第12章 d:函数展开成幂级数

数学系 梁卓滨

2019-2020 学年 II

Outline



问题 给定函数 f(x),设在 x = 0 附近有定义,问

- 2. 如果能的话,该幂级数是什么,即 $\alpha_n = ?$

- 1. f(x) 能否展成幂级数: $f(x) \stackrel{?}{=} a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \cdots + a_n x^n + \cdots$
- 2. 如果能的话,该幂级数是什么,即 $a_n = ?$

性质 若 f(x) 能展成上述幂级数,则 $a_n = \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(0)$.

- 1. f(x) 能否展成幂级数: $f(x) \stackrel{?}{=} a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \cdots + a_n x^n + \cdots$
- 2. 如果能的话,该幂级数是什么,即 $a_n = ?$

性质 若 f(x) 能展成上述幂级数,则 $a_n = \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(0)$.

$$f^{(k)}(x) = \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n\right]^{(k)}$$

- 1. f(x) 能否展成幂级数: $f(x) \stackrel{?}{=} a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \cdots + a_n x^n + \cdots$
- 2. 如果能的话,该幂级数是什么,即 $a_n = ?$

性质 若 f(x) 能展成上述幂级数,则 $a_n = \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(0)$.

$$f^{(k)}(x) = \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n\right]^{(k)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[a_n x^n\right]^{(k)}$$

- 1. f(x) 能否展成幂级数: $f(x) \neq a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \cdots + a_nx^n + \cdots$
- 2. 如果能的话,该幂级数是什么,即 $a_n = ?$

性质 若 f(x) 能展成上述幂级数,则 $a_n = \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(0)$.

$$f^{(k)}(x) = \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n\right]^{(k)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[a_n x^n\right]^{(k)}$$
$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$$

- 1. f(x) 能否展成幂级数: $f(x) \stackrel{?}{=} a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \cdots + a_n x^n + \cdots$
- 2. 如果能的话,该幂级数是什么,即 $a_n = ?$

性质 若 f(x) 能展成上述幂级数,则 $a_n = \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(0)$.

$$f^{(k)}(x) = \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n\right]^{(k)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[a_n x^n\right]^{(k)}$$
$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \cdot n \cdot (n-1) \cdots (n-k+1) \cdot x^{n-k}$$

问题 给定函数 f(x),设在 x=0 附近有定义,问

- 1. f(x) 能否展成幂级数: f(x) $\stackrel{?}{=}$ $a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \cdots + a_nx^n + \cdots$
- 2. 如果能的话,该幂级数是什么,即 $a_n = ?$

性质 若 f(x) 能展成上述幂级数,则 $a_n = \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(0)$.

证明 两边求 k 次导,并运用逐项求导公式:

$$f^{(k)}(x) = \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n\right]^{(k)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[a_n x^n\right]^{(k)}$$
$$= \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} a_n \cdot n \cdot (n-1) \cdots (n-k+1) \cdot x^{n-k}$$
$$= a_k \cdot k!$$

问题 给定函数 f(x),设在 x=0 附近有定义,问

- 1. f(x) 能否展成幂级数: $f(x) \neq a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \cdots + a_n x^n + \cdots$
- 2. 如果能的话,该幂级数是什么,即 $a_n = ?$

性质 若 f(x) 能展成上述幂级数,则 $a_n = \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(0)$.

证明 两边求 k 次导,并运用逐项求导公式:

$$f^{(k)}(x) = \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n\right]^{(k)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[a_n x^n\right]^{(k)}$$
$$= \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} a_n \cdot n \cdot (n-1) \cdots (n-k+1) \cdot x^{n-k}$$
$$= a_k \cdot k! + (*)x + (*)x^2 + \cdots$$

- 1. f(x) 能否展成幂级数: $f(x) \neq a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \cdots + a_n x^n + \cdots$
- 2. 如果能的话,该幂级数是什么,即 $a_n = ?$

性质 若 f(x) 能展成上述幂级数,则 $a_n = \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(0)$.

证明 两边求 k 次导,并运用逐项求导公式:

$$f^{(k)}(x) = \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n\right]^{(k)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[a_n x^n\right]^{(k)}$$
$$= \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} a_n \cdot n \cdot (n-1) \cdots (n-k+1) \cdot x^{n-k}$$
$$= a_k \cdot k! + (*)x + (*)x^2 + \cdots$$

取 x = 0 得 $a_k = \frac{1}{k!} f^{(k)}(0)$



性质 如果 $f(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \cdots + a_n x^n + \cdots$,则

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(0).$$

也就是,该幂级数只能是

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

性质 如果 $f(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_n x^n + \dots$,则

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(0).$$

也就是,该幂级数只能是



性质 如果 $f(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_n x^n + \dots$,则

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(0).$$

也就是,该幂级数只能是

n 次泰勒多项式 p_n



性质 如果 $f(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \cdots + a_n x^n + \cdots$,则

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(0).$$

也就是,该幂级数只能是



$$a_n = \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(0).$$

性质 如果 $f(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \cdots + a_nx^n + \cdots$, 则

也就是,该幂级数只能是

$$f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{1}{2!}f''(0)x^{\cancel{f}} \overset{\mathbf{4}}{\cancel{f}} \overset{$$

注 泰勒级数 = $\lim_{n\to\infty}$ 泰勒级数 = $\lim_{n\to\infty}$

 \mathbf{M} 求出下列函数在 $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ 处的泰勒级数,并指出收敛域:

 e^{x} , $\sin x$, $\cos x$, $\ln(1+x)$, $(1+x)^{\alpha}$, $\frac{1}{1+x}$



$$M$$
 1. $x = 0$ 处的泰勒级数:

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

$$\mathbf{H}_{1.} x = 0$$
 处的泰勒级数:

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

当
$$f(x) = e^x$$
时,

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

$$\mathbf{H}_{1.} x = 0$$
 处的泰勒级数:

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

当
$$f(x) = e^x$$
时,

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

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



M1. <math>x = 0 处的泰勒级数:

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

当 $f(x) = e^x$ 时,

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

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

⇒
$$\bar{x}$$
 \$\text{\$\pi\$}\$ \$\pi\$\$ \$\pi\$ \$\pi\$ \$\pi\$ \$\pi\$\$ \$\pi\$ \$\pi\$\$ \$\pi\$ \$\pi\$

 $\mathbf{H} \, \mathbf{1}. \, x = 0$ 处的泰勒级数:

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

当 $f(x) = e^x$ 时,

$$f(x) = f'(x) = f''(x) = f'''(x) = \dots = f^{(n)}(x) = e^{x}$$
⇒
$$f(0) = f'(0) = f''(0) = f'''(0) = \dots = f^{(n)}(0) = 1$$
⇒
$$$\$$$
 \$\text{\$\frac{1}{2}\$} \text{\$\frac{1}{2}\$} \text{

2. 该泰勒级数的收敛域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$

 $\mathbf{H}_{1.} x = 0$ 处的泰勒级数:

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

当 $f(x) = e^x$ 时,

$$f(x) = f'(x) = f''(x) = f'''(x) = \dots = f^{(n)}(x) = e^{x}$$
⇒
$$f(0) = f'(0) = f''(0) = f'''(0) = \dots = f^{(n)}(0) = 1$$
⇒
$$$\$$$
 \$\text{\$\frac{1}{2}\$} \text{\$\frac{1}{2}\$} \text{

2. 该泰勒级数的收敛域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$

<u>注</u> n 次泰勒多项式是:pn(x) =

 $\mathbf{H}_{1.} x = 0$ 处的泰勒级数:

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

当 $f(x) = e^x$ 时,

2! 3! n!

2. 该泰勒级数的收敛域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$

注 n 次泰勒多项式是: $p_n(x) = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}x^n$







解 1.
$$x = 0$$
 处泰勒级数: $f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$

当 $f(x) = \sin x$ 时,

解 1.
$$x = 0$$
 处泰勒级数: $f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$

当 $f(x) = \sin x$ 时,

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

解 1.
$$x = 0$$
 处泰勒级数: $f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$

当 $f(x) = \sin x$ 时,

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

解 1.
$$x = 0$$
 处泰勒级数: $f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$

当 $f(x) = \sin x$ 时,

	$f^{(n)}(x) = \sin(x + \frac{n}{2}\pi)$	$f^{(n)}(0) = \sin(\frac{n}{2}\pi)$
n = 0, 4, 8	sin <i>x</i>	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

解 1.
$$x = 0$$
 处泰勒级数: $f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$

当 $f(x) = \sin x$ 时,

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

所以泰勒级数是

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

解 1.
$$x = 0$$
 处泰勒级数: $f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$

当 $f(x) = \sin x$ 时,

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

所以泰勒级数是

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

解 1.
$$x = 0$$
 处泰勒级数: $f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$

当 $f(x) = \sin x$ 时,

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

所以泰勒级数是

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

2. 该泰勒级数的收敛域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$



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

● sin x 的 n 次泰勒多项式是:



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

sin x 的 n 次泰勒多项式是:

$$p_1 = x;$$

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

sin x 的 n 次泰勒多项式是:

$$p_1=p_2=x;$$

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

sin x 的 n 次泰勒多项式是:

$$p_1 = p_2 = x;$$

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

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

sin x 的 n 次泰勒多项式是:

$$p_1 = p_2 = x;$$

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

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

● sin x 的 n 次泰勒多项式是:

$$p_1 = p_2 = x;$$

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

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

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

● sin x 的 n 次泰勒多项式是:

 $p_1 = p_2 = x$;

