

3. 3 泰勒(Taylor)公式

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3. 3. 1 泰勒(Taylor)多项式

在分析函数的某些局部性质时，通常用一些简单的函数去近似代替较复杂的函数.多项式函数是最简单的一种函数，因此人们常用多项式来近似表达函数.

前面讲微分时，我们有

$$f(x) \approx f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) \quad (f'(x_0) \neq 0, |x - x_0| \ll 1)$$

优点： 简单、方便，“以直代曲，以常代变”

缺点： 精度不高，不能估计误差的大小。



设想：用较高次多项式 $p_n(x)$ 近似表示 $f(x)$, 使 $p_n(x)$ 在点 x_0 处与 $f(x)$ 有相同的函数值、一阶导数值、直至 n 阶导数值，并设法找出误差公式.

设 $p_n(x) = \textcolor{red}{a}_0 + a_1(x - x_0) + a_2(x - x_0)^2 + \cdots + a_n(x - x_0)^n$

$\textcolor{red}{p}_n(x_0) = f(x_0), \quad \textcolor{red}{p}'_n(x_0) = f'(x_0), \dots, \textcolor{red}{p}^{(n)}_n(x_0) = f^{(n)}(x_0)$

$\textcolor{red}{a}_0 = p_n(x_0) = f(x_0),$

则 $p'_n(x) = \textcolor{red}{a}_1 + 2a_2(x - x_0) + \cdots + n a_n(x - x_0)^{n-1}$

$\textcolor{red}{a}_1 = p'_n(x_0) = f'(x_0),$

$$p_n(x) = \color{red}{a_0} + a_1(x - x_0) + a_2(x - x_0)^2 + \cdots + a_n(x - x_0)^n$$

$$\text{则 } p'_n(x) = \color{red}{a_1} + 2a_2(x - x_0) + \cdots + n a_n(x - x_0)^{n-1}$$

$$p''_n(x) = \color{red}{2!a_2} + \cdots + n(n-1)a_n(x - x_0)^{n-2}$$

.....

$$p_n^{(n)}(x) = \color{red}{n!a_n}$$

$$\color{red}{a_0} = p_n(x_0) = f(x_0), \quad \color{red}{a_1} = p'_n(x_0) = f'(x_0),$$

$$\color{red}{a_2} = \frac{1}{2!} p''_n(x_0) = \frac{1}{2!} f''(x_0), \quad \cdots,$$

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

$$a_0 = p_n(x_0) = f(x_0), \quad a_1 = p'_n(x_0) = f'(x_0),$$

$$a_2 = \frac{1}{2!} p''_n(x_0) = \frac{1}{2!} f''(x_0), \quad \dots,$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} p_n(x) &= a_0 + a_1(x - x_0) + a_2(x - x_0)^2 + \dots + a_n(x - x_0)^n \\ &= f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{1}{2!} f''(x_0)(x - x_0)^2 + \dots \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(x_0)(x - x_0)^n \end{aligned}$$

此式 称为 $f(x)$ 的 n 阶泰勒多项式 .

$$f(x) - P_n(x) = ? \quad \text{求 } f(x) - P_n(x) = R_n(x)$$



给定具有高阶导数的函数 $f(x)$,
在点 x_0 附近用多项式函数逼近

$$p_n(x) = a_0 + a_1(x - x_0) + a_2(x - x_0)^2 + \cdots + a_n(x - x_0)^n$$

$$R_n(x) = f(x) - P_n(x)$$

$$p_n(x_0) = f(x_0), \quad p'_n(x_0) = f'(x_0), \dots, p_n^{(n)}(x_0) = f^{(n)}(x_0)$$

$$R_n(x_0) = R_n'(x_0) = \cdots = R_n^{(n)}(x_0) = 0$$

$$\therefore \quad p_n^{(n+1)}(x) = 0$$

$$\therefore \quad R_n^{(n+1)}(x) = f^{(n+1)}(x)$$

3.3.2 泰勒(Taylor)定理

若 $f(x)$ 在包含 x_0 的某开区间 (a, b) 内具有直到 $n+1$ 阶的导数, 则当 $x \in (a, b)$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x - x_0)^2 + \cdots \\ &\quad + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x - x_0)^n + R_n(x) \end{aligned} \quad ①$$

其中 $R_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}(x - x_0)^{n+1}$ (ξ 在 x_0 与 x 之间) ②

公式 ① 称为 $f(x)$ 的 n 阶泰勒公式 .

公式 ② 称为 n 阶泰勒公式的拉格朗日余项 .



证明 令 $R_n(x) = f(x) - P_n(x)$,

多次应用柯西中值定理, 可得

$$R_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (x - x_0)^{n+1}$$

当在 x_0 的某邻域内 $|f^{(n+1)}(x)| \leq M$ 时

$$|R_n(x)| \leq \frac{M}{(n+1)!} |x - x_0|^{n+1}$$

$$\therefore R_n(x) = o((x - x_0)^n) \quad (x \rightarrow x_0)$$

注意到 $R_n(x) = o[(x - x_0)^n]$ ③

在不需要余项的精确表达式时，泰勒公式可写为

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x - x_0)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x - x_0)^n + o[(x - x_0)^n] \quad ④$$

公式 ③ 称为 n 阶泰勒公式的佩亚诺 (Peano) 余项 .

