

Tabella degli sviluppi di Taylor delle funzioni elementari in  $x_0 = 0$ .

$$\cdot e^x = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}x^n + O(x^n)$$

$$\cdot \sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + O(x^{2n+1})$$

qui si può scrivere anche  $O(x^{2n+2})$

$$\cdot \cos x = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{24}x^4 + \dots + (-1)^{2m} \frac{x^{2m}}{(2m)!} + O(x^{2m})$$

oppure  $O(x^{2m+1})$

$$\cdot \log(1+x) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \dots + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^n}{n} + O(x^n)$$

$$\cdot \frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + x^4 + \dots + x^n + O(x^n).$$

$$\cdot \arctan x = x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{5}x^5 - \frac{1}{7}x^7 + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} + O(x^{2n+1})$$

$$\cdot (1+x)^\alpha = 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2}x^2 + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)(\alpha-2)}{3!}x^3 + \dots + \left(\frac{\alpha}{n}\right)x^n + O(x^n)$$

$$\text{dove } \left(\frac{\alpha}{n}\right) = \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)(\alpha-2)\dots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!}$$

### ESERCIZIO

$$\text{Calcolare } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x + x^3}{x^3}$$

$$\text{Sappiamo che } \sin x = x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + O(x^3)$$

Quindi

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x + x^3}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + O(x^3) - x + x^3}{x^3}$$

Formule di Taylor di ordine 3

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{6}x^3 + x^3 + o(x^3)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{5}{6}x^3 + o(x^3)}{x^3} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{5}{6}}{1} + \underbrace{\frac{o(x^3)}{x^3}}_{\xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 0} = \frac{5}{6}.
 \end{aligned}$$

### ESEMPIO

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - x - \cos x}{2x \sin x}$$

Denominatore:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sin x &= x + o(x) \\
 2x \sin x &= 2x(x + o(x)) = 2x^2 + \underbrace{2o(x^2)}_{o(x^2)} = 2x^2 + o(x^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

Numeratore:

Siccome il denominatore si comporta come  $x^2$ , ci basta sviluppare all'ordine 2 il numeratore.

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Quindi: } e^x - x - \cos x &= 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2) - \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)\right) \\
 &= x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2) \\
 &= x^2 + o(x^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

Conclusioni:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - x - \cos x}{2x \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + o(x^2)}{2x^2 + o(x^2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \left(1 + \frac{o(x^2)}{x^2}\right)}{x^2 \left(2 + \frac{o(x^2)}{x^2}\right)} = \frac{1}{2} \xrightarrow{o}$$

### ESEMPIO

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x \log(1+x) - x}{2\sqrt{1+x} - \sin x - 2\cos x} \quad \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{1+x} &= (1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-1)}{2}x^2 + O(x^2) \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + O(x^2)\end{aligned}$$

$$\sin x = x + O(x^2)$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + O(x^2)$$

Denominatore:

$$\begin{aligned}D &= 2\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + O(x^2)\right) - x + O(x^2) - 2\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + O(x^2)\right) \\ &= \cancel{2} + \cancel{x} - \frac{1}{4}x^2 - \cancel{x} - \cancel{2} + x^2 + O(x^2) \\ &= \frac{3}{4}x^2 + O(x^2).\end{aligned}$$

Numeratore:  $\underbrace{\cos x}_1 \underbrace{\log(1+x)}_{\sim x} - x$

$$\cos x = 1 + O(x)$$

$$\log(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + O(x^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\cos x \log(1+x) &= (1 + O(x)) \left(x - \frac{x^2}{2} + O(x^2)\right) \\ &= x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \underbrace{O(x^2) + O(x^2) + O(x^3) + O(x^4)}_{O(x^2)} \\ &= x - \frac{x^2}{2} + O(x^2)\end{aligned}$$

$$N = -\frac{x^2}{2} + O(x^2)$$

Conclusione

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{N}{D} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{x^2}{2} + O(x^2)}{\frac{3}{4}x^2 + O(x^2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{O(x^2)}{x^2}}{\frac{3}{4} + \frac{O(x^2)}{x^2}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{3}{4}} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{3} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

Oss.

$$o(f(x)) - o(f(x)) = o(f(x)) = -o(f(x))$$

$$o(x^n) + o(x^m) = o(x^{\min\{n,m\}}) \text{ per } x \rightarrow 0.$$

Domanda: Qual è lo sviluppo di Taylor di ordine  $n$  di  $f(x) = e^{-x}$  in  $x_0 = 0$ ?

