

5.1] Sea  $P(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 + a_4 x^4 + \dots + a_n x^n$

$$P(0) = a_0 = 1$$

$$P'(x) = a_1 + 2a_2 x + 3a_3 x^2 + 4a_4 x^3 + \dots + na_n x^{n-1}$$

$$P'(0) = a_1 = 0$$

$$P''(x) = 2a_2 + 3 \cdot 2a_3 x + 4 \cdot 3a_4 x^2 + \dots + n(n-1)a_n x^{n-2}$$

$$P''(0) = 2a_2 = 0 \Rightarrow a_2 = 0$$

$$P'''(x) = 6a_3 + 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2a_4 x + \dots + n(n-1)(n-2)a_n x^{n-3}$$

$$P'''(0) = 6a_3 = 2 \Rightarrow a_3 = \frac{1}{3}$$

luego

$$P(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + a_4 x^4 + \dots + a_n x^n$$

$$\forall a_4, a_5, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \forall n \geq 4.$$

Esos son todos los polinomios que cumplen las condiciones.

El grado mínimo es 3, que corresponde al polinomio

$$1 + \frac{1}{3}x^3$$

5.2 | a)

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

$$f'(x) = -\sin x$$

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

$$f'''(x) = \sin x$$

$$f(0) = 1$$

$$f'(0) = 0$$

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

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

$$P_3(x) = 1 + \frac{0}{1!}x + \frac{-1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{0}{3!}x^3 =$$

$$= 1 - \frac{x^2}{2}$$

b)  $f(x) = \arctan x$

$$f'(x) = (1+x^2)^{-1}$$

$$f''(x) = -2x(1+x^2)^{-2}$$

$$f'''(x) = -2(1+x^2)^{-3}[1-3x^2]$$

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$f'(0) = 1$$

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

$$f'''(0) = -2$$

$$P_3(x) = 0 + \frac{1}{1!}x + 0 - \frac{2}{3!}x^3 = x - \frac{1}{3}x^3$$

c)  $f(x) = \sin x$

$$f'(x) = \cos x = \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$f''(x) = \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \sin\left(x + \pi\right)$$

$$f'''(x) = \sin\left(x + 3\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

⋮

$$f^{(2n)}(x) = \sin\left(x + 2n\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1$$

$$f'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$$

$$f''\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -1$$

$$f'''\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$$

⋮

$$f^{(2n)}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \sin\left((2n+1)\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = (-1)^n$$

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

$$\underline{5.2} \quad d) \quad f(x) = e^x \quad f^{(k)}(x) = e^x \quad f^{(k)}(1) = e$$

$$P_n(x) = e + \frac{e}{1!}(x-1) + \frac{e}{2!}(x-1)^2 + \frac{e}{3!}(x-1)^3 + \dots + \frac{e}{n!}(x-1)^n$$

$f(x) = x^5 + x^3 + x$ $f'(x) = 5x^4 + 3x^2 + 1$ $f''(x) = 20x^3 + 6x$ $f'''(x) = 60x^2 + 6$ $f^{(4)}(x) = 120x$	$f(0) = 0$ $f'(0) = 1$ $f''(0) = 0$ $f'''(0) = 6$ $f^{(4)}(0) = 0$	$P_5(x) = 0 + \frac{1}{1!}x + 0 + \frac{6}{3!}x^3 + 0 =$ $= x + x^3$
--	--	---

$f(x) = \ln x$ $f'(x) = x^{-1}$ $f''(x) = -x^{-2}$ $f'''(x) = 2x^{-3}$ $f^{(4)}(x) = -3 \cdot 2x^{-4}$	$f(2) = \ln 2$ $f'(2) = \frac{1}{2}$ $f''(2) = -\frac{1}{4}$ $f'''(2) = \frac{1}{4}$ $f^{(4)}(2) = -\frac{3}{8}$
--	--

$$P_4(x) = \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{x}{1!} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{x^3}{3!} - \frac{3}{8} \frac{x^4}{4!} =$$

$$= \ln 2 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8} + \frac{x^3}{24} - \frac{x^4}{64}$$

