

## PRÁCTICO 9. POLINOMIO DE TAYLOR

Recordar que el polinomio de Taylor de orden  $n$  de  $f$  en un punto  $a \in \mathbb{R}^n$  está dado por

$$P_f(h) = f(a) + df_a(h) + \frac{1}{2} d^2 f_a(h) + \frac{1}{3!} d^3 f_a(h) + \dots + \frac{1}{k!} d^k f_a(h)$$

donde  $h \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $h = (h_1, \dots, h_n)$  y

$$d^k f_a(h) = \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_k=1}^n \frac{\partial^k f}{\partial x_{i_1} \dots \partial x_{i_k}}(a) h_{i_1} \dots h_{i_k},$$

por ejemplo, para dos variables tenemos:

$$d^k f_a(h_1, h_2) = \sum_{i=0}^k \frac{\partial^k f}{\partial x^{k-i} \partial y^i}(a) h_1^{k-i} h_2^i$$

y para orden 2, el desarrollo de Taylor queda:

$$P_f(h) = f(a) + f_x(a)h_1 + f_y(a)h_2 + \frac{1}{2} (f_{xx}(a)h_1^2 + 2f_{xy}(a)h_1h_2 + f_{yy}(a)h_2^2)$$

### → Ejercicio 2.

a.  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy - \sin(x)\sin(y)}{x^2+y^2}$ , considerando  $f(x,y) = xy - \sin(x)\sin(y)$ , tenemos

$$\text{que: } f_x(x,y) = y - \cos(x)\sin(y) \rightarrow f_x(0,0) = 0$$

$$f_y(x,y) = x - \sin(x)\cos(y) \rightarrow f_y(0,0) = 0$$

$$f_{xx}(x,y) = \sin(x)\sin(y) \rightarrow f_{xx}(0,0) = 0$$

$$f_{xy}(x,y) = f_{yx}(x,y) = 1 - \cos(x)\cos(y) \rightarrow f_{xy}(0,0) = 0$$

$$f_{yy}(x,y) = \sin(x)\sin(y) \rightarrow f_{yy}(0,0) = 0$$

En un entorno de  $(0,0)$ , y observando

que  $f(0,0) = 0$ , se cumple que

$f(x,y) = r_2(x,y)$  donde

$$\frac{r_2(x,y)}{\|(x,y)\|} \xrightarrow{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{r_2(x,y)}{x^2+y^2} = 0$$

b.  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{e^{x^2+y^2+y} - (1+y+y^2/2)}{x^2+y^2}$

Si  $f(x,y) = e^{x^2+y^2+y} \rightarrow f(0,0) = 1$ ,  $f_x(x,y) = 2x e^{x^2+y^2+y}$ ,  $f_y(x,y) = (2y+1) e^{x^2+y^2+y}$ ,  
 $f_{xx}(x,y) = 2e^{x^2+y^2+y} + 4x^2 e^{x^2+y^2+y}$ ,  $f_{xy}(x,y) = f_{yx}(x,y) = 2x(2y+1) e^{x^2+y^2+y}$ ,  
 $f_{yy}(x,y) = 2e^{x^2+y^2+y} + (2y+1)^2 e^{x^2+y^2+y}$

Evalutando todo en  $(0,0)$ , obtenemos el desarrollo de Taylor de orden 2 de  $f$  en  $(0,0)$

$$f(x,y) = 1 + y + \frac{1}{2}(2x^2 + 3y^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{1+y+x^2+3x^2/2 - 1-y-y^2/2}{x^2+y^2} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2+y^2}{x^2+y^2} = 1$$