1° Metodo: Definizione.

$$f(x) = e^{-x}, f'(x) = -e^{-x}, f''(x) = e^{-x}, f'''(x) = -e^{-x}, f^{(n)}(x) = e^{-x}$$

$$f(0) = 1, f'(0) = -1, f''(0) = 1, f'''(0) = -1 \dots$$

$$\text{In generale } f^{(n)}(0) = (-1)^n \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

$$e^{-x} = 1 - x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{24}x^4 + \dots + \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} x^n + o(x^n)$$

2° Metodo: Sostituzione

$e^{-x}$  Chiamiamo  $y = -x$ . Se  $x \rightarrow 0$  anche  $y \rightarrow 0$ .

$$\begin{aligned} e^{-x} &= e^y = 1 + y + \frac{1}{2}y^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} y^n + o(y^n) \\ &= 1 - x + \frac{1}{2}(-x)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} (-x)^n + o(-x)^n \\ &= 1 - x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \dots + \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} x^n + o(x^n) \end{aligned}$$

Sposto gli sviluppi di Taylor di composizioni di funzioni: si possono ricavare per sostituzione a partire degli sviluppi delle funzioni elementari.

ESEMPIO

Calcoliamo lo sviluppo di Taylor di ordine 5 in  $x_0 = 0$  di

$$f(x) = \sin(2x)$$

$$y = 2x \quad \text{se } x \rightarrow 0, \quad y = 2x \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{quindi}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(2x) &= \sin(y) = y - \frac{y^3}{6} + \frac{y^5}{120} + o(y^5) \\ &= 2x - \frac{(2x)^3}{6} + \frac{(2x)^5}{120} + o(y^5) \\ &= 2x - \frac{8x^3}{6} + \frac{32x^5}{120} + o(x^5) \\ &= 2x - \frac{4}{3}x^3 + \frac{4}{15}x^5 + o(x^5) \end{aligned}$$

ESEMPPIO

$$f(x) = \sqrt{1+3x^2} \quad \text{Calcoliamo lo sviluppo di ordine 4.}$$

$$y = 3x^2 \quad (\text{Se } x \rightarrow 0, \quad y = 3x^2 \rightarrow 0).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{1+3x^2} &= \sqrt{1+y} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}y - \frac{1}{8}y^2 + o(y^2) \\ &= 1 + \frac{3x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{8}(3x^2)^2 + o((3x^2)^2) \\ &= 1 + \frac{3}{2}x^2 - \frac{9}{8}x^4 + o(x^4) \end{aligned}$$

ESEMPPIO

$$f(x) = \log(2+x).$$

Cerchiamo lo sviluppo di ordine 3

$$\sqrt{y} = 1+x \quad ?$$

$$\log(2+y) = \log(1+1+x) = \log(1+y)$$

se  $x \rightarrow 0$ ,  $y \rightarrow 1$ . Ci servirebbe lo sviluppo in  $x_0 = 1$  di  $\log(1+x)$ . Ma noi conosciamo solo lo sviluppo in  $x_0 = 0$ .

Cerchiamo quindi una sostituzione diversa

Scelta migliore:

$$\log(2+x) = \log\left(2\left(1+\frac{x}{2}\right)\right) = \log 2 + \log\left(1+\frac{x}{2}\right)$$

Se  $x \rightarrow 0$ ,  $y = \frac{x}{2} \rightarrow 0$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \log 2 + \log(1+y) &= \log 2 + y - \frac{y^2}{2} + \frac{y^3}{3} + o(y^3) \\
 &= \log 2 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2}{2} + \frac{\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^3}{3} + o\left(\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^3\right) \\
 &= \log 2 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8} + \frac{x^3}{24} + o(x^3)
 \end{aligned}$$

### ESEMPIO

Sviluppiamo  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$  all'ordine 2 nel punto  $x_0 = 4$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sqrt{x} &= \sqrt{4+x-4} = \sqrt{4\left(1+\frac{x-4}{4}\right)} = 2\sqrt{1+\frac{x-4}{4}} = y \quad \begin{matrix} \text{Se } x \rightarrow 4 \\ y = \frac{x-4}{4} \rightarrow 0 \end{matrix} \\
 &= 2\sqrt{1+y} \\
 &= 2\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}y - \frac{1}{8}y^2 + o(y^2)\right) \\
 &= 2 + y - \frac{1}{4}y^2 + o(y^2) \\
 &= 2 + \frac{x-4}{4} - \frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{x-4}{4}\right)^2 + o\left(\left(\frac{x-4}{4}\right)^2\right) \\
 &= 2 + \frac{1}{4}(x-4) - \frac{1}{64}(x-4)^2 + o((x-4)^2).
 \end{aligned}$$

