

REKAPITULACE

Dáno: $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ a bod $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ ($\rightarrow$ chceme ji aprozimovat)

$\uparrow$
"překus", tj. existují derivace všech potřebných řádů

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

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

Chyba: $R_n(x) := f(x) - T_n(x) = \frac{1}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}(\xi)(x-x_0)^{n+1}$, kde
 ξ leží někde mezi x a x_0 .

Taylorova řada: $T(x) := \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} T_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x-x_0)^k, x \in K$
obor konvergence $\uparrow$

Ukážeme si si příklad:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1-x}, \quad x_0 = 0, \quad D(f) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}$$

$$T_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n x^k$$

$$T(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} x^k = \frac{1}{1-x}, \quad x \in (-1; 1) = K$$

$$f(x) \neq T(x), x \in D(f) \quad \boxed{\text{ALE}} \quad \underline{f(x) = T(x), x \in K!}$$

Odpovíme na otázku, proč jako funkce f toto platí $\rightarrow$

Takže:

$$|R_n(x)| = \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \cdot |f^{(n+1)}(\xi)| \cdot |x - x_0|^{n+1}$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \cdot M \cdot \delta^{n+1} = M \cdot \frac{\delta^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}$$

$$0 \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} |R_n(x)| \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} M \cdot \frac{\delta^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} = M \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\delta^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} =$$

$$= M \cdot 0 = 0, \text{ protože } \delta^n \ll n!, \text{ p. } 10^n \ll n! "$$

(viz 1. semestr)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a^n}{n!} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} R_n(x) = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a^n}{n!} = 0$$

pro $a \geq 1$

$$0 \leq \frac{a^n}{n!} = \frac{a \cdot a \cdot a \dots a \cdot a}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \dots (n-1) \cdot n} =$$

(pro $|a| < 1$... vizme!)

$$(\exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}: a < n_0, \text{ tj. } \frac{a}{n_0} < 1)$$

$$= \frac{a \cdot a \cdot a \dots a}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \dots n_0} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{a}{n_0+1}}_{<1} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{a}{n_0+2}}_{<1} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{a}{n_0+3}}_{<1} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{a}{n} \leq$$

$$\leq \frac{a^{n_0}}{n_0!} \cdot \frac{a}{n} =$$

$$= \underbrace{\frac{a^{n_0+1}}{n_0!}}_{=\text{konst}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{n}}_{\rightarrow 0} \rightarrow 0$$

(platí podle věty o součinu)

pro $a < 0$:

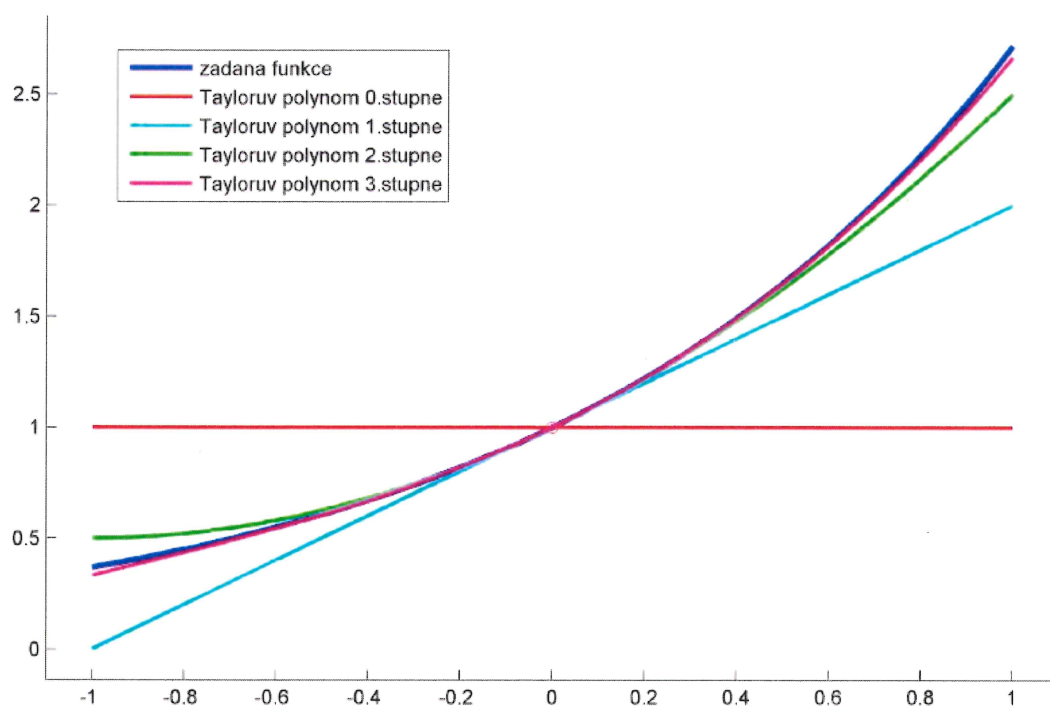
$$\left| \frac{a^n}{n!} \right| \leq \frac{|a|^n}{n!} \rightarrow 0 \text{ pro } n \rightarrow +\infty, \text{ tj. platí pro } a \in \mathbb{R}$$

