

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{1} \quad D_u f(1,2) &= \langle f_x, f_y \rangle \cdot \vec{u} = \langle 5y^2 - 12x^2y, 10xy - 4x^2 \rangle \\
 &\cdot \left\langle \frac{5}{13}, \frac{12}{13} \right\rangle = \langle 5 \cdot 2^2 - 12 \cdot 1^2 \cdot 2, 10 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 - 4 \cdot 1^3 \rangle \cdot \left\langle \frac{5}{13}, \frac{12}{13} \right\rangle \\
 &= \langle -4, 16 \rangle \cdot \left\langle \frac{5}{13}, \frac{12}{13} \right\rangle = -\frac{20}{13} + \frac{192}{13} = \frac{172}{13}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \theta = \frac{\pi}{3} \quad \begin{array}{c} \diagup \\ \angle \frac{\pi}{3} \\ \diagdown \end{array} \quad \text{direction } \vec{u} = \left\langle \cos \frac{\pi}{3}, \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \right\rangle \\
 = \left\langle \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_u f(1,2) &= \langle f_x, f_y \rangle \cdot \vec{u} = \langle \sin(xy) + \cos(xy) \cdot y, x \cos(xy) \cdot x \rangle \\
 &= \langle \sin(xy) + xy \cos(xy), x^2 \cos(xy) \rangle \cdot \left\langle \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle \\
 &= \langle \sin(0) + 0 \cdot \cos(0), 4 \cos 0 \rangle \cdot \left\langle \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle \\
 &= \langle 0, 4 \rangle \cdot \left\langle \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle = 2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \begin{array}{c} \diagup \\ (1,2,3) \\ \diagdown \end{array} \quad \vec{u} = \langle 0-1, 0-2, 0-3 \rangle = \langle -1, -2, -3 \rangle \\
 \text{unit vector } \vec{u} = \frac{\langle -1, -2, -3 \rangle}{\sqrt{1^2+2^2+3^2}} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{14}} \langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_u f(1,2,3) &= \langle f_x, f_y, f_z \rangle \cdot \vec{u} = \langle 2x, 2y, 2z \rangle \cdot \frac{-1}{\sqrt{14}} \langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle \\
 &= \langle 2, 4, 6 \rangle \cdot \frac{-1}{\sqrt{14}} \langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle = -\frac{2+8+18}{\sqrt{14}} \\
 &= \frac{-28}{\sqrt{14}} = -2\sqrt{14}
 \end{aligned}$$

① $f(x, y) = x^3 y$

$$\nabla f = \langle f_x, f_y \rangle = \langle 3x^2 y, x^3 \rangle \Big|_{(2,3)} = \langle 3 \cdot 2^2 \cdot 3, 2^3 \rangle$$

$$= \langle 36, 8 \rangle$$

increasing fastest direction $\frac{\nabla f}{|\nabla f|} = \frac{\langle 36, 8 \rangle}{\sqrt{36^2 + 8^2}} = \frac{\langle 36, 8 \rangle}{4\sqrt{85}} = \frac{\langle 9, 2 \rangle}{\sqrt{85}}$

rate = $\langle 36, 8 \rangle \cdot \frac{\nabla f}{|\nabla f|} = \frac{36^2 + 8^2}{\sqrt{36^2 + 8^2}} = \sqrt{36^2 + 8^2} = 4\sqrt{9^2 + 2^2} = 4\sqrt{85}$

So direction = $\frac{\langle 9, 2 \rangle}{\sqrt{85}}$, rate = $4\sqrt{85}$.

② $x^2 - 2y^2 + z^2 + yz = 2$ at $(1, 0, 1)$

$f(x, y, z) = x^2 - 2y^2 + z^2 + yz - 2$

tangent plane $\langle f_x, f_y, f_z \rangle \cdot \langle x - x_0, y - y_0, z - z_0 \rangle = 0$

$\langle 2x_0, -4y_0 + z_0, 2z_0 + y_0 \rangle \langle x - 1, y - 0, z - 1 \rangle = 0$

Substitute

$\langle 2, 1, 2 \rangle \langle x - 1, y - 0, z - 1 \rangle = 0$

$2(x - 1) + 1 \cdot (y - 0) + 2(z - 1) = 0$ $2x - 2 + y + 2z - 2 = 0$

$2x + y + 2z = 4$

Normal line :

$\langle x, y, z \rangle = \langle x_0, y_0, z_0 \rangle + t \langle f_x, f_y, f_z \rangle$

$= \langle 1, 0, 1 \rangle + t \langle 2, 1, 2 \rangle$

$x = 1 + 2t, y = t, z = 1 + 2t$