

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

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

$$f''(x) = \frac{-4}{(1-x)^3} (-1) = \frac{4}{(1-x)^3}$$

$$f(x) = x^2 e^{\sin x + \cos x}$$

$$f'(x) = 2x e^{\sin x + \cos x} + x^2 e^{\sin x + \cos x} (\cos x - \sin x) = e^{\sin x + \cos x} (2x + x^2 \cos x - x^2 \sin x)$$

$$f''(x) = e^{\sin x + \cos x} (2x + x^2 \cos x - x^2 \sin x) (\cos x - \sin x) + e^{\sin x + \cos x} (2 + 2x \cos x - 2x \sin x - x^2 \cos x - x^2 \sin x)$$

$$f(x) = 8(x \ln x - x)^3$$

$$f'(x) = 24(x \ln x - x)^2 (1 + \ln x - 1) = 24(x \ln x - x)^2 \ln x$$

$$f''(x) = 48(x \ln x - x) (\ln x)^2 + \frac{24}{x} (x \ln x - x)^2$$

$$f(x) = x^x$$

$$f'(x) = x x^{x-1} + x^x \ln x = x^x (1 + \ln x)$$

$$f''(x) = x^x (1 + \ln x)^2 + x^x \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = x^x \left((1 + \ln x)^2 + \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

טור טיילור מוגדר כ: $f(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{f'(x_0)}{1!}(x-x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x-x_0)^2 + \frac{f'''(x_0)}{3!}(x-x_0)^3 + \dots$

1) נקרה $\sin(x)$, נבחר $x_0 = 0$ כי $\sin(0) = 0$ וזה נוח. $x = 1 = \frac{\pi}{180}$ rad

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

$\sin(x) \approx x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} \Rightarrow \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{180}\right) \approx \frac{\pi}{180} - \frac{1}{6}\left(\frac{\pi}{180}\right)^3 + \frac{1}{120}\left(\frac{\pi}{180}\right)^5 = 0.01745 \dots$
 אפי' מחלקין $\sin(1) = 0.01745$

2) נקרה $\sin(61^\circ)$. נבחר $x_0 = \frac{\pi}{3}$ rad כי $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ וזה נוח. $x - x_0 = \frac{\pi}{180}$

$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, f'(x_0) = \frac{1}{2}, f''(x_0) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, f'''(x_0) = -\frac{1}{2}$

$\sin(61^\circ) \approx \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\pi}{180} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{180}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{\pi}{180}\right)^3 = 0.8746 \dots$
 אפי' מחלקין $\sin(61^\circ) = 0.8746$

3) נקרה $\sqrt{10}$, נבחר $x_0 = 9$ כי $\sqrt{9} = 3$ וזה נוח. $x - x_0 = 1$

$f(x) = \sqrt{x}, f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}, f''(x) = -\frac{1}{4(x)^{3/2}}, f'''(x) = \frac{3}{8} \frac{1}{x^{5/2}}$

$f(x_0) = 3, f'(x_0) = \frac{1}{6}, f''(x_0) = -\frac{1}{108}, f'''(x_0) = \frac{1}{648}$

$f(x) = 3 + \frac{1}{6} \cdot 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{108} \cdot 1^2 + \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{648} \cdot 1^3 \approx 3.1622$

$\sqrt{10} = 3.1622$ אפי' מחלקין

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(1)

$$\int \sqrt{x} dx = \int x^{1/2} dx = \frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \int x^{-2} dx = -x^{-1} + C = -\frac{1}{x} + C$$

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$$\int \frac{1+\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt[3]{x}} dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt[3]{x}} \right) dx = \int (x^{-1/3} + x^{1/6}) dx = \int x^{-1/3} dx + \int x^{1/6} dx =$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} x^{2/3} + C + \frac{6}{5} x^{5/6} + D = \frac{3}{2} x^{2/3} + \frac{6}{5} x^{5/6} + A$$

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