, BYU, BZIP2, CDED, Character16, Character8, CIF, Complex128,
  Complex256, Complex64, CSV, CUR, DBF, DICOM, DIF, DIMACS, Directory, DOT,
  DXF, EDF, EPS, ExpressionML, FASTA, FITS, FLAC, GenBank, GeoTIFF, GIF, GPX,
  Graph6, Graphlet, GraphML, GRIB, GTOPO30, GXL, GZIP, HarwellBoeing, HDF,
  HDF5, HTML, ICO, ICS, Integer128, Integer16, Integer24, Integer32, Integer64,
  Integer8, JPEG, JPEG2000, JSON, J VX, KML, LaTeX, LEDA, List, LWO, MAT, MathML,
  MBOX, MDB, MGF, MKV, MMCIF, MOL, MOL2, MPS, MTP, MTX, MX, NASACDF, NB, NDK,
  NetCDF, NEXUS, NOFF, OBJ, ODS, OFF, Package, Pajek, PBM, PCX, PDB, PDF, PGM,
  PLY, PNG, PNM, PPM, PXR, QuickTime, RawBitmap, Real128, Real32, Real64,
  RIB, RSS, RTF, SCT, SDF, SDTS, SDTSDem, SHP, SMILES, SND, SP3, Sparse6, STL,
  String, SurferGrid, SXC, Table, TAR, TerminatedString, Text, TGA, TGF, TIFF,
  TIGER, TLE, TSV, UnsignedInteger128, UnsignedInteger16, UnsignedInteger24,
  UnsignedInteger32, UnsignedInteger64, UnsignedInteger8, USGSDEM, UUE, VCF, VCS,
  VTK, WAV, Wave64, WDX, XBM, XHTML, XHTMLMathML, XLS, XLSX, XML, XPORT, XYZ, ZIP}
```

`Import` è in grado di importare sia dal file system su cui è installato *Mathematica* sia da reti intranet/internet, semplicemente attraverso l'URL.

Questo è un esempio di `Import` di dati dal sito <http://finance.yahoo.com>

| France Telecom     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Current Values     | <a href="http://finance.yahoo.com/q?s=FTE">http://finance.yahoo.com/q?s=FTE</a>                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Historical Prices  | <a href="http://finance.yahoo.com/q/hp?s=FTE+Historical+Prices">http://finance.yahoo.com/q/hp?s=FTE+Historical+Prices</a>                                                                                                                                                   |
| Link to time serie | <a href="http://ichart.finance.yahoo.com/table.csv?s=FTE&amp;d=8&amp;e=8&amp;f=2010&amp;g=d&amp;a=9&amp;b=20&amp;c=1997&amp;ignore=.csv">http://ichart.finance.yahoo.com/table.csv?s=FTE&amp;d=8&amp;e=8&amp;f=2010&amp;g=d&amp;a=9&amp;b=20&amp;c=1997&amp;ignore=.csv</a> |

```
In[9]:= fte = Import [
    "http://ichart.finance.yahoo.com/table.csv?s=FTE&d=8&e=8&f=2010&g=d&a=9&b=
    20&c=1997&ignore=.csv"];
```

```
In[10]:= Export ["fte.xls", fte]
```

```
Out[10]= fte.xls
```

Questo è l'import di dati da un file in formato Comma Separated Value (CSV)

```
In[11]:= eni = Import ["ENI.MI.CSV"];
```

Questo comando visualizza una tabella con le prima 10 righe e prime 6 colonne dell'intera matrice di dati appena importata

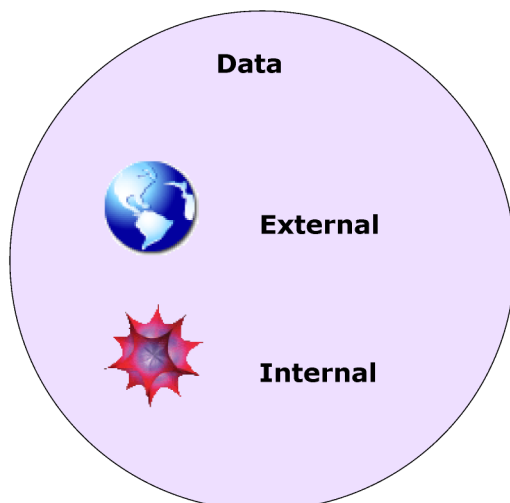
```
In[13]:= Grid[eni[[1 ;; 10, {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}]], Dividers → All]
```

Out[13]=

|               |       |       |       |       |                       |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------|
| {2010, 1, 4}  | 17.94 | 18.08 | 17.91 | 18.05 | $8.96512 \times 10^6$ |
| {2010, 1, 5}  | 18.12 | 18.24 | 18.07 | 18.23 | $1.24381 \times 10^7$ |
| {2010, 1, 6}  | 18.14 | 18.3  | 18.14 | 18.25 | $8.96433 \times 10^6$ |
| {2010, 1, 7}  | 18.23 | 18.37 | 18.12 | 18.36 | $1.41715 \times 10^7$ |
| {2010, 1, 8}  | 18.37 | 18.4  | 18.24 | 18.37 | $1.29735 \times 10^7$ |
| {2010, 1, 11} | 18.51 | 18.77 | 18.5  | 18.56 | $1.71896 \times 10^7$ |
| {2010, 1, 12} | 18.5  | 18.54 | 18.16 | 18.19 | $1.63441 \times 10^7$ |
| {2010, 1, 13} | 18.1  | 18.28 | 18.01 | 18.23 | $1.48114 \times 10^7$ |
| {2010, 1, 14} | 18.37 | 18.6  | 18.34 | 18.5  | $1.83433 \times 10^7$ |
| {2010, 1, 15} | 18.55 | 18.72 | 18.35 | 18.35 | $1.99902 \times 10^7$ |

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## Sorgenti di dati computabili



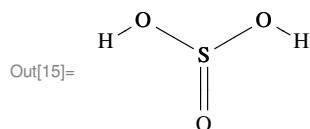
Oltre alle interfacce con altri ambienti/linguaggi ed al riconoscimento dei principali formati di file, *Mathematica* mette a disposizione una serie di banche dati affidabili, robuste ed aggiornate costantemente. Questo è un elenco completo delle banche dati Computable Data

Vediamo alcuni esempi

In[14]:= **ChemicalData["Sulfu\*"]**

Out[14]= {SulfurousAcid, SulfurylFluoride, SulfurTetrafluoride, SulfuricAcidSolution, Sulfuretin6Glucoside, Sulfuretin, SulfurylChloride, SulfurMonochloride, SulfurTrioxideTrimethylamineComplex, SulfurTrioxide, SulfurDioxide, SulfuricAcid, SulfurDichloride, SulfurHexafluoride, SulfurTrioxideN,NDimethylformamideComplex, Sulfur32, Sulfur34, SulfurylChlorideFluoride, SulfurTrioxidePyridineComplex, SulfurChloridePentafluoride, SulfurBromideSSBr2}

In[15]:= **ChemicalData["SulfurousAcid"]**



In[16]:= **ChemicalData["SulfurousAcid", "Properties"]**

Out[16]= {AcidityConstant, AcidityConstants, AdjacencyMatrix, AlternateNames, AtomPositions, AutoignitionPoint, BeilsteinNumber, BoilingPoint, BondTally, CASNumber, CHColorStructureDiagram, CHStructureDiagram, CIDNumber, Codons, ColorStructureDiagram, CombustionHeat, CompoundFormulaDisplay, CompoundFormulaString, CriticalPressure, CriticalTemperature, Density, DensityGramsPerCC, DielectricConstant, DOTHazardClass, DOTNumbers, EdgeRules, EdgeTypes, EGENumber, ElementMassFraction, ElementTally, ElementTypes, EUNumber, FlashPoint, FlashPointFahrenheit, FormalCharges, FormattedName, GmelinNumber, HBondAcceptorCount, HBondDonorCount, HenryLawConstant, HildebrandSolubility, HildebrandSolubilitySI, InChI, IonEquivalents, Ions, IonTally, IsoelectricPoint, IsomericSMILES, IUPACName, LogAcidityConstant, LowerExplosiveLimit, MDLNumber, MeltingBehavior, MeltingPoint, Memberships, MolarVolume, MolecularFormulaDisplay, MolecularFormulaString, MolecularWeight, MoleculePlot, Name, NFPAFireRating, NFPAHazards, NFPAHealthRating, NFPALabel, NFPAReactivityRating, NonHydrogenCount, NonStandardIsotopeCount, NonStandardIsotopeNumbers, NonStandardIsotopeTally, NSCNumber, OdorThreshold, OdorType, PartitionCoefficient, pH, Phase, RefractiveIndex, Resistivity, RotatableBondCount, RTECSClasses, RTECSNumber, SideChainAcidityConstant, SMILES, Solubility, SolubilityType, SpaceFillingMoleculePlot, StandardName, StructureDiagram, SurfaceTension, TautomerCount, ThermalConductivity, TopologicalPolarSurfaceArea, UpperExplosiveLimit, VanDerWaalsConstants, VaporDensity, VaporizationHeat, VaporPressure, VaporPressureTorr, VertexCoordinates, VertexTypes, Viscosity}

In[17]:= **ChemicalData["SulfurousAcid", "AcidityConstant"]**

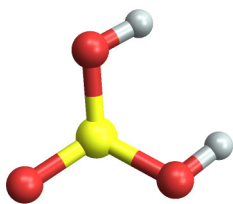
Out[17]= 0.0169824

In[18]:= **ChemicalData["SulfurousAcid", "MolecularFormulaDisplay"]**

Out[18]= H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>

```
In[19]:= ChemicalData["SulfurousAcid", "MoleculePlot"]
```

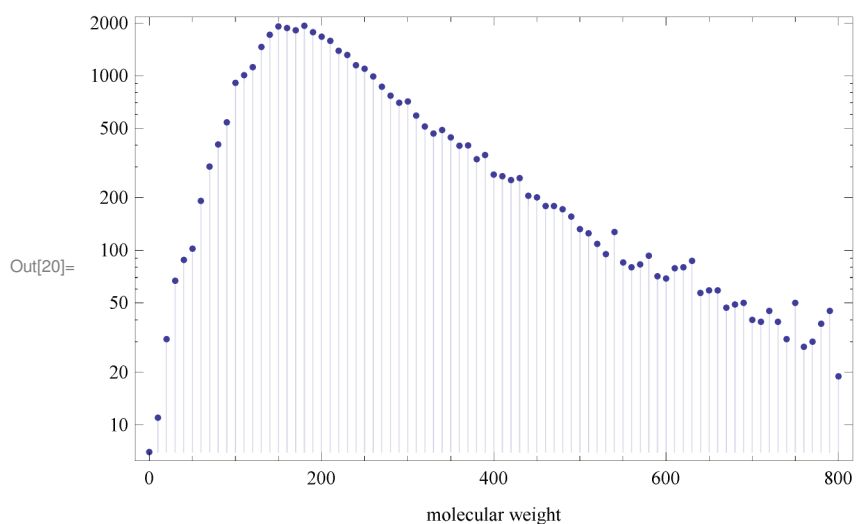
```
Out[19]=
```



Ovviamente i dati sono disponibili in formato e struttura tali da poter essere immediatamente disponibili in *Mathematica*. Pertanto, si possono programmare anche complesse applicazioni che sfruttano tali dati e creano report, grafici, modelli, ecc. semplicemente richiedendo i dati ai server Wolfram. Ecco un esempio di come una chiamata a `ChemicalData` si innesta facilmente in una porzione di codice *Mathematica*

Una distribuzione dei pesi molecolari

```
In[20]:= ListLogPlot[Transpose[{Table[i, {i, 0, 800, 10}], BinCounts[
    Cases[ChemicalData[#, "MolecularWeight"] & /@ChemicalData[], _Real],
    {-5, 805, 10}]}], Filling -> Axis, Frame -> True, Axes -> None,
    PlotRange -> All, FrameLabel -> {"molecular weight", None}]]
```

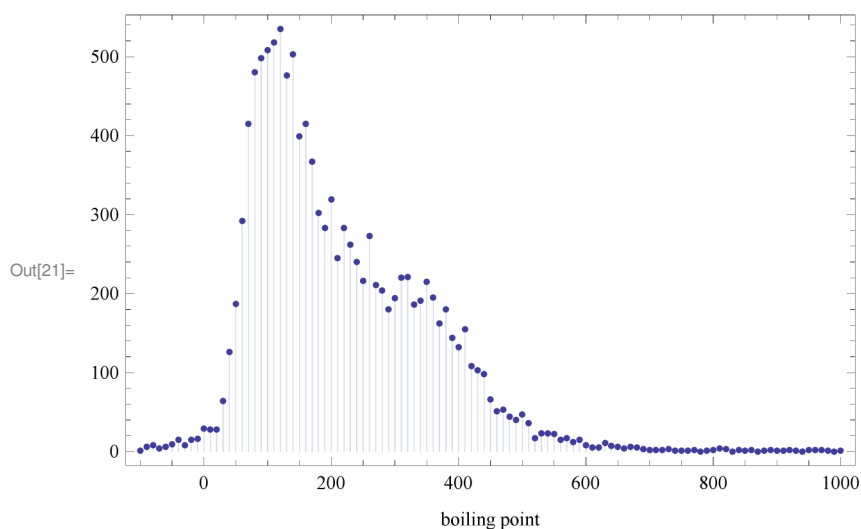


Una distribuzione dei punti di ebollizione

