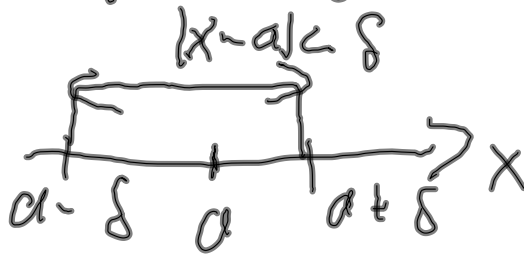


Förel 16. Taylors utveckling.
och dess tillämpningar.

Problem Given en funktion f
definierad i en omgivning
av $x=a$



(1) Kan vi approximera f med
ett polynom av grad n

$$P_n(x) \approx a_0 + (x-a)a_1 + \dots + (x-a)^n a_n$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n a_k (x-a)^k$$

(2) Hur bra är approxima-
tionen dvs

$$r_n(x) = |f(x) - P_n(x)|$$

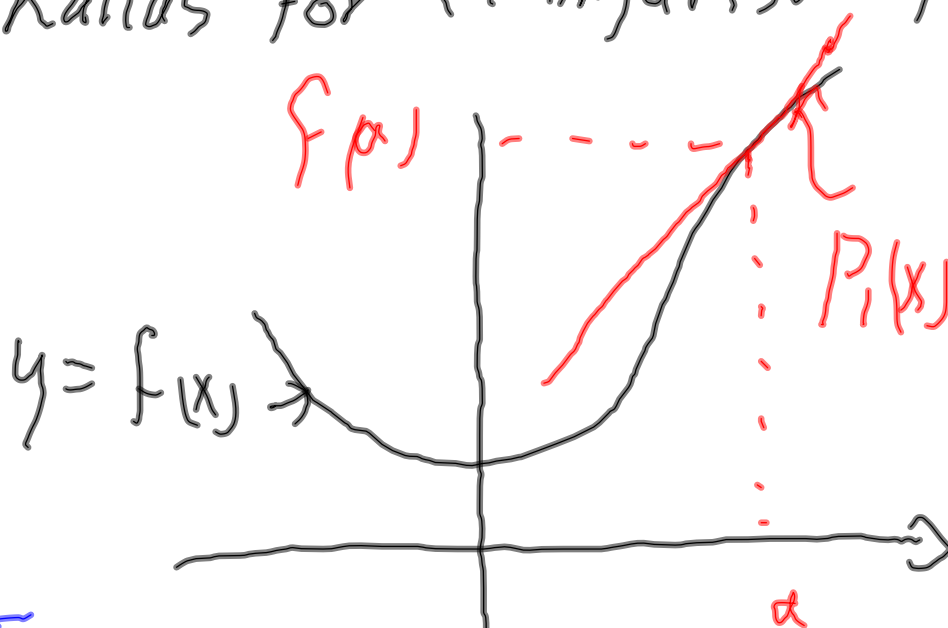
↪ rest term = felet

Hur litet (stort) är felet

Ex 1 Tangenten till f
i $(a, f(a))$ ges av

$$P_1(x) = f(a) + (x-a)f'(a)$$

Kallas för en linjarisering



Finns ett polynom av grad 1
som approximerar

$$f(x) = \sqrt{3+x^2}$$

i $a=1$ dvs kring punkten
 $(a, f(a)) = (1, f(1))$

Lösung

$$P_1(x) = f(1) + (x-1)f'(1)$$

an tangente in
punkten $(1, f(1))$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{3+x^2} \Rightarrow f(1) = 2$$

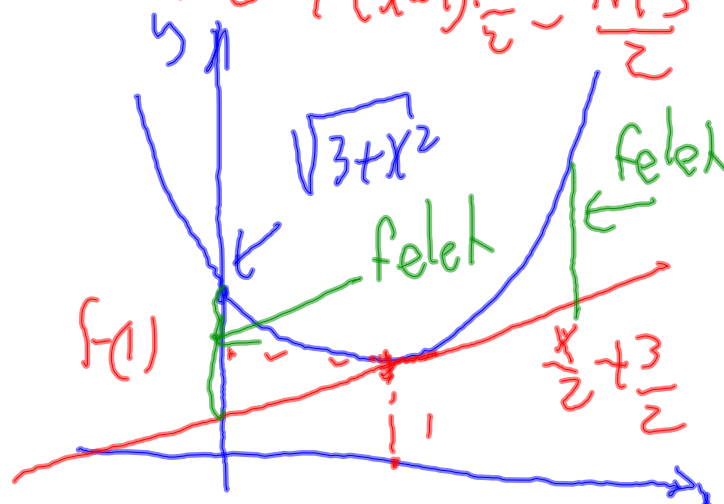
$$f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} (3+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} (3+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}-1}$$

