

Taylor-Satz ist Kettenregel

Eml: Taylor-Polynom:

f n-ter diffkto' x_0 -ran

$$\hookrightarrow T_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x-x_0)^k$$

f x_0 konst u-ed
Konf Taylor-Polynomia

Taylor-Titel:

he f (n+1)-ter diffkto' $[x_0, x]$ vagg $[x, x_0]$ utvallar

\hookrightarrow f g x_0 s' x konstt, log

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

Darange - Le
meradlikas

II

Def: Leggen f aekthypor diffkto' x_0 -ran. A

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x-x_0)^k$$

Hyperport ar f hyperg
 x_0 pothor faktor'

Taylor-Satzah nevernul.

Nygg! $x_0 = 0$ konst Taylor-ser = McLaurin-ser

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Beispiel

① Ist p ein Polynom, ist x_0 ein Punkt innerhalb des Intervalls
dann gilt

$$\text{falls } \deg p = n \quad (\text{n-ter Ableitungspunkt}) \Rightarrow p^{(k)} = 0 \quad k > n$$

$$\hookrightarrow p(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{p^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x-x_0)^k \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{1-x} \quad x_0 = 0 \quad \text{höhere Taylor-Nr. ?}$$

$$f(0) = 1$$

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

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

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

$$\vdots$$

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

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n!} (x-0)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n \quad x \in (-1, 1)$$

geometrisch

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$$\textcircled{3} \quad f(x) = e^x \quad x_0 = 0 \quad \text{horl. Taylor-szere}$$

$$f^{(n)}(x) = e^x \quad , \quad f^{(n)}(0) = 1$$

$$\hookrightarrow e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad (\text{KT ellemelhető})$$

Eml. Ha f alakhoz sorozatot az I utazáshoz

sőt $\exists K > 0$, hogy $|f^{(n)}(x)| \leq K$ $\forall x \in I$ mindenkorban
(egyebekben horlász),

akkor $\forall x_0 \in I$ -beli Taylor-szere f-est minden $x \in I$ -ben

↓

$e^x, \sin x, \cos x, \sinh x, \cosh x$ hozzájárhat előállítja a Taylor-szert
 $x_0 = 0$ horl.

Mint minden függvényt állít elő az x_0 -beli Taylor-szere x_0 pont
könyöről kiszámíthatóan:

$$\underline{\text{Pl}} \quad g(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{2^k} \cos\left(k^2 x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \quad \text{egyebekben konvergens}$$

\hookrightarrow • mindenről alakhoz sorozatot!

• lelehetőségek:

$$|g^{(n)}(0)| > \frac{n^{2n}}{2^n} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

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x ≠ 0

$$\left| \frac{g^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n \right| > \frac{n^{2n}}{2^n \cdot n^n} \cdot |x|^n = \left(\frac{n|x|}{2} \right)^n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \infty$$

g függelyen 0-lel Taylor-sor
egyenlőt x ≠ 0 pontban nem konvergens

- Hegy
- ① E olyan áthidalás sor diffinito függelyen, melynek
A x_0 -lel Taylor-során eggyen $x \neq x_0$ pontban
nem konvergens.
 - ② E olyan p, melynek Taylor-során konvergens, de
nem állhat elso függelyt.

pl: $f(x) = e^{-1/x^2}$ $x \neq 0$

$$f(0) = 0$$

f áthidalás soránál $f^{(n)}(0) = 0$ minden

f 0-hoz közel Taylor-során = 0 p.

nem állhat elso f-e t eggyen $x \neq 0$ pontban nem.

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Def. Ist f fügsam und stetig x_0 -ran, he f charakteristisch

diff' x_0 -ran es' an x_0 - bei Taylor-reihe

elößlich 1-en an x_0 post erg. hingetragen.

Pl $e^x, \sin x, \cos x, \operatorname{sh} x, \operatorname{ch} x$ & polynom ausdrückbar

TETEL: Seien f charakteristisch an I intervallend &

$\forall n \exists c > 0$ mit $|f^{(n)}(x)| \leq (cn)^n \quad \forall x \in I$
 $n > 0$

$\Rightarrow f$ I & polynom ausdrückbar.

