



§ 2 Taylor公式



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

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

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



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

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

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 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.



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 令 $R_n(x) = f(x) - T_n(f, x_0; x)$

则, $R_n(x)$ 在 x_0 附近 $n-1$ 阶可导, 在 x_0 点 n 阶可导.

且 $R_n(x_0) = R_n'(x_0) = \cdots = R_n^{(n-1)}(x_0) = R_n^{(n)}(x_0) = 0$.

对于 $x > x_0$, ($x < x_0$ 类似)反复用Lagrange定理

$$\frac{R_n(x)}{(x - x_0)^n} = \frac{R_n(x) - R_n(x_0)}{(x - x_0)^n} = \frac{R_n'(\xi_1)}{n(\xi_1 - x_0)^{n-1}}, \quad \xi_1 \in (x_0, x)$$



$$\begin{aligned}\frac{R_n(x)}{(x-x_0)^n} &= \frac{R_n(x) - r_n(x_0)}{(x-x_0)^n} = \frac{R_n'(\xi_1)}{n(\xi_1-x_0)^{n-1}}, \xi_1 \in (x_0, x) \\&= \frac{R_n'(\xi_1) - R_n'(x_0)}{n(\xi_1-x_0)^{n-1}} = \frac{R_n''(\xi_2)}{n(n-1)(\xi_2-x_0)^{n-2}}, \xi_2 \in (x_0, \xi_1) \\&= \dots = \frac{R_n^{(n-1)}(\xi_{n-1})}{n(n-1)\cdots 2(\xi_{n-1}-x_0)}, \xi_{n-1} \in (x_0, \xi_{n-2}) \\&\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{R_n(x)}{(x-x_0)^n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{R_n^{(n-1)}(\xi_{n-1})}{n(n-1)\cdots 2(\xi_{n-1}-x_0)} \\&= \frac{1}{n!} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{R_n^{(n-1)}(\xi_{n-1}) - R_n^{(n-1)}(x_0)}{(\xi_{n-1}-x_0)} = R_n^{(n)}(x_0) = 0\end{aligned}$$



常用展开式

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

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

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

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



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

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



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

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

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

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

欧拉公式



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

广义二项式

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

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

特例

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

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



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

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



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

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

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



例1 求 $y = \arctan x$ 的麦克劳林展开式.

解 间接法,

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

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

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



无穷小量的运算法则

$o(x^n)$ 是一类变量集合, 满足: $\forall \alpha \in o(x^n)$ 有 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\alpha}{x^n} = 0$

当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时

$$o(x^m) \subset o(x^n), m \geq n > 0$$

$$o(x^m) \pm o(x^n) \subset o(x^n), m \geq n > 0$$

$$o(x^m)o(x^n) \subset o(x^{m+n}), m, n > 0$$

$$C \cdot o(x^n) \subset o(x^n), C \neq 0 \text{ 为常数}$$

$$x^n \cdot o(x^m) \subset o(x^{m+n}), m, n > 0$$

$$\frac{1}{x^n} \cdot o(x^m) \subset o(x^{m-n}), m \geq n > 0$$

$$o(o(x^n)) \subset o(x^n)$$



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

解

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



例3 将函数 $f(x) = \ln x$ 在 $x = 2$ 进行 $Taylor$ 公式展开.

解

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \ln(2 + x - 2) = \ln 2 + \ln\left(1 + \frac{x-2}{2}\right) \\ &= \ln 2 + \frac{x-2}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-2}{2}\right)^2 + \dots \\ &\quad + \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n}\left(\frac{x-2}{2}\right)^n + o\left(\left(\frac{x-2}{2}\right)^n\right) \end{aligned}$$



例4 设 $f(x) = e^{2x-x^2}$.

(1) 写出 $f(x)$ 的5次带Peano余项的MacLaurin公式;

(2) 写出 $f(x)$ 在 $x_0 = 1$ 处的5次带Peano余项的Taylor公式.