5.21 g)

$$f(x) = (x+1)^{-1}$$

$$f'(x) = -(x+1)^{-2}$$

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

$$f'''(x) = -3!(x+1)^{-4}$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = 4!(x+1)^{-5}$$

$$f^{(n)}(x) = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{n!}{n!} (x+1)^{-n-1}$$

$$f(0) = 1$$

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

$$f''(0) = 2$$

$$f'''(0) = -3!$$

$$f^{(4)}(0) = 4!$$

⋮

$$f^{(n)}(0) = (-1)^{n+1} n!$$

$$P_n(x) = 1 - \frac{1x}{1!} + \frac{2x^2}{2!} - \frac{3!x^3}{3!} + \frac{4!x^4}{4!} + \dots + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{n!x^n}{n!} =$$

$$= 1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + x^4 - \dots + (-1)^{n+1} x^n$$

h)

Se traza de  $f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2+1}$

Por el apartado anterior  $\Rightarrow$

$$\frac{1}{x+1} \simeq 1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + x^4 - \dots + (-1)^{2n+1} x^{2n}$$

luego  $\frac{1}{x^2+1} \simeq 1 - x^2 + x^4 - x^6 + x^8 - \dots + (-1)^{2n+1} x^{4n}$

luego

$$\frac{x}{x^2+1} \simeq x - x^3 + x^5 - x^7 + x^9 - \dots + (-1)^{2n+1} x^{4n+1}$$

es el polinomio pedido.

5.3] a)  $x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120}$  a  $P_5(x)$  y  $P_6(x)$ , luego

$$|\sin x - P_6(x)| = |T_6| = \left| \frac{\sin(\alpha + 7\frac{\pi}{2})}{7!} x^7 \right| < \frac{1}{7!} = \frac{1}{5040}$$

y2 que  $|x| \leq 1$ , y como  $\alpha$  verifica  $0 < \alpha < x \leq 1$

$$\sin(\alpha + 7\frac{\pi}{2}) = \sin(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{2} + 4\pi) = \sin(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{2}) = -\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha) = -\cos \alpha$$

como  $\alpha \in (0, 1) \subset (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ ,  $|\cos \alpha| \leq 1$ .

b) Se pide

$$\left| \cos x - \sum_{k=1}^{n_0} \frac{x^{2k}}{(2k)!} (-1)^k \right| < 10^{-4}, \text{ con } x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

as decr

$$|\cos x - P_{2n+1}(x)| = |T_{2n+1}(x)| = \left| \frac{\cos(\alpha + (2n+2)\frac{\pi}{2})}{(2n+2)!} x^{2n+2} \right|$$

como as  $0 < \alpha < x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} = 1,57... < 1,58 < \frac{7}{4}$  y

$$|\cos(\alpha + (2n+2)\frac{\pi}{2})| \leq 1 \rightarrow |x| < \frac{7}{4}, \text{ quedar}$$

$$|T_{2n+1}(x)| < \frac{1}{(2n+2)!} \left(\frac{7}{4}\right)^{2n+2} < 10^{-4}. \Rightarrow \text{decr}$$

$$7^{2n+2} \cdot 10^4 < 4^{2n+2} \cdot (2n+2)!$$

p22 n=3  $\Rightarrow 7^8 \cdot 10^4 \neq 4^8 \cdot 8!$  pues  $5,76 \cdot 10^{10} > 2,64 \cdot 10^9$

p22 n=4  $\Rightarrow 7^{10} \cdot 10^4 < 4^{10} \cdot 10!$  pues  $2,82 \cdot 10^{12} < 3,80 \cdot 10^{12}$

luego  $n_0 = 4$ .