Bsp.

$x_0 \in I$ fix.

Taylor-titel

$\hookrightarrow \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, x \in I \setminus \{x_0\} \exists \xi \in I$

$$\left| f(x) - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x-x_0)^k \right| = \left| \frac{f^{(n)}(\xi)}{n!} \cdot |x-x_0|^n \right| \leq \frac{(cn)^n}{(n!)^n} |x-x_0|^n =$$

$$n! > \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n$$

$$+ \text{fertig} \sim |f^{(n)}(\xi)| \leq (cn)^n$$

$$= (ec)^n \cdot |x-x_0|^n$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{re } |x-x_0| < \frac{1}{ec} = \gamma \quad \text{as } x \in I$$

$$\Rightarrow \left((ec)|x-x_0|^n \right) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$$\xrightarrow{544} \left| f(x) - \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} (x-x_0)^n \right| \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$$

↓

f -et kölölje az x_0 körli Taylor-re $(x_0-\epsilon, x_0+\epsilon) \cap I$
-ben!

Eml. Az $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-x_0)^n$ x_0 körli hétközépen konvergenciához (KT)

azon x pontok körülre juthat a fenti \Rightarrow konvergens.

$KT \neq \emptyset$, hiszen $x_0 \in KT$.

$\rightarrow \exists R > 0$ konvergenciaszor, melyre $(x_0-R, x_0+R) \subset KT$

(Ezzel, ha $c \in \mathbb{R}$ -ben a hétközép konvergens, akkor

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$$

$\Rightarrow \forall x \in [-|c|, |c|] \rightarrow$ konvergens

Meg a tételből elij 0 körli hétközépszere kivonás:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-x_0)^n \rightsquigarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n \quad z_0=0 \text{ körli} \\ \text{hétközép} \quad z := x-x_0$$

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Exk. (Cauchy-Hadamard Prinzip)

A $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ hat das Konvergenzradius:

$$R = \frac{1}{\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|}}, \quad \text{auch}$$

• $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = 0$ setzt $R = \infty \Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ \mathbb{R} -en konvergiert

• $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \infty$ setzt $R = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ ist 0-kon. konvergent

Begriff 1) $R = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right|$ (Abhängig von der Reihenfolge)

2) falls $0 < R < \infty$, akkor konvergiert sie in $(-R, R)$, $[(-R, R)]$, $(-R, R]$, $[-R, R)$ unbedingt

Beispiel

① $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} (x-3)^n$ konvergiert eindeutig?

$$\sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 \Rightarrow R = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{falls } x_0 = 3 \Rightarrow (3-1, 3+1) = (2, 4) \subset \mathbb{K}$$

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KT halbieren:

$$\circ x=2 \rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} (2-3)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} (-1)^n = - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$$

↓

remarque sur

$$\Rightarrow 2 \notin KT$$

↳ diverges

$$\circ x=4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} (4-3)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} \quad \text{Leibniz-zur}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 \in KT$$

↓
converges

$$\hookrightarrow KT = [2, 4]$$

$$(2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} x^n \quad \text{how. Leibniz?}$$

$$x_0=0, c_n = \frac{1}{n!}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(\sqrt[n]{n})^n} = 1 \rightarrow R=1$$

$$\hookrightarrow (-1, 1) \subset KT$$

$$\circ x=-1 \rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} (-1)^n \quad \text{Leibniz-zur} \sim \text{how} \sim -1 \in KT$$

$$\circ x=1 \rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \quad \text{how} \rightarrow 1 \in KT$$

$$\left(\sum_n \frac{1}{n} \text{ how } \Leftrightarrow \alpha > 1 \right) \Rightarrow KT = [-1, 1]$$

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$$(3) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n!} \quad \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \left| \frac{\frac{1}{n!}}{\frac{1}{(n+1)!}} \right| = \frac{(n+1)!}{n!} = n+1 \rightarrow \infty$$

$\Rightarrow R = \infty \rightarrow R$ -er konvergenz

$$\left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} = e^x \right)$$

Korollar Brunnabteil:

THEOREM: $\#$ Reihenfolgen regulären Konvergenz a. Konvergenzintervall
 konvex konvex \Leftrightarrow zdt. reellintervallmäig.
 Ränder Reihenfolgen pfiffigs a. teils Konvergenzintervall.

