Kicodiamo: derisable m f(x) = f(c) + f'(c)(x-c) + o(x-c)2 retta Tangente al grafico di f mel punto (cif(i)) $\int_{1}^{2} \left(c\right) = f(c)$

ES SIA C=0. Conco um polmomio du
$$2^{n}$$
 grado T_2 Tc. $T_2(0) = f(0)$ [Supp of derivability $T_2(0) = f'(0)$ [2 Hote in D]

 $T_2'(0) = f'(0)$
 $T_2'(0) = f'(0)$
 $T_2(x) = 2x^2 + 3x + 3$
 $T_2(x) = 22x + 3$

POLINOTIO de TAYOR + Sia I int di R, J. T->R, CEI, MEM - Supponiamo J donnabile m vote Chlamiamo Polinario di TAYLOR di E du punts iniziale ce ordine n, il $\frac{\text{pelmanno}_{N}}{\text{Tc,n}(X)} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(k)}{(k)} (X - C) + \frac{(k)}{(k)} (X - C)$

FORMULA ON TAYLOR COM RESTO I PEARO Sia I mt dR, I:T-R, CEI, MEIN f derivable n volte Allowar $f(x) = I_{c,m}(x) + o(x-c^m)$ $f(x) = I_{c,m}(x) + o(x-c^m)$ La dimostriamo nel com porticidare C=0/ W-3 Dund poplano dimotrore le $f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)X + f''(0)X + o(X) per x - \infty$

Se shomo:

$$P_{02}(x) = f(x) - f(0) - f(0)x - f''(0)x^{2}$$

Los mostrora be
$$P_{0,2}(x) = o(x^{2}) P_{01}(x^{2}) P_{01}(x^{2})$$

Derivo Roz

$$P_{0,2}(x) = f'(x) - f'(0) - 2f'(0) \times$$

Dotte de fidernable 2 votre, 51 ho de t'é derivable e dunque per il Tear du constiteritzias. applicato a E'), stremos! $- \sqrt{(x) - f'(0) + f''(0) \cdot x + o(x)}$ Quind, sosthuender (*), deduce

Apolico el Teor de Lagranya a mer punto X, Supponiamo $\pm d_{x} \in (0,x)$ $\mathcal{P}_{0,2}(x) - \mathcal{P}_{32}(0) = \mathcal{P}_{3,2}(dx)$ Paz (x) = Po, z (dx)

Raz (dx)

Lax

Ora $\frac{|P_{0,2}(x)|}{|X^2|} \leq \frac{|P_{0,2}(d_x)|}{|Q_x|} \qquad d_x \in (0,x)$ $\frac{|Q_x|}{|Q_x|} \leq \frac{|Q_x|}{|Q_x|} \qquad d_x \in (0,x)$ $\frac{|Q_x|}{|Q_x|} \leq \frac{|Q_x|}{|Q_x|} \qquad \frac{|Q_x|}{|Q_x|} \leq \frac{|Q_x|}{|Q_x|} \leq \frac{|Q_x|}{|Q_x|} \qquad \frac{|Q_x|}{|Q_x|} \leq \frac{|Q_x|}{|Q_x|} \leq \frac{|Q_x|}{|Q_x|} \qquad \frac{|Q_x|}{|Q_x|} \leq \frac{|Q_x|}{|Q_x|} \leq \frac{|Q_x|}{|Q_x|} \qquad \frac{|Q_x|}{|Q_x|} \leq \frac{|Q_x|}{|Q$ Per el Tesa de 2 Condimiens: y pendie aveno demostrato

