

# FORELESNING 15

Eivind Eiksen

JAN 13, 2016

MET1180

BI

MATEMATIKK

## Plan

- ① Introduksjon Vår
- ② Lineær approksimasjon
- ③ Taylor - polynom

Pensum:

[S] 7.4-7.7

[E] 4.10

①

MET1181

MET1182

algebra  
lineær  
derivasjon

- idag: Lineær approksimasjon,  
Taylor polynom

[S]  
Kap.  
7.4-7.7

Tema:

- integrasjon
- lineær algebra / matriseresn.
- funksjoner i flere variable

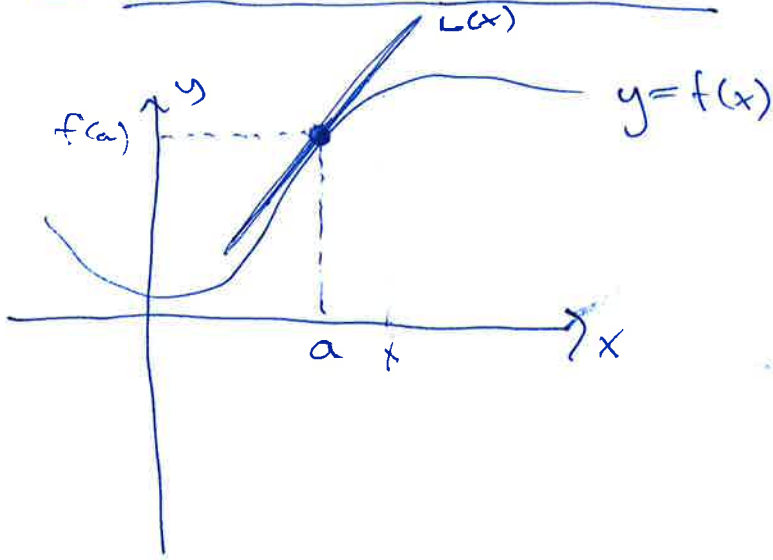
[S]  
Kap 8-  
10

Husk:

Konte } MET11801    Frist 17/03  
          } MET11802    Eksamen 02/05

Ausluttende eksamen MET 11803 : 03/06

## ② Linear approximasjon



$$y - f(a) = f'(a) \cdot (x - a)$$

$$y = f(a) + f'(a) \cdot (x - a)$$

$$L(x) = f(a) + f'(a) \cdot (x - a)$$

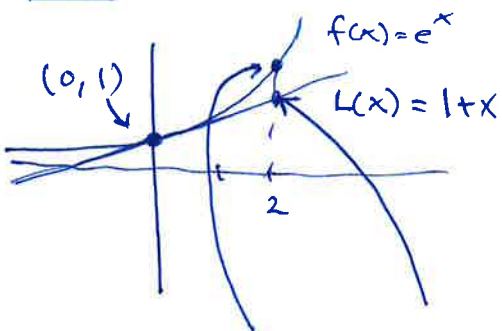
Linear approx. til  $f(x)$  i  $x=a$

tangentlinjen til  $f(x)$  i  $x=a$  gir en ganske god tilnærming til funksjonen  $f(x)$  i nærheten av  $x=a$ .

linear approximasjon til  $f(x)$  i  $x=a$

= den lineære funksjonen som har tangentlinjen som graf.

Ekse:  $f(x) = e^x$  i  $x=0$



$$e^2 = f(2) \approx L(2) = 1+2 = \underline{3}$$

$$e^1 = f(1) \approx L(1) = 1+1 = \underline{2}$$

Utregning av  $L(x)$ :

