



§ 2 带Peano余项 的Taylor定理



一、微分近似的不足

可微: $f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + o(x - x_0)$ 一阶近似

设 $f(x) = A + B(x - x_0) + C(x - x_0)^2 + o[(x - x_0)^2]$

再设 $f''(x_0)$ 存在, 则 A 、 B 、 $C = ?$

二阶近似?

(1) 令 $x \rightarrow x_0$, $A = f(x_0)$.

$$(2) \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{(x - x_0)} = B + C(x - x_0) + \frac{o[(x - x_0)^2]}{(x - x_0)}$$

$$\Rightarrow B = f'(x_0).$$



$$(3) \frac{f(x) - f(x_0) - f'(x_0)(x - x_0)}{(x - x_0)^2} = C + \frac{o[(x - x_0)^2]}{(x - x_0)^2}$$

$$C = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(x_0)}{2(x - x_0)} = \frac{1}{2} f''(x_0). \Rightarrow \boxed{C = \frac{1}{2} f''(x_0)}.$$

实际上，如果我们令

$$T_2(f, x_0; x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{1}{2} f''(x_0)(x - x_0)^2$$

$$\text{则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - T_2(f, x_0; x)}{(x - x_0)^2} = 0. \quad (L' Hospital)$$

若函数有更高阶导数，是否有更好近似？



定义2.1 设函数 f 在点 x_0 有直到 n 阶的导数, 令

$$\begin{aligned} T_n(f, x_0; x) &= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x - x_0)^k \\ &= f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!} (x - x_0)^2 \\ &\quad + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} (x - x_0)^n \end{aligned}$$

称为 f 在 x_0 处的 n 阶Taylor多项式.



二 Taylor定理 (Peano余项)

定理2.1 设函数 f 在点 x_0 有直到 n 阶的导数, 则:

$$f(x) = T_n(f, x_0; x) + o[(x - x_0)^n] \quad (x \rightarrow x_0).$$

证明: 采用归纳法:

$n = 1$ 时, 即可导与可微的等价性 (定理1.1)。

设 $n = k$ 时定理成立, 即有:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - T_k(f, x_0; x)}{(x - x_0)^k} = 0.$$



下面考虑 $n = k + 1$ 时的情形:

$$\because T'_{k+1}(f, x_0; x) = T_k(f', x_0; x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - T_{k+1}(f, x_0; x)}{(x - x_0)^{k+1}} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x) - T_k(f', x_0; x)}{(k+1)(x - x_0)^k} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

对哪个函数使用了
归纳假设?



说明:

- (1) Taylor公式所做的事情就是在 x_0 的小邻域内,用Taylor多项式 $T_n(x)$ 逼近 $f(x)$;
- (2) 记 $R_n(x) = f(x) - T_n(x)$, 我们称之为余项。定理即 $R_n(x) = o[(x - x_0)^n]$ 我们称之为Peano余项。它描述的是 $R_n(x)$ 在 x_0 附近的性质。
- (3) 取 $x_0 = 0$ 时,称为 $Maclaurin$ (麦克劳林)公式

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + o(x^n) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!}x^k + o(x^n) \end{aligned}$$



三、常用展开式

$$1. e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + o(x^n)$$

证：由 $f^{(n)}(x) = e^x$, $f^{(n)}(0) = 1$, 可得。

$$2. \ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \cdots + \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} x^n + o(x^n)$$

$$\ln(1-x) = -\left[x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \cdots + \frac{x^n}{n}\right] + o(x^n)$$



$$3. \sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \cdots + \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(2n-1)!} x^{2n-1} + o(x^{2n})$$

$$4. \cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \cdots + \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} x^{2n} + o(x^{2n+1})$$

$$\text{由 } e^{ix} = 1 + ix + \frac{(ix)^2}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{(ix)^n}{n!} + o(x^n), \text{ 得}$$

$$e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x.$$

欧拉公式



求函数的Taylor展式：直接法，间接法

例1 求 $y = \arctan x$ 的麦克劳林展开式.

