

Taylorův vzorec

- Necht funkce f má v okolí bodu x_0 derivace až do řádu $n+1$, pak $\forall x$ z okolí x_0 platí:

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{f'(x_0)}{1!}(x-x_0)^1 + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x-x_0)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x-x_0)^n + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}(x-x_0)^{n+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!}(x-x_0)^k$$

Taylorův polynom + zbytek = Taylorova řada

- Taylorův polynom ... T^n

Př Napište Taylorův polynom

$T^2, x_0 = -1 \dots T_{-1} \quad f(x) = 1 + 3x + 5x^2 - 2x^3$

$f(x_0) = 1 + 3 + 5 + 2 = 5$; $f'(x) = 3 + 10x - 6x^2$;
 $f'(x_0) = 3 - 10 - 6 = -13$; $f''(x) = 10 - 12x$; $f''(x_0) = 10 + 12 = 22$

$T_{-1}^2 = 5 + \frac{-13}{1}(x+1) + \frac{22}{2}(x+1)^2 = \underline{\underline{5 - 13(x+1) + 11(x+1)^2}}$

$T^4, x_0 = 0 \dots$ Maclaurinův polynom ... T_0^4 ; $f(x) = \sin 2x$

$f(x_0) = \sin 0 = 0$; $f'(x) = \cos(2x) \cdot 2$; $f'(x_0) = 2 \cdot \cos 0 = 2$;
 $f''(x) = -4 \sin 2x$; $f''(x_0) = 0$; $f'''(x) = -8 \cos 2x$;
 $f'''(x_0) = -8$; $f^{(4)}(x) = 16 \sin 2x$; $f^{(4)}(x_0) = 0$

$T_0^4 = \underline{\underline{2x - \frac{4}{3}x^3}}$

Pr Vypočítejte e^x jako nekonečnou mocninou řadu

$$f(x) = e^x \dots f(x_0) = 1; \quad f'(x) = e^x \dots f'(x_0) = 1; \dots$$

$$T = 1 + \frac{1}{1}x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{24}x^4 + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

... spočítejte poloměr konvergence

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n+1) = \infty \quad \dots \quad D(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

Pr Vypočítejte $\sin x$ jako nekonečnou mocninou řadu

$$f(x) = \sin x \dots f(x_0) = 0; \quad f'(x) = \cos x \dots f'(x_0) = 1;$$

$$f''(x) = -\sin x \dots f''(x_0) = 0; \quad f'''(x) = -\cos x \dots f'''(x_0) = -1;$$

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

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

... spočítejte poloměr konvergence

$$r = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!}}{\frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{(2n+3)!}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\cancel{(-1)^n} (2n+3)(2n+2)(\cancel{2n+1})!}{(-1)^{n+1} \cancel{(2n+1)!}} \right| =$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(n+3)(n+2)}{-1} \right| = \infty \quad D(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

Pr) Pami' polynom vyjádřete jako polynom dvojčleny $(x-1)$

$$3x^2 - x + 2$$

$$x_0 = 1$$

$$f(x) = 3x^2 - x + 2 \quad \dots \quad f(x_0) = 3 - 1 + 2 = 4$$

$$f'(x) = 6x - 1 \quad \dots \quad f'(x_0) = 6 - 1 = 5$$

$$f''(x) = 6 \quad \dots \quad f''(x_0) = 6$$

$$3x^2 - x + 2 = \underline{4 + 5(x-1) + 3(x-1)^2}$$

$$\text{zk.: } 4 + 5x - 5 + 3x^2 - 6x + 3 = \underline{3x^2 - x + 2}$$

Průběh funkce

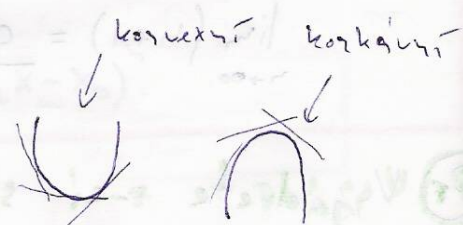
1) definiční obor, sudost x lichost, periodická

2) kladná, záporná, $P(x)$, $P(y)$

3) monotónost funkce, (lokální extrém)

4) konvexnost, konkávnost, (inflexní body)

5) asymptoty (bez směrnice, se směrnici)



