第3章 c: 泰勒公式

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2019-2020 学年 I

Outline



问题 是否可以用多项式"逼近"一般函数 f(x)?

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性质 设 f(x) 在点 x_0 处 n 阶可导,则存在 n 阶多项式 $p_n(x)$,使得

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 $(k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n)$

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$$f''(x_0) = p_n''(x_0)$$



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$$p_n^{(n)}(x) = n!a_n$$
 $f^{(n)}(x_0) = p_n^{(n)}(x_0)$
3c 泰勒公式



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$$p'_{n}(x) = a_{1} + 2a_{2}(x - x_{0}) + \dots + na_{n}(x - x_{0})^{n-1}$$

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 $p_n''(x) = 2a_2 + \cdots + n(n-1)a_n(x-x_0)^{n-2}$ $\Rightarrow f''(x_0) = p_n''(x_0) = 2a_2$

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证明 设

$$p_n(x) = a_0 + a_1(x - x_0) + a_2(x - x_0)^2 + \dots + a_n(x - x_0)^n.$$

$$\mathbb{Q}[f(x_0) = p_n(x_0) = a_0]$$

$$p'_n(x) = a_1 + 2a_2(x - x_0) + \dots + na_n(x - x_0)^{n-1}$$

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 $\begin{cases} k! a_k = f^{(k)}(x_0) \\ a_k = \frac{1}{k!} f^{(k)}(x_0) \end{cases}$

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 $p_n^{(n)}(x) = n!a_n$ $\Rightarrow f^{(n)}(x_0) = p_n^{(n)}(x_0) = n!a_n$ 3c 泰勒公式

$$p_n(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{1}{2!}f''(x_0)(x - x_0)^2$$

$$+ \cdots + \frac{1}{k!} f^{(k)}(x_0) (x - x_0)^k + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(x_0) (x - x_0)^n$$

 $f^{(k)}(x_0) = p_n^{(k)}(x_0)$ $(k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n).$

满足:

$$p_n(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{1}{2!}f''(x_0)(x - x_0)^2$$

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满足:

$$f^{(k)}(x_0) = p_n^{(k)}(x_0)$$
 $(k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n).$

定义
$$p_n(x)$$
 称为 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处的 n 次泰勒多项式.

$$p_n(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{1}{2!}f''(x_0)(x - x_0)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{k!}f^{(k)}(x_0)(x - x_0)^k + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}f^{(n)}(x_0)(x - x_0)^n$$

满足:

定义 $p_n(x)$ 称为 f(x) 在 x_0 处的 n 次泰勒多项式.

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 $f^{(k)}(x_0) = p_n^{(k)}(x_0)$ $(k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n).$

$$p_n(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{1}{2!}f''(x_0)(x - x_0)^2$$

+ … + $\frac{1}{k!}f^{(k)}(x_0)(x-x_0)^k$ + … + $\frac{1}{n!}f^{(n)}(x_0)(x-x_0)^n$ 满足:

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定义 $p_n(x)$ 称为 f(x) 在 x_0 处的 n 次泰勒多项式.

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也称为 n 次麦克劳林多项式

小结 设 f(x) 在点 x_0 处 n 阶可导,则 n 阶多项式 $p_n(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{1}{2!}f''(x_0)(x - x_0)^2$

 $+\cdots+\frac{1}{\nu_1}f^{(k)}(x_0)(x-x_0)^k+\cdots+\frac{1}{n!}f^{(n)}(x_0)(x-x_0)^n$

 $f^{(k)}(x_0) = p_n^{(k)}(x_0)$ $(k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n).$

定义
$$p_n(x)$$
 称为 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处的 n 次泰勒多项式.
注 当 $x_0 = 0$ 时

$$p_n(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{1}{2!}f''(0)x^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{k!}f^{(k)}(0)x^k + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}f^{(n)}(0)x^n$$

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例 1 求 $f(x) = e^x$ 在 x = 0 处的 n 次泰勒多项式.

