泰勒公式

- 1. 若函数f满足下列条件:
 - 在闭区间[a,b]上函数f有直到n阶的连续导数;
 - 在开区间(a,b)上函数f有直到n+1阶导数。

则对任何 $x, x_0 \in (a, b)$,至少存在一点 $\xi \in (a, b)$,使得

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

成立。其中

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

称为f在xo的泰勒多项式.

而
$$R_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (x - x_0)^{n+1}$$
 称为f在 x_0 处泰勒公式的余项。 $\xi = x_0 + \theta(x - x_0)$, $0 < \theta < 1$ 。

2. 当n=0时,泰勒定理即为拉格朗日中值定理。

- 3. 泰勒公式在 $x_0 = 0$ 时称麦克劳林(Maclaurin)公式.
- 4. 带皮亚诺(Peano)余项的泰勒公式: 若函数f满足
 - 在点 x_0 的某邻域 $U(x_0)$ 有直到n-1阶的连续导数;
 - $-f^{(n)}(x_0)$ 存在,

则

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x - x_0)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x - x_0)^n + o((x - x_0)^n).x \in U(x_0)$$

5. 常用的初等函数的麦克劳林公式:

(1)

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

(2)

$$ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} x^n + (-1)^n \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1)(1+\theta x)^{n+1}};$$

(3)
$$sinx = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \dots + (-1)^{m-1} \frac{x^{2m-1}}{(2m-1)!} + (-1)^m \frac{x^{2m+1}}{(2m+1)!} sin(\theta x + \frac{\pi}{2});$$

(4)
$$cosx = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots + (-1)^m \frac{x^{2m}}{(2m)!} + (-1)^{m+1} \frac{x^{2m+2}}{(2m+2)!} cos(\theta x)$$

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

$$+ \dots + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!}x^{n}$$

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

$$\sharp + 0 < \theta < 1.$$

例1 求下列极限:

(1)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{x^2}{2} + 1 - \sqrt{1 + x^2}}{x^2 \sin^2 x}$$

当
$$x \to 0$$
时,
有 $\sqrt{1 + x^2} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{8}x^4 + o(x^4)$,故

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{x^2}{2} + 1 - \sqrt{1 + x^2}}{x^2 \sin x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{x^4}{8} + o(x^4)}{x^2 \cdot x^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8}.$$

(2)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos(\sin x) - \cos x}{\sin^4 x}$$

当
$$x$$
 → 0时,有:

$$cos(sinx) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}sin^{2}x + \frac{1}{24}sin^{4}x + o(sin^{4}x)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2}\left[x - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + o(x^{4})\right]^{2} + \frac{1}{24}\left[x - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + o(x^{4})\right]^{4} + o(x^{4})$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^{2} + \frac{5}{24}x^{4} + o(x^{4})$$

$$cos(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{24}x^4 + o(x^4)$$
.

原式 =
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{5x^4}{24} - \frac{x^4}{24} + o(x^5)}{\sin^4 x}$$

= $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{x^4}{6} + o(x^4)}{x^4}$
= $\frac{1}{6}$.

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1 + x + x^2} - 1}{e^x - 1}$$

$$\stackrel{3}{\cancel{\sqrt{1 + x + x^2}}} = 1 + \frac{1}{3}(x + x^2) + o(x), e^x = 1 + x + o(x). \text{ ix}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1 + x + x^2} - 1}{e^x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{(x + x^2)}{3} + o(x)}{x + o(x)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}$$

例2 确定常数 λ 和 μ , 使得

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} (\sqrt[3]{1 - x^3} - \lambda x - \mu) = 0$$

.

解 当
$$x \to + \infty$$
 时, $\frac{1}{x} \to 0$, 有
$$\sqrt[3]{1 - \frac{1}{x^3}} = 1 - \frac{1}{3x^3} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^3}\right).$$
 故 原式= $\lim_{x \to +\infty} x \left[-\sqrt[3]{1 - 1/x^3} - \lambda - \frac{\mu}{x} \right]$ = $\lim_{x \to +\infty} x \left[-1 + \frac{1}{3x^3} - \lambda - \frac{\mu}{x} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^3}\right) \right]$ = $\lim_{x \to +\infty} x \left[(-1 - \lambda) - \frac{\mu}{x} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{x^3} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^3}\right) \right].$ 要使左边 = 右边,则 $-1 - \lambda = 0$, $\mu = 0$, 于是 $\lambda = -1$, $\mu = 0$.

例3设f(x)有二阶导数,且

$$f(x) \le \frac{1}{2} [f(x-h) + f(x+h)],$$

试证 $f''(x) \ge 0$.

证 由泰勒公式,有

$$f(x+h) = f(x) + f'(x)h + \frac{1}{2}f''(x)h^2 + o(h^2),$$

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

将二式相加再除以 h²,利用题设条件,即得

$$f''(x) + o(1) \geqslant 0.$$

令 $h \rightarrow 0$,取极限得 $f''(x) \ge 0$.

例4 设函数f(x)在[0,2]上二阶可导, 且 $|f(x)| \le 1, |f''(x)| \le 1$,证明:在[0,2]上必有 $|f'(x)| \le 2$ 。

证 将
$$f(2)$$
, $f(0)$ 在任意点 $x \in [0,2]$ 展开,有
$$f(2) = f(x) + f'(x)(2-x) + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi_1)(2-x)^2, \, \xi_1 \in (x,2),$$
 $f(0) = f(x) + f'(x)(-x) + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi_2)(-x)^2, \, \xi_2 \in (0,x).$ 故 $f(2) - f(0) = 2f'(x) - \frac{1}{2}x^2f''(\xi_2) + \frac{1}{2}(2-x)^2f''(\xi_1).$ 因为 $|f(x)| \le 1$, $|f''(x)| \le 1$, 所以
$$2|f'(x)| \le |f(2)| + |f(1)| + \frac{x^2}{2}|f''(\xi_2)| + \frac{1}{2}(2-x)^2|f''(\xi_1)| \le 2 + \frac{1}{2}[x^2 + (2-x)^2].$$
 又,函数 $g(x) = 2 + \frac{1}{2}[x^2 + (2-x)^2]$ 在 $x = 0$ 和 $x = 2$ 取得 最大值 $g(0) = (2) = 4$,故

 $2|f'(x)| \leq 4 \Rightarrow |f'(x)| \leq 2$.