

Taylor展开

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1. Taylor公式

1. 分析

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + o(x-x_0) = T_1 + o(x-x_0)$$

其中 $T_1 = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0)$, 为切线

$$f(x) = T_2 + o((x-x_0)^2)$$

$$\text{设 } T_2 = a_0 + a_1(x-x_0) + a_2(x-x_0)^2$$

原函数: 令 $x = x_0$, $a_0 = f(x_0)$

$$\text{一阶导: } f(x) = f(x_0) + a_1(x-x_0) + a_2(x-x_0)^2$$

$$\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} - a_1 - a_2(x-x_0) = \frac{o(x-x_0)}{x-x_0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} - a_1 - a_2(x-x_0) = 0$$

$$= f'(x_0) - a_1 = 0, \text{ 即 } a_1 = f'(x_0)$$

$$\text{二阶导: } \frac{f(x) - f(x_0) - f'(x_0)(x-x_0)}{(x-x_0)^2} - a_2 = \frac{o(x-x_0)^2}{(x-x_0)^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0) - f'(x_0)(x-x_0)}{2(x-x_0)^2} = a_2, \text{ 即 } \frac{1}{2}f''(x_0) = a_2$$

$$\therefore T_2 = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \frac{1}{2}f''(x_0)(x-x_0)^2$$

2. 公式

$f(x)$ 有 n 阶导数, 则 $f(x) = T_n(x) + o((x-x_0)^n)$

其中 $T_n(x)$ 为多项式 $a_0 + a_1(x-x_0) + \dots + a_n(x-x_0)^n$

则系数 $a_k = \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!}, k=0, 1, \dots, n$

证明: $f(x) = T_n(x) + o((x-x_0)^n)$

令 $x \rightarrow x_0$, 则有 $a_0 = f(x_0)$

假设 $n > k$ 时, $a_k = \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!}$ 成立

$$\frac{f(x) - T_n(x)}{(x-x_0)^{k+1}} = \frac{o((x-x_0)^n)}{(x-x_0)^{k+1}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - T_n(x)}{(x-x_0)^{k+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - T_n(x)}{(x-x_0)^k} \cdot \frac{1}{(x-x_0)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - T_n(x)}{(x-x_0)^k} \cdot \frac{1}{(x-x_0)^{k-1}}$$

$$= \dots = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f^{(k+1)}(x) - T_n^{(k+1)}(x)}{(k+1)!(x-x_0)} = \frac{f^{(k+1)}(x_0)}{(k+1)!} - a_{k+1} > 0$$

若 $x \rightarrow 0, f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + o(x^n)$

(Maclaurin 展开)

二. 余项的估计

1. 定义

若 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处 n 阶可导, 则称 $T_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!}(x-x_0)^k$

为 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处的 n 次 Taylor 多项式, 称 $R_n(x) = f(x) - T_n(x)$ 为 n 次相差项或剩余项

2. 定理

① 带 Peano 余项的 Taylor 公式

$$f(x) = T_n(x) + o((x-x_0)^n) \quad (x \rightarrow x_0), R_n(x) = o((x-x_0)^n)$$

n 阶可导, 则 $f(x)$ 和 $T_n(x)$ 的相差部分为 $(x-x_0)^n$ 的高阶无穷小量

证明: 只需证 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{R_n(x)}{(x-x_0)^n} = 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{R_n(x)}{(x-x_0)^n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - T_n(x)}{(x-x_0)^n} = \dots = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f^{(n)}(x) - T_n^{(n)}(x)}{n!(x-x_0)}$$

$$\text{其中 } T_n^{(n)}(x) = f^{(n)}(x_0) = \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} \cdot n! = f^{(n)}(x_0)$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{R_n(x)}{(x-x_0)^n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0) - \frac{f'(x_0)}{1!}(x-x_0) - \dots - \frac{f^{(n-1)}(x_0)}{(n-1)!}(x-x_0)^{n-1}}{(x-x_0)^n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n!} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f^{(n)}(x) - f^{(n)}(x_0)}{x-x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f^{(n)}(x) - f^{(n)}(x_0)}{x-x_0} \cdot \frac{1}{n!}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n!} [f^{(n)}(x_0) - f^{(n)}(x_0)] = 0$$

