Note Title

16/11/2024

$$f(x) = P_m(x) + O(x^m)$$

(centro in xo=0)

$$f(x) \pm g(x) = P_m(x) \pm Q_m(x) + O(x^m)$$

$$\alpha f(x) = \alpha P_n(x) + O(x^n)$$

$$f(x) \cdot q(x) = P_m(x) \cdot Q_m(x) + o(x^m)$$

f(x). g(x) = Pm(x). Qm(x) + o(x)

1 basta calcolone; termini flus al grado n

Composizioni

$$f(\alpha x) = P_m(\alpha x) + o(x^m) \qquad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x^{\alpha}) = P_m(x^{\alpha}) + o(x^{\alpha m}) \qquad \alpha > 0$$

$$\varphi(x) = P_m(x) + x^m \omega(x)$$
 lime $\omega(x) = 0$

Quindi

$$f(x^{\alpha}) = P_{\alpha}(x^{\alpha}) + (x^{\alpha})^{\alpha} \omega(x^{\alpha})$$

$$\lim_{x\to0} \omega_1(x) = \lim_{x\to\infty} \omega(x^a) = \lim_{x\to0} \omega(y) = 0$$

wo che azo

$$f(g(x)) = P_m(Q_m(x)) + o(x^m)$$

auche
$$Q_n(0) = 0$$

Nel calcolo di Pm (Qu (x1) basta considera i termini di grado ≤m

Verifica Ipolen: $f(x) = P_m(x) + x^m \omega(x)$ Quiudi $f(g(x)) = P_m(g(x)) + [g(x)]^m \omega(g(x))$ L'altimo termine la scriso come $[g(x)]^m \omega(g(x)) = [g(x)]^m \times^m \omega(g(x))$ $[g(x)]^m \omega(g(x)) = [g(x)]^m \times^m \omega(g(x))$ rumero perdie Quex mon ha il termine noto, quindi x si semplifica Quiudi l'altimo termine è xº roba de tende a 0, quindi a sua volta o (xn). Vediaus il primo termine: Pr (g(x)) = Pr (Qn(x) + 0(xm)) = Pm (Qu (x1) + 0 (xm) secondo punto importante Il secondo punto è vero "termine a termine" $P_m(x) = a_0 + a_1 \times + a_2 \times^2 + a_3 \times^3 + \dots$ Pm (Qu (x) +0 (x^1) = ao + a, (Qu(x)+0(xm)) 43 a, Qu (x) +0(x) + a2 (Qu (x)+0(x)m)2 ~ a2Qu(x)2+0(x7) + 93 ()3 ~ 03 Qm (x)3+0 (xm) 4--. _ 0 _ 0 _ Esempio 1 e siux n = 4 Panto da $e^{t} = 1 + t + \frac{t^{2}}{2} + \frac{t^{3}}{6} + \frac{t^{4}}{26} + o(t^{4})$ $\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^4)$

$$e^{\sin x} = \frac{1}{1} + \sin x + \frac{1}{2} (\sin x)^{2} + \frac{1}{6} (\sin x)^{3} + \frac{1}{24} (\sin x)^{4} + o(\sin^{4}x)$$

$$t = \sin x$$
Al posto di equi siux sostituisco Do sviluppo di siux:
$$= \frac{1}{1} + (x - \frac{x^{3}}{6} + o(x^{4})) + \frac{1}{2} ()^{2} + \frac{1}{6} ()^{3} + \frac{1}{24} ()^{4} + o(\sin^{4}x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{1} + x - \frac{x^{3}}{6} + \frac{1}{2} (x^{2} - \frac{1}{3}x^{4}) + \frac{1}{6} (x^{3}) + \frac{1}{24}x^{4} + o(x^{6})$$

$$0(\sin^{4}x) = \sin^{4}x \cdot \omega(x) = x^{4} \frac{\sin^{4}x}{x^{4}} \omega(x) = o(x^{4})$$

$$\cos(\sin^{4}x) = \sin^{4}x \cdot \omega(x) = x^{4} \frac{\sin^{4}x}{x^{4}} \omega(x) = o(x^{4})$$

$$\cos(\sin x) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} (x^{2} + \frac{1}{24} + o(x^{4})) + o(x^{4})$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} (x^{2} - \frac{x^{4}}{3}) + \frac{1}{24} x^{4} + o(x^{6})$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} x^{2} + \frac{5}{24} x^{4} + o(x^{6})$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} x^{2} + \frac{5}{24} x^{4} + o(x^{6})$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} x^{2} + \frac{5}{24} x^{4} + o(x^{5})$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} x^{2} + \frac{5}{24} x^{4} + o(x^{5})$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} x^{2} + \frac{5}{24} x^{4} + o(x^{5})$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} x^{2} + \frac{5}{24} x^{4} + o(x^{5})$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} x^{2} + \frac{5}{24} x^{4} + o(x^{5})$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} x^{2} + \frac{5}{24} x^{4} + o(x^{5})$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} x^{2} + \frac{5}{24} x^{4} + o(x^{5})$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} x^{2} + \frac{5}{24} x^{4} + o(x^{5})$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} x^{2} + \frac{5}{24} x^{4} + o(x^{5})$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} x^{2} + \frac{5}{24} x^{4} + o(x^{5})$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} x^{2} + \frac{5}{24} x^{4} + o(x^{5})$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} x^{2} + \frac{5}{24} x^{4} + o(x^{5})$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} x^{2} + \frac{5}{24} x^{4} + o(x^{5})$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} x^{2} + \frac{5}{24} x^{4} + o(x^{5})$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} x^{2} + \frac{5}{24} x^{4} + o(x^{5})$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} x^{2} + \frac{5}{24} x^{4} + o(x^{5})$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} x^{2} + \frac{5}{24} x^{4} + o(x^{5})$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} x^{2} + \frac{5}{24} x^{4} + o(x^{5})$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} x^{2} + \frac{5}{24} x^{4} + o(x^{5})$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} x^{2} + \frac{5}{24} x^{4} + o(x^{5})$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} x^{2} + \frac{5}{24} x^{4} + o(x^{5})$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} x^{2} + \frac{5}{24} x^{4} + o(x^{5})$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} x^{2} + \frac{5}{24} x^{4} + o(x^{5})$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} x^{2} + \frac{5}{24} x^{4} + o(x^{5})$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} x^{2} + \frac{5}{24} x^{4} + o(x^{5})$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} x^{2} + \frac{5}{24} x^{4} + o(x^{5})$$

