

APROXIMACIÓN POR FUNCIONES POLINÓMICAS

PROBLEMA 1:]
$$P(x) = P(u) + P'(u)x + \frac{P''(u)}{2}x^2 + \frac{P'''(u)}{6}x^3 + Q(x)$$

Donde $Q(x)$ es un polinomio cuyo término de mayor grado es 4.

El grado mínimo de P es 4, y se da

para el polinomio $P_3(x) = 1 + \frac{x^3}{3}$.

PROBLEMA 2:] La recta

$$f(x) = 1 + 3(x - \pi)$$

verifica que $f(\pi) = 1$ y $f'(x) = 3$, así $f'(\pi) = 3$.

PROBLEMA 3:] a) $f(x) = e^{e^x}$ ¿ $P_{3,0}(x)$?

$$f(x) = e^{e^x}, \quad f(u) = e$$

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

$$f''(x) = e^x e^{e^x} + e^{2x} e^{e^x}, \quad f''(u) = 2e$$

$$f'''(x) = e^x e^{e^x} + e^{2x} e^{e^x} + 2e^{2x} e^{e^x} + e^{3x} e^{e^x}, \quad f'''(u) = 5$$

Entonces $P_{3,0}(x) = e + ex + ex^2 + \frac{5e}{6}x^3$

c) $f(x) = \sin x$ ¿ $P_{2n, \pi/2}(x)$?

$$f(x) = \sin x, \quad f(\pi/2) = 1$$

$$f'(x) = \cos x, \quad f'(\pi/2) = 0$$

$$f''(x) = -\sin x, \quad f''(\pi/2) = -1$$

$$f'''(x) = -\cos x, \quad f'''(\pi/2) = 0$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = \sin x, \quad f^{(4)}(\pi/2) = 1$$

etc

Así
$$P_{2n, \pi/2}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k}}{(2k)!}$$

APROX. POR FUNÇÕES POLINÔMICAS.

PROBLEMA 3:] d) $f(x) = e^x$ $f^{(k)}(x) = e^x$ para todo $k \in \mathbb{N}$
 y para todo $f(1) = e$, assim

$$P_{n,1}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n e(x-1)^k$$

e) $f(x) = x^2 + x^3 + x$ $P_{2,0}(x)$?

$$P_{2,0}(x) = x^3 + x.$$

PROBLEMA 4:] $f(x) = \frac{1}{x+1}$, $f(0) = 1$

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

$$f''(x) = \frac{2}{(x+1)^3}, \quad f''(0) = 2$$

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

$$d) f^{(k)}(x) = \frac{(-1)^k k!}{(x+1)^{k+1}} \quad ? \quad f^{(k)}(0) = (-1)^k k!$$

VERAMOS LA FORMA POR INDUÇÃO. PARA $k=1$ ES FÁCIL

SE SUPONEMOS Q.U. $f^{(k)}(x) = \frac{(-1)^k k!}{(x+1)^{k+1}}$, ENTÃO

$$f^{(k+1)}(x) = \frac{-(-1)^k k! (k+1)(x+1)^{-k}}{(x+1)^{2k+1}} = \frac{(-1)^{k+1} (k+1)!}{(x+1)^{k+2}}$$

Logo $P_{n,0}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k x^k$

OBSERVAÇÃO

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{1+x-x}{x+1} = 1 - \frac{x}{x+1} = 1 - \frac{x+x^2-x^2}{x+1} = \\ &= 1 - x + \frac{x^2}{x+1} = 1 - x + \frac{x^2+x^3-x^3}{1+x} = 1 - x + x^2 - \frac{x^3}{1+x} = \\ &= \dots = \underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k x^k}_{P_{n,0}(x)} + \underbrace{\frac{(-1)^{n+1} x^{n+1}}{1+x}}_{R_{n,0}(x)}. \end{aligned}$$

APRUX. POU FUNKCIE GLENNICHO

PROBLÉMA 4:] b) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2+1}$ c) $P_{2n,0}(x)$?

