

(1)

Anapostolias Neopatros II

Maios 27^ο (25-06-2014)

Θεώρηση Taylor (μορφή υποδομής)

Έστω $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $(n+1)$ -φορές να μεγαλύται σε έναν $x_0 \in [a, b]$.

(a) (μορφή Cauchy) Για κάθε $x \in [a, b]$ έξι ότι διαφορά της από x_0, x ,
τοτε $R_{n,f,x_0}(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (x-\xi)^n (x-x_0)$.

(b) (μορφή Lagrange) Για κάθε $x \in [a, b]$ έξι ότι διαφορά της από x_0, x ,
τοτε $R_{n,f,x_0}(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (x-x_0)^{n+1}$.

(c) (επανδρυτική πόρη) Αν n $f^{(n+1)}$ είναι συνεχής στο $[a, b]$,
τοτε $R_{n,f,x_0}(x) = \frac{1}{n!} \int_{x_0}^x f^{(n+1)}(t) (x-t)^n dt$.

Παρατηρήση Taylor

Έστω $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $x_0 \in [a, b]$.

Αν υπάρχει n $f^{(n)}(x_0)$ φήμεται: $T_{n,f,x_0}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x-x_0)^k$.

Θεώρηση

To T_{n,f,x_0} είναι το πρωτότυπο παρατηρήσιο βαθμού $\leq n$ του εξι
την εξής λειτουργία: $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{|f(x) - T_{n,f,x_0}(x)|}{(x-x_0)^{n+1}} = 0$

Δηλαδή, για κάθε x κοντά στο x_0 : $|f(x) - T_{n,f,x_0}(x)| \ll |x-x_0|^{n+1}$

Οπισθίας

Οπισθίας $R_{n,f,x_0}(x) = f(x) - T_{n,f,x_0} \rightsquigarrow$ η n -ορδή υποδομή Taylor.

Anoixi (Επανδρυτικός Taylor).

Έχεις οριστεί x_0 και δραστηρεύεταις $x \in [a, b]$.

Οπισθίας $\varphi: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ως εξής: $\varphi(t) = R_{n,f,t}(x) = f(x) - \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(t)}{k!} (x-t)^k$

(1) $\varphi(x) = f(x) - f(x) = 0$ (Στοιχ. $\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(x)}{k!} (x-x)^k = f(x) + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(x)}{k!} (x-x)^k = f(x)$).

(2) $\varphi(x_0) = R_{n,f,x_0}(x)$, Στοιχ. $R_{n,f,x_0}(x) = \varphi(x_0) - \varphi(x)$

②

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Ynologifoures tis } \varphi'(t) &= (f(x) - f(t) - f'(t)(x-t) - \frac{f''(t)}{2!}(x-t)^2 - \dots - \frac{f^{(n)}(t)}{n!}(x-t)^n)' = \\
 &= 0 - f'(t) - (f''(t)(x-t) - f'(t)) - \left(\frac{f'''(t)}{2!}(x-t)^2 - \frac{2f'(t)(x-t)}{2!} \right) - \\
 &\quad - \left(\frac{f^{(n+1)}(t)}{n!}(x-t)^n - \frac{n f^{(n)}(t)(x-t)^{n-1}}{n!} \right) \\
 \Rightarrow \varphi'(t) &= -\frac{f^{(n+1)}(t)}{n!}(x-t)^n
 \end{aligned}$$

(a) Eukleofoures zo GMT gia tis φ avaleia ota x_0, x :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \exists \xi : \underline{\varphi(x_0) - \varphi(x)} &= \varphi'(\xi)(x_0 - x) = -\frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{n!}(x - \xi)^n(x_0 - x) \\
 \Rightarrow R_{n,f,x_0}(x) &= \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{n!}(x - \xi)^n(x - x_0).
 \end{aligned}$$

(b) Eukleofoures zo GMT zo Cauchy gia tis φ avaleia ota x_0, x
 $g(t) = (x-t)^{n+1}$.

$$\text{Ynologxei } f \text{ avaleia ota } x_0, x : \frac{\varphi(x_0) - \varphi(x)}{g(x_0) - g(x)} = \frac{\varphi'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{R_{n,f,x_0}(x)}{(x-x_0)^{n+1}-0} = \frac{-\frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)(x-\xi)^n}{n!}}{\cancel{x}(n+1)\cancel{(x-\xi)^n}} = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \Rightarrow$$

