POLINOMI DE TAYLOR (TS)

Introdució

Server per estudiar el competant d'une furnice en l'entorn d'un put mitjançant una altre June mis facil d'encluer.

a E Dom f f (m) veagder deri.

El polinomi de Taylor de greu on per a f en a. $P(m, f, a) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!}(x-a)^2 + \frac{f'''(a)}{3!}(x-a)^3 + \dots + \frac{f''(n)}{m!}(x-a)^n$

Propietats

 $P_{m,f,a}^{(i)}(a) = f_{a}^{(i)} \quad \forall i=1,...,m$

Això sig. que si en el polinom de taylor de valer a es el matex que le finis

Pane d'iguel forme en 6 dervede 1-es nono (firs n que is el mix).

MAixe sig. que Pho. 1, a(e) = f. (a) , Pho. (a) = f (a) ,...

Si. Pritra (x) es el golinimi de Taylor, el [Resto / Residu] de Printra (x).

 $R_{m,f,a}(x) = f(x) - P_{m,f,a}(x)$

Exemple: $f(x) = \ln(x)$, a = 1 $P_{n}, f, a(x) = (x-1) - \frac{(x-1)^2}{2} + \frac{(x-1)^3}{3} - \frac{(x-1)^4}{4} + \frac{(x-1)^3}{3} = \frac{(x-1)^4}{4} + \frac{(x-1)^4}{3} = \frac{(x-1)^4}{4} + \frac{(x-1)^4}{4} = \frac{($

f(x) = ln(x) - + f(1) = ln(1) = 0 | Po, f, (x) = f(1) = 0

 $| P_{2}|_{L_{14}}(x) = f(4) + f(4)(x-1) + \frac{f(4)}{211}(x-1)^{2} = x-1 - \frac{x^{2}}{2} + \frac{2x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{-x^{2}}{2} + 2x - \frac{3}{2}$ $\int_{1}^{\infty} (x) = \frac{-1}{\chi^{2}} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \int_{1}^{\infty} (1) = -1$

 $\int_{3}^{6} \int_{1}^{4} f(x) = \int_{3}^{4} (x) + \int$ $f''(x) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \rightarrow f''(1) = 2 \cdot \cdots$

Obs: Si f es parell, el potinom de Tauglor mornes te potencier senar.

1/ Que sign parell sig que f(x) = f(-x);

1/ Que sign sina sig. que f(-x) = -f(x);

Obs: Si derivede de f+g és. f.+g'. => Polimoni de Taylor de f+g és Pn, f, a + Pn, g, a Obviant cf. = cPm, f.a. 11. on 'c'es constant.