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

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

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

sin x 的 n 次泰勒多项式是:

$$p_1 = p_2 = x;$$

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

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

$$\vdots$$

 p_{2m+1}



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

sin x 的 n 次泰勒多项式是:

$$p_1 = p_2 = x;$$

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

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

$$\vdots$$

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





 p_{2m+1}

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

sin x 的 n 次泰勒多项式是:

$$p_{1} = p_{2} = x;$$

$$p_{3} = p_{4} = x - \frac{1}{3!}x^{3};$$

$$p_{5} = p_{6} = x - \frac{1}{3!}x^{3} + \frac{1}{5!}x^{5};$$

$$\vdots$$

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







解 1.
$$x = 0$$
 处泰勒级数: $f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$

当
$$f(x) = \cos x$$
 时,

解 1.
$$x = 0$$
 处泰勒级数: $f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$

当 $f(x) = \cos x$ 时,

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

解 1.
$$x = 0$$
 处泰勒级数: $f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$

当 $f(x) = \cos x$ 时,

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

解 1.
$$x = 0$$
 处泰勒级数: $f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$

当 $f(x) = \cos x$ 时,

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

解 1.
$$x = 0$$
 处泰勒级数: $f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$

当 $f(x) = \cos x$ 时,

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

所以泰勒级数是

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

解 1.
$$x = 0$$
 处泰勒级数: $f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$

当 $f(x) = \cos x$ 时,

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

所以泰勒级数是

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

解 1.
$$x = 0$$
 处泰勒级数: $f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$

当 $f(x) = \cos x$ 时,

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

所以泰勒级数是

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

2. 该泰勒级数的收敛域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$



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

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

$$p_0 = 1;$$

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

$$p_0 = p_1 = 1;$$

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

$$p_0 = p_1 = 1;$$
 $p_2 = 1 - \frac{1}{2!}x^2;$



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

$$p_0 = p_1 = 1;$$

 $p_2 = p_3 = 1 - \frac{1}{2!}x^2;$

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

$$p_0 = p_1 = 1;$$

$$p_2 = p_3 = 1 - \frac{1}{2!}x^2;$$

$$p_4 = 1 - \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4;$$

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

$$p_0 = p_1 = 1;$$

$$p_2 = p_3 = 1 - \frac{1}{2!}x^2;$$

$$p_4 = p_5 = 1 - \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4;$$

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

● cos x 的 n 次泰勒多项式是:

$$p_0 = p_1 = 1;$$

$$p_2 = p_3 = 1 - \frac{1}{2!}x^2;$$

$$p_4 = p_5 = 1 - \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4;$$

$$\vdots$$

 $p_{2m}(x)$



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

cos x 的 n 次泰勒多项式是:

$$p_2 = p_3 = 1 - \frac{1}{2!}x^2;$$

$$p_4 = p_5 = 1 - \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4;$$

 $p_0 = p_1 = 1$:

$$=1-\frac{1}{2!}x^2+\frac{1}{4!}x^4-\frac{1}{6!}x^6+\cdots+(-1)^m\frac{1}{(2m)!}x^{2m}$$





 $p_{2m}(x)$

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

cos x 的 n 次泰勒多项式是:

 $p_0 = p_1 = 1$:

$$p_2 = p_3 = 1 - \frac{1}{2!}x^2;$$

$$p_4 = p_5 = 1 - \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4;$$

$$\vdots$$

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





例 4 求 $f(x) = \ln(1+x)$ 在 x = 0 处泰勒级数,及其收敛域.

例 4 求 $f(x) = \ln(1 + x)$ 在 x = 0 处泰勒级数,及其收敛域.

解 1.
$$x = 0$$
 处泰勒级数: $f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$

当
$$f(x) = \ln(1+x)$$
 时,

例 4 求 $f(x) = \ln(1+x)$ 在 x = 0 处泰勒级数,及其收敛域.

解 1.
$$x = 0$$
 处泰勒级数: $f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$

当
$$f(x) = \ln(1+x)$$
 时,
 $f = \ln(1+x)$, $f' = \frac{1}{1+x}$,



例 4 求 $f(x) = \ln(1+x)$ 在 x = 0 处泰勒级数,及其收敛域。

解 1.
$$x = 0$$
 处泰勒级数: $f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$

当
$$f(x) = \ln(1+x)$$
时,

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

例 4 求 $f(x) = \ln(1 + x)$ 在 x = 0 处泰勒级数,及其收敛域.

解 1.
$$x = 0$$
 处泰勒级数: $f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$

当
$$f(x) = \ln(1+x)$$
 时,

当
$$f(x) = \ln(1+x)$$
 时,
 $f = \ln(1+x), \quad f' = \frac{1}{1+x}, \quad f'' = \frac{(-1)}{(1+x)^2}, \quad f''' = \frac{2}{(1+x)^3},$

 $f''(0) = f^{(n)}(0) = f^{(n)}$

例 4 求 $f(x) = \ln(1+x)$ 在 x = 0 处泰勒级数,及其收敛域.

解 1.
$$x = 0$$
 处泰勒级数: $f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$

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

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

 $f''(0) = f^{(n)}(0) = f^{(n)}$

例 4 求 $f(x) = \ln(1+x)$ 在 x = 0 处泰勒级数,及其收敛域.

解 1.
$$x = 0$$
 处泰勒级数: $f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$

当
$$f(x) = \ln(1+x)$$
时,

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

$$f(4) = -2 \cdot 3 \qquad f(5) = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4$$

$$f^{(4)} = \frac{-2 \cdot 3}{(1+x)^4}, \quad f^{(5)} = \frac{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4}{(1+x)^5}, \dots,$$

解 1.
$$x = 0$$
 处泰勒级数: $f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$

当
$$f(x) = \ln(1+x)$$
 时,

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

$$f^{(4)} = \frac{-2 \cdot 3}{(1+x)^4}, \quad f^{(5)} = \frac{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4}{(1+x)^5}, \dots, \quad f^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}(n-1)!}{(1+x)^3}, \dots$$

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

$$f^{(4)} = \frac{-2 \cdot 3}{(1+x)^4}, \quad f^{(5)} = \frac{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4}{(1+x)^5}, \dots, f^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}(n-1)!}{(1+x)^n}, \dots$$

解 1.
$$x = 0$$
 处泰勒级数: $f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$

当
$$f(x) = \ln(1+x)$$
 时,

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

$$f^{(4)} = \frac{-2 \cdot 3}{(1+x)^4}, \quad f^{(5)} = \frac{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4}{(1+x)^5}, \dots, f^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}(n-1)!}{(1+x)^n}, \dots$$

所以
$$\frac{1}{n!}f^{(n)}(0) = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n}$$
,

所以
$$\frac{1}{n!}f^{(n)}(0) = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n}$$



 $f''(0) = f^{(n)}(0) = f^{(n)}$

例 4 求 $f(x) = \ln(1+x)$ 在 x = 0 处泰勒级数,及其收敛域.

解 1.
$$x = 0$$
 处泰勒级数: $f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$

当
$$f(x) = \ln(1+x)$$
时,

$$f = \ln(1+x), \quad f' = \frac{1}{1+x}, \quad f'' = \frac{(-1)}{(1+x)^2}, \quad f''' = \frac{2}{(1+x)^3},$$
$$f^{(4)} = \frac{-2 \cdot 3}{(1+x)^4}, \quad f^{(5)} = \frac{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4}{(1+x)^5}, \dots, f^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}(n-1)!}{(1+x)^n}, \dots$$

所以
$$\frac{1}{n!}f^{(n)}(0) = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n}$$
,泰勒级数是
$$x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \cdots$$



 $f''(0) = f^{(n)}(0) = f^{(n)}$

例 4 求 $f(x) = \ln(1+x)$ 在 x = 0 处泰勒级数,及其收敛域.

解 1.
$$x = 0$$
 处泰勒级数: $f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$

当
$$f(x) = \ln(1+x)$$
 时,

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

$$f^{(4)} = \frac{-2 \cdot 3}{(1+x)^4}, \quad f^{(5)} = \frac{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4}{(1+x)^5}, \dots, f^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}(n-1)!}{(1+x)^n}, \dots$$

所以
$$\frac{1}{n!}f^{(n)}(0) = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n}$$
,泰勒级数是
$$x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \dots + (-1)^{n-1}\frac{1}{n}x^n + \dots$$



例 4 求 $f(x) = \ln(1 + x)$ 在 x = 0 处泰勒级数,及其收敛域.

解 1.
$$x = 0$$
 处泰勒级数: $f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$

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

$$f^{(4)} = \frac{-2 \cdot 3}{(1+x)^4}, \quad f^{(5)} = \frac{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4}{(1+x)^5}, \dots, f^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}(n-1)!}{(1+x)^n}, \dots$$

所以
$$\frac{1}{n!}f^{(n)}(0) = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n}$$
,泰勒级数是
$$x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \dots + (-1)^{n-1}\frac{1}{n}x^n + \dots$$

2. 该泰勒级数的收敛域为 (-1, 1]

解 1. x = 0 处泰勒级数: $f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$

例 4 求 $f(x) = \ln(1+x)$ 在 x = 0 处泰勒级数,及其收敛域.

