

# MATH 151 Lab 4

Put team members' names and section number here.

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Section number 576

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

## Question 1

1a

```
In [2]: #tangent line  
x, t, n = symbols('x, t, n')  
expr0 = (2 * x + 1) / (x ** 2 + 2)  
tangent = expr0.subs(x, 2) + diff(expr0, x).subs(x, 2) * (x - 2)  
print(f"The equation of the tangent line where x = 2 is y = {tangent}")
```

The equation of the tangent line where  $x = 2$  is  $y = 23/18 - 2x/9$

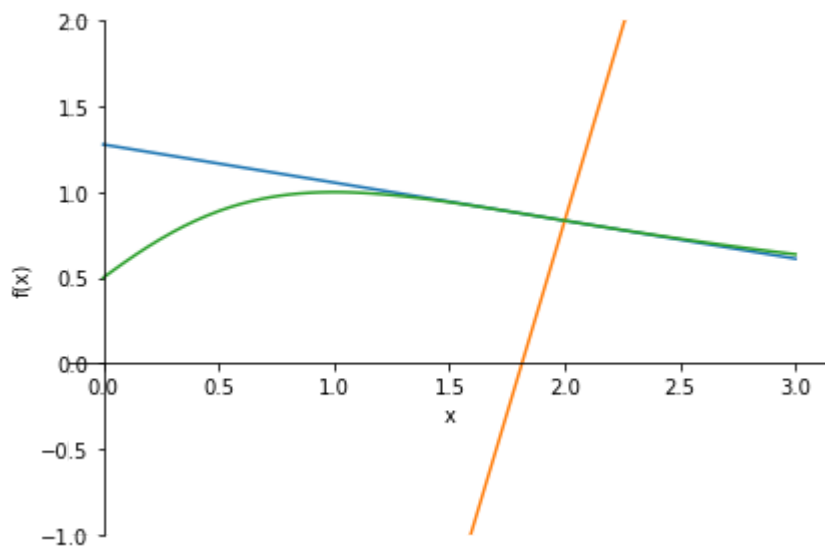
1b

```
In [3]: #normal line  
normal = expr0.subs(x, 2) + -1 / (diff(expr0, x).subs(x, 2)) * (x - 2)  
print(f"The equation of the normal line where x = 2 is y = {normal}")
```

The equation of the normal line where  $x = 2$  is  $y = 9x/2 - 49/6$

1c

```
In [4]: #graph  
plot((tangent, (x, 0, 3)), (normal, (x, 0, 3)), (expr0, (x, 0, 3)), ylim = (-1, 2))
```

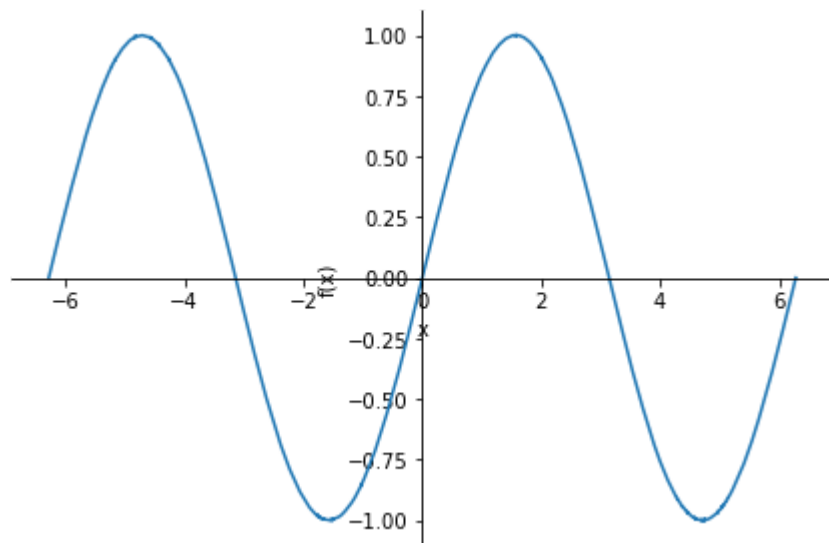


Out[4]: <sympy.plotting.plot.Plot at 0x1bcf4828d60>

## Question 2

### 2a

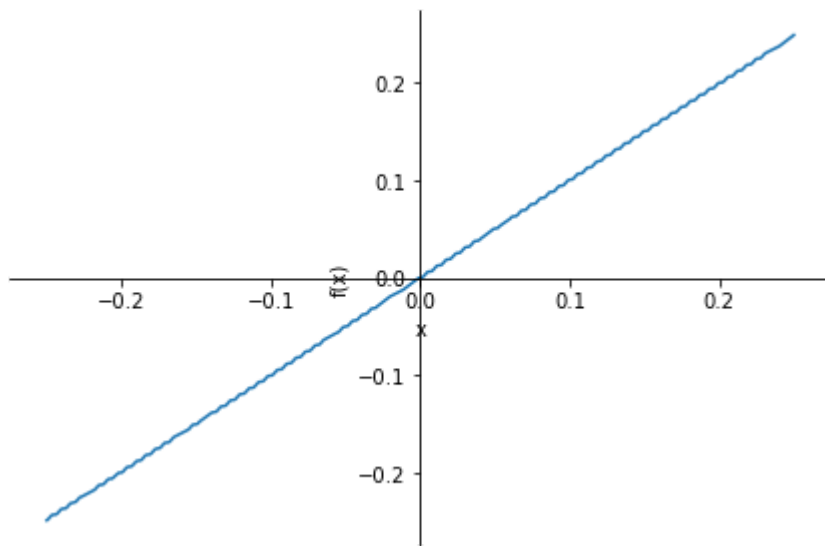
```
In [5]: #[-2pi,2pi]
expr1 = sin(x) - (1/1000) * sin(1000 * x)
plot(expr1, (x, -2 * pi, 2 * pi))
print("Slope of y look like about 1 near x = 0")
```



