

4.3 Taylor 公 式

用多项式近似表示函数 — 应用 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{理论分析} \\ \text{近似计算} \end{array} \right.$

一、Taylor多项式的建立

二、Taylor定理

三、Taylor公式的应用举例

一、Taylor多项式的建立

$f(x)$ 在 x_0 可导, 则

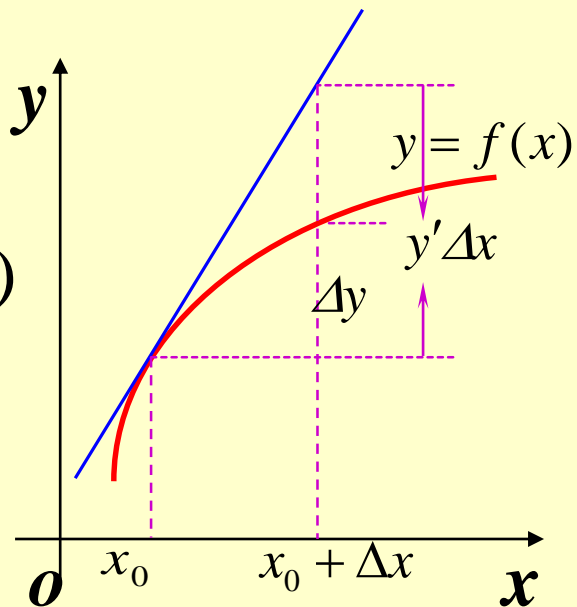
$$f(x) - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + o(x - x_0)$$

所以在 x_0 附近, 有

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

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

为函数 $f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 附近的线性逼近(局部以直代曲).



问题： (1) 一个函数应满足什么条件才能用多项式逼近？
(2) 若能用多项式逼近，其系数如何确定？
(3) 误差是多少？

结论： (1) $f(x)$ 可用多项式函数 $T_n(x)$ 逼近；
(2) 项数越多逼近程度越好；
(3) $f(x)$ 与 $T_n(x)$ 存在误差。

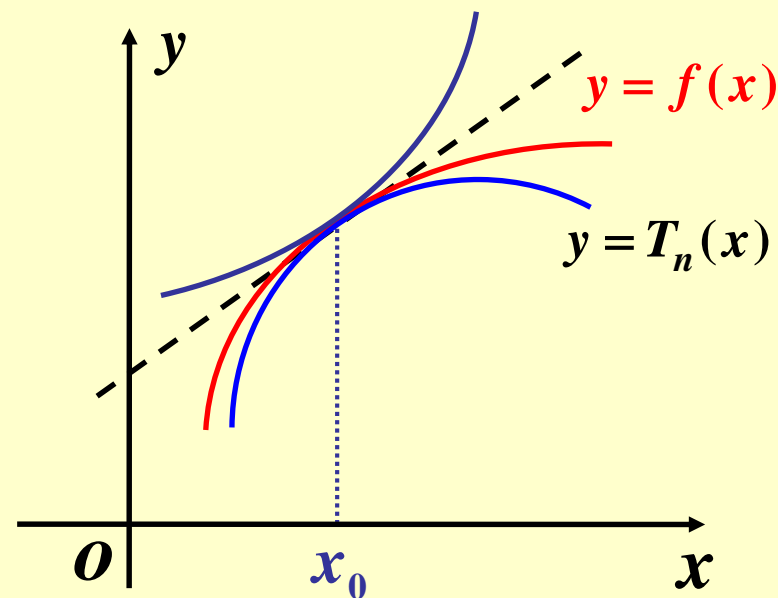
设函数 $f(x)$ 在点 x_0 存在直到 n 阶导数. 确定多项式函数

$$T_n(x) = a_0 + a_1(x - x_0) + \cdots + a_n(x - x_0)^n,$$

使得在 $x = x_0$ 附近, 误差 $f(x) - T_n(x)$ “更小”.

- 好 近似程度越来越
1. 若在 x_0 点相交
$$T_n(x_0) = f(x_0)$$
 2. 若有相同的切线
$$T'_n(x_0) = f'(x_0)$$
 3. 若弯曲方向相同
$$T''_n(x_0) = f''(x_0)$$

.....