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满足:

$$p_n(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^3 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n$$

例1 求
$$f(x) = e^x$$
 在 $x = 0$ 处的 n 次泰勒级数.



$$p_n(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^3 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n$$

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$$f(x) = f'(x) = f''(x) = f'''(x) = \dots = f^{(n)}(x) = e^x$$



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$$\Rightarrow f(0) = f'(0) = f''(0) = f'''(0) = \dots = f^{(n)}(0) = 1$$



$$p_n(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^3 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n$$

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⇒
$$n$$
次泰勒级数: $1 + x + \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}x^n$



$$p_n(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^3 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n$$

例 1 求 $f(x) = e^x$ 在 x = 0 处的 n 次泰勒级数.

解

$$f(x) = f'(x) = f''(x) = f'''(x) = \dots = f^{(n)}(x) = e^{x}$$
⇒ $f(0) = f'(0) = f''(0) = f'''(0) = \dots = f^{(n)}(0) = 1$
⇒ n 次泰勒级数: $1 + x + \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}x^n$

例 2 求 $f(x) = \sin x$ 在 x = 0 处的泰勒多项式.



$$p_n(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^3 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n$$

例 2 求
$$f(x) = \sin x$$
 在 $x = 0$ 处的泰勒多项式.



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	$f^{(n)}(x)$	$f^{(n)}(0)$
n = 0, 4, 8	sin <i>x</i>	0
<i>n</i> = 1, 5, 9	cosx	1
n = 2, 6, 10	— sin <i>x</i>	0
n = 3, 7, 11	— cos <i>x</i>	-1

$$p_n(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^3 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n$$

	$f^{(n)}(x) = \sin(x + \frac{n}{2}\pi)$	$f^{(n)}(0)$
n = 0, 4, 8	sin x	0
n = 1, 5, 9	cosx	1
n = 2, 6, 10	— sin <i>x</i>	0
n = 3, 7, 11	— cos <i>x</i>	-1

$$p_n(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^3 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n$$

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$$p_n(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^3 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n$$

解

	$f^{(n)}(x) = \sin(x + \frac{n}{2}\pi)$	$f^{(n)}(0) = \sin(\frac{n}{2}\pi)$
n = 0, 4, 8	sin x	0
<i>n</i> = 1, 5, 9	cosx	1
n = 2, 6, 10	— sin <i>x</i>	0
<i>n</i> = 3, 7, 11	— cos <i>x</i>	-1

所以 n 次泰勒多项式是

$$x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{5!}x^5 - \frac{1}{7!}x^7 + \cdots$$



$$p_n(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^3 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n$$

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n = 2, 6, 10	— sin <i>x</i>	0
n = 3, 7, 11	- cos x	-1

所以 n 次泰勒多项式是

$$x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{5!}x^5 - \frac{1}{7!}x^7 + \dots + (-1)^m \frac{1}{(2m+1)!}x^{2m+1}$$





小结 $\sin x$ 的 n 次泰勒多项式是



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$$p_1 = x;$$



$$p_1 = p_2 = x$$
;



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 $p_3 = x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3;$

$$p_1 = p_2 = x;$$

 $p_3 = p_4 = x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3;$

$$p_1 = p_2 = x;$$

$$p_3 = p_4 = x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3;$$

$$p_5 = x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{5!}x^5;$$

$$p_1 = p_2 = x;$$

$$p_3 = p_4 = x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3;$$

$$p_5 = p_6 = x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{5!}x^5;$$

$$p_1 = p_2 = x;$$

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$$p_5 = p_6 = x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{5!}x^5;$$

$$\vdots$$

 p_{2m+1}

$$p_1 = p_2 = x;$$

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例 3 求 $f(x) = \cos x$ 在 x = 0 处的泰勒多项式.



$$p_n(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^3 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n$$

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	$f^{(n)}(x)$	$f^{(n)}(0)$
n = 0, 4, 8	cosx	1
<i>n</i> = 1, 5, 9	— sin <i>x</i>	0
n = 2, 6, 10	— cos x	-1
n = 3, 7, 11	sin x	0



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<i>n</i> = 1, 5, 9	— sin <i>x</i>	0
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所以泰勒级数多项式是

$$1 - \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 - \frac{1}{6!}x^6 + \cdots$$



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小结

$$e^x$$
, $\sin x$, $\cos x$, $\ln(1+x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处的泰勒多项式:

$$e^{x} \Rightarrow 1 + x + \frac{1}{2!}x^{2} + \frac{1}{3!}x^{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}x^{n}$$

