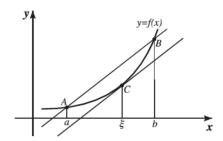
Lagranžova teorema

Ako je funkcija $f:[a,b] \rightarrow R$ neprekidna nad zatvorenim intervalom [a,b] i ima izvod nad otvorenim intervalom (a,b), tada postoji bar jedna tačka $\xi \in (a,b)$ takva da je

$$\frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a}=f'(\xi).$$



3. Pokazati da jednačina $2x \cos \frac{1}{x} + \sin \frac{1}{x} = \frac{16\sqrt{2} - 9}{2\pi}$ ima bar jedno rešenje u intervalu $(\frac{3}{\pi}, \frac{4}{\pi})$.

Funkcija $F(x) = x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x}$ je neprekidna nad intervalom $\left[\frac{3}{\pi}, \frac{4}{\pi}\right]$ i diferencijabilna nad intervalom $\left(\frac{3}{\pi}, \frac{4}{\pi}\right)$ i $\left(\frac{F'(x)}{\pi}\right) = 2x \cos \frac{1}{x} + \sin \frac{1}{x}$ pa zadovoljava uslove Lagranžove teoreme, tj. postoji $\xi \in \left(\frac{3}{\pi}, \frac{4}{\pi}\right)$ takvo da $F(\frac{4}{\pi}) - F(\frac{3}{\pi}) = F'(\xi)(\frac{4}{\pi} - \frac{3}{\pi})$.

$$F(\frac{4}{\pi}) - F(\frac{3}{\pi}) = \frac{16}{\pi^2} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{9}{\pi^2} \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{16}{\pi^2} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{9}{\pi^2} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{16\sqrt{2} - 9}{2\pi^2}$$

$$\frac{16\sqrt{2}-9}{2\pi^2} = F'(\xi) \cdot \frac{1}{\pi}$$

$$\frac{16\sqrt{2}-9}{2\pi^2} = \left[2\xi\cos\frac{1}{\xi} + \sin\frac{1}{\xi}\right] \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} \Rightarrow 2\xi\cos\frac{1}{\xi} + \sin\frac{1}{\xi} = \frac{16\sqrt{2}-9}{2\pi}$$

Košijeva teorema

Ako su funkcije f(x) i g(x) neprekidne nad zatvorenim intervalom [a,b], imaju izvode nad otvorenim intervalom (a,b) i za svako $x \in (a,b)$ je $g'(x) \neq 0$, tada postoji bar jedna tačka $\xi \in (a,b)$, takva da je

$$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)}$$

Lagranžova teorema je specijalan slučaj Košijeve teoreme.

Geometrijski značaj ove teoreme se sastoji u tome da pod datim uslovima postoji tangenta krive y = f(x) u nekoj tački koja pripada intervalu [a, b] i paralelna je sa sečicom koja prolazi kroz tačke A(a, f(a)) i B(b, f(b)).

Tejlorova teorema

Neka su funkcija f(x) i svi njeni izvodi do (n-1)-og reda neprekidni nad zatvorenim intervalom [A, B] i neka f(x) ima n-ti izvod nad otvorenim intervalom (A, B). Neka je $a \in [A, B]$ proizvoljna tačka. Tada za svako $b \in [A, B]$, $b \neq a$ postoji bar jedna tačka $\xi \in (a, b)$, b > a, odnosno $\xi \in (b, a)$, a > b takva da je

$$f(b) = f(a) + \frac{(b-a)}{1!}f'(a) + \frac{(b-a)^2}{2!}f''(a) + \dots + \frac{(b-a)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}f^{(n-1)}(a) + R_n$$

$$R_n = \frac{(b-a)^n}{n!}f^{(n)}(\xi)$$

Kada je funkcija f(x) predstavljena na način

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{f^{(i)}(a)}{i!} (x - a)^i + R_n(x)$$

kažemo da je razvijena po Tejlorovoj formuli u tački a.

 R_n – ostatak ili greška i predstavlja odstupanje funkcije f(x) od Tejlorovog polinoma

$$T_{n-1}(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{f^{(i)}(a)}{i!} (x - a)^{i}$$

$$R_n(x) = f(x) - T_{n-1}(x)$$

Za n = 1 dobijamo Lagranžovu teoremu.

Maklorenova formula

Ako u Tejlorovoj formuli stavimo a = 0 dobićemo Maklorenovu formulu.

$$f(x) = f(0) + \frac{x}{1!}f'(0) + \frac{x^2}{2!}f''(0) + \dots + \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}f^{(n-1)}(0) + R_n(x)$$
$$R_n(x) = \frac{x^n}{n!}f^{(n)}(\theta x), \ 0 < \theta < 1$$

Polinom $M_{n-1}(x) = f(0) + \frac{x}{1!}f'(0) + \frac{x^2}{2!}f''(0) + \dots + \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}f^{(n-1)}(0)$ se zove Maklorenov polinom, a $R_n(x)$ ostatak ili greška aproksimacije funkcije f(x) Maklorenovim polinomom.

