

**חשבון אינפִי מתקדם**  
**תרגיל 4 – פתרון**  
**כלל השרשרת, נוסחת טילור,טור טילור**

**.1**

$$w = \ln(3x^2 - 2y + 4z^3)$$

$$x = t^{\frac{1}{2}}, y = t^{\frac{2}{3}}, z = t^{-2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dw}{dt} &= \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{dt} \\ &= \frac{6x}{3x^2 - 2y + 4z^3} \cdot \frac{1}{2t^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \frac{2}{3x^2 - 2y + 4z^3} \cdot \frac{2}{3t^{\frac{1}{3}}} - \frac{12z^2}{3x^2 - 2y + 4z^3} \cdot \frac{2}{t^3} = \\ &= \frac{1}{3x^2 - 2y + 4z^3} \left( \frac{6x}{2t^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \frac{4}{3t^{\frac{1}{3}}} - \frac{24z^2}{t^3} \right) = \frac{1}{3t - 2t^{\frac{2}{3}} + 4t^{-6}} \left( \frac{6t^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2t^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \frac{4}{3t^{\frac{1}{3}}} - \frac{24t^{-4}}{t^3} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{3t - 2t^{\frac{2}{3}} + 4t^{-6}} \left( 3 - \frac{4}{3t^{\frac{1}{3}}} - 24t^{-7} \right) = \frac{1}{3t - 2t^{\frac{2}{3}} + 4t^{-6}} \left( \frac{9t^{\frac{1}{3}} - 4 - 72t^{-\frac{20}{3}}}{3t^{\frac{1}{3}}} \right) = \frac{9t^{\frac{1}{3}} - 4 - 72t^{-\frac{20}{3}}}{9t^{\frac{4}{3}} - 6 + 12t^{-\frac{17}{3}}} \end{aligned}$$

**.2**

$$w = x^3 y^2 z^4$$

$$x = t^2, y = t + 2, z = 2t^4$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dw}{dt} &= \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{dt} \\ &= 3x^2 y^2 z^4 \cdot 2t + 2x^3 y z^4 + 4x^3 y^2 z^3 \cdot 8t^3 \Big|_{t=1, x(1)=1, y(1)=3, z(t)=2} \\ &= 864 + 96 + 2304 = 3264 \end{aligned}$$

**.3.** חשבו את הנגזרות החלקיות  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$  של הפונקציה המורכבת  $f(g(x, y), h(x, y))$ .

כאשר

$$f(u, v) = \ln(u + \sqrt{u^2 + v^2})$$

$$g(x, y) = x^2 - y^2$$

$$h(x, y) = e^{xy}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{u + \sqrt{u^2 + v^2}} \left( 1 + \frac{u}{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}} \right) 2x + \frac{1}{u + \sqrt{u^2 + v^2}} \left( \frac{v}{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}} \right) ye^{xy} = \dots$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{u + \sqrt{u^2 + v^2}} \left( 1 + \frac{u}{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}} \right) 2y + \frac{1}{u + \sqrt{u^2 + v^2}} \left( \frac{v}{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}} \right) xe^{xy} = \dots$$

.  $v = e^{xy}$  ו  $u = x^2 - y^2$  נותר להציב

4. חשבו את  $J_{g \circ f}(1, \frac{\pi}{4}, 2)$  כאשר

$$f(x, y, z) = \left( x^2 \sin y, \frac{x}{z}, z \cos y \right)$$

$$g(x, y, z) = \left( x^4 z^2, x^2 \ln(2y), xyz \right)$$

$$J_{g \circ f}(1, \frac{\pi}{4}, 2) = J_g \left( f \left( 1, \frac{\pi}{4}, 2 \right) \right) J_f \left( 1, \frac{\pi}{4}, 2 \right)$$

$$f \left( 1, \frac{\pi}{4}, 2 \right) = \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \sqrt{2} \right)$$

