

لماهیات

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

: تابع $f(x) = \ln(1+x)$ میانگین (نیز)

$$x=0 \text{ حول}$$

$$f(x) = \ln(1+x)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{-1}{(1+x)^2} \rightarrow \text{نماینده}$$

$$f^K(x) = \frac{(-1)^{K+1}}{(1+x)^K} \frac{(K-1)!}{(K-1)!}$$

$$f^{K+1}(x) = \frac{(-1)^{K+1} (K-1)! x - K}{(1+x)^{K+1}} = \frac{(-1)^K K!}{(1+x)^K} \checkmark$$

$$\xrightarrow{x_0=0} \frac{f^K(x_0)x^K}{K!} = \frac{(-1)^{K+1} x^K}{K} \xrightarrow{\text{نکته}} \text{نکته} \checkmark$$

پس از این

$$\sinh^{-1}(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$$

$$\sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} \quad (\text{نیز})$$

$$\xrightarrow{0/x} \sinh(\ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})) = \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1} + x - \sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{2} = x$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x^i$$

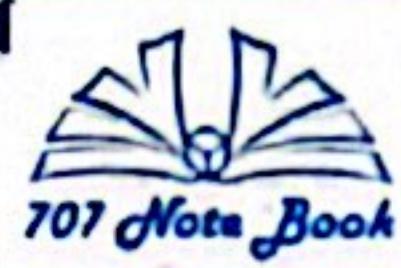
: تابع $f(x) = \frac{1}{1-x}$ میانگین (نیز)

$$x_0=0 \text{ حول}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} \rightarrow \text{نماینده}$$

$$f^K(x) = \frac{K!}{(1-x)^K} \rightarrow f^{K+1}(x) = \frac{(K+1)K! x - 1}{(1-x)^{K+1}} = \frac{(K+1)!}{(1-x)^{K+1}} \checkmark$$



$$x_0 = 0 \quad \frac{\int_0^k f(x_0) x^K}{K!} = x^K \rightarrow \text{for small values of } x \quad \checkmark$$

: for Cosx approximation : $\cos x \approx 1 - x^2/2$ ($x \in [0, 1]$)

$$P_1(x) = 1 - x^2/2$$

$$\text{error} = \frac{\sin(c)x^3}{3!} \xrightarrow{\sin c \approx 0} \text{error} \approx 0 \rightarrow \cos x = 1 - x^2/2 + \text{error}$$

$\cos x \approx 1 - x^2/2 \quad \checkmark$

: for Sinx approximation : $\sin x \approx x$ ($x \in [0, 1]$)

$$P_1(x) = x$$

$$\text{error} = \frac{-\sin(c)x^3}{3!} \xrightarrow{\sin c \approx 0} \text{error} \approx 0 \rightarrow \sin x = x + \text{error}$$

$\sin x \approx x \quad \checkmark$

لـ $\ln(1+x)$

$\frac{d}{dx} \ln(1+x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$

(cell 1)

$$\ln\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right) = \ln(1+x) - \ln(1-x)$$

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

$$\rightarrow -\ln(1-x) = \sum_{K=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^K x^K}{K} = \sum_{K=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^K}{K}$$

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

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{For } x=0 \rightarrow \sinh^{-1}x = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+1}) \rightarrow f(0)=0 \quad (\checkmark)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sinh^{-1}x = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2+1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} \rightarrow f'(0)=1$$

$$\frac{d^2 \sinh^{-1}x}{dx^2} = \frac{-x}{(x^2+1)^{3/2}} \rightarrow f''(0)=0$$

$$\frac{d^3 \sinh^{-1}x}{dx^3} = -\frac{(x^2+1)^{1/4} - 2x^2(x^2+1)^{-1/4}}{(x^2+1)^{4/2}} = \frac{2x^2}{(x^2+1)^{5/2}} - \frac{1}{(x^2+1)^{3/2}} \rightarrow f'''(0)=-1$$

$$\frac{d^4 \sinh^{-1}x}{dx^4} = \frac{4x(x^2+1)^{3/2} - 12x^2(x^2+1)^{1/2}}{(x^2+1)^{6/2}} + \frac{4x}{(1+x^2)^{5/2}} = \frac{4x}{(x^2+1)^{5/2}} - \frac{12x^2}{(x^2+1)^{4/2}}$$

