

$$2^x \quad \textcircled{x^x} \quad \log_a x$$

$+\infty$

x_0

$$\lg x$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \lg x = +\infty$$

$$\text{Ord}_{\frac{\pi}{2}^-} \lg x = ?$$

function test ~~$\frac{\pi}{2}$~~

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{\frac{1}{\cos x}}{\frac{1}{|x - \frac{\pi}{2}|^\alpha}} =$$

↑

$$\text{Ord}_{x_0} \frac{1}{|x - x_0|^\alpha} = \alpha$$

$$|x - x_0|^\alpha$$

$$\text{Ord}_{\frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{1}{\cos x} = \text{Ord}_{\frac{\pi}{2}^-} \lg x =$$

$$\varphi(x) =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \varphi(x) = +\infty$$

$$\textcircled{\frac{1}{|x - \frac{\pi}{2}|^\alpha}}$$

↑

$$\alpha > 0$$

function test

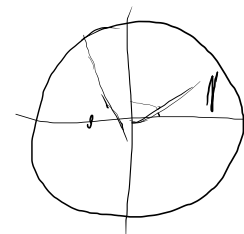
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)^\alpha}{\cos x} \stackrel{\text{L'H.}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\alpha \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)^{\alpha-1} (-1)}{-\sin x} = 1$$

$$\alpha = 1$$

$$\uparrow$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{2} - x$$

$$\frac{y^\alpha}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - y\right)} = \frac{y^\alpha}{-\sin(y)}$$



$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\log x}$$

$$x_0 = +\infty$$

infinitesimo

$$\text{ord}_{+\infty} \frac{1}{\log x} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{}$$

↑ funzione test infinitesimo $0 + \infty$

$$\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{\log x}}{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2}{\log x} = +\infty$$

$L > 0$

$$\text{ord}_{+\infty} \frac{1}{\log x} < L \quad \forall L > 0$$

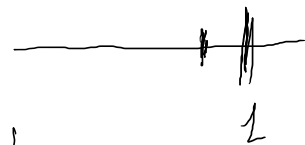
ordine sottoreale

$$x_0 = 0 \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{\log x} \quad \text{unfinitely small in } x_0 = 0$$

$$|x - x_0|^\alpha$$

$$\text{ord}_0 \frac{1}{\log x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\log x}}{|x|^\alpha} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{|x|^\alpha \log x} = +\infty$$



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$$\text{ord}_0 \frac{1}{\log x} \text{ is solvable}$$

$$f(x) = x \log x \quad x_0 = 0$$

$$\text{ord}_0 f \begin{cases} < 1 & \text{stetig!} \\ > 1 - \varepsilon & \forall \varepsilon > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \log x}{x^\alpha} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |x^{1-\alpha} \log x| = \begin{cases} +\infty & \text{if } \alpha \geq 1 \\ 0 & \text{if } \alpha < 1 \\ \uparrow & 0 < \alpha < 1 \end{cases}$$

infinitesimo di ordine infinitesimo $1-\varepsilon < \text{ord}_0 f < 1 \quad \forall \varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{|x|^{1-\varepsilon}}$$

Funzioni test

$$x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$$

f infinitesimo

$$|x - x_0|^2$$

$$x_0 = \pm \infty$$

$$\frac{1}{|x|^\alpha}$$

f infinito

$$\frac{1}{|x - x_0|^2}$$

$$|x|^\alpha$$

$$f(x) = \log(x^2 + \sin x) \quad x_0 = 0$$

Ord₀ $f < -\alpha \quad \forall \alpha > 0$ sottoreale

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\log(x^2 + \sin x)}{\frac{1}{x^\alpha}} =$$

$$\alpha > 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^\alpha = 0$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^\alpha \underbrace{\left[\log(x^2 + \sin x) \right]}_{\rightarrow 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^\alpha \left[\log \left(x \left(x + \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) \right) \right] =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^\alpha \cdot \left(\underbrace{\log x}_{\rightarrow -\infty} + \underbrace{\log \left(x + \frac{\sin x}{x} \right)}_{\rightarrow 1} \right) = 0 \quad \forall \alpha > 0$$

Lemma di Peano

$I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ intervallo, $x_0 \in I$, $f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ derivabile n volte su I
sia $0 = f(x_0) = f'(x_0) = \dots = f^{(n-1)}(x_0)$

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

In particolare, se $f^{(n)}(x_0) \neq 0$ $\text{ord}_{x_0} f = n \quad \leftarrow$

Dim $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{(x-x_0)^n} \stackrel{\text{L'H.}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{n(x-x_0)^{n-1}} \stackrel{\text{L'H.}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f''(x)}{n(n-1)(x-x_0)^{n-2}} = \dots$