要求: $T_n^{(k)}(x_0) = f^{(k)}(x_0) \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots, n).$

设函数 $f(x)$ 在点 x_0 存在直到 n 阶导数.

$$T_n(x) = a_0 + a_1(x - x_0) + \cdots + a_n(x - x_0)^n,$$

令 $T_n^{(k)}(x_0) = f^{(k)}(x_0) \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots, n).$

注意到 $T_n^{(k)}(x_0) = k!a_k \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots, n),$

所以有 $a_k = \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots, n).$

$$T_n(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{f'(x_0)}{1!}(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x - x_0)^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x - x_0)^n$$

称上式为函数 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 的 **Taylor** 多项式,

$\frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots, n)$ 称为 **Taylor** 系数.

二、Taylor定理

定理1 设 $f(x)$ 在区间 I 上存在 $n+1$ 阶导数, 则对任意 $x, x_0 \in I$, 存在介于 x_0, x 之间的 ξ , 使得

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{f'(x_0)}{1!}(x-x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x-x_0)^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x-x_0)^n + \boxed{\frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}(x-x_0)^{n+1}}. \quad (1)$$

——带Lagrange型余项的Taylor公式

证明分析: 记

$$R_n(x) = f(x) - [f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x-x_0)^n],$$

$$Q(x) = (x-x_0)^{n+1},$$

即要证:
$$\frac{R_n(x)}{Q(x)} = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}$$

连续用 $n+1$ 次Cauchy中值定理

证明： 记

$$R_n(x) = f(x) - [f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x - x_0)^n],$$

$$Q(x) = (x - x_0)^{n+1},$$

注意到： $R_n^{(n+1)}(x) = f^{(n+1)}(x), \quad Q^{(n+1)}(x) = (n+1)!$

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

$$Q(x_0) = Q'(x_0) = \cdots \cdots Q^{(n)}(x_0) = 0$$

连续用n+1次Cauchy中值定理：

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{R_n(x)}{Q(x)} &= \frac{R_n(x) - R_n(x_0)}{Q(x) - Q(x_0)} = \frac{R_n'(\xi_1)}{Q'(\xi_1)} = \frac{R_n'(\xi_1) - R_n'(x_0)}{Q'(\xi_1) - Q'(x_0)} = \frac{R_n''(\xi_2)}{Q''(\xi_2)} \\ &= \cdots \cdots = \frac{R_n^{(n)}(\xi_n) - R_n^{(n)}(x_0)}{Q^{(n)}(\xi_n) - Q^{(n)}(x_0)} = \frac{R_n^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{Q^{(n+1)}(\xi)} = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \end{aligned}$$

定理1 设 $f(x)$ 在区间 I 上存在 $n+1$ 阶导数, 则对任意 $x, x_0 \in I$, 存在介于 x_0, x 之间的 ξ , 使得

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{f'(x_0)}{1!}(x-x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x-x_0)^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x-x_0)^n + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}(x-x_0)^{n+1}. \quad (1)$$

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

注1 ξ 也可表为: $\xi = x_0 + \theta(x-x_0), (0 < \theta < 1)$, 这时

$$R_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(x_0 + \theta(x-x_0))}{(n+1)!}(x-x_0)^{n+1} (0 < \theta < 1).$$

注2 $x_0 = 0$ 时, 称(1)为带Lagrange型余项的Maclaurin公式:

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

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

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

(ξ 在 x_0 与 x 之间)

注3 特例:

(1) 当 $n = 0$ 时, Taylor公式变为

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(\xi)(x - x_0) \quad (\xi \text{ 在 } x_0 \text{ 与 } x \text{ 之间})$$

给出拉Lagrange值定理

(2) 当 $n = 1$ 时, Taylor公式变为

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

(ξ 在 x_0 与 x 之间)

常用公式

注4 Peano型余项

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

——Lagrange型余项

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

则 $R_n(x) = o[(x - x_0)^n]$ ——Peano型余项

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{f'(x_0)}{1!} (x - x_0) + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} (x - x_0)^n + o[(x - x_0)^n]$$

——带Peano型余项的Taylor公式

$x_0 = 0$ 时, $f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!} x^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n + o(x^n)$

——带Peano型余项的Maclaurin公式

定理2 若函数 $f(x)$ 在点 x_0 存在直到 n 阶导数, 则有

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

——带Peano型余项的Taylor
公式

$$T_n(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{f'(x_0)}{1!}(x-x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x-x_0)^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x-x_0)^n$$

$$f(x) = T_n(x) + o((x-x_0)^n) \iff f(x) - T_n(x) = o((x-x_0)^n)$$

$$\iff \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - T_n(x)}{(x-x_0)^n} = 0$$