$$\rightarrow f^{(4)}(0)=0$$

$$\frac{d^2 \sinh^{-1} x}{dx^2} = \frac{q_0 x^q}{(1+x^q)^{q+1}} + \frac{q}{(1+x^q)^{q+1}} + \frac{10x^q}{(1+x^q)^{q+1}} \rightarrow f''(x) = q$$

$$\sinh^{-1}(x) = x - \frac{x^q}{q} + \frac{q x^q}{q+1} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{x+1}{x^q - 2x + q} = \frac{x+1}{(x-q)(x-q)} = \frac{1}{q-x} + \frac{f}{x-q} = \frac{1}{q} - \frac{f}{q} \quad (\text{C})$$

$$1_{\sim}^{\mu} \rightarrow 1_{1-q} = 1+x+x^q+\dots = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x^i$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \frac{x+1}{x^q - 2x + q} &= \frac{1}{q} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (x_q)^i - \frac{f}{q} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (x_q)^i \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{q^{i+1}} - \frac{f}{q^{i+1}} \right) x^i \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+x} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (-1)^i x^i \quad \leftarrow \quad \frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x^i \quad \text{substituted (all 1)}$$

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

$$\frac{e^{-x}}{1+e^{-x}} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (-1)^i e^{-(i+1)x} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{i+1} e^{-ix} \quad (\downarrow)$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-x}}{1+e^{-x}} dx = \int_0^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{i+1} e^{-ix} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} (-1)^{i+1} e^{-ix} =$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{i+1} \left[e^{-ix} \right]_0^{\infty} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{i+1}}{i} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-x}}{1+e^{-x}} dx \xrightarrow{u=e^{-x}} \int_1^0 \frac{-du}{1+u} = \ln(1+u) \Big|_0^1 = \ln 2 \quad (\textcircled{2})$$

$$\leadsto \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} = \ln 2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{e^x - 1} dx \xrightarrow{u=e^x} \int_1^e \frac{du}{u(u-1)} = \int_1^e \frac{du}{u-1} - \int_1^e \frac{du}{u} \quad (\textcircled{1ii} \textcircled{3})$$

$$= \ln(u-1) \Big|_1^e - \ln u \Big|_1^e = -\infty \rightarrow \text{div} \quad \checkmark$$

$$t_{\text{meas}} \rightarrow \cos x \gtrless 1 - x^2/2 \quad (\leftarrow)$$

$$\rightarrow x^2/2 \gtrless 1 - \cos x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \gtrless \frac{1}{1 - \cos x}$$

$$\leadsto \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1 - \cos x} dx \gtrless \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} x^2 dx = -\frac{1}{2} x^3 \Big|_0^1 = +\infty$$

$$\leadsto \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1 - \cos x} dx = +\infty \rightarrow \text{div} \quad \checkmark$$

$$t_{\text{meas}} \rightarrow \sin x \leq x \rightarrow \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} \leq \sqrt{x} \quad (\textcircled{2})$$

$$\leadsto \int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} dx \leq \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\leadsto \int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} dx \leq \frac{2}{3} + \text{const} \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} dx$$

$\rightarrow \text{div} \quad \checkmark$

$$\cos x \approx 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \dots$$

پیوسته ترین قدر

$$e = 1 + \frac{\cos(c)x^{r_n+r}}{(r_n+r)!}$$

$$e = 1 + \frac{\cos(c)x^{r_n+r}}{(r_n+r)!} \quad \leftarrow \cos x \text{ میں } r_n \text{ کا } r_n+1 \text{ کا قدر$$

$$\text{for } n=1 \rightarrow e \{ 10^{-4} \}$$

پیوسته ترین قدر کے لئے

$$\rightarrow \cos(\pi/4) \approx P_{\mu}(\pi/4) = 1 - \frac{1}{4}(\pi/4)^4 = 0,949$$

