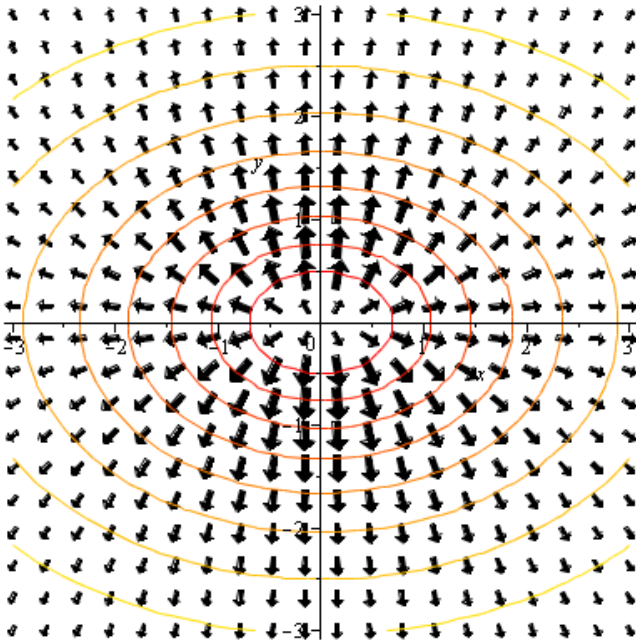
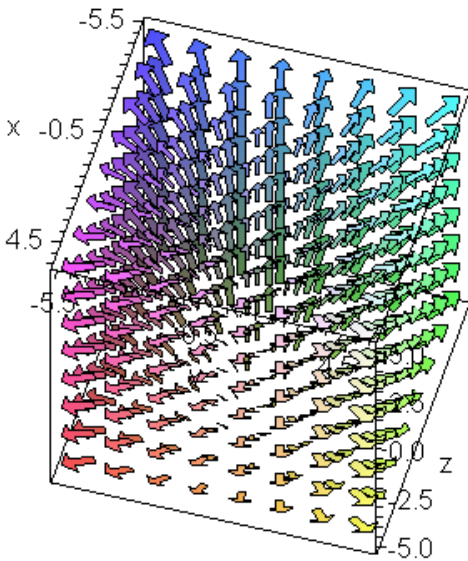


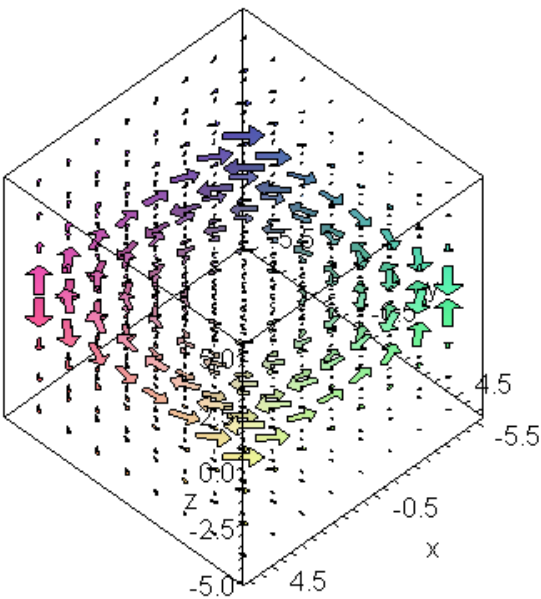
Mills



Hugo

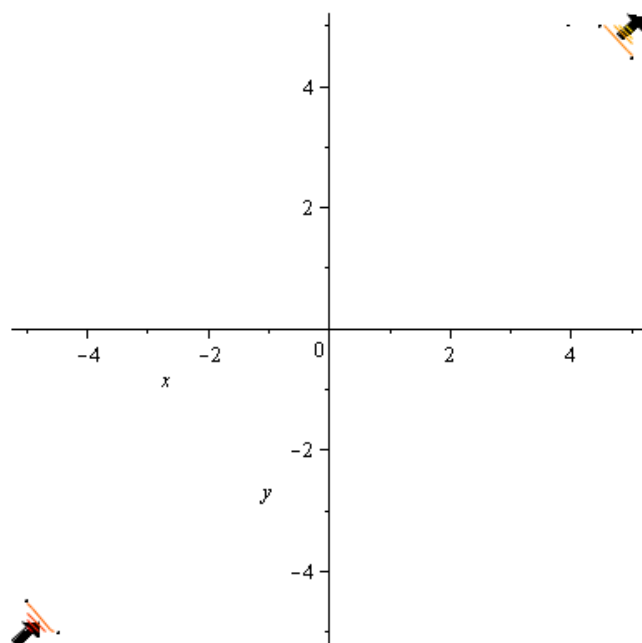


Scott



Elias

```
plot1 := contourplot(x·ex·y, x=-5..5, y=-5..5) : % :  
plot2 := gradplot(x·ex·y, x=-5..5, y=-5..5, arrows=thick) : % :  
display([plot1, plot2])
```



$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \sum_{i=k}^n f_i \prod_{i=k}^n f$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f_x \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f a^b$$

$$a \cdot \sqrt{a} \sqrt[n]{a}$$

$$|a| e^a \ln(a)$$

$$\log_b(a) \sin(a)$$

$$\tan(a) \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} f(a)$$

$$b) f := a \rightarrow y$$

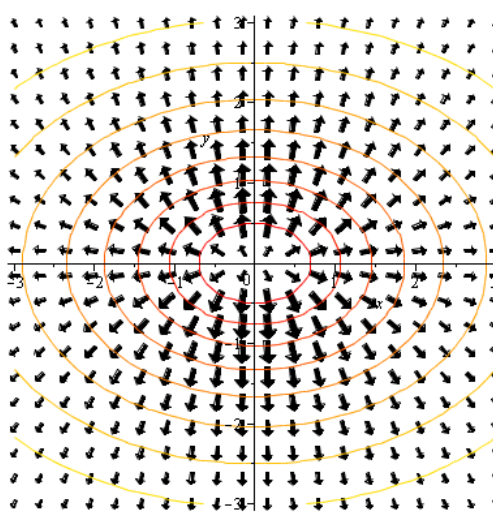
$$b) \rightarrow z f(x) \Big|_{x=a}$$

$$-x \quad x < a$$

$$x \quad x \geq a$$

contour plot is handy. In fact, when the plot of `gradplot` and `contourplot` are named, you can superimpose the gradient field onto your contour plot, with the **display** command. Notice the ":%:" at the end of the naming line. You need that.

```
plot1 := contourplot(ln(1 + x^2 + 2 · y^2), x=-3 ..3, y=-3 ..3) : %:
plot2 := gradplot(ln(1 + x^2 + 2 · y^2), x=-3 ..3, y=-3 ..3, arrows = thick) : %:
display([plot1, plot2])
```



Here's a look at the surface representation of the field

Memory: 6.49M Time: 6.44s Text Mode

