第二章 一元函数微分学及其应用

第六节 Taylor定理(2学时)

- ▶ 问题的提出
- P_n 和 R_n 的确定
- ➤ 泰勒(Taylor) 定理
- ▶ 应用

作业 习题2.5 2.(2)(4), 3.(2)(4), 5, 6, 7

一、问题的提出

1. 设f(x)在 x_0 处连续,则有

$$\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) = f(x_0) \qquad [f(x) = f(x_0) + \alpha] \qquad f(x) \approx f(x_0)$$

2. 设f(x)在 x_0 处可导,则有

$$\lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = f'(x_0) \quad [f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + o(x - x_0)]$$

$$f(x) \approx f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

3. 设f(x)在x。处二阶可导,则有?

$$\lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0) - f'(x_0)(x - x_0)}{(x - x_0)^2}$$

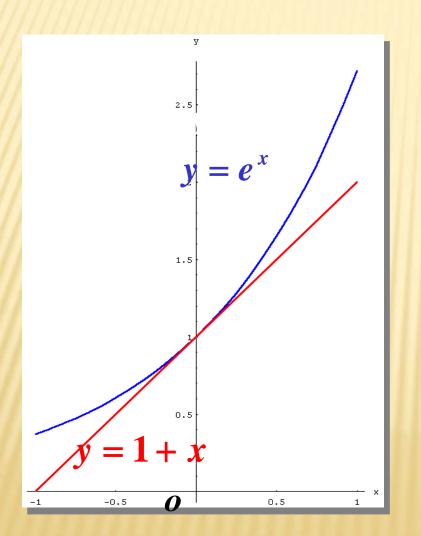
$$= \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(x_0)}{2(x - x_0)}$$

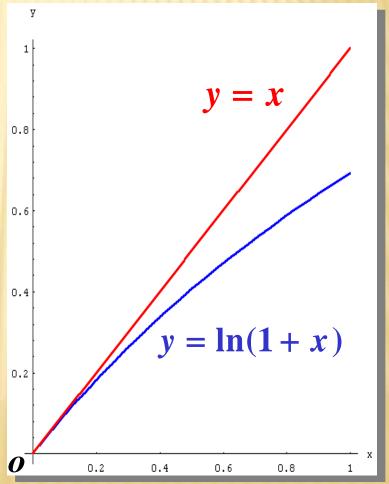
$$=\frac{1}{2}f''(x_0) \quad \mbox{$=$} f(x) \times x_0 \mbox{\cap} f(x) \times x_0$$

$$\therefore \frac{f(x) - f(x_0) - f'(x_0)(x - x_0)}{(x - x_0)^2} = \frac{1}{2} f''(x_0) + \alpha$$

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

例如,当x|很小时, $e^x \approx 1 + x$, $\ln(1+x) \approx x$ (如下图)





不足: 1、精确度不高; 2、误差不能估计.

问题: 寻找函数P(x),使得 $f(x) \approx P(x)$ 误差 R(x) = f(x) - P(x) 可估计

设函数f(x)在含有 x_0 的开区间(a,b)内具有直到(n+1)阶导数, P(x)为n次多项式函数:

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

误差 $R_n(x) = f(x) - P_n(x)$

二、 P_n 和 R_n 的确定

寻找函数 $P_n(x)$, 使得 $f(x) \approx P_n(x)$

分析:

近似程度越来越好

1.若在 x_0 点相交

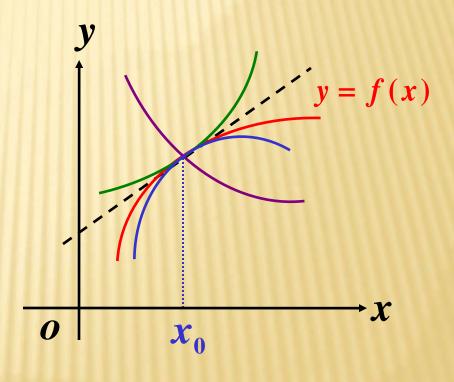
$$P_n(x_0) = f(x_0)$$

2.若有相同的切线

$$P_n'(x_0) = f'(x_0)$$

3.若弯曲方向相同

$$P_n''(x_0) = f''(x_0)$$



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

假设
$$P_n^{(k)}(x_0) = f^{(k)}(x_0)$$
 $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$

$$\square a_{0} = f(x_{0}), \quad 1 \cdot a_{1} = f'(x_{0}), \quad 2! \cdot a_{2} = f''(x_{0})$$
...
$$n! \cdot a_{n} = f^{(n)}(x_{0})$$

