```
# part a
 import sympy as sp
 x, y = sp.symbols('x y')
 # Define a function
 f = sp.exp(x)*sp.sin(y) + y**3
 # Differentiate f with respect to x
 df_dx = sp.diff(f, x)
 # Differentiate f with respect to y
 df_dy = sp.diff(f, y)
 print("Partial derivative with respect to x:")
 print(df_dx)
 print("Partial derivative with respect to y:")
 print(df_dy)
 Partial derivative with respect to x:
 exp(x)*sin(y)
 Partial derivative with respect to y:
 3*y**2 + exp(x)*cos(y)
 # part b
 import sympy as sp
 x, y = sp.symbols('x y')
 # Define the second function
# part b
import sympy as sp
x, y = sp.symbols('x y')
# Define the second function
f2 = x^{**}2 * y + x * y^{**}2
# Differentiate f with respect to x
df2_dx = sp.diff(f2, x)
# Differentiate f with respect to y
df2_dy = sp.diff(f2, y)
# Sub in x and y-values of the point
x value = 1
y_value = -1
df2_dxsubbed = df2_dx.subs({x: x_value, y: y_value})
df2_dysubbed = df2_dy.subs({x: x_value, y: y_value})
print("Partial derivative with respect to x:")
print(df2_dx)
print("Partial derivative with respect to y:")
print(df2_dy)
gradient = sp.sqrt(df2_dx**2 + df2_dy**2)
print("The gradient vector is", gradient)
gradient = sp.sqrt(df2_dxsubbed**2 + df2_dysubbed**2)
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print("Partial derivative with respect to y:")
print(df2_dy)
 gradient = sp.sqrt(df2_dx**2 + df2_dy**2)
print("The gradient vector is", gradient)
 gradient = sp.sqrt(df2_dxsubbed**2 + df2_dysubbed**2)
print("The magnitude of the gradient vector at (1,-1) is", gradient)
Partial derivative with respect to \boldsymbol{x}:
2*x*y + y**2
Partial derivative with respect to y:
 x^{**2} + 2^*x^*y
The gradient vector is sqrt((x^{**2} + 2^*x^*y)^{**2} + (2^*x^*y + y^{**2})^{**2})
The magnitude of the gradient vector at (1,-1) is sqrt(2)
#part c
import sympy as sp
x, y = sp.symbols ('x y')
# Define third function
f3 = sp.log(x**2 + y**2)
# Differentiate f with respect to x
df3_dx = sp.diff(f3, x)
# Differentiate f with respect to y
df3_dy = sp.diff(f3, y)
# Second partial derivatives
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#part c
import sympy as sp
x, y = sp.symbols ('x y')
# Define third function
f3 = sp.log(x^{**}2 + y^{**}2)
\# Differentiate f with respect to x
df3_dx = sp.diff(f3, x)
# Differentiate f with respect to y
df3_dy = sp.diff(f3, y)
# Second partial derivatives
d2f3 dx2 = sp.diff(df3 dx, x)
d2f3_dy2 = sp.diff(df3_dy, y)
mixeddf3_dx=sp.diff(df3_dx, y)
mixeddf3_dy=sp.diff(df3_dy, x)
print("Partial derivative with respect to x:")
print(df3_dx)
print("Partial derivative with respect to y:")
print(df3_dy)
print("Second unmixed partial derivative with respect to x:")
print(d2f3_dx2)
print("Second unmixed partial derivative with respect to y:")
print(d2f3_dy2)
```

```
print("Second unmixed partial derivative with respect to x:")
print(d2f3_dx2)
print("Second unmixed partial derivative with respect to y:")
print(d2f3_dy2)
print("Second mixed partial derivatives:")
print(mixeddf3_dy)
print(mixeddf3_dx)
print("The mixed partial derivatives are symmetrical as a result of Clairaut's theorem. It states that if fxy and fy
Partial derivative with respect to x:
2*x/(x**2 + y**2)
Partial derivative with respect to y:
2*y/(x**2 + y**2)
Second unmixed partial derivative with respect to \boldsymbol{x}\colon
-4*x**2/(x**2 + y**2)**2 + 2/(x**2 + y**2)
Second unmixed partial derivative with respect to y:
-4*y**2/(x**2 + y**2)**2 + 2/(x**2 + y**2)
Second mixed partial derivatives:
-4*x*y/(x**2 + y**2)**2
-4*x*y/(x**2 + y**2)**2
#part d
#How to create a contour plot of a function
[2]: #part d
       #How to create a contour plot of a function
       import sympy as sp
       import numpy as np
       import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
       x, y = sp.symbols ('x y')
       j = x^{**3} - 3^*x^*y + y^{**3}
       j_func = sp.lambdify((x, y), j, 'numpy')
       x_{vals} = np.linspace(-3, 3, 400)
       y_vals = np.linspace(-3, 3, 400)
      X, Y = np.meshgrid(x_vals, y_vals)
       Z = j_func(X, Y)
       plt.contourf(X, Y, Z, levels=50, cmap='viridis')
       plt.colorbar()
       plt.title('Contour plot of j(x, y) = x^3 - 3xy + y^3')
       plt.xlabel('$x$')
       plt.ylabel('$y$')
       plt.show()
                      Contour plot of j(x, y) = x^3 - 3xy + y^3
            3
                                                                                     37.5
                                                                                     25.0
            2
```