解：直接法,关键是求出 $f^{(n)}(0)$:

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

(2) $(1+x^2)f'(x) = 1$, 两边求 n 阶导数

$$(1+x^2)f^{(n+1)}(x) + n \cdot 2xf^{(n)}(x) + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \cdot 2f^{(n-1)}(x) = 0$$



$$\text{取 } x = 0, f^{(n+1)}(0) = -n(n-1)f^{(n-1)}(0)$$

$$f^{(n)}(0) = \begin{cases} 0, & n = 2k \\ (-1)^k (2k)!, & n = 2k + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \arctan x &= x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7} \\ &\quad + \cdots + \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)} x^{2n+1} + o(x^{2n+2}) \end{aligned}$$



5. $f(x) = (1+x)^\lambda, (x > -1)$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n C_{\lambda}^k x^k + o(x^n)$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{\lambda(\lambda-1)\cdots(\lambda-k+1)}{k!} x^k + o(x^n)$$

特例

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{1+x} &= 1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + \cdots + (-1)^n x^n + o(x^n) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k x^k + o(x^n) \end{aligned}$$



例1 求 $y = \arctan x$ 的麦克劳林展开式.

解: 间接法,

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} = 1 - x^2 + x^4 - x^6 + \cdots + (-1)^n x^{2n} + o(x^{2n})$$

$$\therefore f^{(n)}(0) = \begin{cases} 0, & n = 2k \\ (-1)^k (2k)!, & n = 2k + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \arctan x &= x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7} \\ &+ \cdots + \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)} x^{2n+1} + o(x^{2n+2}) \end{aligned}$$



例2: $f(x) = \ln \frac{\sin x}{x}$ 将此函数展开到6次

解:

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \ln \frac{\sin x}{x} = \ln \left(\frac{x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + o(x^7)}{x} \right) = \ln \left(1 + \left(-\frac{x^2}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{5!} - \frac{x^6}{7!} + o(x^6) \right) \right) \\ &= -\frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{x^4}{120} - \frac{x^6}{5040} + o(x^6) - \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{x^4}{120} - \frac{x^6}{5040} + o(x^6) \right)^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{3} \left(-\frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{x^4}{120} - \frac{x^6}{5040} + o(x^6) \right)^3 + o(x^6) \\ &= -\frac{x^2}{6} - \frac{x^4}{180} - \frac{x^6}{2835} + o(x^6) \end{aligned}$$



四、Peano余项Taylor公式应用

定理2.2 设 f 在 x_0 处有 k 阶导数,且

$$f'(x_0) = f''(x_0) = \cdots = f^{(k-1)}(x_0) = 0, f^{(k)}(x_0) \neq 0, \blacklozenge$$

1) k 为奇数时, x_0 不是极值点

2) k 为偶数时, x_0 是极值点,且

$f^{(k)}(x_0) > 0$ 时 x_0 为极小值点,

$f^{(k)}(x_0) < 0$ 时 x_0 为极大值点.



利用Taylor展式求极限

例3 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}{x^4}$

解: $\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + o(x^4)$

$$e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2!} \left(-\frac{x^2}{2}\right)^2 + o\left[\left(-\frac{x^2}{2}\right)^2\right] = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{8} + o(x^4)$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{x^4}{12} + o(x^4)}{x^4} = -\frac{1}{12}$$



本节作业

- 习题4.2
- $1, 2(1)(3)(5), 3, 4(2)(3), 5(1)$



§ 3 带Lagrange余项 的Taylor定理



定理3.1 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上有 n 阶连续导数, 在 (a, b) 内有 $n+1$ 阶导数, 则对 $\forall x_0, x \in [a, b]$, 有

$$f(x) = T_n(f, x_0; x) + R_n(x),$$

其中 $R_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (x - x_0)^{n+1}$ 。 **Lagrange余项**

回顾: $T_n(f, x_0; x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$
 $+ \frac{f''(x_0)}{2} (x - x_0)^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} (x - x_0)^n$



证法一： ① 将 $T_n(f, x_0; x)$ 中 x_0 视为变量 t , 即

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } F(t) &= T_n(f, t; x) = f(t) + f'(t)(x-t) \\ &\quad + \frac{f''(t)}{2!}(x-t)^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n)}(t)}{n!}(x-t)^n \\ &= f(t) + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(t)}{k!}(x-t)^k \end{aligned}$$

$$F(x_0) = T_n(f, x_0; x), \quad F(x) = f(x),$$

$$F(x) - F(x_0) = R_n(x)$$



$$\begin{aligned} F'(t) &= f'(t) + \sum_{k=1}^n \left[\frac{f^{(k+1)}(t)}{k!} (x-t)^k - \frac{f^{(k)}(t)}{k!} k(x-t)^{k-1} \right] \\ &= \frac{f^{(n+1)}(t)}{n!} (x-t)^n \end{aligned}$$

