Who'cmy do prystadu.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$
(el:  $f \in C^{\infty}(\mathbb{R})$ 

$$f^{(n)}(0) = 0 \qquad \text{dle } n \neq 0$$
ale  $f \neq 0$ 

$$\frac{D(a \times \pm 0)}{f'(x) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} \cdot (2x^{-3})}$$

 $f'(x) = e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}x^2} \cdot (2x^{-3})$ • Tera:  $f^{(n)}(x) = e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}x^2} \rho_m(\frac{\pi}{x})$  oblamiel.  $\rho_m$ .

indularlyine  $f^{(n+1)}(x) = (f^{(n)}(x))^{-1} = (e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}x^2} \cdot \rho_m(\frac{\pi}{x}))^{-1} = (1)$ 

$$= e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} \cdot \left( \rho_m \left( \frac{1}{x} \right) \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{x^2} \right) + \rho_m \left( \frac{1}{x} \right) \cdot 2x^{-3} \right)$$

$$= e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} \cdot \left( \rho_m \left( \frac{1}{x} \right) \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{x^2} \right) + \rho_m \left( \frac{1}{x} \right) \cdot 2x^{-3} \right)$$

$$= e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} \cdot \left( \rho_m \left( \frac{1}{x} \right) \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{x^2} \right) + \rho_m \left( \frac{1}{x} \right) \cdot 2x^{-3} \right)$$

 $= e^{-\frac{t}{x^2}} \cdot \rho_{m+1}(\frac{1}{x})$  gduie  $\rho_{m+1}(t) = \rho_m(t) \cdot (-t^2)$ + pm (+) . 2 t 3

Indultypine policiemy, ie
$$f^{(m)}(0) = 0.$$

$$f^{(m+1)}(0) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f^{(m)}(h) - f^{(m)}(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h} \cdot p_m(\frac{1}{h}) \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{h^2}} =$$

$$=\lim_{h\to 0} h = \lim_{h\to 0} h \cdot p_{m}(h)$$

$$=\lim_{h\to 0} s \cdot p_{m}(s) \cdot e^{-s^{2}} = \lim_{|s|\to \infty} \frac{s \cdot p_{m}(s)}{e^{s^{2}}} = 0$$

$$|s|\to \infty$$

Where:
$$f(x) \neq \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(m)}(0)}{m!} \times m$$

$$h^{-1} = S$$

$$h \to 0$$

$$\left|\frac{s p_m(s)}{e^{s^2}}\right| \leq \frac{c|s|}{s^{2N}}$$

 $e^{-x} \in C \cdot x^{-N}$ 

₩× >0

**Uwaga 87.** Załóżmy, że szereg  $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$  ma dodatni promień zbieżności. Wtedy:

$$a_n = \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}.$$

 $Zatem\ szereg\ McLaurina\ funkcji\ f(x)\ jest\ równy\ wyjściowemu\ szeregowi.$ 

ol-d

Stereg. pot moine voiniahensé nyor po myrorie 
$$f^{(k)}(x) = \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} n(n-1)...(m-k+1) a_n x$$

$$f^{(k)}(0) = m(n-1)...(1 \cdot a_n) = a_n \cdot m!$$

Uwaga 88. Jeśli na pewnym otoczeniu zera mamy równość:

$$\rho(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} b_k x^k,$$

to  $a_k = b_k \ dla \ k = 0, 1, ....$ 

d-d

$$\frac{f(x)-Q_0}{x}=\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}Q_kx^{k-1}=\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}b_kx^{k-1}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} g(x) = Q_1 = 6_1$$

. Yq.