4. Aproksimirati funkciju $f(x) = x^2 e^{-x}$ Tejlorovim polinomom trećeg stepena u tački x = 2.

$$T_{3,2}(x) = f(2) + \frac{f'(2)}{1}(x-2) + \frac{f''(2)}{2}(x-2)^2 + \frac{f'''(2)}{3!}(x-2)^3$$
$$f(x) = x^2 \cdot e^{-x} \implies f(2) = 4e^{-2}$$

$$f'(x) = x^{2}e^{-x}$$

$$f'(x) = 2xe^{-x} + x^{2}(-e^{-x}) = e^{-x}(-x^{2} + 2x) \Rightarrow f'(2) = 0$$

$$f''(x) = -e^{-x}(-x^{2} + 2x) + e^{-x}(-2x + 2) = e^{-x}(x^{2} - 4x + 2) \Rightarrow f''(2) = -2e^{-2}$$

$$f'''(x) = -e^{-x}(+x^{2} - 4x + 2) + e^{-x}(2x - 4) = e^{-x}(-x^{2} + 6x - 6) \Rightarrow f'''(2) = 2e^{-2}$$

$$T_{3,2}(x) = \frac{4}{e^{2}} - \frac{2}{e^{2}}(x - 2)^{2} + \frac{1}{3}e^{2}(x - 2)^{3} = \frac{1}{e^{2}}\left(\frac{1}{4} - (x - 2)^{2} + \frac{1}{3}(x - 2)^{3}\right)$$

5. Razviti funkciju $f(x) = arctg x + x^3 - 2x^2 + 1$ u Tejlorov polinom trećeg stepena u tački x = 1 i u Maklorenov polinom trećeg stepena.

 $x^3 - 2x^2 + 1$ je polinom trećeg stepena, pa razvijamo samo funkciju z(x) = arctg x.

$$z(x) = \operatorname{arct} g \ x, \quad z(1) = \operatorname{arct} g \ 1 = \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad z(0) = \operatorname{arct} g \ 0 = 0$$

$$z'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}, \quad z'(1) = \frac{1}{2}, \quad z'(0) = 1$$

$$z''(x) = \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2}, \quad z''(1) = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad z''(0) = 0$$

$$z'''(x) = \frac{-2x}{(1+x^2)^2}, \quad z'''(1) = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad z'''(0) = 0$$

$$z''''(x) = -2\frac{(1+x^2)^2 - x \cdot 2(1+x^2) \cdot 2x}{(1+x^2)^4} = -2\frac{1+x^2-4x^2}{(1+x^2)^3} = \frac{-2+6x^2}{(1+x^2)^3},$$

$$z''''(1) = \frac{1}{2}, \quad z'''(0) = -2$$

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

$$T_{3,1}(x) = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2}(x-1) - \frac{1}{4}(x-1)^2 + \frac{1}{12}(x-1)^3 + x^3 - 2x^2 + 1$$

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$$T_{3,1}(x) = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2}(x-1) - \frac{1}{4}(x-1)$$

- 6. (domaći)
 - a) Aproksimirati funkciju $f(x) = 1 + x + \sqrt{x^4 x^5}$ Maklorenovim polinomom četvrtog stepena.
 - b) Naći približnu vrednost broja $\sqrt{\frac{2}{243}}$ koristeći rezultat pod a).

b)
$$\frac{1}{3(e-1)} = \frac{1}{\alpha(1+\ln \alpha^2)^2}$$
 NMA PERENE HA (1e)
· $f(\alpha)$ HENPERMANA HAR [1,e]
· $f(\alpha)$ NMA N380A HAR (1.e)
 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

 $e-1 = \frac{1}{5(1+\ln \xi^2)^2}$

 $\chi \left(1 + \ln x^2\right)^2$

 $\frac{4}{3(e^{-1})} = \frac{4}{\xi(1+\ln\xi^2)^2} = \frac{1}{3(e^{-1})} = \frac{1}{\xi(1+\ln\xi^2)^2}$

 $f'[\alpha] = \frac{-\frac{1}{x^2} \cdot 2x(1+\ln x^2) - (1-\ln x^2) \cdot \frac{2x}{x^2}}{(1+\ln x^2)^2} = \frac{-4}{x(1+\ln x^2)}$

 $* a) f(x) = \frac{1 - \ln x^2}{1 + \ln x^2}$