

# Wzór Taybna

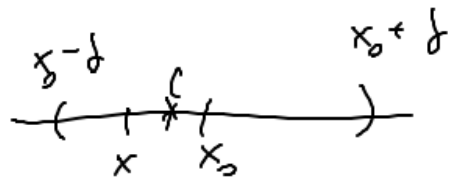
$$f'' = (f')'$$

Zak.  $f: (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  ma pochodne do rzędu  $n$  włącznie,  $x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$ .

Wtedy istnieje  $\xi$  pomiędzy  $x_0$  a  $x$  takie

wielomian Taylora stopnia  $n-1$

$$f(x) = \underbrace{f(x_0)} + \underbrace{\frac{f'(x_0)}{1!} (x-x_0)} + \underbrace{\frac{f''(x_0)}{2!} (x-x_0)^2} + \dots + \frac{f^{(n-1)}(x_0)}{(n-1)!} (x-x_0)^{n-1} +$$



$$\underbrace{\frac{f^{(n)}(\xi)}{n!} (x-x_0)^n}_{R_n(x)} \quad \text{reszta rzędu } n$$

Zadanie:  $f(x) = \cos^2 x \approx 1 - x^2$  dla  $|x| \leq 0,1$ , oszacować dokładność.

Roz. Napijemy wzór Taybna dla  $f$  i  $x_0 = 0$

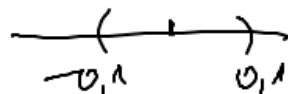
$$f(x) = \cos^2 x \quad f(x_0) = f(0) = \underline{1}$$

$$f'(x) = 2 \cos x \cdot (-\sin x) = -2 \cos x \sin x = -\sin 2x, \quad \underline{f'(0) = 0}$$

$$f''(x) = -\cos 2x \cdot 2 \quad \underline{f''(0) = -2}$$

$$f'''(x) = \sin 2x \cdot 4 \quad \underline{f'''(0) = 0}$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = \cos 2x \cdot 8 \quad \underline{f^{(4)}(\xi) = 8 \cos 2\xi}$$



$$\Rightarrow \cos^2 x = \underbrace{1 + 0 + \frac{-2}{2!} x^2 + 0}_{\text{wielomian}} + \frac{8 \cos 2\xi}{4!} x^4$$

$$\cos^2 x = 1 - x^2 + \frac{\cos 2\xi}{3} \cdot x^4$$

$$\cos^2 x = 1 - x^2 + \frac{\cos 2c}{3} \cdot x^4 \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad c - \text{punkt pomiedzy } 0 \text{ a } x$$

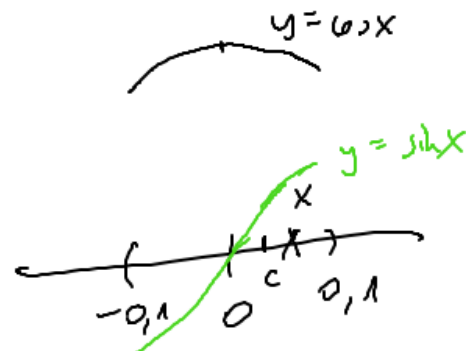
Jeśli pominiemy ostatni składnik, dostaniemy wiar przybliżony

$$\cos^2 x \approx 1 - x^2,$$

z błędem bezwzględnym w miarę  $\frac{\cos 2c}{3} x^4$ .

Jeśli  $|x| \leq 0,1$  możemy oszacować ten błąd:

$$|\text{błąd bezwgl.}| \leq \frac{|\cos 2c|}{3} \cdot |x|^4 \leq \frac{1}{3} \cdot (0,1)^4 = \frac{0,0001}{3}$$



$$\sin x \leq |x|$$

Trzeci przybliżenie: bierzemy  $n=3$  (zostaje  $n=3$ ):

$$\cos^2 x = 1 - x^2 + \frac{f'''(c)}{3!} x^3 = 1 - x^2 + \frac{4 \sin 2c}{6} x^3 = 1 - x^2 + \frac{2 \sin 2c}{3} x^3$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos^2 x \approx 1 - x^2 \quad \text{z błędem bezwgl.} \quad \frac{2 \sin 2c}{3} x^3,$$

$$|\text{błąd bezwgl.}| \leq \frac{|2 \sin 2c|}{3} |x|^3 \leq \frac{2}{3} \sin 0,2 \cdot (0,1)^3 \leq \frac{2}{3} \cdot 0,2 \cdot 0,001 = \frac{0,0004}{3}$$

