第三节 泰勒 (Taylor)公式

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- 📁 四、简单应用
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一、问题的提出

1. 设f(x)在 x_0 处连续,则有

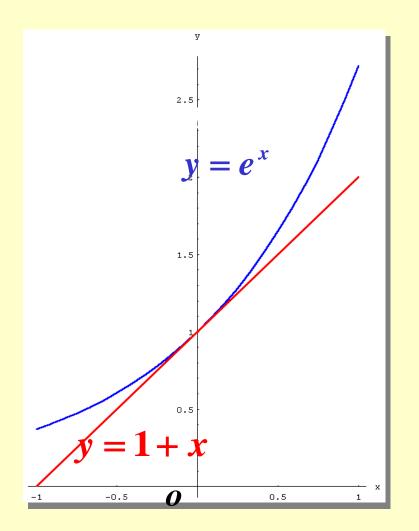
$$f(x) \approx f(x_0) \qquad \left[f(x) = f(x_0) + \alpha \right]$$

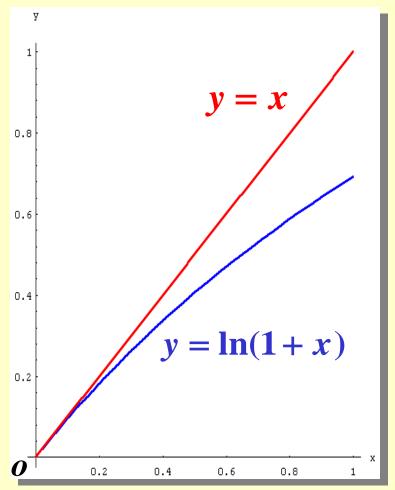
2. 设f(x)在 x_0 处可导,则有

$$f(x) \approx f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

$$[f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + o(x - x_0)]$$

例如,当x 很小时, $e^x \approx 1 + x$, $\ln(1+x) \approx x$ (如下图)





近似程度越来越好

二、 P_n 和 R_n 的确定

分析:

1.若在 x_0 点相交

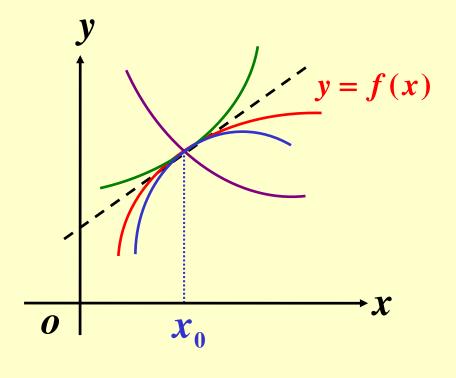
$$P_n(x_0) = f(x_0)$$

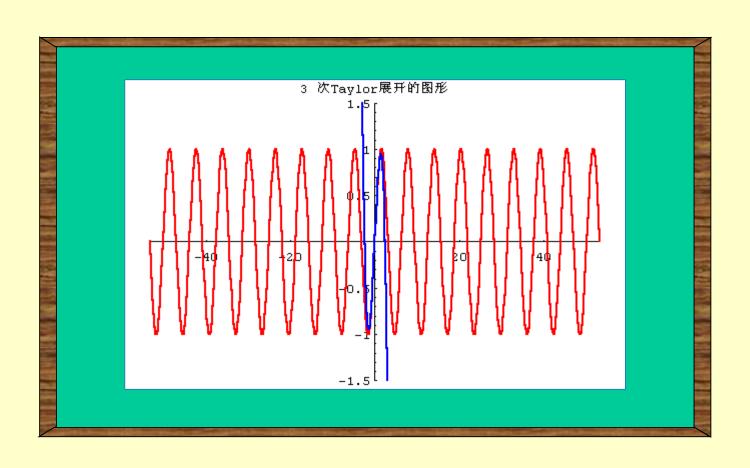
2.若有相同的切线

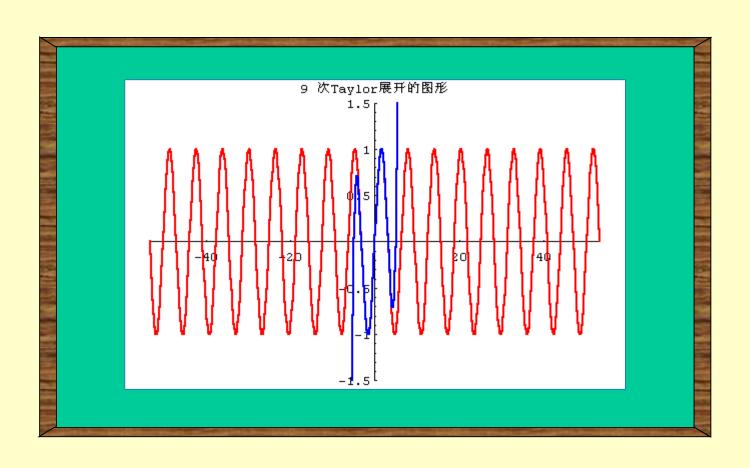
$$P_n'(x_0) = f'(x_0)$$

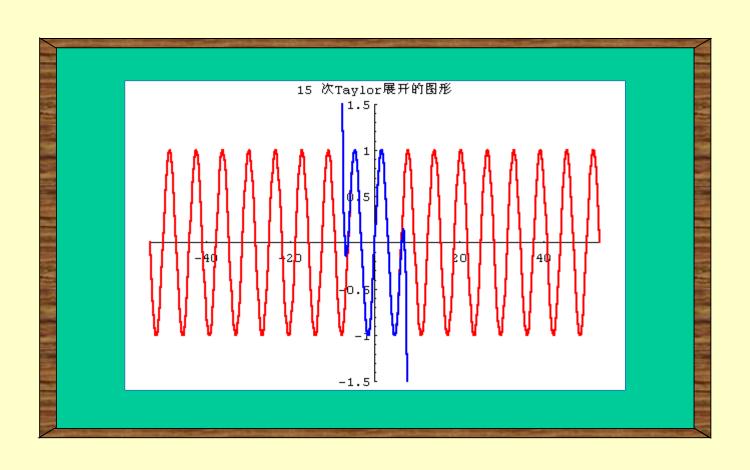
3.若弯曲方向相同

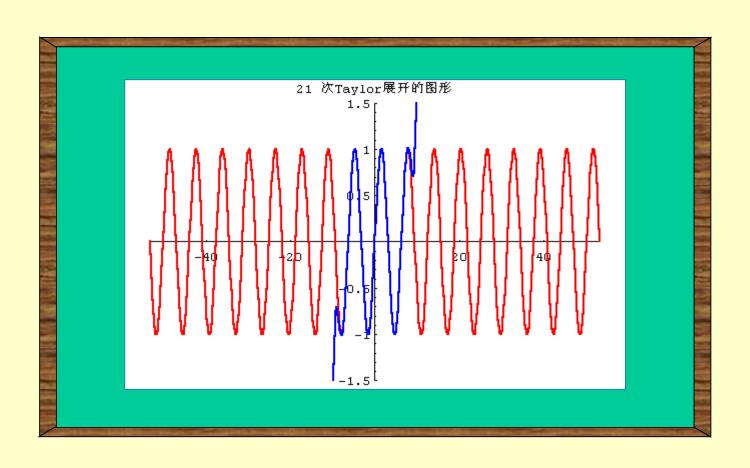
$$P_n''(x_0) = f''(x_0)$$

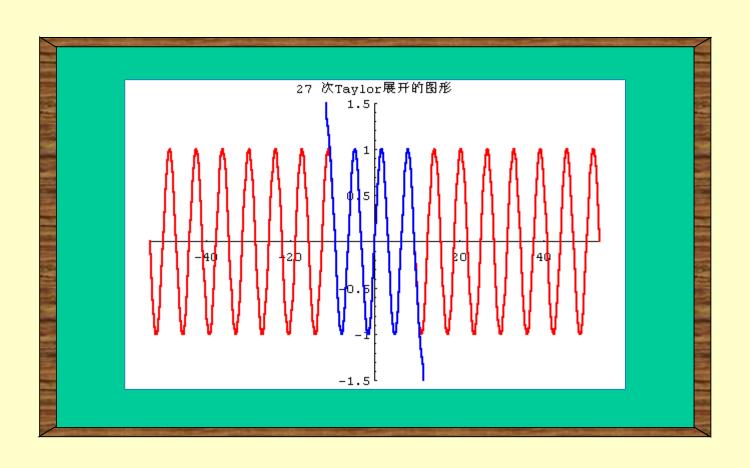


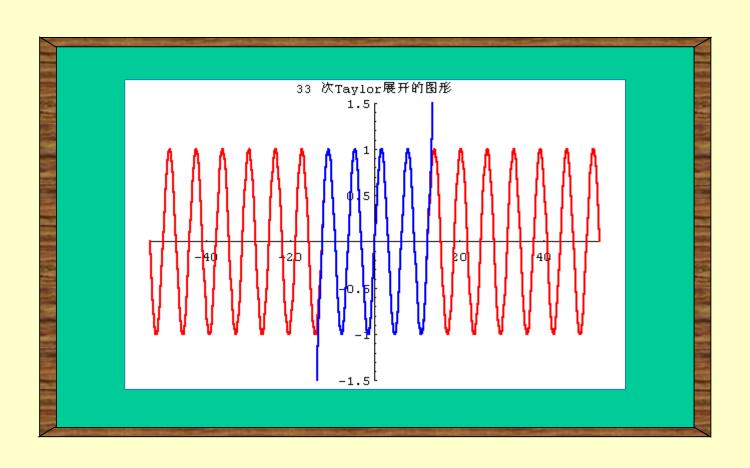


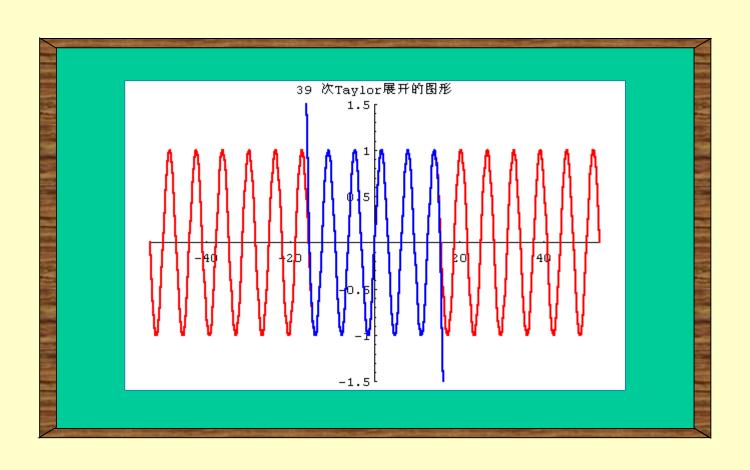


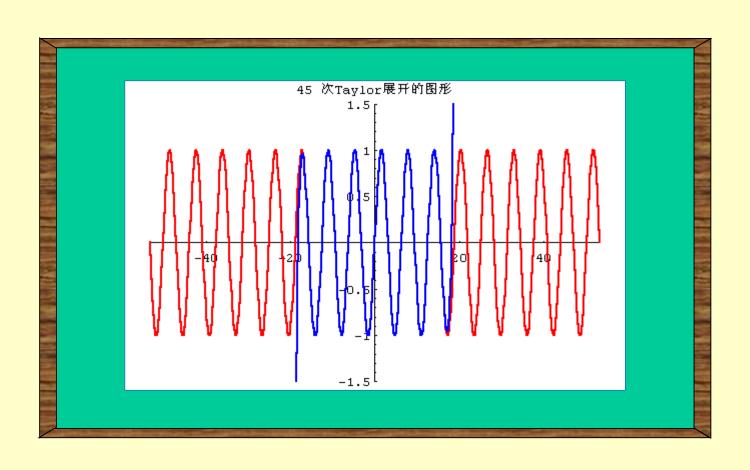


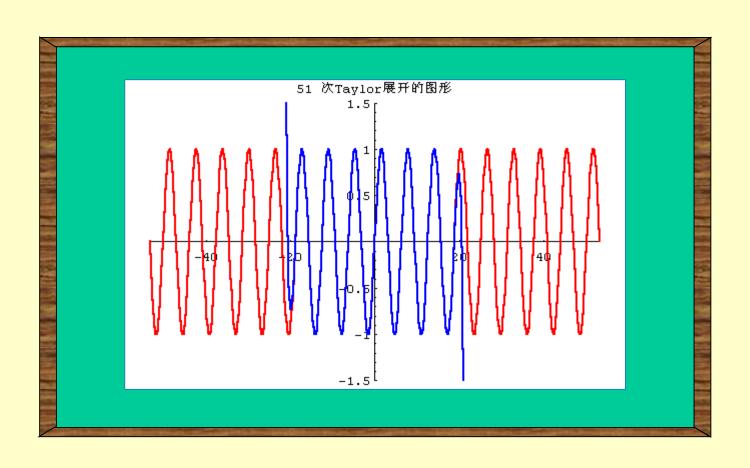


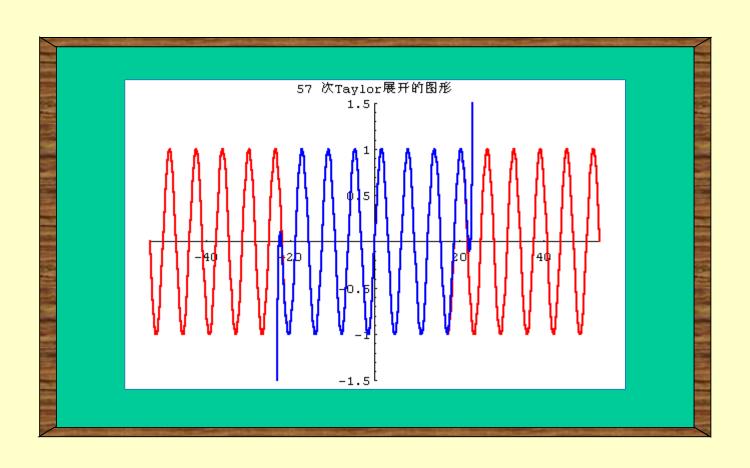


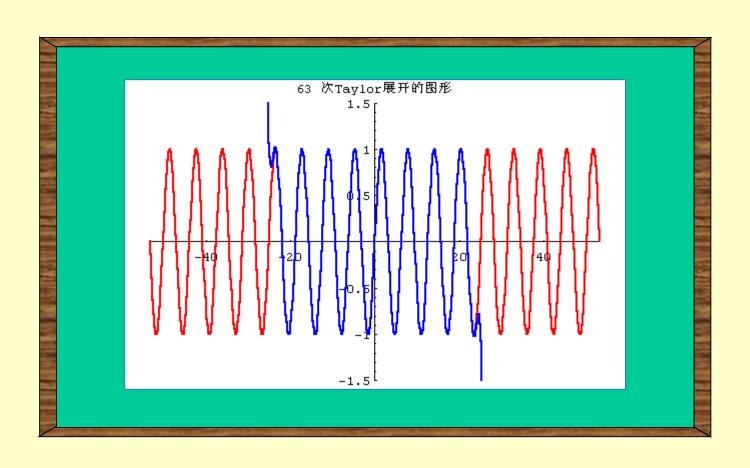


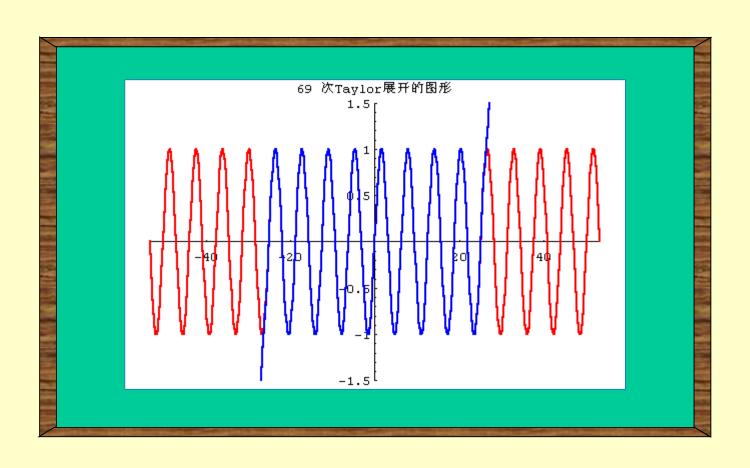


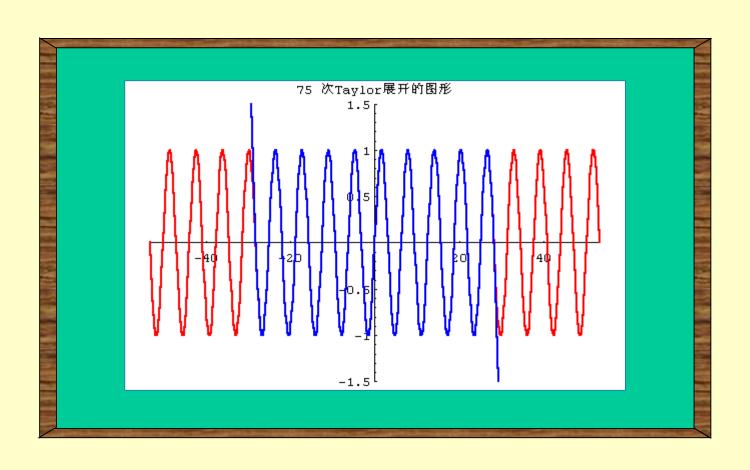


