

Taylor 展开

2021年10月30日 星期六 下午8:03

1. Taylor 公式.

1. 分析.

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + o(x-x_0) = T_1 + o(x-x_0)$$

其中 $T_1 = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0)$, 为切线.

$$f(x) = T_1 + o((x-x_0)^2),$$

$$\text{设 } T_2 = a_0 + a_1(x-x_0) + a_2(x-x_0)^2$$

原函数: 令 $x=x_0$, $a_0=f(x_0)$.

$$- \text{阶导数: } f(x) = f(x_0) + a_1(x-x_0) + a_2(x-x_0)^2,$$

$$\frac{f(x)-f(x_0)}{x-x_0} - a_1 - a_2(x-x_0) = \frac{o(x-x_0)}{x-x_0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \left[\frac{f(x)-f(x_0)}{x-x_0} - a_1 - a_2(x-x_0) \right]$$

$$= f'(x_0) - a_1, \text{ 即, } a_1 = f'(x_0).$$

$$> \text{同理: } \frac{f(x)-f(x_0)-f'(x_0)(x-x_0)}{(x-x_0)^2} - a_2 = \frac{o((x-x_0)^2)}{x-x_0}.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)-f(x_0)-f'(x_0)(x-x_0)}{(x-x_0)^2} = a_2, \text{ 即 } \frac{1}{2} f''(x_0) = a_2.$$

$$\therefore T_2 = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \frac{1}{2} f''(x_0)(x-x_0)^2.$$

2. 例题.

$$f(x) \text{ 有 } n \text{ 阶导数, 则 } f(x) = T_n(x) + o((x-x_0)^n),$$

其中 $T_n(x)$ 为多项式 $a_0 + a_1(x-x_0) + \dots + a_n(x-x_0)^n$,

$$\text{系数 } a_k = \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!}, k=0, 1, \dots, n.$$

$$\text{证明: } f(x) = T_n(x) + o((x-x_0)^n)$$

令 $x \rightarrow x_0$, 则有 $a_0 = f(x_0)$.

假设当 $n=k$ 时, $a_k = \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!}$ 成立.

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)-T_n(x)}{(x-x_0)^{k+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)-T'_n(x)}{(x-x_0)^k} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f''(x)-T''_n(x)}{(k+1)(x-x_0)^{k-1}}$$

$$= \dots = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f^{(k+1)}(x)-T^{(k+1)}_n(x)}{(k+1)! (x-x_0)} = f^{(k+1)}(x_0) - T^{(k+1)}_n(x_0) \rightarrow 0.$$

$$\text{若 } n>0, f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} x^n + o(x^n)$$

(Maclaurin 展开).

二. 系数的估计.

1. 定义:

$$\text{若 } f(x) \text{ 在 } x_0 \text{ 处 } n \text{ 阶可导, 则称 } T_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x-x_0)^k$$

n 阶可导, 则 $f(x)$ 和 $T_n(x)$ 的相异部分为 $(x-x_0)^n$ 的高阶无穷小量.

2. 定理:

① 带 Peano 条件的 Taylor 公式.

$$f(x) = T_n(x) + o((x-x_0)^n) \quad (x \rightarrow x_0), T_n(x) = o((x-x_0)^n),$$

n 阶可导, 则 $f(x)$ 和 $T_n(x)$ 的相异部分为

$(x-x_0)^n$ 的高阶无穷小量.

$$\text{证明: } \exists \eta \in (x_0, x) \text{ 使 } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{R_n(x)}{(x-x_0)^{n+1}} = 0.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{R_n(x)}{(x-x_0)^{n+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{R_n^{(1)}(x)}{n!(x-x_0)} = \dots = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{R_n^{(n)}(x)}{n!(x-x_0)^n}$$

$$\text{即 } R_n(x) = f(x) - T_n(x) - f^{(n)}(x_0) - \dots - f^{(n)}(x_0)(x-x_0)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n!} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f^{(n+1)}(x) - f^{(n+1)}(x_0)}{x-x_0} - \frac{f^{(n+1)}(x_0)(x-x_0)}{n!(x-x_0)^n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n!} [f^{(n+1)}(x_0) - f^{(n+1)}(x_0)] = 0.$$

② 带 Lagrange 条件的 Taylor 公式.

