Maple Quick Reference Card

denom( )	Selects the denominator of a fraction
display( )	Combines graphs of functions and points (require with(*plots)*)
eval(expr,x=v)	Evaluates the expression at the point x = v.
evalf(expr)	Numercially evaluates the given expression to the default number of digits (10).
evalf(expr,n)	Numercially evaluates the given expression to n digits
expand(expr)	Expands the given expression
factor(expr)	Factors the given expression
fsolve(eqn)	Finds numerical (approximate) solutions to equations. **fsolve(x^2=cos(x)+4,x=0..5)**
ifactor(n)	Gives prime integer factorization for a given integer
lhs(eqn)	Selects the left hand side of an equation
implicitplot( )	Plots implicitly defined functions **implicitplot(x^2/25 +y^2/9=1 , x=-5 . . 5,y=-5 . . 5,scaling=constrained);**
numer( )	Selects the numerator of a fraction
plot( )	Plots functions defined by an algebraic expression: **plot(3*x^2-8 , x=-5 . . 5 , y = -20 . . 40);** Plots more than one function at a time: **plot([3*x^2-8 , sin(x) , cos(x)] ,x=-5 . . 5 , y=-20 .. 40);** Plots points: ***plot*([[2, 3], [−2, 5], [1, −4]], *x* = −7 ..7, *y* = −7 ..7, *style* = *point*)** Plots parametric equations : **plot([cos(t), sin(t), t=0 . . 2*Pi] , x=-2..2, y=-2..2);**
rationalize(expr)	Rationalizes the denominator of a given expression
restart	Clears Maple's memory of all definitions
rhs(eqn)	Selects the right hand side of an equation
simplify(expr)	Simplifies the given expression
solve(eqn)	Finds exact solutions to equations, including literal equations and linear systems.
subs(x= v,expr)	Substitutes the value v for x in the expression **subs(x=4,3*x^2+8);**
unapply(expr)	Returns an operator from the expression
unassign('var')	Clears the variable var
with( )	Brings in additional libraries of functions.

The standard constants are:

Pi	π	Caution: Do not use "pi", capital "P" is required
exp(1)	e	
I	$\sqrt{-1}$	

The names of the standard functions are:

sqrt(x)	$\sqrt{x}$
abs(x)	$\lvert x \rvert$
exp(x)	e^x
ln(x)	natural log
log(x)	natural log, same as ln(x)

log[n](x) log base n
sin(x), cos(x), tan(x), cot(x), sec(x), csc(x) sine of x, etc.
arcsin(x), arccos(x), arctan(x) the inverse trig functions

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