

TAYLORPOLYNOME UND POTENZREIHEN

- * Taylorpolynom Kosinus. Berechnen Sie das Taylorpolynom zweiten Grades mit Entwicklungspunkt $x_0 = 0$ von $\cos(x)$.
 - 1. Bestimmen Sie damit einen Näherungswert für $\cos(0, 2)$.
 - 2. Geben Sie eine Fehlerabschätzung mit dem Restglied an und vergleichen Sie ihre Resultate mit dem Taschenrechner.

Lösung. $\frac{T_{2}(x)}{z} = f(x_{0}) + f'(x_{0}) \cdot (x - x_{0}) + \frac{f''(x_{0})}{2!} (x - x_{0})$ $= \cos(0) + (-\sin(0)) \cdot (x - 0) + \frac{(-\cos(0))}{2!} \cdot (x - 0)^{2} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \times 2$

1. $\cos(0,2) \approx T_{2}(0,2) = (-\frac{1}{2}(0,2)^{2} = 0,98$ 2. $\frac{\text{absoluter Fellor}}{|R_{2}(x)| \leq C} \cdot \frac{|\frac{0}{2} - x_{0}|^{3}}{3!} \leq 0,2 \cdot \frac{0,0008}{6} \approx 0,0002\overline{6}$ $C = \max_{x_{1} \in [0;0,2]} |S^{(3)}(x_{1})| = \max_{x_{2} \in [0;0,2]} |Sin(x_{1})| \leq 0,2$ $|Sin(x)| \leq x \text{ in } [0;0,2]$

 $\begin{array}{ll} V_{\text{pl.TR:}} & T_{2}(0,2) = 0,98 \\ & \cos(0,2) \, \text{Te} \, 0,9800665778... \\ & \underline{\text{Fehler}} = 0,0000665778... \leq 0,00026 \end{array}$

Eigener Lösungsversuch.

Taylorpolynom Sinus. Berechnen Sie das Taylorpolynom $T_n(x)$ vom Grad n=5 zur Funktion sin x an der Stelle $x_0=\frac{\pi}{2}$.

1. Geben Sie eine Abschätzung für den Fehler
$$|\sin(x) - T_5(x)|$$
 im Intervall $[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\pi]$ an. \longrightarrow Resigned abschätzung wit $\times \in [\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}]$ $\bigwedge \times$ widt fest!

2. Wie groß ist der Fehler an den Stellen $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ und $x = \frac{3}{4}\pi$ tatsächlich?

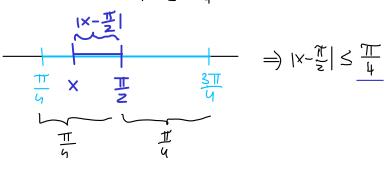
Lösung.
$$\frac{T_{5}(x)}{T_{5}(x)} = \frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2})}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2})} + \frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2})}{2}(x - \frac{\pi}{2})^{2} + \frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2})}{3!}(x - \frac{\pi}{2})^{3} + \frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2})}{9!}(x - \frac{\pi}{2})^{4} + \frac{\cos(\frac{\pi}{2})}{5!}(x - \frac{\pi}{2})^{5}$$

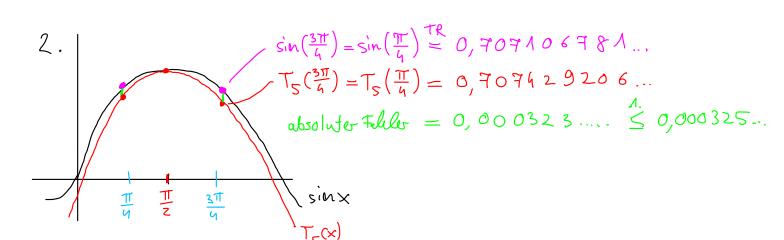
$$= \frac{1}{2}(x - \frac{\pi}{2})^{2} + \frac{1}{24}(x - \frac{\pi}{2})^{4}$$

$$\Lambda. \quad \frac{|\mathcal{R}_{5}(x)|}{|\mathcal{R}_{5}(x)|} \leq C \cdot \frac{|x-\mathbf{Y}|^{6}}{6!} \leq \Lambda \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{|\mathbf{Y}|^{6}}{4}\right)^{6}}{6!} \approx 0,000325991...$$

$$\times \varepsilon \left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\right]$$

•
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} C: \left| \int_{-\infty}^{(6)} (x) \right| = \left| -\sin(x) \right| = \left| \sin(x) \right|$$





Eigener Lösungsversuch.

Taschenrechner. Berechnen Sie mit Hilfe geeigneter Taylorpolynome bis auf einen absoluten Fehler ≤ 0.001 :

* 1.
$$\sqrt{2}$$

$$3. \pi$$

Hinweise. zu 2): $e = e^1$ und e < 3. zu 3): $\frac{\pi}{4} = \arctan(1)$ (siehe Homepage).

Lösung.