Paz(x) = o(x)

x² 3 P92(x)=0(x) per x-20 X2

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} (x) = 0 \end{array}\right]$$

$$f'(0) = 1$$

$$f'(x) = e^{x} - x f'(0) = 1$$

$$f''(0) = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right) = 1$$

POIXX

$$f(x) = \sqrt{2}x^{3} + \frac{1}{5!}x^{5} - \frac{1}{7!}x^{7} + \frac{1}{9!}x^{9} + o(x^{6})$$

$$f'(x) = \sqrt{2}x^{3} + \frac{1}{5!}x^{5} - \frac{1}{7!}x^{7} + \frac{1}{9!}x^{9} + o(x^{6})$$

$$f''(x) = \sqrt{2}x^{3} + \frac{1}{5!}x^{5} - \frac{1}{7!}x^{7} + \frac{1}{9!}x^{9} + o(x^{6})$$

$$\frac{1}{3!} \times \frac{1}{5!} \times \frac{1}{7!} \times \frac{1}{9} \times \frac{1}{9!} \times$$

$$f(x) = \cos x$$

$$f'(0) = \Lambda$$

$$f'(x) = -8\pi x \rightarrow f'(0) = 0$$

$$f''(x) = -605x \rightarrow f''(0) = -1$$

$$f'''(x) = 5\pi x \rightarrow f'''(0) = 0$$

$$f'''(x) = 605x \rightarrow f'''(0) = 0$$

$$(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^{2} + \frac{1}{4!}x^{4} - \frac{1}{6!}x^{6}$$

$$\frac{1}{(x)} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4!} \times \frac{1}{$$

$$f(x) = \log(1+x) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^{2} + \frac{1}{3}x^{3} - \frac{1}{4}x^{4} + \frac{1}{5}x^{5} + o(x^{5})$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{(-1)^{k}}{k^{2}} \times \frac{k^{2}}{k^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{(-1)^{k}}{k^{2}} \times \frac{k^{2}}{k^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{(-1)^{k}}{k^{2}} \times \frac{k^{2}}{k^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{\pi}{2} \times \frac{k^{2}}{k^{2}} \times \frac{k^$$

055 Potens and concludere cost Com seex - x - lum x + a(x) / x = 0 Es · lem $\frac{800 \times - \times}{\times^3} = \frac{2000 \times - \times}{\times^3} = \frac{2000 \times - \times}{\times^3}$

 $\lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{nonx - x}{1 - e^{2} + x} = \lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{x + o(x) - x}{x - 1 + x}$ $\lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{nonx - x}{1 - e^{2} + x} = \lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{x + o(x) - x}{x - 1 + x}$ $\lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{x + o(x) - x}{x - 1 + x} = \lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{x + o(x) - x}{x - 1 + x}$ $\lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{x + o(x) - x}{x - 1 + x} = \lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{x + o(x) - x}{x - 1 + x}$ $\lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{x + o(x) - x}{x - 1 + x} = \lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{x + o(x) - x}{x - 1 + x}$ $\lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{x + o(x) - x}{x - 1 + x} = \lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{x + o(x) - x}{x - 1 + x}$ $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{1}{x^{2}-\frac{1}{6}x^{3}+o(x^{3})-1}$ $1-1-\frac{1}{2}x^{2}+o(x^{2})+1$ $= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{-\frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3)}{-\frac{1}{5}x^2 + o(x^2)} = 0$

• lum
$$log(1+x) - x$$
 $r = 0$
 $r = 0$

$$\lim_{X \to +0} \frac{2m(x) - \frac{1}{2}}{\log(1 + \frac{1}{2})} \quad \text{Pongy } y = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\lim_{X \to +0} \frac{2my - y}{\log(1 + \frac{1}{2})}$$

$$\lim_{Y \to 0} \frac{2my - y}{\log(1 + \frac{1}{2})}$$

$$\lim_{Y \to 0} \frac{4 - \frac{1}{6}y^3 + o(y^3) - y}{y^3 + o(y^3)} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\lim_{X \to P} \frac{2m(x^2 - x) + x - x^2}{y^3}$$

$$e^{-x}(x^2 - x) = x^2 + 2(x^2 - x)$$

$$e^{-x}(x^2 - x) = x^2 + 2(x^2 - x)$$