

Förel 17 MacLaurins

utvecklingar =

Taylor's utvecklingar

kring  $a = 0$

för "snälla" funktioner  
gäller

$$f(x) = f(0) + x f'(0) + \frac{x^2}{2} f''(0) + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!} f^{(n)}(0) + R_n$$

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



Lagrange's term

$$\begin{aligned} |R_n(x)| &= \left| \frac{f^{(n+1)}(c)}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1} \right| \\ &\leq \left| \frac{f^{(n+1)}(c)}{(n+1)!} \right| |x|^{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

$|R_n(x)| \leq M |x|^{n+1}$  som  
skrives på ORD O form

$$R_n(x) = O(x^{n+1}) \quad x \rightarrow 0$$

Kända Maclaurins  
utveckling

$$f(x) = e^x \Rightarrow f^{(n)}(x) = e^x$$

$$n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$f^{(n)}(0) = 1, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$e^x = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} x^k + O(x^{n+1})$$

$$= 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + O(x^{n+1}), x \rightarrow 0 (*)$$

$$e^{-x} \left[ \begin{array}{c} x \rightarrow -x \\ i \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= 1 - x + \frac{x^2}{2!} - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^n x^n}{n!} + O(x^{n+1}), x \rightarrow 0$$

$$e^{x^2} \left[ \begin{array}{c} x \rightarrow x^2 \\ i \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= 1 + x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2!} + \frac{x^6}{3!} + \dots + \frac{x^{2n}}{n!} + O(x^{2n+2}), x \rightarrow 0$$

2.  $\sin x$

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

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

$$f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 1, f''(0) = 0$$

$$f^{(3)}(0) = -1, f^{(4)}(0) = 0, \dots$$

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

odda  $f^{(4n)}$ .

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

$$+ \frac{(-1)^{n-1} x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!} + O(x^{2n+1})$$

$x \rightarrow 0$

Endast udda termer  
i Maclaurins polynom

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

$$+ (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + O(x^{2n+2})$$

$$x \rightarrow 0$$

endast jāma termu  
 i Maclaurins polinom  
 lī  $\cos(x)$  ir enjām  
 fkn dū  $f(x) = \cos x$   
 $f'(x) = -\sin x$

$$4. \frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^n + O(x^{n+1})$$

$$x \rightarrow 0 \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{1}{1+x} = \left[ x \rightarrow -x \right] =$$

$$1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + x^4 - \dots + (-x)^n$$

$$+ O(x^{n+1}), \quad x \rightarrow 0$$

$$\underline{5} \quad \ln(1+x) \approx ? \dots$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln(1+x) \approx \frac{1}{1+x} \approx$$

$$\approx 1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + \dots + (-x)^n + o(x^{n+1}), x \rightarrow 0$$

$$\ln(1+x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t} dt \approx$$

$$\int_0^x \left( 1 - t + t^2 - t^3 + \dots + (-1)^n t^n + o(t^{n+1}) \right) dt, t \rightarrow 0$$

$$\approx x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + o(x^{n+2}), x \rightarrow 0$$

EX Använd MacLaurins  
utveckling av  $\sin x$   
för att beräkna  
 $\sin(0.1)$  med ett fel  
 $< 5 \cdot 10^{-5}$

Lösning Här behövs

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

för att bestämma  
Hur många termer  
skall vi ta så  
kollar på termerna

$$\left| \frac{x^3}{3!} \right|, \left| \frac{x^5}{5!} \right|, \left| \frac{x^7}{7!} \right|$$

och kolla genom insättning  
av  $x = 0.1 = 10^{-1}$  har

vi den önskade felet  
 $< 5 \cdot 10^{-5}$ .

Titta på

$$\left| \frac{x^5}{5!} \right| = \left[ x = 10^{-1} \right] =$$

$$\frac{10^{-5}}{5!} < 5 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

Titta på

$$\left| \frac{x^3}{3!} \right| = \left[ x = 10^{-1} \right]$$

$$= \frac{10^{-3}}{3!} \text{ som}$$

är större än  
 $5 \cdot 10^{-5}$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{6} \pm 5 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$\sin(0.1) = 0.1 - \frac{10^{-3}}{6} \pm 5 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$= 0.1 - \frac{(0.1)^3}{6} \pm 5 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$= 0.09833 \pm 5 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

Ex uppskatta det  
maximala felet som  
görs om i  $|x| \leq \frac{1}{2}$   
 $(-\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2})$

ersätter  $f(x) = \sqrt{1+x}$   
med polynomet

$$p(x) = 1 + \frac{x}{2}$$

Lösning  $p(x) = 1 + \frac{x}{2}$

är av grad 1. Vi

kollar om det är en  
Maclaurins polynom  
av grad 1.

$$f(x) = f(0) + x f'(0) + r(x)(1)$$

$$\text{Med } f(x) = \sqrt{1+x}$$

$$\text{Så fås } f(0) = 1$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x}}, \quad f'(0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

Maclaurins polynom av  
grad 1 är  $f(0) + x f'(0)$

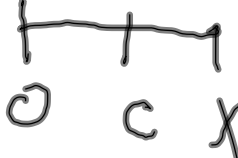
$$= 1 + \frac{x}{2} = \det$$

giving a polynomial

$$\sqrt{1+x} = 1 + \frac{x}{2} + r(x)$$

$$r(x) = \frac{f^{(2)}(c)}{2!} x^2$$

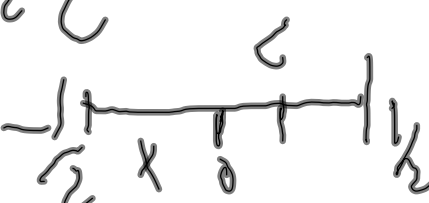
$$\left| \sqrt{1+x} - \left(1 + \frac{x}{2}\right) \right| = |r(x)|$$



