Your grade: 100%

Your latest: **100%** • Your highest: **100%** • To pass you need at least 80%. We keep your highest score.

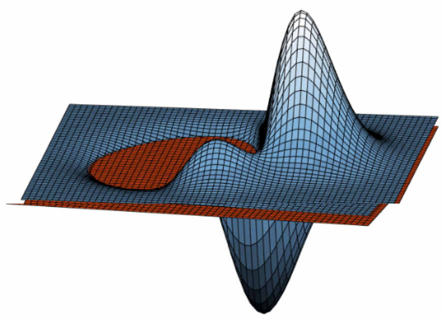
Next item

1. Now you have seen how to calculate the multivariate Taylor series, and what zeroth, first and second order approximations look like for a function of 2 variables. In this course we won't be considering anything higher than second order for functions of more than one variable.

1 / 1 point

In the following questions you will practise recognising these approximations by thinking about how they behave with different x and y, then you will calculate some terms in the multivariate Taylor series yourself.

The following plot features a surface and its Taylor series approximation in red, around a point given by a red circle. What order is the Taylor series approximation?

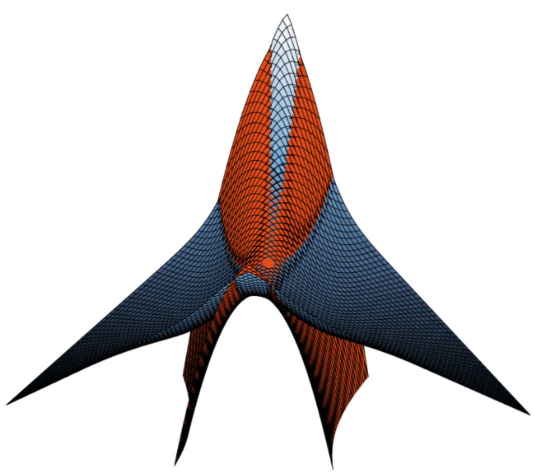


- (•) Zeroth order
- ( ) First order
- ( ) Second order
- ( ) None of the above

Correct
The red surface is constant everywhere and so has no terms in $\boldsymbol{\Delta}\mathbf{x}$ or $\boldsymbol{\Delta}\mathbf{x}^2$

2. What order Taylor series approximation, expanded around the red circle, is the red surface in the following plot?

1 / 1 point



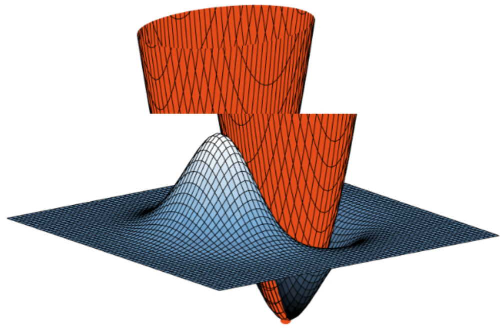
- ( ) Zeroth order
- ( ) First order
- (•) Second order
- ( ) None of the above

Correct
The gradient of the surface is not constant, so we must have a term of higher order than $\boldsymbol{\Delta}\mathbf{x}$.

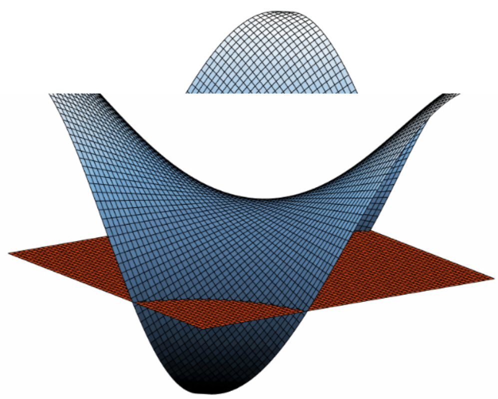
3. Which red surface in the following images is a first order Taylor series approximation of the blue surface? The original functions are given, but you don't need to do any calculations.

