

19. Uoukang

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$$f(x+h) \sim \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k \quad ?$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{k!} f^{(k)}(x) \quad !$$

Beispiel:

$$1. \quad f(x) = \sqrt{1+x}, \quad a=0$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x}}, \quad f''(x) = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{(1+x)^{3/2}}$$

$$T_0^2 f(x) = \underbrace{1 + \frac{1}{2}x}_{\text{green}} - \frac{1}{8}x^2 \dots$$

$$2. \quad p(t) = (1+t)^n, \quad n \geq 0$$

$$\frac{p^{(k)}(t)}{k!} = \frac{n \cdot (n-1) \cdots (n-k+1)}{k!} = \frac{n!}{k! (n-k)!}$$

$$= \binom{n}{k}.$$

Also:

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{p^{(k)}(t)}{k!} = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} t^k$$

$$= (1+t)^n = \underline{p(t)}.$$

Bem: Für $n \geq 0$, dann auch
Koeffizient.

3. Ben: Behav:

$$T_2^2 f(x) = f(x) + f'(x) + \frac{1}{2} f''(x) x^2$$

Q like Post: $f'(x) = 0$:

$$T_2^2 f(x) = f(x) + \frac{1}{2} f''(x) x^2$$

> 0 : ~~or~~ x min
 < 0 : ~~or~~ x max

$$R_2^2 f(x) = f(x+2) - T_2^2 f(x) \quad ?$$

Jawab :

$$R'_R(R) = \underbrace{R(R_1) - T_0 R(C)}_{R(C)} = \frac{R^{(n+1)}(C) S_1}{(n+1)!} \underbrace{R}_{S(C)}$$

Jawab :

$$R^{(R)}(C) = 0, \quad 0 \leq R \leq n$$

$$S^{(R)}(C) = 0, \quad \text{---}$$

$$S^{(n+1)}(C) = (n+1)! \neq 0.$$

Jawab :

$$\frac{R(C)}{S(C)} = \frac{R(C) - R(C)}{S(C) - S(C)}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{a. l'Hôpital}}{=} \frac{R'(C)}{S'(C)} = \frac{R'(C) - R'(C)}{S'(C) - S'(C)}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{a. l'Hôpital}}{=} \frac{R''(C)}{S''(C)}$$

$$\vdots$$
$$= \frac{R^{(n+1)}(C)}{S^{(n+1)}(C)} = \frac{R^{(n+1)}(C)}{(n+1)!} \quad \square$$

Also:

$$f(x+h) = T_0^h f(x) + \underbrace{O(h^m)}_{f(x)}$$

$$|f(x)| \approx c \cdot |x|^m$$

Beispiel:

$$m \ddot{x} = -f(x)$$

$$x=0 \text{ Ruhelage: } f(0) = 0$$

$$\text{Oszillator: } f'(0) > 0$$

$$f''(0) = \omega^2 > 0$$

Daher:

$$m \ddot{x} = f(0) + f'(0)x + O(x^2)$$

$$= -\omega^2 x + O(x^2)$$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{\text{2. \& 1. \& 2.}}$

$$m \ddot{x} = -\omega^2 x$$

→ harmonischer Oszillator.

$$T_e^i R(R_i) = \sum_{R_i=0}^i \frac{R_i^{R_i} C_{R_i}}{R_i!} R_i^i$$

$n \rightarrow \infty$
 fase

$$T_e^\infty R(R_i) = T_e R(R_i) = \sum_{R_i=0}^{\infty} \dots$$

Derivata in a :

$$0 = \sum_{R_i=0}^i (R_i R(R_i) - T_e^i R(R_i))$$

$$= \sum_{R_i=0}^i \underline{R_i^2 R(R_i)}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \mathbb{R}^3 \\ \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \mathbb{R}^1 \end{array} \right) \cap \mathbb{R}^3 = \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \mathbb{R}^3 \\ \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \mathbb{R}^1 \end{array} \right) \cap \mathbb{R}^2 = \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \mathbb{R}^3 \\ \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \mathbb{R}^1 \end{array} \right) \cap \mathbb{R}^1 = \mathbb{R}^1$$

Ques:

$$\mathbb{R}^3 \cap \mathbb{R}^2 = \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\mathbb{R}^2 \cap \mathbb{R}^1 = \mathbb{R}^1$$

$$\mathbb{R}^3 \cap \mathbb{R}^1 = \mathbb{R}^1$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \mathbb{R}^3 \\ \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \mathbb{R}^1 \end{array} \right) \cap \mathbb{R}^3 = \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \mathbb{R}^3 \\ \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \mathbb{R}^1 \end{array} \right) \cap \mathbb{R}^2 = \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$t^\alpha, \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

Def (0, \infty) \subseteq \mathbb{R}, \text{ und}

$$(t^\alpha)' = \alpha t^{\alpha-1}.$$

\(\Rightarrow\) \(\Rightarrow\) (0, \infty) \subseteq \mathbb{C}.