② 取 $\lambda(t) = \left(\frac{x-t}{x-x_0} \right)^{n+1}$, 由引理知

$$F'(\xi_1) = \lambda'(\xi_1) [F(x_0) - F(x)]$$

$$\text{又 } \lambda'(t) = -(n+1) \frac{(x-t)^n}{(x-x_0)^{n+1}}$$



$$\begin{aligned} & \therefore \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi_1)}{n!} (x - \xi_1)^n \\ & = -(n+1) \frac{(x - \xi_1)^n}{(x - x_0)^{n+1}} [T_n(f, x_0; x) - f(x)] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore f(x) &= T_n(f, x_0; x) + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi_1)}{(n+1)!} (x - x_0)^{n+1}, \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad \xi_1 \in (x_0, x) \end{aligned}$$



③ 取 $\lambda(t) = \frac{x-t}{x-x_0}$, $\lambda'(t) = -\frac{1}{x-x_0}$

$$\frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi_2)}{n!} (x - \xi_2)^n = -\frac{1}{x - x_0} [T_n(f, x_0; x) - f(x)]$$

$$\therefore f(x) = T_n(f, x_0; x) + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi_2)}{n!} (x - \xi_2)^n (x - x_0)$$

$$\xi_2 \in (x_0, x)$$

Cauchy 余项



证二：将 $T_n(f, x_0; x)$ 中的 x 看成自变量，令 $h(x) = T_n(f, x_0; x)$ 。

则有 $h^{(i)}(x_0) = f^{(i)}(x_0)$, $i = 0, 1, \dots, n$ 成立。因此

$$R_n^{(i)}(x_0) = f^{(i)}(x_0) - h^{(i)}(x_0) = 0, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, n。$$

而 $R_n^{(n+1)}(x) = f^{(n+1)}(x) - h^{(n+1)}(x) = f^{(n+1)}(x)$ 。

令 $g_n(x) = (x - x_0)^{n+1}$ ，则易见

$$g_n^{(i)}(x_0) = 0, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, n,$$

$$g_n^{(n+1)}(x) = (n+1)!。$$

对 $R_n(x)$ 和 $g_n(x)$ 运用Cauchy中值定理，可得



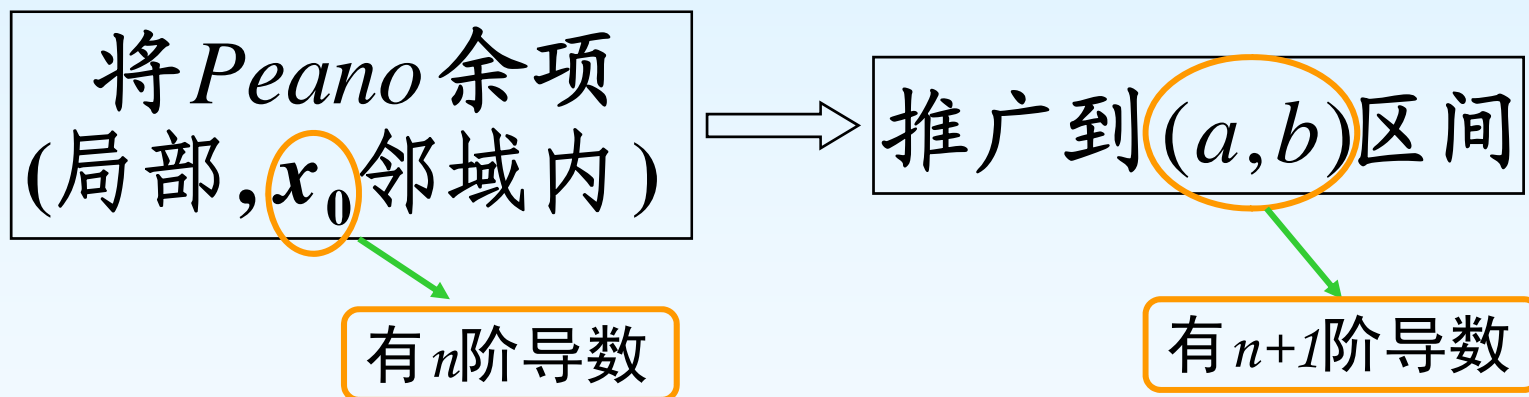
$$\begin{aligned}\frac{R_n(x)}{g_n(x)} &= \frac{R_n(x) - R_n(x_0)}{g_n(x) - g_n(x_0)} = \frac{R'_n(\xi_1)}{g'_n(\xi_1)} \\ &= \frac{R'_n(\xi_1) - R'_n(x_0)}{g'_n(\xi_1) - g'_n(x_0)} = \frac{R''_n(\xi_2)}{g''_n(\xi_2)} = \dots = \frac{R_n^{(n)}(\xi_n)}{g_n^{(n)}(\xi_n)} \\ &= \frac{R_n^{(n)}(\xi_n) - R_n^{(n)}(x_0)}{g_n^{(n)}(\xi_n) - g_n^{(n)}(x_0)} = \frac{R_n^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{g_n^{(n+1)}(\xi)} = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}\end{aligned}$$