OBSTAVUJEME: SE $g(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$, EN FUNKCI

$f(x) = g(x^2)$ $P_{g,n,0}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k x^{2k}$

STATI CILNDO UJE

$P_{f,2n,0}(x) = P_{g,n,0}(x^2) = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k (x^2)^k = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k x^{2k}$?

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k x^{2k}}{x^{2n}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x^2) - P_{g,n,0}(x^2)}{(x^2)^n} =$

$= \lim_{x^2 \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x^2) - P_{g,n,0}(x^2)}{(x^2)^n} = 0$
 POU STA $P_{g,n,0}$ JE FUNKCIEU AT TAYLORU AT 0

LEKGO $P_{f,2n,0}(x)$ JE ZGVAL A F WASTA JE ORNKA 2n TA CILNO, ASE JE JE GLENNICHOU AT TAYLORU.

OBSTAVA CILNI: $\frac{1}{1+x^2} = \frac{1+x^2-x^2}{1+x^2} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} =$

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

$= 1 - x^2 + x^4 - \frac{x^6}{1+x^2} = \dots = \underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k x^{2k}}_{P_{2n,0}} + \underbrace{\frac{(-1)^{n+1} x^{2(n+1)}}{x^2+1}}_{P_{2n,0}}$

c) $f(x) = \cos x$, $f(\pi) = -1$
 $f'(x) = -\sin x$, $f'(\pi) = 0$
 $f''(x) = -\cos x$, $f''(\pi) = 1$
 $f'''(x) = \sin x$, $f'''(\pi) = 0$
 $f^{(4)}(x) = \cos x$, $f^{(4)}(\pi) = -1$
 etc

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

APPROX. PUA SVARŠVANS BŪS NŪMĪŠĀS

PROBLĒMA 4:] d) $f(x) = \ln x$ $f(2) = \ln 2$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f''(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$f'''(x) = \frac{2}{x^3}$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = \frac{-3!}{x^4}$$

$$\hookrightarrow f^{(k)}(x) = \frac{(-1)^{k-1} (k-1)!}{x^k} \quad ; \quad f^{(k)}(2) = \frac{(-1)^{k-1} (k-1)!}{2^k}$$

LO CĪNĒ ŠĒ PĀRVAŠĀ PĀR SVARŠVĀN

$$\text{At} \bar{x} \quad P_{n,2}(x) = \ln 2 + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(-1)^{k-1} (k-1)!}{2^k k!} (x-2)^k =$$

$$= \ln 2 + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k 2^k} (x-2)^k$$

PROBLĒMA 5:] a) $x^2 - 4x - 9$

$$f(x) = x^2 - 4x - 9$$

$$f'(x) = 2x - 4$$

$$f''(x) = 2$$

$$f(3) = -12$$

$$f'(3) = 2$$

$$f''(3) = 2$$

$$f(x) = -12 + 2(x-3) + (x-3)^2 = P_{2,3}(x)$$

UN PŪSĒMĒŠU CĪNĒMĒ:
CĪNĒ ŠĒ PŪSĒMĒŠU PĀR
TĀR CĪNĒ

OBSERVĀCIJAS:

$$x^2 - 4x - 9 = (x-3+3)^2 - 4(x-3+3) - 9 =$$

$$= (x-3)^2 + 6(x-3) + 9 - 4(x-3) - 12 - 9 =$$

$$= (x-3)^2 + 2(x-3) - 12$$

$$b) \quad x^5 = ((x-3)+3)^5 = \sum_{k=0}^5 \binom{5}{k} (x-3)^k 3^{5-k}$$

ATSAKAVĪTU
PĀR BINOMIĀLU

$$c) \quad f(x) = x^2 + bx + c$$

$$f'(x) = 2x + b$$

$$f''(x) = 2$$

$$f(3) = 9 + 3b + c$$

$$f'(3) = 6 + b$$

$$f''(3) = 2$$

LU 60

$$f(x) = (9 + 3b + c) + (6 + b)(x-3) + (x-3)^2$$

APROX POR FUNCIONES POLINOMICAS

PROBLEMA 6: a) $f(x) = \tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$ $f(u) = 0$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \quad f'(u) = 1$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{+2 \cos x \sin x}{\cos^4 x} = \frac{2 \sin x}{\cos^3 x} \quad f''(u) = 0$$