$$\left(\frac{d}{dx} (3+x^2) \right) \text{ inke deriv}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3+x^2}} \cdot 2x$$

$$f'(1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3+1}} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P_1(x) = f(1) + (x-1)f'(1) \\ = 2 + (x-1) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{x+3}{2}$$



Taylor's sats

Låt f vara "snäll"
så kan f skrivas

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

$$+ r_n(x)$$

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

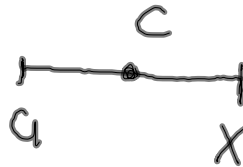
Taylor's polynom av
grad n .

$$r_n(x) = f(x) - p_n(x)$$

felet som man gör
när man ersätter
 f med p_n

Hvordan man skriver restleddet
eller feilet?

$$r_n(x) \approx \frac{f^{(n+1)}(c)}{(n+1)!} (x-a)^{n+1}$$



$$|r_n(x)| = \left| \frac{f^{(n+1)}(c)}{(n+1)!} (x-a)^{n+1} \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{M}{(n+1)!} |x-a|^{n+1}$$

$$M = \max_{a \leq c \leq x} |f^{(n+1)}(c)|$$

$$|r_n(x)| \leq B |x-a|^{n+1}$$

$$B = \frac{M}{(n+1)!}$$

Definition av ORDO

$$|r_n(x)| \leq B |x-a|^{n+1}$$

skrives som

$$r_n(x) = O((x-a)^{n+1})$$

$x \rightarrow a$

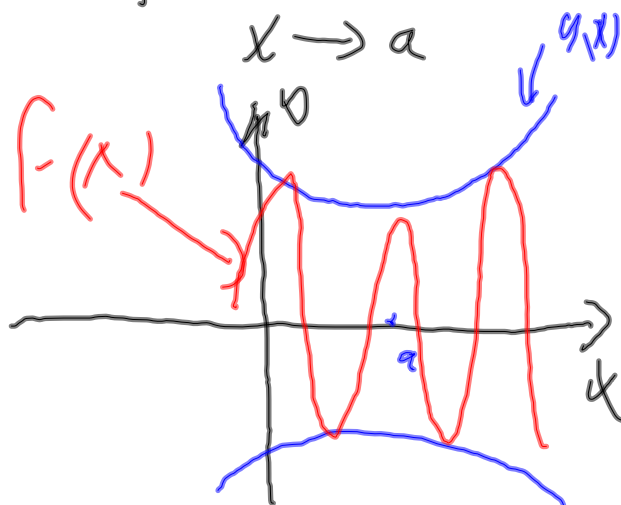
uttrycket

$$f(x) = O(g(x))$$

då $x \rightarrow a$



$$|f(x)| \leq B |g(x)|$$



Räknelagar - $g(x)$
för $OR \neq 0$ då $x \rightarrow a$

$$\textcircled{1} O(x-a)^n \cdot O(x-a)^m \\ = O(x-a)^{n+m}$$

$$\textcircled{2} O(x-a)^n \pm O(x-a)^m \\ = O(x-a)^{\min(n,m)}$$

Ex

$$O(x-1)^3 \cdot O(x-1)^2 =$$

$$= O(x-1)^{3+2}$$

$$O(x-1)^5$$

$$O(x-1)^2 \pm O(x-1)^3$$

$$= O(x-1)^2$$

Taylor's series

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(a)}{k!} (x-a)^k$$

Ex $f(x) = x \cos x + 1$

Finn Taylorpolynom av
grad 3 kring $a = \frac{\pi}{2}$

Lösning Vi söker

$$p_3(x) = f(a) + (x-a)f'(a) + \frac{(x-a)^2}{2!} f''(a) + \frac{(x-a)^3}{3!} f'''(a)$$