$$J_g \left( f \left( 1, \frac{\pi}{4}, 2 \right) \right) = \begin{pmatrix} 4x^3 z^2 & 0 & 2x^4 z \\ 2x \ln 2y & \frac{x^2}{y} & 0 \\ yz & xz & xy \end{pmatrix}_{\left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \sqrt{2} \right)} = \begin{pmatrix} 2\sqrt{2} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 1 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$J_f \left( 1, \frac{\pi}{4}, 2 \right) = \begin{pmatrix} 2x \sin y & x^2 \cos y & 0 \\ \frac{1}{z} & 0 & -\frac{x}{z^2} \\ 0 & -z \sin y & \cos y \end{pmatrix}_{\left( 1, \frac{\pi}{4}, 2 \right)} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & -\sqrt{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$J_{g \circ f}(1, \frac{\pi}{4}, 2) = \begin{pmatrix} 2\sqrt{2} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 1 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & -\sqrt{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{3}{2} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

5. חשבו דיפרנציאלים מסדר ראשון ושני של הפונקציה המורכבת  $(\zeta, \eta, \zeta)$ .

כאשר  $x, y$  משתנים בלתי תלויים.

נניח ש  $f \in C^2$  (זה יבטיח בין היתר המעורבות מסדר שני שווה)

$$\begin{aligned} df &= f_x dx + f_y dy \\ f_x &= f_{\xi} 2x + f_{\eta} 2x + f_{\zeta} 2y \\ f_y &= f_{\xi} 2y - f_{\eta} 2y + f_{\zeta} 2x \\ \Rightarrow df &= 2(f_{\xi} x + f_{\eta} x + f_{\zeta} y) dx + 2(f_{\xi} y - f_{\eta} y + f_{\zeta} x) dy \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d^2 f &= f_{xx} dx^2 + 2f_{xy} dx dy + f_{yy} dy^2 \\ f_{xx} &= (f_{\xi\xi} 2x + f_{\xi\eta} 2x + f_{\xi\zeta} 2y) 2x + 2f_{\xi} + (f_{\eta\xi} 2x + f_{\eta\eta} 2x + f_{\eta\zeta} 2y) 2x \\ &+ 2f_{\eta} + (f_{\zeta\xi} 2x + f_{\zeta\eta} 2x + f_{\zeta\zeta} 2y) 2y = \dots \\ f_{xy} &= (f_{\xi\xi} 2y - f_{\xi\eta} 2y + f_{\xi\zeta} 2x) 2x + (f_{\eta\xi} 2y - f_{\eta\eta} 2y + f_{\eta\zeta} 2x) 2x \\ &+ (f_{\zeta\xi} 2y - f_{\zeta\eta} 2y + f_{\zeta\zeta} 2x) 2y + 2f_{\zeta} = \dots \\ f_{yy} &= (f_{\xi\xi} 2y - f_{\xi\eta} 2y + f_{\xi\zeta} 2x) 2y + 2f_{\xi} - (f_{\eta\xi} 2y - f_{\eta\eta} 2y + f_{\eta\zeta} 2x) 2y \\ &- 2f_{\eta} + (f_{\zeta\xi} 2y - f_{\zeta\eta} 2y + f_{\zeta\zeta} 2x) 2x = \dots \end{aligned}$$

. נותר לפשט ולהציב ב  $d^2 f$

.6

$$\sin 29^\circ \tan 46^\circ . \aleph$$

$$\sin 29^\circ \tan 46^\circ = \sin(30^\circ - 1^\circ) \tan(45^\circ + 1^\circ) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{180}\right) \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{180}\right)$$

