



泰勒公式

一、 $f(x) = x \arctan x$ 在 $x_0 = 1$ 处展开为二阶 Taylor 公式.

$$\text{由 } f(1) = \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad f'(1) = \left(\arctan x + \frac{x}{1+x^2} \right) \Big|_{x=1} = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f''(1) = \left(\frac{1}{1+x^2} + \frac{1+x^2-2x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} \right) \Big|_{x=1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{故 } f(x) = \frac{\pi}{4} + \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \right)(x-1) + \frac{1}{4}(x-1)^2 + o((x-1)^2)$$

二、 $f(x) = x^4 - 5x^3 + 5x^2 + x + 2$ 展开为 $x-1$ 的多项式.

$$\text{由 } f(1) = 4, \quad f'(1) = (4x^3 - 15x^2 + 10x + 1) \Big|_{x=1} = 0$$

$$f''(1) = (2x^2 - 30x + 10) \Big|_{x=1} = -8, \quad f'''(1) = (24x - 30) \Big|_{x=1} = -6.$$

$$f^{(4)}(1) = 24, \quad \text{当 } n \geq 5 \text{ 时 } f^{(n)}(1) \equiv 0. \text{ 故}$$

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

三、求 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, 无穷小量 $e^x - 1 - x + x \sin x$ 关于 x 的阶.

$$\begin{aligned} e^x - 1 - x + x \sin x &= x + \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2) - x + x(x - o(x^2)) \\ &= \frac{3}{2}x^2 + o(x^2) \end{aligned}$$

故关于 x 为 2 阶无穷小.

四、求 a, b , 使 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时 $f(x) = \sin 2x + ax + bx^3$ 为 x 的尽可能高阶无穷小, 并求此时的阶.

$$f(x) = 2x - \frac{(2x)^3}{3!} + \frac{(2x)^5}{5!} + ax + bx^3 + o(x^5)$$

$$= (2+a)x + \left(b - \frac{4}{3}\right)x^3 + \frac{(2x)^5}{5!} + o(x^5)$$

于是 $a = -2, b = \frac{4}{3}$ 时 $f(x)$ 为 x 的 5 阶无穷小.



五、求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x^2 + 2\cos x - 2}{x^4}$.

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + o(x^6) + 2\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} + o(x^6)\right) - 2}{x^4}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^4}{12} + o(x^6)}{x^4} = \frac{1}{12}$$

六、已知 $0 < x < \frac{1}{2}$, 证明: $e^x \approx 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6}$ 的绝对误差不超过 0.01, 并求 \sqrt{e} 的误差不超过 0.01 的近似值.

$$\text{由 } e^t = 1 + t + \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^3}{6} + \frac{e^t}{4!} t^4, \quad t \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{e^t}{4!} t^4 < \frac{e}{4!} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 < 0.01, \quad \text{故 误差不超过 } 0.01$$

$$\sqrt{e} \approx 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}{2} + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3}{6} = \frac{79}{48}$$

附加题: 1. $f(x)$ 在区间 $[a, b]$ 有二阶导数, 且 $f'(a) = f'(b) = 0$. 试证明: (a, b) 内至少有一点 ξ , 使得 $|f''(\xi)| \geq \frac{4}{(b-a)^2} |f(b) - f(a)|$;

2. $f(x)$ 在 $x_0 = 0$ 处二阶可导, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) + 2}{x^2} = 3$, 求 $f(0), f'(0), f''(0)$.

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \text{ 由 } f(x) &= f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2}(x-a)^2 \\ &= f(a) + \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2}(x-a)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又 } f(x) &= f(b) + f'(b)(x-b) + \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2}(x-b)^2 \\ &= f(b) + \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2}(x-b)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{知 } f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) = f(a) + \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2} \frac{(b-a)^2}{4} = f(b) + \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2} \frac{(b-a)^2}{4}$$

$$\text{从而 } |f(b) - f(a)| = \frac{(b-a)^2}{4} \left| \frac{f''(\xi_1) - f''(\xi_2)}{2} \right| \leq \frac{(b-a)^2}{4} \frac{|f''(\xi_1)| + |f''(\xi_2)|}{2}$$

$$\text{不妨令 } |f''(\xi_1)| \leq |f''(\xi_2)| \quad \text{从而取 } \xi = \xi_2, \text{ 则 } |f''(\xi)| \geq \frac{4}{(b-a)^2} |f(b) - f(a)|$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) + 2}{x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2}x^2 + o(x^2) + 2}{x^2} \\ &= 3 \Rightarrow f(0) = -2, f'(0) = 0 \\ &\quad f''(0) = 6. \end{aligned}$$