Több is rögt.

THEOREM: Tfl. a. $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ Reihenfolgen konvergienszraum: $R > 0$.

Legen $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ a. $|x| < R - \epsilon$. Etter f

aldrigföldi döntelhet a. $(-R, R)$ intervallon a'

$$f^{(k)}(x) = \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} n(n-1) \dots (n-k+1) a_n \cdot x^{n-k}$$

a. $|x| < R - \epsilon \Leftrightarrow k \geq 0 \rightarrow$

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- Def:
- minden számhoz alkothatóan lehetséges a sorozatot körülölelő részszámlákat
 - a függvényt azonban ki, hogy a sorozat s' a $\sum a_n x^{n-1}$ hármasosztóval felváltva minden többi meghökkentés nélkül.

Biz.

Beható, hogy $R = 1 - r$: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot a_n r^{n-1}$ hármasosztó

egyenletben látv. $[q, q] - u$ $\wedge 0 < q < R - r$:

! $r \in (q, R)$ fix $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n r^n$ konvergens

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n r^n = 0$$

$\hookrightarrow \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$, hogy $|a_n| < \frac{1}{r^n} \quad \forall n > n_0 - m$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ha } |x| \leq q \Rightarrow |n \cdot a_n \cdot x^{n-1}| \leq n \cdot \frac{1}{r^n} q^{n-1} = \frac{1}{q} n \left(\frac{q}{r}\right)^n$$

$\wedge n > n_0$

de $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \left(\frac{q}{r}\right)^n$ nem konvergens (gyorsításban, mivel $\frac{q}{r} < 1$)

|| Weierstrass - kritikus

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$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot a_n \cdot x^{n-1}$$

ergibt den Lougus einer Tg, qJ-Lau

or ifen A $0 < q < R - r$

\Downarrow Wozher warthet' t'el

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$$

hatiger Orte durchh'

$(-R, R)$ -len

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n \right)' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (a_n x^n)' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n n \cdot x^{n-1} = \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n n \cdot x^{n-1} \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

negent reziprochne und a heidysom $(-R, R)$ -len:

$$f''(x) = \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n n \cdot x^{n-1} \right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n n \cdot x^{n-1})' =$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n n(n-1) x^{n-2} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n n(n-1) x^{n-2}$$

⋮

⋮

k negt. undhus:

$$f^{(k)}(x) = \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} a_n n \cdot (n-1) \dots (n-k+1) x^{n-k}$$



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Köv:

Tegyük fel, hogy a $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(x-x_0)^n$ halmazon

konvergens (x_0-R, x_0+R) -ben \Rightarrow ill. az összeg $f(x)$.

Ekkor $a_n = \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}$ $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ -re, ahol

a halmazon megegyenő az összegzéshez az x_0 -beli Taylor-sorral.

Meg: A titok azt mondja, hogy egy f függvény esetében egész halmazon meghatározottak az pontok halmazának.

Biz.

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-x_0)^n \quad x \in (x_0-R, x_0+R)$$

|| Tétel

$$f^{(k)}(x) = \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} n(n-1)\dots(n-k+1) \cdot a_n (x-x_0)^{n-k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f^{(k)}(x_0) &= k(k-1)\dots(k-k+1) \cdot a_k \quad \Rightarrow \quad a_k = \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k(k-1)\dots(k-k+1)} = \\ &\Downarrow \end{aligned}$$

sz $n=k$ helyre $\neq 0$

$$= \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!}$$

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Peldsch

$$\textcircled{1} \quad g(x) := \frac{1}{(1+2x)^2} \quad g^{(2021)}(0) = ?$$

Vegyik éme: $f(x) := \frac{1}{1+2x} \quad \rightsquigarrow f'(x) = -\frac{2}{(1+2x)^2}$

