

Let $f(x, y) = e^{-x^2-y^2}$.

1. Find the equation of the plane tangent to $z = f(x, y)$ at $(1, -2, e^{-5})$.

A normal vector to the tangent plane is given by

$$\langle f_x(1, -2), f_y(1, -2), -1 \rangle .$$

Thus at $(1, -2, e^{-5})$,

$$f_x(x, y) = -2xe^{-x^2-y^2}, f_y(x, y) = -2ye^{-x^2-y^2} \Rightarrow \vec{\mathbf{n}} = \langle -2e^{-5}, 4e^{-5}, -1 \rangle$$

and hence the tangent plane is given by the equation

$$-2e^{-5}(x-1)+4e^{-5}(y+2)-1(z-e^{-5}) = 0 \text{ or } z = -2e^{-5}(x-1)+4e^{-5}(y+2)+e^{-5}$$

Let $f(x, y) = e^{-x^2-y^2}$.

2. Use a linear approximation of $f(x, y)$ to approximate f at $(0.96, -1.97)$.

A good linear approximation of $f(x, y)$ to use to approximate f at $(0.96, -1.97)$ is the linear approximation at $(1, -2)$. Since the linear approximation is the same as the tangent plane, we already have the linear approximation we need:

$$L(x, y) = -2e^{-5}(x - 1) + 4e^{-5}(y + 2) + e^{-5}.$$

We can use this to approximate $f(0.96, -1.97)$:

$$\begin{aligned} f(0.96, -1.97) &\approx L(0.96, -1.97) = -2e^{-5}(0.96 - 1) + 4e^{-5}(-1.97 - (-2)) + e^{-5} \\ &= -.8e^{-5} + 1.2e^{-5} + e^{-5} = 1.4e^{-5} \approx 0.0094. \end{aligned}$$

For comparison purposes, from Maple I find that $f(0.96, -1.97) \approx 0.0082$.