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

Es: $f(x) = x - \sin(e^x - 1)$

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$\text{ord}_0 f = ?$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin(e^x - 1)}{|x|^2}$$

$$f'(x) = 1 - \cos(e^x - 1) \cdot e^x \quad f'(0) = 0$$

$$f''(x) = \sin(e^x - 1) \cdot e^x \cdot e^x - \cos(e^x - 1) \cdot e^x$$

$$f''(0) = -1 \neq 0$$

Per il lemma di Peano $\text{ord}_0 f = 2$

$$f(x) = \arctan x - \arctan(2x) + x$$

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$\text{ord}_0 f = ? \quad (1+x^2)^{-1}$$

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

$$f'(0) = 0$$

$$\text{ord}_0 f = 3$$

$$f''(x) = \underbrace{-(1+x^2)^{-2} \cdot 2x} + 2(1+4x^2)^{-2} \cdot 8x$$

$$f''(0) = 0$$

$$f'''(x) = [\quad] \cdot 2x - 2(1+x^2)^{-2} + 16 \left[(\quad) \cdot x + (1+4x^2)^{-2} \right]$$

$$f'''(0) = 0 - 2 + 16 \cdot 0 + 1$$

$$\neq 0$$

Approssimante di ordine n

di grado $\leq n$

$f: I \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $x_0 \in I$, una funzione polinomiale $P_n(x) = \underbrace{b_n x^n + b_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + b_1 x + b_0}_{\text{di grado } \leq n}$
si dice approssimante di ordine n di f in x_0 se

$$1) \quad P_n(x_0) = f(x_0)$$

$$2) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - P_n(x)}{(x - x_0)^n} = 0 \quad \left[\text{ovè } \text{ord}_{x_0} [f(x) - P_n(x)] > n \right]$$

oss: se $n=1$ $P_1(x) = \tilde{f}_{[x_0]}(x)$ è l'approssimante lineare

$$P_n(x) = a_n (x - x_0)^n + a_{n-1} (x - x_0)^{n-1} + \dots + a_2 (x - x_0)^2 + a_1 (x - x_0) + a_0$$

$$a_0 = P_n(x_0) = f(x_0)$$

OSS Sie $P_n(x)$ approximiert f in Ordnung n in x_0 ;

$$P_n(x) = a_n(x-x_0)^n + \dots + \underbrace{a_1(x-x_0)}_{\text{Albre}} + a_0 \quad \text{Also} \quad a_0 = f(x_0)$$

$$a_2 = ? \quad P_n'(x) = n a_n (x-x_0)^{n-1} + (n-1) a_{n-1} (x-x_0)^{n-2} + \dots + 3 a_3 (x-x_0)^2 + 2 a_2 (x-x_0) + a_1$$

$$P'_n(x_0) = a_1$$

$$n(n-1) \partial_n (x-x_0)^{n-2} \quad 3.2 \partial_3 (x-x_0)$$

$$P''_m(x_0) = 2a_2$$

$$P'''(5) = 3! \cdot 2_3$$

$$P_n^{(k)}(x_0) = k! \alpha_k \quad \text{if } k \leq n$$

$$P_n^{(k)}(x_0) = 0 \quad \text{if } k > n$$

Supponiamo che $\text{ord}_{x_0} (f(x) - P_n(x)) > n \geq 1$

supponiamo f
derivabile

$\Rightarrow D[f(x) - P_n(x)](x_0) = 0$ (altrimenti per il Lemma di Peano
sarebbe $\text{ord}_{x_0}(f - P_n) = 1$)

$n \geq 2$

$$D^2[f(x) - P_n(x)](x_0) = 0$$

$$f'(x_0) - P'_n(x_0) = 0 \quad \underline{\underline{f'(x_0) = P'_n(x_0) = a_1}}$$

$$D^n[f(x) - P_n(x)](x_0) = 0$$

$$f''(x_0) = P''_n(x_0) = 2a_2 \quad a_2 = \frac{1}{2} f''(x_0)$$

$$f^{(n)}(x_0) = P^{(n)}_n(x_0) = n! a_n$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(x_0)$$

Quindi, se f è n volte derivabile ed esiste l'approssimazione di ordine n di f in x_0

$$P_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x-x_0)^k$$

si chiama polinomio di Taylor di ordine n di f in x_0

Teorema di Taylor

$I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ intervallo. $f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ derivabile n volte in I ; Allora esiste
l'approssimante di ordine n di f in x_0 ed è il polinomio di Taylor
centrato in x_0

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x-x_0)^k = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \frac{1}{2} f''(x_0)(x-x_0)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(x_0)(x-x_0)^n$$

Dim: Si consideri $P_n(x) =$ allora si verifica che $P_n(x_0) = f(x_0)$

e $\text{ord}_{x_0}(P_n - f) > n$.

Formula di Taylor

$$f(x) = P_n(x) + E_n(x)$$

$$E_n(x) \text{ error di ordine } n \quad E_n(x) = f(x) - P_n(x)$$

$$\text{Seppiamo che } \text{ord}_{x_0} E_n(x) > n$$

$$f(x) = P_n(x) + o(|x-x_0|^n)$$

↑
o piccolo di Landau

Sarebbe utile stimare l'errore.