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

(c) Esse eukleofoures unotiosei oti n eival othodhpoiesisken \Rightarrow

$$\Rightarrow n \cdot \varphi'(t) = -\frac{f^{(n+1)}(t)}{n!}(x-t)^n \text{ eival othodhpoiesisken ovanipson}$$

Ano zo 2^o ΘΘ zo Aneiparameis Logopouoi:

$$R_{n,f,x_0}(x) = (\varphi(x_0) - \varphi(x)) = \int_x^{x_0} \varphi'(t) dt = \int_x^x \frac{f^{(n+1)}(t)}{n!}(x-t)^n dt. \quad \blacksquare$$

Eukleofoures

$$\text{I) } f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad f(x) = e^x, \quad x_0 = 0$$

$$\text{D) } f^{(k)}(x) = e^x \Rightarrow f^{(k)}(0) = 1 \quad \underline{\forall k}$$

Apa, pia wai $n \geq 1$ exafres: $T_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} x^k = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{x^k}{k!}$.

D) Plaipouw $x \neq 0$ wai thika vo "eukleofoures" zo $|R_n(x)|$ "pia neiparameis"

$$\text{Toxopoures } |R_n(x)| = |f(x) - T_n(x)| = \left| \int_0^x \frac{f^{(n+1)}(t)}{n!}(x-t)^n dt \right| = \left| \int_0^x \frac{e^t}{n!}(x-t)^n dt \right|$$

Elginikousis: (1) $\underline{-t \leq t \leq x} \Rightarrow (x-t) \geq 0, e^t \leq e^x, 0 \leq x-t \leq x$

$$|R_n(x)| = \int_0^x \frac{e^t}{n!}(x-t)^n dt \leq \int_0^x \frac{e^x \cdot x^n}{n!} dt = \frac{e^x x^{n+1}}{n!}$$

(2) $\underline{x \leq t \leq 0} \Rightarrow e^t \leq e^0 = 1, |x-t| \leq |x|$

$$|R_n(x)| = \left| - \int_x^0 \frac{e^t (x-t)^n}{n!} dt \right| \leq \int_x^0 \frac{e^t |x-t|^n}{n!} dt \leq \int_x^0 \frac{|x|^n}{n!} dt = \frac{(-x)|x|^n}{n!} = \frac{|x|^{n+1}}{n!}$$

(3)

$$\text{Apa, } |R_n(x)| \leq \max\{1, e^x\} \cdot \frac{|x|^{n+1}}{n!}$$

Apa, av $b_n = \max\{1, e^x\} \frac{|x|^{n+1}}{n!}$, ană apărtijela dăjou:

$$\frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} = \frac{|x|}{n+1} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 < 1 \Rightarrow b_n \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_n(x) = 0$$

$$\text{Oras, } \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad e^x = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{x^k}{k!} + R_n(x) \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{x^k}{k!} = e^x \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow e^x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Bazua avançată a dezvoltării

(I)

$$f(x) = e^x, \quad x_0 = 0$$

$$e^x = \underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{x^k}{k!}}_{T_n(x)} + R_n(x)$$

Ta $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!}$ eival te perpetuă și $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!}$.

Av. (prin cauza x) definirea dci $R_n(x) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$, zaice excepție:

$$e^x = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} T_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!}$$

Av. avăcăușivă prin cauza x (nă se eva să devină priu. ană $\rightarrow 0$), excepție $e^x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!}$ prin cîte avăcăușivă x.

