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12 October 2021

MATH 151-557

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

## 1a Values of r which solve differential equation

```
In [2]: x = symbols('x')
        r = symbols('r')

        y = exp(r * x)
        dy = y.diff(x)
        ddy = dy.diff(x)
        solve(ddy + 5 * dy + 6 * y, r)
```

```
Out[2]: [-3, -2]
```

## 1b Values of r which solve differential equation

```
In [3]: y = exp(r * x)
        dy = y.diff(x)
        ddy = dy.diff(x)
        solve(ddy + 6 * dy + 13 * y, r)
```

```
Out[3]: [-3 - 2*I, -3 + 2*I]
```

## 1c Compute left hand side with cosines and sines and conclusion

```
In [4]: y = exp(-3 * x) * (cos(2 * x) + sin(2 * x))
        dy = y.diff(x)
        ddy = dy.diff(x)
        simplify(ddy + 6 * dy + 13 * y)

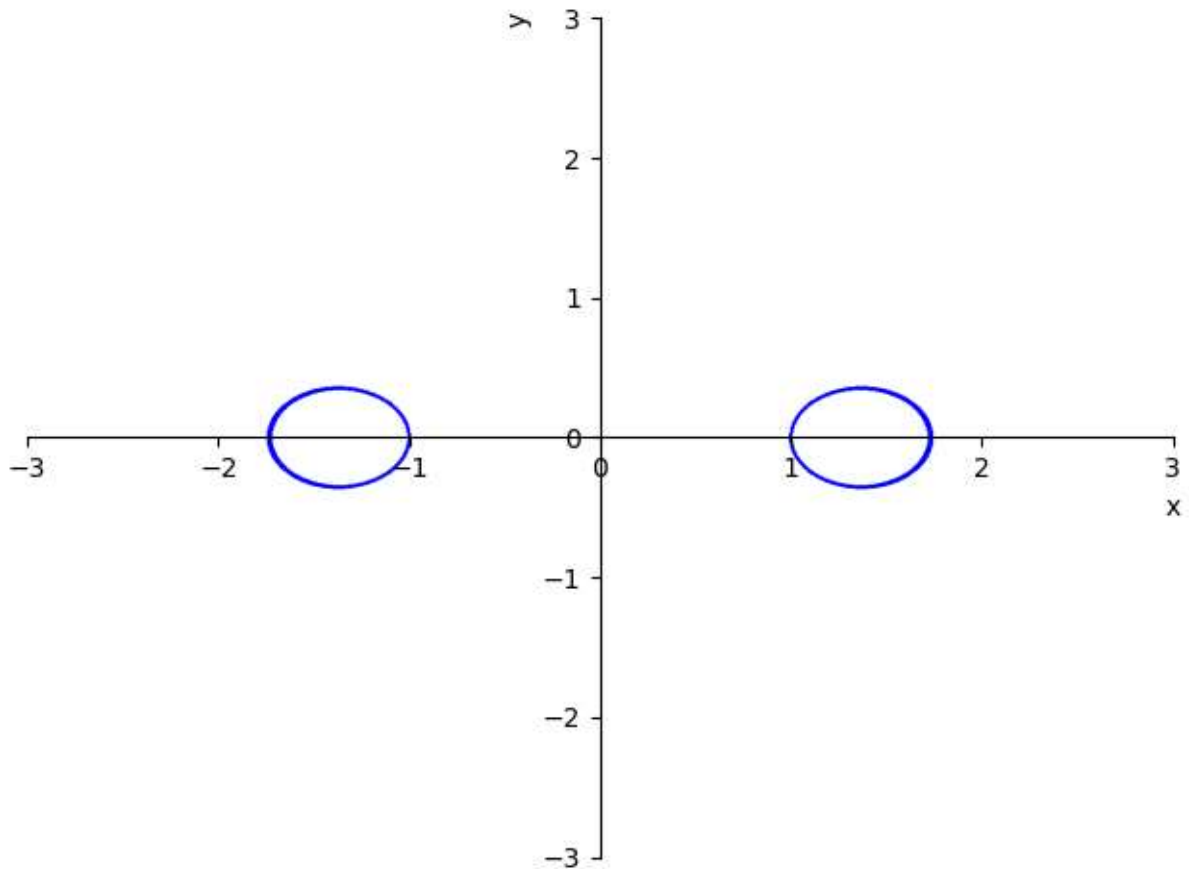
        # e^(-3x)(cos(2x)+sin(2x)) is a solution to the differential equation
```

```
Out[4]: 0
```

## 2a Implicit Plot

In [5]: matplotlib notebook

```
In [6]: x = symbols('x', real=True)
y = symbols('y', real=True)
F = (x**2 + y**2)**2 - (4 * (x**2 - y**2)) + 3
Fplot = plot_implicit(F, (x, -3, 3), (y, -3, 3))
```



## 2b dy/dx

```
In [7]: dydx = idiff(F, y, x)
print("The derivative of the function is", dydx)
```

The derivative of the function is  $x*(-x**2 - y**2 + 2)/(y*(x**2 + y**2 + 2))$

## 2c Horizontal tangent lines

```
In [8]: num = numer(dydx)
htan = solve([num, F], [x, y])
print("The horizontal tangents are", htan)
```

The horizontal tangents are  $[(-\sqrt{30}/4, -\sqrt{2}/4), (-\sqrt{30}/4, \sqrt{2}/4), (\sqrt{30}/4, -\sqrt{2}/4), (\sqrt{30}/4, \sqrt{2}/4)]$

