

10.8 Taylor and Maclaurin Series

Note Title

٢٢/٠٥/٢٨

في هذا الفصل سنوضح كيفية توليد سلسلة قوى من دالة $f(x)$ لها مشتقات من كل الرتب عند نقطة a ، هذه السلسلة تسمى سلسلة تايلور، وهي حال تقاربها توفر حدوديات تقريب للدالة (مولدة لها)، لذا فإنها طسلسلات تايلور أهمية كبيرة عند كثير من الرياضيين.

DEFINITIONS Let f be a function with derivatives of all orders throughout some interval containing a as an interior point. Then the **Taylor series generated by f at $x = a$** is

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(a)}{k!} (x - a)^k = f(a) + f'(a)(x - a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!} (x - a)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (x - a)^n + \dots$$

The **Maclaurin series generated by f** is

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} x^k = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!} x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n + \dots,$$

the Taylor series generated by f at $x = 0$.

ملاحظة: جاء هذا التعريف بهذه الطريقة لتتوافق نيمة السلسلة ومشتقاتها عند a مع نيمة الدالة (مولدة $f(x)$ ، مشتقاتها عند a (تأكد من ذلك).

DEFINITION Let f be a function with derivatives of order k for $k = 1, 2, \dots, N$ in some interval containing a as an interior point. Then for any integer n from 0 through N , the **Taylor polynomial of order n** generated by f at $x = a$ is the polynomial

$$P_n(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x - a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!} (x - a)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(k)}(a)}{k!} (x - a)^k + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (x - a)^n.$$

Examples:

1) Find the Taylor series and the Taylor polynomial of the fun $f(x) = e^x$ at $x = 0$. (Maclaurin Series)

sol: The Taylor series generated by e^x at $x = 0$ has the form $f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} x^k = f(0) + \frac{f'(0)}{1!} x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!} x^2 + \dots$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) = e^x &\longrightarrow f(0) = 1 \\
 f'(x) = e^x &\longrightarrow f'(0) = 1 \\
 f''(x) = e^x &\longrightarrow f''(0) = 1 \\
 \vdots & \\
 f^{(k)}(x) = e^x &\longrightarrow f^{(k)}(0) = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

So the Taylor Series of e^x at $x=0$ is

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!} = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + \dots$$

and the Taylor polynomial of degree n is

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{x^k}{k!} = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

2) Find the Taylor series of $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ at $x=2$.

sol: The Taylor series at $x=2$ has the form

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(2)}{k!} (x-2)^k$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) = \frac{1}{x} = x^{-1} &\longrightarrow f(2) = \frac{1}{2} \\
 f'(x) = -x^{-2} &\longrightarrow f'(2) = -2^{-2} \\
 f''(x) = 2x^{-3} &\longrightarrow f''(2) = 2 \cdot 2^{-3} \\
 f'''(x) = -2 \cdot 3 \cdot x^{-4} &\longrightarrow f'''(2) = -2 \cdot 3 \cdot 2^{-4} \\
 &\vdots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f^{(k)}(x) = (-1)^k \cdot k! \cdot x^{-(k+1)} \longrightarrow f^{(k)}(2) = (-1)^k \cdot k! \cdot 2^{-(k+1)}$$

So the Taylor series is

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k \cdot k! \cdot 2^{-(k+1)}}{k!} (x-2)^k &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{2^{k+1}} (x-2)^k \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{(x-2)}{2^2} + \frac{(x-2)^2}{2^3} - \frac{(x-2)^3}{2^4} + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

3) Find the Taylor series of $f(x) = 3^{-x}$ at $x=1$.

Sol: The Taylor series has the form

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(1)}{k!} (x-1)^k = f(1) + \frac{f'(1)}{1!} (x-1) + \frac{f''(1)}{2!} (x-1)^2 + \dots$$

$$f(x) = 3^{-x} \rightarrow f(1) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$f'(x) = -3^{-x} \ln 3 \rightarrow f'(1) = -\frac{1}{3} \ln 3$$

$$f''(x) = 3^{-x} \ln^2 3 \rightarrow f''(1) = \frac{1}{3} \ln^2 3$$

⋮

$$f^{(k)}(x) = (-1)^k 3^{-x} \ln^k 3 \rightarrow f^{(k)}(1) = (-1)^k \frac{1}{3} \ln^k 3$$

So the Taylor series is

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k \ln^k 3}{3 \cdot k!} (x-1)^k \\ = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{\ln 3}{3 \cdot 1!} (x-1) + \frac{\ln^2 3}{3 \cdot 2!} (x-1)^2 - \frac{\ln^3 3}{3 \cdot 3!} (x-1)^3 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

4) i) Find the Maclaurin series of $f(x) = \cos x$.