解 (1) $e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + o(x^5)$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow e^{2x-x^2} &= 1 + (2x - x^2) + \frac{(2x - x^2)^2}{2!} + \frac{(2x - x^2)^3}{3!} \\ &+ \frac{(2x - x^2)^4}{4!} + \frac{(2x - x^2)^5}{5!} + o((2x - x^2)^5) \end{aligned}$$



$$= 1 + (2x - x^2) + \frac{4x^2 - 4x^3 + x^4}{2!} + \frac{8x^3 - 12x^4 + 6x^5}{3!} \\ + \frac{16x^4 - 32x^5}{4!} + \frac{32x^5}{5!} + o(x^5)$$

$$= 1 + 2x + x^2 - \frac{2x^3}{3} - \frac{5x^4}{6} - \frac{x^5}{15} + o(x^5)$$

(2) $x \rightarrow 1$ 时, $x - 1 \rightarrow 0$

$$\Rightarrow e^{2x-x^2} = e^{1-(x-1)^2} = e \cdot e^{-(x-1)^2}$$

$$= e \cdot \left[1 - (x-1)^2 + \frac{((x-1)^2)^2}{2!} + o((x-1)^5) \right]$$

$$= e \cdot \left[1 - (x-1)^2 + \frac{(x-1)^4}{2} + o((x-1)^5) \right]$$



例5 将函数 $f(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 - x + 1$ 在 $x = 1$ 进行
*Taylor*公式展开.

解

利用*Taylor*公式的唯一性

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= (x - 1 + 1)^3 + 2(x - 1 + 1)^2 - (x - 1) \\ &= (x - 1)^3 + 3(x - 1)^2 + 3(x - 1) + 1 \\ &\quad + 2(x - 1)^2 + 4(x - 1) + 2 - (x - 1) \\ &= (x - 1)^3 + 5(x - 1)^2 + 6(x - 1) + 3 \end{aligned}$$



Peano余项Taylor公式应用

应用1

极值问题

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.

$$f(x) - f(x_0) = \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x - x_0)^k + o((x - x_0)^k) \quad (x \rightarrow x_0)$$



应用2

求极限

例6

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

解

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

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

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

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

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



例7 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - \arctan x}{\tan x - \sin x}$

解 $\because \tan x - \sin x = \tan x(1 - \cos x)$

$$\therefore x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时, } \tan x - \sin x \sim \frac{x^3}{2},$$

$$\text{又 } \because \sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3), \arctan x = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3)$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3)}{\frac{x^3}{2}} = \frac{1}{3}$$



例8 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x \sin x - x(1+x)}{\sin^3 x}$

解
$$\begin{aligned} e^x \sin x &= [1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2)][x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)] \\ &= x - \frac{x^3}{6} + x^2 \left(-\frac{x^4}{6} \right) + \frac{x^3}{2} \left(-\frac{x^5}{12} \right) + o(x^3) \\ &= x + x^2 + \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3) \end{aligned}$$

高阶项可省

$$e^x \sin x - x(1+x) = \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3)$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3)}{x^3} = \frac{1}{3}$$



例9 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [x - x^2 \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})]$

解 $x \rightarrow +\infty, \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow 0^+$

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

$$\begin{aligned} x - x^2 \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x}) &= x - x^2 (\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2x^2}) + o(1) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + o(1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [x - x^2 \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})] = \frac{1}{2}.$$



Taylor定理(Lagrange余项)

定理2.3 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 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



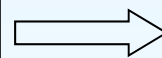
$$\begin{aligned}\frac{R_n(x)}{g_n(x)} &= \frac{R_n(x) - R_n(x_0)}{g_n(x) - g_n(x_0)} = \frac{R'_n(\xi_1)}{g'_n(\xi_1)} \\ &= \frac{R'_n(\xi_1) - R'_n(x_0)}{g'_n(\xi_1) - g'_n(x_0)} = \frac{R''_n(\xi_2)}{g''_n(\xi_2)} = \dots = \frac{R_n^{(n)}(\xi_n)}{g_n^{(n)}(\xi_n)} \\ &= \frac{R_n^{(n)}(\xi_n) -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