$$f(0) = e^0 = 1$$

$$f'(x) = e^x \Rightarrow f'(0) = 1$$

$$y - 1 = 1 \cdot (x - 0)$$

$$y - 1 = x$$

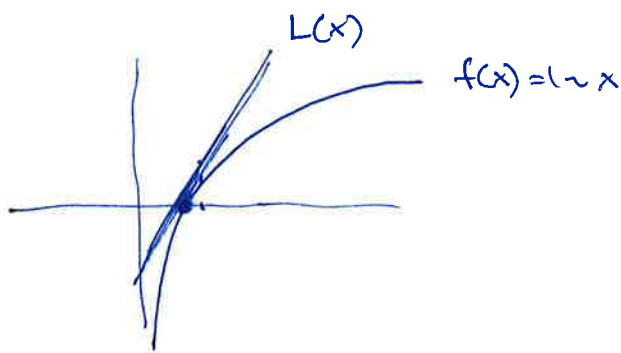
$$y = \underline{1+x}$$

$$L(x) = f(0) + f'(0) \cdot (x - 0)$$

$$= 1 + 1 \cdot (x - 0)$$

$$= \underline{1+x}$$

Exo:  $f(x) = \ln x$  i  $x=1$



$$f(1) = \ln 1 = 0$$

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

$$L(x) = f(1) + f'(1) \cdot (x-1)$$

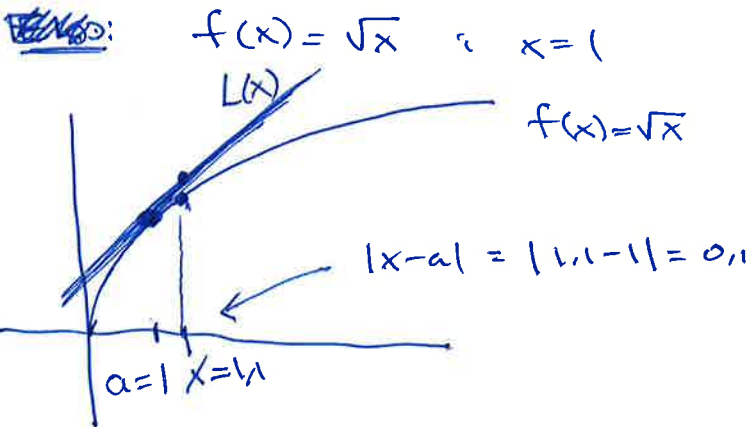
$$= 0 + 1 \cdot (x-1)$$

$$= \underline{x-1}$$

$\ln(1.2) = f(1.2) \approx L(1.2) = \underline{0.2}$

Den lineære tilnærmingen  $L(x) = f(a) + f'(a) \cdot (x-a)$  er den lineære funktion som tilnærmer  $f(x)$  best i nærheden af  $x=a$ .

Tilnærmelsen er svært god når  $|x-a|$  er lille, og den bliver raskt nye dårligere når uafstanden  $|x-a|$  bliver større.



$$f(1) = \sqrt{1} = 1$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \Rightarrow f'(1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$L(x) = f(a) + f'(a) \cdot (x-a)$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot (x-1)$$

$$= \underline{1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \underline{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}x}$$

$\sqrt{1.1} = f(1.1) \approx L(1.1) = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0.1$   
 $= \underline{1.05}$

### 3) Taylor-polynom

Polynom af grad  $n$  som tilnærmelse  $f(x)$  best i nærheden af  $x=a$  kaldes Taylorpolynom af grad  $n$  til  $f(x)$  i  $x=a$ . Det skrives  $p_n(x)$ .

Ex:

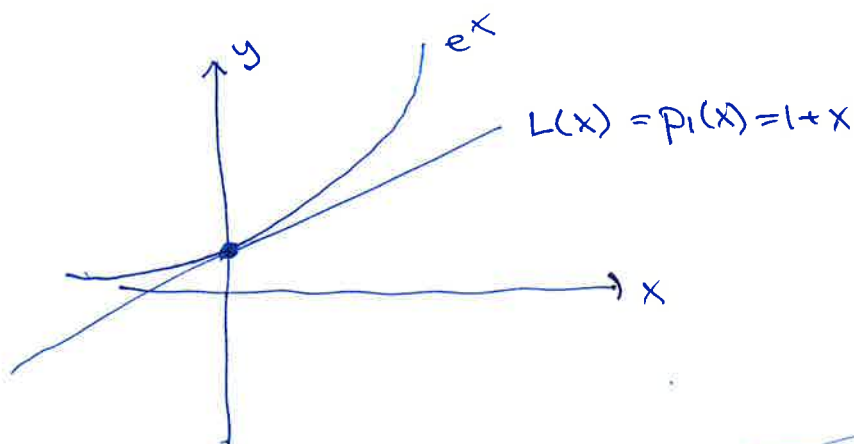
$$f(x) = e^x \quad ; \quad x=0$$

$$\begin{aligned} L(x) &= f(0) + f'(0) \cdot (x-0) \\ &= 1 + 1 \cdot (x-0) \\ &= \underline{1+x} \end{aligned}$$