$x \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  
 $c$  - pomiedzy  
 $0$  a  $x$

Rearrange (order) Taylor  $z = x_0 = 0$  version of ~~polynomial~~ (version) Maclaurin

Why Maclaurine the  $\exp$  is as:

$$\exp(x) = e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} + \frac{e^c \cdot x^n}{n!}, \quad c \text{ - somewhere } 0 \text{ to } x$$

up the as:  $n=5$ ?

$$\exp(x) = 1 + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \frac{e^c}{5!} x^5$$

—|—

## Übung

$f(x) = x^2$  Näherung mit Taylor da  $x_0 = 1$  i'  $n=4$ .

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

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

$$f'''(x) = 0$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = 0$$

$$x^2 = f(x_0) + \frac{f'(x_0)}{1!} (x-x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!} (x-x_0)^2 + \frac{f'''(x_0)}{3!} (x-x_0)^3 + \frac{f^{(4)}(x_0)}{4!} (x-x_0)^4 =$$

$$= 1 + 2(x-1) + (x-1)^2 + 0 + 0 =$$

$$= \underline{1 + 2(x-1) + (x-1)^2}$$

Sp.  $1 + 2(x-1) + (x-1)^2 = \underset{1}{1} + \underset{2}{2x-2} + \underset{1}{x^2-2x+1} = x^2 \quad \checkmark$

## Wypukłość i wklęsłość funkcji

Def. Niech  $f: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  ma pochodne do drugiego w danym punkcie,  $-\infty < a < b < \infty$ .

- Jeśli  $f''(x) > 0$  dla  $x \in (a, b) \setminus S$ , gdzie  $S \subseteq (a, b)$  jest zbiorem skończonym, to mówimy, że  $f$  jest wypukła na  $(a, b)$ .
- Jeśli  $f''(x) < 0$  dla  $x \in (a, b) \setminus S$ , gdzie  $S \subseteq (a, b)$  jest zbiorem skończonym, to mówimy, że  $f$  jest wklęsła na  $(a, b)$ .

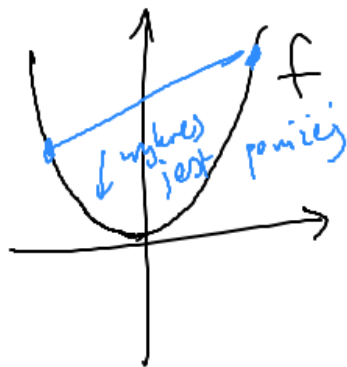
Np.