Sviluppi di Taylor con centro in xo generico

Sia D⊆R, sia f: D→R, sia xo∈D, sia m∈N.

Allora sotto opportune ipoteri vale la sviluppo

$$f(x_0+R) = P_m(R) + o(R^n)$$
 per $R \to 0$

dose

$$P_m(R) = \sum_{k=0}^{m} \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} R^m$$

Altro mado di scriverla: pango x = xo+R, ciaè R = x-xo e diventa

$$f(x) = P_m(x-x_0) + O((x-x_0)^m)$$
 per $x \to x_0$

Da dove arriva testo questo?

Cousiders la funcione g(R) = 7 (x0+R)

Scriso Taylor per g(R):

$$g(R) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{g^{(k)}(0)}{k!} R^{k} + O(R^{n})$$

e ora calcolo le derivate di g in 2=0:

$$q(0) = f(x_0)$$

$$g'(R) = f'(x_0 + R) \sim g'(0) = f'(x_0)$$

e così via.

Esempio 4 Sviluppare siux con contro in xo= = e m=3

$$P\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \mathcal{R}\right) = P\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) + P^{1}\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \mathcal{R} + \frac{1}{2!} P^{1}\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \mathcal{R}^{2} + \frac{1}{3!} P^{1}\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \mathcal{R}^{3} + o(\mathcal{R}^{5})$$
Calcolo la derivate: $P(\mathcal{R}) = \sin x$

$$P^{1}(x) = \cos x$$

$$P^{1}(\frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P^{11}(x) = -\sin x$$

$$P^{11}(x) = -\sin x$$

$$P^{11}(x) = -\cos x$$

$$P^{11}(\frac{\pi}{6}) = -\frac{1}{2}$$
Chiudi
$$\sin \left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \mathcal{R}\right) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{13}{2} \mathcal{R} - \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{R}^{2} - \frac{13}{12} \mathcal{R}^{3} + o(\mathcal{R}^{5})$$

$$\sin \left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \mathcal{R}\right) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{13}{2} \mathcal{R} - \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{R}^{2} - \frac{13}{12} \mathcal{R}^{3} + o(\mathcal{R}^{5})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{R}^{2} + o(\mathcal{R}^{5})\right) + \frac{13}{2} \left(\mathcal{R} - \frac{1}{6} \mathcal{R}^{3} + o(\mathcal{R}^{3})\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{R}^{2} + \frac{13}{2} \mathcal{R} - \frac{13}{12} \mathcal{R}^{3} + o(\mathcal{R}^{5})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{R}^{2} + \frac{13}{2} \mathcal{R} - \frac{13}{12} \mathcal{R}^{3} + o(\mathcal{R}^{5})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{R}^{2} + \frac{13}{2} \mathcal{R} - \frac{13}{12} \mathcal{R}^{3} + o(\mathcal{R}^{5})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{R}^{2} + \frac{13}{2} \mathcal{R} - \frac{13}{12} \mathcal{R}^{3} + o(\mathcal{R}^{5})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{R}^{2} + \frac{13}{2} \mathcal{R}^{3} + o(\mathcal{R}^{5})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{R}^{2} + \frac{13}{2} \mathcal{R}^{3} + o(\mathcal{R}^{5})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{R}^{2} + \frac{13}{2} \mathcal{R}^{3} + o(\mathcal{R}^{5})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{R}^{2} + \frac{13}{2} \mathcal{R}^{3} + o(\mathcal{R}^{5})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{R}^{2} + \frac{13}{2} \mathcal{R}^{3} + o(\mathcal{R}^{5})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{R}^{2} + \frac{13}{2} \mathcal{R}^{3} + o(\mathcal{R}^{5})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{R}^{2} + \frac{13}{2} \mathcal{R}^{3} + o(\mathcal{R}^{5})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{R}^{2} + \frac{13}{2} \mathcal{R}^{3} + o(\mathcal{R}^{5})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{R}^{5} + \frac{13}{2} \mathcal{R}^{5} + \frac{13}{2} \mathcal{R}^{5} + o(\mathcal{R}^{5})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{R}^{5} + \frac{13}{2} \mathcal{R}^{5} + \frac{13}{2} \mathcal{R}^{5} + o(\mathcal{R}^{5})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{R}^{5} + \frac{13}{2} \mathcal{R}^{5} + o(\mathcal{R}^{5})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{R}^{5} + \frac{13}{2} \mathcal{R}^{5} + o(\mathcal{R}^{5})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{R}^{5} + \frac{13}{2} \mathcal{R}^{5} + o(\mathcal{R}^{5})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{R}^{5} + \frac{13}{2} \mathcal{R}^{5} + o(\mathcal{R}^{5})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{R}^{5} + o(\mathcal{R}^{5})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{R}^{5} + o(\mathcal{R}^{5})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{R}^{5} + o(\mathcal{R}^{5})$$