得
$$a_k = \frac{1}{k!} f^{(k)}(x_0)$$
 $(k = 0,1,2,\dots,n)$

代入 $P_n(x)$ 中得

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

$$+ \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x - x_0)^n$$

三、泰勒(Taylor) 定理

定理 6.1 (带 Peano 余项的 Taylor 公式) 如果函数

f(x)在 x_0 处 n 阶可微,则f(x)可以表示为 $(x-x_0)$

的一个n次多项式与一个高阶无穷小量 $o(x-x_0)^n$

之和.即:

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

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

该公式称为带Peano余项的Taylor公式.

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

又记:
$$R_n(x) = f(x) - P_n(x)$$
 只需证: $R_n(x) = o((x - x_0)^n)$

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

该多项式称为f(x)在 x_0 处的Taylor多项式. 其系数称为f(x)在 x_0 处的Taylor系数.

记:
$$R_n(x) = f(x) - P_n(x)$$
 只需证: $R_n(x) = o((x - x_0)^n)$

证明:

$$R_n'(x) = f'(x) - f'(x_0) - f''(x_0)(x - x_0) - \frac{f^{(3)}(x_0)}{2!}(x - x_0)^2 - \cdots$$

$$R_n''(x) = f''(x) - f''(x_0) - f^{(3)}(x_0)(x - x_0) - \frac{f^{(4)}(x_0)}{2!}(x - x_0)^2 - \cdots$$

$$R_n^{(n-1)}(x) = f^{(n-1)}(x) - f^{(n-1)}(x_0) - f^{(n)}(x_0)(x - x_0)$$
 则易知:

$$\lim_{x \to x_0} \mathbf{R}_n(x) = \lim_{x \to x_0} \mathbf{R}'_n(x) = \lim_{x \to x_0} \mathbf{R}''_n(x) = \dots = \lim_{x \to x_0} \mathbf{R}_n^{(n-1)}(x) = 0$$

$$R_n^{(n-1)}(x) = f^{(n-1)}(x) - f^{(n-1)}(x_0) - f^{(n)}(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

连续使用n-1次L'Hospital法则,得:

$$\lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{R_n(x)}{(x - x_0)^n} = \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{R'_n(x)}{n(x - x_0)^{n-1}} = \dots = \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{R_n^{(n-1)}(x)}{n!(x - x_0)}$$

又因为函数 f(x) 在 x_0 处可微,则

$$\lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{R_n^{(n-1)}(x)}{(x-x_0)} = \lim_{x \to x_0} \left[\frac{f^{(n-1)}(x) - f^{(n-1)}(x_0)}{(x-x_0)} - f^{(n)}(x_0) \right] = 0$$

$$R_n(x) = o((x-x_0)^n)$$
 称为 $f(x)$ 的Peano余项.

定理 6. 2 (带 Lagrange 余项的 Taylor 公式)

设函数 f(x) 在区间I 上(n+1)阶可导, $x_0 \in I$ 则 $\forall x \in I$, 至少存在一点 $\xi \in (x_0,x)$,或 $\xi \in (x,x_0)$ 使

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

f(x)可以表示为关于 $(x-x_0)$ 的一个n次多项式与一个余项 $R_n(x)$ 之和.

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

该公式称为带Lagrange余项的Taylor公式.

证明:
$$\Rightarrow$$
: $P_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x - x_0)^k$

$$\mathbf{pl}: \mathbf{R}_n(\mathbf{x}) = f(\mathbf{x}) - \mathbf{P}_n(\mathbf{x})$$

由假设, $R_n(x)$ 在区间I上具有直到(n+1)阶导数,且

$$R_n'(x) = f'(x) - f'(x_0) - f''(x_0)(x - x_0) - \frac{f^{(3)}(x_0)}{2!}(x - x_0)^2 - \cdots$$

$$R_n''(x) = f''(x) - f''(x_0) - f^{(3)}(x_0)(x - x_0) - \frac{f^{(4)}(x_0)}{2!}(x - x_0)^2 - \cdots$$

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

证明:
$$\Rightarrow: P_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x - x_0)^k$$

$$\mathbf{P}: \mathbf{R}_n(\mathbf{x}) = f(\mathbf{x}) - \mathbf{P}_n(\mathbf{x})$$