Obs: Polinoni de taylor d'un polinoni de gran m es all mateix. 11 to 6 mèrine

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Teorene de Taylor i Residu de Lagrange
     f. fund continue m+1 vegades derivable en entern de \alpha i \exists c \in (\alpha, x)
f(x) = P_{m,f,a}(x) + R_{m,f,a}(x) = P_{m,f,a}(x) + \frac{f(m,n)}{(m+1)!} \cdot (x-a)^{m+1} = f(x)
   Per tout, l'error que cometern en aproximer f(x) per Pmifia (x) és \frac{f^{(m+1)}}{(m+1)!} (x-a)
   Aplicacions "geome triques de Taylor
   .f. m+1 regades deriveble en un entorn de a supersen. f. (a) =0 = f. (a) =
   Taylor: f(x) - f(a) = f(a) \cdot \frac{(x-a)^m}{m!} + R_{m,f,a}(x) enton a.
                  · in parell i f'(a) >0. → f(x)-f(a) >0 en enterm de a a nuínim relation
                  · m parell i f. (a) <0 → f(x)-f(a) <0 en entor de a a màxim velatin
                  · M. Senan i f ( a) > 0 - f creixent en a.
                  · M. Senon i f (n) (a) <0 => f devicat en a
   Concavitat, Convex tat i Punt Inflexió
   Supossem
       f(a) = f''(a) = \dots = f^{(m-1)}(a) = 0
f(x) - f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) = \frac{f''(a)}{m!}(x-a)^m + B_{mif(a)}(x)
f(a) = f''(a) = \dots = f^{(m-1)}(a) = 0
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f(a) = f''(a) = \dots = f^{(m-1)}(a) = 0
                  · m parell i f(m(a) >0 → f concava en a [V]
                  · M. parell i f (m)(a) < 0 → f convexe en a [.]
                 • M Sever : f(m)(a)>0} → f Pent Inflexió ena // Cama la conscaritat.
   Property (fix), x_0, x) = f(x_0) + \frac{f'(x_0)}{4!} (x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!} (x - x_0) + ... + \frac{f''(x_0)}{m!} (x - x_0)
\left| \mathcal{R}_{M} \left( f(x), \times_{o} \times \right) \right| = \frac{f'(c)}{(M+1)!} \left( \times - \times_{o} \right)^{M+1}
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1. Usa Taylor de gran 2 fix1 = \$1728+x per evaluar \$1731'. Fita l'error. P(x) = 3/1728 +x = 3/123 +x (P f(a) = \$ 1728 +a" Cal tirela: - 10 f $P_{2,\ell_{1},0}(x) = 12 + \frac{x}{432} - \frac{x^2}{q_{1/2}^5}$ agestern a = 0 per fair let at donet que $P_{z,l,o}(x) = 12 + \frac{1}{432} \cdot (x-0) + \frac{-2}{9 \cdot 12} \cdot (x-0)^2 =$ f(x)= \$1728+x1 f(0) = 12 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{3} (1728 + x)^{\frac{-2}{3}}$ $f''(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{-2}{3} \left(1728 + x \right)^{\frac{-5}{3}} \left| f''(0) = \frac{-2}{9 \cdot 10^5} \right|$ P2, f10 (3) 4 12'0069 $\int_{10}^{10} (x) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{-2}{3} \cdot \frac{-5}{3} \left(\frac{-8}{1728 + x} \right)^{\frac{-8}{3}} \left(\frac{(m+1)}{(m+1)!} (x-a)^{m+1} \right) \left[\xi \right] = \frac{\frac{10}{3x} \left(\frac{-8}{1728 + c} \right)^{\frac{-8}{3}}}{(2+1)!} \left(\frac{3-0}{3} \right)^{\frac{-8}{3}} = \frac{10}{3x} \left(\frac{1728 + c}{3} \right)^{\frac{-8}{3}} \left(\frac{3-0}{3} \right)^{\frac{-8}{3}} = \frac{10}{3x} \left(\frac{1728 + c}{3} \right)^{\frac{-8}{3}} \left(\frac{3-0}{3} \right)^{\frac{-8}{3}} = \frac{10}{3x} \left(\frac{3-0}{3} \right)^{\frac{-8}{3}} \left(\frac{3-0}{3} \right)^{\frac{-8}{3}} = \frac{10}{3x} \left(\frac{3-0}{3} \right)^{\frac{-8}{3}} \left(\frac{3-0}{3} \right)^{\frac{-8}{3}} = \frac{10}{3x} \left(\frac{3-0}{3} \right)^{\frac{-8}{3}} = \frac$ $= \left| \frac{10}{6} \left(1728 + c \right)^{\frac{-8}{3}} \right| = \frac{5}{3} \left| \left(1728 + c \right)^{\frac{-8}{3}} \right| =$ $=\frac{5}{3}\left|\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(1728+c)}}\right|=\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Aixo series} \\ \text{Super position} \\ \text{outst que mo fe} \end{array}\right]=\frac{5}{3}\left(\begin{array}{c} 1\\ \sqrt{1728+c} \end{array}\right)^{8}=\mathcal{E}$ Agxò ho pue fer 0 L C L 3 => 1728 L 1728+C L 1728+3 => 3/1728 L 3/1728+6 L 3/1728+3 => crient entot R. (x per exequel no). => \frac{1}{\sqrt{1728}} > \frac{1}{\sqrt{1728} + \cdot 2} > \frac{1}{\sqrt{1728} + \cdot 2} > \frac{1}{\sqrt{1728} + \cdot 2} \frac{5}{3} \left[\sqrt{1728} + \cdot 2 \right] \frac{5}{3} = \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1728} + \cdot 2} \right]^8 > \frac{1}{\sqrt{1728} + \cdot 2} \frac{5}{3} = \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1728} + \cdot 2} \frac{1}{3} = \cdot \frac{5}{3} = \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1728} + \cdot 2} \frac{5}{3} = \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \cdot \frac{5}{3} = \cdot \frac{1}{3} = (1). f(x) = (x-3). ln(x-3)+x2. Pol. Tay m=2, a=4. Hostro even f(415) migrant P2(415)< 1/4.2 f(x) = (x-3). f(x) = 16 f(x) = 16 $f(x) = 16 + 9(x-4) + <math>\frac{3 \cdot (x-4)^2}{21} = \frac{16}{21}$ f'(4) = 9 $P_{2,f,4}(x) = \frac{3x^2 - 24x + 48}{2} + 9x - 20$ f'(x) = f'(x-3) + 2x + 1f"(4) = 3 P2, f, 4 (4) = 16 Ava volem Saber el even que hi hous si evoluen prixim a 4 (x = 4'5). | f(x) - Pm, f, a(x) | = | f(m+1) / (x-a) | = & amb c entere xia //4/2024/5 $f'''(x) = \frac{-1}{(x-3)^2} \left| 1E| = \left| \frac{\frac{-1}{(c-3)^2} \cdot (4's-4)^3}{(2+1)!} \right| = \left| \frac{-1}{(c-3)^2} \cdot \frac{0'125}{6} \right| = \left| \frac{-0'125}{6 \cdot (c-3)^2} \right| = \left| E\right|$ $\frac{-1}{(x-3)^2} \left| 1E| = \left| \frac{\frac{-1}{(c-3)^2} \cdot (4's-4)^3}{(2+1)!} \right| = \left| \frac{-1}{(c-3)^2} \cdot \frac{0'125}{6} \right| = \left| \frac{-0'125}{6 \cdot (c-3)^2} \right| = \left| E\right|$ Pg tots son positins 4 L C L 4'5 = 4-3 L C-3 L 4'5-3 = (4-3) -6 L (L-3) -6 L (4'5-3) - 5 = 10 signe = 1 (4-3)2.6 > (1-3)2.6 > (4'5-3)2.6 = (4-3)2.6 > OD'125 = E pq hern fet el val. => = = = = E

