

Решн Тейлора, Маклорена.

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} \cdot (x-x_0)^n$$

Используем ряд Тейлора для нахождения пределов.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{x^3} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin x &= x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \dots \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120} - x + O(x^7)}{x^3} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(-\frac{1}{6} + \frac{x^2}{120} + O(x^4) \right) = -\frac{1}{6}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}{x^4} &= \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots - \left[1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4 \cdot 2!} + \frac{x^6}{2^3 3!} + \dots \right]}{x^4} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{+\frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^4}{8} + O(x^6)}{x^4} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{24} - \frac{1}{8} + O(x^2) \right) = \frac{1}{24} - \frac{1}{8} = -\frac{1}{12}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos x + \frac{x^2}{2})}{x(\sin x - x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^4}{4!} + O(x^6)}{x(-\frac{x^3}{3!} + O(x^5))} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin x - x &= x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \dots - x = \\ &= -\frac{x^3}{3!} + O(x^5). \end{aligned}$$

$$\ln \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \dots + \frac{x^2}{2} + O(x^6) \right) =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \ln \left(1 + \frac{x^4}{4} + \mathcal{O}(x^6) \right) = \\
 &= \frac{x^4}{4} + \mathcal{O}(x^6) - \left[\frac{x^4}{4} + \mathcal{O}(x^6) \right]^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \dots = \\
 &= \frac{x^4}{4!} + \mathcal{O}(x^6)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^4 \left(\frac{1}{2^4} + \mathcal{O}(x^2) \right)}{x^4 \left(-\frac{1}{6} + \mathcal{O}(x^2) \right)} = \frac{1/16}{-1/6} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

Umschreibung per Taylor zur Untersuchung

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\int_0^{1/2} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \\
 &= \int_0^{1/2} \frac{x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \dots}{x} dx = \\
 &= \int_0^{1/2} \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{5!} - \frac{x^6}{7!} + \dots \right) dx = \\
 &= x \Big|_0^{1/2} - \frac{x^3}{3 \cdot 3!} \Big|_0^{1/2} + \frac{x^5}{5 \cdot 5!} \Big|_0^{1/2} - \dots = \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 3! \cdot 2^3} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 5! \cdot 2^5} - \frac{1}{7 \cdot 7! \cdot 2^7} + \dots = \\
 &= 0,5 - \frac{1}{288} + \frac{1}{60 \cdot 32} - \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\approx 0,5 - \frac{1}{288} \approx \text{unten} \text{ untern} \text{ } 0,001$$

per Leibniz: $a_0 - a_1 + a_2 - a_3 + \dots$
 $|a_n| \rightarrow 0$ für $n \rightarrow \infty$

0,000 001

$$\int_0^1 \frac{e^x - 1}{x} dx = \text{ } 0,001$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \quad \frac{e^x - 1}{x} &= \frac{1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} + \dots - 1}{x} = \\ &= 1 + \frac{x}{2!} + \frac{x^2}{3!} + \dots + \frac{x^{n-1}}{n!} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$0,1 \quad = \int_0^{0,1} \left(1 + \frac{x}{2!} + \frac{x^2}{3!} + \dots + \frac{x^{n-1}}{n!} + \dots \right) dx =$$

$$= x \Big|_0^{0,1} + \frac{x^2}{2 \cdot 2!} \Big|_0^{0,1} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n \cdot n!} \Big|_0^{0,1} + \dots =$$

$$= 0,1 + \frac{(0,1)^2}{2 \cdot 2!} + \dots + \frac{(0,1)^n}{n \cdot n!} + r_n(x), \quad r_n(x) = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n \cdot (n+1)!},$$

$$\{ \in [0, 0,1] \}.$$

Общ. разл. по Тейлору...

$$f(x) = \sum_{h=0}^n \frac{f^{(h)}(x_0)}{h!} \cdot (x-x_0)^h + r_n(x).$$

$$r_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}, \quad \xi \in [0, x].$$

$$|r_n(x)| < \frac{(0,1)^{n+1}}{n \cdot (n+1)!}.$$

$$\frac{(0,1)^{n+1}}{n \cdot (n+1)!} < 0,001.$$

$$n=1 \quad \frac{0,1}{1 \cdot 2}, \quad n=2 \quad \frac{(0,1)^2}{2 \cdot 3!}, \quad n=3 \quad \frac{(0,1)^3}{3 \cdot 4!}$$

