Sada příkladů 1/11

Taylorův polynom

- 1. Napište Taylorův polynom funkce $f(x) = e^{2x-x^2}$ stupně 3 v bodě 0.
- 2. Napište Taylorův polynom funkce $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ stupně 3 v bodě 1.
- 3. Spočtěte přibližně $\sqrt[5]{250}$.
- 4. Spočtěte přibližně arcsin 0, 45.
- 5. Energie volné částice je v teorii relativity dána vztahem $E=mc^2=\frac{m_0c^2}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$. Ukažte, že pro $v\ll c$ představuje veličina $T=E-m_0c^2$ kinetickou energii newtonovské mechaniky.

Použitím Taylorova rozvoje spočtěte limity

6.
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}{x^4}$$

7.
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{a^x + a^{-x} - 2}{x^2}, a \in \mathbb{R}^+$$

8.
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x \sin x - x(x+1)}{x^3}$$

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Taylorin polynom
  Definice: f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}, x \in \mathbb{R}, n \in \mathbb{N}, f^{(n)}(x_0) \in \mathbb{R}.

P_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x - x_0)^k \dots Tayloriv polynom st. n for <math>f \in \mathcal{F}_v both x_0.
 Věta (Reanova): Existing pravě jeden polynom Q_n stupně nejvýše n tak, že f(x)-Q_n(x)=-co((x-x_0)^n)
     Tento polynom je prave Tayloråv polynom, tj Qn=Pm.
  Piseme f(x) = Pn(x) + Rm+1(x), kde Rm+1(x) je zbytek, který lze psat takto:
      Lagrangelin tvar zbytem: R_{men}(x) = \frac{1}{(men)!} f^{(men)}(\xi)(x-x_0)^{men} pro nejalý bod \xi \in (x_0, x)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                              [pripadué & E(x, x.) de manénte
      Candyin toar zbythu: R_{m+1}(x) = \frac{1}{n!} f^{(m+1)}(\xi)(x-\xi)^m(x-x_0) pro nejsty bod \xi \in (x_0, x)
    Zálladní Taylorovy rozvoje (na ozolí x=0)
                                                                                                                                                               coshx = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2k}}{(2k)!} + o(x^{2n+1})
    \hat{\chi} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\chi^k}{k!} + O(\chi^m)
    \cos x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(-\Lambda\right)^k \frac{x^{2k}}{(2k)!} + o\left(x^{2m+1}\right)
                                                                                                                                                             Simhx = \( \frac{\times \times \times
    \operatorname{Sin} X = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(-1\right)^{k} \frac{2^{k+1}}{(2k+1)!} + O\left(x^{2n+2}\right)
                                                                                                                                                              \log(1+x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{k-1} \frac{x^k}{k} + \sigma(x^n)
                                                                      (1+x)^{\alpha} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} {\alpha \choose k} x^{k} + \sigma(x^{n}), \text{ ide } {\alpha \choose k} = \frac{x(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-k+1)}{k!}
  1) f(x) = 2x-x2 -> f(0)=1
             f'(x) = 2^{2x-x^{2}}(2-2x) \longrightarrow f'(0) = 2
f''(x) = 2^{2x-x^{2}}((2-2x)^{2}-2)
= 2^{2x-x^{2}}(4x^{2}-8x+2) \longrightarrow f'(0) = 2
                                                                                                                                                                                                            \frac{P_3(x) = 1 + 2x + x^2 - \frac{2}{3}x^3}{1 + \frac{2}{3}x^3}
           f"(x) = 2x-x. ((2-2x)(4x-8x+2)+8x-8) -> f"(0) = -4
2) f(x) = \sqrt{x} \rightarrow f(1) = 1
              f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^{1/2} \longrightarrow f(1) = \frac{1}{2}
                                                                                                                                                                   P_{3}(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{2}(x-1) - \frac{1}{8}(x-1)^{2} + \frac{1}{16}(x-1)^{3}
              f''(x) = -\frac{1}{4}x^{3/2} \rightarrow f'(x) = -\frac{1}{4}
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 $\xi'''(x) = \frac{3}{2}x^{-5/2} \longrightarrow \xi'''(1) = \frac{3}{8}$

