Touforpolynomer:

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{f^{(k)}(a)}{k!} (x-a)^{k} + \frac{f^{(n+1)}}{(n+1)!} (x-a)^{n+1}$$

Touforpolynomer or lighted.

and $n \neq p$ while $a = l_n(x)$

Hus
$$R_{\infty}(x) \rightarrow 0$$
 via $n \rightarrow \infty$, so fair in
$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(a)}{k!} (x-a)^k$$

Tayforebled hil f Noen hjenk Tayforeblen.

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(x-c)^n \quad \text{giller is al julear of numble.}$$

De en
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(x_0)^n$$
 Jaylandhur hit $g(x)$; dus $a_n = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} (x_0)^n$

$$\frac{\text{Boursslain}}{\int (x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-c)^n} = a_0 + a_1(x-c) + a_2(x-c)^2 + a_3(x-c)^3 + \cdots + a_n(x-c)^n + \cdots$$

$$\frac{\sum_{p \in \mathcal{P}_{q}} (x)}{\int_{\mathcal{P}_{q}} (x)} = \alpha_{1} + 2\alpha_{2}(x-c) + 3\alpha_{3}(x-c)^{2} + \dots + n\alpha_{n}(x-c)^{n-1} + \dots$$

$$x = c: \int_{\mathcal{P}_{q}} (c) = \alpha_{1}$$

$$f''(x) = 1.2 \, \alpha_2 + 2.3 \, \alpha_3 \, (x-c) + \cdots + (n-1) n \, \alpha_n \, (x-c)^{n-2} + \cdots$$

$$x - c \qquad f''(c) = 1.2 \, \alpha_2 \Rightarrow \alpha_2 = \frac{f'(c)}{1.2}$$

Dericen notre garg:

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} (x) = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \alpha_{3} + \cdots + (n-2)(n-1)n \cdot \alpha_{n} (x-r)^{n-3} + \cdots$$

$$Y = C : \int_{0}^{\infty} (c) = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \alpha_{3} = \alpha_{3} = \frac{\int_{0}^{\infty} (c)}{3!}$$

$$(\text{pured}: \int_{0}^{\infty} (c) = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \alpha_{n} = \alpha_{n} = \frac{\int_{0}^{\infty} (c)}{n!}$$

Waler à fine Touforreller pa:

1. Breh lifnisjonen: Finn el general ulhylle for p⁽ⁿ⁾(a), og ret $f(x) = \sum f^{(n)}(a) (x-a)^n \quad (fould of R_n(x) \rightarrow 0).$

I Start med en hjert rekte og manipuler den (f. eks. red å inte grene og derivere den) til i får del vi omsker.

 $\frac{1}{1+x} = 1-x+x^2-x^3+x^2-\dots$ Interne på legg Neder; grom velle $\frac{1}{1-(-x)} = \frac{1}{1+x}$

 $ln(1+x) = \int_{1}^{x} \frac{1}{1+t} dt = x - \frac{x^{2}}{2} + \frac{x^{3}}{3} - \frac{x^{4}}{4} + \dots$

3 Sulskihusgan og gange/dile. Tarforde hil lu(Hx)
Ely: Vi vil finn Tarfordken hil XV-x mai et

Vi od al $e^{t} = 1 + t + \frac{t^{2}}{2} + \frac{t^{3}}{3!} + - + \frac{t^{n}}{n!} + ...$ for all $e^{t} = 1 - x^{2} + \frac{(-x^{2})^{2}}{2!} + \frac{(-x^{2})^{3}}{3!} + - + \frac{(-x^{2})^{n}}{n!} + ...$ Specials in $t = -x^{2}$

 $2^{-\chi^{2}} = 1 - \chi^{2} + \frac{\chi^{4}}{\chi^{4}} - \frac{\chi^{6}}{\chi^{6}} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n}}{\chi^{n}} + \dots$

Ganger und x2

 $\chi^{2}Q^{-\chi^{2}} = \chi^{2} - \chi^{4} + \frac{\chi^{6}}{2} - \frac{\chi^{8}}{3!} + - + (-1)^{4} + \frac{2\pi^{4}2}{\pi^{2}} + \cdots$

Taporrelle.

$$\vec{H}'(\vec{x}) = \vec{F}'(\vec{G}(\vec{x}))\vec{G}'(\vec{x})$$

$$\int_{V} f(t) = \Delta \int_{V} f(\underline{L}(t)) \cdot \underline{L}_{v}(f)$$

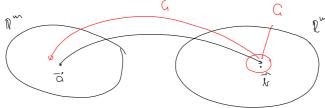
Generalen pà homponent form: . of (u, uz, um)

U=91 (x12-1x1), U2=92 (x12-1x1),...

$$\frac{\partial x_i}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial x_i} + \dots + \frac{\partial u_m}{\partial x_m} \frac{\partial x_m}{\partial x_i}$$

Omvendt funksjanstearen: F: R" R", F'(a) sinulular. Da finns del en angund fundigan (:R) R' definent à en anege au t = F(a) som en deriverbor med

 $\vec{C} \cdot (\vec{k}) = \vec{F} \cdot (\vec{a})^{-1}$

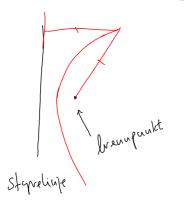


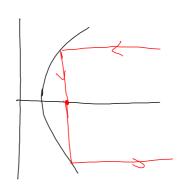
Implisit fundijonstearn: Culo et f: Rm+1 - R og al $f(\bar{a}, b) = 0$. Derson $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(\bar{a}, b) \neq 0$, sè fines le le fulsque q afériel i en onneque our \bar{a} rlik cl $g(\bar{a}) = 0$. Derson fendamen a Derivlan

$$\frac{\partial q}{\partial x_{i}}(\bar{a}) = \frac{\partial f_{i}(\bar{a}, k)}{\partial f_{i}(\bar{a}, k)}$$

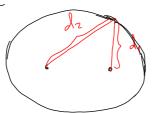
Geglernitt

Paraller, ellipser, hyperber.

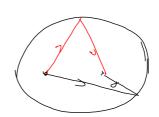


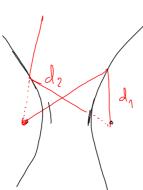


Ellipse:



 $d_1 + d_2 = 2q$





Formel: (y-N)2 = 4a (x-m) parabel

 $(x-w)^2 + (y-w)^2 = 1$ ellipse

Typisk:

(fullfor hvadadus)