```

In[21]:= ListPlot[Transpose[{Table[i, {i, -100, 1000, 10}],
  BinCounts[Cases[ChemicalData[#, "BoilingPoint"] & /@ChemicalData[], _Real],
    {-105, 1005, 10}]}], Filling -> Axis, Frame -> True,
  Axes -> None, PlotRange -> All, FrameLabel -> {"boiling point", None}]

```



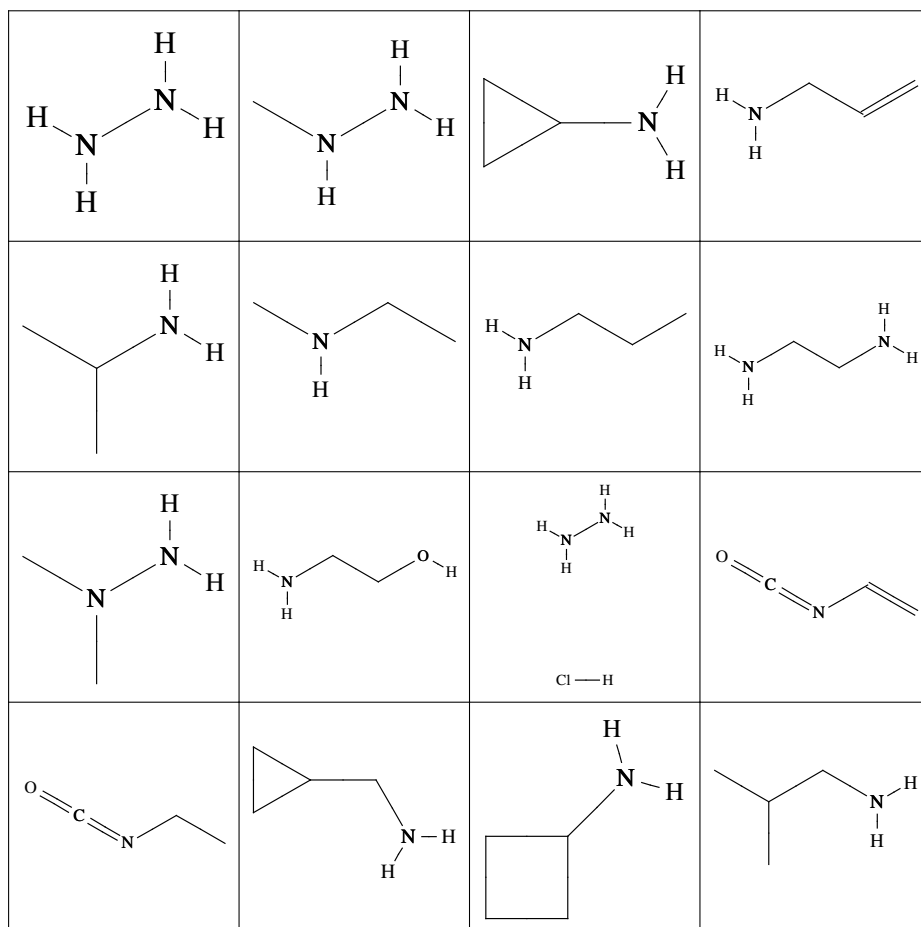
Una serie di formule

```

In[22]:= GraphicsGrid[Partition[Show[ChemicalData[#, ImageSize -> Tiny] & /@
  Take[ChemicalData["Amines"], 16], 4], Frame -> All]

```

Out[22]=

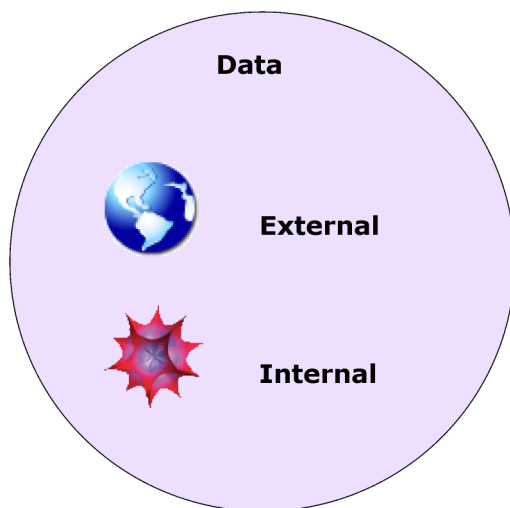


Una tabella formattata

```
vals = Table[ChemicalData[#, prop],
  {prop, {"FormulaDisplay", "MolecularWeight", "AlternateNames"}}] & /@
  ChemicalData[{"Sulfur", "Compound"}];
Text[Grid[Prepend[vals[[1 ;; 10]],
  {"Chemical", "Molecular weight", "Alternate Names"}], Frame -> All,
  Background -> {None, {{LightBlue, White}}, {1 -> LightYellow}}},
  Alignment -> Left]]
```

| Chemical            | Molecular weight | Alternate Names                                                            |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| S                   | 32.065           | {sulphur}                                                                  |
| H <sub>2</sub> S    | 34.081           | {sulfane}                                                                  |
| 32S                 | 34.081           | {hydrogen sulfide, sulfane}                                                |
| <sup>34</sup> S     | 35.98375         | {sulfane}                                                                  |
| D <sub>2</sub> S    | 36.093           | {}                                                                         |
| BeS                 | 41.077           | {beryllium monosulfide, beryllium sulphide}                                |
| Li <sub>2</sub> S   | 46.95            | {dilithium bisulfide, dilithium sulfanide}                                 |
| CH <sub>3</sub> SNa | 48.107           | {mercaptomethane, methanethiol, methanethiol sodium salt, methylmercaptan} |
| CH <sub>3</sub> SH  | 48.107           | {mercaptan C1, methyl mercaptan}                                           |
| NH <sub>4</sub> SH  | 51.111           | {ammonium hydrogen sulfide, ammonium hydrosulfide, ammonium sulfide}       |

## Sorgenti di dati computabili



Una particolare sorgente di dati aggiunta in *Mathematica* 8 è quella fornita dal motore di computazione della conoscenza chiamato WolframAlpha. WIA include circa dieci trilioni di data sets sugli argomenti più svariati. Ci sono diversi modi per richiamare WolframAlpha dall'interno di *Mathematica*. Sia da linea di codice sia programmaticamente. Vediamo alcuni esempi

In[33]:=

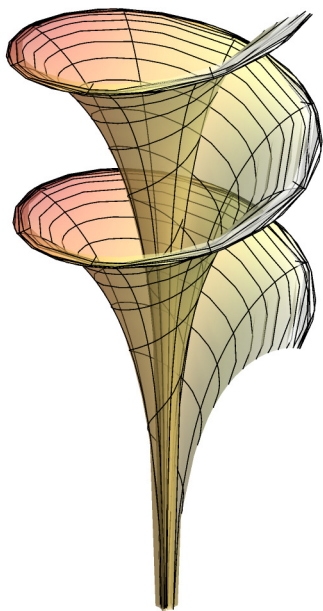
**Dini surface**

↳ Example plot

```
ParametricPlot3D[{Cos[u] * Sin[v],
  Sin[u] * Sin[v], 0.2 * u + Cos[v] + Log[Tan[0.5 * v]]},
{u, 0, 4 * Pi}, {v, 0.001, 2},
{PlotPoints -> 10, MaxRecursion -> Automatic}, PlotLabel ->
TextCell[Style[Row[{Row[{Style["a", Italic] == 1, ", "}],
  Row[{Style["b", Italic] == 0.2}]}], GrayLevel[0.5]],
```

 $a = 1, b = 0.2$ 

Out[33]=



In[34]:=

**Fermat theorem**

↳ Statement

Out[34]=

No three positive integers  $a, b$ , and  $c$  can satisfy the equation  $a^n + b^n = c^n$  for any integer value of  $n$  greater than two.

In[25]:=

**nutrition facts cheese**

Average nutrition facts

Out[25]=

serving size 30 g

**total calories** 88

fat calories 63

% daily value\*

**total fat** 6 g**10%**

saturated fat 4 g

**20%**

trans fat

**cholesterol** 21 mg**7%****sodium** 209 mg**9%****total carbohydrates** 1 g**0%**

dietary fiber 12 mg

**0%**

sugar 503 mg

**protein** 7 g**13%**

vitamin A 4%

calcium 17%

iron 1%

vitamin D 2%

thiamin 1%

riboflavin 6%

vitamin B6 1%

vitamin B12 5%

folate 1%

phosphorus 13%

magnesium 2%

zinc 5%

\*percent daily values are based on a 2000 calorie diet

(averaged over different types of cheese)

In[26]:=



population history in Italy



CountryData["Italy", {"Population", All}]

```
Out[26]= {{ {1970, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 5.33593 × 107},
  { {1971, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 5.37396 × 107}, { {1972, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 5.41205 × 107},
  { {1973, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 5.44926 × 107}, { {1974, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 5.48434 × 107},
  { {1975, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 5.51639 × 107}, { {1976, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 5.54505 × 107},
  { {1977, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 5.57048 × 107}, { {1978, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 5.59294 × 107},
  { {1979, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 5.6129 × 107}, { {1980, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 5.63073 × 107},
  { {1981, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 5.64657 × 107}, { {1982, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 5.66037 × 107},
  { {1983, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 5.67201 × 107}, { {1984, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 5.68132 × 107},
  { {1985, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 5.68828 × 107}, { {1986, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 5.69275 × 107},
  { {1987, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 5.69508 × 107}, { {1988, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 5.69624 × 107},
  { {1989, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 5.6975 × 107}, { {1990, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 5.69977 × 107},
  { {1991, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 5.70398 × 107}, { {1992, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 5.70993 × 107},
  { {1993, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 5.71606 × 107}, { {1994, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 5.72009 × 107},
  { {1995, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 5.72068 × 107}, { {1996, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 5.71686 × 107},
  { {1997, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 5.70992 × 107}, { {1998, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 5.70361 × 107},
  { {1999, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 5.70299 × 107}, { {2000, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 5.7116 × 107},
  { {2001, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 5.73063 × 107}, { {2002, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 5.75857 × 107},
  { {2003, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 5.79273 × 107}, { {2004, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 5.82907 × 107},
  { {2005, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 5.86448 × 107}, { {2006, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 5.89819 × 107},
  { {2007, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 5.93047 × 107}, { {2008, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 5.96037 × 107}}
```

Un esempio di funzioni applicata al risultato di una interrogazione eseguita con WolframAlpha. DateListPlot realizza il grafico dell'andamento della popolazione italiana basandosi sui dati restituiti da WIA

In[36]:=

DateListPlot [

populatio history in Italy

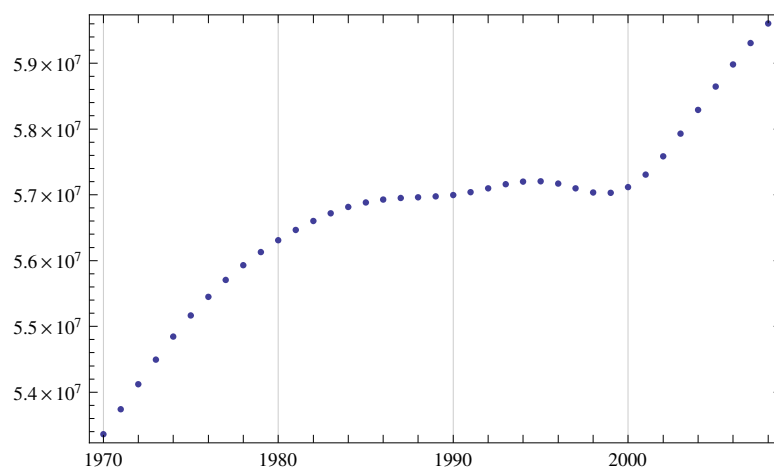


CountryData["Italy", {"Population", All}]



]

Out[36]=



In[37]:=

**how far is Milan from Rome** » 

↳ Distance

Out[37]=

298.1 miles

In[27]:=

**GDP history in France**

CountryData["France", {"GDP", All}]

Out[27]=

```
{
  {{1970, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 1.46982 × 1011},
  {{1971, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 1.64323 × 1011}, {{1972, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 2.01841 × 1011},
  {{1973, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 2.62571 × 1011}, {{1974, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 2.82826 × 1011},
  {{1975, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 3.57042 × 1011}, {{1976, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 3.68786 × 1011},
  {{1977, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 4.06857 × 1011}, {{1978, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 5.01787 × 1011},
  {{1979, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 6.06786 × 1011}, {{1980, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 6.91157 × 1011},
  {{1981, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 6.04412 × 1011}, {{1982, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 5.7335 × 1011},
  {{1983, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 5.47934 × 1011}, {{1984, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 5.20232 × 1011},
  {{1985, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 5.43069 × 1011}, {{1986, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 7.59905 × 1011},
  {{1987, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 9.22339 × 1011}, {{1988, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 1.00337 × 1012},
  {{1989, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 1.00811 × 1012}, {{1990, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 1.24442 × 1012},
  {{1991, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 1.24401 × 1012}, {{1992, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 1.37269 × 1012},
  {{1993, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 1.29113 × 1012}, {{1994, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 1.36428 × 1012},
  {{1995, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 1.56989 × 1012}, {{1996, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 1.57369 × 1012},
  {{1997, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 1.4244 × 1012}, {{1998, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 1.47174 × 1012},
  {{1999, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 1.45742 × 1012}, {{2000, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 1.32796 × 1012},
  {{2001, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 1.33976 × 1012}, {{2002, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 1.4574 × 1012},
  {{2003, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 1.79994 × 1012}, {{2004, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 2.06141 × 1012},
  {{2005, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 2.14653 × 1012}, {{2006, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 2.26614 × 1012},
  {{2007, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 2.59315 × 1012}, {{2008, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0}, 2.85653 × 1012}}
}
```

In[28]:=

**boiling point of sulphur** » 

ElementData["Sulfur", "BoilingPoint"]

Out[28]= 444.72

In[29]:=

**earthquake in Italy 1980**

↳ Results (1 of 3)

Input interpretation:

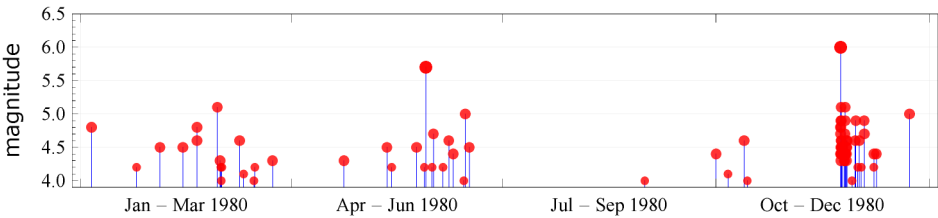
earthquakes Italy 1980

Results:

[Show local map](#)[Magnitude > 4](#)[CST](#)



• Timeline:



• List:

| magnitude | time                                                  | location                                              |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| 6.0       | Sun, Nov 23, 1980<br>12:34 pm CDT<br>(30 years ago)   | 6 mi NNW of Pescopagano, Basilicata, Italy            |
| 5.7       | Wed, May 28, 1980<br>02:51 pm CDT<br>(30.5 years ago) | 32 mi NNW of Santo Stefano Di Camastra, Sicily, Italy |
| 5.1       | Tue, Nov 25, 1980<br>11:06 am CDT<br>(30 years ago)   | 4 mi S of Muro Lucano, Basilicata, Italy              |



Out[29]=



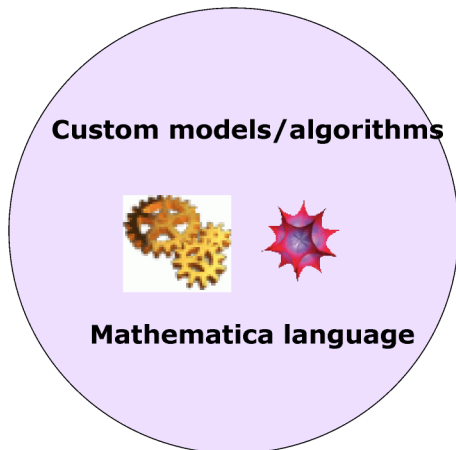
Altro esempio di interrogazione da codice

