

16.04.2024 Диференчально и интегрално съхранение II

Гео

1. Съхранение на редица $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(x-a)^n$ - същесното е да съхранят същността на полинома.

a_0

$$a_0 + a_1(x-a)$$

$$a_0 + a_1(x-a) + a_2(x-a)^2$$

нрс

- област на съходимост $D = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(x-a)^n \text{ е сх.}\}$
(полиномът е диф. на всичко)

$$\text{нр: } \bullet \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = 1 + x + x^2 + \dots = \frac{1}{1-x} \quad \text{е геометрична прогр.} \\ \text{Знам от нр. на училище}$$

$$D = (-1, 1)$$

$$\bullet \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

изследваме за областта на съходимост:

$$\text{ес } x \neq 0 \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{|x|^n}{n!} \stackrel{\text{делим}}{=} |x|^{n+1} \cdot \frac{(n+1)!}{(n+1)!} = |x|^n \cdot \frac{n!}{n+1} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 < 1$$

и при $x=0 \Rightarrow \text{сх.}$

\Rightarrow обл. съходимост щ $(-\infty, +\infty)$

$$\bullet \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n}, \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|x|^n}{n} \stackrel{\text{делим}}{=} |x|^{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{n+1} = |x|^n \cdot \frac{1}{n+1} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} |x|$$

изследваме

\Rightarrow при $|x| < 1$ сх.

Делим от

при $|x| > 1$ пасх.

$\exists x \quad x=1 \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1^n = \infty$ е пасх.

$\exists x \quad x=-1 \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n = -1 + 1 - 1 + \dots$ е сх.

$$\Rightarrow D = [-1, 1]$$

1.1 def: Pogonyc ka croguncar.
 Heica $R \in [0, +\infty) \cup \{\infty\}$. Kac bame, re $R \subset$
 pogonyc ka croguncar ns $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(x-a)^n$, aco
 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(x-a)^n$ e exogury sa $\forall x \in |x-a| < R$,
 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(x-a)^n$ e pashogury sa $\forall x \in |x-a| > R$.

2. Lemma: Heica $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(x-\xi)^n$ e exogury. Tozgys
 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(x-a)^n$ e adcons- ξ crogury
 $\& \forall x \in R \subset |x-a| < |\xi-a|$

2.1 Dokazatelenib:

$$\left| \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |a_n(x-a)|^n \right| = \left| \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |a_n(\xi-a)|^n \cdot \frac{|x-a|^n}{|\xi-a|^n} \right| \leq (1)$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |a_n(x-\xi)|^n \text{ e cx.} \Rightarrow a_n(\xi-a) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists N > 0 \ \forall n \in \mathbb{N}: |a_n(\xi-a)|^n \leq N$$

$$4. 0 \leq q = \frac{|x-a|}{|\xi-a|} < 1 \text{ uon. nrozn.}$$

$$(1) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} N \cdot q^n \quad q \in [0, 1) \Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |a_n(x-a)|^n \text{ eck.}$$

nrozn. \Rightarrow
q $\in [0, 1)$

3. Th: Bemerkenei pog ems pogonyc ka croguncar

3.1 Dokazatelenib:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(x-a)^n \rightarrow Q := \sup \{ |x-a| : \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(\xi-a)^n \text{ e cx.} \}$$

$$A = \{ |x-a| : \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(\xi-a)^n \text{ e cx.} \}$$

$$A \neq \emptyset, \text{ t.k. } 0 \in A$$

$x \in \mathbb{R}, |x-a| < R \Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-a)^n$ e exogenu
 $\forall |x-a| < |s-a| \Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-a)^n$ e abs. ex.

Also $|x-a| > R$, to $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-a)^n$ e paroxogenu ($|x-a| \notin A$)

4. $\{b_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \subset \mathbb{R}$, $\ell = \limsup b_n$ e kons - deloare (pozitiv)

toate re $\{b_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ ca $\{b_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$:

- ℓ e toata re $\{b_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$
- $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} \forall n \geq n_0: b_n < \ell + \epsilon$

4.1 Diferențială Koval - Lagrange

$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-s)^n$. Toatătoare $R = \frac{1}{\limsup \sqrt[n]{|a_n|}} < \infty$

Cănd $a_n \rightarrow 0$ $\frac{1}{0} = +\infty$, $\frac{1}{+\infty} = 0$

4.3 Diferențială:

$$\text{Koval } \ell := \limsup \sqrt[n]{|a_n|}$$

$$\text{Koval } \ell \in (0, +\infty)$$

$$\bullet |x-s| < \frac{1}{\ell}, |x-s| \cdot \ell < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists q < |x-s|, \ell < q < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \ell < \frac{q}{|x-s|}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} \forall n \geq n_0: \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} < \frac{q}{|x-s|}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} \cdot |x-s| < q \Rightarrow |x-s|$$

$$\sqrt[n]{|a_n(x-s)|^n} < q \quad \forall n \geq n_0 \quad \text{u} \quad q < 1 !!!$$

$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |a_n(x-s)|^n$ e exogenu

$$\bullet |x-s| > \frac{1}{\ell} \Rightarrow \exists l, |x-s| > l \Rightarrow \ell > \frac{1}{l}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists n_0 \text{ și } \forall n \geq n_0: \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} > \frac{1}{l} \Rightarrow \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} > \frac{1}{|x-s|}$$

$\forall n \geq n_0$

$$\left| \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-a)^n \right| = \left| \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n (x-a)^n \right| \stackrel{n \rightarrow \infty}{\rightarrow} 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n (x-a)^n| = 0$$

$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-a)^n \in p\mathcal{A}X.$

4.4 3a) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-a)^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n (x-a)^n \text{ (x. f. in unipoten)}.$

