ANALISI 1 - LEZIONE 39

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Escupios $f(x) = x^3 \cdot 3^{-x}$ centro $x_0 = 1$ m = 3

$$f(1+R) = (1+R)^3 3^{-1-R} = (1+R)^3 \frac{1}{3} 3^{-R} = \frac{1}{3} (1+R)^3 e^{-R \log 3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left(1 + 3R + 3R^{2} + R^{3} \right) \left(1 - \log_{3} R + \frac{1}{2} \log_{3}^{2} \cdot R^{2} - \frac{1}{6} \log_{3}^{3} \cdot R^{3} + O(R^{3}) \right)$$

$$e^{t} = 1 + t + \frac{1}{2} t^{2} + \frac{1}{6} t^{3} + O(t^{3}) \quad \text{con } t = -R \log_{3}$$

Qui bisogua fore le derivale

Note Title

$$f(1) = anctan 1 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$
 $f(1) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ ws $f(1) = \frac{1}{2}$

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

andtau (1+R) =
$$\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2}R - \frac{1}{4}R^2 + O(R^2)$$

Esempio 3 $f(x) = anctau(e^x)$ centro $x_0 = 0$ m = 2

anctaut =
$$t + o(t^2)$$
 ms arctau(e*) = $e^x + o(e^{2x})$

Il problema sopra è che non è vero che $O(e^{2x}) = O(x^2)$

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

Ju realtà 0(ezx) = 0(1) e questo si mangia tutto

Modo conetto: uso sviluppo di anataux con centro in 1 arctan $(1+2) = \frac{11}{4} + \frac{1}{2}2 - \frac{1}{4}2^2 + o(2^2)$ anctau $(e^{\times}) = anctau \left(1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2)\right)$ $= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \left(x + \frac{x^2}{2} + 0(x^2) \right) - \frac{1}{4} \left(x + \frac{x^2}{2} + 0(x^2) \right)^2$ $+ O\left(\left(x + \frac{2}{x^2} + O(x^2)\right)^2\right)$ L Danvers & $= \frac{11}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac$ Per l'utima volta scriviamo il conto $O\left(\left(x+\frac{x}{x^2}+O(x^2)\right)^2\right) = \left(x+\frac{x}{x^2}+O(x^2)\right)^2 \omega(x)$ $= x^{2} \left(1 + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{O(x^{2})}{x} \right)^{2} \omega(x) = O(x^{2})$ Esempio 4 Ricondiamo gli sviluppi delle potense $(1+x)^d = 1+dx + \frac{d(d-1)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{d(d-1)(d-2)}{3!}x^3 + \dots$ Veoliamo alam casi speciali a = -1 $1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + x^4 - x^5 + \cdots$ $\frac{1}{1+x} = 1-x+x^2-x^3+x^4...$ $\frac{1}{1-x} = 1+x+x^2+x^3+x^4+...$

Escupio 5
$$f(x) = \tan x$$
 centro $x = 0$ $m = 5$

Loudo Ni calcolo le derivate fino alla quinta!

 $\frac{x^{2} \text{ modo}}{6}$ tau $x = \frac{52 \cdot x}{005 \times x} = \frac{x - \frac{x^{3}}{6} + \frac{x^{5}}{120} + 0(x^{5})}{1 - \frac{x^{1}}{2} + \frac{x^{1}}{24} + 0(x^{5})}$
 $= \left(x - \frac{x^{3}}{6} + \frac{x^{5}}{120} + 0(x^{5})\right) \left(1 - \left(-\frac{x^{1}}{2} + \frac{x^{1}}{24} + 0(x^{5})\right) + \left(-\frac{x^{1}}{2} + \frac{x^{1}}{24} + 0(x^{5})\right)^{2}$
 $= \left(x - \frac{x^{3}}{6} + \frac{x^{5}}{120} + 0(x^{5})\right) \left(1 + \frac{x^{2}}{2} - \frac{x^{1}}{24} + \frac{x^{1}}{4} + 0(x^{5})\right)$
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 $= \left(x - \frac{x^{3}}{4} + \frac{x^{5}}{4} + \frac{x^{5}}{4} + \frac{x^{5}}{4} + 0(x^{5})\right)$
 $= \left(x - \frac{x^{3}}{4} + \frac{x^{5}}{4} + \frac{x^{5}}{4} + \frac{x^{5}}{4} + \frac{x^{5}}{4} + \frac{x^{5}}{4} + 0(x^{5})\right)$
 $= \left(x - \frac{x^{3}}{4} + \frac{$

Esempio 6

$$\frac{\sin x}{x} - 1$$

$$(1+x)^{1/x} - e$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{x}$$

Calcolore le parti principali per x -> 0.

$$\frac{\sin x}{x} - 1 = \frac{1}{x} \left(x - \frac{1}{6} x^3 + O(x^4) \right) - 1$$

$$= x - \frac{1}{6} \times^2 + 0 (\times^3) - 1 = -\frac{1}{6} \times^2 + 0 (\times^3)$$

Nota bene:
$$\frac{O(x^4)}{x} = \frac{x^4 \omega(x)}{x} = x^3 \omega(x) = O(x^3)$$

$$(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} - e = e^{\frac{1}{x}} \log(1+x) - e$$

$$= e^{\frac{1}{x}(x-\frac{x^2}{2}+o(x^2))} - e$$

$$1 - \frac{x}{2} + o(x)$$

= e - e

$$= e \left(1 - \frac{x}{2} + o(x) \right) - e$$

$$= e - \frac{e}{2} \times + 0(x) - e = -\frac{e}{2} \times + 0(x)$$

$$\frac{1}{Siu\times} - \frac{1}{\times} = \frac{\times - Siu\times}{\times Suu\times} = \frac{\frac{\times^3}{6} + o(\times^3)}{\times^2 + o(\times^3)} = \frac{\times}{6} + o(\times)$$

Come la ginstifica bene? Semplifica x² e un travo

$$\frac{6}{40(x)} = \left(\frac{x}{6} + 0(x)\right) \cdot \frac{1}{1+0(x)}$$
 where $\frac{1}{1+t} = 1-t_1$.