

1 | Integral of $\ln(x)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \ln(x) dx &= \int 1 \cdot \ln(x) dx \\
 &= x \cdot \ln(x) - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \\
 &= x \cdot \ln(x) - \int 1 dx \\
 &= x \cdot \ln(x) - x + C
 \end{aligned}$$

2 | Integral of $x^5 \sin(x)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int x^5 \sin(x) dx &= -x^5 \cos(x) - \int -5x^4 \cos(x) dx \\
 &= -x^5 \cos(x) + 5x^4 \sin(x) + \int -20x^3 \sin(x) dx \\
 &= -x^5 \cos(x) + 5x^4 \sin(x) + 20x^3 \cos(x) - \int 60x^2 \cos(x) dx \\
 &= -x^5 \cos(x) + 5x^4 \sin(x) + 20x^3 \cos(x) - 60x^2 \sin(x) \\
 &\quad + \int 120x \sin(x) dx \\
 &= -x^5 \cos(x) + 5x^4 \sin(x) + 20x^3 \cos(x) - 60x^2 \sin(x) \\
 &\quad - 120x \cos(x) - \int -120 \cos(x) dx \\
 &= -x^5 \cos(x) + 5x^4 \sin(x) + 20x^3 \cos(x) - 60x^2 \sin(x) \\
 &\quad - 120x \cos(x) + 120 \sin(x)
 \end{aligned}$$

3 | Diff in High Dimensions

3.1 | 9)

$$\nabla f(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} \tan(y) \\ \frac{x}{\sec^2(y)} \end{bmatrix}$$

3.2 | 12)

$$\nabla f(x, y, z) = \begin{bmatrix} 2x \\ 7z \\ 7y \end{bmatrix}$$

4 | $e^x \cos(y)$

First, we find the derivative of $f(x, y)$:

$$\nabla f(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} e^x \cos(y) \\ -e^x \sin(y) \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

Then, we can find the derivative of $f(x, y)$ at point $(1, \frac{\pi}{4})$:

$$\nabla f(1, \frac{\pi}{4}) = \begin{bmatrix} e^{(1)} \cos(\frac{\pi}{4}) \\ -e^{(1)} \sin(\frac{\pi}{4}) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{e}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{e}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

Armed with this knowledge, we can get the slope in a particular direction. The equation for this is

$$f'(\theta) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f \cdot \cos(\theta) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f \cdot \sin(\theta) \quad (2)$$

We know that $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$, so we can plug this in to f' to get:

$$\begin{aligned} f'(\theta) &= f'(\frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \\ &= \frac{e}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{e}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}e}{2\sqrt{2}} - \frac{e}{2\sqrt{2}} \\ &= \frac{(\sqrt{3}-1)e}{2\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$