Доказано 3х разам.

$$\int = 0,1 + \frac{(0,1)^2}{2 \cdot 2} + \frac{(0,1)^3}{3 \cdot 6} = 0,1 + \frac{0,01}{4} + \frac{0,001}{18}.$$

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$$0,5 \quad \int_0^{0,5} x \ln(1+x^2) dx =$$

$$0 \quad \ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots$$

$$\ln(1+x^2) = x^2 - \frac{x^4}{2} + \frac{x^6}{3} - \frac{x^8}{4} + \dots$$

$$0,5 \quad = \int_0^{0,5} \left(x^3 - \frac{x^5}{2} + \frac{x^7}{3} - \frac{x^9}{4} + \dots \right) dx =$$

$$= \left(\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^6}{2 \cdot 5} + \frac{x^8}{3 \cdot 8} - \frac{x^{10}}{4 \cdot 10} + \dots \right) \Big|_0^{2.5} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^4 \cdot 4} - \frac{1}{2^6 \cdot 2 \cdot 5} + \frac{1}{2^8 \cdot 3 \cdot 8} - \dots$$

$$= \frac{1}{64} - \frac{1}{640} = \frac{9}{640} \quad \text{до 0.001.}$$

Числовые ряды:
 Геом. прогрессия эквивалентна.

$$a_n > 0$$

Знакопеременный ряд $a_0 - a_1 + a_2 - a_3 + \dots$

Условия Лейбница эквивалентны.

Функциональные ряды, правило эквивалентности.

Степенные ряды.

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

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n)!!}{n!} \cdot \arctg \frac{1}{2^n}$$

$$(2n)!! = 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8 \dots 2n$$

$$a_n = \frac{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8 \dots 2n}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \dots n} \cdot \arctg \frac{1}{2^n} = 2^n \cdot \arctg \frac{1}{2^n}$$

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8 \dots 2n \cdot 2(n+1)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \dots n \cdot (n+1)} \cdot \arctg \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \quad \begin{matrix} a_n \rightarrow 0 \\ \text{при } n \rightarrow \infty \end{matrix}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2(n+1)}{(n+1)} \cdot \frac{\arctg \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}}{\arctg \frac{1}{2^n}} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2 \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{2^{n+1}}}{\frac{1}{2^n}} = 1 \quad \text{по правилу Лопиталя.}$$

Обобщенный ряд, признак.

$$e = ?$$

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + \dots$$

Bourneville go 0.001?

$$e = 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} + \dots$$

$$r_n < 0.001.$$

$$r_n(x) = \frac{e^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1}, \quad \xi \in [0, x].$$

$$|r_n(x)| < 0.001.$$

$$r_n(x) = \frac{e^3}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1}$$

$$r_n = \frac{e^3}{(n+1)!} \cdot 1 \quad |r_n| < 0.001, \quad \xi \in [0, 1].$$

$$e < 3.$$

$$\frac{3^4}{(n+1)!} < 0.001.$$

$$(n+1)! > \frac{3}{0.001}$$

Bourneville

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4k}\right)}{\sqrt[5]{(2k)^5 - 1}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4(n+1)}\right)}{\sqrt[5]{(2(n+1))^5 - 1}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[5]{(2n)^5 - 1}}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4n}\right)} = 1$$

Does not, we put it out.

$$\text{Compare } C \text{ gives } \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k}.$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4h}\right)}{\sqrt[5]{(2h)^5 - 1}} \cdot h = \lim_{h \rightarrow \infty} \frac{h}{2h \sqrt[5]{1 - \frac{1}{(2h)^5}}} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{h^2 + 2} \sqrt{\frac{h^2}{2}}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n+3}} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt{n+2}}{\sqrt{n+3}} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{-1}{\sqrt{n+3}} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{-1}{\sqrt{n+3}} \right)^{(\sqrt{n+3}) \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+3}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+3}}} = \infty.$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n} \cdot \left(\frac{n+1}{n} \right)^{n^2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3^n} \cdot \left(\frac{n+1}{n} \right)^{n^2} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3^n} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^{n^2} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3^n} \cdot e^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{e}{3} \right)^n = 0.$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{3^n} \cdot \left(\frac{n+1}{n} \right)^{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n = \frac{e}{3} < 1.$$

per comparison...

