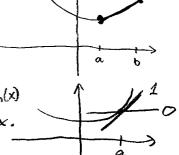
Envariabelanalys 2018-02-08 #12

Om Taylors formel att approximera funktioner med polynom

Sats (Taylors formel):

Om flb är n+1 ggr deriverbar mellan x och a och n ggr deriverbar i ett intervall som

innehåller a och \times så à ($f(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!}(x-a)^2 + \dots + \frac{f'''(a)}{n!} + E_n(x)$ där $E_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(s)}{(n+1)!}(x-a)^{n+1}$ för något s menan a och x.



Ex. $f(x) = e^x = f^{(n)}(x)$, all n = 1, 2, 3, ...

 $S_{\alpha}^{\alpha} e^{x} = e^{\alpha} (1 + (x - \alpha) + \frac{1}{2}(x - \alpha^{2} + ... + \frac{1}{n!}(x - \alpha)^{n}) + \frac{e^{s}}{(n+1)!}(x - \alpha)^{n+1}$, ngt s mellon a och x. specially on a=0; $e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + \frac{e^s}{(n+0)!} x^{n+1}$, not s mellan 0 och x taylorpolynom med a=0 kallas Mchurenpolynom

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 f(%) sinx cosx -sinx -cosx sinx cosx -sinx f(%) 0 1 0 -1 0 1 0 en till: ML for sinx

 $6in \times = 0 + x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)!} x^{(2k+1)} + \frac{(-1)^{k+1} \cos(5)}{(2k+3)!} x^{2k+3}$

P.S.S. $\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{\cos(s)}{(2n+2)!} \times \frac{2n+2}{n+2}$

Obs; om man sätter in x=it i Mb-utvecklingen för ex

 $e^{it} = 1 + it - \frac{t^2}{2!} - i\frac{t^3}{3!} + \frac{t^4}{4!} + \dots = (1 - \frac{t^2}{2!} + \frac{t^4}{4!} + \dots) + i(t - \frac{t^3}{3!} + \frac{t^6}{5!} - \dots) = cost + i sint$

Feltermen $E_n(x) = \frac{f(n+1)(s)}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1}$ celler $(x-a)^{n+1}$

àr "normalt" au formen B(x). x11, dar B(x) air en begransad funktion for sma x, dus, det finns K, & s.a. IBWICK on 1x-al < 8

man striver $E_n(x) = O(x^{n+1}) \left(\frac{1}{a} \times \frac{1}{a} \right) \left(\frac{1}{a} \times \frac{1}{a} \times \frac{1}{a} \times \frac{1}{a} \right) \left(\frac{1}{a} \times \frac{1}{a} \times \frac{1}{a} \times \frac{1}{a} \right) \left(\frac{1}{a} \times \frac{1}{a} \times \frac{1}{a} \times \frac{1}{a} \right) \left(\frac{1}{a} \times \frac{1}{a} \times \frac{1}{a} \times \frac{1}{a} \right) \left(\frac{1}{a} \times \frac{1}{a} \times \frac{1}{a} \times \frac{1}{a} \times \frac{1}{a} \right) \left(\frac{1}{a} \times \frac{1}{a} \times \frac{1}{a} \times \frac{1}{a} \right) \left(\frac{1}{a} \times \frac{1}{a} \times \frac{1}{a} \times \frac{1}{a} \times \frac{1}{a} \times \frac{1}{a} \right) \left(\frac{1}{a} \times \frac{1}{a} \times \frac{1}{a} \times \frac{1}{a} \times \frac{1}{a} \times \frac{1}{a} \right) \left(\frac{1}{a} \times \frac{1}{a} \times \frac{1}{a} \times \frac{1}{a} \times \frac{1}{a} \times \frac{1}{a} \right) \left(\frac{1}{a} \times \frac{1}{a} \times$

 $\sin x = x + O(x^3)$

Obs: fw=O(xn) ar inte en viss function

 $f(x) = O(x^2)$ och $g(x) = O(x^2)$ betyder inte att f(x) = g(x), men $f(x) - g(x) = O(x^2)$

"regler" för ordorakning: $f(x) = O(x^n) \Longrightarrow x^k f(x) = O(x^{n+k})$ $g(x) = O(x^m) \Longrightarrow f(x) = O(x^m) \text{ omm } m \le n$ $f(x) = O(x^m) \circ f(x) = O(x^{m+n})$

 $x^n = O(x^n) \frac{1}{x^m} \cdot O(x^n) = O(x^{n-m})$, men inte (säkert) $\frac{O(x^n)}{O(x^m)} = O(x^{n-m})$ $f(t) = O(t^n)$, $t = g(x) = O(x^m)$ ger $f(g(x)) = O(x^{m \cdot n})$

 $\lim_{x\to 0} O(x^n) = 0 \quad \text{om} \quad n > 0$

Ex.
$$f(x) = (1+x)^{\alpha} \Rightarrow f^{(n)}(x) = \alpha(\alpha-1)...(\alpha-n+1)(1+x)^{\alpha-n}$$