② 带 Lagrange 余项的 Taylor 公式

若 $f(x)$ 在 I 中 $n+1$ 阶可导, 则对 $\forall x_0, x \in I$,

$\exists \xi \in (x_0, x)$, 使 $f(x) = T_n(x) + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}(x-x_0)^{n+1}$

即余项 $R_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}(x-x_0)^{n+1}$

证明: 取 x, x_0 为因变量常数

$$\text{构造 } g(t) = R_n(t) - \frac{R_n(x)}{(x-x_0)^{n+1}}(t-x_0)^{n+1}$$

则 $g(t)$ 在区间 (x_0, x) 上 $n+1$ 阶可导

又有 $g(x) = R_n(x) - R_n(x) = 0$

$$R_n(x_0) = R_n^{(1)}(x_0) = \dots = R_n^{(n)}(x_0) = 0$$

$$g(x_0) = g^{(1)}(x_0) = \dots = g^{(n)}(x_0) = g^{(n+1)}(x_0) = 0$$

$$\therefore \exists \xi_0 \in (x_0, x), g^{(n+1)}(\xi_0) = 0$$

$$\therefore \exists \xi_1 \in (x_0, \xi_0), g^{(n)}(\xi_1) = 0$$

$$\dots$$

$$\therefore \exists \xi_{n-1} \in (x_0, \xi_{n-2}), g^{(1)}(\xi_{n-1}) = 0$$

$$x_0 < \xi_{n-1} < \xi_{n-2} < \dots < \xi_1 < \xi_0 < x$$

$$\therefore g^{(n+1)}(\xi_0) = R_n^{(n+1)}(\xi_0) - \frac{R_n^{(n+1)}(x)}{(x-x_0)^{n+1}}(n+1)! = 0$$

$$\text{即 } R_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}(x-x_0)^{n+1}$$

3. 应用

① $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, 将 Taylor 展开称作 Maclaurin 展开

$$e^x, \cos x, \sin x, \ln(1+x), (1+x)^a$$

例: 求 $f(x) = e^{-x^2}$ 的 n 次 Maclaurin 展开

$$e^t = 1 + t + \frac{t^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{t^n}{n!} + o(t^n) \quad (t \rightarrow 0)$$

[e^t 带 Peano 余项的 Maclaurin 展开]

$$\text{代入 } t = -x^2, e^{-x^2} = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-x^2)^k}{k!} + o((x^2)^{n+1}) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k}}{k!} + o(x^{2n+2})$$

推论: $f^{(2k+1)}(0) = f^{(2k+1)}(0) = 0$

$$f^{(2k)}(0) = (2k)! \cdot \frac{(-1)^k}{k!}$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k}}{k!} + o(x^{2n+2})$$

$$f^{(k)}(x_0) = k! a_k, \left[\frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} = a_k, \text{ Taylor 系数} \right]$$

例: 求 $\cos x$ 的 n 次 Maclaurin 公式

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \dots + \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k}}{(2k)!} + o(x^{2n+2})$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k (2k)!}{(2k)!} x^{2k} + o(x^{2n+2})$$

$$\text{系数 } \frac{(-1)^k (2k)!}{(2k)!} = \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k}}{(2k)!} + o(x^{2n+2})$$

$$\text{结论: } \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k}}{(2k)!} + o(x^{2n+2})$$

$$= 1 + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k}}{(2k)!} + o(x^{2n+2}) \quad (x \rightarrow 0)$$