$\xrightarrow{\text{Lagrange}}$ $g(x) = -\frac{1}{2} f'(x)$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+2x} = \frac{1}{1-(-2x)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-2x)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n 2^n x^n$$

Ac $| -2x | = 2|x| < 1$, einc $KT = \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$

$$|x| < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$g(x) = -\frac{1}{2} f'(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n 2^n x^n \right)' = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n 2^n x^{n-1} =$$

$(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$ hárba
nem változik a sorozat
egyelőre hárba (Tételek)

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n 2^n n x^{n-1} \quad KT = \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

Köv:

$$g(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{g^{(n)}(0)}{n!} \cancel{x^n} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n 2^n n x^{n-1}$$

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mivelhető oldalon tehát a x^{2021} együtthatója 2.

$$\frac{g^{(2021)}(0)}{2021!} = -\frac{1}{2} (-1)^{2022} 2^{2022} \cdot 2022$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{g^{(2021)}(0) = -2021! \cdot 2^{2022} \cdot 1011}$$

(2) Adjuk meg $f(x) = (1+3x+x^2)e^x$ $x_0=0$ körül

Taylor-�oszt!

$$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} \quad (\forall x \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$\hookrightarrow xe^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n!} \quad \sim \cancel{(1+x)e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} + \cancel{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n!}}}$$

$$\Downarrow \frac{d}{dx}$$

$$(xe^x)' = e^x + xe^x = (1+x)e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1)x^n}{n!}$$

$$\Downarrow \circ x$$

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

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$$\Downarrow \frac{d}{dx}$$

$$[(x+x^2)e^x] = (1+2x)e^x + (x+x^2)e^x =$$

$$= (1+3x+x^2)e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1)^2}{n!} x^n$$

D

Kör Ego fijgeling portson alhar andthes x_0 -ban, he van oben x_0 kowli hækkingar, namely elööllitje f-est x_0 port ego kongretiken.

Dcl: f: $I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ fijgeling at andthes or I intervallenban, ha \mathcal{H} portolan andthes.

Pl: ① $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ innden $a \neq 0$ portolan andthes:

$$\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{a+(x-a)} = \frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{x-a}{a}} = \frac{1}{a} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{x-a}{a}\right)^n =$$

$$\left| \frac{x-a}{a} \right| < 1$$

lafdis $|x-a| < |a|$

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

D

(2)

Binomialis sorfje

$$f(x) = (1+x)^\alpha \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

$x_0 < 0$ hörili Taylor-sora: $f(0) = 1$

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

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

:

$$f^{(n)}(x) = \alpha(\alpha-1)(\alpha-2)\dots(\alpha-n+1)(1+x)^{\alpha-n} \quad f^{(n)}(0) = \alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-n+1)$$

II

Taylor-sora:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!} x^n$$

Megmutabjut, hogy $(-\epsilon, \epsilon) - n$ a sora elövölhető $f(x) - t$:

$$\bullet \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{N} \quad \Rightarrow \quad a_n = 0 \quad \text{für } n \geq \alpha + 1$$

$$\hookrightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\alpha-1} \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!} x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\alpha-1} \binom{\alpha}{n} x^n$$

$$\frac{\alpha!}{n!(\alpha-n)!} = \binom{\alpha}{n}$$

binomials tételek ✓

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$$\bullet \alpha \notin \mathbb{N}$$

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!} \cdot \frac{(n+1)!}{\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-n)} = \frac{n+1}{\alpha-n} =$$

$$= \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{\alpha}{n} - 1} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 \quad \Rightarrow R = 1$$

\Rightarrow homogenes $(-1, 1)$ -en.

$$f(x) := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!} x^n = 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2!} x^2 + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)(\alpha-2)}{3!} x^3 + \dots$$

diff'hekt $(-1, 1)$ -en $\frac{1}{2}$

$$f'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!} x^{n-1} \quad \text{homogenen } (-1, 1)\text{-en}$$