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



- 注**
1. 当 $x_0=0$ 时的Taylor公式称为Maclaurin公式.
 2. 当 $n=0$ 时, Taylor 公式变成 Lagrange 中值公式
$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(\xi)(x - x_0) \quad (\xi \text{ 在 } x_0 \text{ 与 } x \text{ 之间})$$
 3. ξ 也可表示为 $x_0 + \theta(x - x_0), 0 < \theta < 1$.
 4. 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。

将 *Peano* 余项
(局部, x_0 邻域内)



推广到 (a, b) 区间

有 n 阶导数

有 $n+1$ 阶导数

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10 证明当 $x > 0$ 时,

$$x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} < \ln(1+x) < x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3}.$$

证明

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4(1+\xi_1)^4}, 0 < \xi_1 < x,$$

$$x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} < \ln(1+x) < x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3}.$$



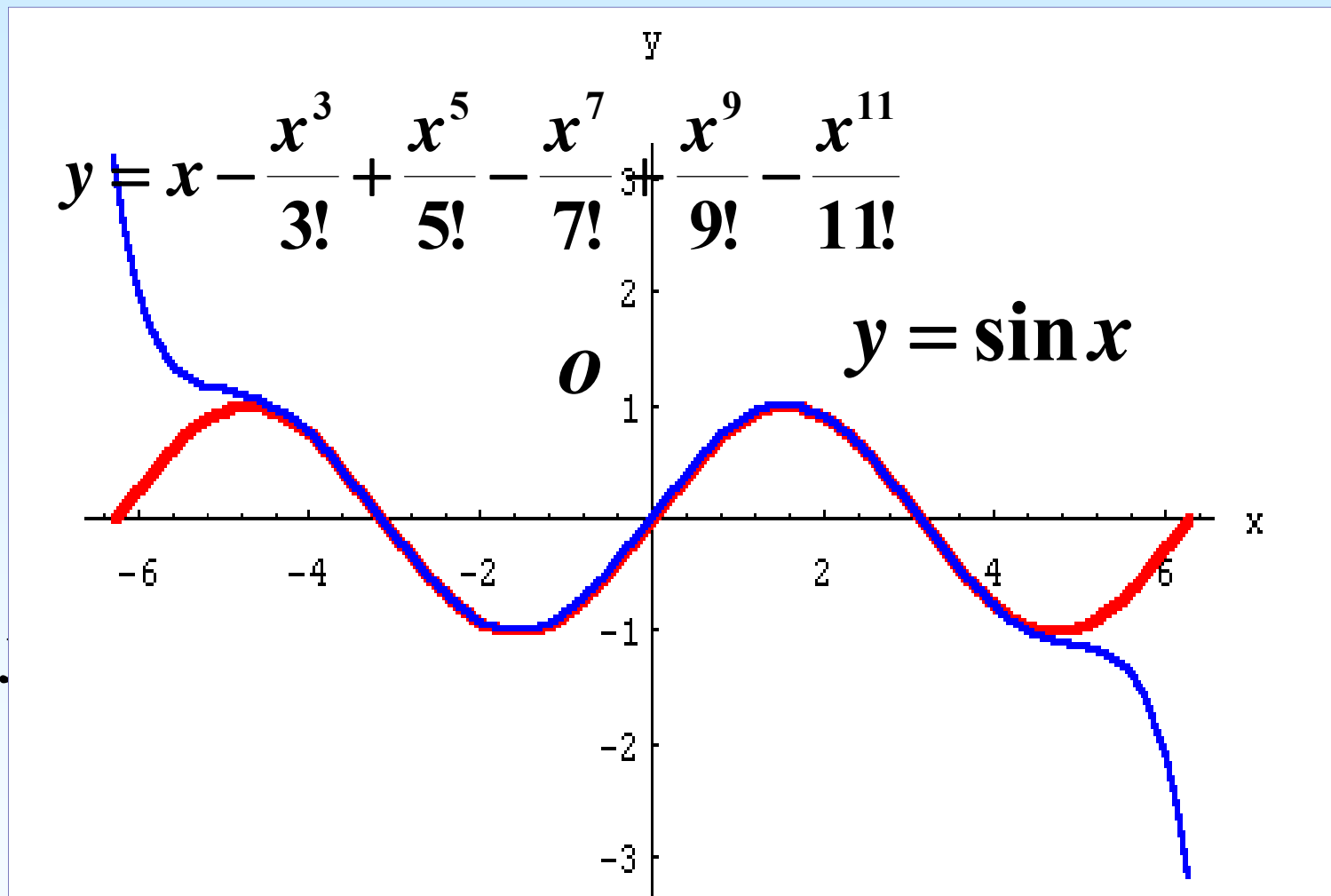
例11 在 $[0, \pi]$ 上, 用 $T_9(f, 0; x)$ 逼近 $\sin x$, 并估计误差.

