

Baikia avantūspakal ee duvaposepes

$$1) e^x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!} = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$2) \cos x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k}}{(2k)!} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$3) \sin x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \dots, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$4) \ln(1+x), x > -1$$

• Υποδομή για $T_n f, 0(x)$

$$f(x) = \ln(1+x)$$

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$$

$$f'(0) = 1$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{-1}{(1+x)^2}$$

$$f''(0) = -1$$

$$f^{(3)}(x) = \frac{2}{(1+x)^3}$$

$$f^{(3)}(0) = 2$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = -\frac{3}{(1+x)^4}$$

$$f^{(4)}(0) = -3!$$

⋮

$$f^{(k)}(x) = (-1)^{k-1} \frac{(k-1)!}{(1+x)^k}$$

$$f^{(k)}(0) = (-1)^{k-1} (k-1)!$$

$$T_{n,f,0}(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} x^k = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(-1)^{k-1} (k-1)!}{k!} x^k$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} x^k = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n}$$

Faxvouje ces rupes zo u x fia ces onoies

$$T_{n,f,0}(x) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \ln(1+x)$$

ta pereca aufpoisvata mis $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} x^k$

$$\text{Despojue zo } f(x) - T_{n,f,0}(x) = R_{n,f,0}(x) =$$

$$= \int_0^x \frac{f^{(n+1)}(t)}{n!} (x-t)^n dt = (-1)^n \int_0^x \frac{(x-t)^n}{(1+t)^{n+1}} dt$$

Mnojub va deigw ou zo $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{R_{n,f,0}(x)}{n!} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$
an $|x| < 1$.

Aktos tponos:

$$\ln(1+x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t} dt, \quad \forall x > -1.$$

Segw ou, an $|t| < 1$ tde

$$\frac{1}{1+t} = \frac{1}{1+(-t)} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-t)^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \cdot t^k$$

Av πnpoouga va tpxiwi $\int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t} dt$ $|x| < 1$ $\left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k t^k \right) dt$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_0^x (-1)^k t^k dt =$$

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

Tratoupe $\frac{1}{1+t} = \underbrace{1 + (-t) + \dots + (t)^n}_{\text{II}} + \frac{(-1)^{n+1} t^{n+1}}{1+t}$

$$\frac{1 - (-t)^{n+1}}{1+t}$$

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

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \int_0^x t^k dt + (-1)^{n+1} \int_0^x \frac{t^{n+1}}{1-t} dt$$

$$= x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + (-1)^{n+1} \int_0^x \frac{t^{n+1}}{1+t} dt$$

Apd $x > -1$

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + (-1)^{n+1} \int_0^x \frac{t^{n+1}}{1+t} dt$$

$$\text{Pasoupe } \Rightarrow \left| \int_0^x \frac{t^{n+1}}{1+t} dt \right|$$

a) $x > 0$. Exoupe \Rightarrow

$$\int_0^x \frac{t^{n+1}}{1+t} dt \leq \int_0^x t^{n+1} dt = \frac{x^{n+2}}{n+2}$$

b) $-1 < x < 0$

$$\text{Exoupe } \Rightarrow \left| \int_0^x \frac{t^{n+1}}{1+t} dt \right| = \left| - \int_x^0 \frac{t^{n+1}}{1+t} dt \right| \leq \int_x^0 \frac{|t|^{n+1}}{1+t} dt$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{1+x} \int_x^0 |t|^{n+1} dt \leq \frac{|x|^{n+1} (-x)}{1+x} = \frac{|x|^{n+2}}{1+x} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$$

faci
 $|x| \downarrow 0$

Apx $\forall -1 < x \leq 1$

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

Supewon: Tia $x=1$

$$\ln 2 = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots$$

5) arctan x

Τριπούρε $\arctan x = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$

$$\frac{1}{1+t^2} = \frac{1}{1-(-t^2)} = \underbrace{1 + (-t^2) + (-t^2)^2 + \dots + (-t^2)^n}_{\frac{1-(-t^2)^{n+1}}{1+t^2}} + \frac{(-1)^{n+1} t^{2n+2}}{1+t^2}$$

Άρα $\arctan x = \int_0^x 1 dt + \int_0^x (-t^2) dt + \dots + \int_0^x (-t^2)^n dt + (-1)^{n+1} \int_0^x \frac{t^{2n+2}}{1+t^2} dt$

$$= x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} + (-1)^{n+1} \int_0^x \frac{t^{2n+2}}{1+t^2} dt$$

To vnoλoumo eivai: $\left| \int_0^x (-1)^{n+1} \frac{t^{2n+2}}{1+t^2} dt \right|$

$x > 0$ $\rightarrow 0$ $\text{on } x \leq 1$

$$\leq \int_0^x \frac{t^{2n+2}}{1+t^2} dt = \frac{x^{2n+3}}{2n+3}$$

$x < 0$ $\rightarrow 0$ $\text{on } x \geq -1$

$$\leq \int_x^0 \frac{t^{2n+2}}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$= \frac{t^{2n+3}}{2n+3} \Big|_x^0 = -\frac{x^{2n+3}}{2n+3} =$$

$$= \frac{|x|^{2n+3}}{2n+3} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{on } |x| \leq 1$$

$$\text{Apx } \arctan x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{x^{2k+1}}{2k+1} = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7} + \frac{x^9}{9} \dots$$

if $-1 \leq x \leq 1$

Desarrolla Taylor para funciones de variables reales

• Desarrollamiento: $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k$

• Acotación: $|a| = \limsup \sqrt[k]{|a_k|}$ donde
y acotación es

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |a_k| x^k \leq R = \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{\limsup \sqrt[k]{|a_k|}}$$