推论: $\frac{d^k}{dx^k} \cos x \Big|_{x=0}, k$ 为奇, 导为 0

例: 求 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ 在 $x_0 = -3$ 处的 n 阶 Peano 展开

$$\left[x \rightarrow -3 \text{ 更相仿于 } (1+t)^{-1}, \text{ 展开 } \sum_{k=0}^n a_k (x-x_0)^k \right]$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{-3+(x+3)} = -\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{1+\frac{x+3}{3}} = -\frac{1}{3} \sum_{k=0}^n \left(\frac{x+3}{3}\right)^k + o((x+3)^{n+1})$$

$$\frac{1}{1+t} = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k t^k + o(t^{n+1}) \quad (t \rightarrow 0)$$

$$\frac{1}{1-t} = \sum_{k=0}^n t^k + o(t^{n+1}) \quad t \rightarrow 0$$

$$\frac{1}{x} = -\frac{1}{3} \sum_{k=0}^n \left(\frac{x+3}{3}\right)^k + o\left(\left(\frac{x+3}{3}\right)^{n+1}\right) = -\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(x+3)^k}{3^{k+1}} + o((x+3)^{n+1})$$

Taylor 公式

1. 右左的展开: Peano & Lagrange

2. 利用 Maclaurin 展开求其他函数展开

3. 证明相关不等式

例: $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上可导, 对 $\forall x$ 有 $|f'(x)| \leq M$

且 $f(0) = f(1) = 0$, 求证: $[0, 1]$ 上 $|f(x)| \leq \frac{M}{8}$

证明: 分别求 $f(x), f(x)$ 在 $x_0 \in [0, 1]$ 的展开

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \frac{f''(\xi)(x-x_0)^2}{2!} \quad ①$$

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(1-x_0) + \frac{f''(\xi)(1-x_0)^2}{2!} \quad ②$$

$$\text{①} - \text{②} \times \lambda, \quad 0 = -f(x_0) + \frac{f''(\xi)(x-x_0)(1-x_0)}{2}$$

$$\therefore |f(x)| \leq \frac{M}{2} x(1-x) + \frac{M}{2} (1-x_0)^2 x_0$$

$$= \frac{M}{2} x(1-x) \leq \frac{M}{2} \left(\frac{x+(1-x)}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{M}{8}$$

例: 试证 $x > 0$ 时, $e^x > 1+x+\frac{x^2}{2}+\frac{x^3}{6}$

2) 当 $0 < x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 < \cos x < 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{x^4}{24}$

证明: $x \neq 0$ 时, 由 e^t 在 $t=0$ 处的三阶 Maclaurin

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{e^{\theta x} x^4}{24} > 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6}$$

2) $x \neq 0$ 时, 由 $\cos x$ 在 $t=0$ 处的 Maclaurin 展开

$$\text{证: } \cos x = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + R_3 = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{\cos \theta x \cdot x^4}{24}$$

$$\text{证: } \cos x = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{24}x^4 + R_5 = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{24}x^4 - \frac{\cos \theta x \cdot x^6}{720}$$

$$x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}], \theta \in (0, 1), R_n > 0$$

$$\therefore 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 < \cos x < 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{x^4}{24}$$

推论: 左端展开 $k+1$ 阶, 右端展开 k 阶

4. 计算极限

例: 试确定 a, b 的值使得

$$e^{1-\cos x} - 1 - ax^2 - bx^4 = o(x^4) \quad (x \rightarrow 0)$$

证明: $\Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{1-\cos x} - 1 - ax^2 - bx^4}{x^4} = 0$

$$\text{令 } t = 1 - \cos x = 1 - [1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{24}x^4 + o(x^4)],$$

$$t = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{24}x^4 + o(x^4), \quad t \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2, \quad t^2 \sim \frac{1}{4}x^4$$

$$e^{-t} = e^{-t} = 1 - t + \frac{t^2}{2} + o(t^2) \text{ 只保留至 } t^2$$

$$= 1 + [\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{24}x^4 + o(x^4)] + [\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{24}x^4 + o(x^4))^2] + o(x^4)$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{24}x^4 + \frac{1}{8}x^4 + o(x^4)$$

$$\text{代入得 } 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{8}x^4 + o(x^4) - 1 - ax^2 - bx^4 = o(x^4)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\frac{1}{2} - a)x^2 + (\frac{1}{8} - b)x^4 = o(x^4)$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{1}{2} - a = 0, \quad \frac{1}{8} - b = 0, \quad a = \frac{1}{2}, b = \frac{1}{8}$$