$\circ (1+x)$

$$f'(x) \cdot (1+x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!} (x^n + x^{n-1}) =$$

$$= \alpha(x+1) + 2 \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2!} (x^2 + x) + 3 \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)(\alpha-2)}{3!} (x^3 + x^2) + \dots =$$

$$= \underbrace{\alpha}_{\alpha} + x \left(\underbrace{\alpha + 2 \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2!}}_{\alpha^2} \right) + x^2 \left(\underbrace{2 \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2!} + 3 \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)(\alpha-2)}{3!}}_{\frac{\alpha^2(\alpha-1)}{2!}} \right) + \dots$$

$$= \alpha \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!} x^n$$

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$$\Rightarrow (1+x) f'(x) = \alpha f(x) \quad \forall x \in (-1, 1)$$

$y = f(x)$ heißt dann $\rightarrow y' = \frac{dy}{dx}$ differenzierbar
auf $(-1, 1)$

$$\text{mivel } \int \frac{1}{1+x} dx = \alpha \ln|1+x| + C$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{1+x} \right) \rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int \frac{dx}{1+x}$$

$$\ln|y| = \alpha \ln|1+x| + C$$

$$\hookrightarrow y = C \cdot e^{\alpha \ln|1+x|} = C \cdot (1+x)^\alpha$$

$$y(0) = 1 = C$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = (1+x)^\alpha$$

$$\text{Vergg} \quad f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!} x^n = (1+x)^\alpha$$

Binomialsgesetz

$$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} = \frac{n(n-1)\dots(n-k+1)}{k!}$$

allgemeins

$\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\boxed{\binom{\alpha}{0} = 1}$$

$$\boxed{\binom{\alpha}{k} := \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)(\alpha-2)\dots(\alpha-k+1)}{k!}}$$

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Enel:

$$(1+x)^\alpha = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{n} x^n \quad x \in (-1, 1)$$

$$\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

Bromichis serjitu

Pelabah

① $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{16-3x^3}}$ $x_0=0$ hanci Taylor-sora
 $f^{(12)}(0) = ?$, $f^{(13)}(0) = ?$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{16-3x^3}} = (16-3x^3)^{-1/4} = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{3x^3}{16}\right)^{-1/4} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{-1/4}{n} \left(\frac{3x^3}{16}\right)^n = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{-1/4}{n} \left(\frac{3}{16}\right)^n x^{3n} =$$

$$\left| \frac{3x^3}{16} \right| < 1 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \binom{-1/4}{1} \frac{3}{16} x^3 + \frac{1}{2} \binom{-1/4}{2} \left(\frac{3}{16}\right)^2 x^6 + \dots$$

$$|x|^3 < \frac{16}{3}$$

$$|x| < \sqrt[3]{\frac{16}{3}}$$

$$\frac{(-1/4)(-5/4)}{1} = \frac{5}{16}$$

$$\frac{(-1/4)(-5/4)(-9/4)}{2} =$$

$$= -\frac{45}{32}$$

Moneimol

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{-1/4}{n} \left(\frac{3}{16}\right)^n x^{3n} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} x^k$$

558)

- $f^{(12)}(0) = ? \rightsquigarrow x^{12}$ symmetrisch ungerade

$$3n = 12 \Rightarrow n = 4$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \binom{-1/4}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{16}\right)^4 = \frac{f^{(12)}(0)}{12!}$$

$$\Rightarrow f^{(12)}(0) = 12! \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \binom{-1/4}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{16}\right)^4$$

- $f^{(13)}(0) = ? \rightsquigarrow x^{13}$ symmetrisch ungerade

$$3n = 13 : 2 \Rightarrow f^{(13)}(0) = 0$$

(2)

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{9+x^4}}$$

adjunkt beschreibt $\int_0^1 f(x) dx$ integrale wegzuführen

polynom abhängig setzen!

