## ANALISI MATEMATICA 1 - LEZIONE 16

#### ESEMPI

• \( \( \times \) = > \( \times \), \( \times = 0 \), \( \T\_m ? \)

Calcolo delle derivote successive:

Cost il polinomio di Taylor Tenti in X0=0 è

$$T_{2m+1}(X) = 0 + 1 \cdot X + 0 \cdot \frac{X^{2}}{2!} - 1 \cdot \frac{X^{3}}{3!} + \dots + (-1)^{m} \frac{X^{2m+1}}{(2m+1)!}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{m} (-1)^{k} \frac{X^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!}$$

• f(x) = cos(x),  $x_0 = 0$ ,  $T_m$ ?

Calcolo delle derivote successive:

$$\cos(x) \xrightarrow{D} - \lambda e_{M}(x) \xrightarrow{D} - \cos(x) \xrightarrow{D} \lambda e_{M}(x)$$

$$\downarrow x=0 \qquad \downarrow x=0 \qquad \downarrow x=0$$

$$\downarrow x=0 \qquad 0$$

Cosi il polimomio di Taylor  $T_{2m}$  in  $x_0=0$  è  $T_{2m}(x) = 1 + 0 \cdot x - 1 \frac{x^2}{2!} + 0 \cdot \frac{x^3}{3!} + \cdots + (-1)^m \frac{x^{2m}}{(2m)!}$   $= \sum_{k=0}^{m} (-1)^k \frac{x^{2k}}{(2k)!}$ 

Calcolo delle derivate successive:

$$(1+x) \xrightarrow{D} b(1+x) \xrightarrow{b-1} \xrightarrow{D} b(b-1)(1+x)$$

$$\downarrow x=0 \qquad \qquad \downarrow x=0$$

$$\downarrow b \qquad \qquad b(b-1)$$

$$\frac{D}{D} \cdots \xrightarrow{D} b(b-1)\cdots(b-m+1)(1+x)$$

$$\downarrow x=0$$

Cosi il polimomio di Taylor 
$$T_m$$
 in  $x_0=0$  è  $T_m(x) = 1 + bx + \frac{b(b-1)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{b(b-1)\cdots(b-m+1)}{m!}x^m$ 

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{m} {b \choose k} \times^{k} \quad \text{dove } {b \choose k} = \frac{b(b-1)\cdots(b-k+1)}{k!}$$

COEFFICIENTE BINOMIALE GENERALIZZATO ON DEIR

Ad exempio:

1) il polimornio di Taylor  $T_5$  di  $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} = (1+x)^{-1}$ in  $x_5 = 0$  è

 $T_{5}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{5} {\binom{-1}{k}} x^{k} = 1 - x + x^{2} - x^{3} + x^{4} - x^{5}$ 

2) il polimomio di Taylor  $T_3$  di  $f(x)=\sqrt{1+x}=(1+x)^2$ in  $x_0=0$  è

$$T_{3}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{3} {\binom{\frac{1}{2}}{k}} x^{k} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-1)}{2!} x^{2} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-1)(\frac{1}{2}-2)}{3!} x^{3}$$
$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^{2} + \frac{1}{16}x^{3}$$

• 
$$f(x) = tg(x), x_0 = 0, T_3$$
?  
Calcolo delle derivote:

$$tg(x) \xrightarrow{D} 1+tg^{2}(x) \xrightarrow{D} 2tg(x)(1+tg^{2}(x)) = 2tg(x)+2tg^{3}(x)$$

$$\downarrow x=0$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{D}{A} 2(1+tg^2(x)) + 6tg^2(x)(1+tg^2(x)) \\
\downarrow x=0 \\
2
\end{array}$$

Cox 
$$T_3(x) = 0 + 1 \cdot x + 0 \cdot x^2 + \frac{2}{3!}x^3 = x + \frac{x^3}{3}$$

Calcolo delle derivoti:

$$\operatorname{arctg}(x) \xrightarrow{D} (1+x^2)^{-1} \xrightarrow{D} -(1+x^2) \cdot 2x \xrightarrow{D} -2(1+x^2)^{-2} + 2x \cdot (\cdots)$$

$$\downarrow_{x=0} \qquad \downarrow_{x=0} \qquad \downarrow_{x=0} \qquad \downarrow_{x=0} \qquad \qquad -2$$

Coxi 
$$T_3(x) = 0 + 1 \cdot x + 0 \cdot x^2 - \frac{2}{3!}x^3 = x - \frac{x^3}{3}$$

# O-PICCOLO (simbolo di LANDAU)

Se  $\lim_{x\to x_0} f(x) = \lim_{x\to x_0} g(x) = 0$  diciamo che  $f \in X \to X = X$ 