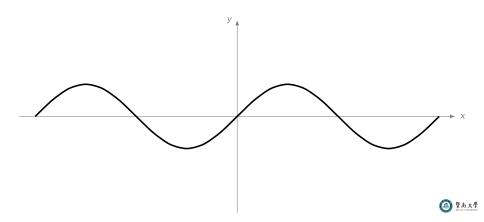
$$\sin x \Rightarrow x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{5!}x^5 - \frac{1}{7!}x^7 + \dots + (-1)^m \frac{1}{(2m+1)!}x^{2m+1}$$

$$\cos x \Rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 - \frac{1}{6!}x^6 + \dots + (-1)^m \frac{1}{(2m)!}x^{2m}$$

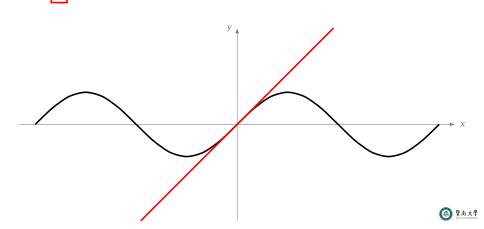
$$\ln(1+x) \Rightarrow x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^3 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \dots + (-1)^{n-1}\frac{1}{n}x^n$$



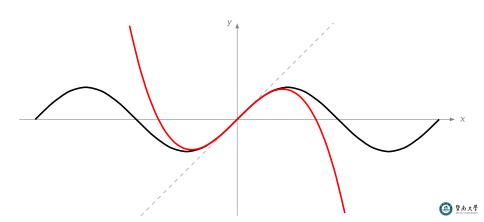
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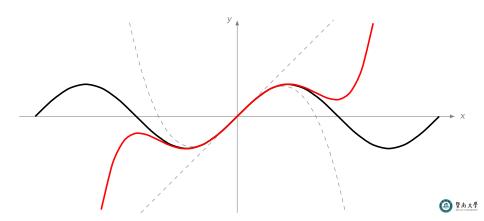
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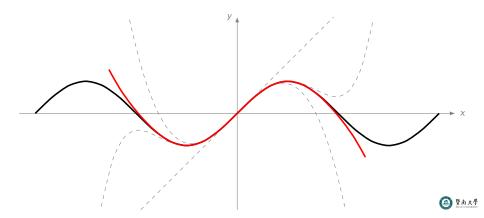
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设 f(x) 在点 x_0 处存在 n 阶导数,则 $f(x) - p_n(x) = o((x - x_0)^n)$

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证明 令 $R_n(x) = f(x) - p_n(x)$,因为 f(x) 与 $p_n(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处,直到 n 阶导数相等,所以

$$R_n(x_0) = R'_n(x_0) = R''_n(x_0) = \dots = R_n^{(n)}(x_0) = 0.$$

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带佩亚诺余项的 泰勒公式 $f(x) - p_n(x) = o((x - x_0)^n)$ 也写成: $f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{1}{2!}f''(x_0)(x - x_0)^2$

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

$$\sin x = x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{5!}x^5 - \frac{1}{7!}x^7 + \dots + (-1)^m \frac{1}{(2m+1)!}x^{2m+1} + o(x^{2m+2})$$

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

3c 泰勒公式 13/19 < ▶ △ ▽ 例 1 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x-\sin x}{x^3}$

例 1
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x-\sin x}{x^3}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(x - \sin x)'}{(x^3)'}$$



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$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x-\sin x}{x^3}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(x - \sin x)'}{(x^3)'} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{3x^2}$$



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解法二 利用泰勒公式
$$\sin x = x - \frac{1}{31}x^3 + o(x^3)$$
,所以



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解法二 利用泰勒公式 $\sin x = x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + o(x^3)$,所以

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \left[x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3)\right]}{x^3}$$

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解 由泰勒公式
$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + o(x^3)$$



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例3 求 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x - x \cos x}{\sin^3 x}$, $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\cos x - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}{x^2[x + \ln(1-x)]}$

例3 求
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解

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x - x \cos x}{\sin^3 x}$$



例3 求
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 $x \rightarrow 0$

例3 求
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$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left[1 - \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 + o(x^5)\right] - \left[\frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 + o(x^5)\right]}{x^2[x + (x^5)]}$$