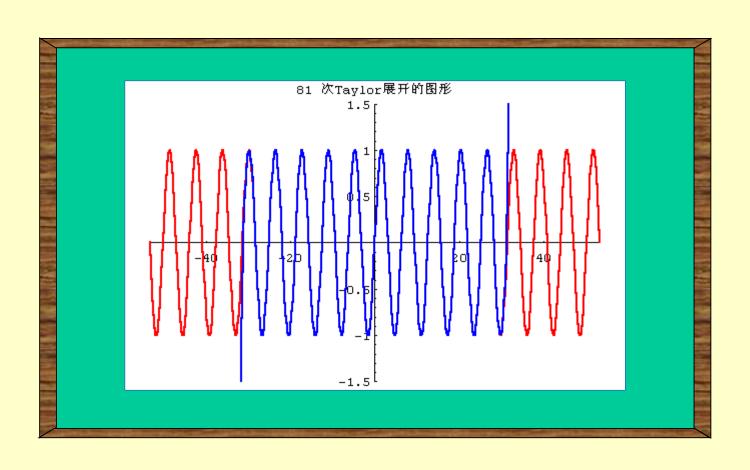


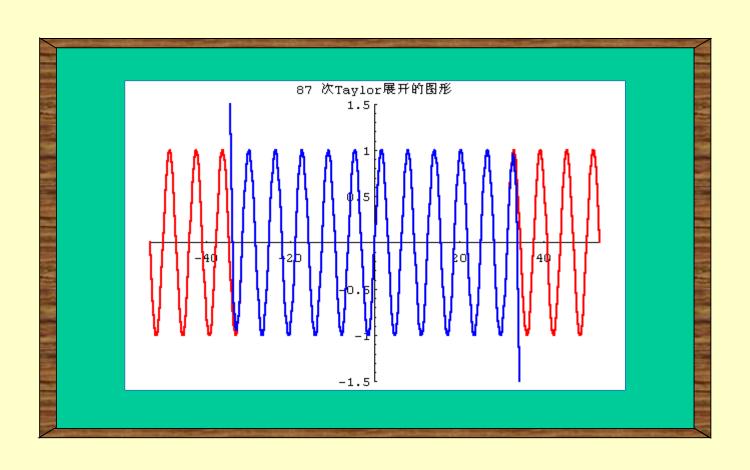


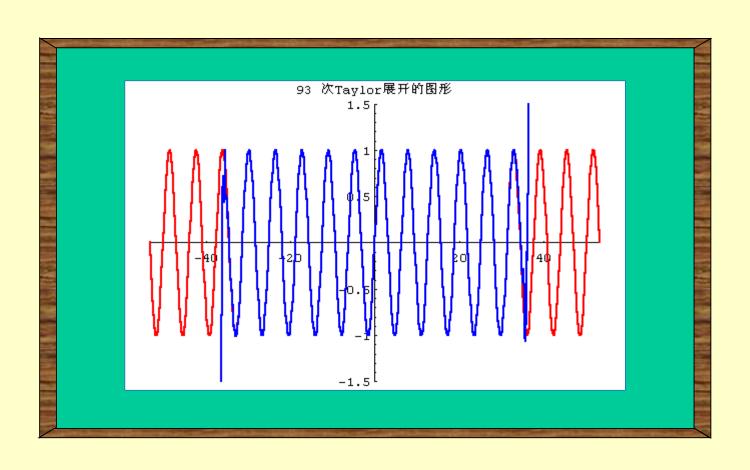












假设
$$P_n^{(k)}(x_0) = f^{(k)}(x_0)$$
 $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$ $a_0 = f(x_0)$, $1 \cdot a_1 = f'(x_0)$, $2! \cdot a_2 = f''(x_0)$ \cdots $n! \cdot a_n = f^{(n)}(x_0)$ $a_k = \frac{1}{k!} f^{(k)}(x_0)$ $(k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n)$

代入
$$P_n(x)$$
中得

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

$$+ \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x - x_0)^n$$

三、泰勒(Taylor)中值定理

泰勒(Taylor)中值定理 如果函数f(x)在含有 x_0 的某个开区间(a,b)内具有直到(n+1)阶的导数,则当x在(a,b)内时,f(x)可以表示为 $(x-x_0)$ 的一个n次多项式与一个余项 $R_n(x)$ 之和:

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

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

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

证明: 由假设, $R_n(x)$ 在(a,b)内具有直到(n+1)阶导数, 且

$$R_n(x_0) = R'_n(x_0) = R''_n(x_0) = \cdots = R_n^{(n)}(x_0) = 0$$

两函数 $R_n(x)$ 及 $(x-x_0)^{n+1}$ 在以 x_0 及x为端点的区间上满足柯西中值定理的条件,得

$$\frac{R_n(x)}{(x-x_0)^{n+1}} = \frac{R_n(x) - R_n(x_0)}{(x-x_0)^{n+1} - 0}$$

$$=\frac{R'_n(\xi_1)}{(n+1)(\xi_1-x_0)^n} \qquad (\xi 在 x_0 与 x 之间)$$

两函数 $R'_n(x)$ 及 $(n+1)(x-x_0)^n$ 在以 x_0 及 ξ_1 为端点的区间上满足柯西中值定理的条件,得

$$\frac{R'_n(\xi_1)}{(n+1)(\xi_1-x_0)^n} = \frac{R'_n(\xi_1)-R'_n(x_0)}{(n+1)(\xi_1-x_0)^n-0}$$

$$= \frac{R''_n(\xi_2)}{n(n+1)(\xi_2-x_0)^{n-1}} \qquad (\xi_2 \times \xi_1 \times \mathbb{I})$$

如此下去,经过(n+1)次后,得

$$\frac{R_n(x)}{(x-x_0)^{n+1}} = \frac{R_n^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}$$
(*ξ*在 x_0 与 ξ_n 之间, 也在 x_0 与 x 之间)

$$P_n^{(n+1)}(x) = 0, \qquad \therefore R_n^{(n+1)}(x) = f^{(n+1)}(x)$$

则由上式得

$$R_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (x - x_0)^{n+1} \quad (\xi \pm x_0 \pm x \ge 1)$$

$$P_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x - x_0)^k$$

称为f(x)按 $(x-x_0)$ 的幂展开的 n 次近似多项式

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

称为 $f(x)$ 按 $(x - x_0)$ 的幂展开的 n 阶泰勒公式

$$R_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (x - x_0)^{n+1} \quad (\xi 在 x_0 与 x 之间)$$