记 $R_n(x) = f(x) - T_n(x)$, $Q_n(x) = (x-x_0)^n$, 用洛必达法则

证明
分析

定理2 若函数 $f(x)$ 在点 x_0 存在直到 n 阶导数, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) = & f(x_0) + \frac{f'(x_0)}{1!}(x-x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x-x_0)^2 + \cdots \\ & + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x-x_0)^n + o((x-x_0)^n) \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

证: 设 $R_n(x) = f(x) - T_n(x)$, $Q_n(x) = (x - x_0)^n$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{R_n(x)}{Q_n(x)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{R'_n(x)}{Q'_n(x)} = \cdots = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{R_n^{(n-1)}(x)}{Q_n^{(n-1)}(x)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f^{(n-1)}(x) - f^{(n-1)}(x_0) - f^{(n)}(x_0)(x - x_0)}{n(n-1) \cdots 2(x - x_0)} \\ &= \frac{1}{n!} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \left[\frac{f^{(n-1)}(x) - f^{(n-1)}(x_0)}{x - x_0} - f^{(n)}(x_0) \right] = 0, \end{aligned} \quad \text{故得证.}$$

小结:

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{f'(x_0)}{1!}(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x - x_0)^2 + \cdots \\ + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x - x_0)^n + R_n(x)$$

$$R_n(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}(x - x_0)^{n+1} & (\xi \text{ 在 } x_0 \text{ 与 } x \text{ 之间}) \\ o[(x - x_0)^n] \end{cases}$$

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

$$R_n(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\theta x)}{(n+1)!}x^{n+1} & (0 < \theta < 1) \\ o(x^n) \end{cases}$$

将函数展开为Taylor公式(Maclaurin公式)

(1) 直接展开法

$$f(x) = f(0) + \frac{f'(0)}{1!}x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + R_n(x)$$

$$R_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\theta x)}{(n+1)!}x^{n+1} \quad (0 < \theta < 1)$$

例1. 求 $f(x) = e^x$ 的Maclaurin公式.

解: $f(x) = e^x$, 则 $f^{(k)}(x) = e^x$, $f^{(k)}(0) = e^0 = 1$,

$$\text{所以 } e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + \frac{e^{\theta x}}{(n+1)!}x^{n+1} \quad (0 < \theta < 1)$$

$$\text{或 } e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + o(x^n).$$

例2. 求 $f(x) = \sin x$ 的Maclaurin公式.

解: $f(x) = \sin x$, 则 $f^{(n)}(x) = (\sin x)^{(n)} = \sin(x + \frac{n\pi}{2})$,

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

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

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!} + \underbrace{(-1)^n \frac{\cos(\theta x)}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1}}$$

$$\text{或} \quad \sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!} + \underbrace{o(x^{2n})}$$

常见的**Maclaurin**公式(带**Lagrange**型余项) ($0 < \theta < 1$)

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + \boxed{\frac{e^{\theta x}}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1}}, \quad x \in R$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!} + \boxed{(-1)^n \frac{\cos \theta x}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1}}, \quad x \in R$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \boxed{(-1)^{n+1} \frac{\cos \theta x}{(2n+2)!} x^{2n+2}}, \quad x \in R$$

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} + \boxed{(-1)^n \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1)(1+\theta x)^{n+1}}}, \quad x > -1$$

$$(1+x)^\alpha = 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2!} x^2 + \cdots + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!} x^n + \boxed{\frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-n)}{(n+1)!} (1+\theta x)^{\alpha-n-1} x^{n+1}}, \quad x > -1$$

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

$$+ \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-n)}{(n+1)!} (1+\theta x)^{\alpha-n-1} x^{n+1}, \quad x > -1$$

$$\alpha = -1 \quad \frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + \cdots + x^n + \frac{x^{n+1}}{(1-\theta x)^{n+2}}, \quad x < 1$$

$$\alpha = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 4}x^2 - \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} x^n +$$

$$\cdots + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{(2n+1)!!}{(2n+2)!!} \frac{x^{n+1}}{(1+\theta x)^{n+\frac{3}{2}}} \quad x > -1$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \quad \sqrt{1+x} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 4}x^2 + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6}x^3 - \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(2n-3)!!}{(2n)!!} x^n +$$

$$\cdots + (-1)^n \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n+2)!!} \frac{x^{n+1}}{(1+\theta x)^{n+\frac{1}{2}}} \quad x > -1$$

常见的**Maclaurin**公式(带**Peano**型余项)：

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + o(x^n);$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\arctan x = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1} + o(x^{2n})$$

$$\arcsin x = x + \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^3}{3} + \cdots + \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)} + o(x^{2n+2})$$

$$\tan x = x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2x^5}{15} + \frac{17x^7}{315} + o(x^8)$$

$$e^{\sin x} = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2) \quad e^{\tan x} = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^3 + o(x^3)$$

$$\ln \cos x = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{12}x^4 - \frac{1}{45}x^6 + o(x^7)$$

$$\ln \frac{\sin x}{x} = -\frac{1}{6}x^2 - \frac{1}{180}x^4 - \frac{1}{2835}x^6 + o(x^7)$$

(2) 间接展开法 (利用已知的Taylor公式)

例3. 写出 $f(x) = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$ 的Maclaurin公式, 并求 $f^{(98)}(0), f^{(99)}(0)$.

