

9. nov 2015

# Taylorpolynom

①

Sum-notasjon

(geometrisk rekke)

$$\sum_{n=0}^7 x^n = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + x^4 + x^5 + x^6 + x^7$$

Summen fra  $n=0$  til (og med) 7 av  $x^n$ .

$$\sum_{n=1}^{10} (3 \cdot n) = 3 + 6 + 9 + \dots + 30$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + x^3 + x^4 + x^5 &= \sum_{n=2}^5 x^n \\ &= \sum_{m=0}^3 x^{m+2} \end{aligned} \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{kan skrives} \\ \text{p\u00e5 forskjellige} \\ \text{m\u00e5ter} \end{array} \right\}$$

Geometrisk rekke:

$$\begin{aligned} &(1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^n)(1 - x) \\ &= 1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^n \\ &\quad - (x + x^2 + \dots + x^n + x^{n+1}) \\ &= 1 - x^{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

S\u00e5  $1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^n = \frac{1 - x^{n+1}}{1 - x}$

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

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{m=0}^n x^m + \frac{x^{n+1}}{1-x}$$

Taylor polynom  
av orden  $n$

Restleddet.

(28. nov 2015)

Fra tidligere:

$$n \geq 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \sqrt{n^2 + x} \sim n + \frac{1}{2n} \cdot x$$

1. ordens tilnærming  
(tangentlinjen)

Finnes en 2. ordens tilnærming.

$$\sqrt{n^2 + x} \sim n + \frac{1}{2n} \cdot x + \frac{a_2}{2} x^2$$

$$a_2 = \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \sqrt{n^2 + x} \Big|_{\text{når } x=0}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n^2+x}} \Big|_{x=0} &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{-1}{2} \right) \frac{1}{(n^2+x)^{3/2}} \Big|_{x=0} \\ &= \frac{-1}{4n^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left( n + \frac{1}{2n} x + \frac{a_2}{2} x^2 \right) \Big|_{x=0} = \frac{a_2}{2} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} x^2 \Big|_{x=0}$$

(samme verdi samt 1. og 2. ordens deriverte i  $x=0$ )

$$= \frac{a_2}{2} \cdot 2 = a_2$$

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

$$n=5 \quad x=-1 \quad \sqrt{24} = \sqrt{5 + (-1)}$$

1. ordens tilnærming til  $\sqrt{24} \sim 5 + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 5} \cdot (-1) = 4.9$

2. ordens tilnærming  $\sqrt{24} \sim 5 + \left( \frac{-1}{10} \right) - \frac{1}{(2 \cdot 5)^3} \cdot (-1)^2 = \underline{4.899}$

Nøyaktig:  $\sqrt{24} \sim 4.898979\dots$

③ Anta  $f(x)$  er minst  $n$  ganger deriverbar

Taylor polynomiet til  $f(x)$  av orden  $n$  om  $x=a$  er

$$T_n(x) = f(a) + \frac{f'(a)(x-a)}{1} + \frac{f^{(2)}(a)(x-a)^2}{2} + \\ + + + \frac{f^{(n)}(a)(x-a)^n}{n!}$$

hvor  $n! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \cdots n$  (fakultet)

$$0! = 1 \quad 1! = 1 \quad 2! = 2 \quad 3! = 6$$

$$4! = 24 \quad 5! = 120 \quad 6! = 720 \dots$$

$T_n(x)$  polynom av grad  $n$  slik at

$$(f(x) - T_n(x))^{(k)} \Big|_{x=a} = 0 \quad k=0, \dots, n$$

(Faktoren  $\frac{1}{n!}$  er med fordi  $\frac{d^n}{dx^n} \left( \frac{1}{n!} x^n \right) \Big|_{x=0} = 1$ .)

Forsøk gjerne kommandoen

Taylorpolynom[ $f, a, n$ ] i geogebra.

En demonstrasjon er lagt ut på hjemmesiden.

Eksempler på Taylor polynom.

④  $f(x) = e^x$   $f^{(n)}(x) = e^x$  alle  $n$  så:

$$T_n(x) = 1 + \frac{x}{1} + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^4}{24} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

( $a=0$ )

$$f(x) = e^{2x} \quad f^{(k)}(x) = 2^k e^{2x}$$
$$f^{(k)}(0) = 2^k$$

$$T_n(x) = 1 + \frac{(2x)}{1} + \frac{(2x)^2}{2} + \frac{(2x)^3}{6} + \dots + \frac{(2x)^n}{n!}$$

alternativt erstatt  $x$  med  $2x$  i Taylor polynom til  $e^x$ .

