

MR ... $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(x-a)^n$
 A V DALŠOM PREDP. ŽE $f > 0$ d_j ne $(a-f, a+f)$ MR KON d_j MÁ SÚČET

OPERÁCIE S MR
 keď $f > 0$ d_j ne $(a-f, a+f)$ hľad'

siel novu
 $s(x) = a_0 + a_1(x-a) + a_2(x-a)^2 + \dots$
 Potom ne $(a-f, a+f)$ hľad'

$\checkmark s'(x) = a_1 + 2a_2(x-a) + 3a_3(x-a)^2 + \dots$ MR

$\checkmark \int s(x) dx = a_0(x-a) + a_1 \frac{(x-a)^2}{2} + a_2 \frac{(x-a)^3}{3} + \dots$ MR

$\checkmark \int_a^b s(x) dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \int_a^b (x-a)^n dx$
 POLOHNE KDU SA NEHEV!

PRAKT. POUŽITIE
 Geom. rad $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots = \frac{1}{1-x}$ $|x| < 1$
 MR $a_n = 1$ $a = 0$ NOVÝ MR
 $1 + 2x + 3x^2 + 4x^3 + \dots = \left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)' = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}$ $\in (-1, 1)$
 $2 + 3 \cdot 2x + 4 \cdot 3x^2 + \dots = \left(\frac{1}{(1-x)^2}\right)' = \frac{2}{(1-x)^3}$

ANALOG. NÁZEBNÝ MĚ INTEGR
 MY SMERUJEME K TOMUTO:
 MĚNE Geom. rad $g = -x^2$ $|x| < 1$ d_j $|g| < 1$

MR $1 - x^2 + x^4 - x^6 + \dots = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ \int
 $x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7} + \dots = \arctan x$ $(x=0)$

d_j elem. fcia $f(x) = \arctan x$ ne najeml. eho súčt MR $f(x) = e^x = \sin x = \cos x$
 NĚS CIEI
 DĚKŮ EL. FCIA NAPISAT MO
 SÚČET MR

$\int_0^{1/2} \arctan x dx = \int_0^{1/2} \left(x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7} + \dots\right) dx$
 $\int x^m = \frac{x^{m+1}}{m+1}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2^4} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 2^6} - \frac{1}{7 \cdot 2^8} + \dots$ \int $\frac{1}{36 \cdot 2^8}$
 súčt ALT. RAD $a_n \downarrow$

$\arctan x = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \dots$
 $\int_0^{1/2} \arctan(x^2) dx = \int_0^{1/2} \left(x^2 - \frac{x^6}{3} + \frac{x^{10}}{5} - \dots\right) dx$
 PF menšja.
 $= \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2^3} - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2^7} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 2^{11}} - \dots$ \int $\frac{1}{5 \cdot 11 \cdot 2^{11}}$ chyba

Ěne $\ln x$ je "VĚROBA" MR KOMPLIKOVANĚ!
 ALE $\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots$ \int $\frac{1}{1+x} = 1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + \dots$ $|x| < 1$ d_j $f = \frac{1}{1-x}$
 SPOZNAVĚM SÚČET GEOM. RADU

BOHUŽIAĚ ĚIETO TRIKY NEFUNGUJĚ PRE $e^x, \sin x, \cos x$ MR

MUSĚME ODVOZIT ĚOSI NOVĚ
 SĚER VSTUP $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(x-a)^n$ $a = 0$ $\sin(213\pi)$ \int \sin \cos
 VĚSTUP $a = 0$ \int \sin \cos
 DA MĚ EL. FCIA \int \sin \cos
 ĚKĚ MĚ BYĚ a_n ?
 VO VŠĚOBĚKOSTI ? $f > 0$

UĚ ZĚĚS
 $a_0 + a_1(x-a) + a_2(x-a)^2 + a_3(x-a)^3 + \dots = f(x)$ \int $a_0 = f(a)$ \int $a_1 = f'(a)$ \int $a_2 = \frac{f''(a)}{2!}$ \int $a_3 = \frac{f'''(a)}{3!}$
 DĚST $x=a$ $a_0 = f(a) = \frac{f^{(0)}(a)}{0!}$ \int $a_1 = f'(a) = \frac{f^{(1)}(a)}{1!}$ \int $a_2 = \frac{f''(a)}{2!}$ \int $a_3 = \frac{f'''(a)}{3!}$
 $a_1 = 2$ $a_2 = f''(a) \Rightarrow a_2 = \frac{f''(a)}{2} = \frac{f''(a)}{2!}$
 $x=a$ $a_1 = f'(a) = \frac{f'(a)}{1!}$
 $2a_2 + 3a_3(x-a) + 4a_4(x-a)^2 + \dots = f''(x)$
 $x=a$ $2a_2 = f''(a) \Rightarrow a_2 = \frac{f''(a)}{2} = \frac{f''(a)}{2!}$
 ODĚĚD $a_3 = \frac{f'''(a)}{3!}$

ZĚVER. NECH $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(x-a)^n$ $a \in (a-f, a+f)$

PĚTOM $a_n = \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!}$

TOTO ĚE NĚVĚD NA VĚROBU MR

PĚSTUP
 DĚVE $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (x-a)^n$ \int $\frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!}$ \int $\frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!}$
 NĚTĚ $\frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!}$ \int $\frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!}$
 TAYLORĚVĚ RAD \int $\frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!}$ \int $\frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!}$
 TR = MR, $a_n = \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!}$

MĚNE $f(x) = e^x$ \int $\frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n$ \int $\frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}$ \int $\frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}$
 $f(0) = 1$ \int $\frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}$ \int $\frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}$ \int $\frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}$
 $f'(x) = e^x \dots f'(0) = 1$ \int $\frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}$ \int $\frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}$ \int $\frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}$
 $f^{(n)}(x) = e^x \dots f^{(n)}(0) = 1$ \int $\frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}$ \int $\frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}$ \int $\frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}$
 $e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^n = 1 + \frac{x}{1} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots$
 $f = \frac{1}{2}$ $\lambda = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)!}{n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} = 0$
 $f = \frac{1}{2} = 0$

VĚME $e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots$
 PR. $\int_0^1 e^{-x^2} dx = \int_0^1 \left(1 - x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2!} - \frac{x^6}{3!} + \dots\right) dx$
 SĚ. SPĚSĚB, NEFUNG. \int $\frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}$ \int $\frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}$ \int $\frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}$
 PE Ě e^{-x^2} NEĚĚĚ \int $\frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}$ \int $\frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}$ \int $\frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}$
 $= 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 5} - \frac{1}{3! \cdot 7} + \dots$

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

$f(x) = \sin x$ $f(0) = 0$
 $f'(x) = \cos x = 1$ $f'(0) = 1$
 $f''(x) = -\sin x$ $f''(0) = 0$
 $f'''(x) = -\cos x$ $f'''(0) = -1$
 $f^{(4)}(x) = \sin x$ $f^{(4)}(0) = 0$
 $f^{(5)}(x) = \cos x$ $f^{(5)}(0) = 1$
 $f^{(6)}(x) = -\sin x$ $f^{(6)}(0) = 0$
 $f^{(7)}(x) = -\cos x$ $f^{(7)}(0) = -1$
 $f^{(8)}(x) = \sin x$ $f^{(8)}(0) = 0$

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

$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{(2n)!}$
 NA PĚTOM
 FCIA KOMPL. PREĚ