

1. $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$

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

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

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

l'espansione della data in cui x $n! (1+x)^{-n-1}$

2. bilanciare la Taylor con $f_{n,0}$ da f da cui si
costituisce n $C=0$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$$

$$f_{3,0}(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2} x^2$$

$$f(0) = 1$$

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

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

$$f'''(x) = -\frac{6}{(1+x)^4} = -\frac{6}{1} = -6$$

$$f_{3,0}(x) = f(0) + \frac{f'(0)}{1!} x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!} x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!} x^3$$

$$= 1 - x + x^2 - x^3$$

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

3. $f_{n,0}(1)$ per un valore di n :

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

$$f(1) = \frac{1}{1+x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Stima $\frac{1}{2}$

$$f_{3,0}(1) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{8 - 4 + 2 - 1}{8} = \frac{5}{8} \approx 0.625$$