DEOPHMA TAYLOR

(1x ano Osugia)

H 60 vàp mon f(x) = 1 elvar anerpes poper napazuzi sifm 620 (-1,1) was exorte ou:

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^4 + \dots + x^4 + \dots + x^4 + \dots$$

E6 w
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

Toze
$$f'(x) = \frac{1'(1-x)-1(1-x)'}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{-1(-1)}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{1'(1-x)^2-1\cdot[(1-x)]'}{(1-x)^4} = \frac{-1\cdot 2(1-x)(-1)}{(1-x)^4} = \frac{1\cdot 2}{(1-x)^3}$$

$$f'''(x) = \frac{2'(1-x)^3 - 2 \cdot [(1-x)^3]'}{(1-x)^6} = \frac{-2 \cdot 3(1-x)^2 \cdot (-1)}{(1-x)^6} = \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3}{(1-x)^4}$$

$$d\rho a$$
 $e^{(u)}(x) = \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot ... \eta}{(1-x)^{n+1}} = \frac{u!}{(1-x)^{m+1}}$

onoise
$$f(0)=1$$
, $f'(0)=1$, $f''(0)=2!=1$, $\frac{f'''(0)}{3!}=\frac{3!}{3!}=1$, ...

Sul. 10 noduisoupo Taylor avai

$$P(0) = 1 + 1 \cdot (x - 0) + 1 \cdot (x - 0)^{2} + \dots + 1 \cdot (x - 0)^{4}$$

$$= 1 + x + x^{2} + \dots + x^{4} = \sum_{k=0}^{m} x^{k} = \frac{1 - x}{1 - x}$$

$$T = (x - T)(x) = 1 + x + \dots + x^{4} = 1 - x^{4+1}$$

$$(x - T)(x) = 1 + x + \dots + x^{4} = 1 - x^{4+1}$$

0.8.0. Tn, f, o(x) = Tn(x) = 1+x+ - +x = 1-x - lim f(x)-Tn(x) =

Devoupa Paylor - Stoixer and ru Dewpix

Snj.

$$T_{M,f,X_0}(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2}(x-x_0)^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(u)}(x_0)}{M!}(x-x_0)^M$$

To unodoino Taylor ragus neus f 620 xo etuai u 600 aplus.
Rufxo: [a,b] - R nou opiferai ws equs:

 $R_{n,f,x_o}(x) = f(x) - T_{u,f,x_o}(x)$

O Zow xo=0 exoupe auristoixà no Luibufo uai uno porno MacLaurin

θεώρνημα 7.1.6 σελ 276: εδεω $\xi:[a_1b] \to \mathbb{R}$ μαι έδεω $\chi_{\varepsilon} = [a_1b]$ Υποθετουμε ότι η ξ είναι ν-1 φορέι παραμωχίδιμη δτο ξ [α_1b] μαι η φορέι παραχωχίδιμη δτο χ_{ε} . Τότε το πολυώνυξο Ταγίον τάχιων η των ξ είναι το μοναδιμό πολυώνυξο Τ βαθμού το πολύ ίδον με η το οποίο Ικαυογοια των

 $\lim_{X \to X_0} \frac{f(x) - T(x)}{(x - x_0)^{\gamma}} = 0. \quad (*)$

Το θεωρημα αυτό μας δίνει εναν εμφεδο τρόπο για να βρίδκουξε το πολυώννυμο Ταγίον τάζως η μιας δυύαρλιδως f δε μαποιο δωμείο κο

Déwoupa 7.1.8 (Oswoupa Taylor)

Este $f:[a_1b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ pua sovaprusy u+1 gopés naplyu sco $[a_1b]$ uai este $x_0 \in [a_1b]$. Tône, $\forall x \in [a_1b]$

(1) Moppy Cauchy unodoinou Taylor

33 c(xo,x): Rn,f,xo(x) = \frac{f(n+1)(3)}{n!} (x-3)^{1/2} (x-xo).

(ii) Mappy Lagrange unodoine Taylor $\exists \mathcal{G} \in (x_0, x): \quad R_{u}, f, x_0(x) = \frac{f^{(u+1)}(\mathcal{G})}{(u+1)!} (x-x_0)^{u+1}$

(iii) Ogougnoweum μορφή υποδοίπου Taylou:

Au n $f^{(n+1)}$ ολοκληρώσιμη νοιε $R_{n,f,x_0}(x) = \frac{1}{n!} \int_{x_0}^{x} f^{(n+1)} dt$

Παρατμριοπ (Finney 64 653)

Aν $Rn(x) \rightarrow 0$ μαθών $n \rightarrow \infty$, $\forall x \in I$, λεμε ότι η 6ειρα Taylov που παραμεται από τι f 6το $x = x_0$ ευμκλινει 6των f 6το I, u αι f ρχφανfε: $f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x-x_0)^k$

1). Even $p(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + \cdots + a_m x^m$ nodvivvupo badyoù y rai étan ack seizre ou vnapxour bo, b1, -, bn el wiene

P(x)=bo+b1(x=a)+000+bn(x-a), txelR

Designe ou:
$$b_{k} = \frac{\rho^{(k)}(a)}{k!}$$
, $k = 0, 1, ..., 4$.