3. Fi to superor de l'error amb le formula
$$e = e^4 \times 2 + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{4!}$$
 $m = 4$
 $p_{g} = i$
 $q_{e} =$

Sabern que c'està entre 0:1. $0 < c < 1 \Rightarrow 1 < e < e^{1} < 3 \Rightarrow \frac{e^{c}}{5!} < \frac{3}{5!} \Rightarrow |E| < \frac{3}{5!} = 0'025 \Rightarrow |E| < 0'025|$

(1)
$$f(x) = \ln(1-x) \qquad f(0) = \ln(1) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-1}{(1-x)} = -(1-x)^{-1} \qquad f'(0) = -1 \qquad f''(0) = -1$$

$$f''(x) = -(1-x)^{-2} \qquad f'''(0) = -2$$

$$f'''(x) = -2(1-x)^{-3} \qquad f'''(0) = -6$$

$$f'''(x) = -6(1-x)^{-4} \qquad f''(0) = -24$$

- b) aune m per apox ln (0'75) and ever 2 10-3.
- 1a) Neuentem le févrule general $f^{(m)}_{(x)}$ do not que m desconegude. $f^{(m)}_{(x)=-(m-1)!} \cdot (1-x)^m$ // He fun per obs. Però s'hamis de fex per Induno
- 2a) Neuenitem identificar X.

 ln(075) = ln(1-x) ~ Pm, f, 0 (0'25)

 // x = 0'25
 - 3a) Neversitem formes de l'errer $\frac{\int_{-\infty}^{(M+1)} f(x-a)^{M+1}}{(M+1)!} \Rightarrow \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{(M+1)} f(x-b)^{M+1}}{(M+1)!} = \frac{$

Are omb & formle de devisedo general substituim. $-\frac{((m+1)-1)! \cdot (1-c)^{(m+1)}}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{(0'25)^{m+1}}{(0'25)^{m+1}} = \frac{-m! \cdot (1-c)^{-(m+1)} \cdot (0'25)^{m+1}}{(m+1)!} \cdot \frac{1}{(1-c)^{m+1}} \cdot \frac{1}{4^{m+1}}$

Finalment je podem burcar le n per tindre: $\frac{-1}{m+1} \cdot \frac{1}{(1-c)^{m+1}} \cdot \frac{1}{4^{m+1}} < 10^{-3} = \frac{1}{1000} \Rightarrow 0 < c < \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow 0 > -c > \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow 1 > 1 - c > 1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4} \angle 1 - 2 \angle 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} > \frac{1}{1 - 2} > \frac{1}{1} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{4}{3} \end{pmatrix} > \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{1 - 2} \\ \frac{4}{3} \end{pmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{m+1} \cdot \frac{1}{(1-c)^{m+1}} \cdot \frac{1}{4^{m+1}} \times \frac{1}{m+1} \cdot \frac{1}{3^{m+1}} \cdot \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{(m+1) \cdot 3^{m+1}}$