$$f'''(x) = \frac{2(\cos^2 x + 6 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x)}{\cos^6 x} = \frac{2(\cos^2 x + 6 \sin^2 x)}{\cos^4 x} = \frac{2 + 4 \sin^2 x}{\cos^4 x} \quad f'''(u) = 2$$

$$f^{(iv)}(x) = \frac{8 \sin x \cos^3 x + (2 + 4 \sin^2 x) 4 \cos^3 x \sin x}{\cos^8 x} =$$

$$= \frac{8 \sin x \cos^2 x + 8 \sin x + 16 \sin^3 x}{\cos^5 x} = \frac{8 \sin x (\cos^2 x + 8 \sin^2 x) + 8 \sin x}{\cos^5 x} =$$

$$= \frac{8 \sin x (1 + 7 \sin^2 x) + 8 \sin x}{\cos^5 x} = \frac{16 \sin x + 56 \sin^3 x}{\cos^5 x} \quad f^{(iv)}(u) = 0$$

$$f^{(v)}(x) = \frac{(16 \cos x + 112 \sin x \cos x) \cos^5 x + (16 \sin x + 56 \sin^3 x) 5 \cos^4 x \sin x}{\cos^{10} x} =$$

$$= \frac{16 \cos^2 x + 112 \sin x \cos^2 x + 80 \sin^2 x + 280 \sin^4 x}{\cos^6 x} =$$

$$= \frac{16 + 64 \sin^2 x + 112 \sin x \cos^2 x + 280 \sin^4 x}{\cos^6 x} \quad f^{(v)}(u) = 16$$

Así $P_{5,0}(x) = x + \frac{1}{3} x^3 + \frac{16}{5!} x^5 = x + \frac{1}{3} x^3 + \frac{2}{15} x^5$

d) $f(x) = \ln(\cos x)$ $f(u) = 0$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = -\tan x = -P_{5,0}(x) - R_{5,0}(x)$$

↓
parte u)

SNT GRADO

$$f(x) = \int_0^x f'(t) dt = -\int_0^x t + \frac{1}{3} t^3 + \frac{2}{15} t^5 dt - \int_0^x R_{5,0}(t) dt =$$

$$= -\frac{t^2}{2} - \frac{t^4}{12} - \frac{t^6}{75} - \int_0^x R_{5,0}(t) dt$$

$P_{6,0}(x)$ TL SOLIMUSO RESCADO

APROXIMACIÓN DE VALORES SUCCESIVOS

PROBLEMA 7:] $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x^3-x^2-x+1}}$ $f(2) = \sqrt{\frac{3}{8-4-2+1}} = 1$

como $x^3 - 2x^2 - 15x - 24$ para $x=2$ vale $-30-24 \neq 1$
 LA RESPUESTA C) no es correcta

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

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 - x^2 - x + 1 \\ \underline{-x^2 + x^2} \\ -x + 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} x-1 \\ \underline{x^2-1} \end{array}$$

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

$x > 1$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{1}{(x-1)^2} \quad f'(2) = -1 \quad \text{LUGO LAS RESPUESTAS b) y d)}$$

TAMBIEN SON LAS CORRECTAS YA QUE EN AMBOS CASOS
 SUS NEGATIVAS EN $x=2$ SON 1.