解: $e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + o(x^n)$, 将 $-\frac{x^2}{2}$ 代入, 得

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

由Taylor公式系数的定义: $a_k = \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (k = 1, 2, \cdots, n)$.

x^{98}, x^{99} 的系数分别为:

$$a_{98} = \frac{1}{98!} f^{(98)}(0) = (-1)^{49} \frac{1}{2^{49} \cdot 49!}, \quad a_{99} = \frac{1}{99!} f^{(99)}(0) = 0.$$

进而得: $f^{(98)}(0) = -\frac{98!}{2^{49} \cdot 49!}, \quad f^{(99)}(0) = 0.$

例4. 求 $\ln x$ 在 $x=2$ 处的Taylor公式.

$$(\text{注意: } \ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} + o(x^n))$$

$$\text{解: } \ln x = \ln[2 + (x-2)] = \ln 2 + \ln\left(1 + \frac{x-2}{2}\right),$$

$$\text{而 } \ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} + o(x^n),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } \ln x &= \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2}(x-2) - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 2^2}(x-2)^2 + \cdots \\ &\quad + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n \cdot 2^n}(x-2)^n + o((x-2)^n). \end{aligned}$$

其它例子(间接展开)

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + o(x^n)$$

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

$$(1) \quad shx = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} = x + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \cdots + \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + o(x^{2n+1})$$

$$(2) \quad chx = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} = 1 + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \cdots + \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + o(x^{2n})$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{1}{ax+b} = \frac{1}{b} \frac{1}{1+\frac{a}{b}x} = \frac{1}{b} \sum_{k=0}^n \left(-\frac{a}{b}x\right)^k + o(x^n) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-a)^k}{b^{k+1}} x^k + o(x^n)$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{3} \sum_{k=0}^n (-x)^k + o(x^n) + \frac{2}{3} \sum_{k=0}^n (2x)^k + o(x^n)$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k + 2^{k+1}}{3} x^k + o(x^n)$$

$$(5) \quad \sin^2 x = \frac{1-\cos 2x}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ 1 - \left[\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k)!} (2x)^{2k} + o(x)^{2n} \right] \right\}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 (6) \quad (x+1)e^x &= xe^x + e^x \\
 &= x\left[1 + \frac{1}{1!}x + \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!}x^n + o(x^n)\right] \\
 &\quad + \left[1 + \frac{1}{1!}x + \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!}x^n + o(x^n)\right] \\
 &= 1 + \left(\frac{1}{1!} + 1\right)x + \left(\frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{1!}\right)x^2 + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{n!} + \frac{1}{(n-1)!}\right)x^n + o(x^n)
 \end{aligned}$$

(7) 将 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ 在 $x_0 = 2$ 处展成 *Taylor* 公式.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{1}{x} &= \frac{1}{2 + (x-2)} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{x-2}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^n \left(-\frac{x-2}{2}\right)^k + o((x-2)^n) \\
 &= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k}{2^{k+1}} (x-2)^k + o((x-2)^n)
 \end{aligned}$$

(8) 设 $f(x) = x^3 \sin x$, 求 $f^{(6)}(0)$ 和 $f^{(9)}(0)$.

解
$$f(x) = x^3 \sin x = x^3 \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k-1}}{(2k-1)!} + o(x^{2n-1})$$

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

$$\text{又 } f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} x^k + o(x^n) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k x^k + o(x^n)$$

比较 x^k 的系数得 $f^{(k)}(0) = k! a_k$

$$k=6, f^{(6)}(0) = 6! \times \frac{(-1)^{2-1}}{(2 \times 2 - 1)!} = -\frac{6!}{3!} = -120$$

$$k=9, f^{(9)}(0) = 9! \times 0 = 0$$

三、Taylor公式的应用举例

(1) 利用Taylor公式求极限

例5. 求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}{x^4}$.