胖 1.
$$X = 0$$
 处象别级数. $J(0) + J(0)X + \frac{1}{2!}X^2 + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!}X^n + \cdots$

当 $f(x) = \ln(1+x)$ 时,

$$f = \ln(1+x), \quad f' = \frac{1}{1+x}, \quad f'' = \frac{(-1)}{(1+x)^2}, \quad f''' = \frac{2}{(1+x)^3},$$
$$f^{(4)} = \frac{-2 \cdot 3}{(1+x)^4}, \quad f^{(5)} = \frac{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4}{(1+x)^5}, \dots, f^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}(n-1)!}{(1+x)^n}, \dots$$

所以
$$\frac{1}{n!}f^{(n)}(0) = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n}$$
,泰勒级数是
$$x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^3 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \dots + (-1)^{n-1}\frac{1}{2}x^n + \dots$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{2}\lambda + \frac{1}{3}\lambda = \frac{1}{4}\lambda + \cdots + (-1) = \frac{1}{n}\lambda$$

2. 该泰勒级数的收敛域为 (-1,1]

注 n 次泰勒多项式: $p_n(x) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \dots + (-1)^{n-1}\frac{1}{n}x^n$



解
$$x = 0$$
 处泰勒级数: $f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$

当
$$f(x) = (1+x)^{\alpha}$$
时,



解
$$x = 0$$
 处泰勒级数: $f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$

当
$$f(x) = (1+x)^{\alpha}$$
时,

$$f = (1+x)^{\alpha}, \quad f' = \alpha(1+x)^{\alpha-1},$$



解
$$x = 0$$
 处泰勒级数: $f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$

当
$$f(x) = (1+x)^{\alpha}$$
时,

$$f = (1+x)^{\alpha}, \quad f' = \alpha(1+x)^{\alpha-1}, \quad f'' = \alpha(\alpha-1)(1+x)^{\alpha-2},$$



解
$$x = 0$$
 处泰勒级数: $f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$ 当 $f(x) = (1+x)^{\alpha}$ 时,

$$f = (1+x)^{\alpha}, \quad f' = \alpha(1+x)^{\alpha-1}, \quad f'' = \alpha(\alpha-1)(1+x)^{\alpha-2},$$

$$\ldots, f^{(n)} = \alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-n+1)(1+x)^{\alpha-n}, \cdots$$

$$\mathbf{F}(x) = 0$$
 处泰勒级数: $f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$ 当 $f(x) = (1+x)^{\alpha}$ 时,

$$f = (1+x)^{\alpha}, \quad f' = \alpha(1+x)^{\alpha-1}, \quad f'' = \alpha(\alpha-1)(1+x)^{\alpha-2},$$

$$\ldots, f^{(n)} = \alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-n+1)(1+x)^{\alpha-n}, \cdots$$

所以
$$\frac{1}{n!}f^{(n)}(0) = \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!}$$
,

解
$$x = 0$$
 处泰勒级数: $f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$

当
$$f(x) = (1+x)^{\alpha}$$
时,

$$f = (1+x)^{\alpha}, \quad f' = \alpha(1+x)^{\alpha-1}, \quad f'' = \alpha(\alpha-1)(1+x)^{\alpha-2},$$

..., $f^{(n)} = \alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-n+1)(1+x)^{\alpha-n}, \cdots$

所以
$$\frac{1}{n!}f^{(n)}(0) = \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!}$$
,泰勒级数是

$$1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha - 1)}{2!}x^2 + \cdots$$

解
$$x = 0$$
 处泰勒级数: $f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$

当
$$f(x) = (1+x)^{\alpha}$$
时,

$$f = (1+x)^{\alpha}, \quad f' = \alpha(1+x)^{\alpha-1}, \quad f'' = \alpha(\alpha-1)(1+x)^{\alpha-2},$$

..., $f^{(n)} = \alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-n+1)(1+x)^{\alpha-n}, \cdots$

所以
$$\frac{1}{n!}f^{(n)}(0) = \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!}$$
,泰勒级数是

$$1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha - 1)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{\alpha(\alpha - 1)\cdots(\alpha - n + 1)}{n!}x^n + \dots$$



解法一 1. 泰勒级数:
$$f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$$

当
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$$
时,

解法一 1. 泰勒级数:
$$f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$$

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



解法一 1. 泰勒级数:
$$f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$$

当
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$$
时,

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

解法一 1. 泰勒级数:
$$f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$$

当
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$$
时,
$$f = \frac{1}{1+x}, \quad f' = \frac{-1}{(1+x)^2}, \quad f'' = \frac{2}{(1+x)^3}, \quad f''' = \frac{-2 \cdot 3}{(1+x)^4},$$
..., $f^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^n n!}{(1+x)^{n+1}}, \dots$

解法一 1. 泰勒级数:
$$f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$$

当
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$$
时,
$$f = \frac{1}{1+x}, \quad f' = \frac{-1}{(1+x)^2}, \quad f'' = \frac{2}{(1+x)^3}, \quad f''' = \frac{-2 \cdot 3}{(1+x)^4},$$
..., $f^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^n n!}{(1+x)^{n+1}}, \cdots$

所以
$$\frac{1}{n!}f^{(n)}(0) = (-1)^n$$
,

解法一 1. 泰勒级数:
$$f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$$

当
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$$
时,
$$f = \frac{1}{1+x}, \quad f' = \frac{-1}{(1+x)^2}, \quad f'' = \frac{2}{(1+x)^3}, \quad f''' = \frac{-2 \cdot 3}{(1+x)^4},$$
..., $f^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^n n!}{(1+x)^{n+1}}, \dots$

所以
$$\frac{1}{n!}f^{(n)}(0) = (-1)^n$$
,泰勒级数是
$$1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + \dots + (-1)^n x^n + \dots$$

解法一 1. 泰勒级数:
$$f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$$

当
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$$
时,
$$f = \frac{1}{1+x}, \quad f' = \frac{-1}{(1+x)^2}, \quad f'' = \frac{2}{(1+x)^3}, \quad f''' = \frac{-2 \cdot 3}{(1+x)^4},$$
..., $f^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^n n!}{(1+x)^{n+1}}, \dots$

所以
$$\frac{1}{n!}f^{(n)}(0) = (-1)^n$$
,泰勒级数是
$$1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + \dots + (-1)^n x^n + \dots$$

2. 该泰勒级数的收敛域为 (-1,1)

解法一 1. 泰勒级数:
$$f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$$

当
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$$
时,
$$f = \frac{1}{1+x}, \quad f' = \frac{-1}{(1+x)^2}, \quad f'' = \frac{2}{(1+x)^3}, \quad f''' = \frac{-2 \cdot 3}{(1+x)^4},$$
$$\dots, f^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^n n!}{(1+x)^{n+1}}, \dots$$

所以
$$\frac{1}{n!}f^{(n)}(0) = (-1)^n$$
,泰勒级数是
$$1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + \dots + (-1)^n x^n + \dots$$

2. 该泰勒级数的收敛域为 (-1.1)

解法二 由等比级数知:
$$1-x+x^2-x^3+\cdots+(-1)^nx^n+\cdots=\frac{1}{1+x}$$



解法一 1. 泰勒级数:
$$f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$$

当
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$$
时,
$$f = \frac{1}{1+x}, \quad f' = \frac{-1}{(1+x)^2}, \quad f'' = \frac{2}{(1+x)^3}, \quad f''' = \frac{-2 \cdot 3}{(1+x)^4},$$
..., $f^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^n n!}{(1+x)^{n+1}}, \dots$

所以
$$\frac{1}{n!}f^{(n)}(0) = (-1)^n$$
,泰勒级数是
$$1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + \dots + (-1)^n x^n + \dots$$

2. 该泰勒级数的收敛域为 (-1,1)

解法二 由等比级数知:
$$1-x+x^2-x^3+\cdots+(-1)^nx^n+\cdots=\frac{1}{1+x}$$
。

该幂级数就是 $\frac{1}{1+x}$ 在 x=0 处的泰勒级数.



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

则

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(x_0).$$

也就是,该幂级数只能是

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



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

则

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(x_0).$$

也就是,该幂级数只能是

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



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

则

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(x_0).$$

也就是,该幂级数只能是

$$f(x_0)+f'(x_0)(x-x_0)+\frac{1}{2!}f''(x_0)(x-x_0)^2+\cdots+\frac{1}{n!}f^{(f_0)}(\bar{x_0})$$
(文型的 奇勒级数

n次泰勒多项式pn



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

则

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(x_0).$$

也就是,该幂级数只能是

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

注 泰勒级数 = $\lim_{n\to\infty} p_n(x)$ 次泰勒多项式 p_n

- 1. x 在 f 的定义域中; 并且
- 2. x 是泰勒级数 $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} f^{(k)}(x_0)(x-x_0)^k$ 的收敛点; 并且

$$f(x) \stackrel{\overline{\text{ϕ}} \text{η} - \text{d} \text{c} \text{d} \text{d}}{=} p_n(x) + R_n(x)$$

- 1. x 在 f 的定义域中; 并且
- 2. x 是泰勒级数 $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} f^{(k)}(x_0)(x-x_0)^k$ 的收敛点; 并且

$$f(x) \xrightarrow{\overline{\$h + \text{dic} 22}} p_n(x) + R_n(x) \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} p_n(x) + \lim_{n \to \infty} R_n(x)$$

- 1. x 在 f 的定义域中;并且
- 2. x 是泰勒级数 $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} f^{(k)}(x_0)(x-x_0)^k$ 的收敛点; 并且

$$f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} p_n(x) + R_n(x) \Rightarrow f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} p_n(x) + \lim_{n \to \infty} R_n(x)$$

- 1. x 在 f 的定义域中; 并且
- 2. x 是泰勒级数 $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} f^{(k)}(x_0) (x x_0)^k$ 的收敛点; 并且

$$f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} p_n(x) + R_n(x) \Rightarrow f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} p_n(x) + \lim_{n \to \infty} R_n(x)$$
如果