1 / 1 point

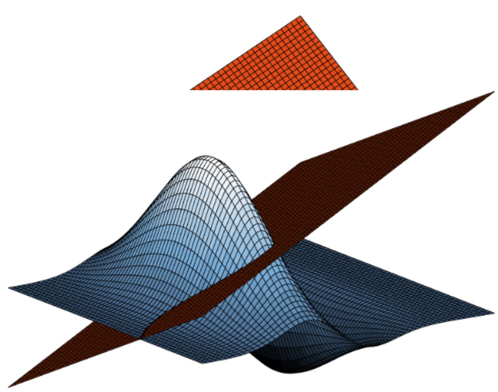
- ○ $f(x,y) = xe^{-x^2-y^2}$



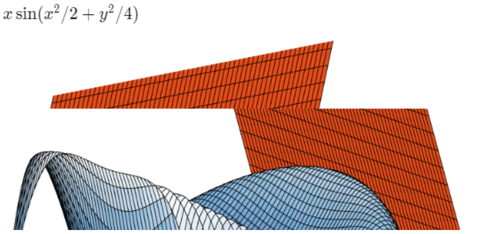
- ○ $f(x,y) = \sin(xy/5)$

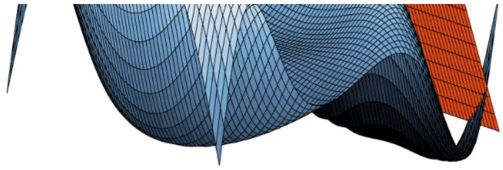


- ○ $f(x,y) = (x^2+2x)e^{-x^2-y^2/5}$



- ◉ $f(x,y) = x\sin(x^2/2 + y^2/4)$





Correct

The gradient of the red surface is non-zero and constant, so the $\mathbf{\Delta x}$ terms are the highest order.

4. Recall that up to second order the multivariate Taylor series is given by
$f(\mathbf{x}+\mathbf{\Delta x}) = f(\mathbf{x}) + J_f\mathbf{\Delta x} + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{\Delta x}^T H_f \mathbf{\Delta x} + \dots$

1 / 1 point

Consider the function of 2 variables, $f(x,y) = xy^2e^{-x^4-y^2/2}$. Which of the following is the first order Taylor series expansion of f around the point $(-1,2)$?

- ○ $f_1(-1+\Delta x, 2+\Delta y) = -4e^{-3} - 4e^{-3}\Delta x + 4e^{-3}\Delta y$
- ○ $f_1(-1+\Delta x, 2+\Delta y) = -4e^{-3} + 16e^{-3}\Delta x - 8e^{-3}\Delta y$
- ○ $f_1(-1+\Delta x, 2+\Delta y) = 2e^{-33/2} - 63e^{-33/2}\Delta x - 2e^{-33/2}\Delta y$
- ◉ $f_1(-1+\Delta x, 2+\Delta y) = -4e^{-3} - 12e^{-3}\Delta x + 4e^{-3}\Delta y$

Correct

5. Now consider the function $f(x,y) = \sin(\pi x - x^2 y)$. What is the Hessian matrix H_f that is associated with the second order term in the Taylor expansion of f around $(1,\pi)$?

1 / 1 point

- ○ $H_f = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2\pi \\ 2\pi & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
- ○ $H_f = \begin{pmatrix} -2\pi & -2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
- ◉ $H_f = \begin{pmatrix} -2\pi & -2 \\ -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
- ○ $H_f = \begin{pmatrix} -\pi^2 & \pi \\ \pi & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

Correct

Good, you can check your second order derivatives here:

$$\partial_{xx}f(x,y) = -2y\cos(\pi x - x^2y) - (\pi - 2xy)^2\sin(\pi x - x^2y)$$

$$\partial_{xy}f(x,y) = -2x\cos(\pi x - x^2y) - x^2(\pi - 2xy)\sin(\pi x - x^2y)$$

$$\partial_{yx}f(x,y) = -2x\cos(\pi x - x^2y) - x^2(\pi - 2xy)\sin(\pi x - x^2y)$$

$$\partial_{yy}f(x,y) = -x^4\sin(\pi x - x^2y)$$