若 $f(x)$ 在 $[x_0, x]$ 上 $n+1$ 阶可导, 则对 $\forall x_0, x \in I$,

$$\exists \xi \in (x_0, x), \text{ 使 } f(x) = T_n(x) + f^{(n+1)}(\xi) \frac{(x-x_0)^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}.$$

$$\text{即余项 } R_n(x) = f^{(n+1)}(\xi) \frac{(x-x_0)^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}.$$

$$\text{证明: 取 } x_0, x_0, \xi \text{ 三数, }$$

$$\text{构造 } g(t) = R_n(t) - \frac{R_n(x_0)}{(x-x_0)^{n+1}} (t-x_0)^{n+1}.$$

则 $g(t)$ 在区间 (x_0, x) 上 $n+1$ 阶可导.

$$\frac{d^k}{dt^k} t^{n+1} \Big|_{t=x_0} = 0$$

$$\frac{d^k}{dt^k} (x-x_0) t^{n+1} \Big|_{t=x_0} = R_n(x_0) = 0.$$

$$g(t) = g^{(n+1)}(x_0) = \dots = g^{(n+1)}(x_0) = g^{(n+1)}(x_0) = 0.$$

$$\therefore \exists \xi \in (x_0, x), g'(\xi) = 0.$$

$$\therefore \exists \xi \in (x_0, x), g''(\xi) = 0.$$

$$\dots$$

$$\therefore \exists \xi \in (x_0, x), g^{(n+1)}(\xi) = 0.$$

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$$\therefore g^{(n+1)}(\xi) = R_n^{(n+1)}(\xi) - \frac{R_n(x_0)}{(x-x_0)^{n+1}} (n+1)! = 0,$$

$$\therefore R_n(x) = \frac{R_n^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (x-x_0)^{n+1}.$$

3. 应用.

① $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, 带 Taylor 展开和 Maclaurin 展开.

$$e^x = \cos x, \sin x, \ln(1+x), (1+x)^\alpha.$$

$$\text{证明: 若 } f(x) = e^{-x} \text{ 为 } 4n \text{ 阶 Maclaurin 展开.}$$

$$e^{-x} = 1 + t + \frac{t^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{t^n}{n!} + o(t^n) \quad (t \rightarrow 0)$$

$$[\text{由 } e^x \text{ 带 Peano 条件的 Maclaurin 展开}].$$

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

$$\text{推论: } f^{(4k+1)}(0) = f^{(4k+1)}(0) = 0.$$

$$f^{(4k)}(0) = (4k)! \frac{(-1)^k}{k!}$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k (x-x_0)^k + o((x-x_0)^n).$$

$$f^{(4k)}(x_0) = k! a_k, \text{ 即 } f^{(4k)}(x_0) = a_k, \text{ Taylor 展开.}$$

$$\text{推论: 带 } \cos^2 x \text{ 和 } \sin^2 x \text{ 的 } 2n \text{ 阶 Maclaurin 公式.}$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1+(-1)^{2n}}{2}, a_2 = \frac{1+(-1)^{2n}}{2}, \dots, a_{2n} = \frac{1+(-1)^{2n}}{2}, a_{2k+1} = 0.$$

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

$$\therefore \cos^2 x = \frac{1}{2} (1+(-1)^{2n}), \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2} (-1)^n.$$

$$\therefore \cos x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} (1+(-1)^{2n}) + \frac{1}{2} (-1)^n \frac{x^2}{2!}}, \sin x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} (1+(-1)^{2n}) - \frac{1}{2} (-1)^n \frac{x^2}{2!}}.$$

$$\text{推论: 若 } f(x) = \frac{1}{2} (1+(-1)^{2n}) + \frac{1}{2} (-1)^n \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{1}{2} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{2n!} + o(x^{2n}),$$

$$\therefore f^{(2k)}(0) = k! a_k, \text{ 即 } f^{(2k)}(0) = a_k.$$

$$\therefore f^{(2k+1)}(0) = 0.$$

$$\text{推论: 若 } f(x) = \frac{1}{2} (1+(-1)^{2n}) + \frac{1}{2} (-1)^n \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{1}{2} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{2n!} + o(x^{2n}),$$

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