

$$\ln 2 = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots \quad \text{Abel Caen fe kNVJR}$$

$$|x| > R \Rightarrow \int_0^{\infty} S(t) dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \int_0^{\infty} (-t)^n dt \right)$$

$\int_0^{\infty} (-t)^n dt$

$$a_n = (-1)^n$$

$$S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n$$

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

$$\ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} x^{n+1}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} x^n$$

תפקיד הנטרואין: (1, 1, 1)

מכאן ניתן בוגר ובדוד הטענו ( $x \in (-1, 1)$ )

$$\text{ונראה ש } T(x) = \ln(1+x) \text{ נקבעה פונקציית } T(x) \text{ ב } (-1, 1) \Rightarrow$$

$$(-1, 1] \ni x \Rightarrow \ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} x^n = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \dots$$

$$|x| > R \Rightarrow T(x) = \ln(1+x)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} = T(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} T(x) = \ln 2 \Leftarrow$$

תבונה Abel מושג  $T(x)$

### 2.12.2.1.1. כפ' נטראן ב' צ'ל' צ'ל' צ'ל'

$$\frac{1}{1-x} \text{ fe Taylor XC idn } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n \Leftarrow |x| > R \quad \frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n \quad (1)$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow |x| > R \Rightarrow |x| < 1 \Rightarrow |x|^2 > R^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{2n} (-1)^n \Leftarrow (-x^2 \overset{\text{לע' }}{\leftarrow} x) \quad (2)$$

מכאן, מירצ'ס ניל' - זיל' ניל':

$$|x| > R \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \int_0^{\infty} t^{2n} dt \\ \tan^{-1} x \stackrel{\oplus}{=} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \nearrow \text{תבונה} \\ x = \pm 1 \end{array}$$

$\swarrow \text{Abel}$

$$I = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt \Rightarrow$$

$$x = 1 : \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1}$$

ליבוניטץ Leibnitz

$$x = -1 : \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{2n+1}$$

$$|x| > R \Rightarrow \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}$$

נקנו גורם הנטראן ב' צ'ל' צ'ל'

$$1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \dots = \pi/4 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} \quad : (x=1) \text{ נגונ}$$

כינורוואר נ' נ' נ'

א' נ' נ' נ' נ' נ'

R fe N/N

(C 11)

R > x δ δ  
(C > x δ δ 11)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots \quad (\Sigma) \\ \sin x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \dots \\ \cos x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \dots \end{array} \right.$$

Taylor XC fe כפ' ס' 0 → ∞; R = ∞ -> e ↑ כפ' ס' 0 → ∞

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$$\alpha \notin \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$$

$$\frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!} = \binom{\alpha}{n} \quad \text{for } \alpha > 0 \quad (1+x)^\alpha = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{n} x^n \quad (3)$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{n} x^n \quad \text{and } g(x) = (1+x)^\alpha \quad \text{by Taylor series expansion: (I)}$$

$$\alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-n+1) = g^{(n)}(0) \quad \Leftarrow \quad \frac{d^n g}{dx^n} = \alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-n+1) : (1+x)^\alpha$$

(Taylor series for  $\alpha$  not an integer)  $0 \xleftarrow{n \rightarrow \infty}$   $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{d^n g}{dx^n}$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{n} x^n \quad \text{and } g(x) \text{ is defined} \quad (\text{II})$$

$$\left( \alpha \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\} \Rightarrow \text{defn of } \binom{\alpha}{n} \right)$$

case 1:  $\alpha = 0$   $\Rightarrow \binom{0}{n} = 0 \quad \forall n$   
case 2:  $\alpha \neq 0$   $\Rightarrow \binom{\alpha}{n} \neq 0 \quad \forall n$

$$\begin{aligned} &\stackrel{\text{D'Alembert}}{\Leftarrow} \frac{\binom{\alpha}{n}}{\binom{\alpha}{n+1}} = \frac{\frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!}}{\frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-n)}{(n+1)!}} = \frac{n+1}{\alpha-n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} -1 \\ R = 1 & \quad \text{case 1: } |\alpha| < 0 \quad \text{case 2: } |\alpha| > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$|\alpha| > 0 \quad f_\alpha(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{n} x^n \quad \text{for } f_\alpha \text{ is analytic}$$