הפונקציה  $f(x, y) = \sin x \tan y$  וכאן,  $\left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y) &\approx f_x(x, y) \Delta x + f_y(x, y) \Delta y \\ (x, y) = \left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \quad : \text{כאשר} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta x = -\frac{\pi}{180}, \quad \Delta y = \frac{\pi}{180}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{180}\right) \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{180}\right) \approx f\left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + f_x\left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{\pi}{180}\right) + f_y\left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot \frac{\pi}{180}$$

$$f_x(x, y) = \cos x \tan y \Big|_{\begin{array}{l} x=\frac{\pi}{6} \\ y=\frac{\pi}{4} \end{array}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$f_y(x, y) = \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 y} \Big|_{\begin{array}{l} x=\frac{\pi}{6} \\ y=\frac{\pi}{4} \end{array}} = 1$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin 29^\circ \tan 46^\circ \approx \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{180} + \frac{\pi}{180} \approx 0.494$$

**ב.**  $\sqrt{1.02^3 + 1.97^3}$

נקה  $(x, y) = (1, 2)$

$\Delta x = 0.02$ ,  $\Delta y = -0.03$

פונקציה  $f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^3 + y^3}$  דיפרנציאבילית בנקודה  $(1, 2)$ , ולכן:

$$f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y) \approx f_x(x, y)\Delta x + f_y(x, y)\Delta y$$

$$f_x(x, y) = \frac{3x^2}{2\sqrt{x^3 + y^3}} \Big|_{(1,2)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f_y(x, y) = \frac{3y^2}{2\sqrt{x^3 + y^3}} \Big|_{(1,2)} = 2$$

$$f(1, 2) = 3$$

$$\sqrt{1.02^3 + 1.97^3} \approx 3 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0.02 - 2 \cdot 0.03 = 2.95$$

7. מצאו פיתוח של פונקציה  $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + 3z^2 - 2yz - 3z$  בטוֹר טילור

מסביב לנקודה  $(0, 1, 2)$ .

נציין  $x_1 = x$

$y = y_1 + 1 \iff y_1 = y - 1$

$z = z_1 + 2 \iff z_1 = z - 2$

ונקבל:

$$f(x, y, z) = x_1^2 + 3(z_1 + 2)^2 - 2(y_1 + 1)(z_1 + 2) - 3(z_1 + 2)$$

$$= x_1^2 + 3(z_1^2 + 4z_1 + 4) - 2(y_1z_1 + z_1 + 2y_1 + 2) - 3z_1 - 6$$

$$= 2 - 4y_1 + 7z_1 + x_1^2 + 3z_1^2 - 2y_1z_1$$

$$= 2 - 4(y-1) + 7(z-2) + x_1^2 + 3(z-2)^2 - 2(y-1)(z-2)$$

. הנוסחה الأخيرة היא פיתוח טילור של הפולינום  $f(x, y, z)$  מסביב לנקודה  $(0, 1, 2)$

8. מצאו פיתוח של פונקציה  $f(x, y) = \sqrt{x+y}$  לפי נוסחת טיילור (עד סדר 2 כולל) מסביב לנקודה  $(2, 2)$ .

$$f(x, y) = f(2, 2) + df((2, 2), (h_1, h_2)) + \frac{d^2 f((2, 2), (h_1, h_2))}{2!} + R_2 f(2 + \theta h_1, 2 + \theta h_2)$$

כאשר :

$$0 \leq \theta \leq 1$$

$$h_1 = x - 2$$

$$h_2 = y - 2$$

$$f_x = \left. \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+y}} \right|_{(2,2)} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$f_y = \left. \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+y}} \right|_{(2,2)} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$f_{xx} = \left. -\frac{1}{4}(x+y)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \right|_{(2,2)} = -\frac{1}{32}$$

$$f_{xy} = \left. -\frac{1}{4}(x+y)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \right|_{(2,2)} = -\frac{1}{32}$$

$$f_{yy} = \left. -\frac{1}{4}(x+y)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \right|_{(2,2)} = -\frac{1}{32}$$

$$f(2, 2) = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow f(x, y) &= 2 + \frac{1}{4}(x-2) + \frac{1}{4}(y-2) + \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{1}{32}(x-2)^2 - \frac{1}{16}(x-2)(y-2) - \frac{1}{32}(y-2)^2 \right) + R_2 f \\ &= 2 + \frac{1}{4}(x-2) + \frac{1}{4}(y-2) - \frac{1}{64}(x-2)^2 - \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{32}(x-2)(y-2) - \frac{1}{64}(y-2)^2 + R_2 f \end{aligned}$$