* Peano 余项 $\text{证: } a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_n x^n = o(x^n)$

且 $a_0 = a_1 = \dots = a_n = 0$

例 (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} + \cos x - 3}{(e^x \sin x)^4}$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \cos 3x}{\cos^2 x - \cos x}$$

证: (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} + \cos x - 3}{(e^x \sin x)^4} \rightarrow \frac{0}{0}$ 洛必达 $x \rightarrow 0$ 阶数相同

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2e^{2x} - \sin x}{4(e^x \sin x)^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2e^{2x} - \sin x}{4e^{3x} \sin^3 x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4e^{2x} - \cos x}{12e^{3x} \sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4e^{2x} - \cos x}{12e^{3x} x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{8e^{2x} + \sin x}{24e^{3x} x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{8e^{2x} + \sin x}{24e^{3x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{16e^{2x} + \cos x}{72e^{3x}} = \frac{16e^0 + \cos 0}{72e^0} = \frac{17}{72}$$

$$* x \rightarrow 0 \text{ (去心邻域) 下, } f(x) \text{ 恒不为零}$$

$$f(0) = g(0) = 0 \text{ (洛必达) } \left(\frac{0}{0} \text{ 型} \right) = 0(1)$$

(2) 先判断阶数

$$\text{令 } \cos x - \cos 3x = 1 - \frac{1}{2}(x^2)^2 + o(x^2) - (1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2))$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^4 + o(x^4) - (1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2))$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2) \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2 \quad (x \rightarrow 0)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \cos 3x}{\cos^2 x - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - [\frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)][1 - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)]}{\frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x^4 + 9x^4 + o(x^4)}{\frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 0(x^2)}{\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 0(x^2)} = 13, \quad \sim \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 0(x^2)}{\frac{1}{2}x^2}$$

例: 设 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处的 n 阶微分存在, 且:

$$f'(x_0) = f''(x_0) = \dots = f^{(n-1)}(x_0) = 0, \text{ 即 } f^{(n)}(x_0) \neq 0,$$

(n 阶极值) 若 n 为奇数, 则 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处

无极值; 若为偶数, 则 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处有

极值, 且 $f^{(n)}(x_0) > 0$ 极小, $f^{(n)}(x_0) < 0$ 极大

证明: 令 $\Delta f(x) = f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)$

$$\text{则 } \Delta f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)h + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}h^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n-1)}(x_0)}{(n-1)!}h^{n-1} + \frac{f^{(n)}(\xi)}{n!}h^n + o(h^n) - f(x_0)$$

$$= \frac{f^{(n)}(\xi)}{n!}h^n + o(h^n) = \frac{f^{(n)}(\xi)}{n!}h^n + o(h^n)$$

$$= h^n \left(\frac{f^{(n)}(\xi)}{n!} + o(1) \right)$$

n 为奇, h 正号 (x_0 右侧) 时 h^n 正号, 即 $\frac{f^{(n)}(\xi)}{n!} + o(1)$ 不变号, 使 $\Delta f(x)$ 也在 x_0 右侧正号

故此时 x_0 不为极值点

n 为偶, h 正号时 h^n 不变号, 因此 $\Delta f(x)$ 在 x_0 右侧也不变号

$$f^{(n)}(x_0) > 0 \text{ 时, } \Delta f(x) \geq 0,$$

即在 x_0 处取极小值