

# POLINOMIO DI TAYLOR

DATA  $f(x)$  DERIVABILE  $m$  VOLTE IN  $x_0$  E DOMF.

IL POLINOMIO DI TAYLOR DI ORDINE  $m$  CENTRATO IN  $x_0$  E':

$$f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x-x_0)^2 + \frac{f'''(x_0)}{3!}(x-x_0)^3 + \dots + \frac{f^{(m)}(x_0)}{m!}(x-x_0)^m$$

TAVOLA DEGLI SVILUPPI DI TAYLOR DELLE FUNZIONI ELEMENTARI PER  $x \rightarrow 0$ .

↑  
ARGOMENTO

- $e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + o(x^n)$
- $\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1} + o(x^{2n+2})$
- $\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} x^{2n} + o(x^{2n+1})$
- $\tan x = x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2}{15}x^5 + \frac{17}{315}x^7 + \frac{62}{2835}x^9 + o(x^{10})$
- $\sinh x = x + \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \dots + \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + o(x^{2n+2})$
- $\cosh x = 1 + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots + \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + o(x^{2n+1})$
- $\tanh x = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2}{15}x^5 - \frac{17}{315}x^7 + \frac{62}{2835}x^9 + o(x^{10})$
- $\frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^n + o(x^n)$
- $\log(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} x^n + o(x^n)$
- $\arctan x = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} + o(x^{2n+2})$
- $\operatorname{arctanh} x = x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} + \dots + \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} + o(x^{2n+2})$
- $(1+x)^\alpha = 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2} x^2 + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)(\alpha-2)}{6} x^3 + \dots + \binom{\alpha}{n} x^n + o(x^n)$

↘  $[-\ln(\cos x)]'$

con

$$\binom{\alpha}{n} = \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)(\alpha-2)\dots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!}$$

$$d \cdot \frac{d-1 \cdot \dots \cdot (d-(n-1))}{n!}$$

CASISTICHE PARTICOLARI:

$\lim (z)$  =  $\lim e^{\log e^z} = \lim e^{b \log e}$  =  $e^{\lim b \log e}$  =  $e^{\lim b \log e}$

↓  
TRAMITE TAYLOR.

DATA  $f(x)$  IN INTORNO A:  $\downarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow$

• N3 SI POSSONO USARE GLI SVILUPPI DI TAYLOR ANCHE CON  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{n}}{n}$  PUNTO' L'ARGOMENTO TENDA A ZERO