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

$$f'''(x) = \frac{-6}{(x-1)^4} \quad f'''(2) = -6$$

$$\begin{aligned} a) \quad g(x) &= -x^3 + 7x^2 - 17x + 15 & g(2) &= -8 + 28 - 34 + 15 = 1 \\ g'(x) &= -3x^2 + 14x - 17 & g'(2) &= -1 \\ g''(x) &= -6x + 14 & g''(2) &= 2 \\ g'''(x) &= -6 & g'''(2) &= -6 \end{aligned}$$

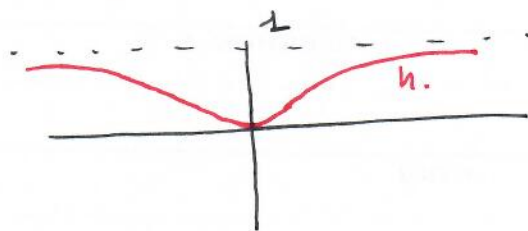
LUGO HAY QUE CONSIDERAR QUE a) ES LA RESPUESTA CORRECTA.

PROBLEMA 8:] $h(x) = e^{-1/2x^2}$ $x \neq 0, h(0) = 1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{-1/2x^2} = 1$$

h ES PAR

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} e^{-1/2x^2} = 0$$



APPROX. SUR FONCTIONS GÉNÉRALISÉES

PROBLÈME 8:] a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}}{x^n} =$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x^n}}{e^{\frac{1}{x^2}}}$

ssi $n = 2k$ PAIR $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\frac{1}{x^2})^k}{e^{\frac{1}{x^2}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{y^k}{e^y} = \dots$
 $y = \frac{1}{x^2} \rightarrow \infty$
 L'Hospital
 $k - \text{VBLE}$

$\dots = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{k!}{e^y} = 0.$

ssi $n = 2k+1$ IMPAIR $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\frac{1}{x^2})^k \frac{1}{x}}{e^{\frac{1}{x^2}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{y^k \sqrt{y}}{e^y} =$
 $x \rightarrow 0, y = \frac{1}{x^2} \rightarrow \infty$

$= \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y^{-k+1/2}}{e^y} = \dots = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{A y^{1/2}}{e^y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{A}{2\sqrt{y} e^y} = 0.$
 L'Hospital
 $k - \text{VBLE}$

b) $h(x) = e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = p_0(x) e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} \quad p_0 \equiv 1$

$h'(x) = \frac{2}{x^3} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = p_1(\frac{1}{x}) e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} \quad p_1(x) = 2x^3$

Substitution calc: $h^{(k)}(x) = p_k(\frac{1}{x}) e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}$ car $p_k(y) = b_0 + b_1 y + \dots + b_{s(k)} x^{s(k)}$
 $p_k'(y) = b_1 + 2b_2 y + \dots + s(k)b_{s(k)} x^{s(k)-1}$

Ass $h^{(k+1)}(x) = (p_k'(\frac{1}{x}) + p_k(\frac{1}{x}) \cdot \frac{1}{x^2}) e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} + p_k(\frac{1}{x}) \frac{2}{x^3} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} =$
 $= [p_k'(\frac{1}{x}) + p_k(\frac{1}{x}) R(\frac{1}{x}) + p_k(\frac{1}{x}) p_2(\frac{1}{x})] e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} =$

$R(y) = -y^2$

$p_k' \quad p_k \quad R \quad y \quad p_1$ sur GÉNÉRALISÉES, L'EST SUR BOUVARD
 y SUR MATS LU SUR

$= Q(\frac{1}{x}) e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} \quad c y \cdot U$

c) $h(u) = 0, h'(u) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(x)}{x} = 0$ car $h^{(k)}(u) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^{(k)}(x) - h^{(k)}(u)}{x} =$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{p_{k+1}(\frac{1}{x}) e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\frac{1}{x}) p_{k+1}(\frac{1}{x}) e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = 0$ car $h(x) = 0 + p_{k+1}(x) \neq 0$
 ASS $p_{k+1}(x) \equiv 0$
 $x \neq 0.$

APPROX. DER FUNKTIONEN FOLGENS MITTS

PROBLEMA '92] $f(x) = \sqrt{1+x}$ $f(0) = 1$

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

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

$f'''(x) = \frac{\frac{3}{2}(1+x)^{-1/2}}{4(1+x)^{6/2}} = \frac{3}{8} \frac{1}{(1+x)^{5/2}}$