例3 求
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$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}{x^2[x + \ln(1 - x)]} \qquad e^t = 1 + t + \frac{1}{2!}t^2 + o(t^2)$$

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例3 求
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x - x \cos x}{\sin^3 x}$$
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$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^4)}{x^3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3x^{3} + b(x^{3})}{x^{3}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\cos x - e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{2}} \qquad e^{t} = 1 + t$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}{x^2 [x + \ln(1 - x)]} \qquad e^t = 1 + t + \frac{1}{2!} t^2 + o(t^2)$$

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$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{12}x^4 + o(x^4)}{-\frac{1}{2}x^4 + o(x^4)}$$



例3 求
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x - x \cos x}{\sin^3 x}$$
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$$\lim_{x \to 0} x^{3} \qquad 3$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x - e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{2}}}{x^{2} [x + \ln(1 - x)]} \qquad e^{t} = 1 + t + \frac{1}{2!} t^{2} + o(t^{2})$$

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例3 求
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x - x \cos x}{\sin^3 x}$$
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$$\ln(1 + t) = t - \frac{1}{2!} t^{2} + o(t^{2})$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x^2 [x + \ln(x)]}$$

$$\left[1 - \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1$$

$$x \to 0 \ x^{2} \left[x + \ln(1 - x) \right] \qquad \ln(1 + t) = t - \frac{1}{2!} t^{2} + o(t^{2})$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left[1 - \frac{1}{2!} x^{2} + \frac{1}{4!} x^{4} + o(x^{5}) \right] - \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} x^{2} + \frac{1}{8} x^{4} + o(x^{4}) \right]}{x^{2} \left[x + \left(-x - \frac{1}{2} x^{2} + o(x^{2}) \right) \right]}$$

 $= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{12}x^4 + o(x^4)}{-\frac{1}{2}x^4 + o(x^4)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{12} + o(x^4)/x^4}{-\frac{1}{2} + o(x^4)/x^4} = \frac{1}{6}$ 🍱 暨南大學



设f(x)在点 x_0 处存在n+1阶导数,则

$$f(x) - p_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (\xi - x_0)^{n+1}$$

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证明
$$\Leftrightarrow R_n(x) = f(x) - p_n(x)$$
,

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证明 令
$$R_n(x) = f(x) - p_n(x)$$
,熟知

$$R_n(x_0) = R'_n(x_0) = R''_n(x_0) = \cdots = R_n^{(n)}(x_0) = 0.$$

设f(x) 在点 x_0 处存在n+1 阶导数,则

$$f(x) - p_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (\xi - x_0)^{n+1}$$

其中 ξ 是 x_0 与 x 之间的某个值.

证明 令
$$R_n(x) = f(x) - p_n(x)$$
,熟知

$$R_n(x_0) = R'_n(x_0) = R''_n(x_0) = \cdots = R_n^{(n)}(x_0) = 0.$$

反复利用柯西中值定理,可得

$$\frac{R_n(x)}{(x-x_0)^{n+1}}$$



设f(x) 在点 x_0 处存在n+1 阶导数,则

$$f(x) - p_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (\xi - x_0)^{n+1}$$

其中 ξ 是 x_0 与 x 之间的某个值.

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$$\frac{R_n(x)}{(x-x_0)^{n+1}} = \frac{R'_n(\xi_1)^{\xi_1 \pm x + \xi_{x_0} \ge 0}}{(n+1)(\xi_1 - x_0)^n}$$

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R(x)



设f(x) 在点 x_0 处存在n+1 阶导数,则

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证明 令
$$R_n(x) = f(x) - p_n(x)$$
,熟知

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$$\frac{R(x)}{h(x)} = \frac{R(x) - R(x_0)}{h(x) - R(x_0)}$$





设 f(x) 在点 x_0 处存在 n+1 阶导数,则

$$f(x) - p_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (\xi - x_0)^{n+1}$$

 $R_n(x_0) = R'_n(x_0) = R''_n(x_0) = \cdots = R_n^{(n)}(x_0) = 0.$

其中 ξ 是 χ ₀ 与 χ 之间的某个值.

$$\frac{R_n(x)}{(x-x_0)^{n+1}} = \frac{R'_n(\xi_1)^{\xi_1 \pm x + \xi_2}}{(n+1)(\xi_1 - x_0)^n}$$

$$\frac{R(x)}{h(x)} = \frac{R(x) - R(x_0)}{h(x) - R(x_0)}$$
$$= \frac{R'(\xi_1)}{h'(\xi_1)}$$

设 f(x) 在点 x_0 处存在 n+1 阶导数,则

$$f(x) - p_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (\xi - x_0)^{n+1}$$

 $R_n(x_0) = R'_n(x_0) = R''_n(x_0) = \cdots = R_n^{(n)}(x_0) = 0.$

其中 ξ 是 χ ₀ 与 χ 之间的某个值.