### ESEMPIO

$e^x$  in  $x_0 = 2$

$y = x-2$ . Se  $x \rightarrow 2$ ,  $y \rightarrow 0$  quindi:

$$\begin{aligned}
 e^x &= e^{2+y} = e^2 e^y = e^2 \left(1 + y + \frac{1}{2}y^2 + \frac{1}{6}y^3 + \dots + \frac{1}{n}y^n + o(y^n)\right) \\
 &= e^2 \left(1 + x-2 + \frac{1}{2}(x-2)^2 + \frac{1}{6}(x-2)^3 + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}(x-2)^n + o((x-2)^n)\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

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

Denominator

$$\sqrt{1+x} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + O(x^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} e^{\frac{x}{2}} &= e^y = 1 + y + \frac{1}{2}y^2 + O(y^2) \\ &= 1 + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 + O\left(\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2\right) \\ &= 1 + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{8} + O(x^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D &= x^3(\sqrt{1+x} - e^{\frac{x}{2}}) = x^3\left(-\frac{1}{8}x^2 - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + O(x^2)\right) \\ &= x^3\left(-\frac{1}{4}x^2 + O(x^2)\right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{4}x^5 + O(x^5). \end{aligned}$$

Numeratore  $x \cos(2x^2) - \log(1-x^3) - \sin x$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120} + O(x^5).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos \underbrace{2x^2}_y &= \cos y = 1 - \frac{y^2}{2} + O(y^2) = 1 - \frac{(2x^2)^2}{2} + O((2x^2)^2) \\ &= 1 - 2x^4 + O(x^4) \end{aligned}$$

$$x \cos(2x^2) = x(1 - 2x^4 + O(x^4)) = x - 2x^5 + O(x^5).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \log \underbrace{(1-x^3)}_y &= \log(1+y) = y - \frac{y^2}{2} + O(y^2) \\ &= -x^3 - \frac{(-x^3)^2}{2} + O((-x^3)^2) \\ &= -x^3 + \underbrace{x^6 + O(x^6)}_{O(x^5)} \\ &= -x^3 + O(x^5). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 N &= x - 2x^5 + o(x^5) + x^3 + o(x^3) - \left(x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120} + o(x^5)\right) \\
 &= \cancel{x} - 2x^5 + \cancel{x^3} - \cancel{x} + \cancel{\left(\frac{x^3}{6}\right)} - \frac{x^5}{120} + o(x^5) \\
 &= \frac{7}{6}x^3 + o(x^3)
 \end{aligned}$$

Conclusione:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{N}{D} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{7}{6}x^3 + o(x^3)}{-\frac{1}{4}x^5 + o(x^5)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 \left( \frac{7}{6} + \frac{o(x^3)}{x^3} \right)}{x^5 \left( -\frac{1}{4} + \frac{o(x^5)}{x^5} \right)} \rightarrow 0 \\
 &= \frac{\frac{7}{6}}{0^+ \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)} = \frac{\frac{7}{6}}{0^-} = -\infty.
 \end{aligned}$$

Esercizio

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 e^{2x^2} - \log(1+x^3)}{x^3 + x^5 - x^2 \sin x}$$

Renominatore:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sin x &= x + o(x) \\
 x^3 + x^5 - x^2(x + o(x)) &= \cancel{x^3} + \cancel{x^5} - \cancel{x^3} + o(x^3) \\
 &= x^5 + \underline{o(x^5)} \\
 &= o(x^5).
 \end{aligned}$$

Ma se neanche più termini

dello sviluppo di  $\sin x$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sin x &= x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3) \\
 D &= x^3 + x^5 - x^2 \left( x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3) \right) \\
 &= \cancel{x^3} + \cancel{x^5} - \cancel{x^3} + \frac{x^5}{6} + o(x^5) \\
 &= \frac{1}{6}x^5 + o(x^5).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Numerator} : x^3 e^{2x^2} - \log(1+x^3)$$

$$x^3 e^{2x^2} = x^3 e^y = x^3 (1 + y + o(y)) = x^3 (1 + 2x^2 + o(x^2))$$

$$= x^3 + 2x^5 + o(x^5)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\log(1+x^3) &= \log(1+y) = y - \frac{y^2}{2} + o(y^2) \\ &= x^3 - \frac{x^6}{2} + o(x^6) = x^3 + o(x^3) \quad |\end{aligned}$$

$$N = \cancel{x^3 + 2x^5 + o(x^5)} - \cancel{x^3 + o(x^5)} = 2x^5 + o(x^5).$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{D} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^s + o(x^s)}{\frac{4}{6}x^s + o(x^s)} = \frac{2}{\frac{4}{6}} = \frac{12}{4}.$$