

第37讲: $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处的 Taylor 级数: $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)(x-x_0)^n}{n!}$,

2023.6.2.

(一) 复习: $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处的 n 阶 Taylor 公式:

设 $f(x) \in U(x_0, \delta) \triangleq (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$ 中有 $n+1$ 阶导数, 则对 $\forall x \in U(x_0, \delta)$

$$f(x) = \sum_{m=0}^n \frac{f^{(m)}(x_0)(x-x_0)^m}{m!} + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)(x-x_0)^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}, \quad \xi \text{ 介于 } x_0 \text{ 与 } x \text{ 之间}, \quad (*)$$

其中, $R_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)(x-x_0)^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}, x \in U(x_0, \delta)$ 称之为 Taylor 公式

(*) 的 Lagrange 型余项。

(二) 函数 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处的 Taylor 级数:

Th1: 若 $f(x) \in C^\infty(U(x_0, \delta))$, 则 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处能展成

Taylor 级数:

$$f(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(m)}(x_0)(x-x_0)^m}{m!}, \quad \forall x \in U(x_0, \delta) \quad (**)$$

充要条件是: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_n(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)(x-x_0)^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} = 0, \quad \forall x \in U(x_0, \delta).$ (*)

(1) 收敛性: 已知 $f(x) \sim \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(m)}(x_0)(x-x_0)^m}{m!} = f(x), \quad \forall x \in U(x_0, \delta)$

即部分和: $S_n(x) = \sum_{m=0}^n \frac{f^{(m)}(x_0)(x-x_0)^m}{m!} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x), \quad \forall x \in U(x_0, \delta)$

(1)



• 这时, 由 $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)(x-x_0)^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^N \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)(x-x_0)^n}{n!} + \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)(x-x_0)^n}{n!}$

$\Rightarrow f(x) = S_N(x) + R_N(x) \Leftrightarrow R_N(x) = f(x) - S_N(x), \forall x \in U(x_0, \delta)$

从而: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_n(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [f(x) - S_n(x)] = f(x) - f(x) = 0, \forall x \in U(x_0, \delta).$

• 充分条件: $\text{若 } f(x) \in C^{\infty}(U(x_0, \delta)) \Rightarrow f(x) \in C^{\infty}(U(x_0, \delta))$

$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^N \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)(x-x_0)^n}{n!} + R_N(x).$ 且已知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_n(x) = 0.$

• 若 $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^N \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)(x-x_0)^n}{n!} + R_N(x)$ 两边取 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 的极限:

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)(x-x_0)^n}{n!} + 0 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)(x-x_0)^n}{n!}, \forall x \in U(x_0, \delta).$

充分条件证毕。

• Th2: 若 $f(x) \in C^{\infty}(U(x_0, \delta))$, 则 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处能展成

Taylor级数: $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)(x-x_0)^n}{n!}, \forall x \in U(x_0, \delta)$ 的

充分条件是: $f^{(n)}(x) \in U(x_0, \delta)$ 中一致有界, 即 $\exists M > 0,$

M 与 n 无关, 且对 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^+, \forall x \in U(x_0, \delta),$ 恒有 $|f^{(n)}(x)| \leq M$ 成立.

• 证: 由 $f \in C^{\infty}(U(x_0, \delta)) \Rightarrow f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)(x-x_0)^n}{n!} + R_n(x).$

(2)



$$\text{且 } |R_n(x)| = \left| \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)(x-x_0)^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \right| \leq M \frac{|x-x_0|^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0,$$

$\forall x \in U(x_0, \delta)$, 即 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_n(x) = 0, x \in U(x_0, \delta)$. 证得 Taylor 定理成立. The 成立.

(E) x 常用 Taylor 级数:

$$(1), e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}, x \in (-\infty, +\infty) \Rightarrow a^x = e^{x \ln a} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\ln a)^n x^n}{n!}.$$

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

$$(3), \cosh x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{(2n)!} = (\sinh x)' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (x^{2n+1})'}{(2n+1)!}, x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$$

$$(4), (1+x)^\alpha = 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2!} x^2 + \dots + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)(\alpha-2)\dots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!} x^n + \dots, |x| < 1,$$

$$(5), \frac{1}{1+x} = 1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + x^4 - \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-x)^n, |x| < 1$$

$$(6), \ln(1+x) = \int_0^x \frac{dx}{1+x} = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^x (-x)^n dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{n+1}}{n+1},$$

$$(7), \arctan x = \int_0^x \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \int_0^x (1 - x^2 + x^4 - x^6 + \dots) dx = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \dots, x \in (-1, 1).$$

例 (1), 证明上述公式 (1), (2)

例 (1), 证明上述公式 (1), (2)

(3).



例②. 将下列函数在指定点处展成 Taylor 级数

(1) $\frac{1}{x^2+3x+2}$, $x_0=4, 0, -3$; (2) $\sin x$, $x_0=0$; (3) e^x , $x_0=5$;

(4) $\log_5 x$, $x_0=1$; (5) $x \arctan x - \ln \sqrt{1+x^2}$, $x_0=0$.