$$f(x) = x^2$$

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

$$f''(x) = 2 > 0$$

$\rightarrow f$  jest wypukła na  $\mathbb{R}$

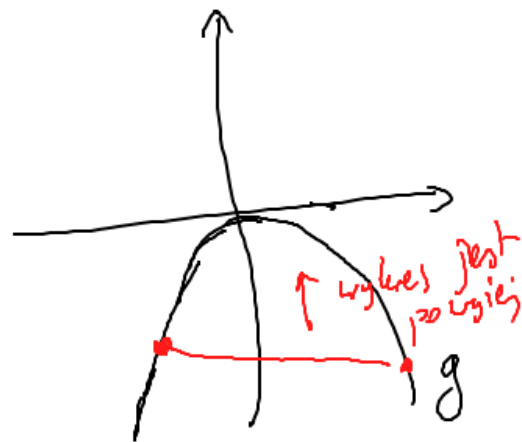


$$g(x) = -x^2$$

$$g'(x) = -2x$$

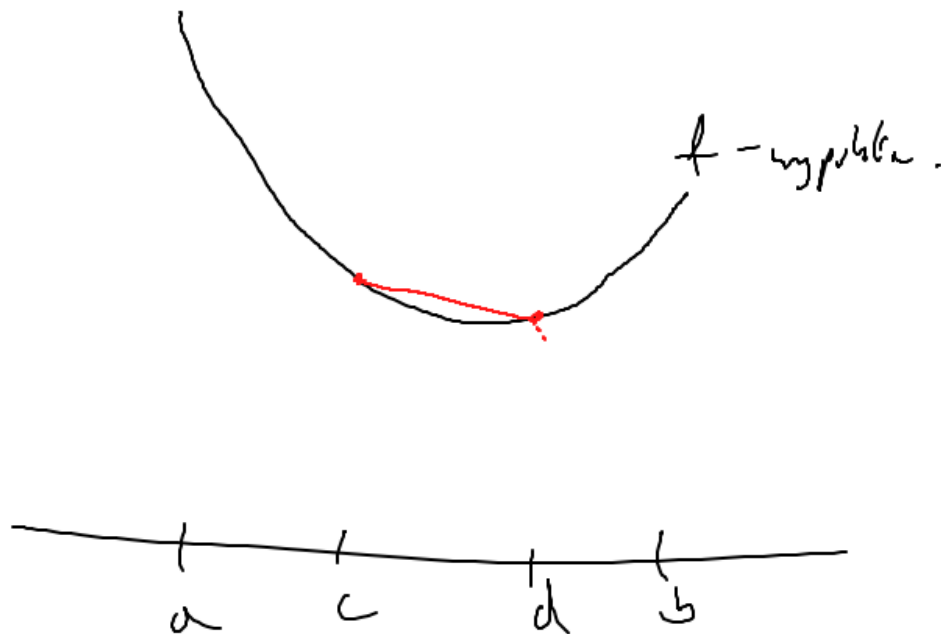
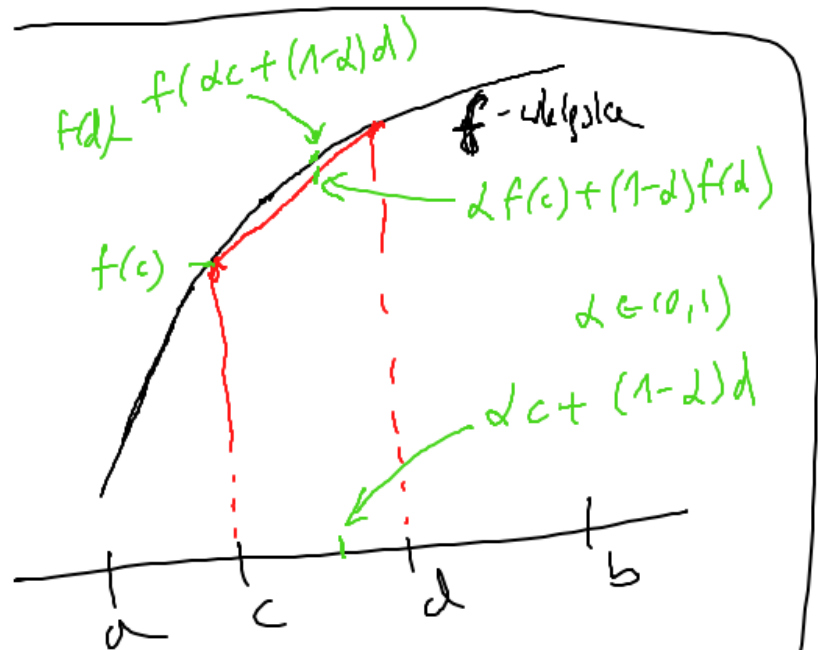
$$g''(x) = -2 < 0$$

$g$  jest wklęsła na  $\mathbb{R}$



Uwaga.

Jeśli  $f: (a, b)$  jest wypukła,  $a < c < d < b$ , to na odcinku  $(c, d)$  (wklęsła)  
funkcja  $f$  leży powyżej odcinka łączącego punkty  $(c, f(c))$  i  $(d, f(d))$ .  
(poniżej, odpowiednio)



$\Rightarrow f(dc + (1-d)d) > d f(c) + (1-d) f(d)$  (Wypukłość Jensena)  
dla  $f$ -wklęsłej,  $d \in (0, 1)$ ,  $a < c < d < b$

