

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{x} - 1 - x}{x^{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{x} - 1}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{x} - 1}{x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

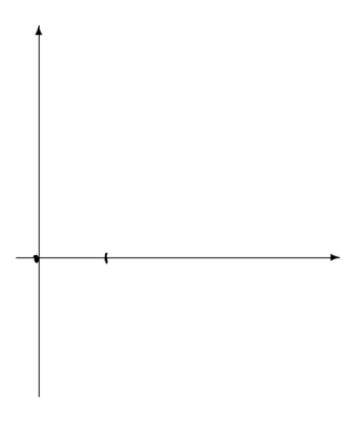
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin(x)-x}{x^2} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\cos(x)-1}{2x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{-\sin(x)}{2} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + x^2} - 1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\sqrt{1 + x^2}}{2x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + x^2}}{2x} = \frac{1}{2}$$





$$f(x) = x \ln(x)$$



$$D = (0, +\infty)$$

$$\lim_{X \to +\infty} x \ln(x) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{X \to 0^{+}} x \ln(x) = \lim_{X \to 0^{+}} \frac{1/x}{-1/x^{2}} = \lim_{X \to 0^{+}} (-x) = 0$$

$$\frac{\ln(x)}{1/x}$$

$$f'(x) = \ln(x) + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \ln(x) + 1/x = 0$$

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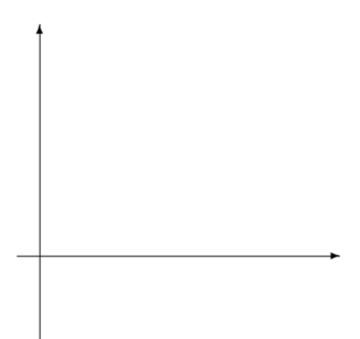
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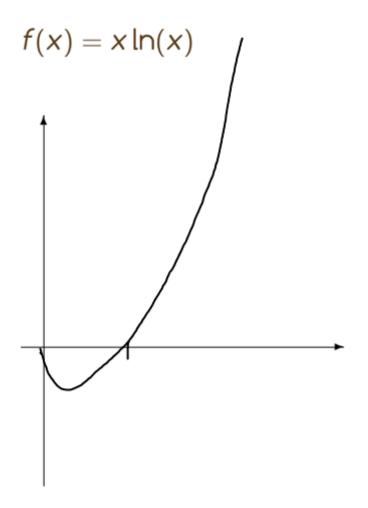
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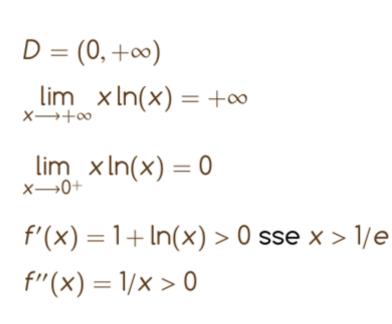
$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} x \ln(x) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = 1 + \ln(x) > 0 \text{ sse } x > 1/e$$

f''(x) = 1/x > 0







## Approssimazioni polinomiali



Usando la formula di de L'Hôpital abbiamo

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \to 0} f'(x) = f'(x_0)$$

quindi possiamo scrivere

$$\frac{f(x)-f(x_0)}{x-x_0}-f'(x_0)=o(x-x_0)\longrightarrow 0$$

oppure

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

questo significa che la migliore approssimazione lineare è la retta tangente!



## Approssimazioni polinomiali



#### Cercando un'approssimazione quadratica otteniamo

$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{f(x)-(f(x_0)+f'(x_0)(x-x_0))}{(x-x_0)^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f'(x_0)}{2(x - x_0)} = \frac{f''(x_0)}{2}$$

quindi possiamo scrivere che

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{1}{2}f''(x_0)(x - x_0)^2 + o((x - x_0)^2)$$

$$\frac{O((x-k)^k)}{(x-k)^k} \xrightarrow{x \to k} 0$$



## Alcuni sviluppi



$$e^{x} = 1 + X + \frac{1}{2}X^{2} + \frac{1}{6}X^{3} + \frac{1}{24}X^{4} + \frac{1}{120}X^{5} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}X^{n} + o(X^{n})$$

$$\sin(x) = x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{120}x^5 + \dots$$

$$cos(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{24}x^4 + \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(x_0) (x-x_0)^n \qquad x_{0}=0$$



## Approssimazioni polinomiali



$$\ln(1+x) = 0 + x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)$$

$$\sqrt{1+x} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \times -\frac{1}{8} \times^2 + o(x^2)$$

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

$$\left(h(1+x)\right)^{1} = \frac{1}{1+x}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{1+x}\right)^{1} = -\frac{1}{(1+x)^{2}}$$

$$\left(\sqrt{Hx}\right)^{1} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{Hx}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(1+x\right)^{-1/2}$$

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



## **Esercizi**



## Approssimare e

Approssimare ln(2)

#### **Esercizi**



Approssimare 
$$e = 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{120} + \frac{1}{120$$

$$e^{x} = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^{7} + \frac{1}{6}x^{3} + \frac{1}{74}x^{4} + \frac{1}{70}x^{5} + \dots + \frac{1}{m!}x^{m} + o(x^{n})$$

$$|f(x)-P_{\mu}(x)| \leq \frac{(\mu+1)!}{1!} f_{(\mu+1)}(x) (x-x)^{(\mu+1)}$$

# Approssimare ln(2)

$$L_{L}(2) = X = 1$$
 $L_{L}(1+x) = X - \frac{1}{2}x^{2} + \dots$