

تکرار n بار

$$\exists c \quad f(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (x-a)^n +$$

$$\frac{f^{(n+1)}(c)}{(n+1)!} (x-a)^{n+1}$$

$$\exists c \quad f(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) +$$

$$\frac{f''(c)}{2!} (x-a)^2$$

خطای تقریب

$$\exists c \in (a, x) \quad f(x) = f(a) + f'(c)(x-a)$$



فرض کنید a هر نقطه از دامنه مشتق f باشد
 غیر متناهی

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (x-a)^n$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (x-a)^n$$

ساخته شده است

$$f(a) = c_0$$

$$f'(a) = c_1$$

$$\frac{f''(a)}{2} = c_2$$

$$\frac{f^{(3)}(a)}{3!} = c_3$$

$$c_n = \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!}$$

0

$$c_0 + c_1(x-a) + c_2(x-a)^2 + \dots = f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (x-a)^n$$

$$f'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n c_n (x-a)^{n-1}$$

$$f'(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (x-a)^n$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (x-a)^n$$

$-R < x-a < R$

ساخته شده است

-a=2 حل e^x تابع ②

$$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(x-a)}{n!} (x-a)^n$$

$$C_n = \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} = \frac{e^a}{n!}$$

$$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^a}{n!} (x-a)^n$$

$$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

$(x \in \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C})$

تابع e^x را به صورت $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$ نمایش دهیم

مثال: تابع e^x را حول $x=0$ بسازیم

تابع $f(x) = 1$

1) $f^{(0)}(0) = \frac{1}{0!}$

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

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^a}{n!} (x-a)^n$$

$$e^a + e^a = 2e^a$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos x &= (\sin)' = 1 - \frac{3x^2}{3!} + \frac{5x^4}{5!} - \frac{7x^6}{7!} + \dots \\ &= 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{(2n)!} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin x &= x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \dots \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \end{aligned}$$

$f(x) = \sin x$
 $f(0) = 0$
 $f'(0) = 1$
 $f''(0) = 0$
 $f'''(0) = -1$

$$0 + 1x + 0x^2 - 1x^3 + 0x^4 + \frac{1}{5!}x^5 - \dots$$

$x=0$

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

$f(x) = \sin x$
 $f'(x) = \cos x$
 $f''(x) = -\sin x$
 $f'''(x) = -\cos x$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(x)}{k!} x^k$$



$$f^{(0)}(x) = n(n-1)(n-2) \dots$$

$$f^{(k)}(x) = n(n-1)(n-2) \dots (n-k+1)$$

$$f^{(n)}(1+x)$$

تکامل و انتگرال

مجموعه

$$f(x) = 1$$

$$f'(x) = n$$

$$f^{(2)}(x) = n(n-1)$$

$$f^{(n)}(x) = n(n-1)(n-2) \dots (n-k+1)$$

$$(1+x)^2 = 1 + 2x + x^2$$

$$(1+x)^3 = 1 + 3x + 3x^2 + x^3$$

$$(1+x)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^k$$

$$\frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} = \frac{n(n-1)(n-2) \dots (n-k+1)}{k!}$$

تکامل

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n \quad |x| < 1$$

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

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

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

$$(1+x)^k = 1 + kx + \frac{k(k-1)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{k(k-1)(k-2)}{3!}x^3 + \dots$$

المعكوس

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x}}$$

$$(4-x)^{-1/2} = \left(4 \left(1 - \frac{x}{4}\right)\right)^{-1/2}$$

$$f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{-1/2} = \dots$$

توسيع
بالتكامل

$$(1+x)^{-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n \quad (|x| < 1)$$

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

$$n=2 \quad k=2 \quad + \frac{-2x-3x-4}{3!}x^3 + \frac{2x-3x-4x-5}{4!}x^4 + \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n$$

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

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

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = f(c)(b-a)$$



تقریب متساوی برای انتگرال

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = f(c)(b-a)$$

تقریب متساوی برای مشتق

$$f_n(x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} - \frac{x^4}{24} + \dots$$

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

$$\tan^{-1} x = \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} + \dots$$

$$= x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \dots$$

لبت مکرر دایره بی شعاع



2.1415...

$\pi = 3.141592...$



0, 1, 2, ...

\mathbb{N}

اعداد صحیح

$x+2=0$

0, ±1, ±2, ...

\mathbb{Z}

$5\pi = 6$

$\left\{ \frac{m}{n} \mid m, n \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} = \mathbb{Q}$

$$\frac{\int_a^b f(x) dx}{b-a} = f(c)$$

$$F(x) = \int_a^x f(x) dx$$

$\exists c$

$$\frac{F(b) - F(a)}{b-a} = F'(c)$$

$\frac{d}{dx}$

$$\frac{-1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{-1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2} \\ \frac{-1 - \sqrt{3}i}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$x^2 + x + 1 = 0$$

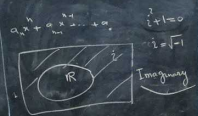
$$\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1-4}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3(-1)}}{2}$$

$a + bi$

$\{a + bi \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R}\} = \mathbb{C}$

mit $i^2 = -1$



$$x^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

فرمول ادره

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$$

$z = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$
 $z = (a+bi) + i(c+id)$

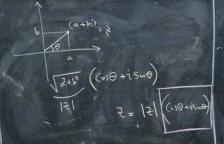
$$z = \frac{r}{|z|} e^{i\theta}$$

توسعه سیریس

$$e^{i\theta} = \left(1 - \frac{\theta^2}{2!} + \frac{i\theta^3}{3!} - \frac{\theta^4}{4!} + \frac{i\theta^5}{5!} - \dots \right)$$

توسعه سیریس

$$e^{i\theta} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(i\theta)^n}{n!} = 1 + i\theta - \frac{\theta^2}{2!} - \frac{i\theta^3}{3!} + \dots$$



جمع و ضرب

$$(a+bi) + (c+di) = (a+c) + (b+d)i$$

$$(a+bi)(c+di) = ac + adi + bci - bd$$

$$= (ac - bd) + (ad + bc)i$$