## **EXERCISES 14.10**

## Finding Quadratic and Cubic Approximations

In Exercises 1–10, use Taylor's formula for f(x, y) at the origin to find quadratic and cubic approximations of f near the origin.

1. 
$$f(x, y) = xe^{y}$$

$$2. \ f(x,y) = e^x \cos y$$

**3.**  $f(x, y) = y \sin x$ 

5. 
$$f(x, y) = e^x \ln(1 + y)$$

7. 
$$f(x, y) = \sin(x^2 + y^2)$$
 8.  $f(x, y) = \cos(x^2 + y^2)$ 

4.  $f(x, y) = \sin x \cos y$ 

**6.** 
$$f(x, y) = \ln(2x + y + 1)$$

3. 
$$f(x, y) = \cos(x^2 + y^2)$$

**9.** 
$$f(x,y) = \frac{1}{1-x-y}$$

**9.** 
$$f(x,y) = \frac{1}{1-x-y}$$
 **10.**  $f(x,y) = \frac{1}{1-x-y+xy}$ 

- 11. Use Taylor's formula to find a quadratic approximation of  $f(x, y) = \cos x \cos y$  at the origin. Estimate the error in the approximation if  $|x| \le 0.1$  and  $|y| \le 0.1$ .
- 12. Use Taylor's formula to find a quadratic approximation of  $e^x \sin y$ at the origin. Estimate the error in the approximation if  $|x| \le 0.1$ and  $|y| \le 0.1$ .