: پیوستہ ترین قدر کا نتیجہ ہے کہ $\pi/4$ کا \cos پیوستہ ترین قدر کے لئے (ii)

$$\begin{aligned} P_f(x,y,z) &= f(1,1,1) + \left((x-1)^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (y-1)^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + (z-1)^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) f(1,1,1) \\ &\quad + \left((x-1)^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (y-1)^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + (z-1)^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 f(1,1,1), \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{ye^{x+y+z}}{y+z} \rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1,1,1) = e^r$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{ze^{x+y+z}(y+z) - e^{x+y+z}}{(y+z)^2} \rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1,1,1) = e^r/f$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(1,1,1) = e^r/f \quad \leftarrow \text{انواع } x, y, z \text{ کے}$$

$$\frac{\partial^r f}{\partial x^r} = \frac{ye^{x^r+yz} + tx^re^{x^r+yz}}{y+z} \rightarrow \frac{\partial^r f}{\partial x^r}(1,1,1) = re^r$$

$$\frac{\partial^r f}{\partial x \partial y} = rx \times \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{e^{x^r+yz}}{y+z} = rx \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \rightarrow \frac{\partial^r f}{\partial x \partial y} = e^r/r @ (1,1,1)$$

$$\frac{\partial^r f}{\partial x \partial z}(1,1,1) = e^r/r \leftarrow \text{since } z, y \text{ are } \approx.$$

$$\frac{\partial^r f}{\partial y^r} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(f(z - \frac{1}{y+z}) \right) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial g}(z - \frac{1}{y+z}) + \frac{f}{(y+z)^r} \rightarrow \frac{\partial^r f}{\partial y^r} = e^r/r @ (1,1,1)$$

$$\frac{\partial^r f}{\partial z^r}(1,1,1) = e^r/r \leftarrow \text{since } z, y \text{ are } \approx, \frac{\partial^r f}{\partial z \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(f(z - \frac{1}{y+z}) \right) \rightarrow @ (1,1,1) = re^r/r$$

$$P_4(x,y,z) = \frac{e^r}{r} + e^r(x-1) + e^r/r(y-1) + e^r/r(z-1) \\ + re^r/r(x-1)^r + e^r/r(y-1)^r + e^r/r(z-1)^r \\ + e^r/r(x-1)(y-1) + e^r/r(x-1)(z-1) + re^r/r(y-1)(z-1) \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(x,y) = f(1,r) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(1,r) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(1,r) + e \leftarrow \text{for } f(x,y) = \sqrt{x^r+y^r}$$

$$e = \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^r} f(x_c, y_c) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \frac{\partial}{\partial y^r} f(x_c, y_c) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \frac{\partial}{\partial x \partial y} f(x_c, y_c)$$

\therefore If $[r_1, q_1, r]$ so y_c , $[r_1, l_0r]$ give $x_c \sim$ r_{ref}

$$\frac{\partial^r f}{\partial x^r} = \frac{y^r}{(x^r + y^r)^{r/p}} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{xy+y^p}} \rightarrow Q(1,r) = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$\frac{\partial^r f}{\partial y^r} = \frac{r(x^ry+y^r)}{f(x^r+y^r)^{p/r}} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{xy^r}{r\sqrt{xy+y^p}} \rightarrow Q(1,r) = r$$

$$\frac{\partial^r f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{-ry^r}{r(x^r+y^r)^{r/p}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{x \in [1, 1, 0^r]}{(x^r + y^r)^{r/p}} \geq y \omega \rightarrow \frac{1}{(x^r + y^r)^{r/p}} \{ y \omega^{-1} \\ & y \in [1, 9\lambda, 1^r] \end{aligned}$$

$$" \rightarrow |\frac{\partial^r f}{\partial x^r}| \leq \frac{1}{y \omega} \{ 0, \omega \}$$

$$" \rightarrow |\frac{\partial^r f}{\partial y^r}| \leq \frac{r x^{rp}}{t x y \omega} \leq (x^r \{ r \})$$

$$" \rightarrow |\frac{\partial^r f}{\partial x \partial y}| \leq \frac{1}{y \omega} \{ 0, \omega \}$$

$$\sim e \{ 0, \omega \} \times \frac{0, 10^p}{r} + 1 \times \frac{0, 10^p}{r} + 0, 1 \lambda \times 0, 10^p \times 0, 10^p = 4, 10 \lambda \times 10^{-2} \{ 10^{-2} \}$$

• Neglect small terms

$$\rightarrow f(1, 0^r, 1, 9\lambda) \approx f(1/r) + 0, 10^p \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(1/r) - 0, 10^p \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(1/r) = 1, 9V_0 \checkmark$$