Partialbruch

$$\int \frac{dx}{5 - \cos x - 2 \sin x} = \int \frac{\frac{2 dt}{t^2 + 1}}{5 - \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} - 2 \frac{2t}{1+t^2}} = \int \frac{2 dt}{5(t^2+1) - (1-t^2) - 4t} =$$

$$= \int \frac{2 dt}{6t^2 - 4t + 4} = \int \frac{dt}{3t^2 - 2t + 2}$$

~~$t = \sin x$   
 $t = \cos x$~~  wie drückt

~~$t = \tan x$  - geht f. uelery od  $\tan x, \cos^2 x, \sin^2 x$~~

$$t = \tan \frac{x}{2} \rightarrow dt = \left( \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} + 1 \right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} (t^2 + 1) dx$$

$$(\tan y)' = \tan^2 y + 1$$

$$\left[ \begin{aligned} \sin x &= \frac{2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} \quad \begin{array}{l} : \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} \\ : \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} \end{array} = \frac{2 \tan \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \\ \cos x &= \frac{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} \quad \begin{array}{l} : \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} \\ : \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} \end{array} = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \end{aligned} \right] dx = \frac{2 dt}{t^2 + 1}$$

$$\int \frac{dt}{3t^2 - 2t + 2} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dt}{t^2 - \frac{2}{3}t + \frac{2}{3}} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dt}{\left(t - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{3}} = \int \frac{1}{y^2 + 1} dy$$

arctg y + C

$$\left| \Delta = 4 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 < 0 \right.$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dt}{\left(t - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{5}{9}} = \frac{1}{3 \cdot \frac{5}{9}} \int \frac{dt}{\frac{9}{5} \left(t - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + 1} =$$

$$= \frac{3}{5} \int \frac{dt}{\left[\frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} \left(t - \frac{1}{3}\right)\right]^2 + 1} = \left| \begin{array}{l} y = \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} \left(t - \frac{1}{3}\right) \\ dy = \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} dt \\ dt = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} dy \end{array} \right. = \frac{3}{5} \int \frac{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} dy}{y^2 + 1} =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \text{arctg} y + C = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \text{arctg} \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} \left(t - \frac{1}{3}\right) + C = \underline{\underline{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \text{arctg} \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} \left(t - \frac{1}{3}\right)\right) + C}}$$



$$\int \sin 3x \cos 5x \, dx$$

Proposizione:

metodo di integrazione per parti

$$\int e^{ax} \sin bx \, dx$$

$$\int e^{ax} \cos bx \, dx$$

$$\int \cos ax \sin bx \, dx$$

$$\int \sin ax \sin bx \, dx$$

$$\int \cos ax \cos bx \, dx$$

I per parti (2x):  $\int f'g = fg - \int fg'$

$$\int \sin 3x \cos 5x \, dx = \int \left(-\frac{\cos 3x}{3}\right)' \cdot \cos 5x \, dx = -\frac{\cos 3x}{3} \cos 5x - \int \left(-\frac{\cos 3x}{3}\right) \cdot (-\sin 5x \cdot 5) \, dx =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \cos 3x \cos 5x - \frac{5}{3} \int \cos 3x \cdot \sin 5x \, dx = -\frac{1}{3} \cos 3x \cos 5x - \frac{5}{3} \int \left(\frac{\sin 3x}{3}\right)' \sin 5x \, dx =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \cos 3x \cos 5x - \frac{5}{3} \left[ \frac{\sin 3x}{3} \sin 5x - \int \frac{\sin 3x}{3} \cdot \cos 5x \cdot 5 \, dx \right] =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \cos 3x \cos 5x - \frac{5}{9} \sin 3x \sin 5x + \frac{25}{9} \int \sin 3x \cos 5x \, dx \quad \left| -\frac{25}{9} \int \sin 3x \cos 5x \, dx \right.$$

$$-\frac{16}{9} \int \sin 3x \cos 5x \, dx = -\frac{1}{3} \cos 3x \cos 5x - \frac{5}{9} \sin 3x \sin 5x + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \sin 3x \cos 5x \, dx = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{9}{16} \cos 3x \cos 5x + \frac{5}{3} \cdot \frac{9}{16} \sin 3x \sin 5x + C$$