Przykład 89.  $Oblicz f^{(2023)}(0) dla funkcji$ 

$$f(x) = x^3 e^{x^4}.$$

$$\int (x) = x^{3} e^{x^{4}} = x^{3} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{4k}}{k!} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} \cdot x^{4k+3} \times \varepsilon \mathbb{R}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(505)!} \cdot x^{2023} + \dots$$

ayli 
$$\frac{1}{(505)!} = Q_{2023} = \frac{f^{(2023)}(0)}{(2023)!}$$
  $f^{(2023)}(0) = \frac{(2023)!}{(505)!}$ 

**Definicja 90.** Dla  $a \in \mathbb{R}$  oraz  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  uogólniony symbol Newtona definiujemy jako:

$$\binom{a}{k} := \frac{a(a-1)...(a-k+1)}{k!}.$$

Dodatkowo określamy  $\binom{a}{0} := 1$ .

$$\binom{M}{k} = \frac{M(n\cdot1)...(n-k\cdot1)}{k!}$$

$$n < k \qquad m - k < 0$$

$$\binom{m}{k} = m \binom{m-1}{k!} = 0$$

**Przykład 91.** Niech  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ . Dla |x| < 1 mamy:

$$(1+x)^{\alpha} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} {\alpha \choose n} x^{n}.$$

$$f(x) = (1+x)^{\alpha}, x > -1$$

$$f^{(k)}(x) = \alpha(\alpha-1)...(\alpha-k+1) (1+x)^{\alpha-k}$$

$$\frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} = \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)...(\alpha-k+1)}{k!} = (\alpha)$$

Ze vrom logione 
$$f(x)$$

Cel: dle  $|x|<1$  pohoiery, ie  $R_n(x) \rightarrow 0$ 

Z postou Comby'ego venty: istnige  $\theta = \theta(n, x) \in (0, 1)$ 

oston Conly ego venty: istuige 
$$\theta = \theta(m, x) \in (0, 1)$$

$$R_n = \frac{x^m}{(n-1)!} (1-\theta)^{m-1} f^{(n)}(\theta x) = \frac{x^m}{(n-1)!} (1-\theta)^{m-1} (1+\theta x)^{d-m} \times (\alpha - 1) = (\alpha - m + 1)$$

$$= \max_{\alpha} \binom{\alpha}{n} \cdot (1-\theta)^{n-1} (1+\theta x)^{\alpha-n}$$

$$a_{m} = n \cdot x^{m} \binom{\alpha}{n} \longrightarrow 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{m+1} \\ a_{m} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\binom{m+1}{|x|^{m+1}|\binom{\alpha}{m+1}|}{\binom{m}{|x|^{m}|\binom{\alpha}{m}|}}$$

$$= \frac{m+1}{m} |x| \cdot \frac{|\alpha - m|}{|\alpha + m|} \longrightarrow |x|$$

3 Rm(r)

Cel: W jest oppositione.  $W = (1-\theta)^{m-1} (1+\theta x)^{\alpha-m}$  $\leq (1+\theta x)^{m-1} (1+\theta x)^{\alpha-m} = (1+\theta x)^{\alpha-1}$ 10x1<1 1x1<1 0 = (0,1) (1-0 < 1+0 × <=> 0 < 0 (1+x)) Panistegny, ie  $\theta = \Theta(m, x)$ , is a oseanjeny:  $(1+\Theta\times)^{\alpha-1} \leq \begin{cases} 2^{\alpha-1} & \alpha \geq 1 \\ 1-|x| & \alpha < 1 \end{cases}$ houice celu riclonego  $(1+x)^{\alpha} = \sum_{k=0}^{-1} {\binom{\alpha}{k}} \times {}^{k} + R_{m} \rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} {\binom{\alpha}{k}} \times {}^{k}, \quad \text{elle } |x| < 1$ 

## **Definicja 92.** Dla $k \in \mathbb{N}$ definiujemy:

$$(2k-1)!! = 1 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot (2k-1),$$
  
 $(2k)!! = 2 \cdot 4 \cdot \dots \cdot (2k).$ 

Wniosek 93. 
$$Dla |x| < 1 mamy$$
:

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} {\binom{-\frac{1}{2}}{n}} (-1)^n \mathbf{X}, \quad \mathbf{x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{{\binom{2n}{n}}}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot \mathbf{X}$$

$$\arcsin x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2}{2n+1} {\binom{2n}{n}} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2n+1}.$$

Ponadto mamy:

$$\frac{\pi}{2} = \arcsin(1) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{4^{-n}}{2n+1} \binom{2n}{n}.$$

$$\left(1+\left(-x^{2}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}=\frac{1}{\left(1-x^{2}\right)}=\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\left(-\frac{n}{2}\right)\left(-x^{2}\right)^{n}$$

$$2 \operatorname{definitying}: g(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2}{2n+1} {2n \choose n} {x \choose 2}^{2n+1}$$

$$g'(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} {2n \choose n} {x \choose 2}^{2n} = \frac{1}{(1-x^2)^{2n}}$$

$$g'(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} {2n \choose n} {x \choose 2}^{2n} = \frac{1}{(1-x^2)^{2n}}$$

 $g(0) = 0 = \operatorname{orcsin}(0)$   $\operatorname{Zelem} \operatorname{orcsin}(x) = g(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{2}{2^{m+1}} {2m \choose m} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2m+1}$  |x| < 1

be g(0)= resin(0) i te farhyje mæje te sang pochodne

Wniosek 93. 
$$Dla |x| < 1 mamy$$
:

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} {\binom{-\frac{1}{2}}{n}} (-1)^n x, \quad = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{{\binom{2n}{n}}}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot x$$

$$\arcsin x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2}{2n+1} {\binom{2n}{n}} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2n+1}.$$

Ponadto mamy:

$$\frac{\pi}{2} = \arcsin(1) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{4^{-n}}{2n+1} \binom{2n}{n}.$$

ovesin 
$$x = \frac{\infty}{2} \frac{2}{2n+1} {2n \choose n} {(\frac{x}{2})}^{2n+2}$$
 de  $1x < 1$   
ele ovesin jest eigyty  $2 \left[-1,1\right] \rightarrow \left[-\frac{\pi}{2},\frac{\pi}{2}\right]$  i ovesin  $(1) = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 

Zelem z tw. Alela mong lungs: to jest 
$$0k$$
, gdy view, ce ovesin  $(1) = \frac{77}{2} = \frac{5}{2} \frac{\binom{2n}{n}}{(2n+1) \cdot 4^m}$  siere  $\frac{\sqrt{2n}}{(2n+1) \cdot 4^m}$  zbiega.

$$z$$
  $t\omega$ . Alche mong  $\binom{2n}{n}$   $=\frac{77}{2}=\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\binom{2n+1}{(2n+1)\cdot 4^n}$ 

$$(\cancel{x}) \qquad \frac{\cancel{\pi}}{2} = \arcsin 1 > \arcsin \times = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\binom{2n}{n}}{\binom{2n+1}{4} \cdot 4^n} \times 2^{n+1} \geqslant \sum_{m=0}^{N} \frac{\binom{2m}{m}}{\binom{2n+1}{4} \cdot 4^m} \times 2^{n+2}$$

$$(*) \quad \rho_{N} \times \rightarrow 1^{-} \quad \frac{\pi}{2} \geqslant \sum_{n=0}^{N} \frac{\binom{2n}{n}}{\binom{2n+1}{4} \binom{4n}{n}} \quad \xrightarrow{N \rightarrow \infty} \quad \frac{\pi}{2} \geqslant \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\binom{2n}{n}}{\binom{2n+1}{4} \binom{4n}{n}} = S$$

advotrie ble 
$$\times c(0,1)$$

$$grcsin \times = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\binom{2n}{n}}{(2n+1)\cdot 4^n} \times \binom{2n+1}{n} \cdot 4^n = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\binom{2n}{n}}{(2n+1)\cdot 4^n} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} \leq S$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} \leq S$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} = S$$