$$(f_\alpha(x) = 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2!} x^2 + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)(\alpha-2)}{3!} x^3 + \dots) \quad : f_\alpha(x) = (1+x)^\alpha - e^{\alpha \ln(1+x)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\alpha| > 0 \quad f'_\alpha(x) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \binom{\alpha}{n} x^{n-1} \quad : \text{differentiate term by term} \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha \binom{\alpha-1}{n-1} x^{n-1} \quad \Leftarrow n \binom{\alpha}{n} = \alpha \binom{\alpha-1}{n-1} \quad (n \geq 1) \\ &= \alpha \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha-1}{n} x^n \quad \Rightarrow f'_\alpha = \alpha f_{\alpha-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1+x) f_\alpha(x) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (1+x) \binom{\alpha}{n} x^n \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{n} x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{n} x^{n+1} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{n} x^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{n-1} x^n \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha+1}{n} x^n \quad \Leftarrow \binom{\alpha+1}{n} = \binom{\alpha}{n} + \binom{\alpha}{n-1} \quad (n \geq 1) \\ &= f_{\alpha+1}(x) \quad \Rightarrow \binom{\alpha+1}{0} = \binom{\alpha}{0} = 1 \\ &\quad : (1+x) f_\alpha = f_{\alpha+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$f'_\alpha = \alpha f_{\alpha-1} = \frac{\alpha}{1+x} f_\alpha \quad : |D\delta|$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} ((1+x)^\alpha f_\alpha) &= -\alpha (1+x)^{\alpha-1} f_\alpha + (1+x)^\alpha f'_\alpha \quad \Leftarrow \\ &= (1+x)^{\alpha-1} (f'_\alpha - \frac{\alpha}{1+x} f_\alpha) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$x = -1 \text{ is a singularity} \quad (1+x)^{\alpha-1} f_\alpha(x) = C \quad \Leftarrow$$

$$1 = 1 \cdot f_\alpha(0) = C \quad \Leftarrow x=0$$

case 1:  $f_\alpha(0) \neq 0$

$$\square \quad f_\alpha(x) = (1+x)^\alpha \quad (1+x)^\alpha f_\alpha(x) = 1 \quad |D\delta|$$

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$$(1+x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{-\frac{1}{2}}{n} x^n, \quad |x| > 0 \quad \text{S} \circ \delta \quad \Leftarrow \textcircled{3} \quad \textcircled{7}$$

$$\binom{-\frac{1}{2}}{n} = \frac{(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{3}{2}) \cdots (\frac{1}{2}-n)}{n!} = (-1)^n \frac{(\frac{1}{2})(\frac{3}{2}) \cdots (n-\frac{1}{2})}{n!} = \frac{(-1)^n}{2^n n!} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdots (2n-1)}{2^n n!} \quad \textcircled{8}$$

$$(-1)^n \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n}(n!)^2} = \frac{(-1)^n}{2^n n!} \cdot \frac{(2n)!}{2^n n!} = \frac{(-1)^n}{2^n n!} \cdot \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdots (2n)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdots (2n)}$$

$$\textcircled{8} \Rightarrow \binom{-\frac{1}{2}}{n} = (-1)^n \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdots (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdots 2n}$$

$$(1+x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n}(n!)^2} (-x)^n \quad \text{P} \circ \delta$$

$$(1-x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n}(n!)^2} x^n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 4} x^2 + \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6} x^3 + \dots$$

$$|x| > 0 \quad \text{S} \circ \delta \quad (1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdots (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdots 2n} x^{2n}$$

$$\int_0^x (1-t^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdots (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdots 2n} \int_0^x t^{2n} dt$$

$$|x| > 0 \quad \text{S} \circ \delta \quad \sin^{-1} x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdots (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdots 2n} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}$$

$$(-1, 1) \quad \text{S} \circ \delta \quad \text{SIN} \circ \delta : \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n^2+n) x^{n-1} \stackrel{k}{=} k \circ N \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n^2+n) x^{n-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n+1) x^{n-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} (x^n) = \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{n+1} \right) = \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left( \frac{x^2}{1-x} \right) = \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left( \frac{1-(1-x^2)}{1-x} \right) = \frac{2}{(1-x)^3}$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \quad \text{R} \circ \text{N} \quad f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-x)^n}{(2n+1)} \quad \text{S} \circ \delta : \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)} \stackrel{k}{=} k \circ N \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$$x f(x^2) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-x)^{2n+1}}{2n+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^x t^{2n} dt = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} t^{2n} dt = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \tan^{-1} x$$

$$x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{\pi \sqrt{3}}{6} = \underline{\underline{\frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{3}}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2-2x-3} \quad \text{S} \circ \text{ Taylor} \quad \text{S} \circ \text{ C} \quad k \circ N \quad \textcircled{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{x^2-2x-3} &= \frac{1}{(x+1)(x-3)} = \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left( -\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{3}} - \frac{1}{1+x} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left( -\frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{3} \right)^n - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \right) \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( -\frac{1}{12} \left( \frac{1}{3} \right)^n - (-1)^n \right) x^n \quad (|x| < 1) \end{aligned}$$