## 2d Tangent line equation at $(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{\sqrt{17}-4})$

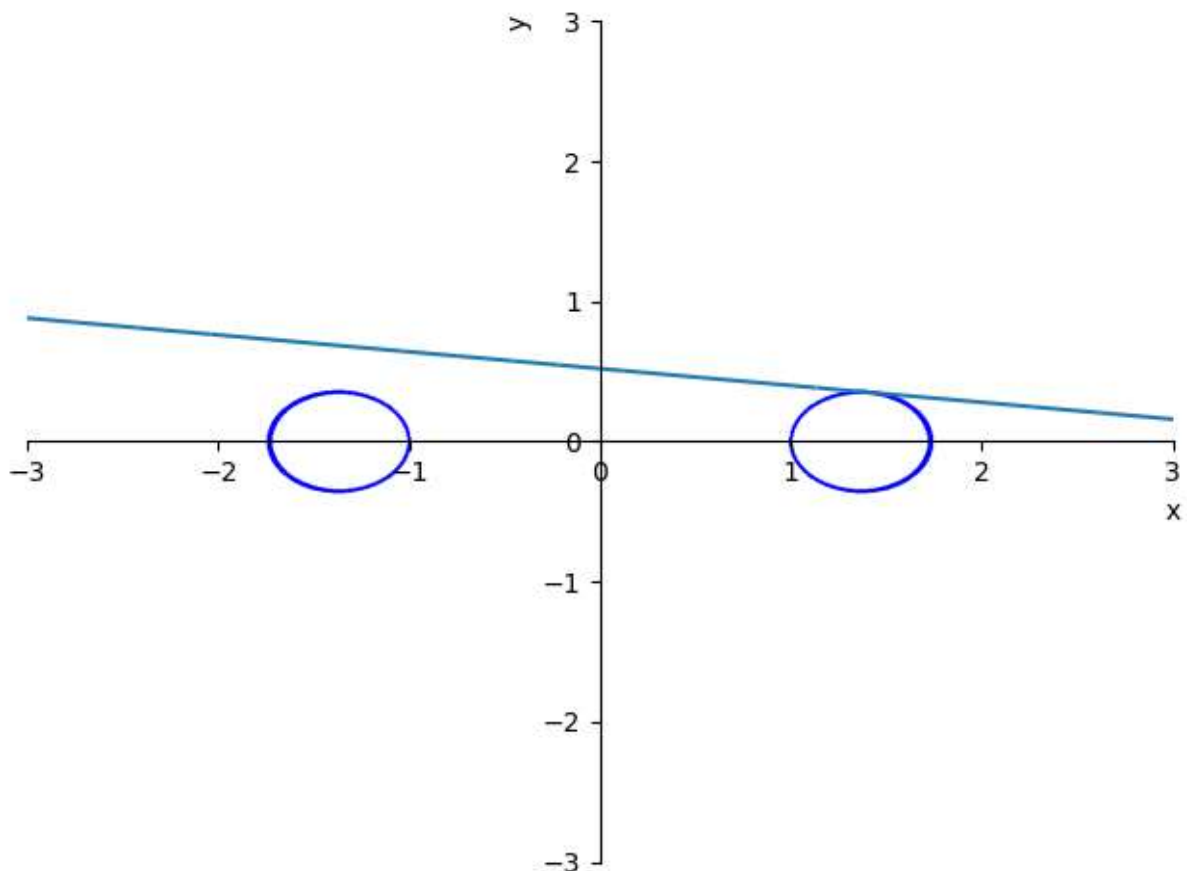
```
In [9]: point = {x: sqrt(2), y: sqrt(sqrt(17) - 4)}
m = dydx.subs(point)
line = m * (x - point[x]) + point[y]
print("The tangent line equation is", line)
```

The tangent line equation is  $-\sqrt{34} \cdot \sqrt{-4 + \sqrt{17}} \cdot (x - \sqrt{2}) / 17 + \sqrt{-4 + \sqrt{17}}$

## 2e Plot equation with tangent line in part (d)

```
In [10]: matplotlib notebook
```

```
In [11]: pcurve = plot_implicit(F, (x, -3, 3), (y, -3, 3), show=False)
pcurve.extend(plot(line, show=False))
pcurve.show()
```



## 3a (n+1)th derivative of $x^n \ln(x)$

```
In [13]: x = symbols('x')
n = symbols('n')
eq = x ** n * ln(x)
[simplify(eq.subs(n, i).diff(x, i)) for i in range(2, 9)]
```

```
Out[13]: [2*log(x) + 3,
6*log(x) + 11,
24*log(x) + 50,
120*log(x) + 274,
720*log(x) + 1764,
5040*log(x) + 13068,
40320*log(x) + 109584]
```

## 3b Conclusion

```
In [14]: print("n!(ln(x) + 1 + 1/2 + ... + 1/n)")
```

$n!(\ln(x) + 1 + 1/2 + \dots + 1/n)$

## 4a Logarithmic Differentiation

```
In [15]: x = symbols('x')
y = symbols('y')
q = sqrt(x) * log(x) - log(y)
simplify(idiff(q, y, x))
```

```
Out[15]: 
$$\frac{y(\log(x) + 2)}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

```

## 4b Direct Differentiation

```
In [16]: q = x**sqrt(x)
simplify(diff(q, x))
```

```
Out[16]: 
$$\frac{x^{\sqrt{x}-\frac{1}{2}}(\log(x) + 2)}{2}$$

```