

$$f(x,y) = f(0,0) + \frac{1}{1!} [x f_x(0,0) + y f_y(0,0)] + \frac{1}{2!} [x^2 f_{xx}(0,0) + 2xy f_{xy}(0,0) + y^2 f_{yy}(0,0)]$$

Now, $f_x = e^x \sin y$, $f_y = e^x \cos y$
 $f_{xx} = e^x \sin y$, $f_{xy} = e^x \cos y$, $f_{yy} = -e^x \sin y$

$$f(x,y) = 0 + \frac{1}{1!} [y] + \frac{1}{2!} [0 + 2xy + 0]$$

$$= y + xy$$

Q-2 Expand $\tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x}$ in the neighbourhood of $(1,1)$ upto and $\frac{1}{x}$ inclusive of second degree term.

By Taylor's series we have

$$f(x,y) = f(a,b) + \frac{1}{1!} [(x-a) f_x(a,b) + (y-b) f_y(a,b)] + \frac{1}{2!} [(x-a)^2 f_{xx}(a,b) + 2(x-a)(y-b) f_{xy}(a,b) + (y-b)^2 f_{yy}(a,b)]$$

$$= f(1,1) + [(x-1) f_x(1,1) + (y-1) f_y(1,1)] + \frac{1}{2} [(x-1)^2 f_{xx}(1,1) + 2(x-1)(y-1) f_{xy}(1,1) + (y-1)^2 f_{yy}(1,1)]$$

Now, $f(x,y) = \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x}$

$$f_x = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{y^2}{x^2}} \left(-\frac{y}{x^2} \right) = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$f_y = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{y^2}{x^2}} \times \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f_{xx} = \frac{y(2x)}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{2xy}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$

$$f_{yy} = \frac{-2xy}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$

$$f_{xy} = \frac{y^2-x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$

$$f_{xx}(1,1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f_{yy}(1,1) = \frac{-1}{2}$$

$$f_{xy} = 0$$

Now,

$$\begin{aligned} f(x,y) &= \frac{\pi}{4} + \left[(x-1) \frac{1}{2} + (y-1) \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{(x-1)^2}{2} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 2(x-1)(y-1) \cdot 0 + \frac{(y-1)^2}{2} \right] \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}(x-1) + \frac{1}{2}(y-1) + \frac{1}{4}(x-1)^2 - \frac{1}{4}(y-1)^2 \end{aligned}$$

Q-3

Find the first six terms of the expansion of $e^x \log(1+y)$ in a Taylor series in the neighbourhood of the point $(0,0)$

Solution:-

By Taylor's series

$$\begin{aligned} f(x,y) &= f(a,b) + \frac{1}{1!} \left[(x-a) f_x(a,b) + (y-b) f_y(a,b) \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2!} \left[(x-a)^2 f_{xx}(a,b) + 2(x-a)(y-b) f_{xy}(a,b) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + (y-b)^2 f_{yy}(a,b) \right] + \frac{1}{3!} \left[(x-a)^3 f_{xxx} + 3(x-a)^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. f_{xxy} + 3(x-a)(y-b)^2 f_{xyy} + (y-b)^3 f_{yyy} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x,y) = f(0,0) + [x f_x(0,0) + y f_y(0,0)] + \frac{1}{2} [x^2 f_{xx}(0,0) + 2(xy) f_{xy}(0,0) + y^2 f_{yy}(0,0)] + \frac{1}{3!} [x^3 f_{xxx}(0,0) + 3xy^2 f_{xxy}(0,0) + 3xy^2 f_{xyy}(0,0) + y^3 f_{yyy}(0,0)]$$

$$f_x = \frac{e^x (\log(1+y))}{1+y} = 0$$

$$f_y = \frac{e^x}{1+y} = 1$$

$$f_{xx} = \frac{e^x (\log(1+y))}{(1+y)^2} = 0$$

$$f_{yy} = \frac{-e^x}{(1+y)^2} = -1$$

$$f_{xy} = \frac{e^x}{1+y} = 1$$

$$f_{xxx} = \frac{e^x \log(1+y)}{(1+y)^3} = 0$$

$$f_{yyy} = \frac{e^x (2(1+y))}{(1+y)^4} = 2$$

$$f_{xxy} = \frac{e^x}{1+y} = 1$$

$$f_{xyy} = \frac{-e^x}{(1+y)^2} = -1$$

$$f(x,y) = 0 + [0 + y] + \frac{1}{2} [0 + 2xy + y^2(-1)] + \frac{1}{6} [0 + 3x^2y + 3xy^2(-1) + y^3(2)]$$

$$= y + xy - \frac{y^2}{2} + \frac{x^2y}{2} - \frac{xy^2}{2} + \frac{y^3}{3}$$