Oriéntate: Número real o función $f: (-R, R) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
anteriormente dada por desarrollo en potencias de x :
 $a_k \in \mathbb{R}, k=0, 1, 2, \dots$:

$$\forall x \in (-R, R) \quad f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k$$

πx: Si $f(x) = e^x$ anteriormente dada en la forma $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!}$ para $(-\infty, +\infty)$

Definición: Sea $f: (-R, R) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ tal que
 $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n, -R < x < R$.

a) Tarea: para cada $x \in (-R, R)$, $f'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot a_n x^{n-1}$

$$f''(x) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) a_n x^{n-2}$$

$$f^{(k)}(x) = \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} n(n-1) \dots (n-k+1) a_n x^{n-k}$$

Διαδογή για να είναι σημερινές πρόπες η αρχή του ΗΠ(Κεντρικό ΗΠ, Ρ)

Ενισχυμένη $f^{(k)}(0) = k! \text{ αν και } k$.

$$\text{β) } \forall x \in (-R, R) \quad \int_0^x f(t) dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \int_0^x t^n dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n+1} x^{n+1}$$

Ανάταξη:

a) Δείχνουμε ταν ισχύει ότι αν x τότε $\sum a_n x^n$ θερμανθεί

Στών $x \in (-R, R)$. $\exists \delta > 0 : |x| + \delta < R$

Αφού ~~θέλουμε~~

$-R < 0 < |x| + \delta < R$ γερουσία στην

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |a_n| (|x| + \delta)^n < +\infty$$

Δείχνουμε να δείχνεται στην αντίθετη στο

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+t) - f(x)}{t} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot a_n x^{n-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{f(x+t) - f(x)}{t} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot a_n x^{n-1} \right] = 0$$

Αν $0 < |t| < \delta$ τότε $|x+t| \leq |x| + |t| < |x| + \delta < R$

αφού $x+t \in (-R, R) \Rightarrow$ η $f(x+t)$ ορίζεται
καθώς και είναι

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x+t)^n$$

Example: für $n \geq 1$

$$\frac{\alpha_n(x+t)^n - \alpha_n x^n}{t} - n \cdot \alpha_n x^{n-1} =$$

$$\alpha_n \frac{(x+t)^n - x^n - nx^{n-1}t}{t} = \frac{\alpha_n \left(\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^{n-k} t^k - x^n - nx^{n-1}t \right)}{t}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha_n}{t} \left(x^n + nx^{n-1}t + \sum_{k=2}^n \binom{n}{k} x^{n-k} t^k - x^n - nx^{n-1}t \right)$$

$$= \frac{\alpha_n}{t} t^2 \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \binom{n}{k} x^{n-k} t^{k-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{\alpha_n(x+t)^n - \alpha_n x^n}{t} - nx^{n-1}t \right| \leq |\alpha_n| \cdot |t| \cdot \sum_{k=2}^n \binom{n}{k} |x|^{n-k} |t|^{k-2}$$

$$\leq |\alpha_n| \cdot |t| \sum_{k=2}^n \binom{n}{k} |x|^{n-k} \delta^{k-2} \leq$$

$$\leq \frac{|\alpha_n| \cdot |t|}{\delta^2} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} |x|^{n-k} \delta^k = \frac{|\alpha_n| \cdot |t|}{\delta^2} (|x| + \delta)^n.$$

$$\left| \frac{f(x+t) - f(x)}{t} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot \alpha_n x^{n-1} \cdot t \right| =$$

$$= \left| \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{a_n(x+t)^n - a_n x^n}{t} - n \cdot a_n x^{n-1} \cdot t \right|$$

$$\leq \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left| \frac{a_n(x+t)^n - a_n x^n}{t} - n \cdot a_n x^{n-1} \cdot t \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{|t|}{\delta^2} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n| (1+x+\delta)^n \xrightarrow[t \rightarrow 0]{} 0.$$

$\underbrace{N < \infty}$

Típia n $g(x) = f'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot a_n x^{n-1}$ EXE TM

iDía akiva eufikion.

$$\limsup \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \lim \sqrt[n]{n} \cdot \limsup \sqrt[n]{|a_n|}$$

Ano to tpeomfoupero gípta kai gíva tpeop/ln

kai

$$f''(x) = g'(x) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) \cdot a_n \cdot x^{n-2}$$

pe tov iDio tpeólo tpeimoupe ws ~~f''(x)~~

$$f^{(k)}(x) = \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} n(n-1) \cdots (n-k+1) \cdot a_n x^{n-k} \quad \forall k \geq 1.$$

Tia $x=0$ exoupe $f^{(k)}(0) = k(k-1) \cdots (k-k+1) a_k$
 $= k! a_k$.

6) Η $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$ ικανοποιεί το 6' Ορεξίδιος
Σευμόρα

(η f είναι συνίστημα στο $(0, x)$ αν $|x| < R$
ήταν στην αντίθετη πλευρά μηδέν)

~~Σταύρωση~~

$$\text{Σευμόρα } \text{ με } G(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n+1} x^{n+1}$$

(Εξειδίκευμα συνάρτησης στο $(-R, R)$ Τόσο $\limsup \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} =$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{αν } x \neq 0 \text{ (a)} \quad G'(x) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{a_n}{n+1} x^{n+1} \right)' = \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = f(x) = F'(x) \end{aligned} \quad = \limsup \sqrt[n]{|a_n|}$$

Άρχις $F(x) = G(x) + C \quad \forall x \in (-R, R)$

$$\text{όπου } 0 = F(0) = G(0) + C = 0 + C \Rightarrow C = 0.$$