Lab1 151

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0.1 MATH 151 Lab 1

Section Number: 568

Members:

- Brighton Sikarskie
- Colton Hesser
- Gabriel Gonzalez
- Gabriel Cuevas

```
[1]: from sympy import * from sympy.plotting import (plot,plot_parametric)
```

0.1.1 Question 1

```
1a
[2]: print((79 * (E ** 1.29 + 11.1 ** 2)) / (2026 - 5.1 ** 3))
```

5.29251613828432

```
1b
[3]: def to_rad(deg): return deg * pi / 180

equation = (cos((11 * pi) / 12) * sec(to_rad(75)) + tan((7 * pi) / 12))
    print(f"approximate: {equation.simplify()}")
    print(f"exact: {equation.evalf()}")
```

approximate: -4 - 2*sqrt(3) exact: -7.46410161513775

0.1.2 Question 2

-0.816496580927726 -0.980196058819607 -0.999998000002000

```
2b
```

```
[5]: print(f(2.01), f(2.0001), f(2.000001))
```

20.0249843945009 200.002499984149 2000.00024988243

2c Based on part (a), what happens to the y-values of f when x gets REALLY large in the negative direction?

When x gets REALLY large in the negative direction the y-values of f become close to -1.

2d Based on part (b), what happens to the y-values of f when x gets close to 2 from the right?

When x gets closs to 2 from the right the y-values of f becomes increasingly larger. It seems for every 0 we put behind the decimal the outputed value gets increased by a power of 10.

0.1.3 Question 3

3a

```
[6]: a, v, h = symbols('a v h')

equation = (-16 / (v ** 2 * (cos(a) ** 2))) * x ** 2 + tan(a) * x + h

ball_height = equation.subs([(a, to_rad(26)), (v, 130), (h, 3), (x, 409)]).

→evalf()

print(f"ball height: {ball_height}")
```

ball height: 6.43593602529508

Since the wall is 10ft high and the ball is only 6.4ft high it will hit the wall and not clear it.

3b

```
[7]: equation = (-16 / (v ** 2 * (cos(a) ** 2))) * x ** 2 + tan(a) * x + h - 10
h = solve(equation.subs([(a, to_rad(54.2)), (v, 24), (x, 15)]), h)[0]
print(f"He released it from {h} feet in the air")
```

He released it from 7.46746878686940 feet in the air