Slope of y look like about 1 near  $x = 0$

### 2b

```
In [6]: #[-0.25,0.25]
plot(expr1, (x, -0.25, 0.25))
print("Slope of y looks like about 1 near x = 0")
```



Slope of  $y$  looks like about 1 near  $x = 0$

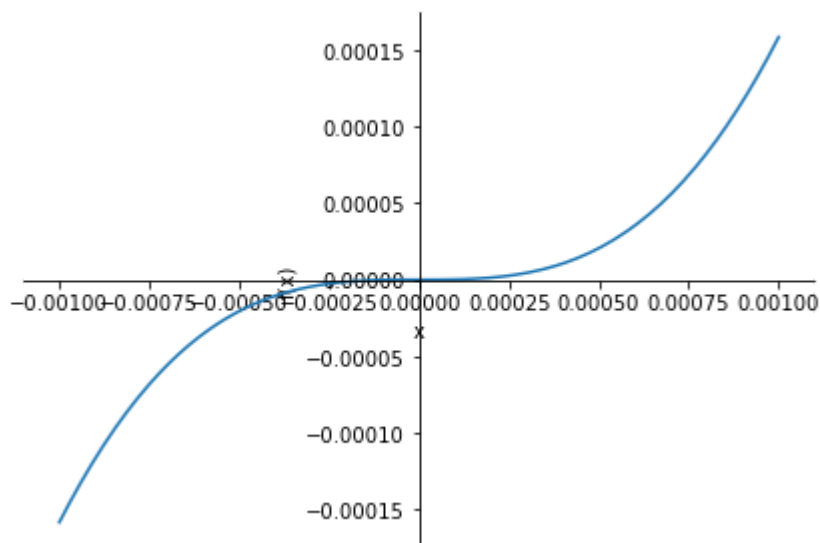
2c

```
In [7]: #Evaluate slope of tangent line
print(f"The actual slope of the tangent line of  $y$  at  $x = 0$  is {diff(expr1, x).subs(x,
```

The actual slope of the tangent line of  $y$  at  $x = 0$  is 0

2d

```
In [8]: #[-0.001,0.001]
plot(expr1, (x, -0.001, 0.001))
```



Out[8]: <sympy.plotting.plot.Plot at 0x1bcf711f0a0>

## Question 3

3a

```
In [9]: #AROC
expr2 = 100000 * (1 - (1/60) * t) ** 2
```

```
print(f"The average rate of change of V from 0 to 10 minutes is {(expr2.subs(t, 10) -
```

The average rate of change of V from 0 to 10 minutes is -3055.55555555555

### 3b

```
In [10]: #IROC
print(f"The instantaneous rate of change of V with respect to t is V'(t) = {diff(expr2,
```

The instantaneous rate of change of V with respect to t is  $V'(t) = 55.5555555555556t - 3333.33333333333$

### 3c

```
In [11]: #relationship?
print(f"The instantaneous rate of change of V at t = 10 minutes is {diff(expr2, t).subs(t, 10)}")
print("The answers in parts (a) and (c) are different because part (a) is asking for t
```

The instantaneous rate of change of V at t = 10 minutes is -2777.77777777778 gallons per minute

The answers in parts (a) and (c) are different because part (a) is asking for the average rate of change over a period of time, while part (c) is asking for the instantaneous rate of change at a specific point in time. The two are different because the function's rate of change changes with time since it is a quadratic and not a linear function.

## Question 4

### 4a

```
In [12]: #8 derivatives
expr3 = E ** x * (1 + x ** 2)
i = 1
while i <= 8:
    print("f", end = "")
    for j in range(i):
        print("'", end = "")
    print(f"(x) = {diff(expr3, x, i)}")
    i += 1
```

$f'(x) = 2x \cdot \exp(x) + (x^2 + 1) \cdot \exp(x)$   
 $f''(x) = (x^2 + 4x + 3) \cdot \exp(x)$   
 $f'''(x) = (x^2 + 6x + 7) \cdot \exp(x)$   
 $f^{(4)}(x) = (x^2 + 8x + 13) \cdot \exp(x)$   
 $f^{(5)}(x) = (x^2 + 10x + 21) \cdot \exp(x)$   
 $f^{(6)}(x) = (x^2 + 12x + 31) \cdot \exp(x)$   
 $f^{(7)}(x) = (x^2 + 14x + 43) \cdot \exp(x)$   
 $f^{(8)}(x) = (x^2 + 16x + 57) \cdot \exp(x)$

### 4b

```
In [13]: #formula for derivative
nthderiv = E ** x * (x ** 2 + 2 * n * x + (n ** 2 - n + 1))
print(f"The formula for the nth derivative of f is {nthderiv}")
```

The formula for the nth derivative of f is  $(n^2 + 2nx - n + x^2 + 1) \cdot \exp(x)$

**4c**

```
In [14]: #50th
print(f"{diff(expr3, x, 50)}")
print(f"{nthderiv.subs(n, 50)}")

(x**2 + 100*x + 2451)*exp(x)
(x**2 + 100*x + 2451)*exp(x)
```

```
In [ ]:
```

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In [ ]:
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