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).





回顾：带Peano余项的Taylor公式

定理2.1 如果函数 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处具有 n 阶导数, 则

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x - x_0)^k + o((x - x_0)^n) \quad (x \rightarrow x_0)$$

$f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处带Peano余项 n 阶Taylor公式

取 $x_0 = 0$ 时, 称为Maclaurin(麦克劳林)公式

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



回顾：带Lagrange余项的Taylor公式

定理2.3 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

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x - x_0)^2 \\ + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x - x_0)^n + R_n(x)$$

其中 $R_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}(x - x_0)^{n+1}$ (ξ 在 x_0 与 x 之间) 称为 Lagrange 余项.

带Lagrange余项的n阶Taylor公式



例12 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 $f(x)$ 在 a 点, b 点的一阶Taylor公式为

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



$$f(x) = f(b) + f'(b)(x-b) + \frac{f''(\eta)}{2}(x-b)^2$$
$$= f(b) + \frac{f''(\eta)}{2}(x-b)^2, \quad \eta \text{ 介于 } x, b \text{ 之间}$$

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

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

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13 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Taylor展开

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

其中 ξ 介于 x 与 $x_0 = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}$ 之间.

$$> f\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}\right) + f'\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}\right). \quad (x \neq x_0)$$



将 x 分别代入为 x_1, x_2 , 可得

$$f(x_1) > f\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}\right) + f'\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}\right)\left(\frac{x_1 - x_2}{2}\right),$$

$$f(x_2) > f\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}\right) + f'\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}\right)\left(\frac{x_2 - x_1}{2}\right),$$

两式相加

$$f(x_1) + f(x_2) > 2f\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}\right),$$



例14 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, $f'(c) = 0$,
 $f(x)$ 在 c 点的一阶 *Taylor*公式为

$$f(x) = f(c) + f'(c)(x-c) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2}(x-c)^2 \quad \xi \text{ 介于 } x \text{ 与 } c \text{ 之间}$$

分别取 $x = 0, x = 1$, 得

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



例15 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 函数在 x 点的一阶Taylor公式为

$$f(t) = f(x) + f'(x)(t-x) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2}(t-x)^2, \text{ 其中 } \xi \text{ 介于 } t, x \text{ 之间}$$

分别代入 $0, 1$ 点的值, 可得

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

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



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

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



例16 f 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 三阶可导, 若 f, f''' 有界,
证明: f', f'' 也有界.

证 函数在 x 点的二阶Taylor公式为

$$f(t) = f(x) + f'(x)(t-x) + \frac{f''(x)}{2}(t-x)^2 + \frac{f'''(\xi)}{3!}(t-x)^3,$$

代入 $x+1, x-1$ 点的值, 可得

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

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

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



两式相加

$$\begin{aligned} & f(x+1) + f(x-1) \\ &= 2f(x) + f''(x) + \frac{1}{3!}[f'''(\xi_1) - f'''(\xi_2)] \\ &\therefore |f''(x)| \leq 4M_1 + \frac{1}{3}M_2 \text{ 有界} \end{aligned}$$

两式相减

$$\begin{aligned} & f(x+1) - f(x-1) = 2f'(x) + \frac{1}{3!}[f'''(\xi_1) + f'''(\xi_2)] \\ &\therefore |f'(x)| \leq M_1 + \frac{1}{3}M_2 \text{ 有界} \end{aligned}$$



例17 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上三次可导, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = A$,
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f'''(x) = 0$, 证明 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f'(x) = 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f''(x) = 0$.