Noon

ME Enapuyir.

9.8.0. 16xuel yla n=1.

Guai: $p(x) = a_0 + a_1 x = a_0 + a_1 \cdot \alpha - a_1 \cdot \alpha + a_1 x$

$$= \underbrace{a_0 + a_1 a + a_1(x - a)}_{b_0 + b_1(x - a)}$$

o'nou $b_0 = a_0 + a_1 \alpha = p(a)$, $b_1 = a_1$ to onoio 16xuel

yaii
$$b_0 = \frac{p^{(6)}(a)}{0!} = a_0 + a_1 a$$
, $b_1 = \frac{p'(a)}{1!} = \frac{a_1}{1!} = a_1$

Déxopar de 16xuer you m-1

OSO 16XUH YIQ M.

Guai: p(x)-p(a) = (a0+a,x+000+anx)-(a0+a,a+000+ana) $= a_1(x-a) + a_2(x^2-a^2) + \cdots + a_n(x^n-a^n)$ $=(x-a)[a_1+a_2(x-a)+\cdots+a_n(x^{n-1})]$ $=(x-a) P_1(x)$, ono $P_1(x)$ noquivolo babyoi N-1 To $P_1(x)$ Joyn rus enaguyinas unobecons proper va fpdq red 6 ru proper $P_1(x) = b_1 + b_2(x-a) + b_n(x-a)^{n-1} \qquad (1)$

35 and

$$p(x) = p(a) + (x-a)p(x)$$

 $= b_0 + b_1(x-a) + \cdots + b_n(x-a)^m, \quad \mu \in b_0 = p(a)$

MagazwziJouras exoufe où

$$\rho^{(k)}(x) = \sum_{s=k}^{M} s(s-1)...(s-k+1)b_s(x-a)^{s-k}$$

onore
$$p^{(k)}(a) = [k(k-1)...1]b_k = k!b_k$$
.

2) spajet uaveia and ta napavaru nodvivrufa seu poppú $b_0+b_1(x-3)+\cdots+b_n(x-3)^m$

A) $P_1(x) = x^2 - 4x - 9$. B) $x^4 - 12x^3 + 44x^2 + 2x + 1$ 8) $P_3(x) = x^5$.

Cow $P_{1}(x)=x^{2}-4x-9$ $P_{1}(x)=2x-4$ $P_{1}''(x)=2$ $P_{1}'''(x)=0$ $P_{1}'''(3)=0$ $P_{1}'''(3)=0$ $P_{1}'''(3)=0$ $P_{1}'''(3)=0$ $P_{1}'''(3)=0$ $P_{1}'''(3)=0$

Sons to noduwrufo Taylor 600 X=3 Qual:

$$P_{1}(3) = -12 + 2(x-3) + 1 \cdot (x-3)^{2} + 0 \cdot (x-3)^{3} + 0 \cdot 0$$

$$= -12 + 2(x-3) + (x-3)^{2}$$

Enahidevon: Au man us npajers, npajerar na pour ou $-12+2(x-3)+(x-3)^2=x^2-4x-9$.

B) Corw $P_2(x) = x^4 - 12x^3 + 44x^2 + 2x + 1$ onois $P_2(3) = 3^4 - 12 \cdot 3^3 + 44 \cdot 3^2 + 2 \cdot 3 + 1 = 160$.

Tore $P_2'(x) = 4x^3 - 36x^2 + 88x + 2$ onois $P_2'(3) = 50$

 $P_{2}''(x) = 12x^{2} - 72x + 88 \quad \text{order} \quad \frac{P_{2}''(3)}{9!} = -20 = -10$ $P_{2}'''(x) = 24x - 72 \quad \text{orde} \quad \frac{P_{2}''(3)}{3!} = \frac{0}{3!} = 0$ $P_{2}^{(4)}(x) = 24 \quad \text{orde} \quad \frac{P_{2}''(3)}{3!} = \frac{94}{9!} = \frac{24}{9!} = 1$ $P_{2}^{(5)}(x) = 0. \quad \text{order} \quad \frac{P_{2}^{(5)}(3)}{4!} = \frac{94}{9!} = 0.$

Buy ro nojudivufo Taylor 600 Xo=3 avai

 $P_{2}(3) = 160 + 50(x-3) - 10(x-3)^{2} + 0(x-3)^{3} + 1(x-3)^{4}$ $= 160 + 50(x-3) - 10(x-3)^{2} + (x-3)^{4}$