→ Ejercicio 4.  $f(x,y,z) = \frac{yz}{x}$ ,  $\alpha = (1,0,0)$

$$f(1,0,0) = 0$$

$$f_x(x,y,z) = -yz/x^2$$

$$f_y(x,y,z) = z/x$$

$$f_z(x,y,z) = y/x$$

$$f_{xx}(x,y,z) = 2yz/x^3$$

$$f_{xy}(x,y,z) = f_{yx}(x,y,z) = -z/x^2$$

$$f_{xz}(x,y,z) = f_{zx}(x,y,z) = -y/x^2$$

$$f_{yz}(x,y,z) = f_{zy}(x,y,z) = 1/x$$

$$f_{yy}(x,y,z) = 0$$

$$f_{zz}(x,y,z) = 0$$

$$f_{xxx}(x,y,z) = -6yz/x^4$$

$$f_{xxy}(x,y,z) = f_{xyx}(x,y,z) = f_{yxx}(x,y,z) = 2z/x^3$$

$$f_{xxz}(x,y,z) = f_{zxx}(x,y,z) = f_{zxx}(x,y,z) = 2y/x^3$$

$$f_{xyy}(x,y,z) = f_{yxy}(x,y,z) = f_{yyx}(x,y,z) = 0$$

$$f_{xzz}(x,y,z) = f_{zxz}(x,y,z) = f_{zxx}(x,y,z) = 0$$

$$f_{yzz}(x,y,z) = f_{zyz}(x,y,z) = f_{zzy}(x,y,z) = 0$$

$$f_{yyz}(x,y,z) = f_{zyy}(x,y,z) = f_{zyy}(x,y,z) = 0$$

$$f_{xyz}(x,y,z) = f_{zxy}(x,y,z) = f_{yxz}(x,y,z) = f_{yzx}(x,y,z)$$

$$= f_{zxy}(x,y,z) = f_{zyx}(x,y,z) = -1/x^2$$

→ Si  $v = (x-1, y, z)$

$$f(x,y,z) = \cancel{f(1,0,0)} + \cancel{d_{(1,0,0)}} f(x-1,y,z) + \frac{d_{(1,0,0)}^2}{2} f(x-1,y,z) + \frac{1}{3!} d_{(1,0,0)}^3 f(x-1,y,z)$$

$$+ r_3(x-1,y,z)$$

$$= + \frac{1}{2} \cdot (2yz) + \frac{1}{3!} \cdot 6 \cdot (-1) (x-1)yz = yz - (x-1)yz + r_3(x-1,y,z)$$

→ Ejercicio 5.  $f(x,y,z) = xyz^2$ . Como  $d_{(0,1,-1)}^n f(x,y-1,z+1)$  es un polinomio de orden  $n$  en potencias de  $x, y-1, z+1$ , alcanza escribir a  $f$  como su desarrollo de Taylor en  $(0,1,-1)$ . Además,  $f$  ya es un polinomio de orden 4  $\Rightarrow$  para  $n > 4$ ,  $d_{(0,1,-1)}^n f = 0$ , es decir, alcanza hacer el desarrollo de orden 4.

$$\text{Si tomamos } g_1(x) = x, g_2(y) = y, g_3(z) = z^2 \Rightarrow f(x,y,z) = g_1(x) g_2(y) g_3(z)$$

→ alcanza hacer sus desarrollos y multiplicar

$$\text{En } x=0, g_1(x) = x$$

$$\text{En } y=1, g_2(y) = 1 + (y-1)$$

$$\text{En } z=-1, g_3(z) = 1 + 2(z+1) + (z+1)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x,y,z) = x(1 + (y-1))(1 - 2(z+1) + (z+1)^2) = (x + x(y-1))(1 - 2(z+1) + (z+1)^2)$$

$$= x + x(y-1) - 2x(z+1) - 2x(y-1)(z+1) + x(z+1)^2 + x(y-1)(z+1)^2$$

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$$1. \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{1 - \sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}}{x^2+y^2}, \quad f(x,y) = 1 - \sqrt{1+x^2+y^2} = 1 - (1+x^2+y^2)^{1/2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_x(x,y) = -\frac{1}{2} (1+x^2+y^2)^{-1/2} \cdot 2x = -(1+x^2+y^2)^{-1/2} x \rightarrow f_x(0,0) = 0$$

$$f_y(x,y) = -\frac{1}{2} (1+x^2+y^2)^{-1/2} \cdot 2y = -(1+x^2+y^2)^{-1/2} y \rightarrow f_y(0,0) = 0$$

$$f_{xx}(x,y) = -(1+x^2+y^2)^{-1/2} + x/2 (1+x^2+y^2)^{-3/2} \cdot 2x \rightarrow f_{xx}(0,0) = -1$$

$$f_{xy}(x,y) = f_{yx}(x,y) = x/2 \cdot (1+x^2+y^2)^{-3/2} \cdot 2y \rightarrow f_{xy}(0,0) = 0$$

$$f_{yy}(x,y) = -(1+x^2+y^2)^{-1/2} + y/2 (1+x^2+y^2)^{-3/2} \cdot 2y \rightarrow f_{yy}(0,0) = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x,y) = 0 + \frac{1}{2} (-x^2 - y^2) + r_2(x,y) = -(x^2+y^2)/2 + r_2(x,y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{-(x^2+y^2)/2 + r_2(x,y)}{x^2+y^2} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{-1}{2} \frac{(x^2+y^2)}{x^2+y^2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$