- $f(x) = P_{1,0}(x) + R_{1,0}(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x + \int_0^x \underbrace{-\frac{1}{4(1+t)^{3/2}} \frac{(x-t)^1}{1!}}_{\text{NEGATIV}} dt$
 (Note: $R_{1,0}(x)$ is annotated with "FUNKTION INTEGRAL MIT REST")

LUTGO $f(x) \leq P_{1,0}(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x$

- $f(x) = P_{2,0}(x) + R_{2,0}(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \int_0^x \underbrace{\frac{3}{8(1+t)^{5/2}} \frac{(x-t)^2}{2!}}_{\text{V10}} dt$
 (Note: $R_{2,0}(x)$ is annotated with "FUNKTION INTEGRAL MIT REST")

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

ASS: $1 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8} \leq \sqrt{1+x} \leq 1 + \frac{x}{2} \quad \forall x > 0$

ANNAHME $\sqrt{1.2} = \sqrt{1+0.2}$ y
 $1 + \frac{0.2}{2} - \frac{(0.2)^2}{8} < \sqrt{1.2} < 1 + \frac{0.2}{2}$

$1 + 0.1 - \frac{0.04}{8} = 1 + 0.1 - 0.005 = 1.095 < \sqrt{1.2} < 1.1$

DER TANKT TANKTUM VON TANKTUM MIT ± 0.005

ANNAHME $\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{1+1}$ y $1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{8} \leq \sqrt{2} \leq 1 + \frac{1}{2}$
 $1 + \frac{3}{8} \leq \sqrt{2} \leq 1 + \frac{1}{2}$

DER TANKT TANKTUM VON TANKTUM MIT $\pm |1.2 - \frac{3}{8}| = \frac{1}{8} = 0.125$

APROX DE FUNCIONES GUISIMICAS

PROBLEMA 9] AMPLIA SI $x \in [-0.2, 0.2]$

$$f(x) = p_{2,0}(x) + r_{2,0}(x) =$$

↓
términos de Taylor

$$= 1 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8} + \int_0^x \frac{3}{16} \frac{(x-t)^2}{(1+t)^{5/2}} dt$$

Así el error de truncamiento $1 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8}$ en lugar de $\sqrt{1+x}$ sobre $[-0.2, 0.2]$

$$|f(x) - p_{2,0}(x)| = \left| \int_0^x \frac{3}{16} \frac{(x-t)^2}{(1+t)^{5/2}} dt \right|$$

este error se obtiene a continuación

$$|r_{2,0}(x)| \leq \int_0^x \left| \frac{3}{16} \frac{(x-t)^2}{(1+t)^{5/2}} \right| dt \leq \frac{3}{16} \int_0^x (x-t)^2 dt =$$

↓
 $x \in [0, 0.2]$

↓
 $1+t > 1$

$$= \frac{3}{16} \left(-\frac{(x-t)^3}{3} \right) \Big|_0^x = \frac{3}{16} \frac{x^3}{3} \leq \frac{(0.2)^3}{16} = \frac{1}{10^3} \frac{2^3}{2^4} =$$

= 0.0005 (error de truncamiento)

error máximo que se comete al truncar

$1 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8}$ en lugar de $\sqrt{1+x}$ si $x \in [0, 0.2]$.

PROBLEMA 10] a) $\sqrt{1+x} \approx 1 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8}$ $|x| < 1/2$

PROBLEMA ANTERIOR

b) $(\ln x)^2 \approx (x-1)^2 - (x-1)^3$ si $|x| < 1/2$

$$f(x) = (\ln x)^2 \quad f(1) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = 2 \frac{1}{x} \ln x \quad f'(1) = 0$$

$$f''(x) = -\frac{2}{x^2} \ln x + \frac{2}{x^2} \quad f''(1) = 2$$

$$f'''(x) = \frac{4}{x^3} \ln x - \frac{2}{x^3} - \frac{4}{x^3} \quad f'''(1) = -6$$

Así $p_{3,0}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^3 \frac{f^{(k)}(1)}{k!} (x-1)^k =$

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

teniendo que $f(x) \approx (x-1)^2 - (x-1)^3$ si $|x-1| < 1/2$

que es una aproximación bastante buena de la función.