Här $f(x) = x \cos x + 1$
 $a = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} \underbrace{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}_{=0} + 1 = 1$$

$$f'(x) = (x \cos x + 1)' =$$

$$= (x \cos x)' = 1 \cdot \cos x + x(-\sin x)$$

$$= \cos x - x \sin x$$

$$f'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \underbrace{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}_{=0} - \frac{\pi}{2} \underbrace{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}_{=1}$$

$$f'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{d}{dx} f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} (\cos x - x \sin x)$$

$$= -\sin x - \sin x - x \frac{d}{dx} \sin x$$

$$= -2 \sin x - x \cancel{\sin x}$$

$$= -2 \sin x - x \cos x$$

$$f''\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -2 \underbrace{\sin \frac{\pi}{2}}_{=1} - \frac{\pi}{2} \underbrace{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}_{=0}$$

$$f''\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -2$$

$$f'''(x) = \frac{d}{dx} f''(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \sin x \\ -x \cos x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= -2 \cos x - \cos x - x (-\sin x)$$

$$= -3 \cos x + x \sin x$$

$$f'''\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -3 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \frac{\pi}{2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2}$$

3var:

$$p_3(x) = f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) f'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \frac{\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2 f''\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{2} + \frac{\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)^3 f^{(3)}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{6}$$

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

EX Använd linjarisering
för $\sqrt{x}$ kring $a=25$
för att finna ett approxima-
tivt värde för $\sqrt{26}$
och uppskatta felet

Lösning steg 1

Förklara vad g kall gärad
visöker att approximerar $\sqrt{x}$
Kring $a=25$ med ett
Taylorpolynom av grad 1
Kring $a=25$ och
Sedan skall vi uppskatta
felet.

Steg 2 Taylors sats
ger att

$$f(x) = \underbrace{f(a) + (x-a)f'(a)}_{\text{Taylorpolynom av grad 1}} + r(x)$$

där rester termen (felet)

$$r(x) = \frac{f^{(2)}(\xi)(x-a)^2}{2!}, \quad a < \xi < x$$

Lagranges

Steg 3 ut för

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x}, \quad a = 25$$

$$f(25) = \sqrt{25} = 5$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \Rightarrow f'(25) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{25}}$$

$$P_1(x) = f(25) + (x-25)f'(25) \approx \frac{1}{10}$$

$$= 5 + (x-25)\frac{1}{10}$$

Steg 4, ett approximativt
värde $\sqrt{26}$

$$P_1(26) = 5 + (26-25)\frac{1}{10} \\ = 5 + 0.1$$

$$\sqrt{26} \approx 5.1$$

steg 5 uppskatta
felet:

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{x} &= p_1(x) + \text{felet} \\ &= p_1(x) + \frac{f''(c)}{2}(x-z_6)^2\end{aligned}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{d}{dx} f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4x\sqrt{x}}$$

$$|\text{felet}| = \left| \frac{f''(c)}{2}(x-z_6)^2 \right|$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{-----} \\ | \quad \bullet \quad | \\ z_5 \quad c \quad z_6 \end{array}$$

$$|\text{felet}| \leq \frac{1}{2} |f''(c)| |x-z_6|^2$$

$$|f_{\text{error}}| \leq \max_{25 \leq c \leq 26} \left| \frac{f''(c)}{2} (x-25)^2 \right|$$

$$\leq \max_{25 \leq c \leq 26} f''(c) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{(25-26)^2}_{=1}$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2} \max_{25 \leq c \leq 26} |f''(c)|$$

$$\max_{25 \leq c \leq 26} |f''(c)| = \max_{25 \leq c \leq 26} \left| -\frac{1}{4x\sqrt{x}} \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \max_{25 \leq c \leq 26} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{25\sqrt{25}} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot 25 \cdot 5}$$

$$= \frac{1}{500}$$

$$|f_{\text{error}}| \leq \frac{1}{2} \max_{25 \leq c \leq 26} \frac{1}{c\sqrt{c}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{500} = 10^{-3}$$

$$\boxed{\sqrt{26} = 5.1 \pm 10^{-3}}$$

