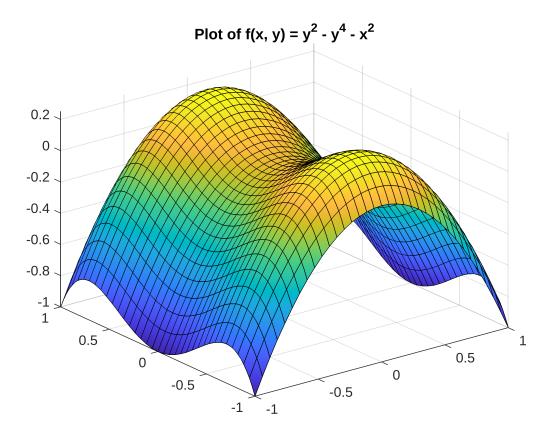
```
% Name: Udaya Vijay Anand
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% 1). a).
syms x y;
f = sqrt(2*x^2 + 3*y^3 - 5);
fx = diff(f, x);
fy = diff(f, y);
fx_at_3_2 = subs(fx, \{x, y\}, \{3, 2\});
fy_at_3_2 = subs(fy, \{x, y\}, \{3, 2\});
fprintf('fx at (3, 2): sn', char(fx_at_3_2));
fx at (3, 2): (6*37^{(1/2)})/37
fprintf('fy at (3, 2): %s\n', char(fy_at_3_2));
fy at (3, 2): (18*37^{(1/2)})/37
% 1). b).
syms x y z;
f = -x*y*exp(-x^2 - y^2 + z);
fxy = diff(diff(f, x), y);
fyx = diff(diff(f, y), x);
difference = simplify(fxy - fyx);
fprintf('fxy - fyx simplified:/%s\n', char(difference));
fxy - fyx simplified: 0
% 1). c).
The easiest one to find would be fxyz because the function -xye-x2-2y2+z
is factorable. The factor -xy is independent of z and can be treated
as a constant when differentiating with respect to z. This significantly
simplifies the calculation.
The hardest would likely be fzyx. This is because when you first
differentiate with respect to z, the entire function is affected (including
the terms -x2 and -y2 in the exponent). This means that further derivatives
with respect to y and x would be more complex to calculate.
% 2). a).
f = @(x,y) y.^2 - y.^4 - x.^2;
fsurf(f,[-1 1])
title('Plot of f(x, y) = y^2 - y^4 - x^2');
```



```
% 2). b).
syms x y;
f = y^2 - y^4 - x^2;
grad_f = gradient(f, [x, y]);
sols = solve(grad_f == [0, 0], [x, y]);

fprintf('Solutions to grad_f = [0, 0]:\n');
```

Solutions to grad_f = [0, 0]:

```
disp(sols);
```

```
x: [3×1 sym]
y: [3×1 sym]
```

```
% 2). c).
H = hessian(f, [x, y]);
discriminants = double(subs(det(H), {x, y}, {sols.x, sols.y}));
fprintf('Discriminants of Hessian matrix:\n');
```

Discriminants of Hessian matrix:

```
disp(discriminants);
```

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