APPROX. DER FUNKTIONEN BESCHNITTEN

PROBLEMA 11: a) $|\sin x - (x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120})| < \frac{1}{500}$ SS nicht

(TAYLOR)

b) $|\cos x - \sum_{k=0}^{n_0} \frac{x^{2k}}{(2k)!} (-1)^k| < \frac{1}{10^{-4}}$ SS $x \in [0, \pi/2]$

$f(x) = (-1)^x$
 $P_{2n_0, 0}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n_0} \frac{x^{2k}}{(2k)!} (-1)^k$
 $R_{2n_0, 0}(x) = \int_0^x \frac{f^{(2n_0+1)}(t)}{(2n_0+1)!} (x-t)^{2n_0} dt$

WENN $|f(x) - P_{2n_0, 0}(x)| = |R_{2n_0, 0}(x)| \leq$
 (TAYLOR)

$\leq \int_0^x \left| \frac{f^{(2n_0+1)}(t)}{(2n_0+1)!} (x-t)^{2n_0} \right| dt \leq$
 $\leq \int_0^x \frac{(x-t)^{2n_0}}{(2n_0+1)!} dt = \frac{-(x-t)^{2n_0+1}}{(2n_0+1)!} \Big|_0^x = \frac{x^{2n_0+1}}{(2n_0+1)!}$
 $\leq \frac{1^{2n_0+1}}{2^{2n_0+1} (2n_0+1)!} \leq \frac{2^{2n_0+1}}{(2n_0+1)!}$
 (TAYLOR) $|f^{(2n_0+1)}(t)| \leq 1$
 $\sin \in [-1, 1]$
 $x \in [0, \pi/2]$

$\frac{2}{2^{n_0+1}} \cdot \frac{2}{2^{n_0}} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{2}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} < \frac{1}{10^4}$

2n_0 Faktoren
 2n_0+1

SS $n_0 \geq 12$

$\frac{2}{24} \cdot \frac{2}{23} \cdot \frac{2}{22} \cdot \frac{2}{21} \cdot \frac{2}{20} < \frac{1}{10^4}$

Approx für Funktionen GLEICHZEITIG

PROBLEME 12:] $f(x) = \ln(x+1)$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \underbrace{(-1)^k x^k}_{\substack{\text{Polynom} \\ \text{Taylor} \\ \frac{1}{1+x}}} + \underbrace{\frac{(-1)^n x^n}{1+x}}_{\text{Rest}}$$

↓
Ergänzung

INTEGRATION

$$\ln(x+1) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t} dt = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{(-1)^k x^{k+1}}{k+1} + \int_0^x \frac{(-1)^n t^n}{1+t} dt$$

WGTG

$$|\ln(x+1) - (x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n})| =$$

$$= \left| \int_0^x \frac{(-1)^n t^n}{1+t} dt \right| \leq$$

$$\leq \int_0^x \left| \frac{(-1)^n t^n}{1+t} \right| dt \leq \int_0^x t^n dt \quad \begin{matrix} t \in [0, x] & x \geq 0 \\ \frac{1}{1+t} < 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\int_0^x t^n dt = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

→ 0
n → ∞
x ∈ [0, 1]

PROBLEME 13:] a) Sei ϵ ein vorgegebener Wert mit 10^{-17}
 via HEURISTIK, PASCAL WERT REKURSION MIT WERT
 10^{-3} . DAMIT 10^{-17} TRANSFORMIERTE ST WERT
 ERHALTEN, PASCAL WERT REKURSION MIT WERT
 ODER QUANTUM AN DER COMPUTATION.