Příklad Stanovte odhad chyby aproximace Taylorovým polynomem 10. stupně funkce $f(x) = e^x$ v bodě $x_0 = 0$ na intervalu $\langle -1, 1 \rangle$.

$$f^{(j)}(x) = e^x, \quad j = 0, 1, \dots; \quad f^{(j)}(0) = 1, \quad j = 0, 1, \dots$$

$$T_n(x) = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \dots + \frac{x^{10}}{10!}$$

$$e(x) = e^x - T^{10}(x) = \frac{e^\xi}{11!} x^{11} \quad \Rightarrow \quad |e(x)| \leq \frac{e}{11!} \leq 7 \cdot 10^{-8}$$



Příklad : $f(x) = \sin x$, $x_0 = 0$ (jir minule)

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

$$f(x) = \sin x$$

$$f(x_0) = f(0) = \sin 0 = 0$$

$$f'(x) = \cos x$$

$$f'(x_0) = f'(0) = \cos 0 = 1$$

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

$$f''(x_0) = f''(0) = -\sin 0 = 0$$

$$f'''(x) = -\cos x$$

$$f'''(x_0) = f'''(0) = -\cos 0 = -1$$

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

$$f^{(4)}(x_0) = f^{(4)}(0) = \sin 0 = 0 = f^{(0)}$$

$\vdots$ derivace se dále po čtvrtici od opakuje

$$T_3(x) = 0 + 1 \cdot (x-0) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0 \cdot (x-0)^2 + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} \cdot (-1) \cdot (x-0)^3$$

$$= x - \frac{1}{6}x^3$$

$$T_4(x) = x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 (= T_3(x)) \quad (\text{členy se sudou mocninou} = 0)$$

$$2) \underline{T(x)} = x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{5!}x^5 - \frac{1}{7!}x^7 + \frac{1}{9!}x^9 + \dots =$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \underbrace{\frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)!}}_{\text{Taylorovy koeficienty}} x^{2k+1}, \quad x \in K = ???$$

↳ Taylorovy koeficienty

$$3) \underline{K = \mathbb{R}} \quad (\text{viz str. -96-}) \quad \boxed{\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \forall n \in \mathbb{N} : |f^{(n)}(x)| \leq 1}$$

↑
bud $\sin x, \cos x, -\sin x$ nebo $-\cos x$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = T(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)!} x^{2k+1}, \quad \boxed{x \in \mathbb{R} = K}$$

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

Příklad Určete stupeň Taylorova polynomu funkce $f(x) = \sin x$ v bodě $x_0 = 0$ tak, aby jeho chyba na intervalu $\langle -\pi, \pi \rangle$ byla nejvýše 10^{-5} , resp. (10^{-12}).

