

Das Taylorpolynom $T_n f(x; x_0)$ ist eine Polynomfunktion vom Grad n , die eine n -Mal differenzierbare Funktion f in der Nähe der Stelle x_0 approximiert (annähert).

$$\begin{aligned} T_n f(x; x_0) &= \frac{f^{(0)}(x_0)}{0!} (x - x_0)^0 + \frac{f^{(1)}(x_0)}{1!} (x - x_0)^1 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} (x - x_0)^n \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x - x_0)^k \end{aligned}$$

dabei bedeuten

- | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| • $f^{(0)}(x_0) = f(x_0)$ | • $0! = 1$ | • $(x - x_0)^0 = 1$ |
| • $f^{(1)}(x_0) = f'(x_0)$ | • $1! = 1$ | • $(x - x_0)^1 = x - x_0$ |
| • $f^{(2)}(x_0) = f''(x_0)$ | • $2! = 2 \cdot 1 = 2$ | • $(x - x_0)^2 = x^2 - 2x_0x + x_0^2$ |
| • $f^{(3)}(x_0) = f'''(x_0)$ | • $3! = 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 6$ | • ... |
| • ... | • ... | |

Die Schreibweise $T_n f(x; x_0)$ fasst alle nötigen Informationen zusammen:

- T wie Taylorpolynom
 n höchste vorkommende Ableitung und grösster Exponent
 f die anzunähernde Funktion
 x die Variable des Polynoms
 x_0 die Entwicklungsstelle

Beispiel

$T_2 f(x; x_0) = ?$ mit $f(x) = \cos x$ und $x_0 = \pi$

$f(x)$ bis zur 2. Ableitung berechnen; danach $x_0 = \pi$ einsetzen:

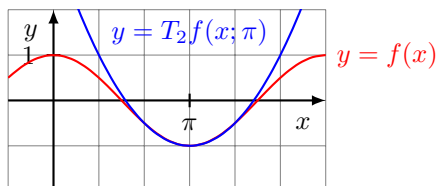
$$f(x) = \cos x \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(\pi) = \cos \pi = -1$$

$$f'(x) = -\sin x \quad \Rightarrow \quad f'(\pi) = -\sin \pi = 0$$

$$f''(x) = -\cos x \quad \Rightarrow \quad f''(\pi) = -\cos \pi = 1$$

Taylorpolynom aufstellen und vereinfachen: (*) sofern Ausmultiplizieren verlangt ist.

$$\begin{aligned} T_2 f(x; \pi) &= \frac{-1}{0!} (x - \pi)^0 + \frac{0}{1!} (x - \pi)^1 + \frac{1}{2!} (x - \pi)^2 \\ &= -1 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot (x - \pi) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot (x - \pi)^2 \\ &= -1 + \frac{1}{2} (x - \pi)^2 \stackrel{*}{=} \frac{1}{2} x^2 - \pi x + \frac{1}{2} \pi^2 - 1 \end{aligned}$$



Übungen

(a) $T_2f(x; x_0) = ?$ mit $f(x) = e^x$ und $x_0 = 0$

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

$$Tf(x, 0) = \frac{e^0}{0!} + \frac{e^0}{1!}(x - 0) + \frac{e^0}{2!}(x - 0)^2 = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2$$

(b) $T_2f(x; x_0) = ?$ mit $f(x) = e^x$ und $x_0 = 1$

$$\begin{aligned}f(x) &= e^x \\f'(x) &= e^x \\f''(x) &= e^x\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Tf(x, 0) &= \frac{e^1}{0!} + \frac{e^1}{1!}(x - 1) + \frac{e^1}{2!}(x - 1)^2 \\&= e + e(x - 1) + \frac{e}{2}(x - 1)^2 \\&= e + ex - e + \frac{e}{2}x^2 - ex + \frac{e}{2} \\&= \frac{e}{2}x^2 + \frac{e}{2}\end{aligned}$$

(c) $T_2f(x; x_0) = ?$ mit $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ und $x_0 = 1$