$$f(x) = (9+x^4)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{3} \left(1 + \frac{x^4}{9}\right)^{-1/2} =$$

$$\left| \frac{x^4}{9} \right| < 1 \Rightarrow |x| < \sqrt[4]{9}$$

559)

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{9+x^4}} = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{-1/2}{n} \left(\frac{x^4}{9}\right)^n =$$

$|x| < \sqrt[4]{9}$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{-1/2}{n} \frac{1}{9^n} x^{4n} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left(1 + \binom{-1/2}{1} \frac{1}{9} x^4 + \binom{-1/2}{2} \frac{1}{81} x^8 + \dots \right)$$

ergleichen now. $(-1, 1)$ -ber

II fayouhert integriert

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{9+x^4}} dx = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{-1/2}{n} \frac{1}{9^n} x^{4n} \right) dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{-1/2}{n} \frac{1}{9^n} \int_0^1 x^{4n} dx =$$

$\underbrace{\left[\frac{x^{4n+1}}{4n+1} \right]_0^1}_{} = \frac{1}{4n+1}$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{-1/2}{n} \frac{1}{9^n} \frac{1}{4n+1}$$

negligible or integrable
numerous for
algebra.

560/

beginn c'me:

$$\binom{-1/n}{0} = 1$$

$$\binom{-1/n}{1} = -1/n$$

$$\binom{-1/n}{2} = \frac{(-1/n)(-3/n)}{2!} = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$\binom{-1/n}{3} = \frac{(-1/n)(-3/n)(-5/n)}{3!} = -\frac{15}{48}$$

:

↓

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{S+x^4}} dx = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{-1/n}{n} \frac{1}{9^n} \frac{1}{4n+1}$$

Leibniz - zov

$$\approx \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{81} \cdot \frac{1}{9}$$

ar elhaztett hiba (Leibniz - zov)

legfeljebb:

$$\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{15}{48} \cdot \frac{1}{9^3} \cdot \frac{1}{13}$$

(tetszegyszerűen megállapítható az elgondolás!

561)

(3)

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = (1-x^2)^{-1/2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{-1/2}{n} (-x^2)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \binom{-1/2}{n} x^{2n}$$

$|x| < 1$

$\forall x \in (-1, 1) - \{0\} \rightarrow [0, x]^{-1/2}$ ist somit eindeutig konvergent

L)

$$\arcsin x = \int_0^x \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = \int_0^x \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \binom{-1/2}{n} t^{2n} \right) dt =$$

$$\arcsin 0 = 0$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \binom{-1/2}{n} \underbrace{\int_0^x t^{2n} dt}_{\left[\frac{t^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \right]_0^x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \binom{-1/2}{n} \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}$$

Ellenormtheorie:
 $(HF) \quad \binom{-1/2}{n} = (-1)^n \binom{2n}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{4^n}$

$$\hookrightarrow \boxed{\arcsin x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\binom{2n}{n}}{4^n (2n+1)} x^{2n+1}}$$

$$|x| < 1$$

562

Algebraisch, sorfesteri technike'h

① Generikorfüggelugy módnere

módnere rekenis'h zolt alde'e hosszán

Pl 11

$$\text{Tfh} \quad a_0 = 1, a_1 = -3$$

$$a_n = -2a_{n-1} - a_{n-2} \quad n \geq 2$$

Tfh

$$F(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{generálva} \\ \text{konvergens} \end{array}$$

$$2x F(x) = 2a_0 x + 2a_1 x^2 + 2a_2 x^3 + \dots + 2a_{n-1} x^n + \dots$$

$$x^2 F(x) = a_0 x^2 + a_1 x^3 + \dots + a_{n-2} x^n + \dots$$

$$(1+2x+x^2) F(x) = a_0 + (a_1 + 2a_0)x + \dots + (a_n + 2a_{n-1} + a_{n-2})x^n + \dots$$

$$\underbrace{\quad}_{=0} \quad (\text{rekenis'})$$

$$\hookrightarrow (1+2x+x^2) F(x) = a_0 + (a_1 + 2a_0)x = 1-x$$

$$F(x) = \frac{1-x}{(1+x)^2} \quad \rightarrow \text{p zolt alk a generikorfüggelugy fejtsih 0 leni szerin!}$$

