

II תרגול - פונקציית II דרגה

הוכחה

הוכחה בדבוקה - הוכחה

$$f(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_n x^n + r_n(x) \text{ נZN אזי } \forall n \exists k . \forall n \exists f^{(n)}(0) - \text{ ו } \forall j$$

$$(o(x^n) \rightarrow_{\text{def}} \text{deg } r_n(x)) \quad a_k = \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} \rightarrow_{\text{def}} \frac{r_n(x)}{x^n} \rightarrow 0 \quad \forall j$$

הוכחה הוכחה - הוכחה

: x_0 קיינש ורשות הוכחה \rightarrow הוכחה \rightarrow הוכחה \rightarrow הוכחה \rightarrow הוכחה $f(x)$ \rightarrow הוכחה

$$T(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2}(x-x_0)^2 + \frac{f'''(x_0)}{3!}(x-x_0)^3 + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x-x_0)^n$$

הוכחה הוכחה הוכחה $x_0 = 0$ הוכחה

$$T(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n$$

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$$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}, \sin x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}, \cos x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{2n!}$$

$$\ln(x+1) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} x^n}{n}, \frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n, \frac{1}{1+x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n$$

(Taylor Reihe) Def

Die Taylorreihe um x_0 ist die Funktion $f(x)$ in der Form

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x-x_0)^k + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(c)}{(n+1)!} (x-x_0)^{n+1}$$

$$\text{wobei } R_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(c)}{(n+1)!} (x-x_0)^{n+1} \text{ ist. } x \in]x_0, \tilde{x}[\text{ für } c \in \text{reels}$$

Hinweis: Taylor Reihe

— Taylor Reihe —

zur Schule "zu f" Integration

$$10^{-3} \text{ für } 18 \geq \sqrt[4]{18} \approx 1.72$$

$$\text{Vorlesung 3: } x=16 \approx 20 \text{ für } \sqrt[4]{18} \approx 1.72 \quad f(x) = \sqrt[4]{x} \approx 1.72$$

$$|R_n(18)| < 10^{-3} \text{ für } n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt[4]{x} = x^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\underline{n=1:} \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot x^{-\frac{3}{4}}$$

$$\Rightarrow |R_0(18)| = \left| \frac{f'(c)}{1!} \cdot 2^1 \right| = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{c^{\frac{3}{4}}} \cdot 2 \leq \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{\frac{3}{4}}} \cdot 2 = \frac{1}{16} > 10^{-3}$$

$$16 \leq c \leq 18$$

$$\underline{n=2:} \quad f''(x) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{4}\right) \cdot x^{-\frac{7}{4}}$$

$$16 \leq c \leq 18$$

$$\Rightarrow |R_1(18)| = \left| \frac{f''(c)}{2!} \cdot 2^2 \right| = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{c^7}} \cdot 4 \leq \frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{8} > 10^{-3}$$

$$n=3: f'''(x) = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{7}{4} \cdot x^{-\frac{11}{4}}$$

$$\Rightarrow |R_2(18)| = \left| \frac{f'''(c)}{3!} \cdot 2^3 \right| = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{7}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4!} \cdot 8 \stackrel{16 \leq c \leq 18}{\leq}$$

$$\frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{21}{64} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{10}} \cdot 2^3 < \frac{7}{2^{16}} < \frac{8 \cdot 2^3}{2^{16}} = \frac{1}{2^{13}} < 10^{-3}$$

وکی، ۲>۳۰۱ وکی تاکی پاکی

$$\sqrt[4]{18} \approx 2 + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2^3} \cdot 2 - \frac{3}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{2^7} \cdot \frac{1}{21} \cdot 2^2$$

ר'ון $\int f$ סדרה

הוכחה

נניח כי f רציפה על $[a, b]$ ו- $a < b$. מינ' הטענה $\exists \alpha, \beta$ ב- (a, b) כך $\alpha < \beta$ ו- $f(\alpha) = f(\beta)$. (I)

($\pm \infty$ לא יכולים להיות ערך נס饱ים בין α ו- β , כי f רציפה)

$\forall x \in [a, b] \exists c \in (\alpha, \beta) \text{ כך } f(x) = f(c)$ (II)

הוכחה

לפיכך $\forall x \in [a, b] \exists c \in (\alpha, \beta) \text{ כך } f(x) = f(c)$ (III)

לפיכך $\forall x \in [a, b] \exists c \in (\alpha, \beta) \text{ וכך } f(x) = f(c)$ (IV)

ר'ון $\int f$ סדרה הוכחה

$\int_a^b (f(x) + g(x)) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_a^b g(x) dx$ (V)

בנוסף, $\int_a^b (f(x) + g(x)) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_a^b g(x) dx$ (VI)