1.
$$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$$
 and $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ and $f(x) =$

$$\frac{T_{1}(x)}{1} = f(x_{0}) + f'(x_{0})(x - x_{0}) = \sqrt{\frac{49}{25}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{49}{25}}}}(x - \frac{49}{25}) = \frac{7}{5} + \frac{5}{14}(x - \frac{49}{25})$$

$$T_{1}(2) = \frac{7}{5} + \frac{5}{14}(2 - \frac{49}{25}) = \frac{99}{70} \approx 1,9142857...$$

absolute Fahler:
$$|R_{1}(2)| \leq C \cdot \frac{|2 - \frac{99}{25}|^{2}}{2!} = \frac{125}{1372} \cdot \frac{0.04^{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{13.72} \times 0.000072886297... \leq 0.001$$

$$\text{ an } C: |f^{(2)}(x)| = \left| \left(\frac{\Lambda}{2 \sqrt{x^{1}}} \right)^{1} \right| = \left| \frac{\Lambda}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{\Lambda}{2} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 \sqrt{x^{1}}}} \right| = \left| \frac{\Lambda}{4 \sqrt{x^{1}}} \right| = \left|$$

d.h.
$$\sqrt{2} \in \left[\frac{99}{70} - \frac{1}{13.720} \right]$$

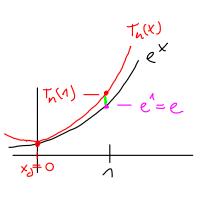
$$\approx 1,414212828 \approx 1,4142857...$$

$$1,414213562...$$

2.
$$f(x) = e^x$$
 and $x_0 = 0$ (lies terme ich e^x : $e^0 = 1$)

-> Muss Grad n groß genng wählen!

$$|R_{n}(1)| \leq C \cdot \frac{|1-0|^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} < 3 \cdot \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \leq 0{,}001 \iff \text{Dies gill für } n \geq 6 \text{ (Probieren!)}$$
 $3 \cdot \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \leq \frac{3}{4!} = 0{,}00059523... \leq 0{,}001$



$$u : (e^{x})^{(n+1)} = e^{x} \text{ in } [0,1]:$$

$$C = e^{1} = e^{2} = e^{2}$$

$$U : (e^{x})^{(n+1)} = e^{x} \text{ in } [0,1]:$$

Eigener Lösungsversuch

$$T_6(x) = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^9}{9!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \frac{x^6}{6!}$$
. Daniet approximiere ich:

$$\frac{e}{tR} = \frac{e^{1}}{c} \approx \frac{T_{6}(1)}{(1)} = 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{4!} + \frac{1}{5!} + \frac{1}{6!} \approx \frac{2,71805555...}{2,71805555...}$$

3.
$$f(x) = asctan(x)$$
, x_0 in der Nähe von 1

Taylorpolynom berechnen an $x_0 = 0$:

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}$$

$$T_{n}(x) = \arctan(0) + \frac{1}{1+0^{2}} \times + \frac{-\frac{2\cdot0}{1}}{2!} \times^{2} + \frac{-\frac{2}{1}}{3!} \times^{3} + \dots$$

$$\left(\operatorname{archan}(x)\right)^{1} = \frac{1}{1 + x^{2}} \qquad \left(\frac{1}{1 + x^{2}}\right)^{1} = \frac{-1 \cdot 2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}} \qquad \left(-\frac{2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}}\right)^{1} = \frac{-1 \cdot 2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}} \qquad \left(-\frac{2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}}\right)^{1} = \frac{-1 \cdot 2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}} \qquad \left(-\frac{2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}}\right)^{1} = \frac{-1 \cdot 2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}} \qquad \left(-\frac{2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}}\right)^{1} = \frac{-1 \cdot 2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}} \qquad \left(-\frac{2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}}\right)^{1} = \frac{-1 \cdot 2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}} \qquad \left(-\frac{2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}}\right)^{1} = \frac{-1 \cdot 2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}} \qquad \left(-\frac{2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}}\right)^{1} = \frac{-1 \cdot 2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}} \qquad \left(-\frac{2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}}\right)^{1} = \frac{-1 \cdot 2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}} \qquad \left(-\frac{2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}}\right)^{1} = \frac{-1 \cdot 2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}} \qquad \left(-\frac{2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}}\right)^{1} = \frac{-1 \cdot 2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}} \qquad \left(-\frac{2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}}\right)^{1} = \frac{-1 \cdot 2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}} \qquad \left(-\frac{2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}}\right)^{1} = \frac{-1 \cdot 2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}} \qquad \left(-\frac{2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}}\right)^{1} = \frac{-1 \cdot 2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}} \qquad \left(-\frac{2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}}\right)^{1} = \frac{-1 \cdot 2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}} \qquad \left(-\frac{2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}}\right)^{1} = \frac{-1 \cdot 2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}} \qquad \left(-\frac{2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}}\right)^{1} = \frac{-1 \cdot 2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}} \qquad \left(-\frac{2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}}\right)^{1} = \frac{-1 \cdot 2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}} \qquad \left(-\frac{2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}}\right)^{1} = \frac{-1 \cdot 2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}} \qquad \left(-\frac{2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}}\right)^{1} = \frac{-1 \cdot 2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}} \qquad \left(-\frac{2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}}\right)^{1} = \frac{-1 \cdot 2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}} \qquad \left(-\frac{2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}}\right)^{1} = \frac{-1 \cdot 2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}} \qquad \left(-\frac{2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}}\right)^{1} = \frac{-1 \cdot 2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}} \qquad \left(-\frac{2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}}\right)^{1} = \frac{-1 \cdot 2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}} \qquad \left(-\frac{2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}}\right)^{1} = \frac{-1 \cdot 2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}} \qquad \left(-\frac{2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}}\right)^{1} = \frac{-1 \cdot 2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}} \qquad \left(-\frac{2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}}\right)^{1} = \frac{-1 \cdot 2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}} \qquad \left(-\frac{2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}}\right)^{1} = \frac{-1 \cdot 2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}} \qquad \left(-\frac{2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}}\right)^{1} = \frac{-1 \cdot 2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}} \qquad \left(-\frac{2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}}\right)^{1} = \frac{-1 \cdot 2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}} \qquad \left(-\frac{2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}}\right)^{1} = \frac{-1 \cdot 2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}} \qquad \left(-\frac{2x}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}}\right)$$