Quan (M+1).3 > 1000 je en anvie he pg. el velor ser mis pel, f Proven per touting M=4 =0 (5). 3 = 1215 > 1000 ain que [M=24]

⑤. ∫(x) = √x

a) P, (,,1,x)

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

$$f(4) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{x^{3}}}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{-1}{4\sqrt{x^{3}}}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{3}{8\sqrt{x^{5}}}$$

$$f'''(x) = \frac{3}{8\sqrt{x^{5}}}$$

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b) Am P del "a)" celente velor aprox. VI'OZ'.

Això sig. que x = 1'02 pg f(1'02) = VI'02' i fem seno el Polineni centret en 1.

P2(f,1,102) = 1 + 1/2 (1'02)-1) - 1/8 (1'02-1) = 1'0095 = 72 (f,1,1'02) ~ f(1'02)

c) Calculo l'evren obtingut. Dono fila Superior.
$$|R_{2}(f, 1, 1'02)| = \left| \frac{\frac{3}{8}(c)^{\frac{5}{2}}}{(2+1)!} (1'02-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} = \left| \frac{\frac{3}{8\sqrt{c^{57}}}(o'02)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3!} \right| = \frac{(o'02)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{2 \cdot 8\sqrt{c^{57}}}$$
Show the file of the second of the secon

 $\Rightarrow \frac{(0'02)^{3}}{16} \cdot \sqrt{17} > \frac{(0'02)^{3}}{16} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{17}}{\sqrt{17}} > \frac{\sqrt{17}}{\sqrt{17}$

B. E=0'0005 h) \verte = e'= e'o's // Com que son most igents els fem juts. $f(x) = e^{x}$ f(0) = 1 $f(0, x) = 1 + \frac{1}{4!}(x-0)^{2} + \frac{1}{2!}(x-0)^{2} + \dots + \frac{4}{m!}(x-0)^{2}$ $x_0 = [p_0] feet] = 0$ $f'(x) = e^x$ f'(0) = 1 f'(0) = 1(R) = (P(M+1) / (x-0) (m+1) $= \frac{e^{c} \cdot (0^{i}zs)^{mil}}{(m+1)!} \times \frac{3 - (0^{i}zs)^{mil}}{(m+1)!}$ Sahan OLELO'25 = De Le Le Ce 0'25 = 12e Le Le Ce (3) (19 di) [in 5]

= e. (0'25) (m+1)!

2 (m+1)!

2 (m+1)! Avo. per tanting mirem quin volor de m fe que Rm < E M = 8 - 3. (0'25) 2+1 = 0'0078 No Serveix M=3 = 3. 10125) 4 = 0'0004. Are que sohen el gran ocaben el P3 (fro,0'ES) P3 (f, 0, 0'25) = 1+0'25+ (0'25) 2 (0'25)3 1/28 d) h(1'1) e)h(0'9) f(x) = ln(1+x) | Pq. centrer en 0 és mis faial que no en 1 però podien fer ln(x). B (f,0,01) = 011-1(01)2=010952 Bu(11) $|f(0)| = \ln(0+1) = 0$ $|f(0,0,0')| = 0 + 1(0') - \frac{1(0')^2}{2!} + \frac{2(0')^3}{3!}$ 1(x) = lm(x+1) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x) = \frac{1}{x+i} \cdot 1 = (x+i)^{-1} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (0) = (D+i)^{-1} = L$ \frac{\frac{\lambda(mi)}{(c)}}{(m+1)!} = |Rm| = (01)^{m+1} f"(x)=-1(x+1)-2 1"(0) = 2 f"(x)=-1:(-2)(x+1)-3 fr(0) = -6 $f''(x) = -1 \cdot (-z)(-3)(x+1)$ $f''(x) = -1 \cdot (-z)(-3)(x+1)$ f''(Agri fem = 1 1 0202011 = 1 1 1 1 1 L C+1 C0 1+1 = (0+1) M+1 (C+1) (C+1) $\frac{1}{(m+1)(C+1)} = \frac{1}{1^{m+1}} > \frac{1}{(c+1)^{m+1}} > \frac{1}{(c+1)^{m+1}} > \frac{1}{(o'1+1)^{m+1}} > \frac{1}{(o'1)^{m+1}} > \frac{1}{(o$