(II)

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad f(x) = \sin x, \quad x_0 = 0$$

$$f(x) = \sin x$$

$$f'(x) = -\cos x$$

$$f''(x) = \sin x$$

$$f^{(3)}(x) = -\cos x$$

Sădăcă:

$$\begin{cases} f^{(2u)}(x) = (-1)^u \sin x \rightsquigarrow f^{(2u)}(0) = (-1)^u \\ f^{(2u+1)}(x) = (-1)^u \cos x \rightsquigarrow f^{(2u+1)}(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$T_{2n}(x) = \sum_{s=0}^{2n} \frac{f^{(s)}(0)}{s!} x^s = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k}}{(2k)!} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{(2n)!}$$

$T_{2n+1}(x)$

$$\text{Oras, prir, prca cu x} \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \sin x = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k}}{(2k)!} + R_{2n}(x)$$

Ană înv. teorema Lagrange, $\forall x \neq 0$ $\exists f_x$ avăcăo

$$\text{de } 0 \text{ mai } x, \text{ more: } R_{2n}(x) = \frac{f^{(2n+1)}(f_x)}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1} \Rightarrow$$

(4)

$$\Rightarrow |R_{2n}(x)| = \frac{|f^{(2n+1)}(\xi_x)|}{(2n+1)!} |x|^{2n+1} \leq \frac{|x|^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

(S.o.z.: $\frac{y_{n+1}}{y_n} = \frac{|x|^{2n+2}}{(2n+3)!} \frac{(2n+1)!}{|x|^{2n+1}} = \frac{|x|^2}{(2n+2)(2n+3)} \rightarrow 0 < 1$)

\Rightarrow Apa $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ $R_{2n}(x) \rightarrow 0$

$$\Rightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{or} \pi x = \sum_{u=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^u x^{2u}}{(2u)!}$$

| |
|--|
| $e^x = \sum_{u=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^u}{u!}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$ |
| $\cos x = \sum_{u=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^u x^{2u}}{(2u)!}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$ |
| $\sin x = \sum_{u=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^u x^{2u+1}}{(2u+1)!}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$ |

$$\left. \begin{aligned} &= 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \dots \\ &= 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \frac{x^8}{8!} - \dots \\ &= x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \frac{x^9}{9!} - \dots \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\frac{1-y^{n+1}}{1-y} = 1 + y + \dots + y^n + \frac{y^{n+1}}{1-y}$$

(III) $f(x) = \ln(1+x), \quad x_0 = 0, \quad x > -1$

Idee: $\ln(1+x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t} dt, \quad x > -1$

Equivalece and zw:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{1+t} &= \frac{1}{1-(-t)} = 1 + (-t) + (-t)^2 + \dots + (-t)^n + \frac{(-t)^{n+1}}{1-(-t)} \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1+t} &= 1 - t + t^2 - \dots + (-1)^n t^n + \frac{(-1)^{n+1} t^{n+1}}{1+t} \quad \forall t > -1 \end{aligned}$$

Apa,

$$\ln(1+x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t} dt = x - \underbrace{\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \dots}_{T_{n+1}(x)} + (-1)^n \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + (-1)^{n+1} \int_0^x \frac{t^{n+1}}{1+t} dt$$

Xperiential va rigour $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ej:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \frac{(-1)^{k-1} x^k}{k}}{x^{n+1}} = 0$$

Ondouze va ceapăzută to $\left| \int_0^1 \frac{t^{n+1}}{1+t} dt \right| = I_{n+1}$

$$\Rightarrow x > 0: \quad I_{n+1} = \int_0^x \frac{t^{n+1}}{1+t} dt \leq \int_0^x t^{n+1} dt = \frac{x^{n+2}}{n+2} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow x < 0: \quad I_{n+1} = \left| \int_x^0 \frac{t^{n+1}}{1+t} dt \right| \leq \int_x^0 \frac{|t|^{n+1}}{1+|t|} dt \leq \frac{1}{1+x} \int_x^0 |t|^{n+1} dt$$

Tocă, $\left| \frac{|x|^{n+2}}{(1+x)(n+2)} \right| \rightarrow 0, \quad \text{că } x \rightarrow 0^-$

$$\frac{1}{1+x} \int_0^{n+1} y^{n+1} dy = \frac{|x|^{n+2}}{(1+x)(n+2)}$$

Eniens, $|R_{n+1}(x)| \leq \frac{|x|^{n+2}}{n+2} \max\{1, \frac{L}{1+x}\} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0, \quad \text{că } |x| < L$ (cu $\max x=L$)

Tehnic, $\ln(1+x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1} x^k}{k} = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots, \quad \forall x \in (-1, 1]$

Educație: $\ln 2 = \ln(1+1) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots$

$$\ln 2 = \ln(1+1) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots$$