由假设, $R_n(x)$ 在区间I上具有直到(n+1)阶导数, 且

$$R_n(x_0) = R'_n(x_0) = R''_n(x_0) = \cdots = R_n^{(n)}(x_0) = 0$$

函数 $R_n(x)$ 及 $(x-x_0)^{n+1}$ 在以 x_0 及x为端点的区间上满足柯西中值定理的条件,得

$$\frac{R_n(x)}{(x-x_0)^{n+1}} = \frac{R_n(x) - R_n(x_0)}{(x-x_0)^{n+1} - 0} = \frac{R'_n(\xi_1)}{(n+1)(\xi_1 - x_0)^n}$$

$$(\xi_1 \pm x_0 \pm x \pm 10)$$

两函数 $R'_n(x)$ 及 $(n+1)(x-x_0)^n$ 在以 x_0 及 ξ_1 为端点的区间上满足柯西中值定理的条件,得

$$\frac{R'_n(\xi_1)}{(n+1)(\xi_1-x_0)^n} = \frac{R'_n(\xi_1)-R'_n(x_0)}{(n+1)(\xi_1-x_0)^n-0}$$

$$= \frac{R''_n(\xi_2)}{n(n+1)(\xi_2-x_0)^{n-1}} \qquad (\xi_2 \pm x_0 = \xi_1 \ge 0)$$

如此下去,经过(n+1)次后,得

$$\frac{R_n(x)}{(x-x_0)^{n+1}} = \frac{R_n^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \quad (\xi 在 x_0 与 \xi_n 之间, 也在 x_0 与 x 之间)$$

$$:: P_n(x)$$
是n次式, $P_n^{(n+1)}(x) = 0$, $R_n(x) = f(x) - P_n(x)$

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

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

$$R_n^{(n+1)}(x) = f^{(n+1)}(x)$$

 $(\xi 在 x_0 与 \xi_n 之间, 也在 x_0 与 x 之间)$

则由上式得
$$R_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (x - x_0)^{n+1} (\xi 在 x_0 与 x 之间)$$

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

称为Lagrange形式的余项.

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

注意:

1. 当
$$n = 0$$
时, Taylor 公式变成 Lagrange 公式
$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(\xi)(x - x_0) \quad (\xi \pm x_0 = \xi x)$$

2. 取
$$x_0 = 0$$
, ξ 在 0 与 x 之间,令 $\xi = \theta x$ ($0 < \theta < 1$) 则余项 $R_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\theta x)}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1}$

这时,Taylor公式称为Maclaurin公式.

麦克劳林(Maclaurin)公式

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

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

例 1 求 $f(x) = e^x$ 的 n阶麦克劳林公式.

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

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

注意到 $f^{(n+1)}(\theta x) = e^{\theta x}$ 代入公式,得

$$e^{x} = 1 + x + \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^{n}}{n!} + \frac{e^{\theta x}}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1}$$
 (0 < \theta < 1).

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

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

常用高阶导数公式:

$$(1) (a^x)^{(n)} = a^x \cdot \ln^n a \quad (a > 0) \qquad (e^x)^{(n)} = e^x$$

(2)
$$(\sin kx)^{(n)} = k^n \sin(kx + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2})$$

(3)
$$(\cos kx)^{(n)} = k^n \cos(kx + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$(4) (x^{\alpha})^{(n)} = \alpha(\alpha - 1) \cdots (\alpha - n + 1) x^{\alpha - n}$$

(5)
$$(\ln x)^{(n)} = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(n-1)!}{x^n}$$

$$\left(\sin x\right)^{(n)} = \sin\left(x + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \qquad \left(\cos x\right)^{(n)} = \cos\left(x + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$(4) (x^{\alpha})^{(n)} = \alpha(\alpha - 1) \cdots (\alpha - n + 1) x^{\alpha - n}$$

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

$$\left(\frac{1}{a+x}\right)^{(n)} = (-1)^n \frac{n!}{(a+x)^{n+1}}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{a-x}\right)^{(n)} = \frac{n!}{(a-x)^{n+1}}$$

(5)
$$(\ln x)^{(n)} = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(n-1)!}{x^n}$$

$$y = \ln(1+x), \qquad y^{(n)} = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(n-1)!}{(1+x)^n}$$

