

Регул Теднопа

Дури $f(x) \in C^\infty(a, b)$

$$\text{Онр Регул } \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(a)}{k!} (x-a)^k =: \tilde{f}(x)$$

Ког регул Теднопа f -и $\tilde{f}(x)$ се
сгласни б.т. a

Зем $f(a) = 0$ Регул Теднопа =
зрег мажоранса

Вопрос: $\tilde{f}(x) \neq f(x)$

$$\textcircled{1} f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \geq 0 \\ e^{-1/x^2}, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$1^\circ f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-1/x^2}}{x} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{t}{e^{t^2}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2te^{t^2}} = 0$$

$$2^\circ \text{Дон, то } f'(0) = \dots = f^{(n)}(0) = 0$$

$$\text{Дури } x \neq 0 \Rightarrow f'(x) = e^{-1/x^2} \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right)' = \frac{2}{x^3} e^{-1/x^2}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} (4 - 6x^2) e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}$$

(2)

$$f^{(4)}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{9}} P_4(x) e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}$$

$$f^{(n)}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3n}} P_{2(n)}(x) e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}$$

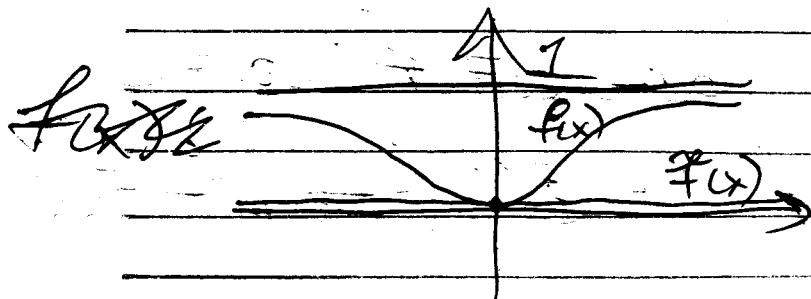
$$f^{(n)}(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f^{(n)}(x) - f^{(n)}(0)}{x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3n}} P_{2(n)}(x) e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} P_{2(n)}(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{t^{3n+1}}{e^{t^2}} = 0$$

~~is: 0~~

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



Зам кан, то маңсап

(3)

$$f(x) = \underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(z)}{k!} x^k}_{\text{сун-н Терлер}} + \underbrace{R_{n+1}(x)}_{\text{оа эаен}}$$

$$R_{n+1}(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(z_{n+1})}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1}, \quad z_{n+1} \in (0, x)$$

орд б'орд $\forall x \neq 0 \quad || \cdot || < C_{n+1}$

$$\Rightarrow R_{n+1}(x) = \underline{O}(x^{k+1}) \rightarrow 0, \quad x \rightarrow 0$$

Но $R_{n+1}(x)$ омонет $\rightarrow 0$, $n \rightarrow \infty$,
и \forall пункт $x \neq 0$

$$\forall k. \frac{f^{(n+1)}(z_{n+1})}{(n+1)!} \text{ монот } \rightarrow \infty$$

Рысб $f(x): D_f \ni \mathcal{O}_\delta(a) := (a-\delta, a+\delta)$

Теор. Если 1) $f(x) \in C^\infty(\mathcal{O}_\delta(a))$

2) $\exists M, A > 0: \forall x \in \mathcal{O}_\delta(a)$ и $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow |f^{(n)}(x)| \leq M \cdot A^n$$

то $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(a)}{k!} (x-a)^k$ с-сд рабн-то

к ф-ии $f(x)$ на $\mathcal{O}_\delta(a)$

$$\Delta f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(a)}{k!} (x-a)^k + R_{n+1}(x)$$

$$R_{n+1} = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi_{n+1})}{(n+1)!} (x-a)^{n+1}$$

$$\forall \epsilon, \exists \eta_1 \in (a, x) \subset \mathcal{D}_\delta(a) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow |R_{n+1}(x)| \leq \frac{MA^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \delta^{n+1}$$

$$= M \frac{(A\delta)^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \rightarrow 0, n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\forall \epsilon \exists \eta_1 \text{ of } x \Rightarrow R_{n+1}(x) \rightarrow 0, n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow S_n(x) \rightarrow f(x), \quad \overbrace{f(x) - S_n(x)}^{\parallel}$$

