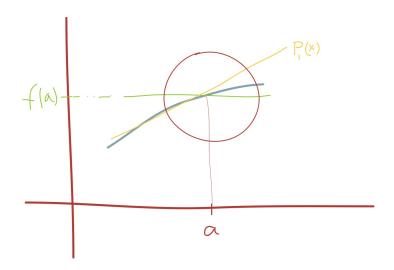
1 Taylorutvecklingar, elementära Maclaurinutvecklingar



$$p_0(x) = f(a), f \text{ \"ar kontinuerlig} \implies f(x) - p_0(x) \to 0, x \to a$$

$$p_1(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x - a), f, f' \text{ \"ar kontinuerliga} \implies f(x) - p_1(x) \to 0, x \to a$$

$$p_1(a) = f(a), p'_1(a) = f'(a)$$

$$p_n(x) = \begin{cases} p_n(a) = f(a) \\ p'_n(a) = f'(a) \\ \dots \\ p_n^{(n)}(a) = f^{(n)}(a) \end{cases}$$

Taylorpolynom av ordning n:

$$p_n(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x - a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2}(x - a)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^n(a)}{n!}(x - a)^n$$

Taylorutveckling av ordning n:

$$f(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x - a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2}(x - a)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^n(a)}{n!}(x - a)^n + r(x)$$

2 Ex. 1

Bestäm Taylorutvecklingar av ordning 3 av $f(x) = \ln x$ kring a = 1.

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

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = \ln x \implies f(1) = 0\\ f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \implies f'(1) = 1\\ f''(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \implies f''(1) = -1\\ f'''(x) = \frac{2}{x^3} \implies f'''(1) = 2 \end{cases}$$

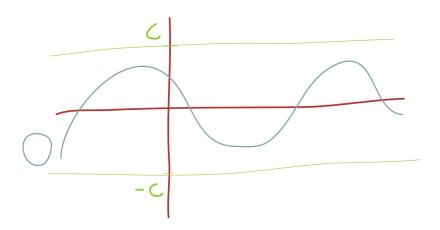
$$\ln x = 1(x - 1) - \frac{1}{2}(x - 1)^2 + \frac{2}{3!}(x - 1)^3 + r(x) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\ln x = (x - 1) - \frac{1}{2}(x - 1)^2 + \frac{1}{3}(x - 1)^3 + r(x)$$

3 Restterm i ordo form

$$r(x) = \mathcal{O}((x-a)^{n+1}) \Leftrightarrow r(x) = b(x)(x-a)^{n+1}$$

Där b(x) är en begränsad funktion dv
s $|b(x)| \leq C$



4 Sats

Om fhar kontinuerliga derivator upp till och med ordning n
 i $[\alpha,\beta]$ och $a\in [\alpha,\beta]$ så:

$$f(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2}(x-a)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^n(a)}{n!}(x-a)^n + \mathcal{O}((x-a)^{n+1})$$

$$a = 0 \Longrightarrow$$

Maclaurinpolynom av ordning n:

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

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

5 Ex. 2

Bestäm Maclaurinutveckling av ordning 3 av $f(x)=e^x$

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2}x^2 + \frac{f^3(0)}{n!}x^3 + \mathcal{O}(x^4)$$
$$f(x) = f'(x) = f''(x)f'''(x) = e^x$$
$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \mathcal{O}(x^4)$$

Antag att $|x| < 0.1 \Longrightarrow |r(x)| = |b(x)x^4| = |b(x)||x^4| \le C0.1^4 = C10^{-4}$

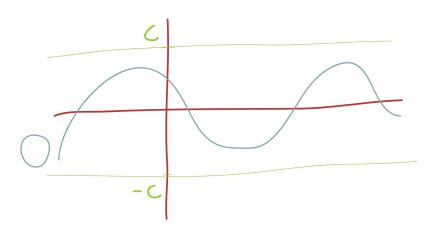
6 Ex. 3

Bestäm Maclaurinutveckling av ordning 3 av $f(x) = \cos x$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = \cos x \implies f(0) = 1\\ f'(x) = -\sin x \implies f'(0) = 0\\ f''(x) = -\cos x \implies f''(0) = -1\\ f'''(x) = \sin x \implies f'''(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \mathcal{O}(x^4)$$