常用函数的Maclaurin公式

指数函数:
$$e^{x} = 1 + x + \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^{n}}{n!} + \frac{e^{\theta x}}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1}$$

 $x \in (-\infty, +\infty), \theta \in (0,1).$

正弦函数:

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

$$x \in (-\infty, +\infty), \theta \in (0, 1).$$

余弦函数:

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

$$x \in (-\infty, +\infty), \theta \in (0,1).$$

対数値数:
$$x^2 + x^3 - \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{(n+1)(1+\theta x)^{n+1}}$$

$$x \in (-1, +\infty), \theta \in (0, 1)$$
混数: $(1+x)^{\alpha} = 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2!} x^2 + \dots + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1) \cdots (\alpha-n+1)}{n!} x^n$

$$+ \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1) \cdots (\alpha-n)}{(n+1)!} \frac{x^{n+1}}{(1+\theta x)^{n+1-\alpha}} \quad x \in (-1, +\infty), \theta \in (0, 1)$$

$$+ \frac{a(\alpha - 1) \cdot x \cdot (\alpha - n)}{(n+1)!} \frac{x}{(1+\theta x)^{n+1-\alpha}} \quad x \in (-1, +\infty), \theta \in (0, 1)$$

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

$$\frac{1}{1+x} = 1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + \dots + x^n + x^{n+1}$$

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

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

$$(1+x)^{\alpha} = 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2!} x^{2} + \dots + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!} x^{n} + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-n)}{(n+1)!} \frac{x^{n+1}}{(1+\theta x)^{n+1-\alpha}} \quad x \in (-1, +\infty), \theta \in (0, 1)$$

$$\sqrt{1+x} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \dots + (-1)^{n-1}\frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n-3)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n)}x^n + (-1)^n \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n+2)} \frac{x^{n+1}}{(1+\theta x)^{n+\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{8}x^2 - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n)}x^n + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n+1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n+2)} \frac{x^{n+1}}{\left(1 + \theta x\right)^{n+\frac{3}{2}}}$$

四、Taylor公式的应用(1)近似计算

例 2: 求 e 的近似值并估计误差.

$$e^{x} = 1 + x + \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^{n}}{n!} + \frac{e^{\theta x}}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1} x \in (-\infty, +\infty), \theta \in (0,1).$$

由公式可知
$$e^x \approx 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

估计误差
$$|R_n(x)| = \left| \frac{e^{\theta x} x^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \right| < \frac{e^x}{(n+1)!} |x|^{n+1} (0 < \theta < 1).$$

其误差
$$|R_n| < \frac{e}{(n+1)!} < \frac{3}{(n+1)!}$$
 即n=8, $|R_8| < \frac{3}{(8+1)!} < 10^{-5}$

$$e \approx 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!} + \dots + \frac{1}{8!} \approx 2.71828$$

(2) 求极限

例3 计算
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{x^2} + 2\cos x - 3}{x^4}$$

例4
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left[x - x^2 \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) \right]$$

例5
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \left[\frac{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x} - 2}{x^2} \right]$$

(3) 证明不等式
已知:
$$f''(x) > 0$$
, $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1$.

证明:
$$f(x) > x, (x \neq 0)$$
.

将 $\tan x$ 展开到 x^5 的项.

解 在
$$x=0$$
 附近, $\sin x = x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{120}x^5 + o(x^6)$, $\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} + o(x^5) = 1 - \Delta$

其中
$$\Delta = \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^4}{24} + o(x^5)$$
很小,易见 $\Delta^2 = \frac{x^4}{4} + o(x^5)$.

$$\therefore \tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \left(x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{120}x^5 + o(x^6)\right) \frac{1}{1 - \Delta}$$

$$-\left(x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{120}x^5 + o(x^6)\right) (1 + \Delta + \Delta^2 + o(x^6))$$

$$= (x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{120}x^5 + o(x^6))(1 + \Delta + \Delta^2 + o(x^4))$$

$$= (x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{120}x^5 + o(x^6))(1 + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{5}{24}x^4 + o(x^4))$$

$$= x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{2}{15}x^5 + o(x^5)$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{\tan x}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

$$\tan x = x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{2}{15}x^5 + o(x^5)$$

求极限 $\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}}$.

$$\ln \frac{\sin x}{x} = \ln \left(1 + \frac{\sin x - x}{x} \right) \sim \frac{\sin x - x}{x} \sim \frac{1}{x} \left(-\frac{1}{3!} x^3 \right) = -\frac{1}{6} x^2$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}} = e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{6} x^2}{x^2}} = e^{-\frac{1}{6}}$$