证明 令 $R_n(x) = f(x) - p_n(x)$,熟知

$$A \vee N_n(X) = f(X) - p_n(X)$$
, where

反复利用柯西中值定理,可得

$$\frac{R_n(x)}{(x-x_0)^{n+1}} = \frac{R'_n(\xi_1)^{\xi_1 \pm x + \xi_{x_0}}}{(n+1)(\xi_1 - x_0)^n} = \frac{R''_n(\xi_2)}{(n+1)n(\xi_2 - x_0)^{n-1}}$$

 $\frac{R(x)}{h(x)} = \frac{R(x) - R(x_0)}{h(x) - R(x_0)}$ $=\frac{R'(\xi_1)}{h'(\xi_1)}$



设 f(x) 在点 x_0 处存在 n+1 阶导数,则

$$f(x) - p_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (\xi - x_0)^{n+1}$$

其中 ξ 是 χ ₀ 与 χ 之间的某个值.

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$$R_n(x_0) = R'_n(x_0) = R''_n(x_0) = \cdots = R_n^{(n)}(x_0) = 0.$$

反复利用柯西中值定理,可得

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 $\frac{R(x)}{h(x)} = \frac{R(x) - R(x_0)}{h(x) - R(x_0)}$ $=\frac{R'(\xi_1)}{h'(\xi_1)}$

设 f(x) 在点 x_0 处存在 n+1 阶导数,则

$$f(x) - p_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (\xi - x_0)^{n+1}$$

 $R_n(x_0) = R'_n(x_0) = R''_n(x_0) = \cdots = R_n^{(n)}(x_0) = 0.$

其中 ξ 是 χ ₀ 与 χ 之间的某个值.

证明 令 $R_n(x) = f(x) - p_n(x)$,熟知

$$\mathcal{L}^{4}$$
 \mathcal{L}^{4} \mathcal{L}^{4} \mathcal{L}^{4} \mathcal{L}^{4} \mathcal{L}^{4} \mathcal{L}^{4} \mathcal{L}^{4}

反复利用柯西中值定理,可得

 $\frac{R_n(x)}{(x-x_0)^{n+1}} = \frac{R_n'(\xi_1)^{\xi_1 \pm x + \xi_{x_0} \pm ii}}{(n+1)(\xi_1-x_0)^n} = \frac{R_n''(\xi_2)^{\xi_2 \pm \xi_1 + \xi_{x_0} \pm ii}}{(n+1)n(\xi_2-x_0)^{n-1}} = \cdots =$

$$(x - x_0)^{n+1} = (n+1)(\xi_1 - x_0)^{n+1} = \frac{R(x) - R(x_0)}{h(x)} = \frac{R(n+1)(\xi_{n+1})}{(n+1)!}$$





设 f(x) 在点 x_0 处存在 n+1 阶导数,则

$$f(x) - p_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (\xi - x_0)^{n+1}$$

其中 ξ 是 χ ₀ 与 χ 之间的某个值.

证明 令 $R_n(x) = f(x) - p_n(x)$,熟知

$$P_n(x) = f(x) - p_n(x), \text{ and }$$

反复利用柯西中值定理,可得

 $\frac{R_n(x)}{(x-x_0)^{n+1}} = \frac{R_n'(\xi_1)^{\xi_1 \pm x} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^{n}}{(n+1)(\xi_1-x_0)^n} = \frac{R_n''(\xi_2)^{\xi_2 \pm \xi_1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^{n}}{(n+1)n(\xi_2-x_0)^{n-1}} = \cdots =$

$$R'_n(\xi_1)$$

$$\frac{1-x_0)^n}{(r-x_0)^n} = \frac{1}{(r-x_0)^n}$$

 $R_n(x_0) = R'_n(x_0) = R''_n(x_0) = \cdots = R_n^{(n)}(x_0) = 0.$

$$(x_{n+1})$$

$$\begin{split} \frac{R(x)}{h(x)} &= \frac{R(x) - R(x_0)}{h(x) - R(x_0)} = \frac{R_n^{(n+1)}(\xi_{n+1})}{(n+1)!} \\ &= \frac{R'(\xi_1)}{h'(\xi_1)} \qquad \frac{(n+1)!}{\xi_{n+1} + \xi_n + x_0} \ge 1 \end{split}$$