=> **sudá funkce**: symetrická podle osy y ... $f(x) = f(-x)$

lichá funkce: symetrická podle počátku ... $f(-x) = -f(x)$

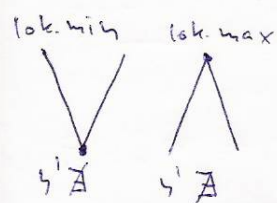
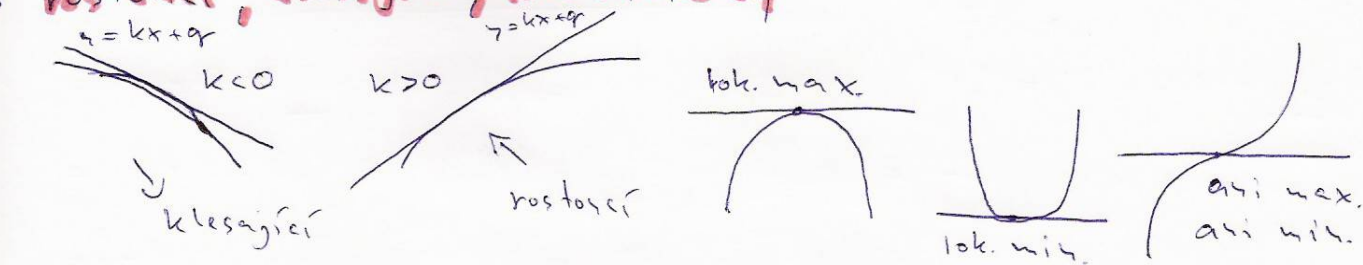
Pr) určete sudost, lichost

$$y = \sin x \quad \sin(-x) = -\sin x \quad \dots \quad \text{lichá}$$

$$y = x^4 + 3x^2 \quad (-x)^4 + 3(-x)^2 = x^4 + 3x^2 \quad \dots \quad \text{sudá}$$

$$y = \lg x + x^2 \quad \lg(-x) + (-x)^2 = -\lg x + x^2 \quad \dots \quad \text{ani S, ani L.}$$

$\Rightarrow$ **rostoucí, klesající, lok. extrém**

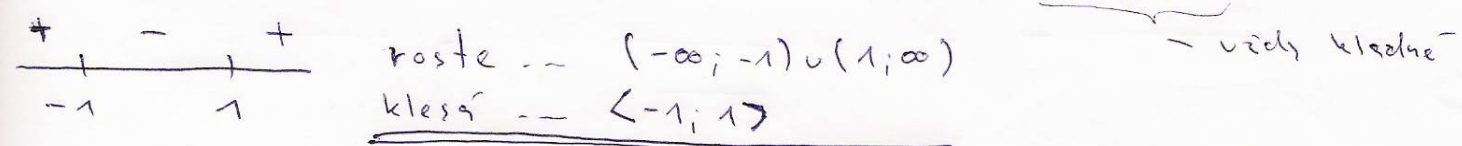


$\Rightarrow$ F-če ... klesá : $y' < 0$
 roste : $y' > 0$
 má lok. extrém $\rightarrow y' = 0$ $\oplus$ změna znaménka y'
 $\rightarrow y' = \neq$

Pf Určete, kde daná f-če roste a kde klesá

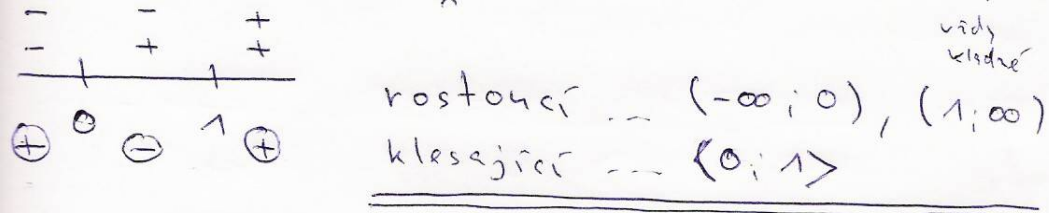
$y = \frac{x}{2} - \arctg x \dots D(f) = \mathbb{R}$

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



$y = x e^{\frac{1}{x}} \dots D(f) = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

$$y' = e^{\frac{1}{x}} + x e^{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{-x^2} = e^{\frac{1}{x}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x} \right) = \underbrace{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}_{\text{vždy kladné}} \cdot \frac{x-1}{x}$$



$y = \arctg\left(\frac{x}{x+1}\right) \dots D(f) = \mathbb{R} - \{-1\}$

$$y' = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x}{x+1}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{x+1-x}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{1}{\left[1 + \left(\frac{x^2}{(x+1)^2}\right)\right] (x+1)^2} = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2 + x^2}$$

$(x+1)^2 + x^2$... roste pro $x \in \mathbb{R} - \{-1\}$