 $x \in (-\infty, +\infty), \theta \in (0,1).$

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

 $\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}} = \lim_{x\to 0} e^{\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \ln \frac{\sin x}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \ln \frac{\sin x}{x}},$

求极限
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\tan(\tan x) - \sin(\sin x)}{x^3}$$

例 求
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{tg(tgx) - \sin(\sin x)}{tgx - \sin x}$$
 · (tgx) 即 $\tan x$)
分析:虽是 $\frac{0}{0}$ 型,但直接用洛必达法则或等价无穷小代替,都不能求得结果.

从极限式构成形式,可尝试借助微分中值定理. $\frac{tg(tgx) - \sin(\sin x)}{tg(tgx) - tg(\sin x) + tg(\sin x) - \sin(\sin x)}$

$$tgx - \sin x$$

$$= \frac{tg(tgx) - tg(\sin x)}{tgx - \sin x} + \frac{tg(\sin x) - tg(\sin x)\cos(\sin x)}{tgx - tgx\cos x}$$

$$= \frac{tg(tgx) - tg(\sin x)}{tgx - \sin x} + \frac{tg(\sin x)}{tgx} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos(\sin x)}{1 - \cos x}$$

$$+ \frac{tg(tgx) - tg(\sin x)}{tgx} + \frac{tg(\sin x)}{tgx} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos(\sin x)}{tgx}$$

由微分中值定理知
$$\frac{tg(tgx)-tg(\sin x)}{tgx-\sin x}=\sec^2\theta_x, \theta_x\epsilon(\sin x,tgx).$$

$$tgx - \sin x$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{tg(tgx) - tg(\sin x)}{tgx - \sin x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \sec^2 \theta_x = \lim_{\theta_x \to 0} \sec^2 \theta_x = 1.$$

例求
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{tg(tgx) - \sin(\sin x)}{tgx - \sin x} \cdot (tgx \ \Box \tan x)$$

$$\frac{tg(tgx) - \sin(\sin x)}{tgx - \sin x} = \frac{tg(tgx) - tg(\sin x)}{tgx - \sin x} + \frac{tg(\sin x)}{tgx} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos(\sin x)}{1 - \cos x}$$

由微分中值定理知
$$\frac{tg(tgx)-tg(\sin x)}{tgx-\sin x}=\sec^2\theta_x, \theta_x\epsilon(\sin x, tgx).$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{tg(tgx) - tg(\sin x)}{tgx - \sin x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \sec^2 \theta_x = \lim_{\theta_x \to 0} \sec^2 \theta_x = 1.$$

$$\nabla \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{tg(\sin x)}{tg(\sin x)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{tg(\sin x)}{tg(\sin x)} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{tg(\sin x)} \cdot \frac{x}{tg(\sin x)} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos(\sin x)}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} (\sin x)^2}{\frac{1}{2} x^2} = 1$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{tg(tgx) - \sin(\sin x)}{tgx - \sin x} = 2.$$

写法二 求极限 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\tan(\tan x) - \sin(\sin x)}{\tan x - \sin x}$

$$\sin \Theta \sim \Theta$$

$$\tan \mathfrak{G} \sim \mathfrak{G}$$

$$ln(1+ \mathbf{e}) \sim \mathbf{e}$$

$$e^{\frac{\mathbf{v}}{2}} - 1 \sim \mathbf{v}$$

 $\arcsin \mathbf{e} \sim \mathbf{e}$

$$\log_a(1+\mathbf{v}) \sim \frac{\mathbf{v}}{\ln a}$$

$$a^{3} - 1 \sim 6 \ln a$$

$$1 - \cos \mathbf{e} \sim \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{e}^2$$

$$\sqrt[n]{1+\mathfrak{C}}-1\sim\frac{\mathfrak{C}}{n}$$

$$\tan \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v} \sim \frac{1}{3} \mathbf{v}^3$$

$$(1+\mathfrak{S})^{\alpha}-1\sim\alpha\mathfrak{S}$$

$$\arcsin \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v} \sim \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{v}^3$$

$$\mathbf{E} - \arctan \mathbf{E} \sim \frac{1}{3} \mathbf{E}^3$$

$$\tan \mathbf{e} - \sin \mathbf{e} \sim \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{e}^3$$