$$\times$$
 $-\frac{\Lambda}{3}x^3$

$$+\frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} \times_{2}$$

Probleme N=5: T_(x) = x - \frac{1}{3} x^3 + \frac{1}{6} x^5

$$\frac{\Upsilon}{q} = \arctan(\Lambda) \approx \frac{1}{5}(\Lambda) = \Lambda - \frac{\Lambda}{3} + \frac{\Lambda}{5} = \frac{13}{15} \implies \Upsilon \approx 4 \cdot \frac{13}{15} = \frac{52}{15} \approx 3,46$$

$$\left|\frac{|R_{5}(\Lambda)|}{6!} \leq C \cdot \frac{|\Lambda - O|^{6}}{6!} \leq 105 \frac{1}{6!} \approx 0,1458 \Rightarrow \frac{\widetilde{11}}{4} \approx \frac{13}{15} \pm 0,1458$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}$$
 (as $dan(x)$) $= \left| \frac{d^6}{dx^6} (\tan^{-1}(x)) \right| = \left| -\frac{240 \, x \, (3 \, x^4 - 10 \, x^2 + 3)}{(x^2 + 1)^6} \right| \quad \text{in} \quad \left[0 \, / \, 1 \right] :$

plot
$$\left| \frac{\partial^6 \tan^{-1}(x)}{\partial x^6} \right| \quad x = 0 \text{ to } 1$$

Deur in Java! n = 1999

quei Formeln!
$$r = \frac{1}{\lim_{k \to \infty} \sqrt{|a_{k+1}|}} = \lim_{k \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_{k+1}}{a_{k+1}} \right| \in \mathbb{R}^{+}_{0} \cup \{\infty\}$$

Potenzreihen. Berechnen Sie die Konvergenzradien:

1. Taylorreihe von e^x an der Stelle $x_0 = 0$

$$2. \ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^k$$

$$3. \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n}{2^n} \right) x^n$$

4.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2^n}{n} \right) x^n$$

Lösung.

$$\Lambda. T(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} x^k$$

Thosting.

$$\Lambda \cdot T(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} \times k$$

$$r = \lim_{k \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_k}{a_{k+1}} \right| = \lim_{k \to \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{1}{k!}}{\frac{1}{(k+n)!}} \right| = \lim_{k \to \infty} \left| \frac{(k+n)!}{k!} \right|$$

$$= \lim_{k \to \infty} |k+1| = \infty$$

d.h.
$$\forall x \in]0-\infty$$
, $0+\infty[=R]$ konvergiert die Taylorreihe gegen $e^{\times}: \underline{T(\times)=e^{\times}}$

2.
$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 1 \times k$$
 (geometrische leihe) $r = \lim_{k \to \infty} \left| \frac{1}{1} \right| = 1$

d.h.
$$\forall x \in]0-1$$
, $0+1 =]-1$, $1 = [-1, 1]$ konvogiest die Potenzieihe gegen $\frac{1}{1-x}$

Geom. Summe:
$$\sum_{k=0}^{N} x^{k} = \frac{1-(x^{k+1})^{\frac{2}{N}}}{1-x} \frac{1-0}{1-x} = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

3.
$$a_{n} = \frac{N}{2^{n}}$$
: $r = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{1}{2^{n}}}{\frac{1}{2^{n+1}}} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{n \cdot 2^{n+1}}{(n+1) \cdot 2^{n}} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n}{n+1} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n}{n+1} = 2$

d.h.
$$\forall x \in]0-2, 0+2[=]-2, 2[$$
 konversiert $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n}{z^n} \times n$

4.
$$\alpha_{n} = \frac{2^{n}}{n}$$
: $\gamma_{4} = \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{2}$.

d.h.
$$\forall x \in]0-\frac{1}{2}, 0+\frac{1}{2}[=]-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}[$$
 konversiert $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n!} \times n$

Eigener Lösungsversuch.