3) \$\square 250 poslíž rejaté prité maniny přirozeného čísla? Ano! 35 = 243. Proto $\sqrt[5]{250} = \sqrt[5]{243+7} = 3.\sqrt[5]{1+\frac{7}{243}}$ a označne $f(x) = 3.(1+x)^{1/5}$ Dle rozvoju zabladnich funkci: protote & Lagrangeova trava zsythen R4(\frac{7}{243}) \leq 3. \frac{1}{5}. (-\frac{4}{5}). (-\frac{9}{5}). (-\frac{14}{5}). \frac{1}{4!}. (\frac{7}{243}) existing \$E(0, 7) tak , se $R_4(\frac{7}{243}) = 3 \cdot (\frac{1}{5})(-\frac{9}{5})(-\frac{14}{5}) \cdot \frac{1}{4!} \cdot (1+\frac{5}{5}) \cdot \frac{1}{4!} \cdot \frac{1}{4!}$ 0< } or } >0 Cellem dostavame: \$\square = 3,01708824 ± 0,00000007 Ve stutečnosti \$\frac{1}{250} = 3,017088168 4) arcsin 0,45... Je 0,45 poslíž nějslé hodnoty, Etera je sinem něčeho, co známe? Ano! Sin \$7 = 1/2 Probo Evoline Xo= 1/2 , X=0,45, X-Xo=-0,05 = - 1/20 -> P(1/2) = 1/6 f(x) = arcsin x $f(x) = \frac{\Lambda}{\sqrt{\Lambda - x^2}} = (\Lambda - x)^{-1/2}$ 一个(1/2)=万 $f''(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot (1-x^2)^{-3/2} \cdot (-2x) = x \cdot (1-x^2)^{-3/2}$ -> f'(1/2) = 4 arcsim 0,45 = $\frac{7}{6}$ + $\frac{2}{13}$ · $\left(-\frac{1}{20}\right)$ + $\frac{4}{3\sqrt{3}}$ · $\frac{1}{2}$ · $\left(-\frac{1}{20}\right)^2$ + R_3 · $\left(-\frac{1}{20}\right)$ · $\left(-\frac{1}{20}\right)^3$ · $\left(-\frac{1}{20}\right)^3$ · $\left(-\frac{1}{20}\right)^3$ Pro € ∈ (0,45; 0,5) = 0,466326 + R3(- 1/20) Ve shubečnosti arcsin 0,45 = 0,466765 $E = \frac{M_{\circ}c^2}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v_{\circ}^2}{c^2}}}$ maje Constanty, VKC, ty. Yekel

$$f(x) = (1+x)^{-1/2} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x + O(x)$$

$$E = m_0 c^2 \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{-1/2} = m_0 c^2 - \frac{1}{2} m_0 c^2 \cdot \left(-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right) + O\left(-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right) = m_0 c^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_0 v^2 + O\left(-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)$$

6) lime
$$\frac{\cos x - \frac{x^2}{2}}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^2}{12} + \sigma(x^2)}{x^2} - (1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^2}{12} + \sigma(x^2)) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^2}{12} + \sigma(x^2)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^2}{12} + \sigma(x^2)}{x^2} - 2 = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + x \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2}{2} + \sigma(x^2) + 1 - x \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2}{2} + \sigma(x^2) - 2}{x^2}$$

= $\lim_{x \to 0} (\ln x^2) + \frac{\sigma(x^2)}{x^2} = (\ln x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

3) Di

Prilith funts: 1 Definition of or, other spij tooth

2 Limity v bragnish todad D_{x_0} , v based respoj tooth with a 1.4.

3) Special vlastnosh (cartai/lash, sympther, speciation a 1.4.)

4) Virannal body, respir f(0) rules body, the jet $f(x) = 0$

5) $f(x)$: Intervaly remoterial, settering, identificant deviate true, the remotes of $f(x)$: bornowish, booksinest, inflered body

6) $f(x)$: bornowish, booksinest, inflered body

7) asymptoty (pseud existeri)

8) Creal funtse co respiration

1) $f(x) = -3x - x^3$

2) $f(x) = -3x - x^3$

3) $f(x) = -3x - x^3$

3) $f(x) = -3x - x^3$

3) $f(x) = -3x - x$