Taylorpolynom til  $\sin$  og  $\cos x$

$$(\sin x)$$

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

$$(\sin x)^{(2)} = -\sin x$$

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

$$(\sin x)^{(4)} = \sin x$$

$x=0$

0

1

0

-1

0

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \frac{x^9}{9!} - + \dots$$

(Uendelig række)  
M2000

like for alle  $x$ .

$$T_{2n+1}(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i \frac{x^{1+2i}}{(2i+1)!}$$

$a=0$

COS X

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

$$a=0 \quad = \sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i \frac{x^{2i}}{(2i)!}$$

⑤

Setter inn  $ix$  for  $x$  i Taylor pol. til  $e^x$

$$e^{ix} = 1 + \frac{ix}{1} - \frac{x^2}{2} - i \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + i \frac{x^5}{5!} + \dots$$

$$= \cos(x) + i \sin(x) \quad \text{Eulers formel}$$

Eksempel  $f(x) = \tan x$  om  $x=0$

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = \left( \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \right)'$$

$$= \frac{(\sin x)' \cdot \cos x - (\sin x) \cdot (\cos x)'}{(\cos x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = 1 + \tan^2 x$$

$$f'(0) = 1$$

$$f''(x) = (1 + \tan^2 x)' = 2 \tan x \cdot (\tan x)' = 2 \tan x (1 + \tan^2 x)$$

$$f''(0) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f^{(3)}(x) &= (2 \tan x + 2 \tan^3 x)' \\
 &= (2 + 6 \tan^2 x) \cdot (\tan x)' \\
 \textcircled{6} \quad &= (2 + 6 \tan^2 x) (1 + \tan^2 x)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f^{(3)}(0) = 2$$

$$f^{(4)}(0) = 0 \quad (\text{siden } f(x) \text{ er odde og } a=0)$$

$$T_4(x) = x + \frac{2}{6} x^3 = x + \frac{x^3}{3}$$

Finn  $f(x) = -3 \tan(2x)$

Taylor polynomiet til orden 4 om  $x=0$

$$-3 \left( (2x) + \frac{(2x)^3}{3} \right) = \underline{\underline{-6x - 8x^3}}$$

Eksempel

La  $p(x) = 1 + 3x - x^2$

Hva er Taylor polynomene om  $x=0$  til  $p(x)$ ?

$$T_0(x) = 1$$

$$T_1(x) = 1 + 3x$$

$$T_2(x) = 1 + 3x - x^2$$

$$T_n(x) = 1 + 3x - x^2 \quad n \geq 3$$

⑦ Hva er Taylor polynomen om  $x=1$ ?

$$T_0(x) = p(1) = 1 + 3 - 1 = \underline{3}$$

$$T_1(x) = p(1) + p'(1)(x-1)$$

$$p'(x) = 3 - 2x \quad p'(1) = 1$$

$$T_1(x) = 3 + (x-1)$$

$$p''(x) = -2 \quad p''(1) = -2$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_2(x) &= 3 + (x-1) + \frac{-2}{2!}(x-1)^2 \\ &= 3 + (x-1) - (x-1)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$T_n(x) = T_2(x) \quad n \geq 3$$

$T_2(x)$  er like  $p(x)$  !

Grenser via Taylor polynomier:

$$\star \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} \quad \text{type } \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = \frac{1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + \dots - 1}{x}$$
$$\sim 1 + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{6} + \dots$$

$$\text{så} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{x}{2}\right) = 1.$$

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

$$1 - \cos x \sim \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^4}{4!}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{(\sin x)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^4}{4!}}{x^2 \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{6}\right)^2}$$

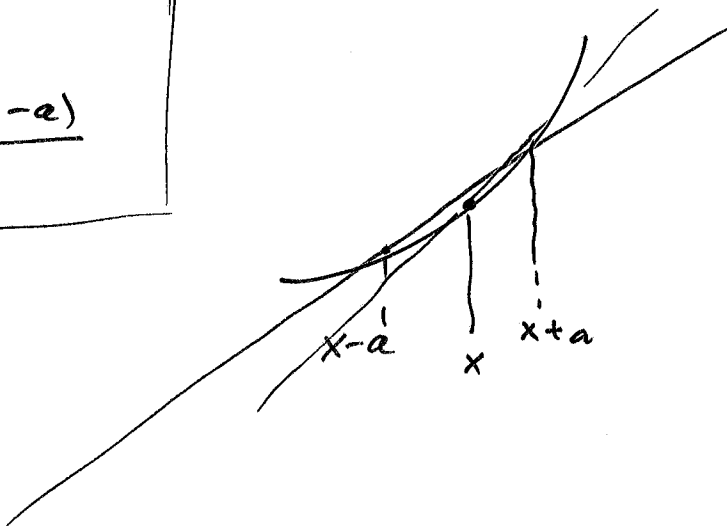
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x^2} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{x^2}{4!}\right)}{\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{6}\right)^2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}}}$$



Numerisk deriverte.

$$f'(x) \sim \frac{f(x+a) - f(x-a)}{2a}$$

(9)



Definisjonen av den deriverte:

$$f'(x) = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+a) - f(x)}{a}$$

Taylor polynom av orden 3:

$$f(x+a) \sim f(x) + f'(x) \cdot a + \frac{f''(x)}{2} a^2 + \frac{f^{(3)}(x)}{6} a^3$$

Deriver:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{f(x+a) - f(x)}{a} &\sim \frac{f'(x) \cdot a + \frac{f''(x)}{2} \cdot a^2}{a} \\ &\sim \underline{\underline{f'(x) + \frac{f''(x)}{2} \cdot a}} \end{aligned}$$

← grad 1 i a

Numerisk deriverte:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{f(x+a) - f(x-a)}{2a} &= \frac{1}{2a} (f'(x) \cdot a + \frac{f^{(3)}(x)}{6} a^3) \cdot 2 \\ &\sim \underline{\underline{f'(x) + \frac{f^{(3)}(x)}{6} a^2}} \end{aligned}$$

← grad 2 i a

se gjerne eksamen oppg 8 mai 2015