(6) $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$, $x_0=0$, (7) $\int_0^x e^{-u^2} du$, (8) $\int_0^x \frac{\sin u}{u} du$, $x_0=0$, $x_0=0$.

证例(1), (2). 设 $f(x) = e^x$, $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$, 则对 $\forall x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$,

$\exists a > 0$ 使 $|x| \leq a \Rightarrow |f^{(n)}(x)| = |(e^x)^{(n)}| = |e^x| = e^x \leq e^a, \forall x \in [-a, a]$.

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ 且 $M = e^a$ 与 x 无关, 即 $f^{(n)}(x) \in [-a, a]$ 上一致有界. 从而依

Th2, $f(x) = e^x$ 在 $x_0=0$ 处能展成 Taylor 级数:

$$f(x) = e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^0}{n!} x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}, \forall x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$$

证(2): 设 $f(x) = \sin x$, $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$, 则对 $\forall x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$,

取 $M=2$, 则 M 与 x 无关且 $|f^{(n)}(x)| = |\sin(\frac{n\pi}{2} + x)| \leq 1 < 2 = M$.

$\forall x \in (-\infty, +\infty), \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, 即 $f^{(n)}(x) \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ 中一致有界. 依 Th2,

$f(x) = \sin x$ 在 $x_0=0$ 处能展成 Taylor 级数:

(4)



$$\sinh x = f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(\frac{n}{2}\pi + 0)}{n!} x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}, \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

例 4.1(2):

$x_0 = 4$,

$$\begin{aligned} (1) f(x) &= \frac{1}{x^2 + 3x + 2} = \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+2} = \frac{1}{(x-4)+5} - \frac{1}{(x-4)+6} \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{x-4}{5}} - \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{x-4}{6}} = \frac{1}{5} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{x-4}{5}\right)^n - \frac{1}{6} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{x-4}{6}\right)^n \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{1}{5^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{6^{n+1}}\right) (x-4)^n, \quad \text{从} \begin{cases} |\frac{x-4}{5}| < 1 \\ |\frac{x-4}{6}| < 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow -4 < x < 9. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_0 = 0 \text{ 时, 由 } f(x) &= \frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1+\frac{x}{2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^n \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}\right) x^n, \quad \text{从} \begin{cases} |x| < 1 \\ |\frac{x}{2}| < 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow -1 < x < 1. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_0 = -3 \text{ 时, } f(x) &= \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+2} = \frac{1}{(x+3)-2} - \frac{1}{(x+3)-1} = \frac{1}{1-(x+3)} - \frac{1}{1-\frac{x+3}{2}} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x+3)^n - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x+3}{2}\right)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}\right) (x+3)^n, \quad -4 < x < 2. \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \sinh^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{(2n)!}, \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$\text{即 } \sinh^2 x = \frac{1}{2} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2^{2n-1}}{(2n)!} x^{2n}, \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$$

$$(3) e^x = e^{x-5+5} = e^5 \cdot e^{x-5} = e^5 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x-5)^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^5}{n!} (x-5)^n, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$(4) \log_5^x = \log_5^{(x-1)+1} = \frac{\ln(1+(x-1))}{\ln 5} = \frac{1}{\ln 5} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (x-1)^n}{n!}, \quad 0 < x \leq 2.$$

(5).



$$(5) \Delta f(x) = x \arctan x - \ln \sqrt{1+x^2}, \quad \text{且} |f'(x)| = \arctan x + \frac{x}{1+x^2} - \frac{x}{1+x^2}$$

$$= \arctan x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}, \quad |x| \leq 1, \Rightarrow f(x) - f(0) = \int_0^x f'(x) dx = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} dx$$

$$\text{即 } f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+2}}{(2n+2)(2n+1)}, \quad x \in [-1, 1].$$

$$(6). \because f^{(n)}(0) \equiv 0, n=0, 1, 2, 3, \dots \therefore f(x) \sim \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n \equiv 0 \neq f(x), x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$(7). \because e^{-u^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-u^2)^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n u^{2n}}{n!}, \therefore \int_0^x e^{-u^2} dx = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n u^{2n}}{n!} du$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{n! (2n+1)}, \quad \forall x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$$

$$(8). \because \frac{\sinh u}{u} = \frac{1}{u} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n u^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n u^{2n}}{(2n+1)!}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^x \frac{\sinh u}{u} du = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n u^{2n}}{(2n+1)!} du = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)(2n+1)!}, \quad \forall x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$$

例2 中的 (6): $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0. \end{cases}$ 在 $x_0=0$ 处存在 Taylor 级数:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n = 0 + 0x + 0x^2 + 0x^3 + \dots + 0x^n + \dots \quad \text{且 } f(x) \text{ 在 } x_0=0 \text{ 处的 Taylor 级数}$$

不收敛于 $f(x)$ 本身!

作业: 例 7.3: 5/6, 8, 11, 16; 6/1, 2, 4, 5, 11;

ch 7 题 2.

(6).