拉格朗日形式的余项

$$|R_n(x)| = \left| \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (x - x_0)^{n+1} \right| \le \frac{M}{(n+1)!} (x - x_0)^{n+1}$$

及
$$\lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{R_n(x)}{(x-x_0)^n} = 0$$

即
$$R_n(x) = o[(x - x_0)^n]$$
. 皮亚诺形式的余项

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

注意:

- 1. 当n = 0时,泰勒公式变成拉氏中值公式 $f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(\xi)(x x_0)$ (ξ 在 x_0 与x之间)
- 2. 取 $x_0 = 0$, $\xi = 0$, $\xi = 0$ $\xi =$

麦克劳林(Maclaurin)公式

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

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

四、简单的应用

例 1 求 $f(x) = e^x$ 的n 阶麦克劳林公式.

解 :
$$f'(x) = f''(x) = \cdots = f^{(n)}(x) = e^x$$
,

$$\therefore f(0) = f'(0) = f''(0) = \dots = f^{(n)}(0) = 1$$

注意到
$$f^{(n+1)}(\theta x) = e^{\theta x}$$
 代入公式,得

$$e^{x} = 1 + x + \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^{n}}{n!} + \frac{e^{\theta x}}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1}$$
 (0 < \theta < 1).

由公式可知
$$e^x \approx 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

估计误差 (设x > 0)

$$|R_n(x)| = \frac{e^{\theta x}}{(n+1)!} < \frac{e^x}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1} (0 < \theta < 1).$$

取
$$x = 1$$
, $e \approx 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}$

其误差
$$|R_n| < \frac{e}{(n+1)!} < \frac{3}{(n+1)!}$$
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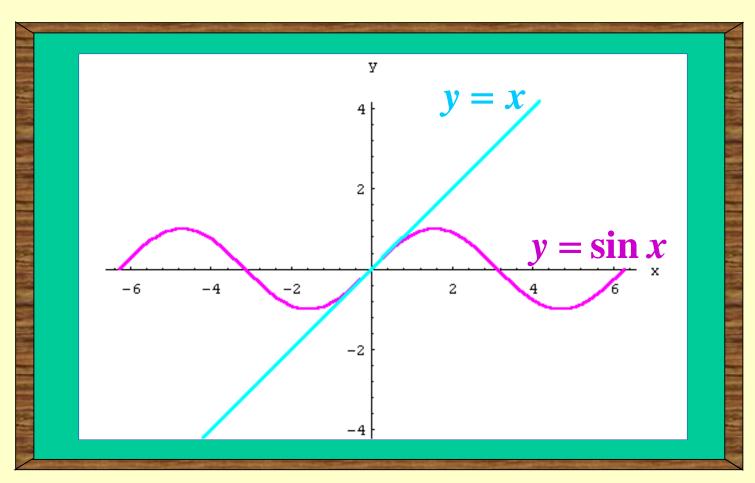
(2)
$$f(x) = \sin x$$

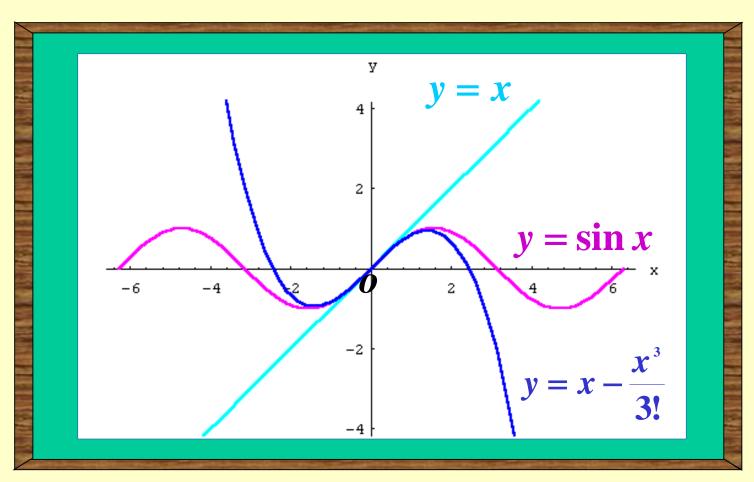
$$f^{(k)}(x) = \sin(x + k \cdot \frac{\pi}{2})$$

