

Formula di Taylor

$$f(x) = \underbrace{f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)}_{\text{retta tangente}} + \underbrace{r(x - x_0)}_{\text{resto}}$$

posso precisare meglio
il resto?

Formula di Taylor con resto di Peano

$f: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $x_0 \in (a, b)$. Se f è derivabile n -volte in x_0 e almeno $n-1$ -volte in (a, b) allora \exists unico un polinomio di grado n $P_n(x)$ e una funzione resto $R_n(x)$ con la proprietà

$$f(x) = P_n(x) + R_n(x)$$

$$e \quad R_n(x) = a((x-x_0)^n)$$

Il polinomio è di questa forma

$$P_n(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)(x-x_0)^2}{2} + \frac{f'''(x_0)(x-x_0)^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)(x-x_0)^n}{n!}$$

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

$R_n(x)$ si dice resto di Peano
e l'unica proprietà che ha è

$$R_n(x) = o((x-x_0)^n) \text{ cioè}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{R_n(x)}{(x-x_0)^n} = 0 .$$

Resto di Lagrange

Se f è derivabile $n+1$ -volte
in (a,b) tranne al più il punto x_0
dove basta che sia derivabile n -volte

allora

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

dove ξ è un punto compreso
fra x e x_0 .

Esempi: $f(x) = \sin x$ $x_0 = 0$

$$f'(x) = \cos x \quad f'(0) = 1 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} f(0) = 0 \\ f''(0) = 0 \\ f'''(0) = -1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$f''(x) = -\sin x \quad f''(0) = 0$$

$$f'''(x) = -\cos x \quad f'''(0) = -1$$

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

$$P_3(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2}x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^3 = x - \frac{x^3}{6}$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \underbrace{\alpha(x^3)}_{\substack{\text{resto di} \\ \text{Peano} \\ R_3(x)}}.$$

$$\sin x = x + \alpha(x)$$

sono valide entrambe

infatti $-\frac{x^3}{6} + \alpha(x^3) = \alpha(x)$

infatti $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{x^3}{6} + \alpha(x^3)}{x} =$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(-\frac{x^2}{6} + o(x^2) \right) = 0$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \boxed{R_7(x)}$$

$o(x^7)$

passo migliorare

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + 0 \cdot \frac{x^8}{8!} + \boxed{R_8(x)}$$

$o(x^8)$

ott 27-16:41

$$\sin x = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} (-1)^k + o(x^{2n+2})$$

$$= x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + o(x^{2n+2})$$

avevamo visto che $\sin x = x + o(x)$
 ma in realtà

$$\sin x = x + o(x^2)$$

$$\cos x = \left(\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{x^{2k}}{(2k)!} (-1)^k \right) + o(x^{2n+1})$$

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

P_{2n}

$$f(x) = e^x \quad f'(x) = e^x, \quad f''(x) = e^x$$

$$f(0) = 1, \quad f'(0) = 1, \quad f''(0) = 1 \quad \dots$$

$$e^x = \left(\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{x^k}{k!} \right) + o(x^n)$$

$$= 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots$$

$$\log(1+x) = \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{k+1} \frac{x^k}{k} \right) + o(x^{\infty})$$
$$= x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots$$

$$\operatorname{tg} x = x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2x^5}{15} + o(x^6)$$

$$\operatorname{arctg} x = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \frac{x^{2k+1}}{2k+1} + o(x^{2n+2})$$

$$= x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \dots -$$

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

$$\alpha \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\underline{\text{Es}} : \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{1+x} &= (1+x)^{1/2} = \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-1)}{2}x^2 + \\ &\quad + \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-1)(\frac{1}{2}-2)}{3!}x^3 + o(x^3) = \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

Es: Scrivere il polinomio di Taylor di grado 3 centrato in $x_0 = 0$ della funzione

$$f(x) = e^{(x^3)}$$

$$e^t = 1 + t + \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^3}{6} + o(t^3)$$

$$\text{se } t \rightarrow 0$$

sostituisco $t = x^3$
 lo posso fare perché se
 $x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow x^3 \rightarrow 0$.