5.4] a)

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots + T_{2n+1}$$

comme  $T_{2n+1}(x) = \frac{\cos(\alpha + (2n+2)\frac{\pi}{2})}{(2n+2)!} \cdot x^{2n+2}$

par  $x=1$ , comme  $|\cos u| \leq 1$      $|T_{2n+1}| < \frac{1}{(2n+2)!} < 10^{-5}$

à decr  $(2n+2)! > 10^5$

par  $n=3$  pas simple:  $8! = 40320 < 10^5$

par  $n=4$  pas simple:  $10! = 3,6 \cdot 10^6 > 10^5$

meilleur

$$\cos 1 = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2} - \frac{1}{6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{8!} \approx -\frac{21785}{8!} =$$

$$= 0, \underline{5403025} \quad [\cos 1 = 0,5403023]$$

b)  $e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + T_n$

$$T_n = \frac{e^\alpha x^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \quad \text{par } x=1 \quad T_n = \frac{e^\alpha \cdot 1}{(n+1)!} < \frac{3}{(n+1)!} < 10^{-5}$$

à decr  $(n+1)! > 3 \cdot 10^5$

par  $n=7 \Rightarrow 8! = 40320 < 300000$

par  $n=8 \Rightarrow 9! = 362880 > 300000$

meilleur

$$e = 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{120} + \frac{1}{720} + \frac{1}{5040} + \frac{1}{40320} =$$

$$= \frac{109601}{40320} = 2,7182788 \quad [\text{es } e = 2,7182818]$$

5.4 | c)

$$f(x) = \arctg x$$

$$f'(x) = (1+x^2)^{-1}$$

$$f''(x) = -2x(1+x^2)^{-2}$$

$$f'''(x) = (-2+6x^2)(1+x^2)^{-3}$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = 24(x-x^3)(1+x^2)^{-4}$$

$$f^{(5)}(x) = 24(1-10x^2+50x^4)(1+x^2)^{-5} \quad \text{no se ve una forma general.}$$

Como sabemos que

$$\arctg x = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7} + \dots + (-1)^{\frac{n+1}{2}} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} + T_{2n+1}$$

Si tenemos

$$\arctg \frac{1}{10} \approx \frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{3000} + \frac{1}{500000} \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{En series alternadas:} \\ \text{el error cometido en valor absoluto es menor que el término} \end{array} \right]$$

siguiente, es decir

$$T_{2n+1} < \frac{1}{7 \cdot 10^7} < \frac{1}{10^5} \quad \text{porque } 10^5 < 7 \cdot 10^7$$

en que

$$\arctg \frac{1}{10} \approx 0,1 - 0,000333 + 0,000002 = 0,099668$$

con calculadora:  $\arctg \frac{1}{10} = 0,0996686,$

no se puede con menos porque  $\frac{1}{50000} \neq \frac{1}{100000}$ .

5.5] Schematische Form

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} + T_n(x)$$

$$\text{d.h. } T_n(x) = \frac{(-1)^n (1+\alpha)^{-n-1}}{n+1} x^{n+1}$$

$$\text{zu zeigen } f^{(n+1)}(x) = (-1)^n \cdot (1+x)^{-n-1}$$

noch zu zeigen

$$\left| \ln(1+x) - \left( x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} \right) \right| =$$

$$= |T_n(x)| = \left| \frac{(-1)^n (1+\alpha)^{-n-1}}{n+1} x^{n+1} \right| = \frac{1}{|1+\alpha|^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} <$$

zur Klasse  $x \in [0,1]$ ,  $0 < \alpha < 1$ , liegt

$$< \frac{1}{1^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$$

$$\gamma^2 \text{ zu } 1+0 < 1+\alpha < 1+1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{1+0} > \frac{1}{1+\alpha} > \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow$$
$$\Downarrow$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{(1+\alpha)^{n+1}} < \frac{1}{(1+0)^{n+1}} = 1.$$

5.6 Es  $\sqrt{1+x} \leq 1 + \frac{x}{2}$  porque elevando al cuadrado

queda  $1+x \leq 1+x + \frac{x^2}{4} \Rightarrow \text{decir } 0 \leq \frac{x^2}{4}$ .