设 f(x) 在点 x_0 处存在 n+1 阶导数,则

$$f(x) - p_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (\xi - x_0)^{n+1}$$

其中 ξ 是 χ ₀ 与 χ 之间的某个值.

证明 令 $R_n(x) = f(x) - p_n(x)$,熟知

$$\nabla P_n(x) = f(x) - p_n(x), \text{ and } P_n(x)$$

 $\frac{R_n(x)}{(x-x_0)^{n+1}} = \frac{R_n'(\xi_1)^{\xi_1 \pm x + \xi_{x_0}} + R_n''(\xi_2)^{\xi_2 \pm \xi_1 + \xi_{x_0}} + R_n''(\xi_2)^{\xi_2 \pm \xi_1 + \xi_2}}{(n+1)(\xi_1 - x_0)^n} = \frac{R_n''(\xi_1)^{\xi_1 \pm x + \xi_2}}{(n+1)n(\xi_2 - x_0)^{n-1}} = \cdots = \frac{R_n''(\xi_1)^{\xi_1 \pm x + \xi_2}}{(n+1)(\xi_1 - x_0)^n} = \frac{R_n''(\xi_1)^{\xi_2 \pm \xi_1 + \xi_2}}{(n+1)(\xi_1 - x_0)^n} = \frac{R_n''(\xi_1)^{\xi_1 \pm x + \xi_2}}{(n+1)(\xi_1 - x_0)^n} = \frac{R_n''(\xi_1)^{\xi_2 \pm \xi_1 + \xi_2}}{(n+1)(\xi_1 - x_0)^n} = \frac{R_n''(\xi_1)^{\xi_2 \pm \xi_1 + \xi_2}}{(n+1)(\xi_1 - x_0)^n} = \frac{R_n''(\xi_1)^{\xi_2 \pm \xi_1 + \xi_2}}{(n+1)(\xi_1 - x_0)^n} = \frac{R_n''(\xi_1)^{\xi_1 + \xi_2}}{(n+1)(\xi_1 - x_0)^n} = \frac{R_n''(\xi_1$

 $\frac{\frac{R(x)}{h(x)} = \frac{R(x) - R(x_0)}{h(x) - R(x_0)}}{\frac{R'(\xi_1)}{h'(\xi_1)}} = \frac{R_n^{(n+1)}(\xi_{n+1})}{(n+1)!} = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi_{n+1})}{(n+1)!}.$

 ξ_{n+1} 在 ξ_n 与 x_0 之间

$$R_n(x_0) = R'_n(x_0) = R''_n(x_0) = \dots = R_n^{(n)}(x_0) = 0.$$

标声中值定理 可得

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$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{1}{2!}f''(x_0)(x - x_0)^2$$

(带拉格朗日余项) 的 泰勒公式 也写成

$$+\cdots+\frac{1}{n!}f^{(n)}(x_0)(x-x_0)^n+\frac{1}{(n+1)!}f^{(n+1)}(\xi)(x-x_0)^{n+1}$$

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{1}{2!}f''(x_0)(x - x_0)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}f^{(n)}(x_0)(x - x_0)^n + \frac{1}{(n+1)!}f^{(n+1)}(\xi)(x - x_0)^{n+1}$$

(带拉格朗日余项) 的泰勒公式 也写成

其中 ξ 是 x_0 与 x 之间的某个值.

 $R_n(x)$

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{1}{2!}f''(x_0)(x - x_0)^2$$

$$2!$$
 $+\cdots+rac{1}{n!}f^{(n)}(x_0)(x-x_0)^n+rac{1}{(n+1)!}f^{(n+1)}(\xi)(x-x_0)^{n+1}$ 其中 ξ 是 x_0 与 x 之间的某个值.