$$e^{x^3} = 1 + x^3 + \frac{(x^3)^2}{2} + \frac{(x^3)^3}{6} + o((x^3)^3)$$

$$= \boxed{1 + x^3 + \frac{x^6}{2}} + \left(\frac{x^9}{6} + o(x^9) \right)$$

\uparrow
 $o(x^9)$

$$e^{x^3} = \underbrace{1 + x^3 + \frac{x^6}{2}}_{P_8(x)} + \underbrace{o(x^8)}_{R_8(x)}$$

$$E_s: \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{e^x - \log(1+x) - 1}$$

$$\frac{\cancel{x} + o(x^2) - \cancel{x}}{\cancel{1+x+o(x)} - [\cancel{x+o(x)}] - \cancel{1}} = \frac{o(x^2)}{o(x)}$$

$\sin x$ (above $x + o(x^2)$)
 e^x (below $1 + x + o(x)$)
 $\log(1+x)$ (below $[x + o(x)]$)

Non mi dice niente.

$$\frac{\sin x - x}{e^x - \log(1+x) - 1} = \frac{\cancel{x} - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^4) - \cancel{x}}{\cancel{1} + \cancel{x} + \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2) - [\cancel{x} - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2)] - \cancel{1}}$$

$$= \frac{-\frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^4)}{x^2 + o(x^2)} = \frac{x^3 \left(-\frac{1}{6} + o(x)\right)}{x^2 (1 + o(1))}$$

$$-\frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{x^3}{x^2} \rightarrow 0$$

$$E_s: \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (e^x - 1) \frac{\log(1+x) - \sin x}{x^4}$$

$$\left(\cancel{1+x} + o(x) - \cancel{1} \right) \frac{\cancel{x} + o(x) - (\cancel{x} + o(x^2))}{x^4}$$

$$= (x + o(x)) \frac{o(x)}{x^4} = \frac{o(x^2)}{x^4} \cdot ?$$

aumento il numero di termini

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (e^x - 1) \frac{\log(1+x) - \sin x}{x^4} = \\
 & = \left(\cancel{1} + x + o(x) - \cancel{1} \right) \frac{\cancel{x} - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2) - \left(\cancel{x} + o(x^2) \right)}{x^4} \\
 & = (x + o(x)) \frac{-\frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2)}{x^4} = \frac{-\frac{x^3}{2} + o(x^3)}{x^4} \\
 & = \frac{\cancel{x^3} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + o(1) \right)}{x^4} \quad \left(x \rightarrow 0^+ \right) = \frac{-\frac{1}{2} + 0}{0^+} = -\infty
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sin x)^2 - \sin(x^2)}{x^4}$$

$$(\sin x)^2 - \sin(x^2) = [x + o(x^2)]^2 - (x^2 + o((x^2)^2))$$

$$\sin t = t + o(t^2)$$

$$t = x^2 \quad x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0$$

$$= \cancel{x^2} + o(x^3) - (\cancel{x^2} + o(x^4)) = o(x^3)$$

non basta

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\sin x)^2 - \sin(x^2) &= \quad t = x^2 \\
 &= \left(x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^4) \right)^2 - \left(x^2 - \frac{(x^2)^3}{6} + o((x^2)^4) \right) \\
 &= \cancel{x^2} - 2\frac{x^4}{6} + o(x^5) - \left(\cancel{x^2} - \frac{x^6}{6} + o(x^8) \right) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{3}x^4 + o(x^5)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sin x)^2 - \sin(x^2)}{x^4} = \\ & = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{3}x^4 + o(x^5)}{x^4} = -\frac{1}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \log(\cos x) + x^2}{\sin(x^4)}$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + o(x^5)$$

$$\log(\cos x) = \log\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^3)\right)$$

$$\log(1+t) = t - \frac{t^2}{2} + o(t^2)$$

$$t = -\frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^3) \quad \begin{matrix} \text{se } x \rightarrow 0 \\ \rightarrow t \rightarrow 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2 \log\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^3)\right) &= \\
 &= 2 \left[\left(-\frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^3)\right) - \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^3)\right)^2 + \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + o\left(\left(-\frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^3)\right)^2\right) \right] \\
 &= \left(-x^2 + o(x^3)\right) - \frac{1}{2} \left(+\frac{x^4}{4} + o(x^5)\right) + \\
 &\quad o\left(\frac{x^4}{4} + o(x^5)\right) = -x^2 + o(x^3)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{2 \log(\cos x) + x^2}{\sin(x^4)} = \frac{\cancel{-x^2} + \ln(x^3) + \cancel{x^2}}{x^4 + \ln(x^8)} \quad ?$$