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Момче: 1 група: 2

Кипова задача №3 / Кано използваме разлаганието от първи ред с предизпитение с точност  
 $\epsilon = 10^{-4}$  съвпадаща на определението на метода  $\int_0^{1/2} \frac{\ln(1-x)}{x} dx$

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

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

$$\int_0^{1/2} \frac{\ln(1-x)}{x} dx = \int_0^{1/2} \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n+1} \right) dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} \int_0^{1/2} x^n dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1}}{(n+1)^2}$$

$$S = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1}}{(n+1)^2} \quad S_n = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k+1}}{(k+1)^2}$$

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} u_m - \sum_{k=0}^{m+1} u_k < u_{m+1}, \text{ тогава } u_m = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{m+1}}{(m+1)^2} \quad u_{m+1} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{m+2}}{(m+2)^2}$$

$$S - S_n < \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+2}}{(n+2)^2} < \frac{1}{40000} \cdot \frac{(n+2)^2}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+2}} > 10000$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{1/2} \frac{\ln(1-x)}{x} dx \approx \sum_{k=0}^6 \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k+1}}{(k+1)^2}$$

нпр.  $m = 6$  насякват 6272

нпр.  $m = 7$  насякват 16384

от

$$y(\alpha) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 + \dots = a_0 \cdot 1 + a_1 \cdot \alpha - \frac{a_2}{\alpha} \alpha^2 + a_3 \cdot \alpha^3 = (a_0 y(\alpha)) + a_1 \cdot y'(\alpha)$$

$$\text{Merkel: } a_n = \sum_{k=3}^{n-1} \frac{8k!+1}{8(k+1)} a_{n+1} \quad n \geq 3 \quad \text{merke: } a_n = -\frac{a_0}{\alpha} \sum_{k=3}^{n-1} \frac{8k!+1}{8(k+1)} a_{n+1}$$

$$n=3 \Rightarrow a_3 = \frac{a_0}{85 \cdot 4}$$

$$n=4 \Rightarrow a_4 = \frac{a_0}{1408}$$

$$n=5 \Rightarrow a_5 = \frac{a_0}{3 \cdot 3}$$

Beweisidee: Es gilt  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  mit der rekurrenz  $a_{n+1} = \frac{8(n+1)(n+2)}{3(n+3)} a_{n+2}$

$$(a) \quad a_{n+2} = \frac{8(n+1)(n+2)}{(n+1)(n+2)} a_{n+1}, \quad n \geq 1$$

$$(a) \quad 8(n+1)a_{n+1} + 3(n+2)(n+1)a_{n+2} + (n+1)a_{n+3} = 0 \Leftrightarrow 0 = (n+1)(8(n+1)a_{n+1} + 3(n+2)(n+1)a_{n+2})$$

reduzieren wir die rechte Seite zu  $8(n+1)a_{n+1} + 3(n+2)(n+1)a_{n+2} + (n+1)a_{n+3}$

$$= 6a_0 + a_1 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [8(n+1)a_{n+1} + 3(n+2)(n+1)a_{n+2} + (n+1)a_{n+3}] \alpha^n$$

$$= a_1 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)a_{n+1}\alpha^n + 3 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+2)(n+1)a_{n+2}\alpha^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)a_{n+3}\alpha^n$$

$$= 8 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(n+1)a_{n+1}\alpha^n + 3 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(n+1)a_{n+2}\alpha^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(n+1)a_{n+3}\alpha^n$$

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$$= 8x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(n+1)a_{n+1}\alpha^n + 3x^2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(n+1)a_{n+2}\alpha^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^3 n(n+1)a_{n+3}\alpha^n$$

$$= h_1(x+3) + h_2(x+2) + h_3(x+1)$$

$$y''(\alpha) = \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(n+1)a_{n+1} \right)_1 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(n+1)a_{n+1}, \quad |x| < \epsilon$$

$$y'(\alpha) = \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(n+1)a_{n+1} \right)_0 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(n+1)a_{n+1}, \quad |x| < \epsilon$$

Zeigt, dass  $y(\alpha)$  ein Polynom ist (d.h.  $y(\alpha)$  hat nur endliche Potenzen von  $\alpha$ ).

$$(8x+3)h_1 + h_2 = 0$$

Wir haben also  $y(\alpha)$  ein Polynom ist (d.h.  $y(\alpha)$  hat nur endliche Potenzen von  $\alpha$ ).

Merkel:  $y(\alpha)$

Wur:  $y(\alpha)$  ist eine Teilmenge der Umgebung von  $\alpha$ .