לפיכך $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b g(x) dx$

ပုံမှန် ပြန်လည်

$$i) \int 0 \, dx = c$$

$$ii) \quad \alpha \neq -1, \int x^\alpha \, dx = \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + C$$

$$iii) \quad (\alpha = -1) \quad \int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln|x| + C$$

$$iv) \quad \int e^x \, dx = e^x + C$$

$$v) \quad a > 0, \int a^x \, dx = \frac{1}{\ln a} a^x + C$$

$$vi) \quad \int \sin x \, dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$vii) \quad \int \cos x \, dx = \sin x + C$$

$$viii) \quad \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \operatorname{tg} x + C$$

$$ix) \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = -\operatorname{cot} x + C$$

$$x) \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \arcsin x + C =$$

$$= -\arccos x + C$$

$$xi) \quad \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \operatorname{arctg} x + C =$$

$$= -\operatorname{arccot} x + C$$

ပုံမှန် ပြန်လည်

ပုံမှန် ပြန်လည်

$$\int \alpha f + \beta g \, dx = \alpha \int f \, dx + \beta \int g \, dx + C$$

$$\left(\frac{d}{dx} f(g(x)) \right) = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) : \text{အောင် ပြုသော အတိအကျင်}$$

$$\int f(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) \, dx \quad \text{ပြုသော အတိအကျင်}$$

$$g(x) \, dx = f(t) \Leftrightarrow g(x) = t \quad \text{မှုပါ ①}$$

: t အဲ အောင် ပြန်လည် ပြုသော t → g အဲ ပြန် ②

$$\int f(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) \, dx = \int f(t) \, dt = F(t) + C = F(g(x)) + C$$

فيما

لذلك نحن نكتب

$$\int \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx \quad (I)$$

$$\frac{1}{dx} \ln x = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow \text{مثلا}$$

$$\begin{cases} t = \ln x \\ dt = \frac{1}{x} dx \end{cases}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx = \int \frac{1}{\ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \int \frac{1}{t^2} dt = -\frac{1}{t} + C = -\frac{1}{\ln x} + C$$

$$\int \frac{\arctan x}{x^2+1} dx \quad (II)$$

$$\begin{cases} t = \arctan x \\ dt = \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{dx} \arctan x = \frac{1}{x^2+1} \Rightarrow \text{مثلا}$$

$$\int \frac{\arctan x}{x^2+1} dx = \int t dt = \frac{t^2}{2} + C = \frac{(\arctan x)^2}{2} + C$$

$$\begin{cases} t = \ln x \\ dt = \frac{1}{x} dx \end{cases}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} \cos(\ln x) dx \quad (III)$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} \cos(\ln x) dx = \int \cos(t) dt = \sin(t) + C = \sin(\ln x) + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{e^{x-1}} dx \quad (\text{نونه})$$

$$\int \frac{1}{e^{x-1}} dx = \int \frac{e^x}{e^x} \cdot \frac{1}{e^{x-1}} dx = \int \frac{e^x}{(e^{x-1}+1)(e^{x-1})} dx = \int \frac{1}{(t+1)t} dt =$$

$$\begin{cases} t = e^{x-1} \\ dt = e^x dx \end{cases}$$

$$= \int \frac{t+1-t}{(t+1)t} dt = \int \frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{t+1} dt = \ln|t| - \ln|t+1| + C =$$

$$= \ln(e^{x-1}) - \ln(e^x) + C = \ln(e^{x-1}) - x + C$$

טְרִינָהַגְּגָה

$$\int u \, du = uv - \int v \, dv \quad \text{רִינָהַגְּגָה} \quad u, v \quad \text{ה'}$$

$$(uv)' = u'v + v'u \quad \text{רִינָהַגְּגָה}$$

לעומת:

לְבָנָן

$$\int u(x) v'(x) \, dx = u(x)v(x) - \int u'(x) v(x) \, dx$$

פְּרָזָן

: מִינְגְּגָה

$$\int x \ln x \, dx \quad (I)$$

$$u(x) = \ln x \quad v'(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} \quad \text{לפ'}$$

$$u'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad v(x) = x$$

: מִינְגְּגָה

$$\int x \ln x \, dx = \ln x \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} - \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x - \frac{1}{2} \int x \, dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} + C = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x - \frac{1}{4} x^2 + C$$