因此 $R_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (x - x_0)^{n+1}。$



Lagrange余项的意义

- 1、可以看成是Lagrange中值定理的推广；
- 2、Peano余项对误差进行定性的估计，Lagrange余项对误差有了更加准确的定量的描述。



从局部 \rightarrow 大范围； 从模糊 \rightarrow 精确



常用展开式的Lagrange余项

$$1. \quad e^x : R_n(x) = \frac{e^{\theta x}}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1}, 0 < \theta < 1$$

$$2. \quad \sin x : R_{2n}(x) = (-1)^n \frac{\cos \theta x}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1}, 0 < \theta < 1$$

$$3. \quad \cos x : R_{2n+1}(x) = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{\cos \theta x}{(2n+2)!} x^{2n+2}, 0 < \theta < 1$$

$$4. \quad \ln(1+x) : R_n(x) = \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} \frac{x^{n+1}}{(1+\theta x)^{n+1}}, 0 < \theta < 1$$

$$5. \quad (1+x)^\lambda : R_n(x) = C_\lambda^{n+1} (1+\theta x)^{\lambda-n-1} x^{n+1}, 0 < \theta < 1$$



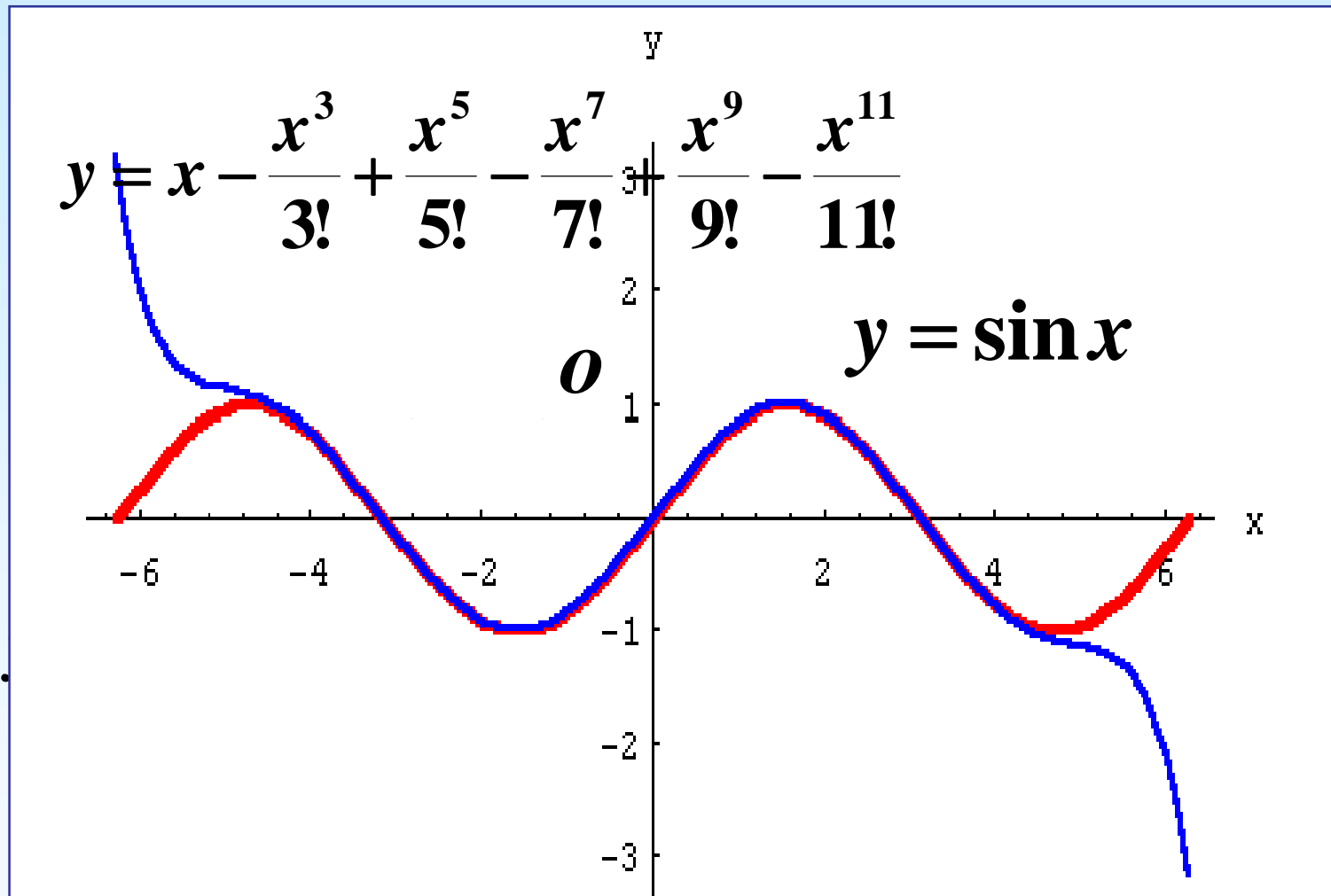
例1 在 $[0, \pi]$ 上, 用 $T_9(f, 0; x)$ 逼近 $\sin x$, 并估计误差.

解:

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \frac{x^9}{9!} + \frac{-\cos \theta x}{11!} x^{11}, \theta \in (0, 1)$$

$$|R_n(x)| \leq \frac{x^{11}}{11!} \leq \frac{\pi^{11}}{11!} = 0.0073404$$

- ① $|x|$ 越小, 误差越小(局部).
- ② n 越大, 误差越小(全部).





用Taylor公式证明问题的技巧

关键

x, x_0 的选择

- ① x_0 可选为端点、中点、驻点、极值点;
- ② x_0 取为 x , 计算 $f(x+h)$, $f(x-h)$.