d) $|e^x - \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{x^k}{k!}| = \left| \int_0^x \frac{e^t}{n!} (x-t)^n dt \right| \leq \frac{e^2 x^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \quad x \in [0, 2]$

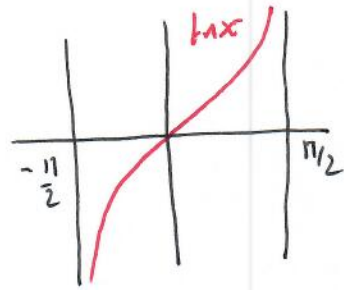
$$\leq \frac{9 \cdot 2^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} = 9 \cdot \frac{2}{n+1} \cdot \frac{2}{n} \dots \cdot \frac{2}{3} < \frac{1}{10}$$

n > 22

ASZ $e^2 \approx 1 + 2 + \frac{2^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{2^{22}}{22!}$ CUN VORZEICHEN MIT $\pm 10^{-4}$

ABOX SUR FONCTIONS GÉNÉRALISÉES

PROBLÈME 1) a) $\boxed{\tan(x+y)} = \frac{\sin(x+y)}{\cos(x+y)} =$
 $= \frac{\sin x \cos y + \cos x \sin y}{\cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y} = \frac{\cos y (\tan x + \tan y)}{\cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y} =$
 $= \boxed{\frac{\tan x + \tan y}{1 - \tan x \tan y}}$



ASÉ

$\tan(\operatorname{Arctan} x + \operatorname{Arctan} y) =$

↓
 APLIQUANDO LA
 FUNÇÃO DE ADIÇÃO

$= \frac{x + y}{1 - xy}$

$\gamma \quad \tan(\operatorname{Arctan} \frac{x+y}{1-xy}) = \frac{x+y}{1-xy}$

PROVAMOS SUR TAMBÉM QU.

$\operatorname{Arctan} x + \operatorname{Arctan} y = \operatorname{Arctan} \frac{x+y}{1-xy} + k\pi$ para $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

b) EN PARTICULAR SE $x = 1/2$ Y $y = 1/3$, COMO $\frac{1/2 + 1/3}{1 - 1/2 \cdot 1/3} = 1$

TENEMOS QU. $\operatorname{Arctan} 1 = \operatorname{Arctan} \frac{1}{2} + \operatorname{Arctan} \frac{1}{3}$

✓✓✓✓ $\frac{\pi}{4} = \operatorname{Arctan} \frac{1}{2} + \operatorname{Arctan} \frac{1}{3}$

ANUNCIAR $\operatorname{Arctan} x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2k+1} (-1)^k}{2k+1} + (-1)^{n+1} \int_0^x \frac{t^{2n+2}}{1+t^2} dt$

ACOTAMOS EL RESTO $\left| (-1)^{n+1} \int_0^x \frac{t^{2n+2}}{1+t^2} dt \right| \leq \frac{x^{2n+3}}{2n+3} < \frac{1}{(2n+3) 2^{2n+3}}$ para $|x| \leq \frac{1}{2}$

SE $n = \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{(2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 3) 2^{2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 3}} = \frac{1}{4 + 2^4} = \frac{1}{22 \cdot 2^4} < \frac{1}{10^{-4}}$

ASÍ $\pi \approx 4 \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{(1/2)^3}{3} + \frac{(1/2)^5}{5} - \frac{(1/2)^7}{7} + \frac{(1/2)^9}{9} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{(1/3)^3}{3} + \frac{(1/3)^5}{5} - \frac{(1/3)^7}{7} + \frac{(1/3)^9}{9} \right) \right]$

CON UN ERROR $\left| \frac{1}{2} \left(\pm \frac{1}{10^{-4}} \pm \frac{1}{10^{-4}} \right) \right| \leq \frac{8}{10^{-4}} < \frac{1}{10^{-3}}$

Agar x pada fungsi Bessel misal

PROBLEMA 15: a) sen x = $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!}$
 (red arrow pointing to k=0)
 (red text: "ura turunan")