$$\Rightarrow S_n(x) \rightarrow f(x), n \rightarrow \infty \text{ на } \mathcal{D}_\delta(a)$$

$$\textcircled{2} f(x) = e^x$$

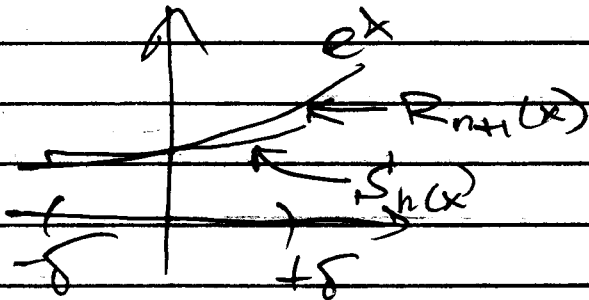
$$\exists \text{am, } \forall x \in (-\delta, \delta) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow |f^{(n)}(x)| = e^x < e^\delta =: M = M \cdot 1^n$$

Тогда по теореме I для $\forall x \in (-\delta, +\delta)$

$$X \in (-\delta, +\delta) \Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} x^k =$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!} \Rightarrow e^x, \quad n \rightarrow \infty$$



то $S_n(x) \rightarrow e^x$
на $(-\infty, +\infty)$

Тем же путем, $\forall x \in (-\infty, +\infty) \Rightarrow$

$$S_n(x) \rightarrow e^x, \quad n \rightarrow \infty$$

т.к. $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \exists \delta > 0 : x \in (-\delta, +\delta)$

③ $f(x) = e^{3x}$

Зам, что $\forall x \in (-\delta, +\delta) \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow |f^{(n)}(x)| = 3^n e^{3x} = 3^n (e^{3\delta}) = M \cdot 3^n$$

Тогда по теореме I

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{3^k}{k!} x^k \quad \forall x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

поэтому $S_n(x) \rightarrow f(x)$ на $\forall x \in (-\delta, +\delta)$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{1-x} \quad f(0) = 1$$

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

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

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

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^k + R_{n+1}(x)$$

I доказ

1) Пусть $x \in (-1, 0)$ $\exists \eta \in (x, 0) < 0$

$$\text{Поэтому: } |R_{n+1}(x)| = \left| \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\eta)}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1} \right| =$$

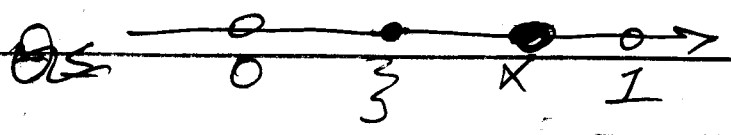
$$= \left| \frac{(n+1)! x^{n+1}}{(n+1)! (1-\eta)^{n+2}} \right| < |x|^{n+1} \rightarrow 0, \quad n \rightarrow \infty$$

2) Пусть $x \in (0, 1)$

$\exists \eta \in (0, x) > 0$

$$\text{Кому: } R_{n+1}(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\eta)}{(n+1)!} x \cdot (x-\eta)^n =$$

$$= \frac{(n+1) x (x-\eta)^n}{(n+1)! (1-\eta)^{n+2}} = \frac{(n+1)x}{(1-\eta)^2} \left(\frac{x-\eta}{1-\eta} \right)^n$$



$$0 \leq \frac{x-1/3}{1-1/3} = \frac{x-1/3}{2/3} = \frac{3(x-1/3)}{2} = \frac{3x-1}{2} \leq 1$$

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

$$\Rightarrow |R_{n+1}(x)| < \frac{(n+1)x}{(1-x)^2} x^n \rightarrow 0, n \rightarrow \infty$$