例2 f 在 $[a, b]$ 二阶可导, $f'(a) = f'(b) = 0$,

求证: $\exists c \in (a, b)$, 使得

$$|f''(c)| \geq \frac{4}{(b-a)^2} |f(b) - f(a)|,$$

$$\text{即: } |f(b) - f(a)| \leq \frac{(b-a)^2}{4} |f''(c)|.$$

证:

在端点 a, b 处用 Taylor 公式展开然后取 $x = \frac{a+b}{2}$ 。



$$\begin{aligned}f(x) &= f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2}(x-a)^2 \\&= f(a) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2}(x-a)^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{取 } x = \frac{a+b}{2}, \text{ 得 } f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) = f(a) + \frac{f''(c_1)}{2}\left(\frac{b-a}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\text{类似可得 } f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) = f(b) + \frac{f''(c_2)}{2}\left(\frac{b-a}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\text{两式相减得 } f(b) - f(a) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{8} [f''(c_1) - f''(c_2)]$$

$$\therefore |f(b) - f(a)| \leq \frac{(b-a)^2}{8} [|f''(c_1)| + |f''(c_2)|]$$

取 c_1, c_2 中使 $|f''(c_1)|, |f''(c_2)|$ 大者为 c 即可。



例3 在 (a,b) 内 $f''(x) > 0$, 求证: $\forall x_1, x_2 \in (a,b)$

$$f\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}\right) < \frac{1}{2}[f(x_1) + f(x_2)].$$

证: 在 $x_0 = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}$ 处展开, 计算 x_1, x_2 ($x_1 < x_2$) 处值.

