

# Ariññuwa 7

Ariññuwa Taylor

$$P(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_n x^n, \quad \text{Balp.} \leq n$$

1-D:

$$P(x) = P(x_0) + \frac{P'(x_0)}{1!}(x-x_0) + \frac{P''(x_0)}{2!}(x-x_0)^2 + \dots + \frac{P^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x-x_0)^n, \quad x \in R.$$

- Eow  $f: (a, b) \rightarrow R$   $\mu e$   $n$ -zad'ns neporipas

nar  $x_0 \in (a, b)$ :

$$T_{n, x_0}(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{f'(x_0)}{1!}(x-x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x-x_0)^2 + \dots +$$

$$+ \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x-x_0)^n$$

$$\mu e \quad T_{n, x_0}(x_0) = f(x_0)$$

$$T'_{n, x_0}(x_0) = f'(x_0)$$

$$T''_{n, x_0}(x_0) = f''(x_0)$$

$$T^{(n)}_{n, x_0}(x_0) = f^{(n)}(x_0)$$

$T_{n, x_0}$  exi iñua rph' oso  $x=x_0$   $\mu e$  mñ f  
nar iñus neporipas oso  $x=x_0$  te mñ f.

- Given  $x_0$  no. Taylor  
(ar  $x_0=0$  deg. MacLaurin)

(2)

Krüdene Taylor (or Maclaurin for  $x_0 = 0$ ):

$$R_{n,x_0}(x) = f(x) - T_{n,x_0}(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(c_x)(x-x_0)^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}$$

$c_x(n)$  liegt für  $x$  nahe  $x_0$ .

1)  $f: R \rightarrow R$  auf  $t^n$  für n-d. Taylor

$$\text{zuv. Bedingung } T_{2,0}(x) = 10x^2$$

Berechne  $f(0), f'(0), f''(0)$ .

Nun

$$f(0) = T_{2,0}(0) = 10 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$f'(0) = T'_{2,0}(0) = 20 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$f''(0) = T''_{2,0}(0) = 20$$

$$2) \quad f: R \rightarrow R \quad T_{3,x_0=1}(x) = x^2 + 10x^3$$

Berechne  $f(1), f'(1), f''(1), f'''(1)$

$$f(1) = T_{3,1}(1) = 1^2 + 10 \cdot 1^3 = 11$$

$$f'(1) = T'_{3,1}(1) = 2 \cdot 1 + 30 \cdot 1^2 = 32$$

$$f''(1) = T''_{3,1}(1) = 2 + 60 \cdot 1 = 62$$

$$f'''(1) = T'''_{3,1}(1) = 60$$

(3)

$$3) f(x) = e^x, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{i) Bereite } T_{n,0}(x), R_{n,0}(x)$$

$$\text{ii) N.S.o. } e^x = 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

$$\text{paa } x=1 \quad e = 1 + \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n!}$$

iii) Na reprezentare cu Taylor 3<sup>rd</sup> Balans

iv) N.S.o.  $e \notin \mathbb{Q}$

Aproximare pe o padata  $O(10^{-5})$ .

Nuam

$$\text{i) } f(x) = f'(x) = \dots = f^{(n)}(x) = e^x,$$

$$f(0) = f'(0) = \dots = f^{(n)}(0) = 1.$$

$$T_{n,0}(x) = f(0) + \frac{f'(0)x}{1!} + \frac{f''(0)x^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)x^n}{n!}$$

$$T_{n,0}(x) = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

$$R_{n,0}(x) = \frac{e^x}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1} \quad \text{paa } x \text{ perefti unu } x_0 \text{ et. end' cu } n.$$

(4)

ii) Angen. v.S.o.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_{n,0}(x) = 0$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$|R_{n,0}(x)| = \frac{e^{|x|}}{(n+1)!} |x|^{n+1} \leq \frac{|x|^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}$$

Vgl. Regel von de l'Hopital für  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x|^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} = 0$ ,  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\text{iii)} \quad e^{0,1} \simeq T_{3,0}(0,1) = 1 + \frac{0,1}{1!} + \frac{(0,1)^2}{2!} + \frac{(0,1)^3}{3!} \simeq 1,00517$$

Rechnerwert  $\simeq 1,1052$

iv) Es sei  $e \in \mathbb{Q}$  ( $2 < e < 3$ )

$$\text{d.h. } \exists m_0, n_0 \in \mathbb{N} \text{ z.w. } e = \frac{m_0}{n_0}$$

Angenommen  $k \geq 2$ ,  $k \geq n_0$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} e = T_{k,0}(1) + R_{k,0}(1) = \\ = \left( 1 + \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} + \dots + \frac{1}{k!} \right) + \frac{e^7}{(k+1)!}, \quad 7 < 0,1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$e = \frac{m_0}{n_0}$$

Aber

$$\frac{m_0}{n_0} = \left( 1 + \dots + \frac{1}{k!} \right) + \frac{e^7}{(k+1)!}$$

(5)

$$u! \frac{m_0}{n_0} = u! \left( 1 + \dots + \frac{1}{k!} \right) + \frac{u! e^7}{(u+1)!}$$

$$\frac{e^7}{u+1} = \underbrace{u! \frac{m_0}{n_0}}_{\in N} - \underbrace{u! \left( 1 + \dots + \frac{1}{k!} \right)}_{\in N} \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$0 < \frac{e^7}{u+1} < \frac{e^1}{u+1} < \frac{3}{u+1} \leq \frac{3}{3} = 1$$

Azono, Sei  $m_0$  arithmos periférou ton 0  
mei 1.