- 1. x 在 f 的定义域中; 并且
- 2. x 是泰勒级数 $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} f^{(k)}(x_0)(x-x_0)^k$ 的收敛点; 并且
- $3. \lim_{n\to\infty} R_n(x) = 0$

想法

$$f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} p_n(x) + R_n(x) \Rightarrow f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} p_n(x) + \lim_{n \to \infty} R_n(x)$$
如果

- 1. x 在 f 的定义域中; 并且
- 2. x 是泰勒级数 $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} f^{(k)}(x_0)(x-x_0)^k$ 的收敛点; 并且
- $3. \lim_{n\to\infty} R_n(x) = 0$

则对此 x 成立

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} f^{(k)}(x_0) (x - x_0)^k$$



回忆 泰勒中值定理 1 若 f 具有 n 阶导数,则

$$R_n(x) = o((x-x_0)^n).$$



回忆 泰勒中值定理 1 若 f 具有 n 阶导数,则

$$R_n(x) = o((x-x_0)^n).$$

特别地,

$$f(x) = p_n(x) + R_n(x)$$



回忆 泰勒中值定理 1 若 f 具有 n 阶导数,则

$$R_n(x) = o((x-x_0)^n).$$

特别地,

$$f(x) = p_n(x) + R_n(x)$$

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



例

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

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

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

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

$$(1+x)^{\alpha} = 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!}x^n + o(x^n)$$





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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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



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

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \sin^{2} x \qquad x \to 0 \quad x^{2} [x + \ln(1 - x)]$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \sin x - x \cos x - \lim_{x \to 0} \left[x - \frac{1}{3!} x^{3} + x^{2} \right]$$

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

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

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

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

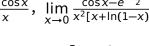
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - x \cos x}{\sin^3 x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left[x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + o(x^4)\right] - x\left[1 - \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + o(x^3)\right]}{x^3}$$

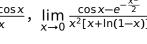
$$x \to 0 \qquad \sin^2 x \qquad x \to 0 \qquad x = [x + \sin(x - x)]$$

$$x \to 0 \qquad x \to 0 \qquad x \to 0 \qquad x \to 0$$

 $x^2 \left[x + \left(\right) \right]$

$$\frac{1}{n^3x}$$
, $\frac{1}{x\to 0}$





 $= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^4)}{x^3} = \frac{1}{3}$





 $x \rightarrow 0$

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

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

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^4)}{x^3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

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

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



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

$$\mathbf{F} = \begin{cases} x \to 0 & \text{sin } x \to 0 \\ x \to 0 & \text{sin } x \to 0 \end{cases}$$

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

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

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} -\frac{1}{x}$$

$$\cos x - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

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

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

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



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

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

 $= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^4)}{x^3} = \frac{1}{3}$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3^{x}}{x^{2}}$$

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

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

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

 $= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^4)}{x^3} = \frac{1}{3}$

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

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

- 12d 展开成幂级数

暨南大學

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

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

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

暨南大學

12d 展开成幂级数

16/1 ⊲ ⊳ ∆ ⊽

 $= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^4)}{x^3} = \frac{1}{3}$

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

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

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

🎑 暨南大學

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

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

 $= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^4)}{x^3} = \frac{1}{3}$

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

其中 ξ 是 x_0 与 x 之间的某个值

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

$$(1 - \theta) x_0 + \theta x$$

其中 ξ 是 x_0 与 x 之间的某个值, $0 < \theta < 1$.

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

$$\stackrel{or}{=} \frac{1}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}((1-\theta)x_0 + \theta x) (x - x_0)^{n+1},$$

其中 ξ 是 x_0 与 x 之间的某个值, $0 < \theta < 1$.



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

$$\stackrel{or}{=} \frac{1}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}((1-\theta)x_0 + \theta x) (x - x_0)^{n+1},$$

其中 ξ 是 x_0 与 x 之间的某个值, $0 < \theta < 1$.

注

1. ξ (以及 θ) 不是固定不变的,而是随 x 和 n 的改变而变化.



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

$$\stackrel{or}{=} \frac{1}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}((1-\theta)x_0 + \theta x) (x - x_0)^{n+1},$$

其中 ξ 是 x_0 与 x 之间的某个值, $0 < \theta < 1$.

注

- 1. ξ (以及 θ) 不是固定不变的,而是随 x 和 n 的改变而变化.
- 2. 当 $x_0 = 0$ 时,则余项可写成

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



$$e^{x} = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2!}x^{2} + \frac{1}{3!}x^{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}x^{n} + \dots, \quad x \in (-\infty, \infty).$$

$$e^{x} = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2!}x^{2} + \frac{1}{3!}x^{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}x^{n} + \dots, \quad x \in (-\infty, \infty).$$

证明

1. 只需证明对任意 x,成立 $\lim_{n\to\infty} R_n(x) = 0$.



$$e^{x} = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2!}x^{2} + \frac{1}{3!}x^{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}x^{n} + \dots, \quad x \in (-\infty, \infty).$$

- 1. 只需证明对任意 x,成立 $\lim_{n\to\infty} R_n(x) = 0$.
- 2. 由泰勒中值定理 2,

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



$$e^{x} = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2!}x^{2} + \frac{1}{3!}x^{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}x^{n} + \dots, \quad x \in (-\infty, \infty).$$

- 1. 只需证明对任意 x,成立 $\lim_{n\to\infty} R_n(x) = 0$.
- 2. 由泰勒中值定理 2,

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



$$e^{x} = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2!}x^{2} + \frac{1}{3!}x^{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}x^{n} + \dots, \quad x \in (-\infty, \infty).$$

- 1. 只需证明对任意 x,成立 $\lim_{n\to\infty} R_n(x) = 0$.
- 2. 由泰勒中值定理 2,

$$|R_n(x)| = \left| \frac{1}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}(\theta x) x^{n+1} \right| = \left| \frac{e^{\theta x} x^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \right| \le \frac{|x|^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} e^{|x|}$$



$$e^{x} = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2!}x^{2} + \frac{1}{3!}x^{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}x^{n} + \dots, \quad x \in (-\infty, \infty).$$

- 1. 只需证明对任意 x,成立 $\lim_{n\to\infty} R_n(x) = 0$.
- 2. 由泰勒中值定理 2,

$$|R_n(x)| = \left| \frac{1}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}(\theta x) x^{n+1} \right| = \left| \frac{e^{\theta x} x^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \right| \le \frac{|x|^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} e^{|x|} \to 0$$



$$e^{x} = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2!}x^{2} + \frac{1}{3!}x^{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}x^{n} + \dots, \quad x \in (-\infty, \infty).$$

证明

- 1. 只需证明对任意 x,成立 $\lim_{n\to\infty} R_n(x) = 0$.
- 2. 由泰勒中值定理 2,

$$|R_n(x)| = \left| \frac{1}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}(\theta x) x^{n+1} \right| = \left| \frac{e^{\theta x} x^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \right| \le \frac{|x|^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} e^{|x|} \to 0$$

(已知级数 $\sum \frac{|x|^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}$ 收敛,所以一般项 $\frac{|x|^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \to 0$)

$e^{x} = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2!}x^{2} + \frac{1}{2!}x^{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}x^{n} + \dots, \quad x \in (-\infty, \infty).$

(已知级数 $\sum \frac{|x|^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}$ 收敛,所以一般项 $\frac{|x|^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \to 0$)

证明

1. 只需证明对任意 x,成立 $\lim_{n\to\infty} R_n(x) = 0$.

性质 对任意 $x \in (-\infty, \infty)$, e^x 等于其泰勒级数. 即

2. 由泰勒中值定理 2,

$$|R_n(x)| = \left| \frac{1}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}(\theta x) x^{n+1} \right| = \left| \frac{e^{\theta x} x^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \right| \le \frac{|x|^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} e^{|x|} \to 0$$

证明

$e^{x} = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2!}x^{2} + \frac{1}{3!}x^{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}x^{n} + \dots, \quad x \in (-\infty, \infty).$

1. 只需证明对任意 x,成立 $\lim_{n\to\infty} R_n(x) = 0$.

性质 对任意 $x \in (-\infty, \infty)$, e^x 等于其泰勒级数. 即

2. 由泰勒中值定理 2,

$$e^{\theta x}$$

- $|R_n(x)| = \left| \frac{1}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}(\theta x) x^{n+1} \right| = \left| \frac{e^{\theta x} x^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \right| \le \frac{|x|^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} e^{|x|} \to 0$

 - (已知级数 $\sum \frac{|x|^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}$ 收敛,所以一般项 $\frac{|x|^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \to 0$)

$$\mathbf{\dot{z}} e = 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{4!} + \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!}$$





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

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

其中x ∈ $(-\infty, \infty)$.

证明

1. 只需证明对任意 x,成立 $\lim_{n\to\infty} R_n(x) = 0$.

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

其中x ∈ $(-\infty, \infty)$.

- 1. 只需证明对任意 x,成立 $\lim_{n\to\infty} R_n(x) = 0$.
- 2. 由泰勒中值定理 2,

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



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

其中 $x \in (-\infty, \infty)$.

- 1. 只需证明对任意 x,成立 $\lim_{n\to\infty} R_n(x) = 0$.
- 2. 由泰勒中值定理 2,

$$|R_n(x)| = \left| \frac{1}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}(\theta x) x^{n+1} \right| = \left| \frac{\sin\left(\theta x + \frac{n+1}{2}\pi\right) x^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \right|$$



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

其中 $x \in (-\infty, \infty)$.