9. מצאו פיתוח של פונקציה  $f(x, y) = e^{2x} \ln(1+y)$  לפי נוסחת טיילור (עד סדר 4 כולל) מסביב לנקודה  $(0, 0)$ .

$$x \in \mathbb{R} \quad e^{2x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2x)^n}{n!} = \left( 1 + 2x + 2x^2 + \frac{8x^3}{6} + \frac{16x^4}{24} + \dots \right)$$

$$-1 < y \leq 1 \quad \ln(1+y) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{y^n}{n} = \left( y - \frac{y^2}{2} + \frac{y^3}{3} - \frac{y^4}{4} + \dots \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x, y) = \left(1 + 2x + 2x^2 + \frac{4x^3}{3} + \frac{2x^4}{3} + o(x^4)\right) \left(y - \frac{y^2}{2} + \frac{y^3}{3} - \frac{y^4}{4} + o(y^4)\right)$$

$$= y + 2xy - \frac{y^2}{2} + \frac{y^3}{3} + 2x^2y - \frac{y^4}{4} + \frac{2}{3}xy^3 - x^2y^2 + \frac{4}{3}x^3y + o(\|(x, y)\|^4)$$

**10.** בהנחה ש  $|x|, |y|, |z|$  מספיק קטנים מצאו נוסחאות מקורבות עבור הפונקציות הבאות:

$$f(x, y) = \arctan \frac{x+y}{1+xy} .$$

עבור  $|x|, |y|$  מספיק קטנים

$$f(x, y) \approx f(0, 0) + df((0, 0), (h_1, h_2)) + \frac{d^2 f((0, 0), (h_1, h_2))}{2!}$$

כאשר:

$$h_1 = x$$

$$h_2 = y$$

$$f_x(0, 0) = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x+y}{1+xy}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{(1+xy) - (x+y)y}{(1+xy)^2} = \frac{1-y^2}{(1+xy)^2 - (x+y)^2} \Big|_{(0,0)} = 1$$

$$f_y(0, 0) = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x+y}{1+xy}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{(1+xy) - (x+y)x}{(1+xy)^2} = \frac{1-x^2}{(1+xy)^2 - (x+y)^2} \Big|_{(0,0)} = 1$$

$$f_{xx}(0, 0) = \frac{-\cancel{(1-y^2)}(2(1+xy)y + 2(x+y))}{\cancel{(1+xy)^2} + (x+y)^2} \Big|_{(0,0)} = 0$$

$$f_{yy}(0, 0) = \frac{-\cancel{(1-x^2)}(2(1+xy)x + 2(x+y))}{\cancel{(1+xy)^2} + (x+y)^2} \Big|_{(0,0)} = 0$$

$$f_{xy}(0, 0) = \frac{-2y(\cancel{(1+xy^2)} + (x+y)^2) - \cancel{(1-y^2)}(2(1+xy)x + 2(x+y))}{\cancel{(1+xy)^2} + (x+y)^2} \Big|_{(0,0)} = -2$$