Phyngia per...

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x+1) \sin^2 nx}{n \sqrt{n+1}} \quad [-3, 0].$$

$$|(x+1) \sin^2 nx| \sim |x+1| \leq 2.$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n \sqrt{n+1}} \quad \text{comparison } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{3/2}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 \cdot n^{3/2}}{n \sqrt{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^{3/2}}{n^{3/2} \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n}}} = 2 \neq 0.$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{\ln^n(x-1)} \quad [4; 5].$$

$$\ln(4-1) < \ln(x-1) < \ln(5-1)$$

$$\ln 3 < \ln(x-1) < \ln 4$$

$$\ln^4 3 < \ln^4(x-1) < \ln^4 4$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{\ln^4 3}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^2}{\ln^{4+1} 3} \cdot \frac{\ln^4 3}{n^2} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^2}{n^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln 3} = \frac{1}{\ln 3} < 1 \quad \text{craig.}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{x}{n} \right)^n \quad [3; 5].$$

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{x}{n} \quad \text{maximize.}$$

$$-\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{n} = 0; \quad x^2 = n, \quad x = \sqrt{n}.$$

$$\text{max. value} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n} \right) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}} \quad \text{max. } x=3.$$



$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{n} \right)^n$$

$n > 25$

No inequality known.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{n} \right) = \frac{1}{3} < 1 \quad \text{craig.}$$

$n < 25$

$$\text{max. } \left\{ \frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{n} \right\}$$

$n < 25$

10.

$$\sum_1 a_n$$

$$a_n = \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{n} \right)^n, \quad n > 25.$$

$$a_n = 10, \quad n < 25.$$



$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^k \sqrt{k} \cdot \arctan \frac{1}{k^2} \cdot (x-1)^k.$$

Darstellung.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1} \sqrt{n+1} \arctan \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \cdot |x-1|^{n+1}}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \sqrt{n} \arctan \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot |x-1|^n} =$$

$$= |x-1| \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot |x-1| < 1.$$

$$|x-1| < 2.$$

$$-2 < x-1 < 2$$

$$-1 < x < 3$$

$$x_1 = -1.$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^k \sqrt{k} \arctan \frac{1}{k^2} \cdot (-2)^k =$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{k} \arctan \frac{1}{k^2} \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^{3/2}}.$$

explizit.

$$x_2 = 3.$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^k \sqrt{k} \arctan \frac{1}{k^2} \cdot 2^k = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^k \arctan \frac{1}{k^2} \cdot \sqrt{k}.$$

expl. abs.

0. aber $[-1, 3] = \text{abs. expl.}$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^{n/2} \cdot n \ln n} (x-1)^n$$

Darstellung.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^{n/2} \cdot n \ln n}{3^{(n+1)/2} \cdot (n+1) \ln(n+1)} \cdot |x-1| =$$

$$= |x-1| \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \ln n}{\sqrt{3} \cdot (n+1) \ln(n+1)} = \frac{|x-1|}{\sqrt{3}} < 1.$$

$$|x-1| < \sqrt{3}.$$

$$1-\sqrt{3} < x < 1+\sqrt{3}$$

$$x = 1 + \sqrt{3}.$$

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

$$\frac{1}{n \ln n} \quad \int_2^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x \ln x} = \ln \ln x \Big|_2^{\infty} = \infty.$$

p-series.

$$x = 1 - \sqrt{3}.$$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^{1/2} \cdot n \ln n} \cdot (-\sqrt{3})^n = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \frac{1}{n \ln n}.$$

y.c. ex.

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}, \quad x=2.$$

$$t = x-2, \quad x = 2+t.$$

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2+t} = \text{w. d. } t.$$

$$= \frac{1}{2(1+\frac{t}{2})} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{t}{2} + \left(\frac{t}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{t}{2}\right)^3 + \dots \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{x-2}{4} + \frac{(x-2)^2}{8} - \frac{(x-2)^3}{16} + \dots$$