Toh jet, de jenae tego nie vieny

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\binom{2n}{n}}{\binom{2n+1}{n} \cdot 4^m} = S$$

$$\pi = S$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} = S$$

Unoga: 2 babajony oxereg: 
$$\frac{2n+1}{2n+1} = \frac{1}{2n+3} \left( \frac{2n+2}{n+1} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{4^{n+1}} = \frac{2n+1}{2n+3} \left( \frac{2n+2}{2n+3} \right) \left( \frac{2n+2}{2n+3} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{4^{n+1}}$$

**Uwaga 94.** Dowodząc ostatniej równości chciałoby się skorzystać z tw. Abela, ale pokazanie zbieżności szeregu po prawej wymaga dokładniejszej asymptotyki na n! (wzór Stirlinga n!  $\sim (n/e)^n \sqrt{2\pi n}$ , będzie w przyszłości).

$$=\frac{(2m)!}{m! \, n!} \cdot \frac{1}{2n+2} \cdot \frac{1}{4^m} = 1$$

$$=\frac{(2m)!}{\left(\frac{2m}{e}\right)^{2n} \cdot \left(\frac{m!}{e}\right)^n \cdot \left(\frac{2\pi m}{e}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2n+2} \sim \frac{1}{m \ln n}$$

Twierdzenie 95. [Wzór Taylora z resztą w postaci Peano] Niech f będzie funkcją (n-

1)-krotnie różniczkowalną na przedziałe otwartym I oraz  $a,b\in I$ . Wtedy istnieje liczba

$$\theta \in (0,1)$$
, taka że

$$\underbrace{f(\mathbf{k})}_{f(\mathbf{k})} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{(b-a)^k}{k!} f^{(k)}(a) + R_n,$$

gdzie

$$R_n = o(h^{n-1}),$$
  $tzn.$   $\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{R_n(h)}{h^{n-1}} = 0.$ 

d-d

$$\lim_{n \to 0} \frac{R_{n}(h)}{h^{n-1}} = \lim_{n \to 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a) - \frac{h}{n!} f'(a) - \dots - \frac{h^{n-1}}{(n-n)!} f^{(n-1)}(a)}{\frac{h^{n-1}}{(n-n)!} f^{(n-1)}(a)} = \lim_{n \to 0} \frac{f'(a+h) - f'(a) - \frac{h}{n!} f''(a) - \dots - \frac{h^{n-2}}{(n-n)!} f^{(n-1)}(a)}{\frac{h^{n-2}}{(n-n)} f^{(n-1)}(a)} = \lim_{n \to 0} \frac{f'(a+h) - f'(a) - \frac{h}{n!} f''(a) - \dots - \frac{h^{n-1}}{(n-n)!} f^{(n-1)}(a)}{h} = 0$$

**Uwaga 96.** Jeśli założymy, że funkcja jest n-krotnie różniczkowalna, to można wywnioskować tę postać z reszty w postaci Lagrange'a/Cauchy'ego.

Przykład 97. Wyznaczyć granicę:

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+x^7} - 1 - \frac{1}{3}x^7}{(\cos x - 1 + \frac{x^2}{2})(\sin x - x + \frac{x^3}{6})^2}.$$

Wniosek 98.  $Dla \ x \in \mathbb{R} \ mamy$ :

$$e^{x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n}}{n!} = 1 + x + \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \dots$$

$$\sin x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n}}{(2n-1)!} x^{2n-1} = x - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!} - \dots$$

$$\cos x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n}}{(2n)!} x^{2n} = 1 - \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \frac{x^{4}}{4!} - \dots$$

Dla |x| < 1,  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$  mamy:

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots$$

$$(1+x)^{\alpha} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{n} x^n = 1 + x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2!} x^2 + \dots$$

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

$$\arctan x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \dots$$

$$\arcsin x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2}{2n+1} \binom{2n}{n} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2n+1} = x + \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{3x^5}{40} + \dots.$$