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

$$|x| < 1$$

U hehelyor levezetés'

$$-\frac{1}{(1+x)^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n n \cdot x^{n-1} \quad | \cdot (x-1)$$

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

$$= \underbrace{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n n x^n}_{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n n x^n} - \underbrace{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n n x^{n-1}}_{-1+2x-x^2+x^3-\dots = -(-1)} = \\ -1 + 2x - 3x^2 + 4x^3 - \dots = -(-1+2x+3x^2+\dots)$$

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

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (2n+1) x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$$

U

$a_n = (-1)^n (2n+1)$

zst alich $a_n = 0$.

564)

P(2)

$$a_0 = 2, a_1 = 5$$

$$a_n = 5a_{n-1} - 6a_{n-2} \quad n \geq 2$$

$$\hookrightarrow F(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_n x^n + \dots$$

$$-5x F(x) = -5a_0 x - 5a_1 x^2 - \dots + 5a_{n-1} x^n + \dots$$

$$6x^2 F(x) = 6a_0 x^2 + \dots + 6a_{n-2} x^n + \dots$$

$$(1 - 5x + 6x^2) F(x) = a_0 + (a_1 - 5a_0)x + \dots + (a_n - 5a_{n-1} + 6a_{n-2})x^n + \dots$$

$$0, \text{ for } n \geq 2$$

$$\hookrightarrow (1 - 5x + 6x^2) F(x) = a_0 + (a_1 - 5a_0)x = 2 + 5x$$

$$F(x) = \frac{2 - 5x}{1 - 5x + 6x^2} = \frac{2 - 5x}{(1 - 2x)(1 - 3x)} = \frac{A}{1 - 2x} + \frac{B}{1 - 3x} =$$

$$= \frac{A(1 - 3x) + B(1 - 2x)}{(1 - 2x)(1 - 3x)} \quad \begin{matrix} \rightsquigarrow A = 1 \\ B = 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{1 - 2x} + \frac{1}{1 - 3x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2x)^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (3x)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2^n + 3^n) x^n$$

$$|2x| < 1 \quad \& \quad |3x| < 1$$

$$|x| < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\boxed{|x| < \frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\boxed{a_n = 2^n + 3^n} \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

565

②

Adjuk meg $f(x) = e^{\operatorname{arctg} x}$ $x_0=0$ horil Taylor-sorát

$$f'(x) = e^{\operatorname{arctg} x} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} = f(x) \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\hookrightarrow f(x) = (1+x^2) \cdot f'(x)$$

$$\text{Th } f(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 + \dots \text{ egy hosszú}$$

$$\downarrow \frac{d}{dx}$$

$$f'(x) = a_1 + 2a_2 x + 3a_3 x^2 + \dots$$

$$(1+x^2) f'(x) = a_1 + 2a_2 x + 3a_3 x^2 + 4a_4 x^3 + 5a_5 x^4 + \dots$$

$$+ 2a_1 x^2 + 2a_2 x^3 + 3a_3 x^4 =$$

$$= a_1 + 2a_2 x + (2a_1 + 3a_3)x^2 + (2a_2 + 4a_4)x^3 + (3a_3 + 5a_5)x^4 + \dots$$

$$f(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 + a_4 x^4 + \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow a_1 = a_0 \rightarrow a_1 = a_0$$

$$2a_2 = a_1 \rightarrow a_2 = \frac{1}{2}a_1 = \frac{1}{2}a_0$$

$$2a_1 + 3a_3 = a_2 \rightarrow a_3 = \underbrace{\frac{1}{3}(a_2 - 2a_1)}_{\frac{1}{2}a_0 - 2a_0} = -\frac{1}{2}a_0$$

$$2a_2 + 4a_4 = a_3 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}a_0 - 2a_0 = -\frac{3}{2}a_0$$

$$3a_3 + 5a_5 = a_4 \rightarrow a_4 = \frac{1}{5}(a_3 - 2a_2) = \frac{1}{5}\left(-\frac{1}{2}a_0 - a_0\right) = -\frac{3}{10}a_0$$