7 Räkning med stort ordo



$$r(x) = \mathcal{O}(x^n) \Leftrightarrow r(x) = b(x)x^n,$$
där $|b(x)| \leq C$ nära 0

1.
$$\mathcal{O}(x^n)\mathcal{O}(x^m) = \mathcal{O}(x^{n+m})$$

k är konstant $\implies k\mathcal{O}(x^m) = \mathcal{O}(x^m)$

2.
$$\mathcal{O}(x^n) + \mathcal{O}(x^m) = \mathcal{O}(x^n)$$
 om $n \leq m$
Obs! $\mathcal{O}(x^n) - \mathcal{O}(x^n) = \mathcal{O}(x^n)$

7.1 Bevis

1.
$$\mathcal{O}(x^n)\mathcal{O}(x^m) = (b_1(x)x^n)(b_2(x)x^m) = (b_1(x)b_2(x))x^{n+m} = \mathcal{O}(x^{n+m})$$

 $x^n\mathcal{O}(x^m) = \mathcal{O}(x^n + m)$

2.
$$\mathcal{O}(x^n) + \mathcal{O}(x^m) = (b_1(x)x^n) + (b_2(x)x^m) = x^n(b_1(x) + b_2(x)x^{m-n}) = \mathcal{O}(x^n), n \le m$$

 $\mathcal{O}(x^n) - \mathcal{O}(x^n) = b_1(x)x^n - b_2(x)x^n = (b_1(x) - b_2(x))x^n = \mathcal{O}(x^n)$

7.2 Standard Maclaurinutvecklingar

$$e^{x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n}}{n!} = 1 + x + \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \cdots \quad \text{for all } x$$

$$\sin x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n}}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1} = x - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!} - \cdots \quad \text{for all } x$$

$$\cos x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n}}{(2n)!} x^{2n} = 1 - \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \frac{x^{4}}{4!} - \cdots \quad \text{for all } x$$

$$\ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^{n}}{n} \quad \text{for } |x| < 1$$

$$(1+x)^{\alpha} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{n} x^{n} \quad \text{for all } |x| < 1 \text{ and all complex } \alpha$$

$$\arctan x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n}}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} \quad \text{for } |x| \le 1, x \ne \pm i$$

8 Ex. 4

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \sin x} = \begin{bmatrix} \sin x = x + \mathcal{O}(x^3) \\ x \sin x = x \left(x + \mathcal{O}(x^3)\right) \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \mathcal{O}(x^4)\right)}{x^2 + \mathcal{O}(x^4)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{x^2}{2} + \mathcal{O}(x^4)}{x^2 + \mathcal{O}(x^4)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} + \mathcal{O}(x^2)\right)}{x^2 \left(1 + \mathcal{O}(x^2)\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \mathcal{O}(x^2)}{1 + \mathcal{O}(x^2)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

9 Ex. 5

Bestäm Maclaurinutveckling av ordning 9 av $f(x) = \sin(x^2)$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = \sin t \implies f(0) = 0 \\ f'(x) = \cos t \implies f'(0) = 1 \\ f''(x) = -\sin t \implies f''(0) = 0 \\ f'''(x) = \cos t \implies f'''(0) = -1 \\ f^{(4)}(x) = \sin t \implies f^{(4)}(0) = 0 \\ \dots \end{cases}$$

 $f(t) = \sin t$

$$\sin t = t - \frac{t^3}{3!} + \mathcal{O}(t^5) = [t = x^2] = \sin(x^2) = x^2 - \frac{x^6}{3!} + \mathcal{O}(x^{10})$$

Sats (entydlighet av Maclaurinutveckling) **10**

 ${\rm Om}$

$$f(x) = c_0 + c_1 + c_2 x^2 + \dots + c_n x^n + \mathcal{O}(x^{n+1})$$

Där c_0, c_1, \dots, c_n är konstanter. Då är detta Maclaurinutvecklingen av ordning n.