

ΠΟΛΥΩΝΥΜΟ TAYLOR (2)

Ας θεωρησουμε τιρα μια απεικόνιση δύο μεταβλητών
 $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, n -θορησ διαφορίσιμη. Ονομάζουμε
 $2^{\text{ο}}$ -διαφορικό της f στο (x_0, y_0) την απεικόνιση

$$(D_2 f)_{(x_0, y_0)}(x, y) = \left[\left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^2 f \right] \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} = \\ = x^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)},$$

και, επαγγελτικά k -οριο διαφορικό της f στο (x_0, y_0) , την

$$(D_k f)_{(x_0, y_0)}(x, y) := \left[\left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^k f \right] \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} = \\ = \sum_{r=0}^k \binom{k}{r} x^r y^{k-r} \frac{\partial^k f}{\partial x^r \partial y^{k-r}} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)}.$$

Εστω $p(x, y)$ ένα πολυώνυμο 2 μεταβλητών, 2^ο βαθμού. Τότε $p(x, y)$ έχει τη μορφή

$$p(x, y) = ax^2 + 2bx + 2by^2 + ux + vy + \delta = \\ = (x, y) \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} + (u, v) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} + \delta.$$

Παρατηρούμε ότι: $p(0, 0) = \delta$,

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = 2ax + 2by + u \Rightarrow \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \Big|_{(0, 0)} = u,$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = 2bx + 2ay + v \Rightarrow \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} \Big|_{(0, 0)} = v,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial x^2} = 2a \Rightarrow \left. \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial x^2} \right|_{(0,0)} = 2a$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial y^2} = 2g \Rightarrow \left. \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial y^2} \right|_{(0,0)} = 2g$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial x \partial y} = 2b \Rightarrow \left. \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial y^2} \right|_{(0,0)} = 2B.$$

Επίσης, παρατημούμε ότι

$$(D_1 P)_{(0,0)}(x,y) = (D_p)_{(0,0)}(x,y) = \left. \nabla_{(0,0)} P \cdot (x,y) \right\rangle = \\ = \left(\left. \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} \right|_{(0,0)}, \left. \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right|_{(0,0)} \right) \cdot (x,y) = (u,v) \cdot (x,y) = ux + vy.$$

$$(D_2 P)_{(0,0)}(x,y) = x^2 \left. \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial x^2} \right|_{(0,0)} + 2xy \left. \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial x \partial y} \right|_{(0,0)} + y^2 \left. \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial y^2} \right|_{(0,0)} = \\ = 2ax^2 + 4bx + 2gy^2$$

Άρα

$$P(x,y) = P(0,0) + \frac{1}{1!} (D_1 P)_{(0,0)}(x,y) + \frac{1}{2!} (D_2 P)_{(0,0)}(x,y).$$

Γενικότερα, για το ίχυο n-τάξης:

$$\tilde{P}(x,y) = P(0,0) + \frac{1}{1!} (D_1 P)_{(0,0)}(x,y) + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} (D_n P)_{(0,0)}(x,y),$$

ενώ, σε διαθέση σας είναι τεχνικό $(x_0, y_0) \in \mathbb{R}^2$:

$$P(x,y) = P(x_0, y_0) + \frac{1}{1!} (D_1 P)_{(x_0, y_0)}(x-x_0, y-y_0) + \\ + \frac{1}{2!} (D_2 P)_{(x_0, y_0)}(x-x_0, y-y_0) + \dots \\ \dots + \frac{1}{n!} (D_n P)_{(x_0, y_0)}(x-x_0, y-y_0).$$

Εστω τιμορά μηχανική $f: (a, b) \times (\gamma, \delta) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, n -φορές διαφοριζόμενη. Ονομάζουμε πολύμορφο Taylor/MacLaurin τάξης n στο $(x_0, y_0) \in (a, b) \times (\gamma, \delta)$, το

$$\begin{aligned} (T_{n, (x_0, y_0)} f)(x, y) := & f(x_0, y_0) + \frac{1}{1!} (D_1 f)_{(x_0, y_0)} (x - x_0, y - y_0) + \\ & + \frac{1}{2!} (D_2 f)_{(x_0, y_0)} (x - x_0, y - y_0) + \dots \\ & \dots + \frac{1}{n!} (D_n f)_{(x_0, y_0)} (x - x_0, y - y_0). \end{aligned}$$

To πολύμορφο Taylor/MacLaurin είναι τον ίδια τύπο όπως οι αισθητικές n παραγόντες με τον f στο (x_0, y_0) .