- 1. 只需证明对任意 x,成立 $\lim_{n\to\infty} R_n(x) = 0$.
- 2. 由泰勒中值定理 2,

$$|R_n(x)| = \left| \frac{1}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}(\theta x) x^{n+1} \right| = \left| \frac{\sin\left(\theta x + \frac{n+1}{2}\pi\right) x^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{|x|^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}$$

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

其中 $x \in (-\infty, \infty)$.

- 1. 只需证明对任意 x,成立 $\lim_{n\to\infty} R_n(x) = 0$.
- 2. 由泰勒中值定理 2,

$$|R_n(x)| = \left| \frac{1}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}(\theta x) x^{n+1} \right| = \left| \frac{\sin\left(\theta x + \frac{n+1}{2}\pi\right) x^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{|x|^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \to 0$$

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

其中 $x \in (-\infty, \infty)$.

证明

1. 只需证明对任意 x,成立 $\lim_{n\to\infty} R_n(x) = 0$.

 $\leq \frac{|x|^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \to 0$

2. 由泰勒中值定理 2,

$$|R_n(x)| = \left| \frac{1}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}(\theta x) x^{n+1} \right| = \left| \frac{\sin\left(\theta x + \frac{n+1}{2}\pi\right) x^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \right|$$

(已知级数 $\sum \frac{|x|^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}$ 收敛,所以一般项 $\frac{|x|^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \to 0$)



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

其中 $x \in (-\infty, \infty)$.

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

其中 $x \in (-\infty, \infty)$.

证明

1. 只需证明对任意 x,成立 $\lim_{n\to\infty} R_n(x) = 0$.

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

其中x ∈ $(-\infty, \infty)$.

- 1. 只需证明对任意 x,成立 $\lim_{n\to\infty} R_n(x) = 0$.
- 2. 由泰勒中值定理 2,

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



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

其中 $x \in (-\infty, \infty)$.

- 1. 只需证明对任意 x,成立 $\lim_{n\to\infty} R_n(x) = 0$.
- 2. 由泰勒中值定理 2,

$$|R_n(x)| = \left| \frac{1}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}(\theta x) x^{n+1} \right| = \left| \frac{\cos\left(\theta x + \frac{n+1}{2}\pi\right) x^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \right|$$



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

其中 $x \in (-\infty, \infty)$.

证明

- 1. 只需证明对任意 x,成立 $\lim_{n\to\infty} R_n(x) = 0$.
- 2. 由泰勒中值定理 2,

$$|R_n(x)| = \left| \frac{1}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}(\theta x) x^{n+1} \right| = \left| \frac{\cos\left(\theta x + \frac{n+1}{2}\pi\right) x^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \right|$$

 $\leq \frac{|x|^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}$

性质 对任意 $x \in (-\infty, \infty)$,cos x 等于其泰勒级数. 即

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

其中 $x \in (-\infty, \infty)$.

证明

- 1. 只需证明对任意 x,成立 $\lim_{n\to\infty} R_n(x) = 0$.
- 2. 由泰勒中值定理 2,

$$|R_n(x)| = \left| \frac{1}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}(\theta x) x^{n+1} \right| = \left| \frac{\cos\left(\theta x + \frac{n+1}{2}\pi\right) x^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{|x|^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \to 0$$

性质 对任意 $x \in (-\infty, \infty)$,cos x 等于其泰勒级数. 即

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

其中 $x \in (-\infty, \infty)$.

证明

- 1. 只需证明对任意 x,成立 $\lim_{n\to\infty} R_n(x) = 0$.
- 2. 由泰勒中值定理 2,

$$|R_n(x)| = \left| \frac{1}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}(\theta x) x^{n+1} \right| = \left| \frac{\cos\left(\theta x + \frac{n+1}{2}\pi\right) x^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{|x|^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \to 0$$

(已知级数 $\sum \frac{|x|^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}$ 收敛,所以一般项 $\frac{|x|^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \to 0$)





• 至此,我们知道 e^x ,sin x,cos x 以及 $\frac{1}{1+x}$ 是等于其泰勒级数,即

$$e^{x} = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2!}x^{2} + \frac{1}{3!}x^{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}x^{n} + \dots, \quad x \in (-\infty, \infty)$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{5!}x^5 - \frac{1}{7!}x^7 + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{(2n+1)!}x^{2n+1} + \dots, x \in (-\infty, \infty)$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 - \frac{1}{6!}x^6 + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{(2n)!}x^{2n} + \dots, \quad x \in (-\infty, \infty)$$

$$\frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{4!} + \frac{1}{6!} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n)!} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n)!} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n)!} = \frac{1}{(2n)!} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n)!} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n)!} = \frac{1}{(2n)!} + \dots + \frac$$

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



• 至此,我们知道 e^x , $\sin x$, $\cos x$ 以及 $\frac{1}{1+x}$ 是等于其泰勒级数,即

$$e^{x} = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2!}x^{2} + \frac{1}{3!}x^{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}x^{n} + \dots, \quad x \in (-\infty, \infty)$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{5!}x^5 - \frac{1}{7!}x^7 + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{(2n+1)!}x^{2n+1} + \dots, x \in (-\infty, \infty)$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 - \frac{1}{6!}x^6 + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{(2n)!}x^{2n} + \dots, \quad x \in (-\infty, \infty)$$

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

• 利用最后一式,及逐项积分公式,可进一步求出 ln(1+x), arctan x 的幂级数展开.



$$\ln(1+x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t} dt$$



$$\ln(1+x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t} dt = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n t^n dt$$

$$\ln(1+x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t} dt = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n t^n dt = \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n \int_0^x t^n dt$$

$$\ln(1+x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t} dt = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n t^n dt = \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n \int_0^x t^n dt$$
$$= \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1}$$

$$\ln(1+x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t} dt = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n t^n dt = \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n \int_0^x t^n dt$$
$$= \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} = \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} x^n$$

性质 成立
$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \dots + (-1)^{n-1}\frac{1}{n}x^n + \dots$$
, $x \in (-1, 1]$.

证明 1. 幂级数的收敛域是 (-1, 1],故上式至多对 $x \in (-1, 1]$ 成立.

2. 当 $x \in (-1, 1)$ 时,利用逐项积分可得

$$\ln(1+x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t} dt = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n t^n dt = \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n \int_0^x t^n dt$$
$$= \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} = \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} x^n$$

证明 1. 幂级数的收敛域是 (-1, 1],故上式至多对 $x \in (-1, 1]$ 成立.

2. 当 $x \in (-1, 1)$ 时,利用逐项积分可得

$$\ln(1+x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t} dt = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n t^n dt = \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n \int_0^x t^n dt$$
$$= \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} = \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} x^n$$

3. 注意 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} x^n$ 收敛域是 (-1, 1],由连续性,当 x = 1 时也成立 $\ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} x^{n}.$



性质 成立
$$1 \times 1 = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n}x^n + \dots$$
, $x \in (-1, 1]$. 证明 1. 幂级数的收敛域是 $(-1, 1]$,故上式至多对 $x \in (-1, 1]$ 成立.

2. 当 $x \in (-1, 1)$ 时,利用逐项积分可得

$$\ln(1+x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t} dt = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n t^n dt = \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n \int_0^x t^n dt$$

 $=\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}(-1)^n\frac{1}{n+1}x^{n+1}=\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n}x^n$

3. 注意
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} x^n$$
 收敛域是 $(-1, 1]$,由连续性,当 $x = 1$ 时也成立

 $\ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} x^n.$

(这是
$$f(1)$$
 = $S(1)$)

性质 成立
$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \dots + (-1)^{n-1}\frac{1}{n}x^n + \dots$$
, $x \in (-1, 1]$.

证明 1. 幂级数的收敛域是 (-1, 1],故上式至多对 $x \in (-1, 1]$ 成立. 2. 当 $x \in (-1, 1)$ 时,利用逐项积分可得

$$\ln(1+x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t} dt = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n t^n dt = \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n \int_0^x t^n dt$$

3. 注意
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} x^n$$
 收敛域是 $(-1, 1]$,由连续性,当 $x = 1$ 时也成立

 $=\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}(-1)^n\frac{1}{n+1}x^{n+1}=\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n}x^n$

 $\ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} x^{n}.$

$$\ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} X^{n}.$$

S(1)

12d 展开成幂级数

(这是 $f(1) = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \ln(1+x)$

证明 1. 幂级数的收敛域是 (-1, 1],故上式至多对 $x \in (-1, 1]$ 成立.

$$\ln(1+x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t} dt = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n t^n dt = \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n \int_0^x t^n dt$$
$$= \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} = \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} x^n$$

3. 注意 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} x^n$ 收敛域是 (-1, 1],由连续性,当 x = 1 时也成立 $\ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} x^{n}.$

$$ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} x^n.$$

(这是 $f(1) = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \ln(1+x) = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} x^n =$

S(1)

性质 成立

性质 成立
$$1 \times 1 = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n}x^n + \dots$$
, $x \in (-1, 1]$.

证明 1. 幂级数的收敛域是 (-1, 1],故上式至多对 $x \in (-1, 1]$ 成立.

2. 当 $x \in (-1, 1)$ 时,利用逐项积分可得

$$\ln(1+x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t} dt = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n t^n dt = \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n \int_0^x t^n dt$$

3. 注意
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} x^n$$
 收敛域是 $(-1, 1]$,由连续性,当 $x = 1$ 时也成立

 $=\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}(-1)^n\frac{1}{n+1}x^{n+1}=\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n}x^n$

 $\ln(1+x) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} x^{n}.$

(这是
$$f(1) = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \ln(1+x) = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} x^{n} = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} S(x)$$



性质 成立
$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \dots + (-1)^{n-1}\frac{1}{n}x^n + \dots$$
, $x \in (-1, 1]$.