V.O. $S_n(x) \rightarrow \frac{1}{1-x} \leftarrow \forall x \in (-1, +1)$

Sum $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^k = \frac{1}{1-x}$

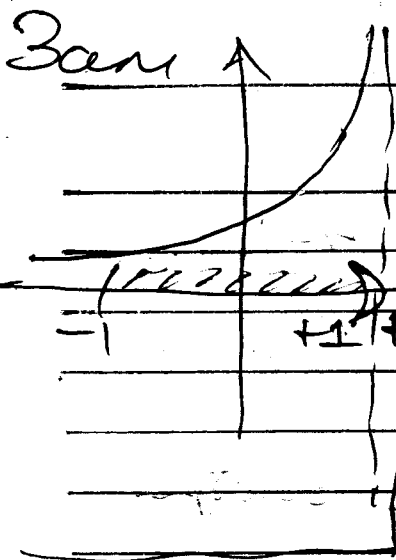
$\forall \epsilon \forall x \in [-\delta, +\delta] \subset (-1, +1) \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |x^k| < \delta^k \quad \text{u} \quad \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \delta^k = \delta - \delta^2 \Rightarrow$$

\Rightarrow (no main up Bed-ca) $S_n(x) \rightarrow \frac{1}{1-x}$

II чисел

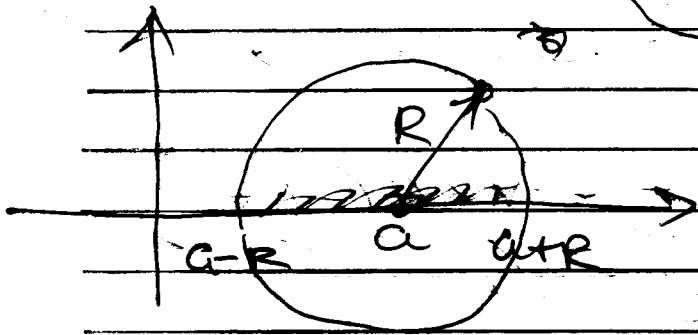
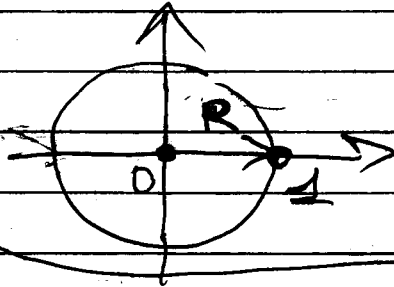
$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^k = \frac{1-x^{n+1}}{1-x} \rightarrow \frac{1}{1-x}, x \in (-1, +1)$$



$$\frac{1}{1-z} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} z^k$$

(8)

$$R=1$$



$$\frac{1}{R} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[k]{|c_k|} =$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[k]{\frac{1}{k!}}$$

Замечание $\exists \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[k]{|c_k|}$, то $\rho_n = \frac{1}{R}$

Нам, но на $(-R, +R)$ по $x-c$
 $c=0$

а на $\forall [-R+\delta, R-\delta] \subset (-R, +R)$ - правдо

Стандартное правило!

Точнее
 некий

$$1) e^x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!} - \text{анализ-ид}$$

\Rightarrow по x на $(-R, +R)$ по $x-c$ $k \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\left| \frac{C_{k+1}}{C_k} \right| = \frac{k!}{(k+1)!} = \frac{1}{k+1} \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow R = \infty$$

$$2) \sin x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} \quad R = \infty$$

$$3) \cos x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{x^{2k}}{(2k)!} \quad R = \infty$$

$$4) \ln(1+x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{x^{k+1}}{k+1}$$

$$\left| \frac{C_{k+1}}{C_k} \right| = \frac{k}{k+1} \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow R = 1$$

$$x = -1 \Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k+1} - \text{pacc}$$

$$x = +1 \Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{k+1} \frac{1}{k+1} - \text{pacc}$$

$$\frac{1}{k} \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \text{exact (yepobno)}$$

∴ @ $(-1, +1]$ - upon ex-ty

$$5) f(x) = \operatorname{arctg} x$$

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

$$= 1 - x^2 + x^4 - \dots = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k x^{2k}$$