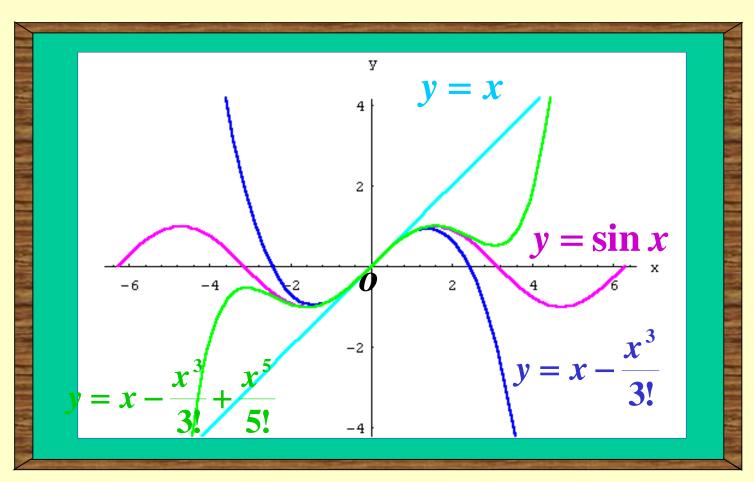
$$f^{(k)}(0) = \sin k \frac{\pi}{2} = \begin{cases} 0, & k = 2m \\ (-1)^{m-1}, & k = 2m-1 \end{cases} (m = 1, 2, \dots)$$

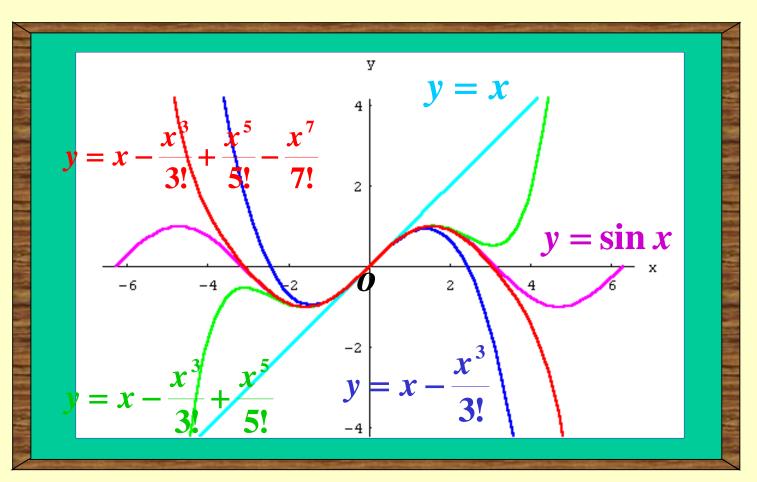
$$\therefore \sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \dots + (-1)^{m-1} \frac{x^{2m-1}}{(2m-1)!} + R_{2m}(x)$$

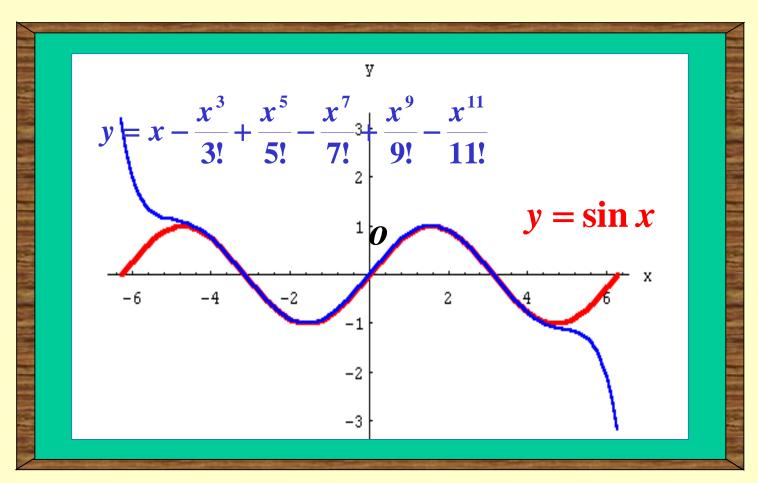
其中
$$R_{2m}(x) = \frac{(-1)^m \cos(\theta x)}{(2m+1)!} x^{2m+1} \quad (0 < \theta < 1)$$











(3)
$$f(x) = \cos x$$

类似可得

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

其中

$$R_{2m+1}(x) = \frac{(-1)^{m+1}\cos(\theta x)}{(2m+2)!} x^{2m+2} \quad (0 < \theta < 1)$$

(4)
$$f(x) = (1+x)^{\alpha} (x > -1)$$

$$f^{(k)}(x) = \alpha(\alpha - 1) \cdots (\alpha - k + 1)(1 + x)^{\alpha - k}$$
$$f^{(k)}(0) = \alpha(\alpha - 1) \cdots (\alpha - k + 1) \qquad (k = 1, 2, \cdots)$$

$$\therefore (1+x)^{\alpha} = 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2!} x^2 + \cdots$$

$$+\frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!}x^n+R_n(x)$$

其中
$$R_n(x) = \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-n)}{(n+1)!} (1+\theta x)^{\alpha-n-1} x^{n+1}$$
 (0<\th>0<\th>1)