1. δe γ'3γ'1εδ  $|x| < 1 \rightarrow$  O222Wε γ'3γ'1ε δe Taylor SIC 1.1.11  $\nearrow$

γ'3γ'1εδ δe Taylor SIC 1.1.11 Pδ

$$\frac{\int e^{-t^2} dt}{x} \quad \text{S} \circ \text{ Taylor} \quad \text{S} \circ \text{ C} \quad k \circ N \quad \textcircled{5}$$

$$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} \Rightarrow e^{-x^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-x^2)^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} x^{2n} \Rightarrow \int e^{-t^2} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \int t^{2n} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n! (2n+1)} x^{2n+1}$$

$x \neq 0$

$$0.0001 \quad \text{ל}' \text{ר} \text{ר} \quad \int_0^{0.5} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \quad \text{נ'}$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \dots \Rightarrow \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{5!} - \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = x - \frac{x^3}{3 \cdot 3!} + \frac{x^5}{5 \cdot 5!} - \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{0.5} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{2^2 \cdot 3!} + \frac{1}{2^4 \cdot 5!} - \dots$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2^{2n+1} (2n+1)!}$$

$\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \dots$  הפך מבחן ל'3 נס' ל-0.0001,  $\int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt < 0.0001$

$$(\text{Leibnitz (LN)}) \quad \frac{1}{2^{2N+1} (2N+1)!} < 0.0001$$

$$2^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 5! = 160,120 : \text{ל'3 נס' } N=2 \\ > 10,000 \quad 2^{2N+1} (2N+1)(2N+1)! > 10,000$$

$$\int_0^{0.5} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \approx \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2^3 \cdot 3!} = \frac{7}{144} \quad \Leftarrow$$

$$? \quad x \neq 0 \quad \frac{\cos(x^3)-1}{x^6} \quad x=0 \quad -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{ל'3 נס' ד' Taylor ס' IC LN NC}$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{(2n)!} \Rightarrow \cos(x^3) = 1 - \frac{x^6}{2!} + \frac{x^{12}}{4!} - \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{6n}}{(2n)!}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\cos(x^3)-1}{x^6} = -\frac{1}{2!} + \frac{x^6}{4!} + \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{6(n-1)}}{(2n)!}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} x^{6n}}{(2n+2)!} \quad \text{Taylor ס' IC LN} \Leftarrow x \text{ בדוק עם נ' 3 נס' ס' IC LN}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2 + 3x + 2} \quad -8 \quad x+4 \quad \text{ל'3 נס' ד' Taylor ס' IC LN NC}$$

$$x = y - 4 \quad | \delta \quad y = 2 \quad x+4 \quad \text{ס' IC LN NC}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2 + 3x + 2} = \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+2} = \frac{1}{y-3} - \frac{1}{y-2} = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{y-3}} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{y-2}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1} - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n+1} \right] y^n \quad |y| < 2$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1} - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n+1} \right] (x+4)^n \quad |x+4| < 2$$

$$(-6 < x < -2)$$

$$\ln(\cos x) \quad \text{ל'3 נס' ד' Taylor ס' IC LN NC}$$

$$\ln(\cos x) = \ln \left( 1 + \left( -\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \dots \right) \right) \quad \begin{cases} \cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \dots \quad \text{ל'3} \\ \ln(1+y) = y - \frac{y^2}{2} + \frac{y^3}{3} - \dots \quad |y| < 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ס' IC LN NC}$$

$$= \left( -\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \dots \right)^2 + \frac{1}{3} \left( -\frac{x^2}{2} - \dots \right)^3$$

$$= -\frac{x^2}{2} + \left( \frac{1}{4!} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2^2} \right) x^4 + \left( -\frac{1}{6!} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) \left( \frac{1}{4!} \right) + \frac{1}{3} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right)^3 \right) x^6 + \dots = -\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^4}{12} - \frac{x^6}{45} - \dots$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\ln(\cos x)) = -\tan x : \ln(\cos x) \quad \text{ל'3 נס' ד' Taylor ס' IC LN NC}$$

בנ' ס' IC LN NC  
 $y_0 = g(x_0)$   $\begin{cases} y_0 \quad \text{ל'3 נס' ד' Taylor ס' IC : } f(g(x_0)) \\ x_0 \quad \text{ל'3 נס' ד' Taylor ס' IC : } f(x_0) \end{cases}$  ס' IC LN NC

$x_0$   $\text{ל'3 נס' fog ד' Taylor ס' IC LN NC} \Leftarrow$   $\boxed{\begin{array}{l} f(x_0) = \cos x_0 : \text{ס' IC LN NC} \\ g(x_0) = \cos x_0 \\ x_0 = 0, y_0 = 1 \end{array}}$