解: $\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} + o(x^5), \quad e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{8} + o(x^5)$

所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{x^4}{12} + o(x^5)}{x^4} = -\frac{1}{12}.$

$$\cos x - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = -\frac{1}{12}x^4 + o(x^4) \quad (x \rightarrow 0)$$

例6. 求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[(x^2 - x) e^{\frac{1}{x}} - \sqrt{x^4 - 1} \right]$

解: 原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[(x^2 - x) \left[1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2x^2} + o(x^{-2}) \right] \right.$

$$\left. - x^2 \left[1 - \frac{1}{2x^4} + o(x^{-4}) \right] \right\}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2x} + \frac{1}{2x^2} + o(x^{-2}) \right] = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\sqrt{1+x} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 4}x^2 + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6}x^3 - \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(2n-3)!!}{(2n)!!}x^n + o(x^n)$$

例7. 设 $f''(0)$ 存在, $f'(0) \neq 0$, 求极限:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{f(x) - f(0)} - \frac{1}{xf'(0)} \right).$$

解: $\because f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{1}{2!} f''(0)x^2 + o(x^2),$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xf'(0) - [f(x) - f(0)]}{[f(x) - f(0)]xf'(0)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2!} f''(0)x^2 + o(x^2)}{xf'(0)[f'(0)x + \frac{1}{2!} f''(0)x^2 + o(x^2)]} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2!} f''(0)x^2 + o(x^2)}{f'^2(0)x^2 + o(x^2)} = -\frac{f''(0)}{2f'^2(0)}. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 利用Taylor公式求无穷小的阶与主部

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^r} = c \neq 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = \overset{\text{主部}}{cx^r} + \overset{\text{阶}}{o(x^r)} \quad (x \rightarrow 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{例8. } x - \sin x &= x - \left[x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{5!}x^5 + o(x^5) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{3!}x^3 - \frac{1}{5!}x^5 + o(x^5) = \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3) \end{aligned}$$

$$x - \sin x \sim \frac{1}{6}x^3 \quad (x \rightarrow 0)$$

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

$$x - \ln(1+x) \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2 \quad (x \rightarrow 0)$$

例9. 求无穷小量 $(x) = e - (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$ ($x \rightarrow 0$) 的阶与主部

解
$$f(x) = e - (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e - e^{\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x}}$$

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

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

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

$$= e - \frac{e}{2}x + o(x)$$

$$f(x) = e - (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e - \left[e - \frac{e}{2}x + o(x) \right] = \frac{e}{2}x + o(x)$$

主部

1阶

(3) Taylor公式在近似计算中的应用

$$f(x) \approx f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n$$

误差 $|R_n(x)| = \left| \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\theta x)}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1} \right| \leq \frac{M}{(n+1)!} |x|^{n+1}$