So $ML-utv$; $(1+x)^{\alpha} = 1+\alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2}x^2 + ... + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)...(\alpha-n+1)}{n!}x^n + \binom{\alpha}{n+1}(1+x)^{\alpha-n-1}x^{n+1}$

$$\frac{1}{1+x} = (1+x)^{-1} = 1-x+x^2-x^3+...+O(x^{n+1})$$

(a)

Sats: $(ML-utvecklingens\ entvdighet)$ Om $f(x)$ ar $n+1$ $ggr\ deriverbar$,

 $Q_n(x)$ ar ett polynom au $grad \leq n$ och $f(x) = Q_n(x) + O(x^{n+1})$

sa ar $Q_n(x) = P_n(x)$, $ML-polynomet\ au\ ordning\ n$.

ty:
$$f(x) = Q_n(x) + O(x^{n+1}) = P_n(x) + O(x^{n+1})$$

so $Q_n(x) - P_n(x) = O(x^{n+1})$, so $Q_n(x) - P_n(x)$

begins and do $x \to 0$, so $Q_n(x) = P_n(x)$

Sa vi kan finna and "som vi vill" och vet att det är ML-polynomet.

$$E_{x}. \quad f(x) = \ln(1+x)$$

$$g(x) = f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} = 1 - x + x^{2} - x^{3} + \dots + (-1)^{n} x^{n} + 6(x^{n+1})$$

$$\frac{5\alpha}{6} \quad g^{(k)}(0) = (-1)^{k} \cdot k! = f^{(k+1)}(0), \quad s\alpha \quad f^{(k)}(0) = [-1)^{k-1}(k-1)! \quad k = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$f(0) = \ln 1 = 0$$

$$5\alpha \quad \ln(1+x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} x^{k} + 6(x^{n+1})$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} x^{k} + 6(x^{n+1}) = x - \frac{x^{2}}{2} + \frac{x^{3}}{3} - \frac{x^{4}}{4} + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{n}}{n} + 6(x^{n+1})$$

p.ss.
$$f(x) = \arctan x$$
, $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} = [-x^2 + x^4 - x^6 + ... + (-1)^n x^{2n} + 6(x^{2n+2})]$
ger $\arctan x = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7} + ... + \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k+1}}{2^{k+1}} + 6(x^{2k+3})$

Ex. Finn ML-utvecklingen av ordning 5 för
$$f(x) = e^{\cos x}$$

Vi vet: $\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} + 6(x^6) = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + 6(x^4) = 1 + 6(x^2)$
 $e^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + 6(t^3)$

$$e^{\cos x} = e \cdot e^{\cos x - 1} = e \left(1 + \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} + O(x^6) \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} + O(x^4) \right)^2 + O(x^{32}) \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} + O(x^4) \right)^2 + O(x^{32}) = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} + O(x^4) \right)^2 + O(x^{32}) = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} + O(x^4) \right)^2 + O(x^4) = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} + O(x^4) \right)^2 + O(x^4) = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} + O(x^4) \right)^2 + O(x^4) = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} + O(x^4) \right)^2 + O(x^4) = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} + O(x^4) \right)^2 + O(x^4) = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} + O(x^4) \right)^2 + O(x^4) = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} + O(x^4) \right)^2 + O(x^4) = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} + O(x^4) \right)^2 + O(x^4) = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} + O(x^4) \right)^2 + O(x^4) = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} + O(x^4) \right)^2 + O(x^4) = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} + O(x^4) \right)^2 + O(x^4) = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} + O(x^4) \right)^2 + O(x^4) = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} + O(x^4) \right)^2 + O(x^4) = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} + O(x^4) \right)^2 + O(x^4) = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} + O(x^4) \right)^2 + O(x^4) = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} + O(x^4) \right)^2 + O(x^4) = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} + O(x^4) \right)^2 + O(x^4) = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} + O(x^4) \right)^2 + O(x^4) = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} + O(x^4) \right)^2 + O(x^4) = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{x^4}{2} + O(x$$

$$= e(1-\frac{x^2}{2}+(\frac{1}{24}+\frac{1}{6})x^4+6(x^6))=e(1-\frac{x^2}{2}+\frac{x^4}{6})+6(x^6), \text{ so } f^{(4)}(0)=4!\frac{e}{6}=4e$$

Ex. Find
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x - \arctan x}{x^3} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \mathcal{O}(x^5) - (x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \mathcal{O}(x^5))}{x^3} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^3} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{x^3$$

man får $\times \cdot \ln(1 + \arctan x) = \dots = x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^3 + G(x^5)$ man finner fix=6

$$e^{2(\cos x - 1)} = ... = 1 - x^2 + O(x^4)$$

så f(x)=1-1x3+0(x4) så f(x) haringen lokal extrempunkt for x=0.