⊙

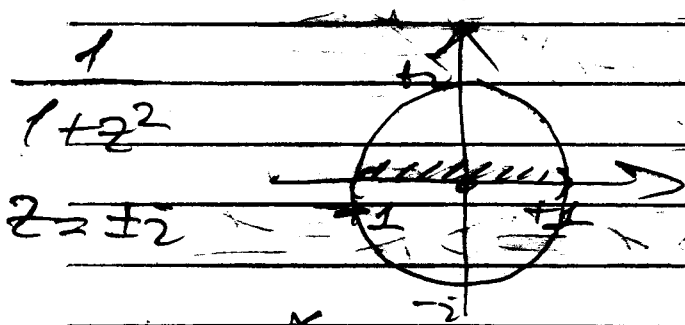
$$C_k = \{1, 0, -1, 0, 1, \dots\}$$

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$$|C_k| = \{1, 0, 1, 0, \dots\}$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|C_k|}{k} = 0 \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |C_k| = 1 = \frac{1}{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow R = 1, \quad (-1, +1)$$



$$f(x) = \int_0^x \left[\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k x^{2k} \right] dx =$$

T.R. $f(0) = 0$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_0^x (-1)^k x^{2k} dx = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k+1}}{2k+1}$$

$$R = 1, \quad (-1, +1]$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right)^k x^k$$

C_k

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[k]{|C_k|} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right) = e$$

$$\Rightarrow R = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$\text{If } x = \frac{1}{e} \Rightarrow |C_k| = \left[\frac{(1 + \frac{1}{k})^k}{e} \right]^k =$$

$$= e^{k \ln \frac{(1 + \frac{1}{k})^k}{e}} = e^{k [k \ln(1 + \frac{1}{k}) - 1]} =$$

$$= e^{k [k (\frac{1}{k} + o(\frac{1}{k})) - 1]} = e^{k [1 + o(1) - 1]} = e^{o(k)} \rightarrow 1, k \rightarrow \infty$$

\Rightarrow pack

T.O. $(-1, +1)$ - ~~upon~~ $x = \frac{1}{e}$

$$\textcircled{7} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{1}{k}}{e} \right)^k \frac{x^k}{k}$$

$$= \frac{1}{e} = a_k$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|C_k|}{|C_{k+1}|} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1 + \frac{1}{k})^k \frac{1}{k}}{(1 + \frac{1}{k+1})^{k+1} \frac{1}{k+1}} = e$$

$$\text{Rp } x = \frac{1}{e} = \left[-\frac{1}{e}, +\frac{1}{e} \right)$$

$$\textcircled{8} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{1}{k}}{e} \right)^k \frac{x^k}{k^2}$$

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{e}, \text{ so Rp } x = \frac{1}{e} = \left[-\frac{1}{e}, +\frac{1}{e} \right]$$

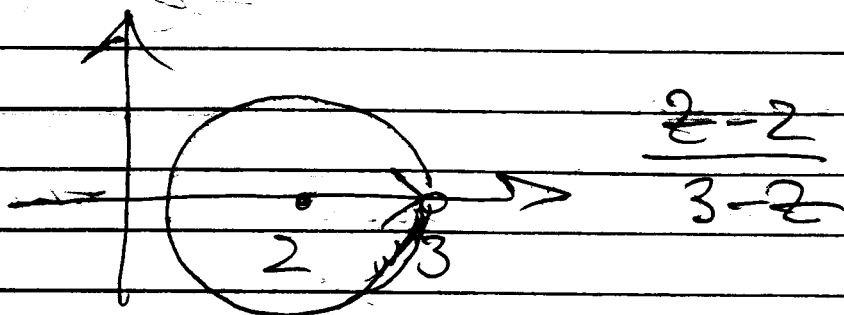
$$\textcircled{9} \quad f(x) = \frac{x-2}{3-x} \quad x=2 \quad \sqrt{2}$$

$$x=2+y \Rightarrow f = \frac{x-2}{3-x}$$

$$f = \frac{y}{1-y} = y(1+y+y^2+\dots) =$$

$$= y + y^2 + \dots = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} y^k = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 1 \cdot (x-2)^k$$

$$\Rightarrow R=1$$



$$\textcircled{10} \quad f(x) = -\ln(1-x) = -\ln(1+(-x)) =$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1} (-x)^k}{k} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k}$$

$$(-x) \in [-1, +1) \Rightarrow x \in (-1, +1]$$