566)

$$f(0) = e^{\arctan 0} = e^0 = 1 = a_0$$

↓

$$a_1 = 1, \quad a_2 = \frac{1}{2}, \quad a_3 = -\frac{1}{6}, \quad a_4 = -\frac{7}{24}, \quad \dots$$

⇒

$$e^{\arctan x} = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{6} - \frac{7x^4}{24} + \dots$$

$$|x| < 1$$

(3)

$$f(x) = e^x \quad x_0 = 5 \text{ horili Taylor-sore?}$$

$$f(x) = e^x = e^{x-5+5} = e^5 \cdot e^{x-5} = e^5 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x-5)^n}{n!} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

(4)

$$f(x) = \sin x \quad \text{Taylor-sore} \quad x_0 = 3 \quad \text{horil}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \sin x = \sin[(x-3)+3] = \cos 3 \cdot \sin(x-3) + \sin 3 \cdot \cos(x-3) = \\ &= \cos 3 \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cancel{\frac{(2n+1)!}{n!}} \frac{(x-3)^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + \sin 3 \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(x-3)^{2n}}{(2n)!} = \\ &\quad \underbrace{(x-3)}_{1} - \underbrace{\frac{(x-3)^3}{3!} + \frac{(x-3)^5}{5!} + \dots}_{\frac{(x-3)^2}{2!} + \frac{(x-3)^4}{4!} + \dots} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sin 3 + (x-3) \cos 3 - \frac{\sin 3}{2!} (x-3)^2 - \frac{\cos 3}{3!} (x-3)^3 + \dots$$

567/

(5)

$$f(x) = a^x \quad a > 0, x_0 \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{bis zu Taylorreihe}$$

$$a^x = a^{x-x_0+x_0} = a^{x_0} a^{x-x_0} = a^{x_0} e^{\ln a^{x-x_0}} = a^{x_0} e^{(x-x_0) \ln a} =$$

$$= a^{x_0} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{[(x-x_0) \ln a]^n}{n!} = a^{x_0} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\ln a)^n}{n!} (x-x_0)^n$$

ausdrückt R-en.

(6)

$$S_n := \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{k} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n}$$

$$S := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n$$

$$\text{Bir be: } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (S_n - S) = \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{mit höheren nachholen: } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{h=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+h}}{n+h} \quad \text{oder}$$

$$F(x) := \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-x)^{i+j}}{i+j} \quad |x| < 1$$

$$F'(x) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (-x)^{i+j-1} (-1) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (-1) (-x)^j \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (-x)^{i-1} \quad \Theta$$

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

568)

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (-1) (-x)^j \frac{1}{1+x} = \frac{x}{1+x} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (-x)^j \quad (\Leftrightarrow)$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}$

$$\begin{aligned} -(-x + x^2 - x^3 + \dots) &= x - x^2 + x^3 - \dots = x(1 - x + x^2 - \dots) = \\ &= x \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (-x)^j \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{(1+x)^2} = \frac{A}{1+x} + \frac{B}{(1+x)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{A(1+x) + B \cancel{(1+x)^2}}{(1+x)^2} \quad \sim \quad A = 1 \quad B = -1$$

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

$$\int_0^x F'(t) dt = [F(t)]_0^x = \underline{\underline{F(x) - F(0)}} = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t} dt - \int_0^x \frac{1}{(1+t)^2} dt =$$

$$= [\ln(1+t)]_0^x + \underline{\underline{\left[\frac{1}{1+t} \right]_0^x}} = \ln(1+x) + \frac{1}{1+x} - 1$$

$$\hookrightarrow F(x) = \ln(1+x) + \frac{1}{1+x} - 1$$

$$F(1) = \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} - 1 = \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{i+j}}{i+j}$$