$$\int e^x \cos(2x) dx \quad \textcircled{I}$$

$$u(x) = \cos(2x) \quad v(x) = e^x$$

$$u'(x) = -2\sin(2x) \quad v'(x) = e^x$$

Integration by parts of

$$\int e^x \cos(2x) dx = e^x \cos(2x) - \int -2\sin(2x) \cdot e^x dx =$$

$$= e^x \cos(2x) + 2 \int \sin(2x) \cdot e^x dx$$

: (20) now we integrate $\int \sin(2x) e^x dx$ again

$$\tilde{u}(x) = \sin(2x) \quad \tilde{v}(x) = e^x$$

$$\tilde{u}'(x) = 2\cos(2x) \quad \tilde{v}'(x) = e^x$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \sin(2x) e^x dx = e^x \sin(2x) - \int 2\cos(2x) \cdot e^x dx = e^x \sin(2x) - 2 \int (\cos(2x)) e^x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow (\cos(2x)) e^x = e^x \cos(2x) + 2 \cdot (e^x \sin(2x) - 2 \int (\cos(2x)) e^x dx) =$$

$$= e^x \cos(2x) + 2e^x \sin(2x) - 4 \int (\cos(2x)) e^x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow 5 \cdot \int (\cos(2x)) e^x dx = e^x \cos(2x) + 2e^x \sin(2x) + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \int (\cos(2x)) e^x dx = \frac{1}{5} (e^x \cos(2x) + 2e^x \sin(2x)) + C'$$

$$\frac{1}{5} C$$

$$(\text{I}_{\text{per}} \text{ J}_{\text{per}}) \int x^2 \cos(7x) dx \quad (\text{III})$$

$$u(x) = x^2 \quad v(x) = \frac{1}{7} \sin(7x)$$

$$u'(x) = 2x \quad v'(x) = \cos(7x)$$

$\stackrel{\text{I}_{\text{per}} \text{ J}_{\text{per}}}{\Rightarrow} \int x^2 \cos(7x) dx = \frac{x^2}{7} \sin(7x) - \frac{2}{7} \int x \sin(7x) dx =$

$\left[\begin{array}{ll} \text{I}_{\text{per}} & \text{J}_{\text{per}} \\ \tilde{u}(x) = x & \tilde{v}(x) = -\frac{1}{7} \cos(7x) \\ \tilde{u}'(x) = 1 & \tilde{v}'(x) = \sin(7x) \end{array} \right]$

$$= \frac{x^2}{7} \sin(7x) - \frac{2}{7} \left(-\frac{x}{7} \cos(7x) + \frac{1}{7} \int \cos(7x) dx \right) =$$

$$= \frac{2x^2}{7} \sin(7x) + \frac{2x}{49} \cos(7x) - \frac{2}{7} \cdot \frac{1}{49} \sin(7x) + C$$

$$(\text{I}_{\text{per}} \text{ J}_{\text{per}}) \int \sin(\sqrt{x}) dx \quad (\text{IV})$$

$$t = \sqrt{x} \quad : \rightarrow \boxed{3}$$

$$dt = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \sin(\sqrt{x}) dx = \int \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}} \sin(\sqrt{x}) dx = \int \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} (2\sqrt{x} \sin(\sqrt{x})) dx =$$

$$= \int 2t \sin t dt = \cdots$$

$\left[\begin{array}{ll} u(t) = 2t & v(t) = -\cos t \\ u'(t) = 2 & v'(t) = \sin t \end{array} \right]$

$$m \in \mathbb{N}, \quad I_m(x) = \int \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^m} dx \quad \text{(V)}$$

$$\left(\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctg x + C \right) \rightarrow \text{setzt } m=1 \Rightarrow \arctg$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^m} dx = \int 1 \cdot \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^m} dx \quad m \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{1\}$$

$$u(x) = \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^m} \quad u'(x) = \frac{-2mx(1+x^2)^{m-1}}{(1+x^2)^{2m}} = \frac{-2mx}{(1+x^2)^{m+1}} \quad v(x) = x \quad v'(x) = 1$$

: p'fhd [JLH wrg]

$$I_m = \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^m} + \int \frac{2mx \cdot x}{(1+x^2)^{m+1}} dx = \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^m} + 2m \int \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^{m+1}} dx =$$

$$\int \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^{m+1}} dx = \int \frac{(x^2+1)-1}{(1+x^2)^{m+1}} dx = \int \frac{x^2+1}{(x^2+1)^{m+1}} - \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^{m+1}} dx = \int \frac{x^2+1}{(x^2+1)^{m+1}} dx - \int \frac{1}{(x^2+1)^{m+1}} dx$$

$$= I_m^{(2)} - I_{m+1}(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow I_m(x) = \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^m} + 2m(I_m(x) - I_{m+1}(x)) = \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^m} + 2m I_m(x) - 2m I_{m+1}(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow I_{m+1}(x) = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2m} \left((1-2m) I_m(x) - \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^m} \right)}_{\arctg x + C} \quad m > 1$$

$$m=1$$