$n=2$ : Taylorpolynom af grad 2

$p_2(x)$ :

$$\begin{aligned} p_2(x) &= A + Bx + Cx^2 \\ &= 1 + x + Cx^2 \end{aligned}$$



~~f(x)~~

Tangent-linjen:

$$\begin{aligned} x=a: \quad f(a) &= L(a) \\ f'(a) &= L'(a) \end{aligned}$$

Taylor polynom af grad 2:

$$\begin{aligned} f(a) &= p_2(a) \\ f'(a) &= p_2'(a) \\ f''(a) &= p_2''(a) \end{aligned}$$

Det betyder at  $p_2(x) = L(x) + Cx^2$   
og vi vælger  $C$  s\u00e5k at

$$f''(a) = (C \cdot 2x)' = C \cdot 2$$

$$f''(a) = 2 \cdot C \Rightarrow C = \frac{f''(a)}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (Cx^2)' &= C \cdot 2x \\ (Cx^2)'' &= C \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$$

## Taylor polynom av grad 2 i $x=a$ :

**BI**

$$P_2(x) = L(x) + C \cdot (x-a)^2 \quad \text{mod } C = \frac{f''(a)}{2}$$

$$P_2(x) = f(a) + f'(a) \cdot (x-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2} \cdot (x-a)^2$$

Ex:  $f(x) = e^x$  i  $x=0$  ( $a=0$ )  $\rightarrow f(0) = 1$

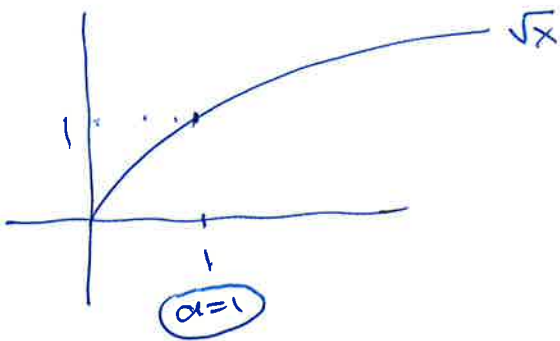
$$f'(x) = e^x \rightarrow f'(0) = 1$$

$$f''(x) = e^x \rightarrow f''(0) = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_2(x) &= f(0) + f'(0) \cdot x + \frac{f''(0)}{2} \cdot x^2 \\ &= \underline{1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f''(0) &= 1 & P_2''(x) &= (1+x)' = 1 \\ P_2''(0) &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Ex:  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$  i  $x=1$



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

$$\begin{aligned} f''(x) &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot x^{-3/2} \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} x^{-3/2} = -\frac{1}{4x\sqrt{x}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_2(x) &= A + B \cdot (x-1) + C \cdot (x-1)^2 \\ &= \underline{1 + \frac{1}{2}(x-1) - \frac{1}{8}(x-1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$A = f(a) = \sqrt{1} = 1$$

$$B = f'(a) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$C = \frac{f''(a)}{2} = \frac{-1/4}{2} = -\frac{1}{8}$$

# Taylor-polynom av høyere grad

Taylor-polynom til  $f(x)$  i  $x=a$  av grad  $n$ :

$$p_n(x) = f(a) + f'(a) \cdot (x-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2} (x-a)^2 + \frac{f'''(a)}{3!} (x-a)^3 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (x-a)^n$$

$\frac{f'''(a)}{6}$

hvor  $n! = n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (n-2) \dots \cdot 2 \cdot 1$

