



Approximation of Surface Functions

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I. INTRODUCTION

Background:

A function $F(x,y)$ maps a pair of values (x,y) to a single real number. The three dimensional coordinate systems, it has been already used in a convenient way, to visualize such functions above each point (x,y) in the x,y plane, graphing the point (x,y,z) where of course $z=F(x,y)$.

Abstract: a function of two independent variables can be approximated by a series to be solved for integration.

Methodology: representation of surface function by a series, to be integrated easier, it is qualitative and quantitative systematic method, by differentiation.

Literature of review: approximation of surface functions of two independent variables x,y , and follower z variable by a series.

Problem of study: to approximate difficult functions, by a purified function which is easy to solve.

Motivation: to be able to solve such difficult functions easier. using x,y , and follower z as a solution.
 Conclusions: easy used surface function.

Results: surface function.

Appendix

$$F(x,y) = f(0,0) + \sum \sum (df(0,0)/dx^i dy^j) (x^i y^j / i! j!) \\ + \sum (df(0,0)/dx^l) x^l / l! + \sum (df(0,0)/dy^m) y^m / m! + \dots$$

Where n and i from 0 to infinity and l and m from 0 to infinity

Proof

$dF(0,0)/dx dy = df(0,0)/dx dy$
 $dF(0,0)/dy^2 = df(0,0)/dy^2$
 $dF(0,0)/dx dy^2 = df(0,0)/dx dy^2$
 $dF(0,0)/dx^2 dy = df(0,0)/dx^2 dy$
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 taking in to account that the approximated function is $f(x,y)$ and the original function is $F(x,y)$.

as an example suppose $F(x,y) = e^{x \sin y}$

$$dF(x,y)/dx(x,y) = e^{x \sin y}$$

$$dF(x,y)/dx^2(x,y) = e^{x \sin y}$$

$$dF(x,y)/dy = e^{x \cos y}$$

and so on

$$\text{suppose } x = \pi/4$$

$$y = \pi/6$$

$$\text{approximated value} = 1.094792746$$

$$\text{exact value} = 1.0966400026$$

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