沣

1. ξ 可表示成 $(1-\theta)x_0 + \theta x$, $(0 < \theta < 1)$.

带 (带拉格朗日余项) 的 泰勒公式 也写成

带 (带拉格朗日余项) 的 泰勒公式 也写成

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{1}{2!}f''(x_0)(x - x_0)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}f^{(n)}(x_0)(x - x_0)^n + \frac{1}{(n+1)!}f^{(n+1)}(\xi)(x - x_0)^{n+1}$$
其中 5 是 $x_0 = x_0$ 河的基介值

其中 ξ 是 x_0 与 x 之间的某个值.

注

1. ξ可表示成 $(1-\theta)x_0 + \theta x$, $(0 < \theta < 1)$. 从而

$$R_n(x) = \frac{1}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}((1-\theta)x_0 + \theta x)(x-x_0)^{n+1}.$$

带 (带拉格朗日余项) 的 泰勒公式 也写成

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{1}{2!}f''(x_0)(x - x_0)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}f^{(n)}(x_0)(x - x_0)^n + \frac{1}{(n+1)!}f^{(n+1)}(\xi)(x - x_0)^{n+1}$$
甘中 5 旱 x 之间的基本值

其中 ξ 是 x_0 与 x 之间的某个值.

注

1.
$$\xi$$
可表示成 $(1-\theta)x_0 + \theta x$, $(0 < \theta < 1)$. 从而
$$R_n(x) = \frac{1}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)} ((1-\theta)x_0 + \theta x)(x-x_0)^{n+1}.$$

2. ξ (以及 θ) 不是固定不变的,而是随 x 和 n 的改变而变化。

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + \cdots$$

 $f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{1}{2!}f''(x_0)(x - x_0)^2$ $+\cdots+\frac{1}{n!}f^{(n)}(x_0)(x-x_0)^n+\frac{1}{(n+1)!}f^{(n+1)}(\xi)(x-x_0)^{n+1}$

带 (带拉格朗日余项) 的 泰勒公式 也写成

其中
$$\xi$$
 是 x_0 与 x 之间的某个值.

R_n(x)

- 1. ξ 可表示成 $(1 \theta)x_0 + \theta x$, $(0 < \theta < 1)$. 从而 $R_n(x) = \frac{1}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}((1-\theta)x_0 + \theta x)(x-x_0)^{n+1}.$
- 2. ξ (以及 θ) 不是固定不变的,而是随 x 和 n 的改变而变化。
- 3. 当 $x_0 = 0$ 时,则余项可写成

$$R_n(x) = \frac{1}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}(\theta x) x^{n+1}, \qquad (0 < \theta < 1)$$

例 1 求 $f(x) = e^x$ 在 x = 0 处的带拉格朗日余项的泰勒公式

解 已求出 n 次泰勒多项式,所以

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

其中

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

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其中 $R_n(x) = \frac{1}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}(\theta x) x^{n+1} = \frac{e^{\theta x}}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1}, \qquad (0 < \theta < 1).$ \mathbf{m} 已求出n次泰勒多项式,所以

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例 2

• $\sin x$ 在 x = 0 处的带拉格朗日余项

cos x 在 x = 0 处的带拉格朗日余项

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例 2

sin x 在 x = 0 处的带拉格朗日余项

$$R_n(x) = \frac{\sin\left(\theta x + \frac{n+1}{2}\pi\right)}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1}, \quad (0 < \theta < 1).$$

cos x 在 x = 0 处的带拉格朗日余项



其中

例 2

 $R_n(x) = \frac{1}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}(\theta x) x^{n+1} = \frac{e^{\theta x}}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1}, \qquad (0 < \theta < 1).$

sin x 在 x = 0 处的带拉格朗日余项

cos x 在 x = 0 处的带拉格朗日余项

 \mathbf{E} 已求出n 次泰勒多项式,所以

 $\mathbf{M} \mathbf{1} \, \bar{\mathbf{x}} \, f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{e}^{\mathbf{x}} \, \mathbf{c} \, \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0} \, \mathbf{b}$ 处的带拉格朗日余项的泰勒公式

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

 $R_n(x) = \frac{\sin\left(\theta x + \frac{n+1}{2}\pi\right)}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1}, \quad (0 < \theta < 1).$

3c 泰勒公式