```
In[30]:= info = WolframAlpha["weather Rome Italy", "PodInformation"];
In[31]:= ids = Rest[DeleteDuplicates[#[[1, 1, 1]] & /@ info]];
titles = Map[{{#, 0}, "Title"} &, ids] /. info;
contents = Column[Cases[info, _[{{#, _}, "Content"}, val_] & /@ ids];
MenuView[Thread[titles -> contents], ImageSize -> Automatic]
```

Out[34]=

| Latest recorded weather for Rome |                           | ▼ |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| temperature                      | 41 °F (wind chill: 39 °F) |   |
| conditions                       | partly cloudy             |   |
| relative humidity                | 87% (dew point: 37 °F)    |   |
| wind speed                       | 3 mph                     |   |
| (13 hours 33 minutes ago)        |                           |   |

## Il linguaggio *Mathematica*



*Mathematica* combina il linguaggio simbolico con quello numerico in maniera automatica e spesso trasparente all'utente. Dopo oltre venti anni di sviluppo, *Mathematica* include una notevole conoscenza matematica, fatta di algoritmi, teoremi, regole e metodi per la risoluzione di problemi semplici o complessi.

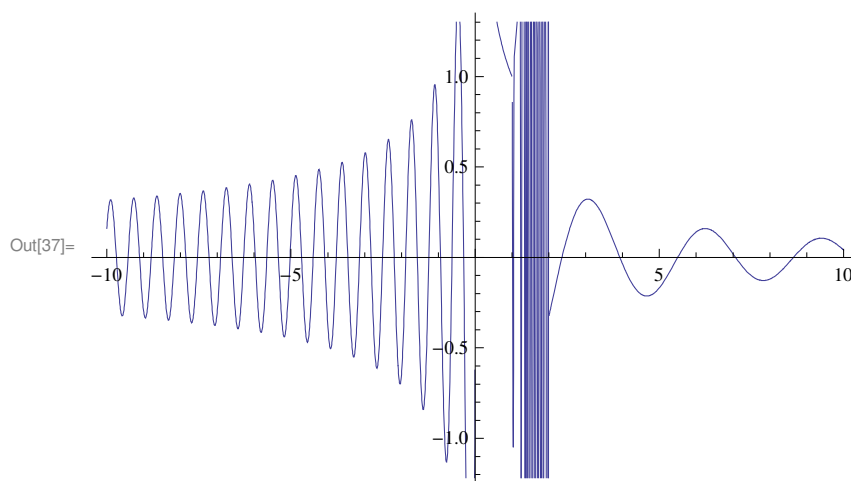
### ■ Calcolo numerico

Questo è un esempio di integrazione numerica di una funzione discontinua.

$$\text{In[35]:= fun} = \begin{cases} \frac{\text{Sin}[10\,x]}{\sqrt{-x}} & -\infty < x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} & 0 < x < 1 \\ \text{Sin}[2000\,x]\,x^2 & 1 < x < 2 \\ \frac{\text{Cos}[2\,x]}{x} & 2 < x < \infty \end{cases};$$

Questo è il grafico della funzione

`In[37]:= Plot[fun, {x, -10, 10}]`



Ora si effettua il calcolo dell'integrale

`In[4]:= NIntegrate[fun, {x, -Infinity, Infinity}]`

`Out[4]= 1.74592`

Comparazione di alcuni risultati dell'integrale al variare dell'intervallo di integrazione, tra Mathematica e Matlab

| Range    | Mathematica | Matlab         | Symbolic      |
|----------|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| {0,1}    | 2.          | 1.9999         | 2             |
| {1,2}    | 0.00127502  | 0.0015         | 0.0012750155  |
| {2,3}    | 0.07292445  | 0.0729         | 0.07292445399 |
| {-2,-1}  | 0.116355743 | 0.1164         | 0.11635574348 |
| {-2,3}   | 1.708268721 | 1.7006-0.0001i | 1.70826880612 |
| {-3,3}   | 1.685818105 | NaN-1.1773i    | 1.68581826098 |
| {-10,10} | 1.817529696 | NaN            | 1.81753064471 |
| {-1,10}  | 0.186676534 | 0.1116         | 0.18667653426 |

Mathematica permette di controllare la precisione in qualsiasi calcolo

```
In[5]:= NIntegrate[fun, {x, 1, 2}]
```

```
Out[5]= 0.00127502
```

```
In[6]:= NIntegrate[fun, {x, 1, 2}, WorkingPrecision -> 32]
```

```
Out[6]= 0.0012750155303801011420754467680715
```

```
In[7]:= RandomReal[100, WorkingPrecision -> 64]
```

```
Out[7]= 41.74064907284451200825954770391284837303480091627367277850161570
```

## ■ Propagazione degli errori e utilizzo precisione arbitraria

```
In[2]:= f[x_] := 11 x - 2
```

Questa funzione ha un punto fisso in  $x=0.2$

```
In[3]:= Reduce[f[x] == x]
```

```
Out[3]= x ==  $\frac{1}{5}$ 
```

Si osserva come computazioni ripetute applicando la funzione nel suo punto fisso (che scriviamo come 0.2 e non  $\frac{1}{5}$ ) producano risultati inattesi

```
In[4]:= NestList[g, start, 3]
```

```
Out[4]= {start, g[start], g[g[start]], g[g[g[start]]]}
```

```
In[5]:= Manipulate[NestList[f, 0.2, iterazioni], {iterazioni, 10, 100, 1}]
```

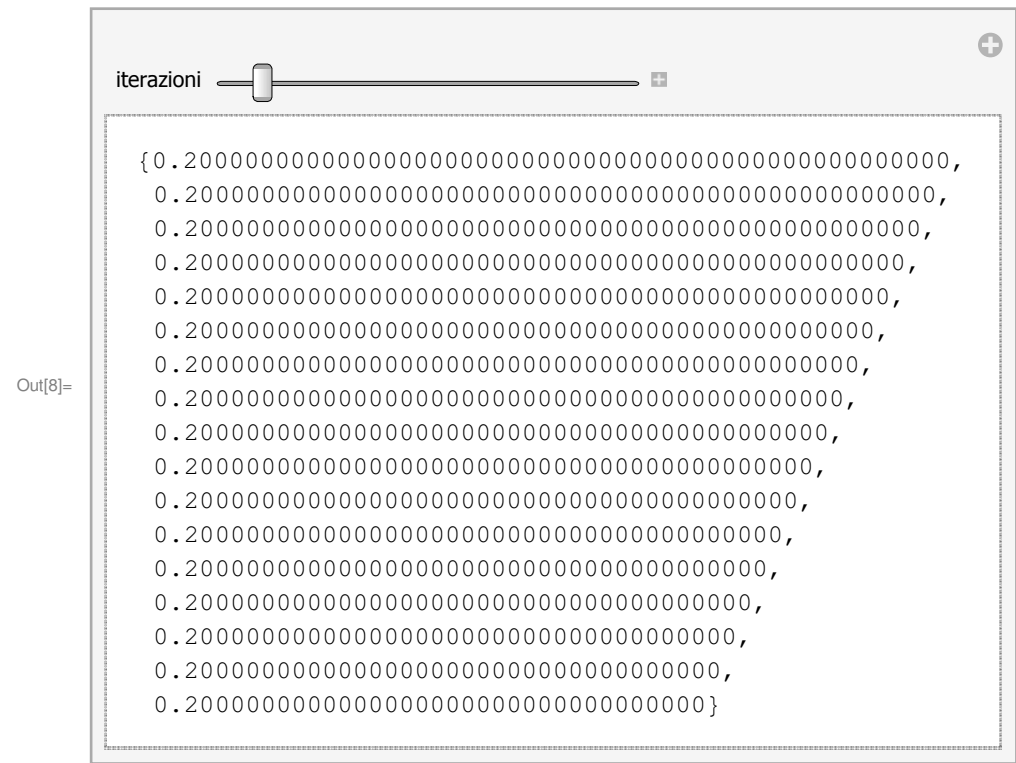
```
In[6]:= BaseForm[0.2, 2]
Out[6]//BaseForm=
0.00110011001100110011012
```

```
In[7]:= BaseForm[0.2`20, 2]

Out[7]/BaseForm=
```

$$0.0011001100110011001100110011001100110011001100110011001100110011_2$$

```
In[8]:= Manipulate[NestList[f, 0.2`50, iterazioni], {iterazioni, 10, 100, 1}]
```



Si noti che il risultato, ora, è attendibile per un numero più elevato di computazioni. Si noti, inoltre, che *Mathematica* individua il numero di cifre affidabili e mostra solo tali valori.



```
In[17]:= data = {{0, 1}, {1, 0}, {3, 2}, {5, 4}, {6, 4}, {7, 5}};
```

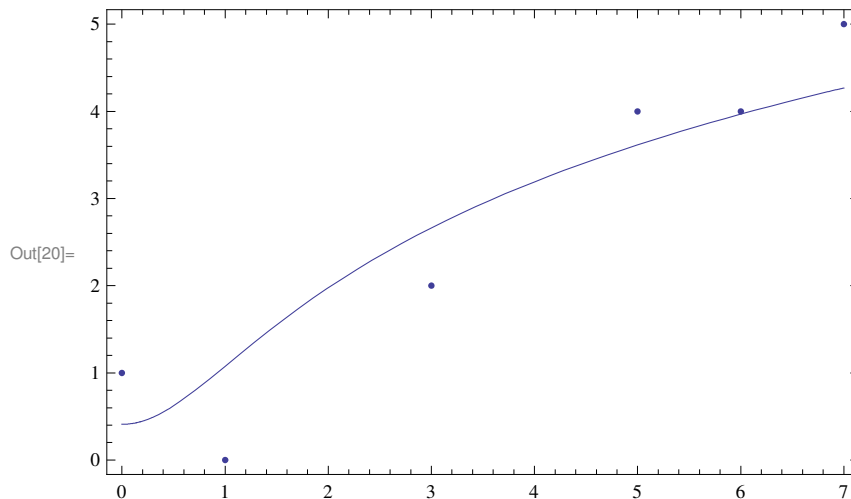
```
In[18]:= nlm = NonlinearModelFit[data, Log[a + b x^2], {a, b}, x]
```

```
Out[18]= FittedModel[Log[1.50632+1.42633 x^2]]
```

```
In[19]:= nlm[2.3]
```

```
Out[19]= 2.20294
```

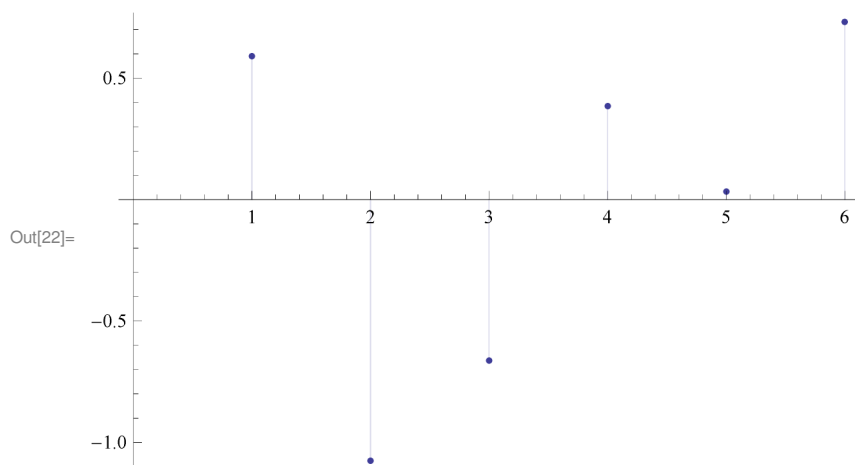
```
In[20]:= Show[ListPlot[data], Plot[nlm[x], {x, 0, 7}], Frame → True]
```



```
In[21]:= nlm["Properties"]
```

```
Out[21]= {AdjustedRSquared, AIC, ANOVATable, ANOVATableDegreesOfFreedom,
  ANOVATableEntries, ANOVATableMeanSquares, ANOVATableSumsOfSquares,
  BestFit, BestFitParameters, BIC, CorrelationMatrix, CovarianceMatrix,
  CurvatureConfidenceRegion, Data, EstimatedVariance, FitCurvatureTable,
  FitCurvatureTableEntries, FitResiduals, Function, HatDiagonal,
  MaxIntrinsicCurvature, MaxParameterEffectsCurvature, MeanPredictionBands,
  MeanPredictionConfidenceIntervals, MeanPredictionConfidenceIntervalTable,
  MeanPredictionConfidenceIntervalTableEntries, MeanPredictionErrors,
  ParameterBias, ParameterConfidenceIntervals, ParameterConfidenceIntervalTable,
  ParameterConfidenceIntervalTableEntries, ParameterConfidenceRegion,
  ParameterErrors, ParameterPValues, ParameterTable, ParameterTableEntries,
  ParameterTStatistics, PredictedResponse, Properties, Response,
  RSquared, SingleDeletionVariances, SinglePredictionBands,
  SinglePredictionConfidenceIntervals, SinglePredictionConfidenceIntervalTable,
  SinglePredictionConfidenceIntervalTableEntries,
  SinglePredictionErrors, StandardizedResiduals, StudentizedResiduals}
```