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

$$\Rightarrow f(x, y) \approx x + y + \frac{1}{2}(-4xy) = x + y - 2xy$$

$$f(x, y, z) = \cos(x + y + z) - \cos x \cos y \cos z .$$

עבור  $|x|, |y|, |z|$  קטנים:

$$\begin{aligned}
\cos x &= 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2) \\
\cos y &= 1 - \frac{y^2}{2} + o(y^2) \\
\cos z &= 1 - \frac{z^2}{2} + o(z^2) \\
\cos x(x+y+z) &= 1 - \frac{(x+y+z)^2}{2} + o((x+y+z)^2) \\
&= 1 - \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + 2xy + y^2 + 2(xz + yz) + z^2) + o(\|(x, y, z)\|^2) \\
\Rightarrow f(x, y, z) &= 1 - \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) - (xy + xz + yz) + o(\|(x, y, z)\|^2) - \\
&\quad - \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2)\right) \left(1 - \frac{y^2}{2} + o(y^2)\right) \left(1 - \frac{z^2}{2} + o(z^2)\right) \\
&= 1 - \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) - (xy + xz + yz) + o(\|(x, y, z)\|^2) - \\
&\quad - \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{z^2}{2} + o(\|(x, y, z)\|^2)\right) \\
&= -(xy + xz + yz) + o(\|(x, y, z)\|^2) \\
\Rightarrow f(x, y, z) &\approx -(xy + xz + yz)
\end{aligned}$$

עבור  $|x|, |y|, |z|$  מספיקים קטנים.

פתרונות של תרגילים נוספים:

+ לען פונקציית מילוי

3. סדרת סבירות גבוהה

$$u = x^2 + y^2 + xz$$

$$\frac{du}{dt} \quad \frac{du}{dt} \quad \text{לען (1)}$$

$$x = \sin t$$

$$y = e^t$$

$$z = t^3$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} =$$

$$= (2x+2) \cos t + 2y \cdot e^t + x \cdot 3t^2 = (2\sin t + t^3) \cos t + 2e^t \cdot e^t + \sin t \cdot 3t^2 =$$

$$= 2\sin t \cos t + t^3 \cos t + 2e^{2t} + 3t^2 \sin t$$

$$f(x,y) = \arctan\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= u \sin v \\ y &= u \cos v \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial u}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial v}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial v} = \left( \frac{1}{1+y^2} \cdot \frac{1}{y} \right) u \cos v \left( -\frac{1}{1+y^2} \cdot \frac{-x}{y^2} \right) u \sin v =$$

$$= \left( \frac{1}{y+x^2} \right) u \cos v + \frac{x}{y^2+x^2} u \sin v = \frac{y}{x^2+y^2} u \cos v + \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} u \sin v =$$

$$= \frac{u}{x^2+y^2} \left[ y \cos v + x \sin v \right] = \frac{u}{u^2} \left[ u \cos^2 v + u \sin^2 v \right] = \underline{\underline{1}}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} = \left( \frac{y}{x^2+y^2} \right) \sin v + \left( \frac{-x}{x^2+y^2} \right) \cos v = \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} \left[ y \sin v - x \cos v \right] = \frac{1}{u^2} \left[ u \cos v \sin v - u \sin v \cos v \right]$$

$$= \underline{\underline{0}}$$

$$\circ \varphi \circ f \quad h = (3, 1) \quad , \quad a = (1, 1) \quad \text{so} \quad dg_a(h) \quad .2$$

$$g(a) = \varphi \circ f(a)$$

$$f(a) = (3, 3) \quad \rightarrow \text{in } \mathbb{R}^2 \quad (f(a)) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

function value at  $b$  for  $(\varphi \circ f)(b)$  when  $a$  is given to  $f$

$$J_f(a) = \begin{pmatrix} f'_1 x & f'_1 y \\ f'_2 x & f'_2 y \end{pmatrix} \Big|_a = \begin{pmatrix} 2x+y & x \\ 0 & 2y \end{pmatrix} \Big|_{(1,1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$J_\varphi(f(a)) = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi'_1 u & \varphi'_1 v \\ \varphi'_2 u & \varphi'_2 v \\ \varphi'_3 u & \varphi'_3 v \end{pmatrix} \Big|_{f(a)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \Big|_{(3,3)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$dg_a(h) = J_\varphi \cdot J_f = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \Big|_a = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ 6 & 2 \\ 0 & 12 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 21 \\ 19 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 19 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$