



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1 + \frac{1}{2} x \sin x}{(\ln(1+x))^4} \stackrel{\text{L'Hôpital}}{=} L$$

1

$\cos x, \sin x, \ln(1+x)$  : כל 1 נגזרת נגזרת נגזרת נגזרת

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

$$f(0) = 1$$

$$f'(x) = -\sin x$$

$$f'(0) = 0$$

$$f''(x) = -\cos x$$

$$f''(0) = -1$$

$$f'''(x) = \sin x$$

$$f'''(0) = 0$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = \cos x$$

$$f^{(4)}(0) = 1$$

$$\cos x = \frac{1}{0!} - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + R_4(x) = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} + R_4, f(x)$$

נגזרת 6 עד פה

$$g(x) = \sin x$$

$$g(0) = 0$$

$$g'(x) = \cos x$$

$$g'(0) = 1$$

$$g''(x) = -\sin x$$

$$g''(0) = 0$$

$$g^{(3)}(x) = -\cos x$$

$$g^{(3)}(0) = -1$$

$$g^{(4)}(x) = \sin x$$

$$g^{(4)}(0) = 0$$

$$\sin(x) = x - \frac{x^3}{6} + R_{4,g}(x)$$

נגזרת 6 עד פה

$$h(x) = \ln(1+x)$$

$$h(0) = 0$$

$$h'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} = (1+x)^{-1}$$

$$h'(0) = 1$$

$$\ln(1+x) = x + R_{1,h}(x)$$

$$L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{1} - \cancel{\frac{x^2}{2}} + \frac{x^4}{24} + R_{4,f}(x) \cancel{1} + \frac{1}{2}x \left( \cancel{x} - \frac{x^3}{6} + R_{4,g}(x) \right)}{(x + R_{1,h}(x))^4} \quad \text{D'3J}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{-\frac{x^2}{2}} + \frac{x^4}{24} + R_{4,f}(x) + \cancel{\frac{1}{2}x^2} - \frac{x^4}{12} + \frac{1}{2}x R_{4,g}(x)}{x^4 \left( 1 + \frac{R_{1,h}(x)}{x} \right)^4} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{-\frac{x^4}{24}}}{\cancel{x^4} \left( 1 + \frac{R_{1,h}(x)}{x} \right)^4} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\overset{0}{R_{4,f}(x)} + \frac{1}{2}x \overset{0}{R_{4,g}(x)}}{\underset{0}{x^4} \left( 1 + \frac{R_{1,h}(x)}{x} \right)^4} =$$

$$\overset{0}{=} \overset{0}{\uparrow} -\frac{1}{24}$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{R_n(x)}{(x-x_0)^n} \rightarrow 0$

$$\frac{R_n(x)}{(x-x_0)^n} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow x_0} 0$$

4 נגזרות  $f'(x) = \tan x$  של  $\tan x$  ב-0 (1) 2

$$f(x) = \tan x$$

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = \cos^{-2} x$$

$$f'(0) = 1$$

$$f''(x) = 2\cos^{-3} x \cdot \sin x$$

$$f''(0) = 0$$

$$f'''(x) = 6\cos^{-4} x \sin^2 x + 2\cos^{-2} x$$

$$f'''(0) = 2$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = 24\cos^{-5} x \sin^3 x + 12\sin x \cos^{-3} x + 4\cos^{-3} x \sin x \quad f^{(4)}(0) = 0$$

$$\tan x = \sum_{k=0}^4 \frac{\tan^{(k)}(0)}{k!} x^k + R_4(x) \quad \text{נדרש להוכיח}$$

$$(0 < c < x) \quad R_4(x) = \frac{f^{(5)}(c)}{5!} x^5 \quad \text{נדרש להוכיח}$$

$$\frac{R_4(x)}{x^4} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 0 \quad \text{נדרש להוכיח}$$

$$\tan x = x + \frac{2}{3!} x^3 + R_4(x) \quad \text{נדרש להוכיח}$$

$$\tan x = x + \frac{x^3}{3} + R_4(x)$$



הצבה פיתוח טיילור

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{x} + \frac{x^3}{3} + R_4(x) - \cancel{x}}{x^3} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{x^3} \frac{1}{3}}{\cancel{x^3}} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{R_4(x)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

↑  
משפט  
ל'רול  
0 זה לא  
ה'רול  
ל'רול

$$I_1 = \int x^\alpha \ln x \, dx = \left( \begin{array}{ll} u = \ln x & v' = x^\alpha \\ u' = \frac{1}{x} & v = \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} \end{array} \right) \quad \alpha \neq -1 \quad .k \quad 3$$

$$= \ln x \cdot \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} - \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} \, dx =$$

$$= \ln x \cdot \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} - \int \frac{x^\alpha}{\alpha+1} \, dx = \ln x \cdot \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} - \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{(\alpha+1)^2} + C$$

$$I_m = \int x^\alpha \ln^m x \, dx = \left( \begin{array}{ll} u = \ln^m x & v' = x^\alpha \\ u' = m \ln^{m-1} x \cdot \frac{1}{x} & v = \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} \end{array} \right) \quad m \in \mathbb{N} \quad .n$$

$$= \ln^m x \cdot \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} - \int m \ln^{m-1} x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} \, dx =$$

$$= \ln^m x \cdot \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} - \frac{m}{\alpha+1} \int x^\alpha \ln^{m-1} x \, dx$$

$$I_m = \frac{x^{\alpha+1} \ln^m x - m I_{m-1}}{\alpha+1} \quad \text{w/8}$$