```
In[22]:= ListPlot[nlm["FitResiduals"], Filling → Axis]
```



In[23]:= `nlm["ANOVATable"]`

|                   | DF | SS      | MS       |
|-------------------|----|---------|----------|
| Model             | 2  | 59.3695 | 29.6848  |
| Error             | 4  | 2.63047 | 0.657618 |
| Uncorrected Total | 6  | 62.     |          |
| Corrected Total   | 5  | 19.3333 |          |

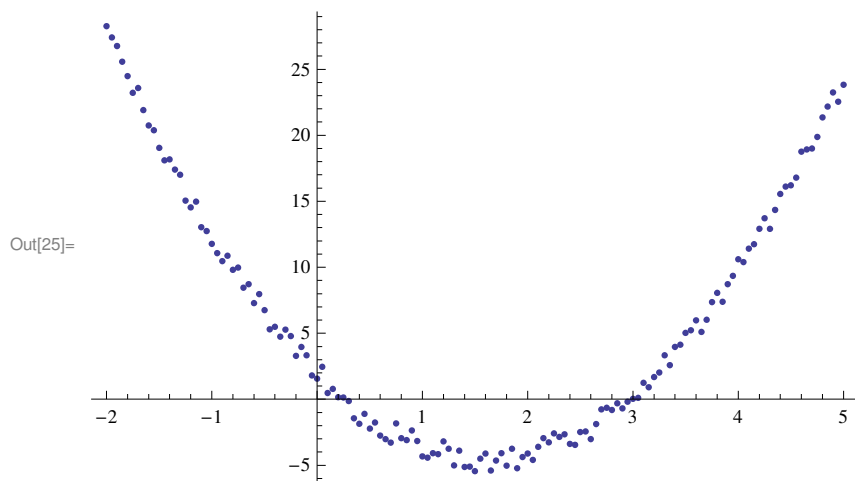
Un esempio dinamico

In questo esempio utilizziamo le funzionalità dinamiche per individuare sperimentalmente un fitting opportuno per i dati sperimentali

In[9]:= `pData = Table[{x, 2.5 x^2 - 8 x + 1.87 + RandomReal[{-1, 1}]}, {x, -2, 5, 0.05}];`

Dopo aver generato i dati ne facciamo un primo grafico

In[25]:= `ListPlot[pData]`



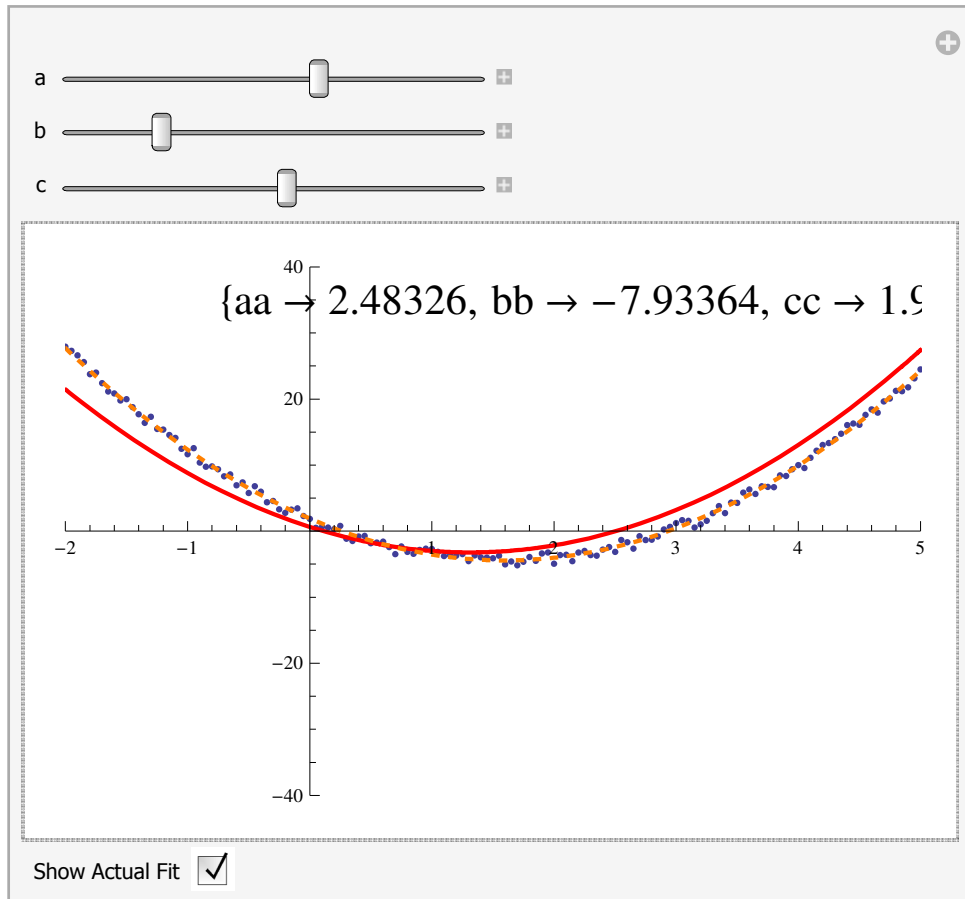
Ora creiamo l'interfaccia per la manipolazione del fitting

```

In[13]:= Manipulate[
  Show[ListPlot[pData], Plot[a x^2 + b x + c, {x, -2, 5}, PlotStyle -> {Thick, Red}],
    If[fit, Plot[aa x^2 + bb x + cc /. funzione, {x, -2, 5},
      PlotStyle -> {Thick, Dashed, Orange}], Graphics[]], ImageSize -> Large,
  Epilog -> If[fit, Style[Text[funzione, {2.5, 35}], 20], Text[""]],
  PlotRange -> {{-2, 5}, {-40, 40}}, {a, -10, 10}, {b, -10, 10}, {c, -10, 10},
  {{fit, False, "Show Actual Fit"}, {True, False}, ControlPlacement -> Bottom},
  Initialization -> (funzione = FindFit[pData, aa x^2 + bb x + cc, {aa, bb, cc}, x])]

```

Out[13]=



## ■ Manipolazione di stringhe

In *Mathematica* la programmazione non è intesa solo come la stesura di package articolati e complessi. Spesso ci si trova a programmare e a risolvere problemi semplicemente scrivendo poche linee di codice. Questo è il vantaggio di uno strumento integrato e *general purpose* che mette a disposizione sia i costrutti di base sia una vasta gamma di *macro* che con una sola funzione risolvono task che con altri linguaggi richiederebbero decine o centinaia di righe di codice.

Esempio: manipolazione di stringhe analisi testi e interazione

```

In[27]:= SetDirectory[NotebookDirectory[]];

```

```

In[29]:= words = ToLowerCase[StringCases[Import["testo.txt"], WordCharacter...]];

```

```

In[30]:= Length[words]

```

```

Out[30]= 26 733

```

```
In[31]:= Length[Union[words]]
```

```
Out[31]:= 5638
```

Questo conteggio mostra le dieci parole con maggiore ripetizione nel testo

```
In[50]:= Take[SortBy[Tally[words], Last], -100]
```

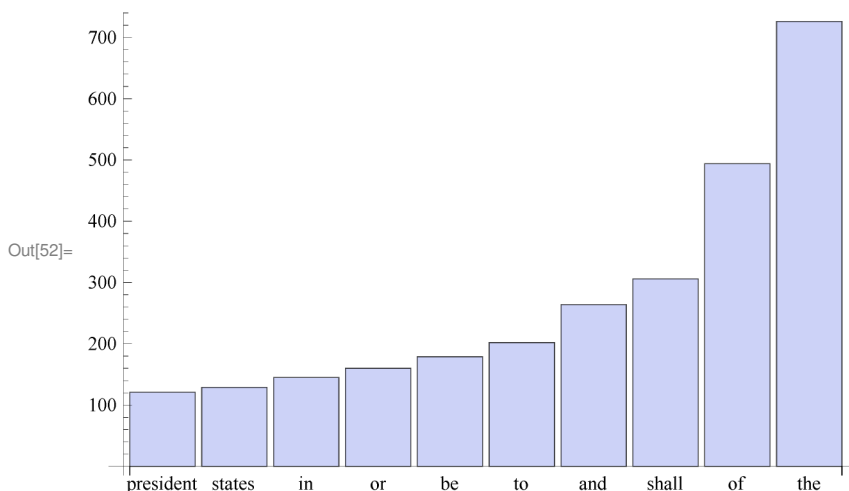
```
Out[50]:= {{dal, 35}, {son, 35}, {subito, 35}, {uno, 35}, {aver, 36}, {conte, 36},
{nella, 36}, {rodrigo, 37}, {delle, 38}, {fosse, 38}, {ora, 38}, {fatto, 39},
{ho, 40}, {mai, 40}, {me, 40}, {vi, 40}, {giorno, 41}, {tra, 42},
{cristoforo, 43}, {lei, 43}, {sempre, 43}, {bene, 45}, {ci, 45}, {far, 46},
{gran, 46}, {quale, 46}, {tempo, 46}, {chi, 47}, {loro, 47}, {abbondio, 48},
{anche, 48}, {col, 51}, {quando, 52}, {quella, 52}, {perché, 53},
{signor, 53}, {tutti, 53}, {qualche, 54}, {nel, 55}, {senza, 55}, {ogni, 56},
{questa, 56}, {uomo, 56}, {all, 57}, {altro, 57}, {lui, 57}, {ha, 58},
{lucia, 59}, {tutto, 61}, {de, 62}, {mi, 62}, {ne, 62}, {dell, 63}, {ch, 64},
{cosa, 65}, {alla, 66}, {poi, 70}, {aveva, 72}, {due, 74}, {padre, 74},
{così, 76}, {questo, 79}, {renzo, 79}, {sua, 82}, {suo, 87}, {disse, 90},
{della, 91}, {lo, 91}, {o, 91}, {don, 92}, {io, 98}, {quel, 105}, {s, 106},
{se, 119}, {al, 126}, {gli, 148}, {i, 148}, {come, 149}, {è, 153}, {era, 164},
{più, 171}, {del, 173}, {da, 174}, {ma, 181}, {d, 212}, {l, 213}, {una, 223},
{si, 237}, {le, 238}, {con, 263}, {per, 307}, {la, 393}, {in, 399},
{non, 414}, {un, 494}, {a, 542}, {il, 552}, {di, 714}, {che, 739}, {e, 1014}}
```

Lo stesso calcolo per il testo della costituzione americana

```
In[51]:= fr = Take[SortBy[
  Tally[ToLowerCase[StringCases[Import["ExampleData/USConstitution.txt"],
    WordCharacter...]]], Last], -10]
```

```
Out[51]:= {{president, 121}, {states, 129}, {in, 145}, {or, 160},
{be, 179}, {to, 202}, {and, 264}, {shall, 306}, {of, 494}, {the, 726}}
```

```
In[52]:= BarChart[Part[fr, All, 2], ChartLabels → Part[fr, All, 1]]
```



## ■ Funzionalità di statistica e probabilità

*Mathematica* 8 introduce una sezione completamente rivista e potenziata relativa alla analisi statistica dei dati ed alle probabilità

```
In[10]:= ?? *Distribution
```

## ▼ System`

|                                  |                                  |                                        |                                     |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ArcSinDistribution               | ExpGammaDistribution             | LogNormalDistribution                  | PriceGraphDistribution              |
| BarabasiAlbertGraphDistribution  | ExponentialDistribution          | LogSeriesDistribution                  | ProbabilityDistribution             |
| BatesDistribution                | ExponentialPowerDistribution     | MarginalDistribution                   | ProductDistribution                 |
| BeckmannDistribution             | ExtremeValueDistribution         | MaxStableDistribution                  | RayleighDistribution                |
| BenfordDistribution              | FisherHypergeometricDistribution | MaxwellDistribution                    | RiceDistribution                    |
| BeniniDistribution               | FisherZDistribution              | MinStableDistribution                  | SechDistribution                    |
| BenktanderGibratDistribution     | FRatioDistribution               | MixtureDistribution                    | SinghMaddalaDistribution            |
| BenktanderWeibullDistribution    | FrechetDistribution              | MoyalDistribution                      | SkellamDistribution                 |
| BernoulliDistribution            | GammaDistribution                | MultinomialDistribution                | SkewNormalDistribution              |
| BernoulliGraphDistribution       | GeometricDistribution            | MultinormalDistribution                | SmoothKernelDistribution            |
| BetaBinomialDistribution         | GompertzMakehamDistribution      | MultivariateHypergeometricDistribution | StableDistribution                  |
| BetaDistribution                 | GumbelDistribution               | MultivariatePoissonDistribution        | StudentTDistribution                |
| BetaNegativeBinomialDistribution | HalfNormalDistribution           | MultivariateTDistribution              | SurvivalDistribution                |
| BetaPrimeDistribution            | HistogramDistribution            | NakagamiDistribution                   | SuzukiDistribution                  |
| BinomialDistribution             | HotellingTSquareDistribution     | NegativeBinomialDistribution           | TransformedDistribution             |
| BinormalDistribution             | HoytDistribution                 | NegativeMultinomialDistribution        | TriangularDistribution              |
| BirnbaumSaundersDistribution     | HyperbolicDistribution           | NoncentralBetaDistribution             | TruncatedDistribution               |
| BorelTannerDistribution          | HypergeometricDistribution       | NoncentralChiSquareDistribution        | TukeyLambdaDistribution             |
| CauchyDistribution               | InverseChiSquareDistribution     | NoncentralFRatioDistribution           | UniformDistribution                 |
| CensoredDistribution             | InverseGammaDistribution         | NoncentralStudentTDistribution         | UniformGraphDistribution            |
| ChiDistribution                  | InverseGaussianDistribution      | NormalDistribution                     | UniformSumDistribution              |
| ChiSquareDistribution            | JohnsonDistribution              | OrderDistribution                      | VonMisesDistribution                |
| CopulaDistribution               | KDistribution                    | ParameterMixtureDistribution           | WakebyDistribution                  |
| DagumDistribution                | KernelMixtureDistribution        | ParetoDistribution                     | WalleniusHypergeometricDistribution |
| DataDistribution                 | KumaraswamyDistribution          | PascalDistribution                     | WaringYuleDistribution              |
| DavisDistribution                | LandauDistribution               | PearsonDistribution                    | WattsStrogatzGraphDistribution      |
| DegreeGraphDistribution          | LaplaceDistribution              | PERTDistribution                       | WeibullDistribution                 |
| DirichletDistribution            | LevyDistribution                 | PiecewiseUniformDistribution           | WignerSemicircleDistribution        |
| DiscreteUniformDistribution      | LindleyDistribution              | PoissonConsulDistribution              | ZipfDistribution                    |

|                       |                         |                         |  |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| EmpiricalDistribution | LogGammaDistribution    | PoissonDistribution     |  |
| ErlangDistribution    | LogisticDistribution    | PolyaAeppliDistribution |  |
| EstimatedDistribution | LogLogisticDistribution | PowerDistribution       |  |