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_1) = & f\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}\right) + f'\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}\right) \frac{x_1 - x_2}{2} \\ & + \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2} \left(\frac{x_1 - x_2}{2}\right)^2 \end{aligned}$$



$$f(x_2) = f\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}\right) + f'\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}\right) \frac{x_2 - x_1}{2} \\ + \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2} \left(\frac{x_2 - x_1}{2}\right)^2$$

两式相加

$$f(x_1) + f(x_2) \\ = 2f\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}\right) + \frac{(x_1 - x_2)^2}{8} [f''(\xi_1) + f''(\xi_2)] \\ > 2f\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}\right)$$



例4 f 在 $[0,1]$ 内二阶可导, $f(0) = f(1) = 0$,
 $\min_{x \in [0,1]} f(x) = -1$, 求证: $\max_{x \in [0,1]} f''(x) \geq 8$

证: 极小值在 $(0,1)$ 内取得, $f(c) = -1$ 最小,
 $f'(c) = 0$, 在 c 点展开:

$$f(0) = f(c) + f'(c)(-c) + \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2}(-c)^2 = 0,$$

$$f(1) = f(c) + f'(c)(1-c) + \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2}(1-c)^2 = 0,$$



$$\text{即 } \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2} c^2 = 1, f''(\xi_1) = \frac{2}{c^2},$$

$$(c \leq \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时}) f''(\xi_1) \geq 8$$

$$\frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2} (1-c)^2 = 1, f''(\xi_2) = \frac{2}{(1-c)^2},$$

$$(c > \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时}) f''(\xi_2) \geq 8$$

$$\therefore \max_{x \in [0,1]} f''(x) \geq 8. (\exists \xi, f''(\xi) \geq 8)$$



例5 f 在 $[0,1]$ 内二阶可导,且 $|f(x)| \leq a, |f''(x)| \leq b$

求证: $|f'(x)| \leq 2a + \frac{b}{2}$

证: 在 $x_0 = x$ 处展开, 计算 **0,1**处值

$$f(0) = f(x) + f'(x)(-x) + \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2}x^2,$$

$$f(1) = f(x) + f'(x)(1-x) + \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2}(1-x)^2$$



$$\begin{aligned} & f(1) - f(0) \\ &= f'(x) + \frac{1}{2}(1-x)^2 f''(\xi_2) + \frac{1}{2}x^2 f''(\xi_1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & |f'(x)| \\ &\leq |f(1)| + |f(0)| + \frac{1}{2}(1-x)^2 |f''(\xi_2)| + \frac{1}{2}x^2 |f''(\xi_1)| \\ &\leq 2a + \frac{1}{2}[(1-x)^2 + x^2]b \\ &\leq 2a + \frac{1}{2}[(1-x) + x]b = 2a + \frac{b}{2} \end{aligned}$$



例6 f 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 三阶可导, 若 f, f''' 有界,
证明: f', f'' 也有界.

证: 在 $x_0 = x$ 处展开, 分别计算 $x+1, x-1$ 处值.

设 $|f(x)| \leq M_1, |f'''(x)| \leq M_2$.

$$f(x+1) = f(x) + f'(x) + \frac{f''(x)}{2} + \frac{f'''(\xi_1)}{3!}$$

$$f(x-1) = f(x) - f'(x) + \frac{f''(x)}{2} + \frac{f'''(\xi_2)}{3!}$$



两式相加 $f(x+1) + f(x-1)$

$$= 2f(x) + f''(x) + \frac{1}{3!}[f'''(\xi_1) + f'''(\xi_2)]$$

$$\therefore |f''(x)| \leq 4M_1 + \frac{1}{3}M_2 \quad \text{有界}$$

两式相减 $f(x+1) - f(x-1)$

$$= 2f'(x) + \frac{1}{3!}[f'''(\xi_1) - f'''(\xi_2)]$$

$$\therefore |f'(x)| \leq M_1 + \frac{1}{3}M_2 \quad \text{有界}$$



本节作业

- 习题4.3
- 1, 2, 3, 4