A horizontal line segment representing the interval from 0 to x. A point c is marked on the segment between 0 and x.

$$f^{(2)}(x) = -\frac{1}{4(x+1)^{3/2}}$$

$$r(x) = -\frac{1}{4(c+1)^{3/2}} \frac{1}{2} (x-0)^2$$

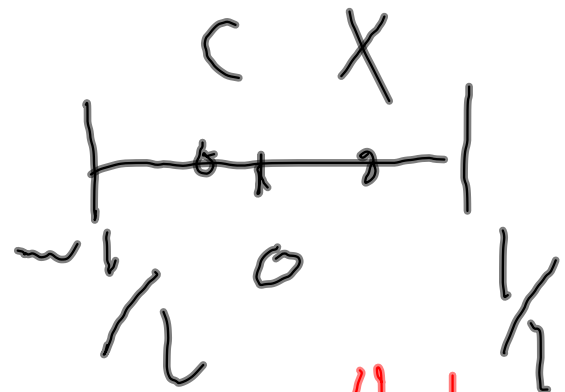


A horizontal line segment representing the interval from -1/2 to 1/2. Points are marked at -1/2, x, 0, c, and 1/2.

$$r(x) = \frac{-x^2}{8(1+c)^{3/2}}$$

$$|r(x)| = \frac{x^2}{8(1+c)^{3/2}}$$

Vi använder



$$\max_{a \leq t \leq b} \left| \frac{h(t)}{g(t)} \right| \leq \frac{\max_{a \leq t \leq b} |h(t)|}{\min_{a \leq t \leq b} |g(t)|}$$

$$\max_{-\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}} x^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g(c) &= 8 \sqrt{1+c} (1+c) \\ &= 8 (1+c)^{3/2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\min_{-\frac{1}{2} \leq c \leq \frac{1}{2}} |g(c)| = \min_{-\frac{1}{2} \leq c \leq \frac{1}{2}} 8 (1+c)^{3/2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 8 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^{3/2} = 8 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{2}} \\ &= 8 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{8}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \\ &= \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{2} = 2\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$|f(x)| \leq \max_{-\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}} \frac{x^2}{8\sqrt{1+x}(1+x)}$$

$$= \frac{1/4}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{8\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{16} \leq 0.1$$

Svar

$$\sqrt{1+x} = 1 + \frac{x}{2} \pm 0.1$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$x = 1/4$  som ligger i  $|x| \leq 1/2$

$$\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} = 1 + \frac{1/4}{2} \pm 0.1$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} = 1 + \frac{1}{8} \pm 0.1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{5} = 2\left(1 + \frac{1}{8} \pm 0.1\right)$$

$$\sqrt{5} = 2 + \frac{1}{4} \pm 0.2$$

$$= 2 + 0.25 \pm 0.2$$

$$\sqrt{5} = 2.25 \pm 0.2$$

Ex ange ett närmare v.

$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-t^2} dt \text{ med}$$

$$\text{ett fel} < 5 \cdot 10^{-34}$$

Lösning

En primitiv  $f(t)$

till  $e^{-t^2}$  kan ej

uttryckas med

element. funktioner

$$\int e^{-t^2} dt \neq \frac{e^{-t^2}}{-2t}$$

Metod bland många  
andra

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

$$e^{-t^2} = \left[ u = -t^2 \right] = 1 - t^2 + \frac{(-t^2)^2}{2}$$

$$+ \frac{(-t^2)^3}{3!} + \frac{(-t^2)^4}{4!} + \dots$$

$$= 1 - t^2 + \frac{t^4}{2} - \frac{t^6}{3!} + \frac{t^8}{4!} + \dots$$

$$\int_0^{1/2} e^{-t^2} dt =$$

$$\int_0^{1/2} \left( 1 - t^2 + \frac{t^4}{2} - \frac{t^6}{3!} + \frac{t^8}{4!} - \frac{t^{10}}{5!} + \dots \right) dt$$

$$\left[ \frac{t^3}{3} + \frac{t^5}{10} - \frac{t^7}{7 \cdot 3!} + \frac{t^9}{9 \cdot 4!} - \frac{t^{11}}{5! \cdot 11} + \dots \right]_0^{1/2}$$

vill ha felset  
 $< 5 \cdot 10^{-3}$

Kolla vilka av

$$\frac{(\frac{1}{2})^5}{10} \quad | \quad \frac{(\frac{1}{2})^7}{7.6} \quad | \quad \frac{(\frac{1}{2})^9}{9.4}$$

är försä  $< 5 \cdot 10^{-3}$

$$\frac{(\frac{1}{2})^5}{10} = \frac{1}{2^5 \cdot 10} = \frac{1}{32 \cdot 10} = \frac{1}{320}$$

inte  $< 5 \cdot 10^{-3}$

$$\frac{(\frac{1}{2})^7}{7.6} = \frac{1}{2^7 \cdot 7.6} = \frac{1}{128 \cdot 7.6}$$

$< 5 \cdot 10^{-3}$

$$\int_0^{1/2} e^{-t^2} dt = \left[ t - \frac{t^3}{3} + \frac{t^5}{10} \right]_0^{1/2}$$

$\pm 5 \cdot 10^{-3}$

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{(\frac{1}{2})^3}{3} + \frac{(\frac{1}{2})^5}{10} \pm 5 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2^3 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{320} \pm 5 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{320} \pm$$

Svar

Skall  
räknas  
ut

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} e^{-t^2} dt = \left[ \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{24} \right]$$

$$\pm 5 \cdot 10^{-4}$$
$$\frac{1}{320}$$