```
In[3]:= RandomReal[1, {10^6, 5}]; // Timing
```

```
Out[3]= {0.171, Null}
```

```
In[4]:= RandomInteger[10, {10^6, 5}]; // Timing
```

```
Out[4]= {0.078, Null}
```

Si possono creare numeri casuali secondo qualsiasi distribuzione

```
In[5]:= RandomReal[RayleighDistribution[3], 10^6]; // Timing
```

```
Out[5]= {0.047, Null}
```

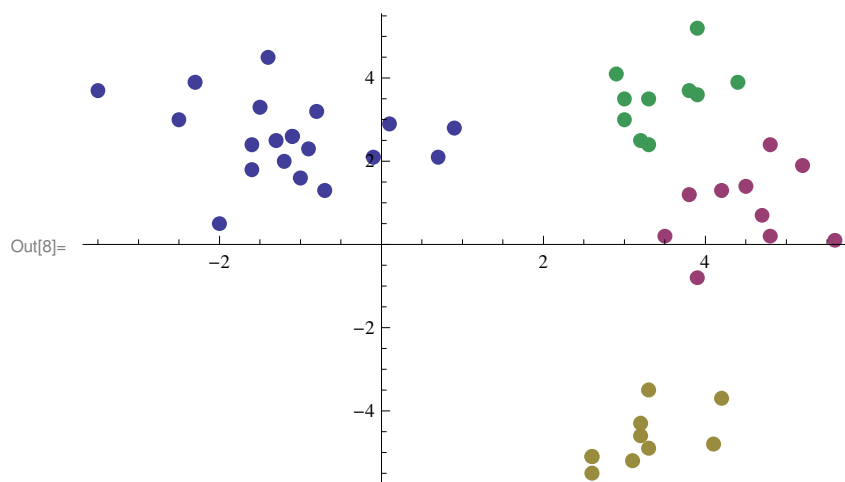
```
In[6]:= RandomInteger[BernoulliDistribution[3 / 10], 10^6]; // Timing
```

```
Out[6]= {0.031, Null}
```

Un esempio di clustering

```
In[7]:= data = {{-1.1, 2.6}, {3.9, -0.8}, {4.2, -3.7}, {3.3, 3.5}, {3.9, 5.2},
  {4.1, -4.8}, {3.8, 3.7}, {5.6, 0.1}, {3.1, -5.2}, {-0.9, 2.3}, {2.9, 4.1},
  {-2.3, 3.9}, {-2.5, 3.}, {2.6, -5.5}, {5.2, 1.9}, {-0.7, 1.3},
  {0.9, 2.8}, {-1.5, 3.3}, {3.8, 1.2}, {2.6, -5.1}, {-0.8, 3.2},
  {4.7, 0.7}, {3., 3.}, {3.9, 3.6}, {4.5, 1.4}, {4.2, 1.3}, {-1.1, 2.6},
  {4.8, 2.4}, {3.3, -3.5}, {3.2, -4.6}, {3.3, -4.9}, {3., 3.5}, {0.7, 2.1},
  {3.2, -4.3}, {-2., 0.5}, {-1.2, 2.}, {-1.6, 1.8}, {-3.5, 3.7}, {4.8, 0.2},
  {3.3, 2.4}, {-0.1, 2.1}, {-1.3, 2.5}, {4.4, 3.9}, {3.5, 0.2}, {0.1, 2.9},
  {-1., 1.6}, {-1.4, 4.5}, {3.2, 2.5}, {-1.6, 2.4}, {2.6, -5.1}};
```

```
In[8]:= ListPlot[FindClusters[data], PlotStyle -> PointSize[Large]]
```

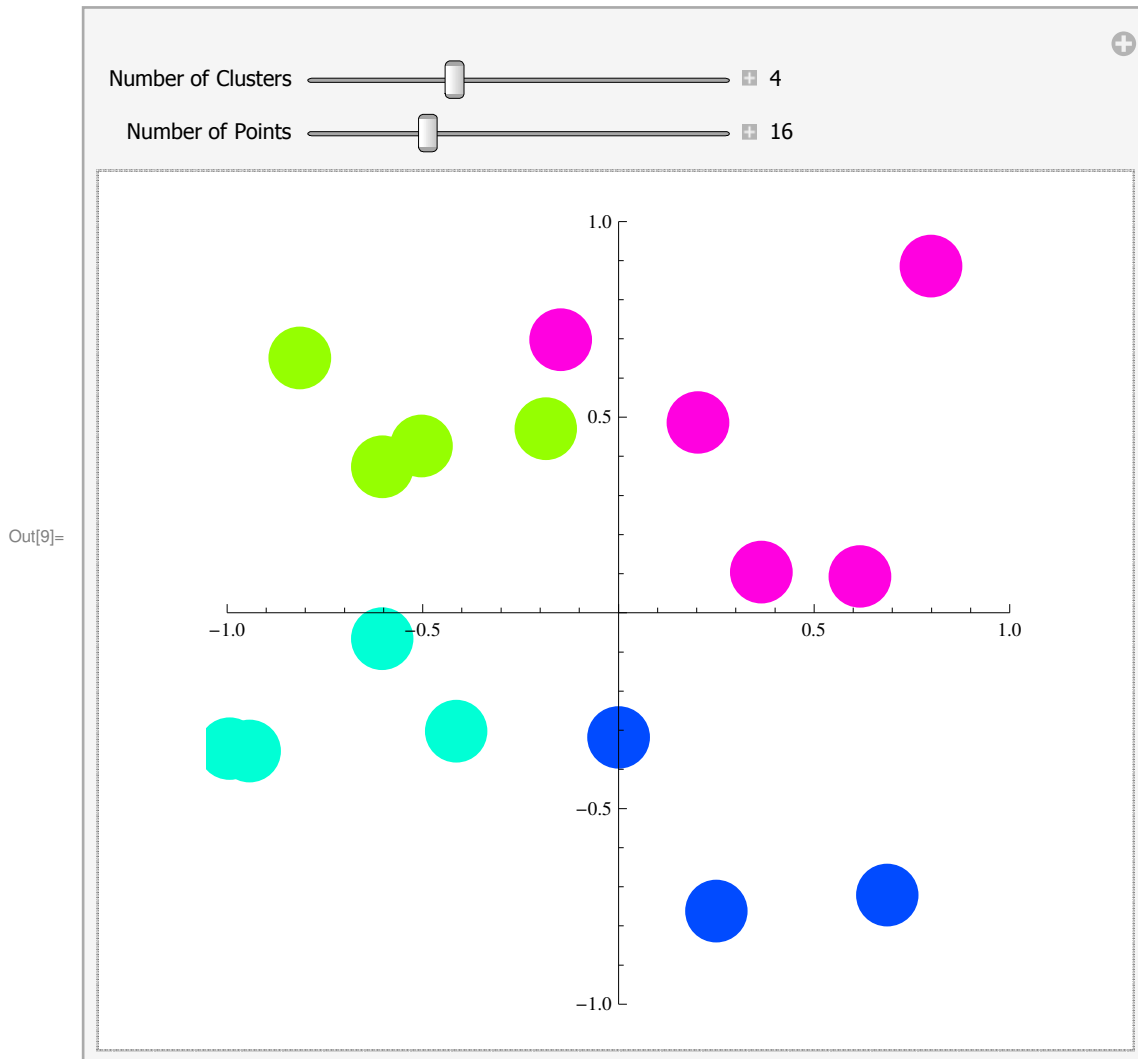


Il caso dinamico

```

In[9]:= Manipulate[
  r = PadRight[r, If[pt < c, c, pt], RandomReal[{-1, 1}, {If[pt < c, c, pt], 2}]];
  Graphics[{PointSize[.08],
    MapIndexed[{Hue[GoldenRatio First[#2]], Point[#]} &, FindClusters[r, c]],
    PlotRange -> 1, ImageSize -> {450, 377}, Axes -> True],
  {{r, SeedRandom[64354];
    RandomReal[{-1, 1}, {20, 2}]}}, {-1, -1}, {1, 1}, Locator, Appearance -> None},
  {{c, 4, "Number of Clusters"}, 1, 10, 1, Appearance -> "Labeled"},
  {{pt, 16, "Number of Points"}, c, 50, 1, Appearance -> "Labeled"},
  AutorunSequencing -> {1, 2}]

```



## ■ Meta-distribuzioni

### ■ Distribuzioni costruite a partire da altre distribuzioni

Distribution built from a convex combination of component distributions:

Behaves just like a parametric distribution:

```
In[10]:=  $\mathcal{D} = \text{MixtureDistribution}[\{3/5, 2/5\},$   

 $\{\text{NormalDistribution}[1, 1/2], \text{NormalDistribution}[2, 1/6]\}]$ 
```

```
Out[10]=  $\text{MixtureDistribution}\left[\left\{\frac{3}{5}, \frac{2}{5}\right\},\right.$   

 $\left.\left\{\text{NormalDistribution}\left[1, \frac{1}{2}\right], \text{NormalDistribution}\left[2, \frac{1}{6}\right]\right\}\right]$ 
```

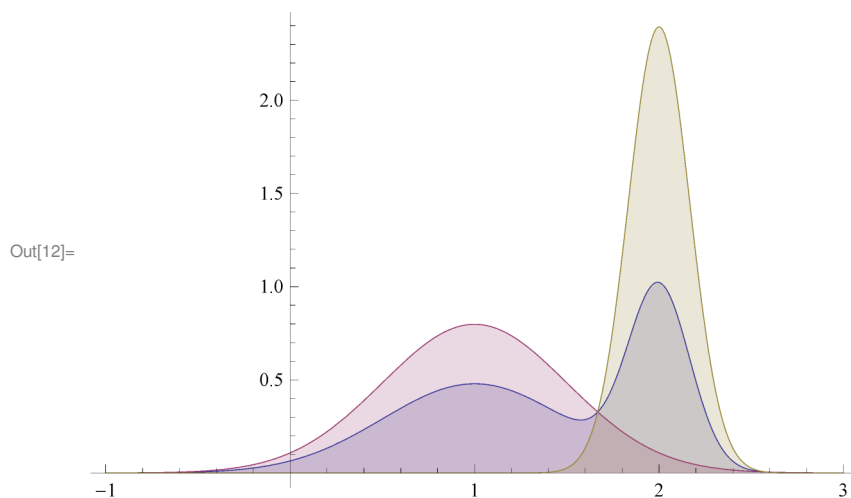
```
In[11]:=  $\text{PDF}[\mathcal{D}, x]$ 
```

```
Out[11]=  $\frac{6}{5} e^{-18(-2+x)^2} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} + \frac{3}{5} e^{-2(-1+x)^2} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}$ 
```

```
In[12]:=  $\text{Plot}[\{\text{PDF}[\mathcal{D}, x], \text{PDF}[\text{NormalDistribution}[1, 1/2], x],$   

 $\text{PDF}[\text{NormalDistribution}[2, 1/6], x]\},$   

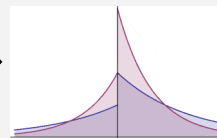
 $\{x, -1, 3\}, \text{Filling} \rightarrow \text{Axis}, \text{PlotRange} \rightarrow \text{All}]$ 
```



### ■ Distribuzioni create dall'utente

ProbabilityDistribution[  

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} e^{x\lambda} p \lambda & x < 0 \\ e^{-x\lambda} (1-p) \lambda & x \geq 0 \end{array} \right., \dots \right] \Rightarrow$$



Distributions constructed from formulas:

```
In[13]:=  $\mathcal{D} = \text{ProbabilityDistribution}\left[\right.$   

 $\left.\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} e^{x\lambda} p \lambda & x < 0 \\ e^{-x\lambda} (1-p) \lambda & x \geq 0 \end{array} \right., \{x, -\infty, \infty\}, \text{Assumptions} \rightarrow \lambda > 0 \wedge 0 < p < 1 \right];$ 
```

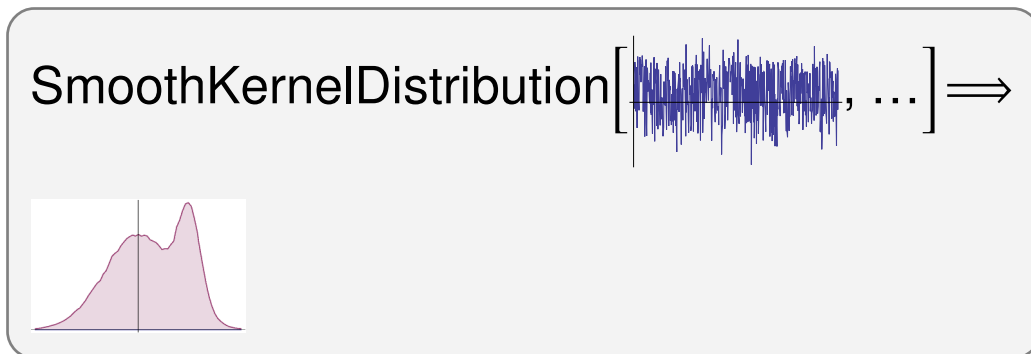
In[14]:= **CDF**[ $\mathcal{D}$ ,  $\mathbf{x}$ ]

Out[14]= 
$$\begin{cases} p & x == 0 \\ e^{x\lambda} p & x < 0 \\ e^{-x\lambda} (-1 + e^{x\lambda} + p) & \text{True} \end{cases}$$

In[15]:= **Probability**[-1/2 <  $\mathbf{X}$  < 1/2,  $\mathbf{X} \approx \mathcal{D}$ ]

Out[15]=  $1 - e^{-\lambda/2}$

#### ■ Distribuzioni basate sui dati



Suppose we have data coming from the following underlying distribution:

Old Faithful geyser data: {duration [minutes], waiting time [minutes]}

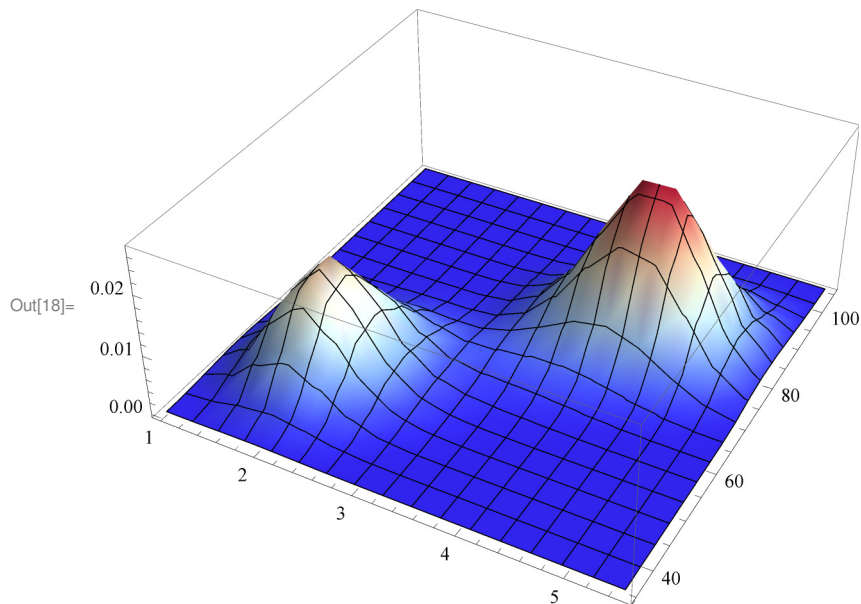
```
In[1]:= OldFaithfulData =
```

```
{ {3.6, 79}, {1.8, 54}, {3.333, 74}, {2.283, 62}, {4.533, 85}, {2.883, 55},
  {4.7, 88}, {3.6, 85}, {1.95, 51}, {4.35, 85}, {1.833, 54}, {3.917, 84},
  {4.2, 78}, {1.75, 47}, {4.7, 83}, {2.167, 52}, {1.75, 62}, {4.8, 84},
  {1.6, 52}, {4.25, 79}, {1.8, 51}, {1.75, 47}, {3.45, 78}, {3.067, 69},
  {4.533, 74}, {3.6, 83}, {1.967, 55}, {4.083, 76}, {3.85, 78}, {4.433, 79},
  {4.3, 73}, {4.467, 77}, {3.367, 66}, {4.033, 80}, {3.833, 74},
  {2.017, 52}, {1.867, 48}, {4.833, 80}, {1.833, 59}, {4.783, 90},
  {4.35, 80}, {1.883, 58}, {4.567, 84}, {1.75, 58}, {4.533, 73},
  {3.317, 83}, {3.833, 64}, {2.1, 53}, {4.633, 82}, {2, 59}, {4.8, 75},
  {4.716, 90}, {1.833, 54}, {4.833, 80}, {1.733, 54}, {4.883, 83},
  {3.717, 71}, {1.667, 64}, {4.567, 77}, {4.317, 81}, {2.233, 59},
  {4.5, 84}, {1.75, 48}, {4.8, 82}, {1.817, 60}, {4.4, 92}, {4.167, 78},
  {4.7, 78}, {2.067, 65}, {4.7, 73}, {4.033, 82}, {1.967, 56}, {4.5, 79},
  {4, 71}, {1.983, 62}, {5.067, 76}, {2.017, 60}, {4.567, 78}, {3.883, 76},
  {3.6, 83}, {4.133, 75}, {4.333, 82}, {4.1, 70}, {2.633, 65},
  {4.067, 73}, {4.933, 88}, {3.95, 76}, {4.517, 80}, {2.167, 48},
  {4, 86}, {2.2, 60}, {4.333, 90}, {1.867, 50}, {4.817, 78}, {1.833, 63},
  {4.3, 72}, {4.667, 84}, {3.75, 75}, {1.867, 51}, {4.9, 82}, {2.483, 62},
  {4.367, 88}, {2.1, 49}, {4.5, 83}, {4.05, 81}, {1.867, 47}, {4.7, 84},
  {1.783, 52}, {4.85, 86}, {3.683, 81}, {4.733, 75}, {2.3, 59},
  {4.9, 89}, {4.417, 79}, {1.7, 59}, {4.633, 81}, {2.317, 50}, {4.6, 85},
  {1.817, 59}, {4.417, 87}, {2.617, 53}, {4.067, 69}, {4.25, 77},
  {1.967, 56}, {4.6, 88}, {3.767, 81}, {1.917, 45}, {4.5, 82}, {2.267, 55},
  {4.65, 90}, {1.867, 45}, {4.167, 83}, {2.8, 56}, {4.333, 89},
  {1.833, 46}, {4.383, 82}, {1.883, 51}, {4.933, 86}, {2.033, 53},
  {3.733, 79}, {4.233, 81}, {2.233, 60}, {4.533, 82}, {4.817, 77},
  {4.333, 76}, {1.983, 59}, {4.633, 80}, {2.017, 49}, {5.1, 96},
  {1.8, 53}, {5.033, 77}, {4, 77}, {2.4, 65}, {4.6, 81}, {3.567, 71},
  {4, 70}, {4.5, 81}, {4.083, 93}, {1.8, 53}, {3.967, 89}, {2.2, 45},
  {4.15, 86}, {2, 58}, {3.833, 78}, {3.5, 66}, {4.583, 76}, {2.367, 63},
  {5, 88}, {1.933, 52}, {4.617, 93}, {1.917, 49}, {2.083, 57}, {4.583, 77},
  {3.333, 68}, {4.167, 81}, {4.333, 81}, {4.5, 73}, {2.417, 50}, {4, 85},
  {4.167, 74}, {1.883, 55}, {4.583, 77}, {4.25, 83}, {3.767, 83},
  {2.033, 51}, {4.433, 78}, {4.083, 84}, {1.833, 46}, {4.417, 83},
  {2.183, 55}, {4.8, 81}, {1.833, 57}, {4.8, 76}, {4.1, 84}, {3.966, 77},
  {4.233, 81}, {3.5, 87}, {4.366, 77}, {2.25, 51}, {4.667, 78}, {2.1, 60},
  {4.35, 82}, {4.133, 91}, {1.867, 53}, {4.6, 78}, {1.783, 46},
  {4.367, 77}, {3.85, 84}, {1.933, 49}, {4.5, 83}, {2.383, 71},
  {4.7, 80}, {1.867, 49}, {3.833, 75}, {3.417, 64}, {4.233, 76},
  {2.4, 53}, {4.8, 94}, {2, 55}, {4.15, 76}, {1.867, 50}, {4.267, 82},
  {1.75, 54}, {4.483, 75}, {4, 78}, {4.117, 79}, {4.083, 78}, {4.267, 78},
  {3.917, 70}, {4.55, 79}, {4.083, 70}, {2.417, 54}, {4.183, 86},
  {2.217, 50}, {4.45, 90}, {1.883, 54}, {1.85, 54}, {4.283, 77},
  {3.95, 79}, {2.333, 64}, {4.15, 75}, {2.35, 47}, {4.933, 86}, {2.9, 63},
  {4.583, 85}, {3.833, 82}, {2.083, 57}, {4.367, 82}, {2.133, 67},
  {4.35, 74}, {2.2, 54}, {4.45, 83}, {3.567, 73}, {4.5, 73}, {4.15, 88},
  {3.817, 80}, {3.917, 71}, {4.45, 83}, {2, 56}, {4.283, 79}, {4.767, 78},
  {4.533, 84}, {1.85, 58}, {4.25, 83}, {1.983, 43}, {2.25, 60}, {4.75, 75},
  {4.117, 81}, {2.15, 46}, {4.417, 90}, {1.817, 46}, {4.467, 74}};
```

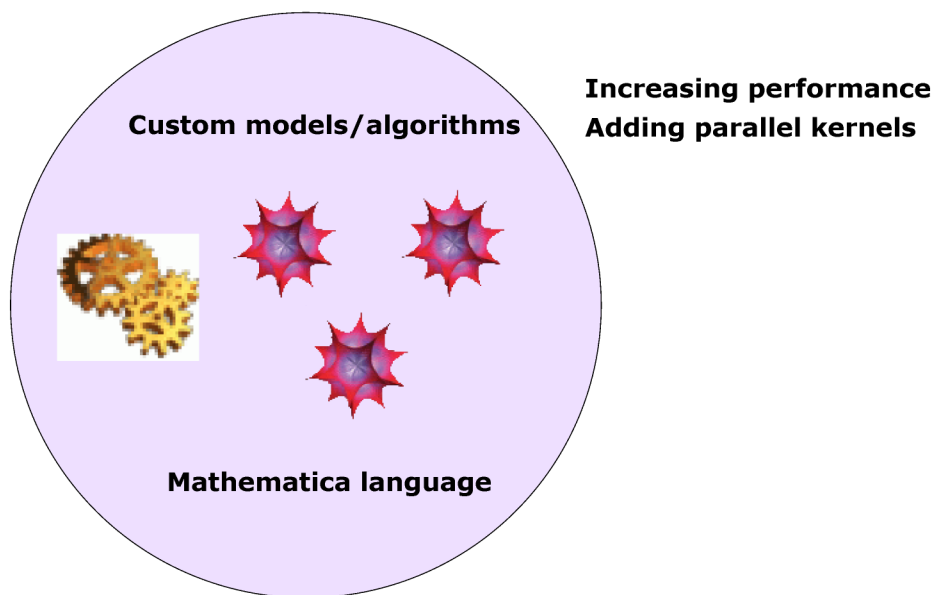
```

In[17]:= Ddata = SmoothKernelDistribution[OldFaithfulData];
In[18]:= Plot3D[PDF[Ddata, {x, y}], {x, 1, 5.5}, {y, 35, 105},
  PlotRange -> All, ColorFunction -> "ThermometerColors"]

```

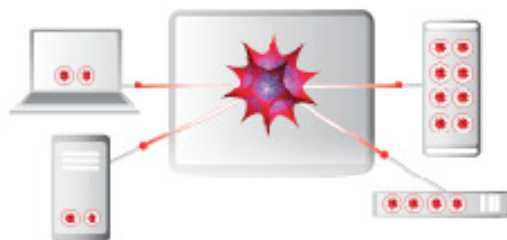


## Controllo delle performance



### ■ Il calcolo parallelo

Mathematica contiene un ambiente di calcolo parallelo (del tipo master-slave) completamente integrato ed automatizzato.



Le richieste eseguite alle varie banche dati sono tipicamente sequenziali. Dunque, quando si fa un uso intensivo delle sorgenti integrate ritorna utile sfruttare i comandi paralleli

```
In[16]:= Map[FinancialData["MI:BUL", #] &,
  {"Company", "Open", "Close", "Volume", "High", "Low"}] // AbsoluteTiming
```

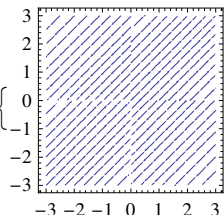
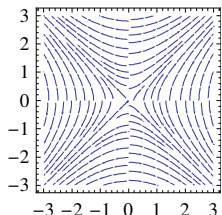
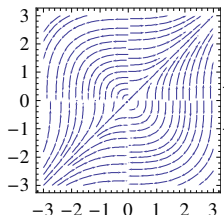
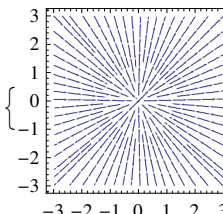
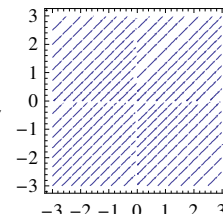
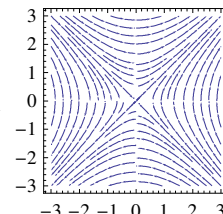
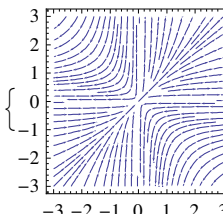
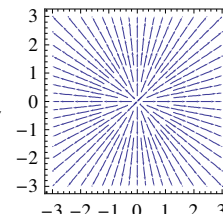
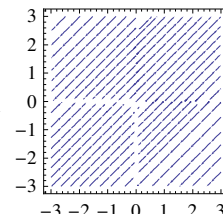
```
Out[16]= {4.4218750, {Bulgari, 7.45, 7.45, 753 910, 7.51, 7.34}}
```

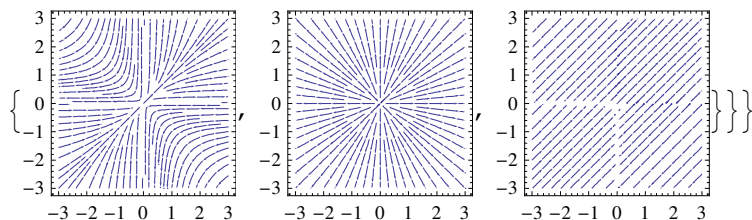
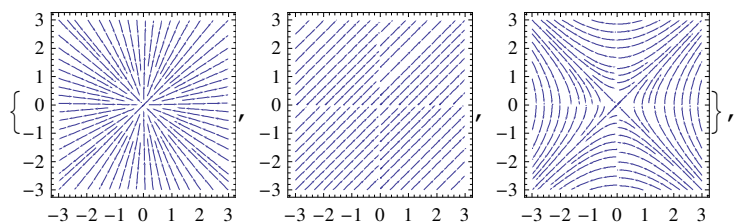
```
In[17]:= ParallelMap[FinancialData["MI:BUL", #] &,
  {"Company", "Open", "Close", "Volume", "High", "Low"}] // AbsoluteTiming
```

