

☆ 새로운 메모 테일러

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① $y = \sqrt{x} \sin x$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= (x^{\frac{1}{2}} \sin x + \sqrt{x} (\sin x))' \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \sin x + \sqrt{x} \cos x \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \sin x + \sqrt{x} \cos x \\ &= \frac{\sin x + 2x \cos x}{2\sqrt{x}} \end{aligned}$$

② $y = \sin x + \frac{1}{2} \cos x \rightarrow \frac{\cos}{\sin}$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \cos x + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \\ y' &= \cos x + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{-\sin x \sin x - \cos x \cos x}{\sin^2 x} \right) \\ y' &= \cos x + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{-(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)}{\sin^2 x} \right) \\ y' &= \cos x + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

③ $y = \frac{e^x \cdot \sin x}{1 + \ln x}$

$$y' = \frac{(e^x \sin x)' \cdot (1 + \ln x) - (e^x \sin x) (1 + \ln x)'}{(1 + \ln x)^2}$$

$$y' = \frac{(e^x \sin x + e^x \cos x)(1 + \ln x) - (e^x \sin x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{(1 + \ln x)^2}$$

$$y' = \frac{e^x (\sin x + \cos x)}{1 + \ln x} - \frac{e^x (\sin x)}{x (1 + \ln x)^2}$$

$$y' = \frac{e^x ((x \ln x + x - 1) \sin x + x \cos x \ln x + x \cos x)}{x (1 + \ln x)^2}$$

④ $y = (2x+1)^5 \cdot (x^3 - x + 1)^4$

$$y' = ((2x+1)^5)' \cdot (x^3 - x + 1)^4 + (2x+1)^5 \cdot ((x^3 - x + 1)^4)'$$

$$y' = 5 \cdot 2 (2x+1)^4 \cdot (x^3 - x + 1)^4 + (2x+1)^5 \cdot 4 (3x^2 - 1) (x^3 - x + 1)^3$$

$$y' = 10 (2x+1)^4 (x^3 - x + 1)^4 + 4 (2x+1)^5 (3x^2 - 1) (x^3 - x + 1)^3$$

$$y' = 2 (2x+1)^4 (x^3 - x + 1)^3 (5(x^3 - x + 1) + 2(2x+1)(3x^2 - 1))$$

$$y' = 2 (2x+1)^4 (x^3 - x + 1)^3 (5x^3 - 5x + 5 + 12x^3 + 6x^2 - 4x - 2)$$

$$y' = 2 (2x+1)^4 (x^3 - x + 1)^3 (17x^3 + 6x^2 - 9x + 3)$$

⑤ $y = \sin(\cos(\tan x))$ $\sin(\quad) = f(x)$ $\cos(\tan x) = g(x)$

$$y = f(g(x)) = y' = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y' &= \cos(\cos(\tan x)) \cdot (\cos(\tan x))' & \cos(1) = \cos \\
 \tan x &= \tan \\
 y' &= \cos(\cos(\tan x)) \cdot (f(g(x)))' \\
 y' &= \cos(\cos(\tan x)) \cdot (-\sin(\tan x)) \cdot \sec^2 x = \left(\frac{1}{\cos x}\right)^2 \\
 y' &= -\sec^2(x) \sin(\tan x) \cos(\cos(\tan x))
 \end{aligned}$$

⑥ $y = x \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$

$$y' = (x)' \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + x \left(\sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)\right)'$$

$$y' = \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + x \cdot \left(\sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)\right)'$$

$$y' = \sin \frac{1}{x} + \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \cdot \frac{x}{x^2}$$

$$y' = \sin \frac{1}{x} - \frac{\cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{x}$$

⑦ $f(x) = e^x \Rightarrow f'(e^x)$ 증명

$$\Rightarrow [e^x]' = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x+h} - e^x}{h}$$

$$① = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x \cdot e^h - e^x}{h}$$

$$② = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} e^x \frac{(e^h - 1)}{h} \quad \begin{array}{l} e \text{는 극한에 들어갈 수 없다} \\ \therefore e = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \end{array}$$

$$③ = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} e^x \left(\frac{(1+h)^{\frac{1}{h}} - 1}{h} \right)$$

$$④ = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} e^x \left(\frac{(1+h) - 1}{h} \right)$$

$$⑤ = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} e^x \left(\frac{h}{h} \right)$$

$$⑥ = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} e^x \cdot 1$$

$$⑦ = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} e^x$$

$$⑧ = e^x \text{ q.e.d.}$$

⑧ $f(x) = \ln x \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ 증명

$$\ln = \log_e$$

$f(x) = \ln x$ 이 증명에 들어갈 e를 대응해준다.

$$① \quad e^{f(x)} = x$$

$$② \quad [e^{f(x)}]' = x'$$

이(가) 때문

$$③ \quad e^{f(x)} \cdot f'(x) = 1$$

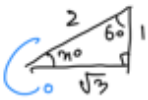
④ $x \cdot f'(x) = 1$

⑤ $\therefore f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ 이고 $f(x) = \ln x$ 일 때

⑥ $[\ln x]' = \frac{1}{x}$ 이다.

⑨ $\cos 32^\circ = ?$

$f(x) = \cos x \Rightarrow f(32) = f(30+2) = f(30) + f'(30) \cdot (2^\circ)$



$$\begin{aligned} \cos 30 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \therefore f(30) + f'(30) \cdot (2^\circ) \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \sin(30) \cdot \left(\frac{2\pi}{180} \right) \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{\pi}{90} \right) \\ &= \frac{(1.73205) - (0.0349)}{2} \\ &= \frac{1.69715}{2} \\ &= 0.848575 \end{aligned}$$

(실제 $\cos 32$ 의 값은 0.848048이다)

⑩ e^x 근사값을 테일러 전개로 구하여라 (+ 프로그램 작성)

테일러 급수는 e^x 에 대하여 표현하면

$$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^n \text{ 이고}$$

$$= 1 + x + \frac{1}{2!} x^2 + \frac{1}{3!} x^3 \dots \text{ 이 된다.}$$

이 식을 코드로 전개해 보았다.

그 결과 항수가 많을수록 반복될수록 더 근사한 값이 나왔다.

실제 e^1 은 (구분 계산기 기준) 1.6487212707 이다.

if) Count = 1 1.5

Count = 2 1.625

Count = 3 1.64583

Count = 4 1.64844

Count = 5 1.64871

⋮

(코드) Count 10 1.64872 (근사값 나왔다)

```
#include <iostream>
#include <math.h>
using namespace std;
#define e = 2.71828;

int main() {

double x; //e의 지수승
double count; // 테일러 급수 횟수;

cin >> x >> count;

double fact = 0, power = 0;
double tailor = 1;

for (int i = 1; i <= count; i++) {
int num = 1;
power = pow(x, i);
for (int j = 1; j <= i; j++) {
num = num * j;
fact = num;
}
tailor += power * (1/fact);
}

cout << tailor;
}
```

나의 iPad에서 보냄