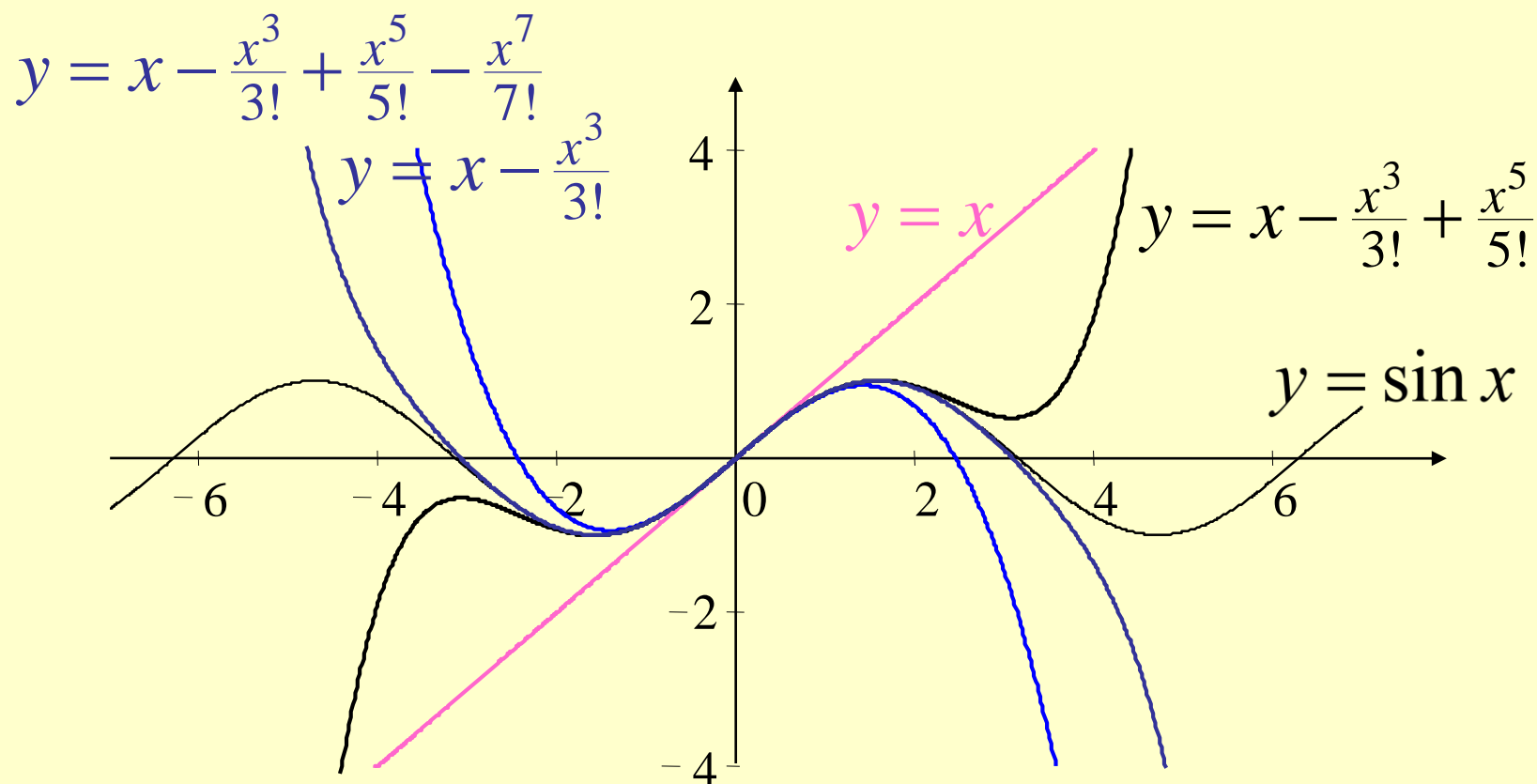
M 为 $|f^{(n+1)}(x)|$ 在包含 $0, x$ 的某区间上的上界.

需解问题的类型:

- 1) 已知 x 和误差限, 要求确定项数 n ;
- 2) 已知项数 n 和 x , 计算近似值并估计误差;
- 3) 已知项数 n 和误差限, 确定公式中 x 的适用范围.

Taylor多项式逼近 $\sin x$

$$\sin x = \underline{x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{5!}x^5 - \frac{1}{7!}x^7 + \frac{1}{9!}x^9 + \cdots + \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(2n-1)!}x^{2n-1}} + o(x^{2n})$$