Pro chybu platí

$$e(x) = f(x) - T_n(x) = \frac{(x - x_0)^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}(\xi)$$

Zajímá nás chyba na intervalu délky $2\pi \Rightarrow$ odhad pro $f^{(n+1)}(x)$ je $\underbrace{|f^{(n+1)}(x)|}_{(*)} \leq 1 \quad \forall x \in \langle -\pi, \pi \rangle$

(*) buď $\pm \sin x$ nebo $\pm \cos x$ - tento odhad je vždy nejmenší možný

$$\left| \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \right| \leq 10^{-5} \quad \forall x \in \langle -\pi, \pi \rangle$$

$$\frac{\pi^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \leq 10^{-5} \quad (\text{resp. } 10^{-12})$$

n	$\frac{\pi^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}$
0	3.141592653589793
1	4.934802200544679
2	5.167712780049969
3	4.058712126416768
4	2.550164039877345
5	1.335262768854589
6	0.599264529320792
7	0.235330630358893
8	0.082145886611128
9	0.025806891390014
10	0.007370430945714
11	0.001929574309404
12	0.000466302805768
13	0.000104638104925
14	0.000021915353448
15	0.000004303069587 $< 10^{-5}$
16	0.000000795205400
17	0.000000138789525
18	0.000000022948429
19	0.000000003604731
20	0.000000000539266
21	0.000000000077007
22	0.000000000010518
23	0.000000000001377
24	0.000000000000173 $< 10^{-12}$

Jak vypadá Taylorův polynom $T_n(x)$?

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 f(x) &= \sin x & f(0) &= 0 \\
 f'(x) &= \cos x & f'(0) &= 1 \\
 f''(x) &= -\sin x & f''(0) &= 0 \\
 f'''(x) &= -\cos x & f'''(0) &= -1 \\
 \hline
 f^{(4)}(x) &= \sin x & f^{(4)}(0) &= 0 \\
 &\vdots & &\vdots
 \end{array}$$

$$T_n(x) = \underbrace{f(x_0)}_{\rightarrow 0} + \underbrace{f'(x_0)}_{\rightarrow 1} \underbrace{(x - x_0)}_{\rightarrow 0} + \frac{1}{2!} \underbrace{f''(x_0)}_{\rightarrow 0} \underbrace{(x - x_0)^2}_{\rightarrow 0} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(x_0) \underbrace{(x - x_0)^n}_{\rightarrow 0}$$

$$T_{15}(x) = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \frac{x^9}{9!} - \frac{x^{11}}{11!} + \frac{x^{13}}{13!} - \frac{x^{15}}{15!}$$

Má-li kalkulačka vypočítat např. $\sin 0,4$ a má povolenou chybu 10^{-5} , určí $\sin 0,4 \doteq T_{15}(0,4)$.

Pro dodržení chyby 10^{-12} stačí určit $\sin 0,4 \doteq T_{24}(0,4)$, tj. přičíst další 4 členy.

Poznámka:

Stejný postup lze užít i pro výpočet v bodech mimo interval $\langle -\pi, \pi \rangle$. Stačí využít periodičnosti funkce $\sin x$.

Příklad: a) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad | \quad x_0 = 1$

VARIANTA A: Brnkábní síla - jako dříve, vyjádř derivací...

VARIANTA B: (Chytré) Vime: $\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} (\otimes)^k = \frac{1}{1-\otimes} \quad | \quad \otimes \in (-1, 1); \otimes_0 = 0$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{1 - (-x+1)} = \left| \begin{array}{l} \otimes = -x+1 = 1-x \\ x_0 = 1 \Rightarrow \otimes_0 = 0 \\ |\otimes| < 1, \text{ tj. } |x-1| < 1 \end{array} \right| =$$

(cheerme poutl
něco, co ručíme)

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} (1-x)^k = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} ((-1)(x-1))^k = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \underbrace{(-1)^k}_{a_k} \underbrace{(x-1)^k}_{|x-1| < 1, \text{ tj. } x \in (0, 2) = k}$$

Taylorov koef.

Závěr: $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^k (x-1)^k, \quad x \in (0, 2), \quad x_0 = 1$

b) $f(x) = \frac{3}{1-2x} \quad | \quad x_0 = 0$

$$f(x) = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{1-\otimes} = \left| \begin{array}{l} \otimes = 2x \\ x_0 = 0 \Rightarrow \otimes_0 = 0 \\ |\otimes| < 1, \quad |2x| < 1 \Leftrightarrow |x| < \frac{1}{2} \\ x \in \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= 3 \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} (2x)^k = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \underbrace{3 \cdot 2^k}_{a_k} x^k, \quad x \in \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

Závěr:

$$f(x) = \frac{3}{1-2x} = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} 3 \cdot 2^k \cdot x^k, \quad x \in \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right), \quad x_0 = 0$$

c) $f(x) = \frac{1}{2-x} \quad | x_0 = 0$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2 \cdot (1 - \frac{x}{2})} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^k = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} x^k, \quad \left|\frac{x}{2}\right| < 1, \quad x \in (-2, 2)$$

Plati: jestliže $f(x) = T(x)$, $x \in \langle x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta \rangle$, potom

$$f'(x) = T'(x) = \left(\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} a_k (x - x_0)^k \right)' = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} k \cdot a_k \cdot (x - x_0)^{k-1}$$

pro $x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$.

