## פולינומים חשובים

כולם מקלורן!

$$\begin{cases} if & than \\ f\left(x\right) = \frac{1}{1-x} & P_{n}\left(x\right) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} x^{k} \\ f\left(x\right) = e^{x} & P_{n}\left(x\right) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{x^{k}}{k!} \\ f\left(x\right) = \ln\left(1+x\right) & P_{n}\left(x\right) = \sum_{k=1}^{n}\left(-1\right)^{k} \frac{x^{k}}{k!} \\ f\left(x\right) = \cos x & P_{2n}\left(x\right) = P_{2n-1}\left(x\right) = \sum_{k=0}^{n}\left(-1\right)^{k} \frac{x^{2k}}{(2k)!} \\ f\left(x\right) = \sin x & P_{2n}\left(x\right) = P_{2n-1}\left(x\right) = \sum_{k=0}^{n}\left(-1\right)^{k} \frac{x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} = \sum_{k=1}^{n}\left(-1\right)^{k+1} \frac{x^{2k-1}}{(2k-1)!} \\ f\left(x\right) = \arctan x & P_{2n}\left(x\right) = P_{2n-1}\left(x\right) \sum_{k=0}^{n}\left(-1\right)^{k} \frac{x^{2k+1}}{2k+1} = \sum_{k=1}^{n}\left(-1\right)^{k+1} \frac{x^{2k-1}}{2k-1} \end{cases}$$