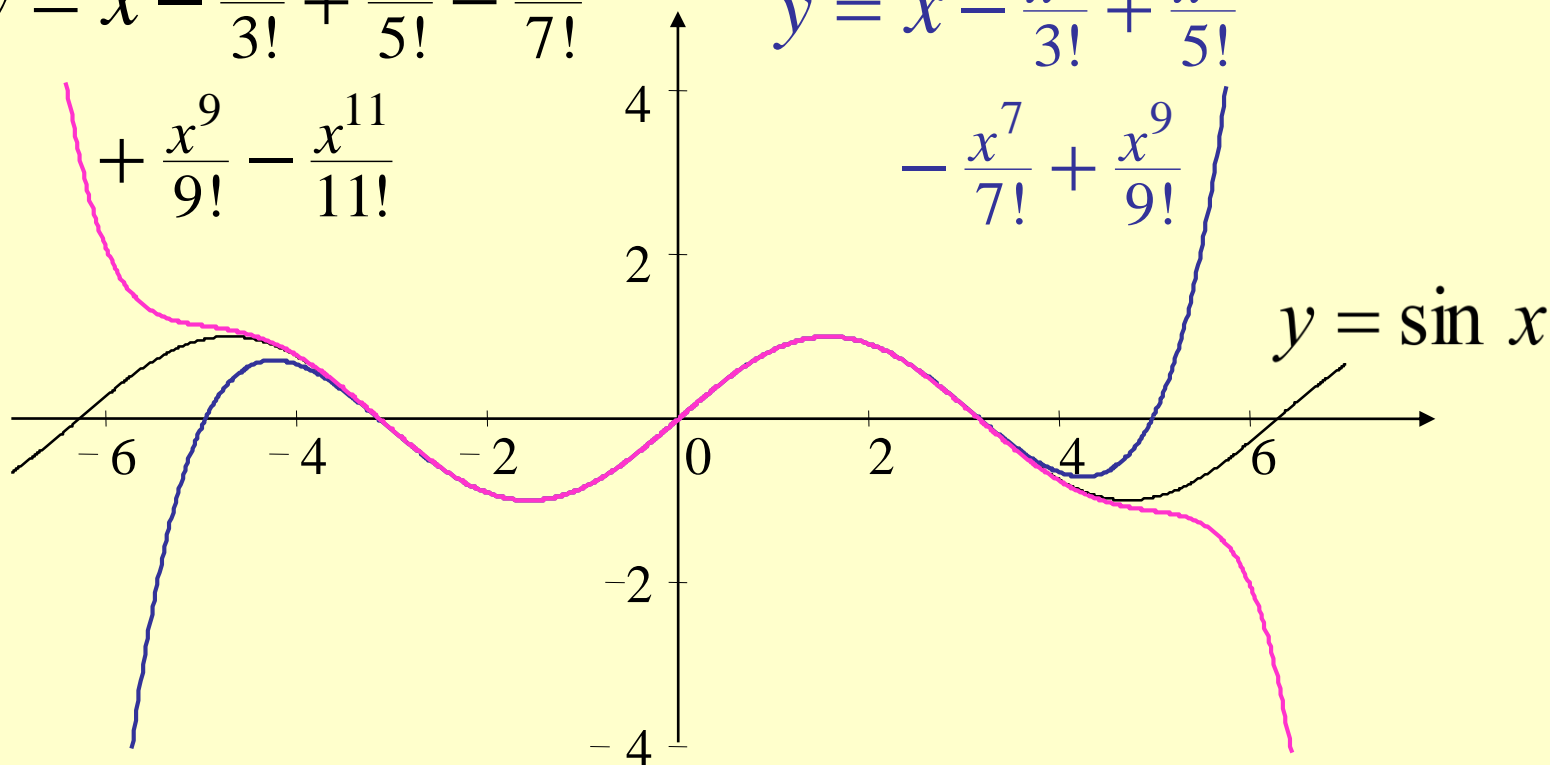


Taylor多项式逼近 $\sin x$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{5!}x^5 - \frac{1}{7!}x^7 + \frac{1}{9!}x^9 + \cdots + \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(2n-1)!}x^{2n-1} + o(x^{2n})$$

$$y = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \frac{x^9}{9!} - \frac{x^{11}}{11!}$$

$$y = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \frac{x^9}{9!}$$



例10. 计算无理数 e 的近似值, 使误差不超过 10^{-6} .

解: 已知 e^x 的Maclaurin公式为

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \cdots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + \frac{e^{\theta x}}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1} \quad (0 < \theta < 1)$$

令 $x = 1$, 得

$$e = 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!} + \frac{e^{\theta}}{(n+1)!} \quad (0 < \theta < 1)$$

由于 $0 < e^{\theta} < e < 3$, 欲使

$$|R_n(1)| < \frac{3}{(n+1)!} < 10^{-6}$$

由计算可知当 $n = 9$ 时上式成立, 因此

$$e \approx 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{1}{9!} = 2.718281$$

例11. 证明 e 为无理数 .

$$\text{证: } e = 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!} + \frac{e^\theta}{(n+1)!} \quad (0 < \theta < 1)$$

↓ 两边同乘 $n!$

$$n!e = \text{整数} + \frac{e^\theta}{n+1} \quad (0 < \theta < 1)$$

假设 e 为有理数 $\frac{p}{q}$ (p, q 为正整数),

则当 $n \geq q$ 时, 等式左边为整数;

当 $n \geq 2$ 时, 等式右边不可能为整数.

矛盾! 故 e 为无理数 .

(4) 利用Taylor公式证明不等式

例12. 证明 $\sqrt{1+x} > 1 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8}$ ($x > 0$).

$$\begin{aligned}\text{证: } \because \sqrt{1+x} &= (1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= 1 + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2!} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - 1\right) x^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{3!} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - 1\right) \left(\frac{1}{2} - 2\right) (1+\theta x)^{-\frac{5}{2}} x^3\end{aligned}$$

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

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

关于抽象函数的不等式

联系 f 、 f' 、 f'' 、 f''' , \dots 的关系的式子一般用 Taylor公式, 如 $n = 1$ 时的一阶Taylor公式:

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

例13. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上二阶可导, $f(a) = f(b) = 0$, $|f''(x)| \leq 4$,

证明:
$$\left| f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \right| \leq \frac{(b-a)^2}{2}.$$

方法: 在中间某点展开, 再代入端点的值,
或在端点展开, 再代入中间某点的值.