4. Taylorovu řadu lze derivovat člen po členu
, derivace nekonečného součtu je nekonečný součet derivací“

Schematicky:

$$\left(\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} () \right)' = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} ()'$$

Příklad: $f(x) = \cos x, \quad x_0 = 0$

VARIANTA A: Brutální síla: vyjádřit derivaci, ...

VARIANTA B: Chytře - Víme: $\sin x = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)!} x^{2k+1}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos x &= (\sin x)' = \left(\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)!} x^{2k+1} \right)' = \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)!} x^{2k+1} \right)' = \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)!} (2k+1) x^{2k} = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k)!} x^{2k}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} \sin x &= \textcircled{x} - \frac{1}{3!} x^3 + \frac{1}{5!} x^5 - \frac{1}{7!} x^7 + \frac{1}{9!} x^9 - \dots \\ \cos x &= \textcircled{1} - \frac{1}{2!} x^2 + \frac{1}{4!} x^4 - \frac{1}{6!} x^6 + \frac{1}{8!} x^8 - \dots \end{aligned} \right\} \text{rozepsáno pro kontrolu}$

Poznamka : Funguje i pro integraci!

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Příklad:

a) $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$, $x_0 = 0$

$|x| < 1$, tj. $|-x| < 1$
 $|x| < 1$

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

b) $g(x) = \ln(1+x)$, $x_0 = 0$

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

$\left(g(x) = \int_0^x f(u) du = [g(u)]_0^x = g(x) - g(0) = g(x) \right)$

$g(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+u} du = \int_0^x \left(\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^k u^k \right) du = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \int_0^x (-1)^k u^k du =$

$= \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^k \left[\frac{u^{k+1}}{k+1} \right]_0^x = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^k \frac{x^{k+1}}{k+1}$, $x \in (-1, 1)$

MATLAB R2018a

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FILE VARIABLE

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```
>> vysledek=taylor(sin(x),x,0,'Order',10);
>>
>> vysledek
vysledek =
x^9/362880 - x^7/5040 + x^5/120 - x^3/6 + x
>>
>> pretty(vysledek)
      9      7      5      3
      x      x      x      x
----- - ---- + --- - -- + x
362880  5040  120   6
```

fx >>

Workspace

Základní Maclaurinovy rozvoje

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} x^n = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots, \quad x \in (-1, 1),$$

$$(1+x)^p = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \binom{p}{n} x^n = 1 + px + \frac{p(p-1)}{2!} x^2 + \dots, \quad x \in (-1, 1), \quad p \in \mathbb{R},$$

$$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots, \quad x \in \mathbb{R},$$

$$\ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots, \quad x \in (-1, 1),$$

$$\sin x = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \dots, \quad x \in \mathbb{R},$$

$$\cos x = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots, \quad x \in \mathbb{R},$$

$$\arcsin x = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{[(2n-1)!!]^2 x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} = x + \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{3x^5}{40} + \frac{5x^7}{112} + \dots, \quad x \in \langle -1, 1 \rangle,$$

$$\operatorname{arctg} x = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7} + \dots, \quad x \in \langle -1, 1 \rangle,$$

$$\sinh x = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} = x + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \frac{x^7}{7!} + \dots, \quad x \in \mathbb{R},$$

$$\cosh x = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} = 1 + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots, \quad x \in \mathbb{R},$$

$$\operatorname{argsinh} x = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{[(2n-1)!!]^2 x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} = x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{3x^5}{40} - \frac{5x^7}{112} + \dots, \quad x \in \langle -1, 1 \rangle,$$

$$\operatorname{argtgh} x = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} = x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{x^7}{7} + \dots, \quad x \in (-1, 1).$$