Teorema $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (a_n + b_n) (x-a)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-a)^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n (x-a)^n$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (a_0 b_0 + a_1 b_1 + \dots + a_n b_0) (x-a)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n (a-x)^n.$$

$$\left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n (a-x)^n \right)$$

5.0 $S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-a)^n, S: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

5. Tb: Se nenperbenais labo bortpenuhosis kcs
objekto na ekogumos

S-L Dokazatenejbo:

$$x_0 \in (a-R, a+R)$$

$$0 < r \text{ takoba, re } x_0 \in (a-r, a+r)$$

$$[a-r, a+r] \subset (a-R, a+R)$$

$$|a_n (x-a)^n| = |a_n| |x-a|^n \leq |a_n| r^n$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |a_n (x-a)^n| \leq \max_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \{ |a_n| r^n \} \text{ ekogumos}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-a)^n \in p\mathcal{A}X \text{ ex. } \in [a-r, a+r]$$

Baterupi

$$\Rightarrow S \mid [a-r, a+r] \in \text{nenp.} \Rightarrow S \text{ enenp. b. } x_0 \in (a-r, a+r)$$

6. Th x₀ ASe: Se wnp b D (δες γου!)

6.1 TB: Se γηγ. λογ. βραχιόνων κα σύνταξης κα
χρονικών γι S'(x) = $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cdot n (x-s)^{n-1}$

6.2 Διασβαίνεται.

$x_0 \in (a-R, a+R)$, $R \in$ πράγματα κα cx. κα $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x_0)^n$

6.3 Καν. Ρεγούτε $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-s)^n$ κα $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \cdot n (x-s)^{n-1}$ μετέ
εγκιν κα όπλη πράγματα κα cx.

$R_1 \in$ πράγματα cx. κα $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-s)^n$

$R_2 \in$ πράγματα cx. κα $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \cdot n (x-s)^{n-1}$

$$|a_n \cdot n (x-s)^{n-1}| = \frac{n}{|x-s|} \cdot |a_n (x-s)^n| \leq \frac{1}{R_2} \cdot |a_n (x-s)|$$

$\Rightarrow R_2 \leq R_1$. Don, κα $R_2 < R_1$ κα $|s - s'| < R_2$

$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |a_n (s-s')^n| \in$ χρονικό $\Rightarrow |a_n (s-s')^n| \leq M$

$$\left| \sum_{n=q}^{\infty} a_n \cdot n (x-s)^{n-1} \right| = \sum_{n=q}^{\infty} |a_n (s-s')^n| \cdot n \left| \frac{x-s}{s-s'} \right|^{n-1}$$

$\leq \frac{M}{|x-s|} \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot q^n$ ε cx. κα Δαναδρό:

$$\frac{(n+1)q^{n+1}}{n \cdot q^n} = \frac{n+1}{n} \cdot q \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} q < 1$$

\Rightarrow κα πρόβλημα ε χρονικό. $\Leftrightarrow R_1 = R_2$

6-2 On Remark \Rightarrow R-poly. ns ex. uns $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \cdot n(x-a)^n$
 where $r < r_{\text{radius}}, i.e. x \in (a-r, a+r) \subset [a-r, a+r] \subset (a-R, a+R)$

$$|a_n \cdot n(x-a)^{n-1}| \leq n |a_n| r^{n-1} = |a_n| \cdot n ((a+r)-s)^{n-1}$$

$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \cdot n(x-a)^{n-1}$ e poly. exogey. b $[a-r, a+r]$
 no Baetypus

$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-a)^n$ exogey. b s

Or r. is norm. gnt. $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-a)^n$ e pol. s.

b $[a-r, a+r]$, s e gnt b $(a-r, a+r)$ s

$$S'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cdot n (x-a)^{n-1} \neq b \in (a-r, a+r)$$

Brauchbar sc $x = x_0$

6-3 C: S e n-mgt. sc the N bbl Bspenmocre
 ns obnacns sc exoguamor

$$\text{f. } S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-a)^n, R \in \text{poly. ns ex.}$$

$$S(a) = a_0$$

$$S'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cdot n (x-a)^{n-1}$$

$$\hookrightarrow S'(a) = a_1 \cdot 1$$

$$\hookrightarrow S''(x) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n \cdot n(n-1)(x-a)^{n-2}$$

$$\hookrightarrow S''(a) = a_2 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = a_2 \cdot 2!$$

$$\hookrightarrow S'''(x) = \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} a_n \cdot n(n-1)(n-2)(x-a)^{n-3}$$

$$\hookrightarrow S'''(a) = a_3 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = a_3 \cdot 3!$$

$$\text{def: } f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (x-a)^n$$

i def: $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$,

$a \in D$, D - orb. uniepsan

$f^{(n)}$ coby. b D kte \mathbb{N}

Touloba $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (x-a)^n$ ce nap. peg na Tenuap
3s + okolo 9

($\exists a \in D$ \Rightarrow peg na Maunopen)

8. Tb: Bicay cenenen peg cobnaga c peg c ne
Tenuap sa cloans yam

$$\text{np: } f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x=0 \end{cases}$$

$f \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ ergy $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$
Bsp: $\mathbb{R} \ni x \mapsto f^{(n)}(0) = 0$

$$8.1 e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} \text{ b } (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$f(x) = T_f(x) + R_f(x)$$

$$T_f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n f^{(i)}(a) \frac{(x-a)^i}{i!} + R_f(x)$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (x-a)^n \quad (\Rightarrow R_f(x) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0)$$

$$e^x = \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{x^i}{i!} + e^{\theta x} \quad x^{n+1}$$

$$R_f(x) = \frac{e^{\theta x} x^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}$$

$\theta \in (0, 1)$

$$|R_f(x)| \leq \frac{|x|^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \cdot \max \{1, e^x\}$$