

Z1

Allgemeine Taylorformel für Taylor-Polynom 2. Grades:

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_f(x_0+h_x, y_0+h_y) &= f(x_0, y_0) + h_x \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) + h_y \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{2} h_x^2 \cdot \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(x_0, y_0) + \frac{1}{2} h_y^2 \cdot \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(x_0, y_0) \\
 &\quad + h_x \cdot h_y \cdot \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(x_0, y_0)
 \end{aligned}$$

Für  $f \in C^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$  (zweimal stetig differenzierbar) erlaubt der Satz von Hermann Amandus Schwarz das Vertauschen der zweiten partiellen Ableitungen, d.h.

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}.$$

Hier  $f(x, y) = \sin(x+2y)$ ,  $\vec{x}_0 = (x_0, y_0)^T$ , gilt:

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_f(x_0+h_x, y_0+h_y) &= \sin(x_0+2y_0) + h_x \cos(x_0+2y_0) + 2 \cdot h_y \cos(x_0+2y_0) \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{2} h_x^2 (-\sin(x_0+2y_0)) + \frac{1}{2} h_y^2 \cdot (-4 \sin(x_0+2y_0)) \\
 &\quad + h_x \cdot h_y \cdot (-2 \sin(x_0+2y_0))
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sin(x_0+2y_0) + (h_x+2h_y) \cos(x_0+2y_0) - \frac{1}{2} (h_x^2 + 4h_x h_y + 4h_y^2).$$


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