Englidevon: Thay from an now us posses 16x04 ori $160+50(x-3)-10(x-3)+(x-3)^{4}=x^{4}-12x^{3}+44x^{2}+2x+1$

| β) $\beta_3(x) = x^5$. | onoi E | P3(3)=243 |
|--------------------------------|--------|-------------------------|
| $f_3'(x) = 5x^4$ | | P3(3)= 405 |
| $P_3''(x) = 20x^3$ | | P3"(3) = 540 |
| $P_3'''(x) = 60 x^2$ | | P3"(3) = 540 |
| $P_3^{(4)}(x) = 120 X$ | | $\rho_3^{(u)}(3) = 360$ |
| $P_3^{(5)}(x) = 120$ | | P3(5)(3) = 120 |
| $P_{0}^{(6)}(x) = 0$ | | $P_3^{(6)}(3) = 0$ |

Jus co noduisvufo Taylor 620 xo=3 avai

$$P_{3}(3) = 243 + 405(x-3) + \frac{540}{2!}(x-3)^{2} + \frac{540}{3!}(x-3)^{3} + \frac{360}{4!}(x-3)^{4} + \frac{120}{5!}(x3)^{3}$$

 $=243+405(x-3)+270(x-3)^{2}+90(x-3)^{3}+15(x-3)^{4}+(x-3)^{5}$

3) Για μαθε μία από τις παραμάτω συναρεήσεις να βρεθεί το πολυώνυμο Ταγίου Τη, β,α που υποδεικνύεται.

B)
$$(T_{2n+1}, \ell, 0)$$
: $f(x) = (1+x^2)^{-1}$

Nuon

(7.2.1.) Exoupe ou draw $f(x)=e^{x}$ roie $T_{n}(x)=T_{n},f_{10}(x)=\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{x^{k}}{k!}=1+x+\frac{x^{2}}{2!}+.+\frac{x^{4}}{n!}$

Two exorps zuv $f(x) = e^{-x}$ uou y = 3 onone beau (1) during $\frac{1}{3}$ (500 pre onon u = 3 uou x to sinx uou exorps $\frac{3}{3}$, $f(0(x)) = \frac{3}{2} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{k!} = 1 + \sin x + \frac{\sin^{2} x}{2!} + \frac{\sin^{3} x}{3!}$

B) And
$$n \times 2$$
 64 276 EXOVE yia zuv $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ ou $T_{gn+1}, f_{i,0}(x) = 1-x^2+x^4-\cdots+(-1)^n \times 2^n = \frac{1-(-1)^n+1}{1+x^2}$

$$\begin{cases}
T_{n,f,0} : f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} \\
Guan f'(x) = \frac{1'(1+x) - 1(1+x)'}{(1+x)^2} = \frac{-1}{(1+x)^2} \\
f''(x) = \frac{(-1)'(1+x)^2 - (-1) \cdot 2(1+x) \cdot (1+x)'}{(1+x)^4} = \frac{2(1+x)}{(1+x)^4} = \frac{1 \cdot 2}{(1+x)^4} \\
f'''(x) = \frac{2'(1+x)^3 - 2[(1+x)^3]'}{(1+x)^6} = \frac{-2 \cdot 3(1+x)^2(1+x)'}{(1+x)^6} = \frac{-6(1+x)^2}{(1+x)^4} = \frac{-6}{(1+x)^4}
\end{cases}$$

f(0)=1, f'(0)=-1, $\frac{f''(0)}{2!}=\frac{2}{2!}=1$, $\frac{f''(0)}{3!}=\frac{-6}{6}=-1$, ...

day to noduivele Taylor da éluar:

$$T_{M}, f_{,0}(x) = 1 + (1)(x-0) + 1(x-0)^{2} + (1)(x-0)^{3} + \cdots$$

$$= 1 - x + x^{2} - x^{3} + \cdots + (1)^{M} \times^{M} = \frac{x^{2}}{x^{2}} (-1)^{K} \times^{K}$$

$$f(x) = x^{5} + x^{3} + x$$

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = 5x^{4} + 3x^{2} + 1$$

$$f''(x) = 20x^{3} + 6x$$

$$f''(x) = 60x^{2} + 6$$

$$f''(x) = 120x$$

$$f''(x) = 120x$$

dry to requirer o Taylor 620 x =0 $T_{4,40} = 0 + 1(x-0) + 0(x-0)^{2} + 1(x-0)^{3} + 0(x-0)^{9} = x + x^{3}$

e).
$$f(x) = x^{3} + x^{3} + x$$
 $-8 - y^{3} + y^{6} = x^{6} =$

Suf. to notion to Taylor 610 X=0 eval: $T_{6}, f_{10} = 0 + 1(x-0) + 0(x-0)^{2} + 1(x-0)^{3} + 0(x-0)^{4} + 1(x-0)^{5} + 0(x-0)^{6}$ $= x + x^{3} + x^{5}.$

