

## Alcuni sviluppi di Taylor

Si ricorda che il simbolo "o piccolo" è così definito: si dice che  $f(x)$  è "o piccolo" di  $g(x)$  per  $x \rightarrow x_0$ , e si scrive  $f(x) = o(g(x))$ , se  $f(x)/g(x) \rightarrow 0$  per  $x \rightarrow x_0$ .

$$e^x = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{x^k}{k!} + o(x^n) \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow 0,$$

$$\sin x = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \frac{x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} + o(x^{2n+2}) \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow 0,$$

$$\cos x = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \frac{x^{2k}}{(2k)!} + o(x^{2n+1}) \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow 0,$$

$$\tan x = x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2}{15}x^5 + \frac{17}{315}x^7 + o(x^7) \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow 0$$

$$\sinh x = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} + o(x^{2n+2}) \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow 0,$$

$$\cosh x = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{x^{2k}}{(2k)!} + o(x^{2n+1}) \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow 0,$$

$$\tanh x = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2}{15}x^5 - \frac{17}{315}x^7 + o(x^7) \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow 0,$$

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{k=0}^n x^k + o(x^n) \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow 0,$$

$$\log(1+x) = \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k+1} \frac{x^k}{k} + o(x^n) \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow 0,$$

$$\arctan x = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \frac{x^{2k+1}}{2k+1} + o(x^{2n+1}) \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow 0,$$

$$\operatorname{arctanh} x = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{x^{2k+1}}{2k+1} + o(x^{2n+1}) \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow 0,$$

$$(1+x)^a = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{a}{k} x^k + o(x^n) \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow 0,$$

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