Definition: $(1+t)^\alpha, \quad t > -1$

$$(1+t)^\alpha = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{k} t^k.$$



$t > -1$



$|t| < 1$

Dann:

$$f: f \mapsto (1+t)^{\alpha} \quad \text{in } \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R} \setminus [-1, 1]$$

$$f^{(R)}(t) = \alpha(\alpha-1) \dots (\alpha-R+1) \underbrace{(1+t)^{\alpha-R}}_{\substack{\text{in } \mathbb{R} \\ \text{für } t > 0}}$$

Res:

$$\frac{f^{(R)}(t)}{R!} = \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1) \dots (\alpha-R+1)}{R!} = \binom{\alpha}{R}$$

Residuum:

$$\operatorname{Res}_0 f^{(R)}(t) = \binom{\alpha}{R} \cdot \frac{t^{\alpha}}{(1+t)^{\alpha}}$$

mit α positiv ≥ 0 und t .

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 & \text{für } -\frac{1}{2} < t < 1 \\ 0 & \text{für } -1 < t \leq -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

mit Residuum mit $\alpha > 0$

Beispiel:

$$1. \quad \alpha = 0 : (1+t)^{\alpha} = (1+t)^0 = \underline{1}$$

$$\beta_R^{\alpha} = 0, \quad R \geq 1.$$

$$1 + \sum \dots = \underline{1.}$$

$$2. \quad \alpha = n \geq 1 : \quad \quad \quad = 0, \quad R > n$$

$$\beta_R^{\alpha} = \frac{n \cdot \overbrace{(n-1) \dots (n-R+1)}^{=0, R > n}}{1 \dots R} = 0$$

für $R > n$

$$(1+t)^n = 1 + \sum_{R=1}^n \beta_R^n t^R$$

binomische Formel.

$$3. \quad x = -1 \quad : \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{x+1}$$

$$\frac{d^R}{dx^R} = (-1)^R$$

Ans.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{x+1} &= 1 + \sum_{R=1}^{\infty} (-1)^R x^R \\ &= 1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$= 1 + \sum_{R=1}^{\infty} (-x)^R$$

$x = -x$:

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + \sum_{R=1}^{\infty} x^R, \quad |x| < 1$$

geometric series

$$f. \quad R = \frac{1}{2}: \quad \sqrt{1+t} = \sum_{R=0}^{\infty} \binom{R}{2^R} t^R$$

$$\sqrt{1+t} = 1 + \sum_{R=1}^{\infty} \binom{R}{2^R} t^R$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2}t - \frac{1}{8}t^2 + \frac{1}{16}t^3 - \frac{5}{128}t^4 + \dots$$

wie

$$\binom{R}{2^R} = \frac{(-1)^R}{2^R} \cdot \frac{(-1) \cdot 1 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot (2R-3)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot \dots \cdot R}$$

$$\phi_{\mathbb{R}} = \sum_{n \geq 0} a_n t^n$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{\mathbb{R}}' &= \left(\sum_{n \geq 0} a_n t^n \right)' \\ &= \sum_{n \geq 0} (a_n t^n)' \\ &= \sum_{n \geq 0} n a_n t^{n-1} \\ &= \sum_{n \geq 1} n a_n t^{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

Basis:

Konst

$$\phi_{\mathbb{R}} = \sum a_n t^n \quad \text{für } t=0,$$

so

Basis

$$\boxed{\phi_{\mathbb{R}} = \sum_{n \geq 1} n a_n t^{n-1}} \quad \text{für } t < 0.$$

Dann folgt:

ϕ und ϕ' sind \mathbb{R} -Vektorräume.
Körperstruktur.

$$\frac{\phi(t+h) - \phi(t)}{h} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n \underbrace{\frac{(t+h)^n - t^n}{h}}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Satz}}{=} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n \cdot n \cdot t^{n-1}$$

mit Potenz der Taylor
+ mit $t+h$.

$$\left(\frac{\phi(t+h) - \phi(t)}{h} - \phi'(t) \right) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{für } h \rightarrow 0$$

$$= \left| \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n a_n (t^{n-1} - t^{n-1}) \right|$$

$$\leq \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n |a_n| (t^{n-1} + t^{n-1})$$

$$= \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \dots + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \dots$$

Behauptung $t, t+h \in (r-\epsilon, r+\epsilon)$.

Sei $\epsilon > 0$.

wähle δ positiv, mit:

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \dots < \epsilon$$

also $r_1 \in (r-\delta, r+\delta)$, $r_2 \in (r-\delta, r+\delta)$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \dots < \epsilon$$

Ans:

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = f'(x)$$

Ans:

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

Folgt:

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

Für $n \geq 1$ und $n > 0$:

da f ein ∞ differenzierbar ist.

$$\begin{aligned} f^{(n)}(x) &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{(n-k)!} a_k x^{k-n}, \quad n \geq 1 \\ &= n! \cdot (a_0 \dots a_{n-1}) \end{aligned}$$

Ans:

$$f^{(n)}(0) = n! \cdot a_n$$

Ans:

$$\begin{aligned} T_0 f(x) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n \\ &= f(x) \quad \text{□} \end{aligned}$$