onoir and rus noupaguigous ara 8), e) exw:

$$f(1) = 3$$

$$f'(1) = 9$$

$$\frac{f''(1)}{2!} = \frac{26}{3!} = 13$$

$$\frac{f'''(1)}{3!} = \frac{66}{6} = 11$$

$$\frac{f^{(4)}(1)}{4!} = \frac{120}{24} = 5$$

$$\frac{f^{(5)}(1)}{5!} = \frac{120}{120} = 1$$

Sny. to noluwouf o Taylor 610 $x_0=1$ 4001 20 $T_5,f_1=3+9(x-1)+13(x+1)^2+11(x-1)^3+5(x-1)^4+1(x-1)^5$

4) Even uz 1 mon f,g: (a,b) - R ovapeignes n Gopes. napayuyi6iles 600 $x_0 \in (a,b)$ wi600 $f(x_0) = f'(x_0) = \cdots = f^{(n-1)}(x_0) = 0$, $g(x_0) = g'(x_0) = \cdots = g^{(n-1)}(x_0) = 0$ uai g(1)(x0) \$0. Deigre ou: $\lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{f''(x_0)}{g''(x_0)}$

Guai: $T_{u,\xi,x_{o}}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{M} \frac{f^{(k)}(x_{o})}{k!} (x-x_{o})^{k} =$ $= \frac{f^{(0)}(x_0)}{0!} (x-x_0)^0 + \frac{f^{(1)}(x_0)}{1!} (x-x_0)^1 + \frac{f^{(2)}(x_0)}{2!} (x-x_0)^2 + \cdots +$ $\frac{1}{2} \frac{f^{(n-1)}(x_0)}{f^{(n-1)}(x_0)} (x-x_0)^{n-1} + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} (x-x_0)^{n-1} + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} (x-x_0)^{n-1}$

Opora, zóju eus (2) etvar: $T_{y,g,x_0}(x) = \frac{g^{(u)}(x_0)}{u!}(x-x_0)^y$ (4).

And the unobton pas exoupe ou f, g: (a,b) - iR 600 april 600s n poper napayuzieiles ero xoela,b), onore and zur Aporaey. 7.1.4 OEL 274 EXOUPE OU:

 $\lim_{x\to x_0} \frac{R_{n,f,x_0}(x)}{(x-x_0)^n} = 0$ (s) were $\lim_{x\to x_0} \frac{R_{n,g,x_0}(x)}{(x-x_0)^n} = 0$ (6)

$$Ru,f,x_0(x) = f(x) - Tu,f,x_0(x)$$

Openia,
$$g(x) = Tu, g, xo(x) + Ru, g, xo(x)$$
 (8)

Apa, ling
$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{T_{y,f,x_0}(x) + R_{y,f,x_0}(x)}{T_{y,g,x_0}(x) + R_{y,g,x_0}(x)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{f^{(u)}(x_0)(x-x_0)^{u}+R_{u,f,x_0}(x)}{y^{(u)}(x_0)(x_0)^{u}+R_{u,f,x_0}(x)}$$

$$\frac{g^{(u)}(x_0)(x_0)(x-x_0)^{u}+R_{u,f,x_0}(x)}{y^{(u)}(x_0)(x_0)^{u}+R_{u,f,x_0}(x)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{(x \times x_0)^{u}}{(x)} + \frac{R_{u}f_{1}x_{0}(x)}{(x-x_{0})^{u}} + \frac{R_{u}f_{1}x_{0}(x)}{(x-x_{0})^{u}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{(x \times x_0)^{u}}{(x-x_{0})^{u}} + \frac{R_{u}g_{1}x_{0}(x)}{(x-x_{0})^{u}}$$

$$\frac{g(u)(x_0)}{g(u)(x_0)} + 0 = \frac{g^{(u)}(x_0)}{g^{(u)}(x_0)}.$$

6) Au fix = lux, x>0, bpeire rue nàusièscepu Eudéia mai rue n'Ausièscepu napaboli sto paquina rue d'és sujéio (41)
Non

Znexte ta Tappe (x) ~> nDM61667694 ewlera non Tappe (x) ~> nDM61667694 napalossa

Apol fle = 1 (Exalt 20 6440 (e,1) via f(x)=lux). Grow $f'(e) = \frac{1}{e}$ $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ $f''(e) = -\frac{1}{e^2}$ $f''(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$

Apa, to notoword Taylor now freque ewon zo: $T_{1,p,e}(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{e}(x-e) = 1 + \frac{x-e}{e} = \frac{e+x-e}{e} = \frac{x}{e}$ now $T_{2,p,e}(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{e}(x-e) - \frac{1}{e^2}(x-e)^2 = \frac{x}{e} - \frac{1}{e^2}(x-e)^2$