证 函数在 x 点的二阶Taylor公式为

$$f(t) = f(x) + f'(x)(t-x) + \frac{f''(x)}{2}(t-x)^2 + \frac{f'''(\xi)}{3!}(t-x)^3,$$

代入 $x+1, x-1$ 点的值, 可得

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

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



两式相加

$$f''(x) = f(x+1) + f(x-1) - 2f(x) + \frac{1}{6}[f'''(\xi_2) - f'''(\xi_1)]$$

两边取极限得 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f''(x) = 0.$

两式相减

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

两边取极限得 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f'(x) = 0.$



例17

f 在 $(-1,1)$ 内 $n+1$ 阶可导, 且 $f^{(n+1)}(0) \neq 0$, 可得展式:

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots \\ + \frac{f^{(n-1)}(0)}{(n-1)!}x^{n-1} + \frac{f^{(n)}(\theta_n x)}{n!}x^n, (0 < \theta_n < 1)$$

求证: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \theta_n = \frac{1}{n+1}.$



证 $\because f^{(n)}(\theta_n x) = f^{(n)}(0) + f^{(n+1)}(0)\theta_n x + o(\theta_n x)$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore f(x) &= f(0) + f'(0)x + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n-1)}(0)}{(n-1)!}x^{n-1} \\ &\quad + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(0)}{n!}\theta_n x^{n+1} + o(x^{n+1}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又 } f(x) &= f(0) + f'(0)x + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n-1)}(0)}{(n-1)!}x^{n-1} \\ &\quad + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(0)}{(n+1)!}x^{n+1} + o(x^{n+1}) \end{aligned}$$

两式相减

$$\frac{f^{(n+1)}(0)}{n!}\theta_n x^{n+1} = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(0)}{(n+1)!}x^{n+1} + o(x^{n+1})$$



$$\frac{f^{(n+1)}(0)}{n!} \theta_n x^{n+1} = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(0)}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1} + o(x^{n+1})$$

$$\theta_n = \frac{1}{(n+1)} + \frac{n!}{f^{(n+1)}(0)} \frac{o(x^{n+1})}{x^{n+1}} \quad \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \theta_n = \frac{1}{n+1}$$



方法二
$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots$$
$$+ \frac{f^{(n-1)}(0)}{(n-1)!}x^{n-1} + \frac{f^{(n)}(\theta_n x)}{n!}x^n, (0 < \theta_n < 1)$$

$$\text{又 } f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \dots + \frac{f^{(n-1)}(0)}{(n-1)!}x^{n-1}$$
$$+ \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(0)}{(n+1)!}x^{n+1} + o(x^{n+1})$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{f^{(n)}(\theta_n x)}{n!}x^n = \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(0)}{(n+1)!}x^{n+1} + o(x^{n+1})$$

$$\Rightarrow f^{(n)}(\theta_n x) - f^{(n)}(0) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(0)}{n+1}x + o(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{f^{(n)}(\theta_n x) - f^{(n)}(0)}{\theta_n x} \cdot \theta_n = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(0)}{n+1} + o(1)$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f^{(n)}(\theta_n x) - f^{(n)}(0)}{\theta_n x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \theta_n = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(0)}{n+1}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \theta_n = \frac{1}{n+1}$$



总结:

Taylor公式证明题目时关键在点 x_0, x 的选取.

点多选端点、中点、驻点、极值点等.



本节作业

- 习题5.2

1、2 (2, 3, 6)、4 (1, 3, 7)、5 (2)、
6 (2, 4, 6)、8、11、13、15、17