

4.1

Taylor utveckling för $f(x,y)$ ipunkten $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ av ordning 2:

$$f(x,y) = f(P_0) + f'_x(P_0) \cdot (x-x_0) + f'_y(P_0) \cdot (y-y_0) + \\ + \frac{1}{2} \left(f''_{xx}(P_0) \cdot (x-x_0)^2 + 2f''_{xy}(P_0) \cdot (y-y_0) \cdot (x-x_0) + f''_{yy}(P_0) \cdot (y-y_0)^2 \right) + \text{Restterm.}$$

Inför $x-x_0=h$, $y-y_0=k$.Taylorpolynom av ord 1:

$$P_1(h,k) = f(P_0) + f'_x(P_0) \cdot h + f'_y(P_0) \cdot k$$

Taylorpolynom av ord 2:

$$P_2(h,k) = P_1(h,k) + \frac{1}{2} \left(f''_{xx}(P_0) \cdot h^2 + \right.$$

$$\left. + 2f''_{xy}(P_0) \cdot h \cdot k + f''_{yy}(P_0) \cdot k^2 \right)$$

$$\text{Resttermen} = B(h,k) \cdot (h^2 + k^2)^{3/2}, \text{ där}$$

 $B(h,k)$ är en begränsad nära $(0,0)$

funktion d. v. s. det finns två tal

$$c > 0 \quad \rho > 0 \text{ s. a. } |B(h,k)| \leq c \text{ för alla } (h,k) \text{ med } |h| \leq \rho, |k| \leq \rho.$$

$$(a) \quad f(x_1, x_2) = (1 + x_1 + 2x_2)^2, \quad P_0(1, 1)$$

$$\text{Räkna: } f(1, 1) = (1 + 1 + 2)^2 = 16$$

$$f'_{x_1} = 2(1 + x_1 + 2x_2), \quad f'_{x_1}(P_0) = 2 \cdot 4 = 8$$

$$f'_{x_2} = 2 \cdot (1 + x_1 + 2x_2) \cdot 2, \quad f'_{x_2}(P_0) = 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 2 = 16$$

$$\Rightarrow P_1(h, k) = 16 + 8h + 16k$$

$$f''_{x_1 x_1} = (f'_{x_1})'_{x_1} = 2, \quad f''_{x_1 x_1}(P_0) = 2$$

$$f''_{x_1 x_2} = (f'_{x_2})'_{x_2} = 4, \quad f''_{x_1 x_2}(P_0) = 4$$

$$f''_{x_2 x_2} = (f'_{x_2})'_{x_2} = 8, \quad f''_{x_2 x_2}(P_0) = 8$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow P_2(h, k) &= P_1(h, k) + \frac{1}{2} (2h^2 + 2 \cdot 4hk + 8k^2) \\ &= 16 + 8h + 16k + h^2 + 4hk + 4k^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$(b) \quad f(x_1, x_2) = (1 + x_1 + 2x_2)^{-1}, \quad P_0(1, 1)$$

$$\text{Räkna: } f(P_0) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$f'_{x_1} = \frac{-1}{(1 + x_1 + 2x_2)^2}, \quad f'_{x_1}(P_0) = -\frac{1}{16}$$

$$f'_{x_2} = \frac{-2}{(1 + x_1 + 2x_2)^2}, \quad f'_{x_2}(P_0) = \frac{-2}{16} = -\frac{1}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_1(h, k) = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{16}h - \frac{1}{8}k$$

$$f''_{x_1 x_1} = (f'_{x_1})'_{x_1} = \frac{2}{(1+x_1+2x_2)^3}, \quad f''_{x_1 x_1}(P_0) = \frac{2}{4^3} = \frac{1}{32}$$

$$f''_{x_1 x_2} = (f'_{x_1})'_{x_2} = \frac{4}{(1+x_1+2x_2)^3}, \quad f''_{x_1 x_2}(P_0) = \frac{4}{4^3} = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$f''_{x_2 x_2} = (f'_{x_2})'_{x_2} = \frac{8}{(1+x_1+2x_2)^3}, \quad f''_{x_2 x_2}(P_0) = \frac{8}{8} = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow P_2(h, k) &= P_1(h, k) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{32} h^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{16} hk + \frac{1}{8} k^2 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{16} h - \frac{1}{8} k + \frac{1}{64} h^2 + \frac{1}{16} hk + \frac{1}{16} k^2 \end{aligned}$$

4.2 (a) $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = e^{x_1} + \sin(x_1 x_2) - 2 \ln(1 + x_1 x_3 + x_2 x_3)$

$$P_0(0, 0, 0)$$

$$f(P_0) = e^0 + \sin 0 - 2 \ln(1+0) = 1$$

$$f'_{x_1} = e^{x_1} + x_2 \cdot \cos(x_1 x_2) - \frac{2x_3}{1 + x_1 x_3 + x_2 x_3}$$

$$f'_{x_1}(P_0) = 1$$

$$f'_{x_2} = x_1 \cdot \cos(x_1 x_2) - \frac{2x_3}{1 + x_1 x_3 + x_2 x_3}, \quad f'_{x_2}(P_0) = 0$$

$$f'_{x_3} = \frac{-2(x_1 + x_2)}{1 + x_1 x_3 + x_2 x_3}, \quad f'_{x_3}(P_0) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow P_1(h, k, e) = 1 + 1 \cdot h + 0 \cdot k + 0 \cdot e = 1 + h$$