II trigonometri + trigonometri

$$\sin 3x \cos 5x = \frac{e^{3ix} - e^{-3ix}}{2i} \cdot \frac{e^{5ix} + e^{-5ix}}{2} =$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sin y &= \frac{e^{iy} - e^{-iy}}{2i} \\ \cos y &= \frac{e^{iy} + e^{-iy}}{2} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{e^{8ix} + e^{-2ix} - e^{2ix} - e^{-8ix}}{4i} =$$

$$= \frac{e^{8ix} - e^{-8ix}}{2 \cdot 2i} + \frac{e^{-2ix} - e^{2ix}}{2 \cdot 2i} = \frac{1}{2} \sin 8x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x$$

$\parallel$   
 $\sin 8x$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \int \sin 3x \cos 5x dx &= \int \left( \frac{1}{2} \sin 8x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} (-\cos 8x) \cdot \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{2} (-\cos 2x) \cdot \frac{1}{2} + C = \\ &= \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{16} \cos 8x + \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x + C}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\int e^{\sqrt{x+1}} \cdot \sqrt{x+1} dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} t = \sqrt{x+1} \quad \leadsto \quad t^2 = x+1 \quad \leadsto \quad 2t dt = dx \\ dt = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}} \cdot (x+1)' dx = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}} dx \\ 2t dt = dx \end{array} \right\} =$$

$$= \int e^t t \cdot 2t dt = 2 \int e^t t^2 dt = \int f'g = fg - \int fg'$$

$$= 2 \int (e^t)' t^2 dt = 2 \left[ e^t t^2 - \int e^t (t^2)' dt \right] = 2e^t t^2 - 2 \int e^t \cdot 2t dt =$$

$$= 2e^t t^2 - 4 \int (e^t)' \cdot t dt = 2e^t t^2 - 4 \left[ e^t t - \int e^t (t)' dt \right] =$$

$$= 2e^t t^2 - 4e^t t + 4 \int e^t dt = 2e^t t^2 - 4e^t t + 4e^t + C =$$

$$= \underline{2e^{\sqrt{x+1}} (x+1) - 4e^{\sqrt{x+1}} \cdot \sqrt{x+1} + 4e^{\sqrt{x+1}} + C}$$

$$\int \frac{x^2 - 11}{x^2 - 2x + 1} dx$$

F. podałona jest f. ułamkowa niewłaściwa (ten stopień licznika  $\geq$  st. mianownika)

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \leftarrow \text{iloraz} \\ \hline (x^2 - 11) : (x^2 - 2x + 1) \\ - (x^2 - 2x + 1) \\ \hline 2x - 12 \\ \underbrace{\hspace{2cm}}_{\text{reszta}} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Inaczej:} \\ \frac{x^2 - 11}{x^2 - 2x + 1} = \frac{(x^2 - 2x + 1) + 2x - 1 - 11}{x^2 - 2x + 1} = \\ = 1 + \frac{2x - 12}{x^2 - 2x + 1} \end{array}$$

$$\int \frac{x^2 - 11}{x^2 - 2x + 1} dx = \int 1 dx + \int \frac{2x - 12}{x^2 - 2x + 1} dx = x + \int \frac{2x - 12}{x^2 - 2x + 1} dx$$

$$\int \frac{2x-12}{x^2-2x+1} dx$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta = 4-4=0 \\ x_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm 0}{2} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$1 \cdot x^2 - 2x + 1 = 1 \cdot (x-1)^2$$

$$\frac{2x-12}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{A(x-1) + B}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{Ax - A + B}{(x-1)^2}$$

porównujemy liczniki;

$$2x-12 = Ax - A + B$$

$$\begin{cases} 2 = A \\ -12 = -A + B \rightarrow B = -10 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{2x-12}{x^2-2x+1} dx = \int \frac{+2}{x-1} dx + \int \frac{-10}{(x-1)^2} dx$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x-1} = \left| \begin{array}{l} y = x-1 \\ dy = dx \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{dy}{y} = \ln|y| + C = \underline{\ln|x-1| + C}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x-a} = \ln|x-a| + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2} = \left| \begin{array}{l} y = x-1 \\ dy = dx \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{dy}{y^2} = \int y^{-2} dy =$$

$$= \frac{y^{-2+1}}{-2+1} + C = \frac{y^{-1}}{-1} + C = \frac{-1}{y} + C =$$

$$= \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{x-1} + C}}$$

$$\int y^k dy = \begin{cases} \frac{y^{k+1}}{k+1} + C, & k \neq -1 \\ \ln|y| + C, & k = -1 \end{cases}$$