Urutan sen x^2 = $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k (x^2)^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} =$
 $= x^2 - \frac{x^6}{3!} + \frac{x^{10}}{5!} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^n x^{4n+2}}{(2n+1)!} + \dots$

YA Q4: $\frac{\text{sen } x^2 - \left(\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k x^{4k+2}}{(2k+1)!} \right)}{x^{4n+2}} = \frac{\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k x^{4k+2}}{(2k+1)!}}{x^{4n+2}} =$
 $= \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k x^{4(k-n)}}{(2k+1)!} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 0$
 (0,0) Taylor

(0) LA CADA TERESTASIN NE SOLUSI MENDU AK
 CUMU K SOLUSI MENDU IGWAL N HNSA K URAT N
 AK SOLUTI BAKA IN ISK CNSU AKSIN Q4 BAKA
 K SOLUSI MENDU AK TAYLOR
 BAKA KLU NECESSITAKU Q4

(00) $\rightarrow 0$
 STAST ST AKSIN Y CUMU VARI-MU LA K-BAL-SIN
 $\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k x^{4(k-n)}}{(2k+1)!}$ IS VNA FUNSIN CONTINUA.

b) SS $P_{4n+2,0}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k x^{4k+2}}{(2k+1)!}$

tentun Q4: BAKA $j \neq 4k+2$ $f^{(j)}(0) = 0$
 BAKA $j = 4k+2$ $f^{(j)}(0) = (2k+2)! \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)!}$

c) $g(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{g^{(k)}(0)}{k!} x^k$, ASS $f(x) = y(x^n) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{g^{(k)}(0)}{k!} x^{nk} =$
 $= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(j)}(0)}{j!} x^j$

SS $j \neq nk$ $f^{(j)}(0) = 0$, SS $j = nk$ $f^{(j)}(0) = j! \frac{g^{(j/n)}(0)}{(j/n)!}$

APROX PARA FUNÇÕES SUAVES

PROPOSTA 16:

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

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

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

Logo $f(x) = p_{2,0}(x) + r_{2,0}(x)$, na base caso

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + r_{2,0}(x)$$

ERRORES $\left| \cos x - \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2}\right) \right| = \left| \int_0^x \frac{\cos''' t}{2!} (x-t)^2 dt \right|$

↓
TEOREMA DE TAYLOR

$$|r_{2,0}(x)| \leq \int_0^x \frac{(x-t)^2}{2!} dt = \frac{x^3}{6}$$

SE $0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{x^3}{6} \leq \frac{1}{2^3} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{8 \cdot 6} = \frac{1}{48} < \frac{1}{40} = 0,025$

SE $0 \leq x \leq 0,12$ $\Rightarrow \frac{(0,1)^3}{6} = \frac{1}{1000} \cdot \frac{1}{6} < 0,001$

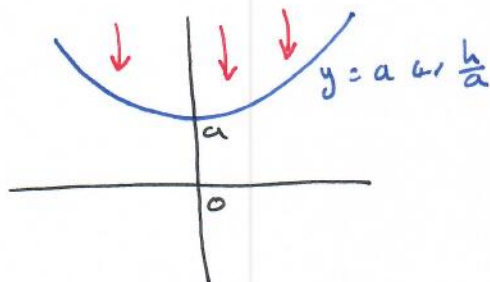
PROPOSTA 17:

$$y = a \cosh \frac{x}{a}$$

$$y(x) = a \frac{e^{\frac{x}{a}} + e^{-\frac{x}{a}}}{2} \quad y(0) = a$$

$$y'(x) = a \cdot \frac{1}{a} \sinh \frac{x}{a} \quad y'(0) = 0$$

$$y''(x) = \frac{1}{a} \cosh \frac{x}{a} \quad y''(0) = \frac{1}{a}$$



Logo $p_{2,0}(x) = a + \frac{1}{2a} x^2$ IS UMA DA DA DA DA

ASS $a \cosh \frac{x}{a} \approx a + \frac{1}{2a} x^2$ PARA $|x| \ll a$