$\left(\frac{g}{8}, \frac{g}{8}\right)$   $\in$   $\text{ker } h$   $\Leftrightarrow$   $h\left(\frac{g}{8}, \frac{g}{8}\right) = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow$   $h(g) + h(g) = 0$   $\Leftrightarrow$   $h(g) = 0$

$\left(\frac{g}{8}, \frac{g}{8}\right)$   $\in$   $\text{ker } h$   $\Leftrightarrow$   $h(g) = 0$

$$h\left(\frac{g}{8}\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{g_n}{8^n}$$

$$= \frac{g_1}{8} + \frac{g_2}{8^2} + \dots + \frac{g_m}{8^m} + \dots$$

$$= g_1 + g_2 + \dots + g_m + \dots$$

$$= g$$

$$h(g) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{g_n}{8^n}$$

$$= g_1 + g_2 + \dots + g_m + \dots$$

$$= g$$

$\Rightarrow$   $h(g) = 0$

$\Rightarrow$   $\left(\frac{g}{8}, \frac{g}{8}\right) \in \text{ker } h$

$$h(g) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{g_n}{8^n}$$

$$= g_1 + g_2 + \dots + g_m + \dots$$

$$= g$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Dashed line: } x=1 \\
 & \text{Vertical asymptote: } x=-3 \\
 & \text{Holes: } x=0, x=3 \\
 & \text{Sign chart: } 
 \begin{array}{c|ccccc}
 & -\infty & (-\infty, -3) & (-3, 0) & (0, 3) & (3, \infty) \\
 \hline
 f(x) & + & - & + & - & +
 \end{array} \\
 & \text{Simplification: } 
 \frac{(x+3)(x-1)^2}{(x-2)(x+3)(x-1)} = \frac{(x-1)^2}{(x-2)(x-1)} = \frac{(x-1)}{x-2} = f(x)
 \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow$   $f(x)$  has a jump discontinuity at  $x=0$  and a hole at  $x=3$ .

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 \end{aligned}$$

Applicazione: calcolo del minimo locale di  $f(x) = \frac{x^2-4}{x^2-3x}$

risulta faciliamente calcolabile

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-x}{3-x} = \frac{1-\lim_{x \rightarrow 0}(x)}{3-\lim_{x \rightarrow 0}(x)} = \frac{1-0}{3-0} = \frac{1}{3} = f(0)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1-x}{3-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1-x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1}{\frac{3-x}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1}{\frac{3}{x}-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1}{0-1} = 1 = f(\infty)$$

valore assoluto minimo di  $f(x)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{a) calcolo dei punti critici:} \\
 & f'(x) = \frac{1}{(3-x)^2} \Rightarrow f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x=3 \\
 & \text{b) analisi della concavità:} \\
 & f''(x) = \frac{2}{(3-x)^3} \Rightarrow f''(x) > 0 \quad \forall x \in (-\infty, 3) \cup (3, \infty)
 \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow$  la funzione  $f(x)$  ha un punto minimo locale in  $x=3$ .

$$\text{Calcolo della funzione:} \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{(3-x)^2} + 1$$

ossia:  $f(x) = \frac{1}{(3-x)^2} + 1$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Analogie mit } f(x) = x \\
 & \text{Definitionsbereich } D_f = \mathbb{R} \\
 & \text{Wertebereich } W_f = \mathbb{R} \\
 & \text{Graph von } f(x) = x: \text{eine Gerade durch den Ursprung} \\
 & \text{Graph von } g(x) = \frac{x}{x+1}: \text{eine Kurve bestehend aus zwei Teilen} \\
 & \text{Teil 1: } x < -1 \quad \text{Graph ist oben links von } (-\infty, -1) \text{ definiert} \\
 & \text{Teil 2: } x > -1 \quad \text{Graph ist oben rechts von } (-1, \infty) \text{ definiert} \\
 & \text{Asymptoten: } x = -1 \text{ (vertikale Asymptote), } y = 1 \text{ (horizontale Asymptote)} \\
 & \text{Monotonie: } f'(x) = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1\} \\
 & \text{Extrema: } \text{keine Extrema}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Asymmetrie: } f(-x) = -\frac{1}{x-1} = -f(x) \\
 & \text{Periodizität: } f(x+2) = \frac{x+2}{x+1} = \frac{(x+1)+1}{x+1} = 1 + \frac{1}{x+1} = f(x) \\
 & \text{Vereinfachung der Berechnung: } f(x+1) = \frac{x+1}{x+2} = \frac{x+1}{(x+1)+1} = \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{x+1}} \\
 & \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -1
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