```
Out[17]= {0.9531250, {Bulgari, 7.45, 7.45, 753 910, 7.51, 7.34}}
```

Esempio di calcolo

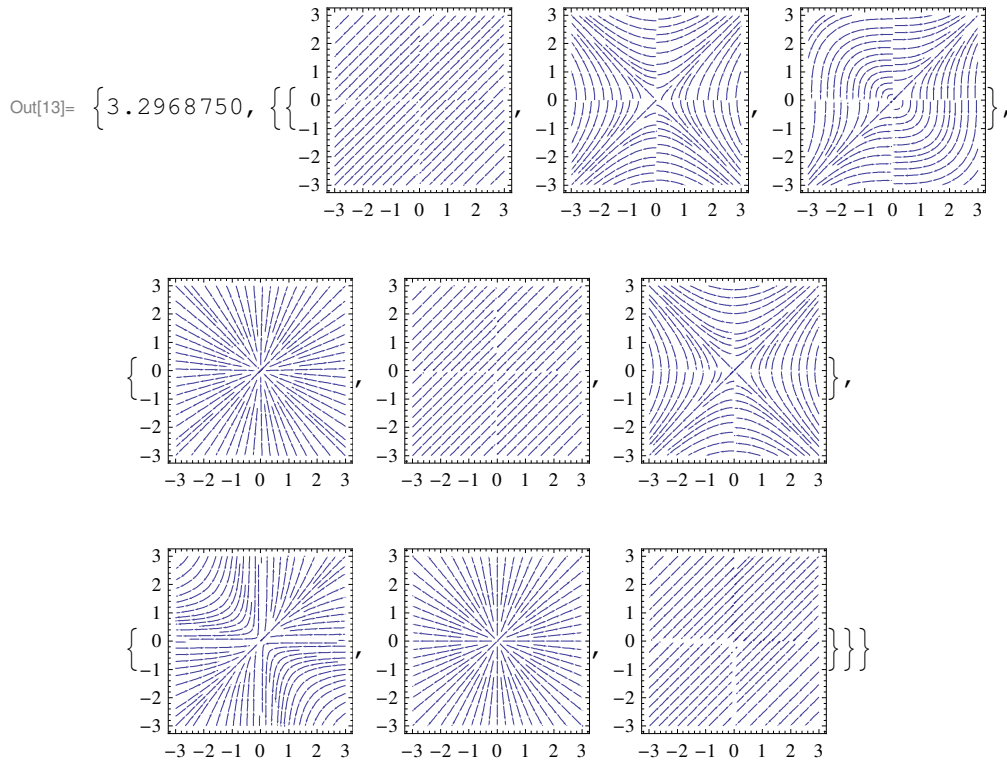
```
In[12]:= Table[StreamPlot[{xi yj, xj yi}, {x, -3, 3}, {y, -3, 3}, ImageSize → 100],
  {i, 3}, {j, 3}] // AbsoluteTiming
```

```
Out[12]= {16.8437500, {{0, {
  
  
  
}, {
  
  
  
}, {
  
  
  
}}}}
```



Se vogliamo parallelizzare questa computazione, possiamo aggiungere il comand Parallelize all precedente istruzione

```
In[13]:= Parallelize[Table[StreamPlot[{x^i y^j, x^j y^i}, {x, -3, 3},
    {y, -3, 3}, ImageSize -> 100], {i, 3}, {j, 3}]] // AbsoluteTiming
```



## ■ Altre novità della versione 8 in merito all'incremento delle performance

### ■ Compile

Ora è possibile compilare in maniera ancora più efficiente una parte significativa dei nostri algoritmi

### ■ CUDALink

Questa tabella ci mostra i fattori di guadagno relativi ad un calcolo eseguito con *Mathematica* e poi con *Mathematica* usando codice CUDALink

Caratteristiche della macchina

CPU: Core i7 950, quad core 3.06GHz

Memory: 12GB DDR3

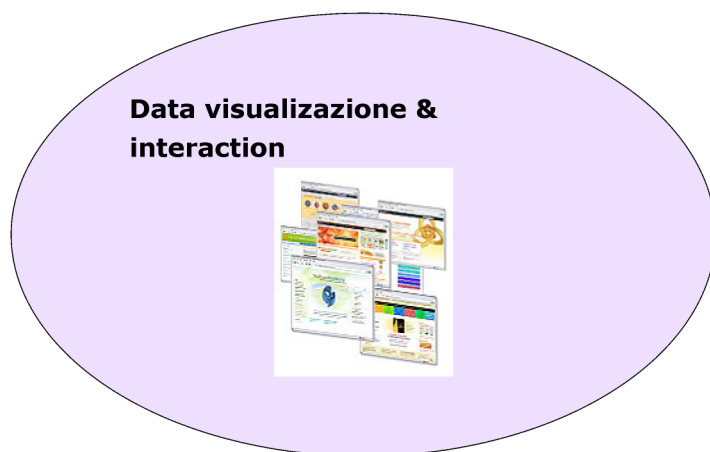
GPU: NVIDIA Tesla C2050 (Fermi)

OS: Windows 7

Valori

| Option                                 | Method      | Enhancement |
|----------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Vanilla American Options               | Binomial    | 62          |
| American Quanto Fixed Exchange Options | Binomial    | 68          |
| Asian Arithmetic Options               | Monte Carlo | 130         |

## Dynamic, Manipulate e altre funzionalità dedicate alle GUI interattive



L'interfaccia di *Mathematica* è basata su documenti (Notebook). *Mathematica* consente di computare, sviluppare ed utilizzare le applicazioni tramite un potente documento chiamato "Notebook" (.nb)

### Principali Vantaggi

I Notebooks sono platform independent (Windows/Macintosh/Linux/Unix)

I Notebooks sono completamente personalizzabili e programmabili per adeguarsi a qualsiasi esigenza di workflow (es. le palette sono notebook)

### ■ Interattività e dinamicità

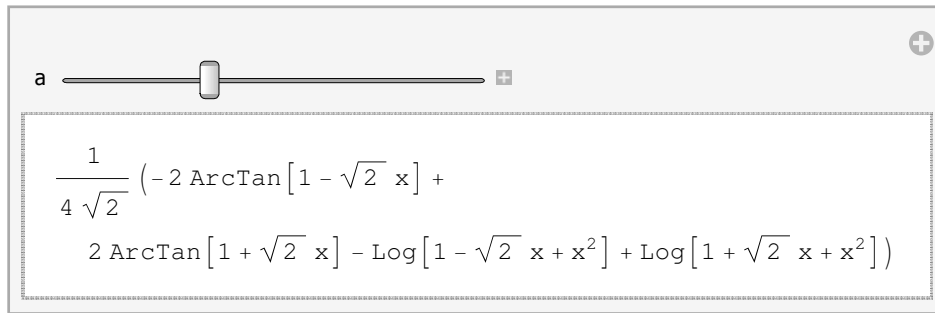
*Mathematica* ha rivoluzionato il concetto di computazione interattiva e dinamica, introducendo funzioni dinamiche che istantaneamente creano interfacce intuitive e interattive. Le computazioni sottostanti vengono eseguite in run-time

In[22]:= **Integrate**[1 / (x<sup>3</sup> + 1) , x]

$$\text{Out[22]} = \frac{\text{ArcTan}\left[\frac{-1+2x}{\sqrt{3}}\right]}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{3} \text{Log}[1+x] - \frac{1}{6} \text{Log}[1-x+x^2]$$

In[23]:= **Manipulate**[**Integrate**[ $1 / (x^a + 1)$ ,  $x$ ], { $a$ , 1, 10, 1}]

Out[23]=

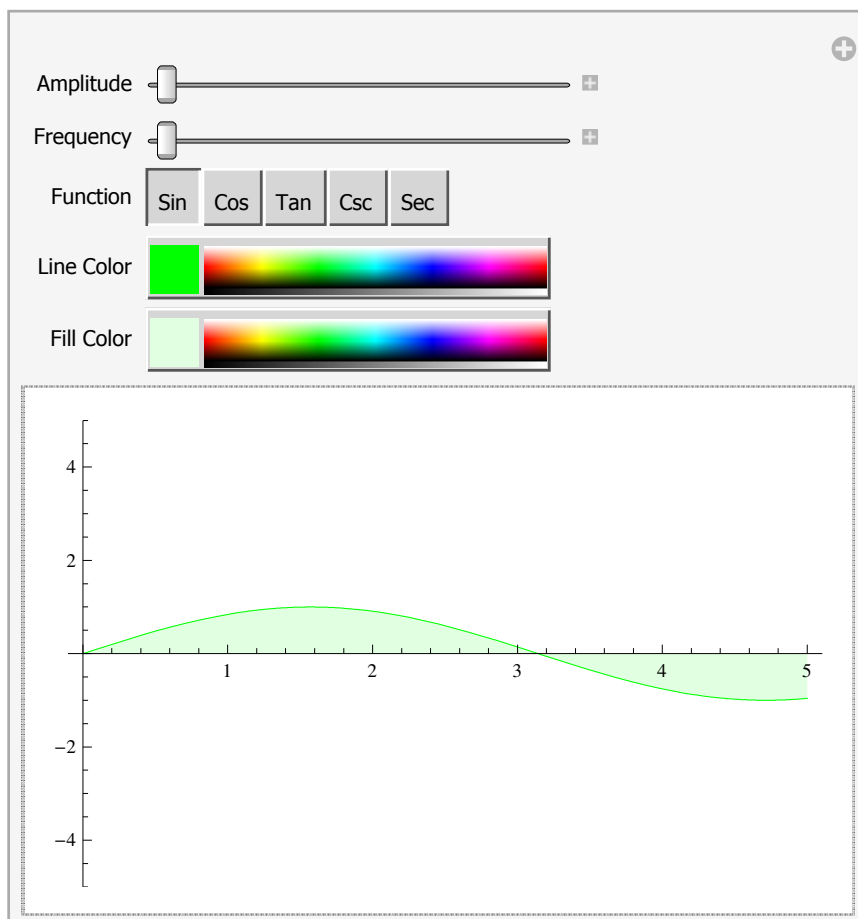


$$\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \left( -2 \operatorname{ArcTan}[1 - \sqrt{2} x] + 2 \operatorname{ArcTan}[1 + \sqrt{2} x] - \operatorname{Log}[1 - \sqrt{2} x + x^2] + \operatorname{Log}[1 + \sqrt{2} x + x^2] \right)$$

Manipulate e gli altri comandi dinamici possono trattare qualsiasi espressione di *Mathematica*

In[24]:= **Manipulate**[**Plot**[**amp function**[**freq x**], { $x$ , 0, 5}, **PlotRange** → {-5, 5},  
**Filling** → **Axis**, **PlotStyle** → **pcol**, **FillingStyle** → **fcol**],  
{{**amp**, 1, "Amplitude"}, 1, 5},  
{{**freq**, 1, "Frequency"}, 1, 5},  
{{**function**, Sin, "Function"}, {Sin, Cos, Tan, Csc, Sec}},  
{{**pcol**, Green, "Line Color"}, Red},  
{{**fcol**, LightGreen, "Fill Color"}, LightRed}]

Out[24]=



Si possono sviluppare interfacce anche molto complesse - Esempio 1 - Esempio 2

## ■ Programmabilità dei documenti

Si possono anche creare report da programma.