Ara jnizwofe no  $\epsilon N$ :  $R_{n,0}(1) = \frac{e^7}{(n_0+1)!} < 10^{-5}$

$$\frac{e^7}{(n+1)!} < \frac{3}{(n+1)!}, \quad 0 < 7 < 1, \quad \forall n \in N$$

Ara jnizwofe  $\frac{3}{(n_0+1)!} < \frac{1}{10^5} \Leftrightarrow (n_0+1)! > 300.000$

$$g! = 362.880, \text{ apa } n_0 = 8$$

$$e \simeq 1 + \frac{1}{1!} + \dots + \frac{1}{8!} \simeq 2,71828$$

fe arithmos  $< 10^{-5}$   
(nwre S semestira arithmos)

$$4) f(x) = \ln x, \quad x_0 = 0$$

i) Na Opdr. zo niet. Taylor nadjs  
niet zo untdrano.

ii) Analyseer in

$$\begin{aligned} \ln x &= x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + \dots = \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

iii) Na Opdr. nro. zoop up(02) te niet. Taylor  
zoo opdr. Niet elke zo opdr. ja;

Mom:

$$i) T_{n,0}(x) = f(0) + \frac{f'(0)}{1!} x + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n$$

$$f(x) = \ln x, \quad f(0) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}, \quad f'(0) = 1$$

$$f''(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2}, \quad f''(0) = 0$$

$$f'''(x) = \frac{2}{x^3}, \quad f'''(0) = -1$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = \frac{-6}{x^4}, \quad f^{(4)}(0) = 0$$

$$f^{(5)}(x) = \frac{24}{x^5}, \quad f^{(5)}(0) = 0$$

$$f^{(2n)}(0) = 0$$

$$f^{(2n+1)}(0) = (-1)^n, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\text{Apă } T_{n,0}(x) = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}$$

(7)

$$h_{2n+3,0}(x) = \frac{w^{(2n+3)}(7x)}{(2n+3)!} x^{2n+3}, \quad 7x \neq 0, w \\ \text{zou } 0, x.$$

ii) Apașă v. S-a.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_{2n+2,0}(x) = 0$

logice scăzute  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{2n+3}}{(2n+3)!} = 0$  nu

$$|w^{(2n+3)}(7x)| \leq 1.$$

iii)  $T_{3,0}(x) = x - \frac{x^3}{6}, \quad h_{3,0}(x) = \frac{w^{(5)}(7x)}{5!} x^5$

$$T_{3,0}(0,2) = 0,2 - \frac{(0,2)^3}{6} \approx 0,198666\dots$$

$$|h_{3,0}(0,2)| \leq \frac{(0,2)^5}{5!} < 10^{-5}$$

Xpnoypa:

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} a_n x^n, \quad |x| < r, \quad r > 0$$

log  $\Sigma a_n x^n$

$$1) f'(x) = (a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_n x^n + \dots)'$$

$$= a_1 + 2a_2 x + \dots + n a_n x^{n-1} + \dots$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} n a_n x^{n-1}, \quad |x| < r$$

$$2) \int_0^x f(t) dt = \int_0^x \left( \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} a_n t^n \right) dt =$$

$$= \int_0^x (a_0 + a_1 t + \dots + a_n t^n + \dots) dt =$$

$$= a_0 x + a_1 \frac{x^2}{2} + \dots + a_n \frac{t^{n+1}}{n+1} + \dots =$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} a_n \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}, \quad |x| < r$$

$$5) \text{ N.S.-a. } \log(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} + \dots$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n}$$

Ajón:

$$\boxed{\log u \frac{1}{1+t} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n t^n, \quad t \in (-1, 1)}$$

$$\log(1+x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t} dt = \int_0^x \left( \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n t^n \right) dt$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n}, \quad x \in (-1, 1)$$

(9)

6) N.S.  $\operatorname{arctan} x = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} + \dots$ ,

Wor:

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{arctan} x &= \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \\ &= \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n (t^2)^n dt = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \int_0^x t^{2n} dt = \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}, \quad x \in (-1, 1).\end{aligned}$$

For  $x=1 \Rightarrow \operatorname{arctan} 1 = \frac{\pi}{4} \Leftrightarrow$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1}$$

Egərtərəq's nəz. Taylor:

A. Güçlərin rəsəd (nəzəriy.)

Nəzəriy. tək nəz. Taylor 3<sup>rd</sup> ədədi

für f(x) eiga  $\overset{+}{\text{zus}}$  etibarəns  $nf(x) = x^2$   
nəz mənfinən 20 sədətə.

$$nf(x) \approx x - \frac{x^3}{6} = T_{3,0}(x)$$

$$x - \frac{x^3}{6} = x^2 \Rightarrow x^2 + 6x - 6 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 60 \quad x_0 = \sqrt{15} - 3 < 1$$



(10)

$$u_f(x_0) = x_0 - \frac{x_0^3}{6} + R_{3,0}(x_0) \Rightarrow$$

$$|u_f(x_0) - x_0^2| \leq |R_{3,0}(x_0)| = \frac{(\sqrt{15}-3)^5}{5!} < \frac{1}{5!} = \frac{1}{120}$$

B. Αποσύγγριμη μη οραχεινότερη στοιχειωτική συμπλήρωση:

π.χ.  $\int_0^{1/2} e^{-t^2} dt, \int_0^1 u_f(t^2) dt, \int_0^1 \frac{u_f(x)}{x} dx$

$$\int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-t^2)^n}{n!} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1) \cdot n!}$$

Όποιως  $\int_0^{1/3} e^{-t^2} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1) \cdot n!} \cdot \frac{1}{3^{2n+1}} =$

$$= \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 3^3} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot (2!) \cdot 3^5} \dots$$