12d 展开成幂级数

证明 1. 幂级数的收敛域是 (-1, 1],故上式至多对 $x \in (-1, 1]$ 成立.

2. 当 $x \in (-1, 1)$ 时,利用逐项积分可得

$$\ln(1+x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t} dt = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n t^n dt = \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n \int_0^x t^n dt$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} x^n$$
3. 注意 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} x^n$ 收敛域是 $(-1, 1]$,由连续性,当 $x = 1$ 时也成立

 $\ln(1+x) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} x^{n}.$

(这是 $f(1) = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \ln(1+x) = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} x^n = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} S(x) = S(1)$)



性质 成立
$$arctan x = x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{5}x^5 + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{2n+1}x^{2n+1} + \dots, x \in [-1,1].$$
 证明 1. 幂级数的收敛域是 $[-1,1]$,故上式至多对 $x \in [-1,1]$ 成立.

证明 1. 幂级数的收敛域是 [-1, 1],故上式至多对 $x \in [-1, 1]$ 成立.

性质 成立 $\arctan x = x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{5}x^5 + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{2n+1}x^{2n+1} + \dots, x \in [-1,1].$

 $\arctan x = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$

证明 1. 幂级数的收敛域是 [-1, 1],故上式至多对 $x \in [-1, 1]$ 成立.

性质 成立 $arctan x = x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{5}x^5 + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{2n+1}x^{2n+1} + \dots, x \in [-1,1].$

$$\arctan x = \int_{0}^{x} \frac{1}{1+t^{2}} dt = \int_{0}^{x} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n} t^{2n} dt$$

性质 成立
$$1 \times x^{2n+1} = x^{2n+1}$$

$$\arctan x = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n t^{2n} dt = \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n \int_0^x t^{2n} dt$$

$$\arctan x = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n t^{2n} dt = \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n \int_0^x t^{2n} dt$$
$$= \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}$$

证明 1. 幂级数的收敛域是 [-1, 1],故上式至多对 $x \in [-1, 1]$ 成立.

2. 当 $x \in (-1, 1)$ 时,利用逐项积分可得

$$\arctan x = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n t^{2n} dt = \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n \int_0^x t^{2n} dt$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n \int_0^x t^{2n} dt$$

$$\arctan x = \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \int_0^\infty \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n t^{2n} dt = \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n \int_0^\infty t^{2n} dt$$
$$= \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}$$

证明 1. 幂级数的收敛域是 [-1, 1],故上式至多对 $x \in [-1, 1]$ 成立.

证明 1. 春级数的收敛域定 [-1,1],成上式至多为 $X \in [-1,1]$ 成立.

2. 当 $x \in (-1, 1)$ 时,利用逐项积分可得

$$\arctan x = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n t^{2n} dt = \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n \int_0^x t^{2n} dt$$
$$= \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}$$

3. 注意 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}$ 收敛域是 [-1, 1], 由连续性, 当 $x=\pm 1$ 时也有 $\arctan x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}$.

 $\arctan x = x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{5}x^5 + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{2n+1}x^{2n+1} + \dots, x \in [-1,1].$ 证明 1. 幂级数的收敛域是 [-1, 1],故上式至多对 $x \in [-1, 1]$ 成立.

2. 当
$$x \in (-1, 1)$$
 时,利用逐项积分可得

$$\arctan x = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n t^{2n} dt = \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n \int_0^x t^{2n} dt$$
$$= \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}$$

3. 注意 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}$ 收敛域是 [-1, 1], 由连续性, 当 $x = \pm 1$ 时也有 $\arctan x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}.$

$$\arctan x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}.$$

S(1))

(如 f(1) =

性质 成立

证明 1. 幂级数的收敛域是 [-1, 1],故上式至多对 $x \in [-1, 1]$ 成立.

2. 当 $x \in (-1, 1)$ 时,利用逐项积分可得

$$\arctan x = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n t^{2n} dt = \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n \int_0^x t^{2n} dt$$
$$= \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}$$

3. 注意 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}$ 收敛域是 [-1, 1], 由连续性, 当 $x = \pm 1$ 时也有 $\arctan x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}.$

$$\arctan x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}$$

 $(\text{如}f(1) = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \operatorname{arctan} x$

S(1))

性质 成立

证明 1. 幂级数的收敛域是 [-1, 1],故上式至多对 $x \in [-1, 1]$ 成立.

2. 当 $x \in (-1, 1)$ 时,利用逐项积分可得

$$\arctan x = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n t^{2n} dt = \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n \int_0^x t^{2n} dt$$
$$= \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}$$

3. 注意 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}$ 收敛域是 [-1, 1], 由连续性, 当 $x = \pm 1$ 时也有 $\arctan x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}.$

(如 $f(1) = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \arctan x = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n}}{2^{n+1}} x^{2n+1} =$ *S*(1))

证明 1. 幂级数的收敛域是 [-1, 1],故上式至多对 $x \in [-1, 1]$ 成立.

2. 当 $x \in (-1, 1)$ 时,利用逐项积分可得

$$\arctan x = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n t^{2n} dt = \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n \int_0^x t^{2n} dt$$
$$= \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}$$

3. 注意 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}$ 收敛域是 [-1, 1], 由连续性, 当 $x = \pm 1$ 时也有 $\arctan x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}.$

$$\lim_{n \to 0} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n 2n + 1$$

$$(\text{Im}_{f}(1) = \lim_{x \to 1^-} \arctan x = \lim_{x \to 1^-} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} = \lim_{x \to 1^-} S(x) \quad S(1))$$

证明 1. 幂级数的收敛域是 [-1, 1],故上式至多对 $x \in [-1, 1]$ 成立.

2. 当 $x \in (-1, 1)$ 时,利用逐项积分可得

$$\arctan x = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n t^{2n} dt = \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n \int_0^x t^{2n} dt$$
$$= \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}$$

3. 注意 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}$ 收敛域是 [-1, 1], 由连续性, 当 $x = \pm 1$ 时也有 $\arctan x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}.$

 $(\mathfrak{M}f(1) = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \arctan x = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n}}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} S(x) = S(1))$

性质 成立

$$\arctan x = x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{5}x^5 + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{2n+1}x^{2n+1} + \dots, \quad x \in [-1, 1]$$



注 取 x=1,则得到

 $\arctan x = x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{5}x^5 + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{2n+1}x^{2n+1} + \dots, \quad x \in [-1, 1]$

性质 成立

$$\arctan x = x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{5}x^5 + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{2n+1}x^{2n+1} + \dots, \quad x \in [-1,1]$$

注 取
$$x = 1$$
,则得到

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{11} + \cdots$$



• 至此,我们知道 e^x , $\sin x$, $\cos x$ 以及 $\frac{1}{1+x}$ 是等于其泰勒级数,即

$$e^{x} = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2!}x^{2} + \frac{1}{3!}x^{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}x^{n} + \dots, \quad x \in (-\infty, \infty)$$

 $\sin x = x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{5!}x^5 - \frac{1}{7!}x^7 + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{(2n+1)!}x^{2n+1} + \dots, x \in (-\infty, \infty)$ $\cos x = 1 - \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 - \frac{1}{6!}x^6 + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{(2n)!}x^{2n} + \dots, \quad x \in (-\infty, \infty)$

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \dots + (-1)^{n-1}\frac{1}{n}x^n + \dots, \quad x \in (-1,1]$$

$$\arctan x = x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{5}x^5 + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{2n+1}x^{2n+1} + \dots, \quad x \in [-1,1]$$

$$\frac{1}{1+x} = 1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + \dots + (-1)^n x^n + \dots, \quad x \in (-1,1]$$



• 至此,我们知道 e^x , $\sin x$, $\cos x$ 以及 $\frac{1}{1+x}$ 是等于其泰勒级数,即

$$e^{x} = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2!}x^{2} + \frac{1}{3!}x^{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}x^{n} + \dots, \quad x \in (-\infty, \infty)$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{5!}x^5 - \frac{1}{7!}x^7 + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{(2n+1)!}x^{2n+1} + \dots, x \in (-\infty, \infty)$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 - \frac{1}{6!}x^6 + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{(2n)!}x^{2n} + \dots, x \in (-\infty, \infty)$$

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \dots + (-1)^{n-1}\frac{1}{n}x^n + \dots, \quad x \in (-1,1]$$

$$\arctan x = x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{5}x^5 + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{2n+1}x^{2n+1} + \dots, \quad x \in [-1,1]$$

$$\frac{1}{1+x} = 1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + \dots + (-1)^n x^n + \dots, \quad x \in (-1,1)$$

• 用上述结果,及逐项求导、积分公式,可求更多函数的泰勒级数展开



例1 把函数 $f(x) = (1-x)\ln(1+x)$ 展开成 x 的幂级数.

例1 把函数 $f(x) = (1-x) \ln(1+x)$ 展开成 x 的幂级数.

解 利用 $\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \dots + (-1)^{n-1}\frac{1}{n}x^n + \dots, \quad x \in (-1, 1].$

例 1 把函数 $f(x) = (1-x)\ln(1+x)$ 展开成 x 的幂级数.