Es  $1 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8} \leq \sqrt{1+x}$  porque elevando al cuadrado

queda  $\frac{x^4}{64} - \frac{x^3}{8} \leq 0 \Rightarrow \text{decir } \frac{x^3(x-8)}{64} \leq 0 \text{ lo que } \Rightarrow$

que si  $x > 0 \Rightarrow x \leq 8$ .

Para  $x=0,2$  tenemos  $1+0,1-0,05 \leq \sqrt{1,2} \leq 1+0,1$

$\Rightarrow$  decir  $1,05 \leq \sqrt{1,2} \leq 1,1$ , con error  $e < 1,1-1,05 = 0,05$ .

Para  $x=1$  tenemos  $1+0,5-0,125 \leq \sqrt{2} \leq 1+0,5$

$\Rightarrow$  decir  $1,375 \leq \sqrt{2} \leq 1,5$ , con error  $e < 1,5-1,375 = 0,125$ .

Como  $f(x) = \sqrt{1+x} = (1+x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

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

$$f''(x) = 2(1+x)^{-\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$P_2(x) = 1 + \frac{-1}{1!}x + \frac{2}{2!}x^2 = 1 - x + x^2$$

y entonces

$$\sqrt{1,2} \approx P_2(0,2) = 1 - 0,2 + 0,2^2 = 0,8 + 0,04 = 0,84$$

$$\sqrt{2} \approx P_2(1) = 1 - 1 + 1^2 = 1$$

que de peores aproximaciones para las anteriores.

5.7] a) Si son  $p = \arctg x$ ,  $q = \arctg y$ , entonces

$\tg p = x$ ,  $\tg q = y \Rightarrow$  p es la fórmula

$$\tg(p+q) = \frac{\tg p + \tg q}{1 - \tg p \cdot \tg q} = \frac{x+y}{1-xy} \Rightarrow$$

$$2\arctg \frac{x+y}{1-xy} = p+q = \arctg x + \arctg y.$$

b) Haciendo  $x = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $y = \frac{1}{3}$  se tiene

$$2\arctg \frac{1}{2} + 2\arctg \frac{1}{3} = \arctg \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}}{1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}} = \arctg \frac{5/6}{5/6} = \arctg 1 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

A partir de estos resultados y del desarrollo

$$2\arctg x = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7} + \dots \quad \text{quedó:}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2^3} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 2^5} - \frac{1}{7 \cdot 2^7} + \dots + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 3^3} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 3^5} - \frac{1}{7 \cdot 3^7} + \dots \right) =$$

$$= \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \right) - \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{3^3} \right) + \frac{1}{5} \left( \frac{1}{2^5} + \frac{1}{3^5} \right) - \dots \approx$$

$$\approx 0,833333 - 0,054012 + 0,007073 - \dots =$$

$$= 0,786394$$

luego  $\pi \approx 4 \cdot 0,786394 = 3,145576$

5.8 a)

$$\sqrt{1+x} = 1 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8} + \frac{x^3}{16} - \dots + T_n(x)$$

o el desarrollo de Maclaurin, luego

$$\sqrt{1+x} \approx 1 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8}$$

b) Como  $\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots + T_n(x)$

haciendo  $x=t-1$  queda

$$\ln t = (t-1) - \frac{(t-1)^2}{2} + \frac{(t-1)^3}{3} \quad \text{y decir}$$

$$\ln x \approx (x-1) - \frac{(x-1)^2}{2} \quad \text{y elevarlo al cuadrado}$$

$$\underline{(\ln x)^2} = (x-1)^2 - (x-1)^3 + \underbrace{\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}}_{\text{esta es muy pequeña si } x \approx 1.}$$

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

para ser  $\frac{x^4}{4!} < 0,01 \Rightarrow x^4 < 0,24 \Rightarrow |x| < 0,6999 \dots$

luego  $x \in (-0,6999; 0,6999)$ .

5.10 Como  $f(x) = f(0) + \frac{f'(0)}{1!}x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots$

$$\therefore f'' + f = 0 \Rightarrow f''(0) = -f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow f^{(k)} = 0 \quad \forall k,$$

luego  $f = 0 + 0x + 0x^2 + \dots = 0$ .