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

$$\begin{aligned}Tf(x, 0) &= \frac{f(1)}{0!} + \frac{f'(1)}{1!}(x - 1) + \frac{f''(1)}{2!}(x - 1)^2 \\&= 1 + \frac{1}{2}(x - 1) - \frac{1}{8}(x - 1)^2 \\&= 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{8}(x^2 - 2x + 1) \\&= 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \frac{1}{4}x - \frac{1}{8} \\&= -\frac{1}{8}x^2 + \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{3}{8}\end{aligned}$$

(d) $T_2f(x; x_0) = ?$ mit $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ und $x_0 = 4$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} = x^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(4) = 4^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad f'(4) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$f''(x) = -\frac{1}{4}x^{-\frac{3}{2}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad f''(4) = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot 4^{-\frac{3}{2}} = -\frac{1}{32}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Tf(x, 0) &= \frac{f(4)}{0!} + \frac{f'(4)}{1!}(x-4) + \frac{f''(4)}{2!}(x-4)^2 \\ &= 2 + \frac{1}{4}(x-4) - \frac{1}{64}(x-4)^2 \\ &= 2 + \frac{1}{4}x - 1 - \frac{1}{64}(x^2 - 8x + 16) \\ &= 2 + \frac{1}{4}x - 1 - \frac{1}{64}x^2 + \frac{1}{8}x - \frac{1}{4} \\ &= -\frac{1}{64}x^2 + \frac{3}{8}x + \frac{3}{4} \end{aligned}$$

(e) $T_2f(x; x_0) = ?$ mit $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ und $x_0 = 4$

$$f(x) = 1/x = x^{-1} \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(4) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$f'(x) = -x^{-2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad f'(4) = -4^{-2} = -\frac{1}{16}$$

$$f''(x) = 2x^{-3} \quad \Rightarrow \quad f''(4) = 2 \cdot 4^{-3} = \frac{1}{32}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Tf(x, 0) &= \frac{f(4)}{0!} + \frac{f'(4)}{1!}(x-4) + \frac{f''(4)}{2!}(x-4)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{16}(x-4) + \frac{1}{64}(x-4)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{16}x + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{64}(x^2 - 8x + 16) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{16}x + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{64}x^2 - \frac{1}{8}x + \frac{1}{4} \\ &= \frac{1}{64}x^2 - \frac{3}{16}x + \frac{3}{4} \end{aligned}$$

(f) $T_2f(x; x_0) = ?$ mit $f(x) = \sin x$ und $x_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$ (ohne Ausmultiplizieren)

$$f(x) = \sin x \quad \Rightarrow \quad f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1$$

$$f'(x) = \cos x \quad \Rightarrow \quad f'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$$

$$f''(x) = -\sin x \quad \Rightarrow \quad f''\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned} Tf(x, 0) &= \frac{f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{0!} + \frac{f'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{1!}(x - \frac{\pi}{2}) + \frac{f''\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{2!}(x - \frac{\pi}{2})^2 \\ &= 1 + 0(x - \frac{\pi}{2}) - \frac{1}{2}(x - \frac{\pi}{2})^2 \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{2}(x^2 - \pi x + \frac{\pi^2}{4}) \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{\pi}{2}x + \frac{\pi^2}{8} \\ &= -\frac{\pi}{2}x^2 + \frac{\pi}{2}x - \frac{\pi^2}{8} + 1 \end{aligned}$$

(g) $T_2f(x; x_0) = ?$ mit $f(x) = x^4$ und $x_0 = 1$

$$f(x) = x^4 \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(1) = 1^4 = 1$$

$$f'(x) = 4x^3 \quad \Rightarrow \quad f'(1) = 4 \cdot 1^3 = 4$$

$$f''(x) = 12x^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad f''(1) = 12 \cdot 1^2 = 12$$

$$Tf(x, 0) = \frac{f(1)}{0!} + \frac{f'(1)}{1!}(x-1) + \frac{f''(1)}{2!}(x-1)^2$$

$$= 1 + 4(x-1) + 6(x-1)^2$$

$$= 1 + 4x - 4 + 6(x^2 - 2x + 1)$$

$$= -3 + 4x + 6x^2 - 12x + 6$$

$$= 6x^2 - 8x + 3$$