# TEOREMA (FORMULA DI TAYLOR CON RESTO DI PEANO)

Se fèduivabile nvolte in  $I(x_0, r)$  con r>0 allora

$$\forall x \in I(x_0, x)$$
  $f(x) = I(x) + O((x-x_0)^m).$ 

dim. Dobbia mo dimostrare che per h=x-x0-0

$$\frac{f(x) - T(x)}{(x - x_0)^m} = \frac{f(x_0 + h) - \sum_{k=0}^{m} \frac{f(x_0)}{k!} \cdot h^k}{h^m} - \frac{f(x_0)}{h^m} \xrightarrow{?} 0$$

Applicando M-1 Volte de L'Hôpital si ha

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{f(k)}{k!} \cdot h^k}{h^m}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{f(k)}{k!}}{h^m} \cdot h^m$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{f(k)}{k!}}{h^m} \cdot h^m$$

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$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{f(k)}{k!}}{h^m} \cdot h^m$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h^m} = \frac{f(x_0)}{h^m}$$

da cui segue la tesi.

OSSERVAZIONE Si dimostra che  $T_{m,x}$ ) e l'unico polimomio P di grado  $\leq m$  tole che  $f(x) = P(x) + O((x-x)^m)$ 

Principali SVILUPPI DI TAYLOR: per x→0

$$e^{x} = \lambda + x + \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \dots + \frac{x^{m}}{n!} + O(x^{m})$$

$$\log(\lambda + x) = x - \frac{x^{2}}{2} + \frac{x^{3}}{3} - \frac{x^{4}}{4!} + \dots + (-1)^{m-1} \cdot \frac{x^{m}}{n!} + O(x^{m})$$

$$\Delta u(x) = x - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!} - \frac{x^{7}}{7!} + \dots + (-1)^{m} \cdot \frac{x^{2m+1}}{(2m+1)!} + O(x^{2m+2})$$

$$\cos(x) = \lambda - \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \frac{x^{4}}{4!} - \frac{x^{6}}{6!} + \dots + (-1)^{m} \cdot \frac{x^{2m}}{(2m)!} + O(x^{2m+1})$$

$$(\lambda + x)^{b} = \lambda + bx + \frac{b(b-1)}{2!} x^{2} + \dots + \frac{b(b-1) \dots (b-m+1)}{n!} x^{m} + O(x^{m})$$

$$\cot(x) = x - \frac{x^{3}}{3} + \frac{x^{5}}{5} - \frac{x^{7}}{7} + \dots + (-1)^{m} \cdot \frac{x^{2m+1}}{2m+1} + O(x^{2m+2})$$

## ESEMPI

• 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{(xe^{x} - \log(1+x))^{2}}{2\pi (xe^{x} - x^{4}) - x^{2}} = ?$$

Ricordando che per  $x \rightarrow 0$   $e^{x}=1+x+o(x)$ ,  $log(1+x)=x-\frac{x^{2}}{2}+o(x^{2})$ ,  $shu(x)=x+o(x^{2})$ abbiamo che

$$\frac{\left(\times e^{\times} - \log(1+\times)\right)^{2}}{\text{NM}\left(\times^{2} - \chi^{4}\right) - \chi^{2}} = \frac{\left(\times (1+\chi + O(\chi)) - \left(\chi - \frac{\chi^{2}}{2} + O(\chi^{2})\right)\right)^{2}}{\chi^{2} - \chi^{4} + O((\chi^{2} - \chi^{4})^{2}) - \chi^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\left( x + x^{2} + O(x^{2}) - x + \frac{x^{2}}{2} - O(x^{2}) \right)^{2}}{x^{2} - x^{4} + O(x^{4}) - x^{2}} = \frac{\left( \frac{3}{2} x^{2} + O(x^{2}) \right)^{2}}{-x^{4} + O(x^{4})} = \frac{\frac{9}{4} x^{4} + \frac{3}{3} x^{2} O(x^{2}) + O(x^{4})}{-x^{4} + O(x^{4})}$$

$$= \frac{x^{4} \left( \frac{9}{4} + O(1) \right)}{x^{4} \left( -1 + O(1) \right)} \longrightarrow -\frac{9}{4}$$

• 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{\lambda \ln(x)}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = ?$$

Per  $x \to 0$ ,  $\lim_{x \to \infty} \left( \frac{\lambda \ln(x)}{x} \right) = \exp\left( \frac{1}{x^2} \log\left( \frac{\lambda \ln(x)}{x} \right) \right)$ 
 $\lim_{x \to \infty} \left( \frac{\lambda \ln(x)}{x} \right) = \exp\left( \frac{1}{x^2} \log\left( \frac{\lambda \ln(x)}{x} \right) \right)$ 
 $\lim_{x \to \infty} \left( \frac{\lambda \ln(x)}{x} \right) = \exp\left( \frac{1}{x^2} \log\left( 1 - \frac{x^2}{6} + O(x^2) \right) \right)$ 
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