## Rakneavning 30/9-2021

Mac Laurin och Taybrutvecklingar

2.62a) Skriv upp Taylors formel av andra ordningen nor f(x,y)

b) Taylorutvechla f(x,y)= VI+X+y kring (1,0)

4) kring (a,b):

$$f(a+h,b+k) = f(a,b) + 2f(a,b)h + 2f(a,b)k$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2i} \left[ \frac{2^2 f}{2x^2} (a,b)h^2 + 22^2 f(a,b)hk + 2f(a,b)k^2 \right] + (h^2 + k^2)^{3/2} g(h,k)$$

dår B(h,k) är en begransad funktion i en omgivning till origo.

b) 
$$f(x,y) = \sqrt{1+x+y} \implies f(1,0) = \sqrt{2}$$
 $\frac{2f}{2x}(x,y) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x+y}} \implies \frac{2f}{2x}(1,0) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$ 
 $\frac{2f}{2y}(x,y) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x+y}} \implies \frac{2f}{2y}(1,0) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$ 
 $\frac{2^2f}{2x^2} = \frac{2^2f}{2x^2y} = \frac{2^2f}{2y^2} = -\frac{1}{4(1+x+y)^{3/2}} = -\frac{1}{8\sqrt{2}} i(1,0)$ 

$$f(l+h,k) = f(l,0) + \frac{2}{9x}(l,0)h + \frac{9}{9y}(l,0)k + \\
+ \frac{1}{2x} \left( \frac{9^{2}f}{9x^{2}}(l,0)h^{2} + \lambda \frac{9^{2}f}{9x^{3}}(l,0)hk + \frac{9^{2}f}{9y^{2}}(l,0)k^{2} \right) \\
+ \left( h^{2} + k^{2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} B(h,k)$$

$$f(1+h,k) = \sqrt{2} + \frac{h}{2\sqrt{2}} + \frac{K}{2\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2}\left(-\frac{h^2}{8\sqrt{2}} - \frac{2hk}{8\sqrt{2}} - \frac{K^2}{8\sqrt{2}}\right) + \left(h^2 + K^2\right)^{3/2} B(h,k)$$

$$f(l+h,k)=\sqrt{2}+\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}(h+k)-\frac{1}{16\sqrt{2}}(h^2+2hk+k^2)+(h^2+k^2)^{3/2}B(h,k)$$

Taylors formel

-11- uteckling } Ta med resttermen

Taylor polynom: ingen restterm

260) Bestom Taylor-polynomet aw ordningen

1 och 2 i punkten (1,1) tile

a) 
$$f(x_1,x_2) = (1+x_1+2x_2)^2$$
 b)  $g(x_1,x_2) = (1+x_1+2x_2)^{-1}$ 

a)  $f(1|1) = (1+1+2)^2 = 16$ 

$$f'_{x_1}(x_{1,x_2}) = 2(1+x_1+2x_2) \Rightarrow f'_{x_1}(1|1) = 8$$

$$f'_{x_2}(x_1,x_2) = 4(1+x_1+2x_2) \Rightarrow f'_{x_2}(1|1) = 16$$
Ordning 1:  $f(1+h_1)+k = 16+8h+16k$ 

$$f''_{x_1,x_1}(x_1,x_2) = 2, f''_{x_1,x_2}(x_1,x_2) = 4, f''_{x_2,x_2} = 8$$

Ordning 2: f(1+h, 1+k)=16+8h+16K+1 (2h2+8h.K+8k2) = 16+8h+16K+h2+4hk+4K2

b) 
$$g(l_1) = \frac{1}{4}$$
  
 $g'_{x_1} = -(1+x_1+2x_2)^{-2} \Rightarrow g'_{x_1}(l_1) = -\frac{1}{16}$   
 $g'_{x_2} = -2(1+x_1+2x_2)^{-2} \Rightarrow g_{x_2}(l_1) = -\frac{1}{8}$   
Ordning 1:  $g(l_1+h_1) + h_1 = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{h}{16} - \frac{k}{8}$ 

2.60 b forts.)
$$g''_{x,ix_1}(x_1,x_2) = 2(1+x_1+2x_2)^{-3}; g''_{x,ix_1}(1,1) = \frac{2}{43} = \frac{1}{32}.$$

$$g''_{x,ix_2}(x_1,x_2) = 2(1+x_1+2x_2)^{-3}, 2; g''_{x,ix_2}(1,1) = \frac{1}{16}.$$

$$g''_{x,2x_2} = 4(1+x_1+2x_2)^{-3}, 2; g''_{x_2x_2}(1,1) = \frac{1}{8}.$$

$$g(1+h,1+k) = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{h}{16} - \frac{k}{8} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{h^2}{32} + 2 \frac{h}{16} + \frac{1}{8} k^2 \right)$$

9.22) Finn Mchaurinutvecklingen aur ordning 4 till a) e Sinx b) e cosx

b) 
$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2x} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + o(x^6)$$

$$e^{\cos x} = e^{\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} + o(x^6)\right)} = e^{i}, e^{-\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} + o(x^6)}$$

$$= \int_0^{\pm} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} + o(x^6)} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} + o(x^6)}$$

$$=e\left[1-\frac{x^{2}+x^{4}+x^{4}+x^{4}+o(x^{6})}{2^{4}+2^{4}+y^{6}+o(x^{6})}\right]$$

forts!

9.22 b forts )  $e^{\cos x} = e \left[ 1 - \frac{x^{2}}{\lambda} + \frac{x^{4}}{6} + O(x^{6}) \right] \Rightarrow$   $\Rightarrow e^{\cos x} = e - \frac{e}{2}x^{2} + \frac{ex^{4}}{6} + O(x^{6}) + o(x^{6$ 

 $e^{\cos x} = e - \frac{ex^2}{2} + \frac{ex^4}{6} + x^6 B(x)$