Sol: The Maclaurin series has the form

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} x^k = f(0) + \frac{f'(0)}{1!} x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!} x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!} x^3 + \dots$$

$$f(x) = \cos x \rightarrow f(0) = 1$$

$$f'(x) = -\sin x \rightarrow f'(0) = 0$$

$$f''(x) = -\cos x \rightarrow f''(0) = -1$$

$$f'''(x) = \sin x \rightarrow f'''(0) = 0$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = \cos x \rightarrow f^{(4)}(0) = 1$$

⋮

⋮

∴ The Maclaurin Series of $\cos x$ is

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + \frac{0}{1!} x - \frac{1}{2!} x^2 + \frac{0}{3!} x^3 - \frac{1}{4!} x^4 + \frac{0}{5!} x^5 - \frac{1}{6!} x^6 + \dots \\ = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \frac{x^8}{8!} - \dots \end{aligned}$$

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

ii) Use part (i) to find the Maclaurin series of the fms $y = \sin x$ and $y = x \sin x$.

sol: لا حظ بداية انه يمكن ايجاد المطلوب مباشر للدالة $y = \sin x$ (انظر الماحد) ولكنه مع تعذر متساوية ما طور به للدالة $y = \cos x$ ويمكن الاستغناء عن ذلك.

$$\begin{aligned} \sin x &= -\frac{d}{dx} \cos x = -\frac{d}{dx} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} \\ &= -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \frac{2n x^{2n-1}}{(2n)!} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!} \\ &= x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

تختلف في العود في المحاور
المسألة واضحة
(Reindex)
(*)

بالنسبة للدالة $y = x \sin x$ فإنه يمكن مباشر لها حولي و صعب لصعوبة مشتقاتها ولكنه باستخدام (*) نجد أنه

$$\begin{aligned} x \sin x &= x^2 - \frac{x^4}{3!} + \frac{x^6}{5!} - \frac{x^8}{7!} + \dots \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n-1)!} \end{aligned}$$

iii) Using part (i), the Taylor series of the

fun $y = \sin x$ at $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ is

$$\begin{aligned} \sin x &= \cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ &\stackrel{(i)}{=} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (x - \frac{\pi}{2})^{2n}}{(2n)!} \end{aligned}$$

لا حظ انه يمكن حول (عزمية) (iii) بسهولة بشكل مباشر.

Find the Maclaurin series of $f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}$

Sol: لاحظ هنا أنه حسابات مباشرة لإشتقاقه (كأنه $\frac{\sin x}{x}$) صعبة ولدينا أيضاً طريقة لتعويضه عند $x=0$ لذا نحاول إيجاد متسلسلة ماكلوريه للدالة $f(x) = \sin x$ ولأنه الحد الأول من متسلسلة $\sin x$ هو x فإنه يمكن أخذ عامل مشترك من قيمته مع $\frac{1}{x}$ كالآتي:

Let $g(x) = \sin x$ with Maclaurin series of the form

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{g^{(k)}(0)}{k!} x^k = g(0) + \frac{g'(0)}{1!} x + \frac{g''(0)}{2!} x^2 + \frac{g'''(0)}{3!} x^3 + \dots$$

$$g(x) = \sin x \rightarrow g(0) = 0$$

$$g'(x) = \cos x \rightarrow g'(0) = 1$$

$$g''(x) = -\sin x \rightarrow g''(0) = 0$$

$$g'''(x) = -\cos x \rightarrow g'''(0) = -1$$

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

$$g^{(5)}(x) = \cos x \rightarrow g^{(5)}(0) = 1$$

$$\vdots \quad \quad \quad \vdots \quad \quad \quad \vdots \quad \quad \quad \vdots$$

\therefore The Maclaurin series of $\sin x$ is

$$0 + \frac{1}{1!} x + 0 - \frac{1}{3!} x^3 + 0 + \frac{1}{5!} x^5 + 0 - \frac{1}{7!} x^7 + \dots$$

$$= x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \frac{x^9}{9!} - \dots = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!}$$

\therefore the Maclaurin series of the function $\frac{\sin x}{x}$ is

$$1 - \frac{x^2}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{5!} - \frac{x^6}{7!} + \frac{x^8}{9!} - \dots = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{x^{2k}}{(2k+1)!}$$

2) $f(x) = \ln\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)$

Sol: حساب مباشر لمتسلسلة ماكلوريه أيضاً صعبة وصعبة / لذا سنبدأ بفكرة الاشتقاق والتعامل مع المتسلسلة (تقوى حد بحد بعد اشتقاقه نجد أنه

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

وهي مجموع متسلسلة هندسية / لذا اذا حاولنا ايجاد متسلسلة
 ماکلورين نجد انها متساوي

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 2x^{2k} = 2 + 2x^2 + 2x^4 + 2x^6 + \dots$$

$$\therefore \ln\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right) = \int_0^x \frac{2}{1-t^2} dt$$

$$= 2x + \frac{2}{3}x^3 + \frac{2}{5}x^5 + \dots = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 2 \frac{x^{2k+1}}{2k+1}$$

3) $f(x) = \cos^2 x$.

The series has the form

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} x^k = f(0) + \frac{f'(0)}{1!} x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!} x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!} x^3 + \dots$$

$$f(x) = \cos^2 x \longrightarrow f(0) = 1$$

$$f'(x) = -2 \cos x \sin x = -\sin(2x) \longrightarrow f'(0) = 0$$

$$f''(x) = -\cos(2x) \cdot 2 \longrightarrow f''(0) = -2$$

$$f'''(x) = 4 \sin 2x \longrightarrow f'''(0) = 0$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = 8 \cos 2x \longrightarrow f^{(4)}(0) = 8$$

$$f^{(5)}(x) = -16 \sin 2x \longrightarrow f^{(5)}(0) = 0$$

$$f^{(6)}(x) = -32 \cos 2x \longrightarrow f^{(6)}(0) = -32$$

\therefore The Maclaurin series is

$$1 + 0 - \frac{2}{2!} x^2 + 0 + \frac{8}{4!} x^4 + 0 - \frac{32}{6!} x^6 + \dots$$

$$= 1 - \frac{2}{2!} x^2 + \frac{8}{4!} x^4 - \frac{32}{6!} x^6 + \dots$$