证明：记 $x_0 = \frac{a+b}{2}$ ，将 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处展开成一阶 Taylor 公式：

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

$$0 = f(a) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(a - x_0) + \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi_1)(a - x_0)^2 \quad (1)$$

$$0 = f(b) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(b - x_0) + \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi_2)(b - x_0)^2 \quad (2)$$

$$(1) + (2) \Rightarrow 0 = 2f(x_0) + \frac{(b-a)^2}{8} [f''(\xi_1) + f''(\xi_2)]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow |f(x_0)| &= \frac{(b-a)^2}{16} |f''(\xi_1) + f''(\xi_2)| \\ &\leq \frac{(b-a)^2}{16} [|f''(\xi_1)| + |f''(\xi_2)|] \leq \frac{(b-a)^2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

(5) 证明关于抽象函数的等式

例14. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上有二阶连续的导数, 证明:

$$\exists \xi \in [a, b], \text{ 使得 } f(b) - 2f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f(a) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{4} f''(\xi).$$

证明: 记 $x_0 = \frac{a+b}{2}$, 将 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处展开成一阶Taylor公式:

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi)(x - x_0)^2$$
$$f(a) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(a - x_0) + \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi_1)(a - x_0)^2 \quad (1)$$

$$f(b) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(b - x_0) + \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi_2)(b - x_0)^2 \quad (2)$$

$$(1) + (2) \Rightarrow$$

$$f(a) + f(b) = 2f(x_0) + \frac{(b-a)^2}{8} [f''(\xi_1) + f''(\xi_2)]$$

$$f(a) - 2f(x_0) + f(b) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{4} \frac{f''(\xi_1) + f''(\xi_2)}{2}$$

$\because f''(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, \therefore 有

$$\min_{x \in [a, b]} f''(x) \leq \frac{f''(\xi_1) + f''(\xi_2)}{2} \leq \max_{x \in [a, b]} f''(x)$$

由介值定理, $\exists \xi \in [a, b]$, 使得 $f''(\xi) = \frac{f''(\xi_1) + f''(\xi_2)}{2}$.

$$\Rightarrow f(a) - 2f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f(b) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{4} f''(\xi).$$

(6) 杂例

例15. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, +\infty)$ 上有三阶导数, 如果

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) \text{ 和 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f'''(x)$$

都存在且有限, 证明:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f''(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f'''(x) = 0.$$

证: 设 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \alpha$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f'''(x) = \beta$. 由 Taylor 公式

$$f(x+1) = f(x) + f'(x) + \frac{1}{2} f''(x) + \frac{1}{6} f'''(\xi) \quad (x < \xi < x+1), \quad (1)$$

$$f(x-1) = f(x) - f'(x) + \frac{1}{2} f''(x) - \frac{1}{6} f'''(\eta) \quad (x-1 < \eta < x).$$

以上两式相加, 得

$$f(x+1) + f(x-1) = 2f(x) + f''(x) + \frac{1}{6}(f'''(\xi) - f'''(\eta)).$$

在上式中令 $x \rightarrow +\infty$, 即得

$$2\alpha = 2\alpha + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f''(x).$$

从而得 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f''(x) = 0$. 再由 Taylor 定理, 得

$$f(x+1) = f(x) + f'(x) + \frac{1}{2}f''(\zeta) \quad (x < \zeta < x+1).$$

在上式中令 $x \rightarrow +\infty$, 即得 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f'(x) = 0$.

再在 (1) 式中令 $x \rightarrow +\infty$, 即得 $\alpha = \alpha + \frac{\beta}{6}$.

解得 $\beta = 0$, 即 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f'''(x) = 0$.

例16. 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 $|f'''(\xi)| \geq 24$.

证: 由题设对 $x \in [0,1]$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + f'\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2!} f''\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{3!} f'''(\zeta) \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \\ &= f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2!} f''\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{3!} f'''(\zeta) \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \\ &\quad \text{(其中 } \zeta \text{ 在 } x \text{ 与 } \frac{1}{2} \text{ 之间)} \end{aligned}$$

分别令 $x=0,1$, 得

$$1 = f(0) = f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{f''\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{2!} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{f'''(\zeta_1)}{3!} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \quad (\zeta_1 \in (0, \frac{1}{2}))$$

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

下式减上式, 得

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

$$\begin{aligned} &\downarrow \quad \text{令 } |f'''(\xi)| = \max(|f'''(\zeta_2)|, |f'''(\zeta_1)|) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{24} |f'''(\xi)| \quad (0 < \xi < 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\implies |f'''(\xi)| \geq 24$$