Τυλιγόμενο Taylor/MacLaurin της f στο (x_0, y_0) τάξης n είναι

$$(R_{n, (x_0, y_0)} f)(x, y) = f(x, y) - (T_{n, (x_0, y_0)} f)(x, y)$$

Αν n f είναι $(n+1)$ -φορές παραγνησιακή, τότε $\exists (\xi_1, \xi_2)$ στο ευθιγεατικό τύπον του εννέατες τα (x_0, y_0) και (x, y) :

$$(R_{n, (x_0, y_0)} f)(x, y) = \frac{1}{(n+1)!} (D_{n+1} f)_{(\xi_1, \xi_2)} (x - x_0, y - y_0).$$

Σας εθαψμόργεις περιοριζόμενες σε πολύμορφο Taylor/MacLaurin 1ού βαθμού. Δηλ. Θεωρούμε τον 16ότυρτο:

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y) = & f(x_0, y_0) + \frac{1}{1!} (D_1 f)_{(x_0, y_0)} (x - x_0, y - y_0) + (R_{1, (x_0, y_0)} f)(x, y) = \\ = & f(x_0, y_0) + (x - x_0) \cdot \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)} + (y - y_0) \cdot \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)} + \\ & + \frac{1}{2!} \left[\left((x - x_0) \left. \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)} + (y - y_0) \left. \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)} \right)^2 f \right] \Big|_{(\xi_1, \xi_2)} = \end{aligned}$$

$$= f(x_0, y_0) + \left(\nabla_{(x_0, y_0)} f \right) \cdot (x - x_0, y - y_0) + \\ + \frac{1}{2} (x - x_0, y - y_0) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \end{pmatrix} \Big|_{(\xi_1, \xi_2)} \begin{pmatrix} x - x_0 \\ y - y_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

0 Εγγανός πίνακας

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Δειτούργει ότι: 2^η παράγωγος, για στεκονίες
2 μεταβλητών:

- (1) δίνει την ευθύνη εργαλμάτων από την ιδεαλικοποίηση (\therefore Taylor 1^{ου} βαθμού) της f ,
- (2) δίνει ενονιστικό συντεταγμένο, αν $\nabla_{(x_0, y_0)} f = 0$.

Ταράδ.

Να υπολογιστεί το πολλύτελο Taylor της $f(x, y) = \mu x \sin y$,
στο (x_0, y_0) , βαθμού 3.

Anatz. Για ευκολία, θα χρησιμοποιήσει την ευθύνητη

$$\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^k \partial y^{n-k}} =: f_{\underbrace{xx \dots xy}_{k-\text{goes}}, \underbrace{\dots y}_{(n-k)-\text{goes}}}$$

Ταρατηπούριε:

$$f_x(x, y) = \mu y x, \quad f_y(x, y) = -\mu x \mu y$$

$$f_{xx}(x, y) = -\mu y x \mu y, \quad f_{xy}(x, y) = -\mu y x \mu y, \\ f_{yy}(x, y) = -\mu x \mu y$$

$$f_{xxx}(x,y) = -6ux\sin y, \quad f_{xxy}(x,y) = u\mu x\sin y,$$

$$f_{xyy}(x,y) = -6ux\cos y, \quad f_{yyy}(x,y) = u\mu x\cos y$$

Aber:

$$\rightarrow (T_{1,(x_0,y_0)} f)(x,y) = f(x_0,y_0) + \frac{1}{1!} (D_1 f)_{(x_0,y_0)}(x-x_0, y-y_0) =$$

$$= u\mu x_0 \sin y_0 + \underbrace{(f_x(x_0,y_0), f_y(x_0,y_0))}_{\stackrel{\wedge}{=} \nabla f(x_0,y_0)} \cdot (x-x_0, y-y_0) =$$