解利用

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \dots + (-1)^{n-1}\frac{1}{n}x^n + \dots, \quad x \in (-1, 1].$$
所以当 $x \in (-1, 1]$ 时,

所以当
$$x \in (-1, 1]$$
时,
$$(1-x)\ln(1+x) = (1-x)\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} x^n$$

例 1 把函数 $f(x) = (1-x)\ln(1+x)$ 展开成 x 的幂级数.

解利用

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \dots + (-1)^{n-1}\frac{1}{n}x^n + \dots, \quad x \in (-1, 1].$$

$$(1-x)\ln(1+x) = (1-x)\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} x^n$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} x^n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} x^{n+1}$$

例 1 把函数 $f(x) = (1-x) \ln(1+x)$ 展开成 x 的幂级数.

解利用

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n}x^n + \dots, \quad x \in (-1, 1].$$

$$(1-x)\ln(1+x) = (1-x)\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} x^n$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} x^n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} x^{n+1}$$
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-2} \frac{1}{n-1} x^n$$

例 1 把函数 $f(x) = (1-x) \ln(1+x)$ 展开成 x 的幂级数.

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n}x^n + \dots, \quad x \in (-1, 1].$$

$$(1-x)\ln(1+x) = (1-x)\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} x^n$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} x^n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} x^{n+1}$$
$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} x^n - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-2} \frac{1}{n-1} x^n$$

例 1 把函数 $f(x) = (1-x)\ln(1+x)$ 展开成 x 的幂级数.

解利用

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \dots + (-1)^{n-1}\frac{1}{n}x^n + \dots, \quad x \in (-1, 1].$$

$$(1-x)\ln(1+x) = (1-x)\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} x^n$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} x^n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} x^{n+1}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} x^n - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-2} \frac{1}{n-1} x^n$$

$$= x + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} x^n$$

例 1 把函数 $f(x) = (1-x)\ln(1+x)$ 展开成 x 的幂级数.

解利用

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n}x^n + \dots, \quad x \in (-1, 1].$$

$$(1-x)\ln(1+x) = (1-x)\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} x^n$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} x^n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} x^{n+1}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\infty} \qquad 1 \qquad \xrightarrow{\infty} \qquad 1$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} x^n - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-2} \frac{1}{n-1} x^n$$

$$= x + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} x^n - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-2} \frac{1}{n-1} x^n$$



12d 展开成幂级数

 $\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n}x^n + \dots, \quad x \in (-1, 1].$ 所以当 $x \in (-1, 1]$ 时, $(1-x)\ln(1+x) = (1-x)\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} x^n$

解利用

 $=\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(-1)^{n-1}\frac{1}{n}x^n-\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(-1)^{n-1}\frac{1}{n}x^{n+1}$

 $=\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(-1)^{n-1}\frac{1}{n}x^n-\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(-1)^{n-2}\frac{1}{n-1}x^n$

 $= x + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} - \frac{(-1)^n}{n-1} \right) x^n$

 $= x + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} x^n - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-2} \frac{1}{n-1} x^n$

例 1 把函数 $f(x) = (1-x)\ln(1+x)$ 展开成 x 的幂级数.

26/1 ⊲ ⊳ ∆ ⊽

 $\cos^2 x = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\cos 2x$

解利用

$$\cos t = 1 - \frac{1}{2!}t^2 + \frac{1}{4!}t^4 - \frac{1}{6!}t^6 + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{(2n)!}t^{2n} + \dots, \ t \in (-\infty, \infty)$$

12d 展开成幂级数



 $\cos^2 x = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\cos 2x$

 $= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{(2n)!} (2x)^{2n}$

解利用

$$\cos t =$$

$$\cos t = 1 - \frac{1}{2!}t^2 + \frac{1}{4!}t^4 - \frac{1}{6!}t^6 + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{(2n)!}t^{2n} + \dots, \ t \in (-\infty, \infty)$$

所以当 $x \in (-\infty, \infty)$ 时,

12d 展开成幂级数

解利用

$$\cos t = 1 - \frac{1}{2!}t^2 + \frac{1}{4!}t^4 - \frac{1}{6!}t^6 + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{(2n)!}t^{2n} + \dots, \ t \in (-\infty, \infty)$$

12d 展开成幂级数

所以当 $x \in (-\infty, \infty)$ 时,



 $= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{(2n)!} (2x)^{2n}$

27/1 ⊲ ⊳ ∆ ⊽

 $= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2^{2n}}{(2n)!} x^{2n}$

 $\cos^2 x = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\cos 2x$

$$\cos t = 1 - \frac{1}{2!}t^2 + \frac{1}{4!}t^4 - \frac{1}{6!}t^6 + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{(2n)!}t^{2n} + \dots, \ t \in (-\infty, \infty)$$

所以当 $x \in (-\infty, \infty)$ 时,



 $\cos^2 x = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\cos 2x$

 $= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{(2n)!} (2x)^{2n}$

 $= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2^{2n}}{(2n)!} x^{2n}$

 $=1+\frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^{n}2^{2n}}{(2n)!}x^{2n}$

🎑 暨南大學

27/1 ⊲ ⊳ ∆ ⊽



12d 展开成幂级数

解 1. 注意到
$$\frac{1}{x^2+3x+2} = \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+2}$$
.

解 1. 注意到
$$\frac{1}{x^2+3x+2} = \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+2}$$
.

2. 利用
$$\frac{1}{1-t} = 1 + t + t^2 + t^3 + \dots + t^n + \dots$$
, $t \in (-1, 1)$ 将 $\frac{1}{x+1}$, $\frac{1}{x+2}$ 分别展开成 $(x+4)$ 的幂级数:

解 1. 注意到
$$\frac{1}{x^2+3x+2} = \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+2}$$
.

将
$$\frac{1}{x+1}$$
, $\frac{1}{x+2}$ 分别展开成 $(x+4)$ 的幂级数: 令 $t=x+4$, 则

$$* \quad \frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{1}{t-3}$$



解 1. 注意到
$$\frac{1}{x^2+3x+2} = \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+2}$$
.

2. 利用
$$\frac{1}{1-t} = 1 + t + t^2 + t^3 + \dots + t^n + \dots, t \in (-1, 1)$$

将
$$\frac{1}{x+1}$$
, $\frac{1}{x+2}$ 分别展开成 $(x+4)$ 的幂级数: 令 $t=x+4$, 则

*
$$\frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{1}{t-3} = \frac{1}{-3} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{t}{3}}$$

解 1. 注意到
$$\frac{1}{x^2+3x+2} = \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+2}$$
.

2. 利用
$$\frac{1}{1-t} = 1 + t + t^2 + t^3 + \dots + t^n + \dots, t \in (-1, 1)$$

将
$$\frac{1}{x+1}$$
, $\frac{1}{x+2}$ 分别展开成 $(x+4)$ 的幂级数: 令 $t=x+4$, 则

*
$$\frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{1}{t-3} = \frac{1}{-3} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{t}{3}} = -\frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{3^n}$$

解 1. 注意到
$$\frac{1}{x^2+3x+2} = \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+2}$$
.

2. 利用
$$\frac{1}{1-t} = 1 + t + t^2 + t^3 + \dots + t^n + \dots$$
, $t \in (-1, 1)$

将
$$\frac{1}{x+1}$$
, $\frac{1}{x+2}$ 分别展开成 $(x+4)$ 的幂级数: 令 $t=x+4$, 则

* $\frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{1}{t-3} = \frac{1}{-3} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{t}{3}} = -\frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{3^n} = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x+4)^n}{3^{n+1}}$



解 1. 注意到
$$\frac{1}{x^2+3x+2} = \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+2}$$
.

2. 利用
$$\frac{1}{1-t} = 1 + t + t^2 + t^3 + \dots + t^n + \dots$$
, $t \in (-1, 1)$

将
$$\frac{1}{x+1}$$
, $\frac{1}{x+2}$ 分别展开成 $(x+4)$ 的幂级数: 令 $t=x+4$, 则

*
$$\frac{1}{x+1}, \frac{1}{x+2} = \frac{1}{t-3} = \frac{1}{-3} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{t}{3}} = -\frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{3^n} = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x+4)^n}{3^{n+1}}$$

其中
$$|\frac{t}{3}| < 1$$



解 1. 注意到
$$\frac{1}{x^2+3x+2} = \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+2}$$
.

2. 利用
$$\frac{1}{1-t} = 1 + t + t^2 + t^3 + \dots + t^n + \dots$$
, $t \in (-1, 1)$

将
$$\frac{1}{x+1}$$
, $\frac{1}{x+2}$ 分别展开成 $(x+4)$ 的幂级数: 令 $t=x+4$, 则

*
$$\frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{1}{t-3} = \frac{1}{-3} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{t}{3}} = -\frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{3^n} = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x+4)^n}{3^{n+1}}$$

其中
$$\left|\frac{x+4}{2}\right| = \left|\frac{t}{2}\right| < 1$$



解 1. 注意到
$$\frac{1}{x^2+3x+2} = \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+2}$$
.

2. 利用
$$\frac{1}{1-t} = 1 + t + t^2 + t^3 + \dots + t^n + \dots$$
, $t \in (-1, 1)$

将
$$\frac{1}{x+1}$$
, $\frac{1}{x+2}$ 分别展开成 $(x+4)$ 的幂级数: 令 $t=x+4$, 则

*
$$\frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{1}{t-3} = \frac{1}{-3} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{t}{3}} = -\frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{3^n} = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x+4)^n}{3^{n+1}}$$

其中
$$\left|\frac{x+4}{3}\right| = \left|\frac{t}{3}\right| < 1$$
,即 $-7 < x < -1$.