Challet Libracion States

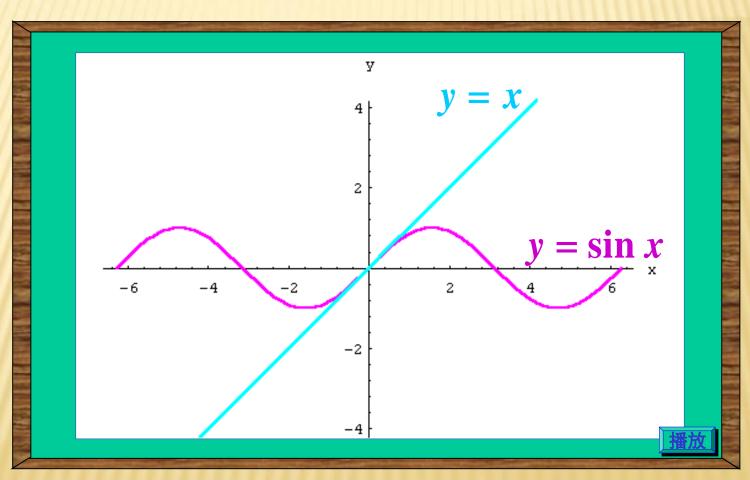
例设 f(x) 在(0,1)内二阶可导,且 $\max_{0 < x < 1} f(x) = 1$, $\min_{0 < x < 1} f(x) = 0$

证明: 至少存在一点 $\zeta \in (0,1)$, 使 $f''(\zeta) > 2$

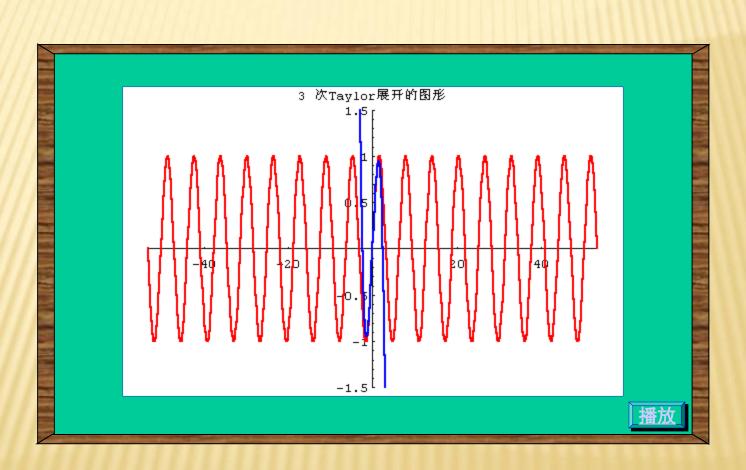
例 设 f(x)在 [a,b] 上一阶可导,在(a,b)内二阶可导,且 f'(a) = f'(b) = 0

五、小结

1. Taylor 公式在近似计算中的应用;



2. Taylor 公式的数学思想---局部逼近.



思考题

利用泰勒公式求极限
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^x \sin x - x(1+x)}{x^3}$$

练习题

- 一、 当 $x_0 = -1$ 时,求函数 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ 的n 阶泰勒公式.
- 二、 求函数 $f(x) = xe^x$ 的 n 阶 麦格 劳林公式 .
- 四、应用三阶泰勒公式求³/30的近似值,并估计误差. 五、利用泰勒公式求极限:

$$1 \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}{\sin^4 x} \; ;$$

2.
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} [x-x^2 \ln(1+\frac{1}{x})].$$

练习题答案

$$\begin{array}{l}
-, \frac{1}{x} = -[1 + (x+1) + (x+1)^2 + \dots + (x+1)^n] \\
+ (-1)^{n+1} \frac{(x+1)^{n+1}}{[-1 + \theta(x+1)]^{n+2}} \quad \theta \in (0,1). \\
-, xe^x = x + x^2 + \frac{x^3}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{(n-1)!} \\
+ \frac{1}{(n+1)!} (n+1+\theta x)e^{\theta x} x^{n+1}, (0 < \theta < 1). \\
-, \sqrt{e} \approx 1.645. \\
-, \sqrt{e} \approx 1.645. \\
-, \sqrt{e} \approx 3.10724, |R_3| < 1.88 \times 10^{-5}. \\
-, \sqrt{e} \approx 1.645.
-, \sqrt{e} \approx 1$$