$$= u\mu x_0 \sin y_0 + (x-x_0) u\mu x_0 \sin y_0 - (y-y_0) \cdot u\mu x_0 \sin y_0$$

$$\rightarrow (T_{2,(x_0,y_0)} f)(x,y) = (T_{1,(x_0,y_0)} f)(x,y) + \frac{1}{2!} (D_2 f)_{(x_0,y_0)}(x-x_0, y-y_0) =$$

$$= (T_{1,(x_0,y_0)} f)(x,y) + \frac{1}{2} \left[(x-x_0)^2 \cdot f_{xx}(x_0,y_0) + \right.$$

$$\left. + 2(x-x_0)(y-y_0) f_{xy}(x_0,y_0) + (y-y_0)^2 f_{yy}(x_0,y_0) \right] =$$

$$= (T_{1,(x_0,y_0)} f)(x,y) + \frac{1}{2} \left[(x-x_0)^2 (-u\mu x_0 \sin y_0) + \right.$$

$$\left. + 2(x-x_0)(y-y_0) (-6ux_0 \sin y_0) + (y-y_0)^2 (-u\mu x_0 \cos y_0) \right]$$

$$\rightarrow (T_{3,(x_0,y_0)} f)(x,y) = (T_{2,(x_0,y_0)} f)(x,y) + \frac{1}{3!} (D_3 f)_{(x_0,y_0)}(x-x_0, y-y_0) =$$

$$= (T_{2,(x_0,y_0)} f)(x,y) + \frac{1}{6} \left[\left((x-x_0) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (y-y_0) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^3 f \right]_{(x_0,y_0)}$$

$$= (T_{2,(x_0,y_0)} f)(x,y) + \frac{1}{6} \left[(x-x_0) \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3} \right]_{(x_0,y_0)} +$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + 3(x-x_0)^2(y-y_0) \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} + 3(x-x_0)(y-y_0)^2 \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x \partial y^2} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} \\
 & + (y-y_0)^3 \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^3} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} \Big] = \\
 & = (f_{2, (x_0, y_0)} f)(x, y) + \frac{1}{6} \left[(x-x_0)^3 (-6w x_0 e u r y_0) + \right. \\
 & + 3(x-x_0)^2 (y-y_0) w p i x_0 w p y_0 + 3(x-x_0)(y-y_0)^2 (-6w x_0 e u r y_0) \\
 & \left. + (y-y_0)^3 w p i x_0 w p y_0 \right].
 \end{aligned}$$

Παραδ. Να υπολογισει η γεωμητρικοίνων της $f(x, y) = x^2 y + x y^2$ και το διεύρυνχο σφάλμα, επει $(1, 1)$.

Απάντ. $f_x(x, y) = 2xy + y^2$, $f_y(x, y) = x^2 + 2xy$.

$$f_{xx}(x, y) = 2y, \quad f_{xy}(x, y) = 2x + 2y, \quad f_{yy}(x, y) = 2x.$$

Γεωμητρικοίνων \equiv πολι/μο Τaylor 1^{ου} βαθμού =

$$= (f_{1, (1, 1)} f)(x, y) = f(1, 1) + \frac{1}{1!} (D_1 f)_{(1, 1)} (x-1, y-1)$$

$$= 2 + (\nabla f)_{(1, 1)} \cdot (x-1, y-1) = 2 + (x-1) f_x(1, 1) + (y-1) f_y(1, 1) =$$

$$= 2 + 3x - 3 + 3y - 3 = 3x + 3y - 4.$$

Σφάλμα της γεωμητρικοίνων $\equiv (R_{1, (1, 1)} f)(x, y) =$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & = \frac{1}{2!} \left((x-1)^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \Big|_{(\xi_1, \xi_2)} + 2(x-1)(y-1) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \Big|_{(\xi_1, \xi_2)} + \right. \\
 & \left. + (y-1)^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \Big|_{(\xi_1, \xi_2)} \right) =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= (x-1)^2 \xi_2 + 2(x-1)(y-1)(\xi_1 + \xi_2) + (y-1)^2 \xi_1,$$

και (ξ_1, ξ_2) επει διάστημα της $(1, 1)$ και (x, y) .