解 1. 注意到
$$\frac{1}{x^2+3x+2} = \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+2}$$
.

2. 利用
$$\frac{1}{1-t} = 1 + t + t^2 + t^3 + \cdots + t^n + \cdots$$
, $t \in (-1, 1)$

将
$$\frac{1}{x+1}$$
, $\frac{1}{x+2}$ 分别展开成 $(x+4)$ 的幂级数: 令 $t=x+4$, 则

*
$$\frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{1}{t-3} = \frac{1}{-3} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{t}{3}} = -\frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{3^n} = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x+4)^n}{3^{n+1}}$$

其中
$$\left|\frac{x+4}{3}\right| = \left|\frac{t}{3}\right| < 1$$
,即 $-7 < x < -1$.

*
$$\frac{1}{x+2} = \frac{1}{t-2}$$



解 1. 注意到
$$\frac{1}{x^2+3x+2} = \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+2}$$
.

2. 利用
$$\frac{1}{1-t} = 1 + t + t^2 + t^3 + \cdots + t^n + \cdots$$
, $t \in (-1, 1)$

将
$$\frac{1}{x+1}$$
, $\frac{1}{x+2}$ 分别展开成 $(x+4)$ 的幂级数: 令 $t=x+4$, 则

*
$$\frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{1}{t-3} = \frac{1}{-3} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{t}{3}} = -\frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{3^n} = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x+4)^n}{3^{n+1}}$$

其中
$$\left|\frac{x+4}{3}\right| = \left|\frac{t}{3}\right| < 1$$
,即 $-7 < x < -1$.

*
$$\frac{1}{x+2} = \frac{1}{t-2} = \frac{1}{-2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{t}{2}}$$

解 1. 注意到
$$\frac{1}{x^2+3x+2} = \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+2}$$
.

2. 利用
$$\frac{1}{1-t} = 1 + t + t^2 + t^3 + \cdots + t^n + \cdots$$
, $t \in (-1, 1)$

将
$$\frac{1}{x+1}$$
, $\frac{1}{x+2}$ 分别展开成 $(x+4)$ 的幂级数: 令 $t=x+4$, 则

*
$$\frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{1}{t-3} = \frac{1}{-3} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{t}{3}} = -\frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{3^n} = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x+4)^n}{3^{n+1}}$$

其中
$$\left|\frac{x+4}{3}\right| = \left|\frac{t}{3}\right| < 1$$
,即 $-7 < x < -1$.

*
$$\frac{1}{x+2} = \frac{1}{t-2} = \frac{1}{-2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{t}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{2^n}$$

解 1. 注意到
$$\frac{1}{x^2+3x+2} = \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+2}$$
.

2. 利用
$$\frac{1}{1-t} = 1 + t + t^2 + t^3 + \dots + t^n + \dots$$
, $t \in (-1, 1)$

将
$$\frac{1}{x+1}$$
, $\frac{1}{x+2}$ 分别展开成 $(x+4)$ 的幂级数: 令 $t=x+4$, 则

*
$$\frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{1}{t-3} = \frac{1}{-3} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{t}{3}} = -\frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{3^n} = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x+4)^n}{3^{n+1}}$$

其中
$$\left|\frac{x+4}{3}\right| = \left|\frac{t}{3}\right| < 1$$
,即 $-7 < x < -1$.

*
$$\frac{1}{x+2} = \frac{1}{t-2} = \frac{1}{-2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{t}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{2^n} = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x+4)^n}{2^{n+1}}$$

解 1. 注意到
$$\frac{1}{x^2+3x+2} = \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+2}$$
.

2. 利用
$$\frac{1}{1-t} = 1 + t + t^2 + t^3 + \cdots + t^n + \cdots$$
, $t \in (-1, 1)$

将
$$\frac{1}{x+1}$$
, $\frac{1}{x+2}$ 分别展开成 $(x+4)$ 的幂级数: 令 $t=x+4$, 则

*
$$\frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{1}{t-3} = \frac{1}{-3} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{t}{3}} = -\frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{3^n} = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x+4)^n}{3^{n+1}}$$

其中
$$\left|\frac{x+4}{3}\right| = \left|\frac{t}{3}\right| < 1$$
,即 $-7 < x < -1$.

*
$$\frac{1}{x+2} = \frac{1}{t-2} = \frac{1}{-2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{t}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{2^n} = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x+4)^n}{2^{n+1}}$$

其中
$$|\frac{t}{2}| < 1$$



解 1. 注意到
$$\frac{1}{x^2+3x+2} = \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+2}$$
.

2. 利用
$$\frac{1}{1-t} = 1 + t + t^2 + t^3 + \cdots + t^n + \cdots$$
, $t \in (-1, 1)$

将
$$\frac{1}{x+1}$$
, $\frac{1}{x+2}$ 分别展开成 $(x+4)$ 的幂级数: 令 $t=x+4$, 则

*
$$\frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{1}{t-3} = \frac{1}{-3} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{t}{3}} = -\frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{3^n} = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x+4)^n}{3^{n+1}}$$

其中
$$\left|\frac{x+4}{3}\right| = \left|\frac{t}{3}\right| < 1$$
,即 $-7 < x < -1$.

*
$$\frac{1}{x+2} = \frac{1}{t-2} = \frac{1}{-2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{t}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{2^n} = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x+4)^n}{2^{n+1}}$$

其中
$$\left|\frac{x+4}{2}\right| = \left|\frac{t}{2}\right| < 1$$



解 1. 注意到
$$\frac{1}{x^2+3x+2} = \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+2}$$
.

2. 利用
$$\frac{1}{1-t} = 1 + t + t^2 + t^3 + \cdots + t^n + \cdots$$
, $t \in (-1, 1)$

将
$$\frac{1}{x+1}$$
, $\frac{1}{x+2}$ 分别展开成 $(x+4)$ 的幂级数: 令 $t=x+4$, 则

*
$$\frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{1}{t-3} = \frac{1}{-3} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{t}{3}} = -\frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{3^n} = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x+4)^n}{3^{n+1}}$$

其中
$$\left|\frac{x+4}{3}\right| = \left|\frac{t}{3}\right| < 1$$
,即 $-7 < x < -1$.

*
$$\frac{1}{x+2} = \frac{1}{t-2} = \frac{1}{-2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{t}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{2^n} = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x+4)^n}{2^{n+1}}$$

其中 $\left|\frac{x+4}{2}\right| = \left|\frac{t}{2}\right| < 1$,即-6 < x < -2.

解 1. 注意到
$$\frac{1}{x^2+3x+2} = \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+2}$$
.

2. 利用
$$\frac{1}{1-t} = 1 + t + t^2 + t^3 + \dots + t^n + \dots$$
, $t \in (-1, 1)$

将
$$\frac{1}{x+1}$$
, $\frac{1}{x+2}$ 分别展开成 $(x+4)$ 的幂级数: 令 $t=x+4$, 则

*
$$\frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{1}{t-3} = \frac{1}{-3} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{t}{3}} = -\frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{3^n} = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x+4)^n}{3^{n+1}}$$

其中
$$\left|\frac{x+4}{3}\right| = \left|\frac{t}{3}\right| < 1$$
,即 $-7 < x < -1$.

*
$$\frac{1}{x+2} = \frac{1}{t-2} = \frac{1}{-2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{t}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{2^n} = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x+4)^n}{2^{n+1}}$$

其中
$$\left|\frac{x+4}{2}\right| = \left|\frac{t}{2}\right| < 1$$
,即 $-6 < x < -2$.

3. 所以 -6 < x < -2 时

解 1. 注意到 $\frac{1}{x^2+3x+2} = \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+2}$.

例 3 把函数 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2+3x+2}$ 展开成 (x+4) 的幂级数.

2. 利用
$$\frac{1}{1-t} = 1 + t + t^2 + t^3 + \cdots + t^n + \cdots, t \in (-1, 1)$$

将
$$\frac{1}{x+1}$$
, $\frac{1}{x+2}$ 分别展开成 $(x+4)$ 的幂级数: 令 $t=x+4$, 则

* $\frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{1}{t-3} = \frac{1}{-3} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{t}{3}} = -\frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{3^n} = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x+4)^n}{3^{n+1}}$

$$x+1 \quad t-3 \quad -3 \quad 1-\frac{t}{3} \quad 3 \underset{n=0}{\longrightarrow} 3^n \quad \stackrel{2}{\longrightarrow} 3^{n+1}$$
 其中 $|\frac{x+4}{3}| = |\frac{t}{3}| < 1$,即 $-7 < x < -1$.
$$1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} t^n \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x+4)^n$$

其中
$$\left|\frac{x+3}{3}\right| = \left|\frac{1}{3}\right| < 1$$
,即 $-7 < x < -1$.

* $\frac{1}{x+2} = \frac{1}{t-2} = \frac{1}{-2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{t}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{2^n} = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x+4)^n}{2^{n+1}}$

其中
$$\left|\frac{x+4}{2}\right| = \left|\frac{t}{2}\right| < 1$$
,即 -

其中
$$\left|\frac{x+4}{2}\right| = \left|\frac{t}{2}\right| < 1$$
,即 $-6 < x < -2$.

其中
$$\left|\frac{x+4}{2}\right| = \left|\frac{t}{2}\right| < 1$$
,即 $-6 < x < -2$.

3. 所以 $-6 < x < -2$ 时

 $\frac{1}{x^2 + 3x + 2} = \frac{1}{x + 1} - \frac{1}{x + 2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{3^{n+1}} \right) (x + 4)$