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▶ It has been suggested that this article or section be renamed:

Taylor Series of Real Arcsine Function

One may discuss this suggestion on the talk page.

Theorem

The (real) arcsine function has a Taylor series expansion:

$$\arcsin x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n} (n!)^2} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}$$

which converges for $-1 \le x \le 1$.

Proof

From the General Binomial Theorem:

$$(1-x^2)^{-1/2} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1\cdot 3}{2\cdot 4}x^4 + \frac{1\cdot 3\cdot 5}{2\cdot 4\cdot 6}x^6 + \cdots$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n}(n!)^2} x^{2n}$$

for -1 < x < 1.

From Power Series is Termwise Integrable within Radius of Convergence, (1) can be integrated term by term:

$$\int_0^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - t^2}} dt = \sum_{n=0}^\infty \int_0^x \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n} (n!)^2} t^{2n} dt$$

$$\implies \arcsin x = \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n} (n!)^2} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}$$

Derivative of Arcsine Function

We will now prove that the series converges for $-1 \le x \le 1$.

By Stirling's Formula:

$$\frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n}(n!)^2} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \sim \frac{(2n)^{2n} e^{-2n} \sqrt{4\pi n}}{2^{2n} n^{2n} e^{-2n} 2\pi n} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}$$

Then:

$$\left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \right| < \left| \frac{x^{2n+1}}{n^{3/2}} \right| < \frac{1}{n^{3/2}}$$

By P-Series Converges Absolutely:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{3/2}}$$

is convergent.

So by the Comparison Test, the Taylor series is convergent for $-1 \le x \le 1$.

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