$$f''_{x_1 x_1} = (f'_{x_1})'_{x_1} = e^{x_1} - x_2^2 \sin(x_1 x_2) + \frac{2x_3^2}{(1 + x_1 x_3 + x_2 x_3)^2}$$

$$f''_{x_1 x_1}(P_0) = 1$$

$$f''_{x_1 x_2} = (f'_{x_1})'_{x_2} = \cos(x_1 \cdot x_2) - x_1 \cdot x_2 \sin(x_1 \cdot x_2) +$$

$$+ \frac{2x_3^2}{(1 + x_1 x_3 + x_2 x_3)^2}, \quad f''_{x_1 x_2}(P_0) = 1$$

$$f''_{x_2 x_2} = (f'_{x_2})'_{x_2} = -x_1^2 \sin(x_1 x_2) + \frac{2x_3^2}{1 + x_1 x_3 + x_2 x_3}$$

$$f''_{x_2 x_2}(P_0) = 0$$

$$f''_{x_3 x_3} = (f'_{x_3})'_{x_3} = \frac{2(x_1 + x_2)^2}{(1 + x_1 x_3 + x_2 x_3)^2}, \quad f''_{x_3 x_3}(P_0) = 0$$

$$f''_{x_1 x_3} = (f'_{x_1})'_{x_3} = -2 \left(\frac{1 \cdot (1 + x_1 x_3 + x_2 x_3) - x_3 \cdot (x_1 + x_2)}{(1 + x_1 x_3 + x_2 x_3)^2} \right)$$

$$f''_{x_1 x_3}(P_0) = -2$$

$$f''_{x_2 x_3} = (f'_{x_2})'_{x_3} = -2 \left(\frac{1 \cdot (1 + x_1 x_3 + x_2 x_3) - x_3 \cdot (x_1 + x_2)}{(1 + x_1 x_3 + x_2 x_3)^2} \right)$$

$$f''_{x_2 x_3}(P_0) = -2$$

$$P_2(h, k, e) = P_1(h, k, e) + \frac{1}{2} (1 \cdot h^2 + 0 \cdot k^2 + 0 \cdot e^2 +$$

$$+ 2 \cdot 1 \cdot h \cdot k + 2 \cdot (-2) \cdot h \cdot e + 2 \cdot (-2) \cdot k e) =$$

$$= 1 + h + \frac{1}{2} h^2 + h k - 2 h e - 2 k e$$

$$(6) \quad f(x_1, x_2) = (1 + x_1 + x_2^2)^{1/2}, \quad P_0(0, 0)$$

$$f(P_0) = 1$$

$$f'_{x_1} = \frac{1}{2} (1 + x_1 + x_2^2)^{-1/2}, \quad f'_{x_1}(P_0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f'_{x_2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (1 + x_1 + x_2^2)^{-1/2} \cdot 2x_2, \quad f'_{x_2}(P_0) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow P_1(h, k) = 1 + \frac{1}{2}h + 0 \cdot k = 1 + \frac{1}{2}h$$

$$f''_{x_1 x_1} = (f'_{x_1})'_{x_1} = -\frac{1}{4} (1 + x_1 + x_2^2)^{-3/2}, \quad f''_{x_1 x_1}(P_0) = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$f''_{x_1 x_2} = (f'_{x_1})'_{x_2} = -\frac{1}{4} (1 + x_1 + x_2^2)^{-3/2} \cdot 2x_2, \quad f''_{x_1 x_2}(P_0) = 0$$

$$f''_{x_2 x_2} = (f'_{x_2})'_{x_2} = 1 \cdot (1 + x_1 + x_2^2)^{-1/2} - \frac{1}{2} x_2 \cdot (1 + x_1 + x_2^2)^{-3/2} \cdot 2x_2$$

$$f''_{x_2 x_2}(P_0) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow P_2(h, k) = P_1(h, k) + \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{4}h^2 + 2 \cdot 0 \cdot hk + k^2 \right)$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2}h - \frac{1}{8}h^2 + \frac{1}{2}k^2$$

$$\underline{4.3} \quad f(x_1, x_2) = \ln(2x_1^2 + x_2^2) - 2x_2, \quad P_0(0, 1)$$

$$f(P_0) = \ln(0+1) - 2 \cdot 1 = -2$$

$$f'_{x_1} = \frac{4x_1}{2x_1^2 + x_2^2}, \quad f'_{x_1}(P_0) = 0$$

$$f'_{x_2} = \frac{2x_2}{2x_1^2 + x_2^2} - 2 = \frac{2}{0+1} - 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow P_1(h, k) = -2 + 0 \cdot h + 0 \cdot k = -2$$

$$f''_{x_1 x_1} = (f'_{x_1})'_{x_1} = \frac{4(2x_1^2 + x_2^2) - 4x_1 \cdot 4x_1}{(2x_1^2 + x_2^2)^2},$$

$$f''_{x_1 x_1}(P_0) = 4$$

$$f''_{x_1 x_2} = (f'_{x_1})'_{x_2} = -\frac{8x_1 x_2}{(2x_1^2 + x_2^2)^2}, \quad f''_{x_1 x_2}(P_0) = 0$$

$$f''_{x_2 x_2} = (f'_{x_2})'_{x_2} = \frac{2(2x_1^2 + x_2^2) - 2x_2 \cdot 2x_2}{(2x_1^2 + x_2^2)^2}$$

$$f''_{x_2 x_2}(P_0) = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow P_2(h, k) = P_1(h, k) + \frac{1}{2} (4h^2 + 2 \cdot 0 \cdot hk - 2k^2) =$$

$$= -2 + 2h^2 - k^2$$