```
In[25]:= Button["Generate Report",
  Quiet[CreateDocument[CellGroup[{TextCell[CountryData[#, "Name"], "Section"],
    ExpressionCell[GraphicsRow[{CountryData[#, "Flag"], Quiet[
      DateListPlot[CountryData[#, {"Population"}, {1980, 2008}]]]}],
    Frame → All, ImageSize → All], "Output"]], Closed] & /@
  CountryData["Africa"], WindowTitle → "Africa", StyleDefinitions →
    "Creative/NaturalColor.nb"]], Method -> "Queued"]
```

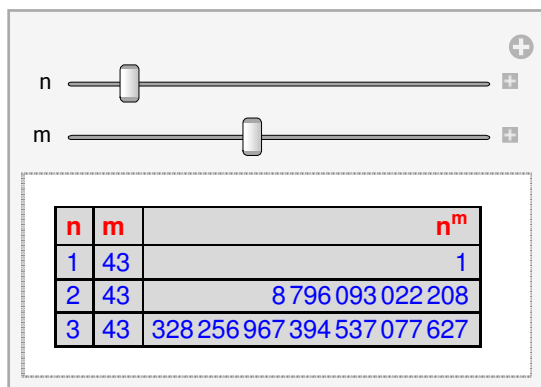
Out[25]=

Generate Report

Una tabella

```
In[26]:= Manipulate[
  Grid[Prepend[Table[{i, m, im}, {i, 1, n}],
    {Style["n", Bold, Red], Style["m", Bold, Red], Style["nm", Bold, Red]}],
  Alignment → {{Left, Left, Right}, Automatic}, Frame → All,
  ItemStyle → {Blue, FontFamily → "Helvetica"}, Background → LightGray],
  {n, 1, 20, 1}, {m, 1, 100, 1}]
```

Out[26]=

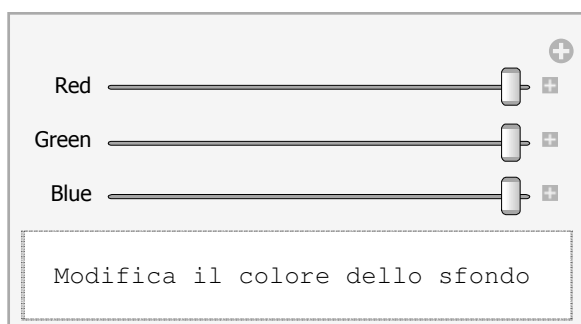


| <b>n</b> | <b>m</b> | <b>n<sup>m</sup></b>  |
|----------|----------|-----------------------|
| 1        | 43       | 1                     |
| 2        | 43       | 8796093022208         |
| 3        | 43       | 328256967394537077627 |

Le proprietà di questo documento

```
In[27]:= Manipulate[(SetOptions[ButtonNotebook[], Background → RGBColor[r, g, b]];
  "Modifica il colore dello sfondo"), {{r, 0.9, "Red"}, 0, 1},
  {{g, 0.6, "Green"}, 0, 1}, {{b, 0.3, "Blue"}, 0, 1}]
```

Out[27]=



Modifica il colore dello sfondo

Infine, bisogna sottolineare ancora una volta il carattere di strumento altamente integrato: tutte le funzionalità viste sin ora si integrano in maniera intuitiva ed immediata, senza dover scrivere pagine e pagine di codice.

Esempio di tabella realizzata direttamente caricando dati da una sorgente interna a *Mathematica*: tabella dei 20 paesi del mondo più grandi in base all'area

```

In[28]:= biggestA =
  Last /@ Take[Reverse[Sort[{CountryData[#, "Area"], #} & /@ CountryData[]], 20];
biggestP = Last /@ Take[Reverse[
  Sort[{CountryData[#, "Population"], #} & /@ CountryData[]], 20];
Row[{Text[Grid[Prepend[{CountryData[#, "Name"], CountryData[#, "Area"],
  CountryData[#, "Population"]} & /@ biggestA, {"", "area", "population"}],
  Frame → All, Background → {None, {Gray, {Yellow, White}}}], Spacer[5],
Text[Grid[Prepend[{CountryData[#, "Name"], CountryData[#, "Population"],
  CountryData[#, "Area"]} & /@ biggestP, {"", "population", "area"}],
  Frame → All, Background → {None, {Gray, {White, Green}}}],}]

```

Out[30]=

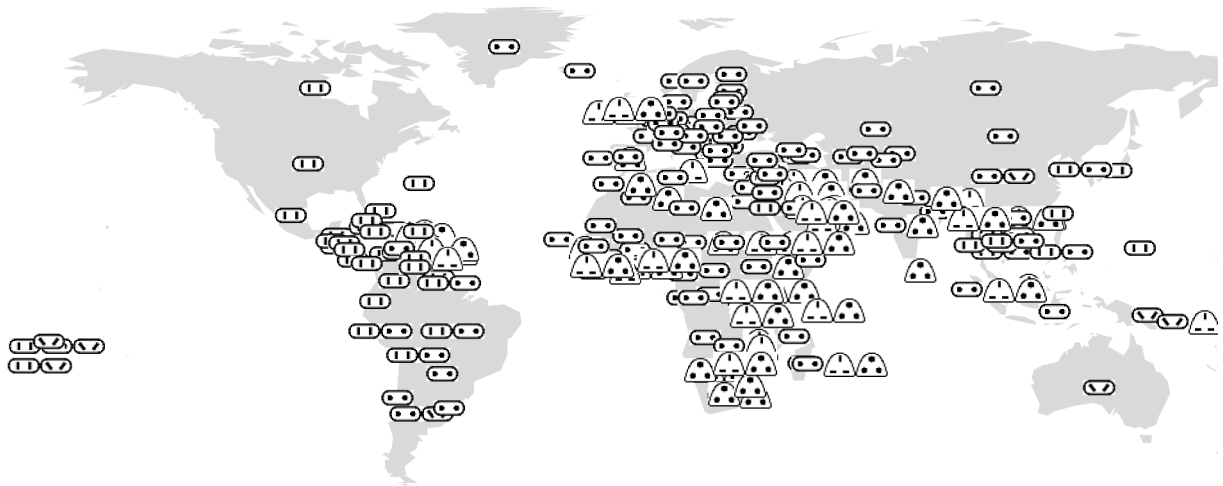
|                                  | area                  | population            |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Russia                           | $1.70752 \times 10^7$ | $1.41394 \times 10^8$ |
| Canada                           | $9.98467 \times 10^6$ | $3.32593 \times 10^7$ |
| United States                    | $9.63142 \times 10^6$ | $3.11666 \times 10^8$ |
| China                            | $9.59696 \times 10^6$ | $1.31436 \times 10^9$ |
| Brazil                           | $8.51488 \times 10^6$ | $1.91972 \times 10^8$ |
| Australia                        | $7.68685 \times 10^6$ | $2.10744 \times 10^7$ |
| India                            | $3.28726 \times 10^6$ | $1.18141 \times 10^9$ |
| Argentina                        | $2.76689 \times 10^6$ | $3.9883 \times 10^7$  |
| Kazakhstan                       | $2.7249 \times 10^6$  | $1.55215 \times 10^7$ |
| Sudan                            | $2.50581 \times 10^6$ | $4.13477 \times 10^7$ |
| Algeria                          | $2.38174 \times 10^6$ | $3.43734 \times 10^7$ |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | $2.34486 \times 10^6$ | $6.42566 \times 10^7$ |
| Greenland                        | $2.16609 \times 10^6$ | 57 307.               |
| Mexico                           | $1.96438 \times 10^6$ | $1.08555 \times 10^8$ |
| Saudi Arabia                     | $1.96058 \times 10^6$ | $2.52005 \times 10^7$ |
| Indonesia                        | $1.90457 \times 10^6$ | $2.27345 \times 10^8$ |
| Libya                            | $1.75954 \times 10^6$ | $6.29418 \times 10^6$ |
| Iran                             | $1.648 \times 10^6$   | $7.33118 \times 10^7$ |
| Mongolia                         | $1.56412 \times 10^6$ | $2.64122 \times 10^6$ |
| Peru                             | $1.28522 \times 10^6$ | $2.88367 \times 10^7$ |

|                                  | population            | area                  |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| China                            | $1.31436 \times 10^9$ | $9.59696 \times 10^6$ |
| India                            | $1.18141 \times 10^9$ | $3.28726 \times 10^6$ |
| United States                    | $3.11666 \times 10^8$ | $9.63142 \times 10^6$ |
| Indonesia                        | $2.27345 \times 10^8$ | $1.90457 \times 10^6$ |
| Brazil                           | $1.91972 \times 10^8$ | $8.51488 \times 10^6$ |
| Pakistan                         | $1.76952 \times 10^8$ | 796 095.              |
| Bangladesh                       | $1.6 \times 10^8$     | 143 998.              |
| Nigeria                          | $1.51212 \times 10^8$ | 923 768.              |
| Russia                           | $1.41394 \times 10^8$ | $1.70752 \times 10^7$ |
| Japan                            | $1.27293 \times 10^8$ | 377 835.              |
| Mexico                           | $1.08555 \times 10^8$ | $1.96438 \times 10^6$ |
| Philippines                      | $9.03484 \times 10^7$ | 300 000.              |
| Vietnam                          | $8.70959 \times 10^7$ | 329 560.              |
| Germany                          | $8.22643 \times 10^7$ | 357 022.              |
| Egypt                            | $8.15272 \times 10^7$ | $1.00145 \times 10^6$ |
| Ethiopia                         | $8.07134 \times 10^7$ | $1.12713 \times 10^6$ |
| Turkey                           | $7.39143 \times 10^7$ | 780 580.              |
| Iran                             | $7.33118 \times 10^7$ | $1.648 \times 10^6$   |
| Thailand                         | $6.73864 \times 10^7$ | 513 120.              |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | $6.42566 \times 10^7$ | $2.34486 \times 10^6$ |

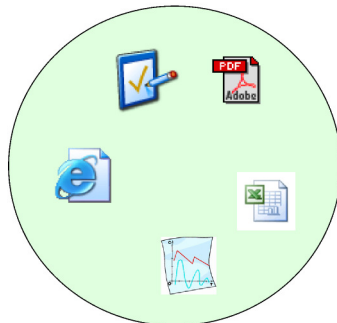
Prima di mettersi in viaggio ...

```
In[31]:= Graphics[{LightGray, CountryData[#, "SchematicPolygon"] & /@ CountryData[],
  Inset[Row[Show[#, ImageSize -> 15] & /@
    (CountryData[#, "ElectricalGridPlugImages"] /. _Missing -> {})],
  Reverse[CountryData[#, "CenterCoordinates"]]] & /@
  CountryData[], ImageSize -> 600]
```

Out[31]=



## Export verso altri ambienti/applicazioni



## ■ Formati di dati gestiti in esportazione

In[32]:= **\$ExportFormats**

```
Out[32]= {3DS, ACO, AIFF, AU, AVI, Base64, Binary, Bit, BMP, Byte, BYU, BZIP2, C,
  Character16, Character8, Complex128, Complex256, Complex64, CSV, DICOM, DIF,
  DIMACS, DOT, DXF, EMF, EPS, ExpressionML, FASTA, FITS, FLAC, FLV, GIF, Graph6,
  Graphlet, GraphML, GXL, GZIP, HarwellBoeing, HDF, HDF5, HTML, Integer128,
  Integer16, Integer24, Integer32, Integer64, Integer8, JPEG, JPEG2000, JSON,
  J VX, KML, LEDA, List, LWO, MAT, MathML, Maya, MGF, MIDI, MOL, MOL2, MTX, MX,
  NASACDF, NB, NetCDF, NEXUS, NOFF, OBJ, OFF, Package, Pajek, PBM, PCX, PDB,
  PDF, PGM, PICT, PLY, PNG, PNM, POV, PPM, PXR, QuickTime, RawBitmap, Real128,
  Real32, Real64, RIB, RTF, SCT, SDF, SND, Sparse6, STL, String, SurferGrid,
  SVG, SWF, Table, TAR, TerminatedString, TeX, Text, TGA, TGF, TIFF, TSV,
  UnsignedInteger128, UnsignedInteger16, UnsignedInteger24, UnsignedInteger32,
  UnsignedInteger64, UnsignedInteger8, UUE, VideoFrames, VRML, VTK, WAV,
  Wave64, WDX, WMF, X3D, XBM, XHTML, XHTMLMathML, XLS, XLSX, XML, XYZ, ZIP, ZPR}
```

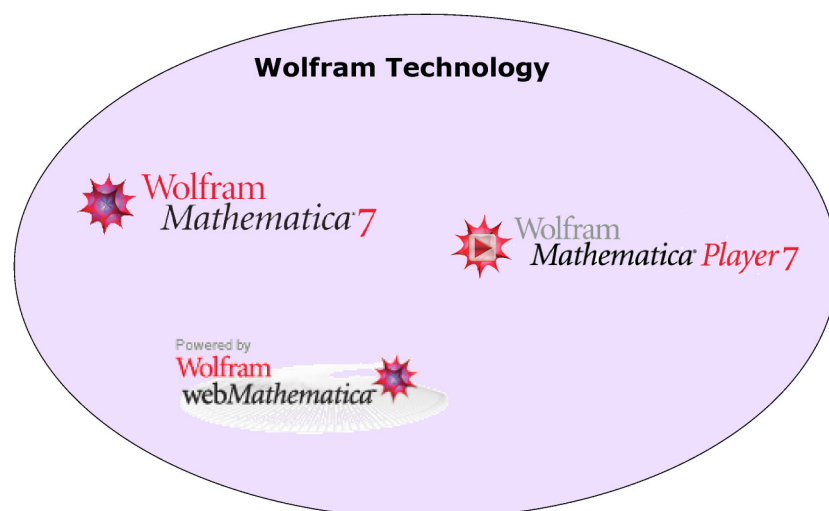
Esempio di report HTML generato da una applicazione *Mathematica* (genera report da TradingStrategy)

## ■ Interazione con altri strumenti mediante link dedicati

### ■ *Mathematica* Link for Excel

---

## L'impiego di tecnologie Wolfram per il deployment delle soluzioni



## ■ *Mathematica* come ambiente di lavoro per gli end-user

In questa soluzione l'utente finale deve acquistare *Mathematica*, e questo gli consente di eseguire non solo tutte le funzionalità dell'applicativo che gli è stato sviluppato dagli ingegneri, ma anche di creare ex-novo qualsiasi altro strumento di calcolo di cui necessita.

### ■ **Mathematica Player**

L'utente finale non deve acquistare *Mathematica* perchè l'applicativo è stato realizzato per essere seguito tramite il software *Mathematica Player*, nella sua versione Free o Professional. Ci sono alcune differenze tecniche tra le due versioni [link](#)

### ■ **webMathematica per rendere più facile lo sfruttamento dei risultati ottenuti con Mathematica**

L'utente finale ha bisogno solo di un browser web

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## Conclusioni

- **Mathematica** fornisce un ambiente integrato per lo sviluppo e la fruizione di soluzioni anche complesse sia dal punto di vista del calcolo che delle interfacce utente
- **Mathematica**, grazie anche alla sua natura di linguaggio simbolico, consente di esprimere i problemi nel linguaggio tradizionale della letteratura scientifica
- Offre un linguaggio di programmazione di alto livello
- Include banche dati aggiornate, affidabili e complete
- Si integra e/o interagisce facilmente con altri ambienti e sistemi informativi aziendali
- Infine ... uno sguardo ad alcuni prezzi del segmento Educational

### Wolfram Mathematica LICENZA ACCADEMICA (PER DOCENTI)

#### Licenza Fissa (Fixed)



1 PC

**€ 1.345,00**

+ iva

#### Licenza di Rete (Network)



1 Server  
+ 1 Client

**€ 2.525,00**

+ iva

#### Multilicenze



**sconti  
fino al  
70%**

### Wolfram Mathematica FOR STUDENTS

#### Licenza Standard (per tutto il periodo di studi)



**€ 128,00**

+ iva

#### Licenza Annuale (12 mesi)



**€ 45,00**

+ iva

#### Licenza Semestrale (6 mesi)



**€ 29,00**

+ iva