类似可得

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

其中

$$R_n(x) = \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} \frac{x^{n+1}}{(1+\theta x)^{n+1}} \qquad (0 < \theta < 1)$$

常用函数的麦克劳林公式

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

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

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

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

$$(1+x)^{m} = 1 + mx + \frac{m(m-1)}{2!} x^{2} + \dots$$

$$+ \frac{m(m-1) \dots (m-n+1)}{n!} x^{n} + o(x^{n})$$

2. 利用泰勒公式求极限

例1. 求 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt{3x+4+\sqrt{4-3x-4}}}{x^2}$. 可用洛必达法则

解: 用泰勒公式将分子展到 x^2 项, 由于

$$\sqrt{3x+4} = 2(1+\frac{3}{4}x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= 2\left[1+\frac{1}{2}\cdot(\frac{3}{4}x)+\frac{1}{2!}\cdot\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-1)(\frac{3}{4}x)^{2}+o(x^{2})\right]$$

$$= 2+\frac{3}{4}x-\frac{1}{4}\cdot\frac{9}{16}x^{2}+o(x^{2})$$

$$\sqrt{4-3x} = 2(1-\frac{3}{4}x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2-\frac{3}{4}x-\frac{1}{4}\cdot\frac{9}{16}x^{2}+o(x^{2})$$

$$\therefore 原式 = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{9}{16}x^{2}+o(x^{2})}{x^{2}} = -\frac{9}{32}$$

例2 计算
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{x^2} + 2\cos x - 3}{x^4}$$
.

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

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + o(x^5)$$

$$\therefore e^{x^2} + 2\cos x - 3 = (\frac{1}{2!} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4!})x^4 + o(x^4)$$

原式 =
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\frac{7}{12}x^4 + o(x^4)}{x^4} = \frac{7}{12}$$

3. 利用泰勒公式证明不等式

例6. 证明
$$\sqrt{1+x} > 1 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8}$$
 $(x > 0)$.

iII:
$$\sqrt{1+x} = (1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

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

$$+\frac{1}{3!}\cdot\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-1)(\frac{1}{2}-2)(1+\theta x)^{-\frac{5}{2}}x^3$$

$$=1+\frac{x}{2}-\frac{x^2}{8}+\frac{1}{16}(1+\theta x)^{-\frac{5}{2}}x^3 \qquad (0<\theta<1)$$

$$1 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{2} > 1 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8} \quad (x > 0)$$

例5,设函数f(x)满足 $\lim f(x) = C$, $\lim f'''(x) = 0$,

证明: $\lim_{x\to\infty} f'(x) = 0, \lim_{x\to\infty} f''(x) = 0.$

证明: 用泰勒公式

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

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

两式分别相加减,得

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

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

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} f''(x) = C + C - 2C + 0 = 0, \lim_{x \to \infty} f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} (C - C) \stackrel{48}{=} 0.$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} f''(x) = C + C - 2C + 0 = 0, \lim_{x \to \infty} f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}(C - C) = 0$$

练习题 1. 设函数 f(x) 在 [0,1] 上具有三阶连续导数,

且 f(0) = 1, f(1) = 2, $f'(\frac{1}{2}) = 0$, 证明(0,1)内至少存在一点 ξ , 使 $|f'''(\xi)| \ge 24$.

证: 由题设对 $x \in [0,1]$, 有

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

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

$$= f(\frac{1}{2}) + \frac{1}{2!}f''(\frac{1}{2})(x - \frac{1}{2})^{2} + \frac{1}{3!}f'''(\zeta)(x - \frac{1}{2})^{3}$$
(其中 ζ 在 x 与 $\frac{1}{2}$ 之间)

$$2 = f(1) = f(\frac{1}{2}) + \frac{f''(\frac{1}{2})}{2!}(\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{f'''(\zeta_2)}{3!}(\frac{1}{2})^3 \qquad (\zeta_2 \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1))$$

下式减上式,得

$$1 = \frac{1}{48} \left[f'''(\zeta_2) - f'''(\zeta_1) \right] \le \frac{1}{48} \left[|f'''(\zeta_2)| + |f'''(\zeta_1)| \right]$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{48} \left[f'''(\zeta_{2}) - f'''(\zeta_{1}) \right] \le \frac{1}{48} \left[|f'''(\zeta_{2})| + |f'''(\zeta_{1})| \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| |f'''(\xi)| = \max(|f'''(\zeta_{2})|, |f'''(\zeta_{1})|) \right|$$

$$\le \frac{1}{24} |f'''(\xi)| (0 < \xi < 1)$$

$$> |f'''(\xi)| \ge 24$$