$f^{(n)}(a)$  = deriverte av orden  $n$  i  $x=a$

Ex:  $f(x) = e^x$  i  $x=0$

$$f(0) = 1$$

$$f'(x) = e^x \rightarrow f'(0) = 1$$

$$f''(x) = e^x \rightarrow f''(0) = 1$$

$$f'''(x) = e^x \rightarrow f'''(0) = 1$$

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

$$p_1(x) = 1 + x$$

$$p_2(x) = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2$$

$$p_3(x) = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3$$

$$p_4(x) = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{24}x^4$$

Restledd = feil ledd:

$$R_n(x) = f(x) - p_n(x)$$

differansen mellom  
riktig verdi  $f(x)$   
og tilnærmingen  
 $p_n(x)$  fra

Taylor-polynomen av  
grad  $n$ .

## Lagrange's restleddsformel.

$$R_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(c)}{(n+1)!} \cdot (x-a)^{n+1} \quad \text{for et tall } c \text{ mellom } x \text{ og } a$$

$$\uparrow$$

$$f(x) - p_n(x)$$

Ex:  $f(x) = e^x$  ;  $x=0$

$$p_4(x) = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{24}x^4$$

$$R_4(x) = \frac{f^{(5)}(c)}{5!} (x-0)^5 = \frac{e^c}{120} x^5$$

$$R_4(x) = \frac{e^c}{120} x^5 \quad \text{for en } c \text{ mellom } 0 \text{ og } x$$

i  $x=2$ :  $e^2 = f(2) \approx p_4(2) = 1 + 2 + 2 + \frac{8}{6} + \frac{16}{24}$   
 $= 5 + \frac{4}{3} + \frac{2}{3} = 7$

$$e^2 \approx 7$$

↑

Feilen i denne tilnærmingen:

$$R_4(2) = \frac{e^c}{120} \cdot 2^5 = \frac{32}{120} e^c$$

$$\text{der } c \in (0, 2)$$

$$\leq \frac{32}{120} e^2$$

$$R_5(2) = \frac{e^c}{720} \cdot 64 \leq \frac{64}{720} e^2$$

For "de fleste" funktioner, så er

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_n(x) = 0$$

funktioner der  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_n(x) = 0$  kaldes analytiske funktioner

Exs:  $1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{24}x^4 + \frac{1}{120}x^5 + \dots = e^x$   
(Taylor-rekker til  $e^x$ )

Taylor-rekker til  $f(x)$ :  
 $p(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p_n(x)$

Exs:  $f(x) = x^4 + x^2 + 1$  i  $x=0 \rightarrow f(0) = 1$

$$f'(x) = 4x^3 + 2x \rightarrow f'(0) = 0$$

$$f''(x) = 12x^2 + 2 \rightarrow f''(0) = 2$$

$$f'''(x) = 24x \rightarrow f'''(0) = 0$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = 24 \rightarrow f^{(4)}(0) = 24$$

$$f^{(5)}(x) = 0$$

$$p_2(x) = 1 + 0 \cdot x + \frac{2}{2} x^2 = 1 + x^2$$

$$p_3(x) = 1 + x^2 + \frac{0}{6} x^3 = 1 + x^2$$

$$p_4(x) = 1 + x^2 + \frac{24}{24} \cdot x^4 = \underline{1 + x^2 + x^4}$$

$$R_4(x) = \frac{0}{5!} x^5 = 0$$

Exs:  $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$  i  $x=0$   $f(0) = 1$

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

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

$$f'''(x) = -6 \cdot (1+x)^{-4} \quad f'''(0) = -6$$

$$p_3(x) = 1 - x + \frac{2}{2} x^2 - \frac{6}{6} x^3 = \underline{1 - x + x^2 - x^3}$$



Newton's binomial formula:

$$(a+b)^n = a^n + \binom{n}{1} a^{n-1} b + \binom{n}{2} a^{n-2} b^2 + \dots + \binom{n}{n-1} a b^{n-1} + b^n$$

$$\text{der } \binom{n}{i} = \frac{n!}{i!(n-i)!} = C_{n,i}$$