* 可以证明：

$f(x)$ 在点 x_0 的某邻域内具有 $n-1$ 阶导数，且 $f^{(n)}(x_0)$ 存在

→ ④ 式成立



$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x - x_0)^2 + \cdots$$

$$+ \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x - x_0)^n + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}(x - x_0)^{n+1}$$

特例: $(\xi \text{ 在 } x_0 \text{ 与 } x \text{ 之间})$

(1) 当 $n = 0$ 时, 泰勒公式给出拉格朗日中值定理

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(\xi)(x - x_0) \quad (\xi \text{ 在 } x_0 \text{ 与 } x \text{ 之间})$$

(2) 当 $n = 1$ 时, 泰勒公式变为

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!}(x - x_0)^2$$

可见 $f(x) \approx f(x_0) + \underline{f'(x_0)(x - x_0)}$ $(\xi \text{ 在 } x_0 \text{ 与 } x \text{ 之间})$

误差 $R_1(x) = \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!}(x - x_0)^2 \quad (\xi \text{ 在 } x_0 \text{ 与 } x \text{ 之间})$ df



在泰勒公式中若取 $x_0 = 0$, $\xi = \theta x$ ($0 < \theta < 1$), 则有

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n \\ + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\theta x)}{(n+1)!}x^{n+1}$$

称为麦克劳林 (Maclaurin) 公式 .

由此得近似公式

$$f(x) \approx f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n$$

若在公式成立的区间上 $|f^{(n+1)}(x)| \leq M$, 则有误差估计式

$$|R_n(x)| \leq \frac{M}{(n+1)!}|x|^{n+1}$$



3.3.3 几个初等函数的麦克劳林公式

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\theta x)}{(n+1)!}x^{n+1}$$

(1) $f(x) = e^x$

$$\because f^{(k)}(x) = e^x, \quad f^{(k)}(0) = 1 \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$\therefore e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \cdots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + R_n(x)$$

其中 $R_n(x) = \frac{e^{\theta x}}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1} \quad (0 < \theta < 1)$



$f(x) = e^x$ 在 $x_0 = 0$ 处的各阶泰勒多项式为

$$P_n(x) = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

$$e^x \approx P_0(x) = 1$$

$$e^x \approx P_1(x) = 1 + x$$

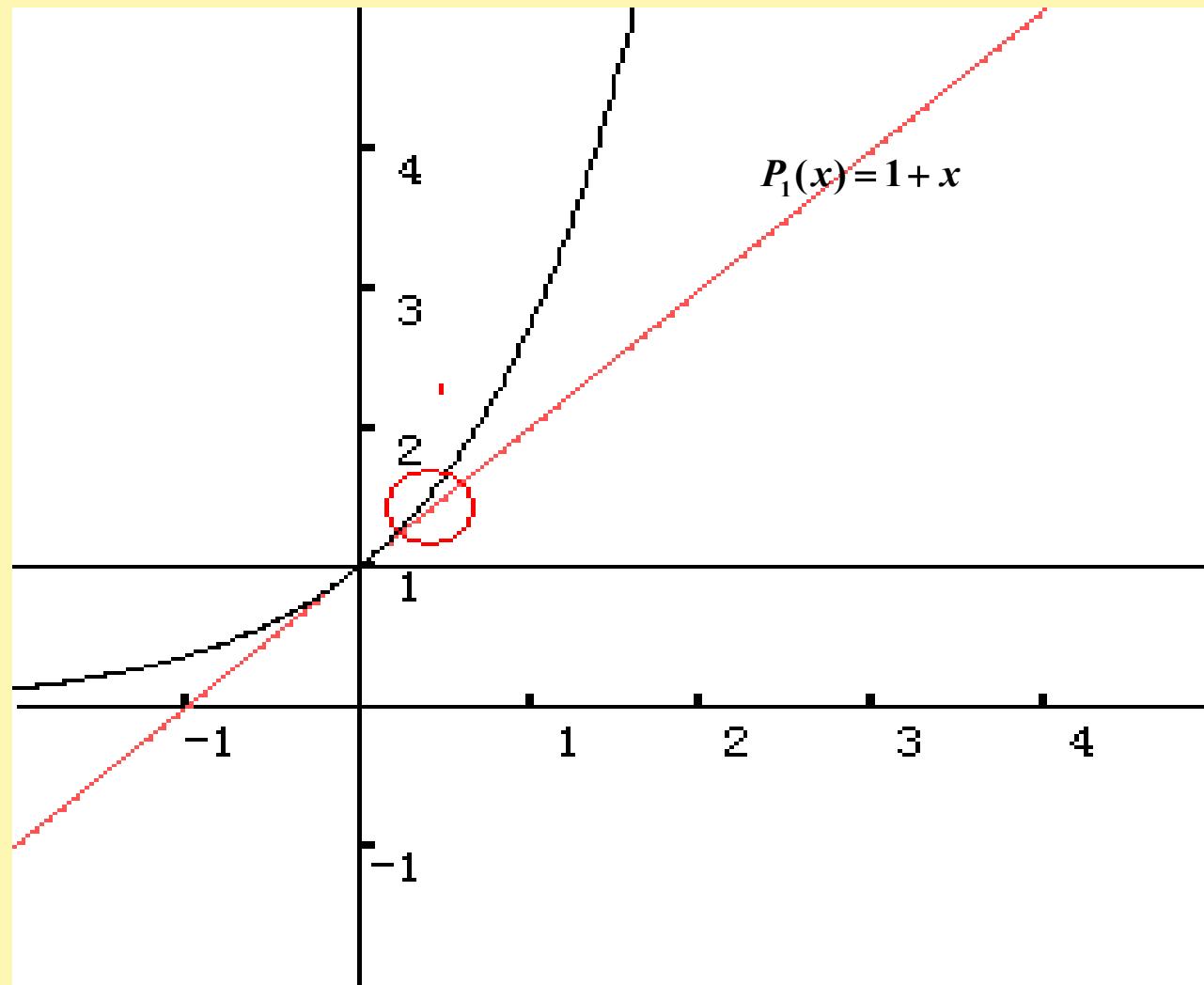
$$e^x \approx P_2(x) = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!}$$

$$e^x \approx P_3(x) = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!}$$

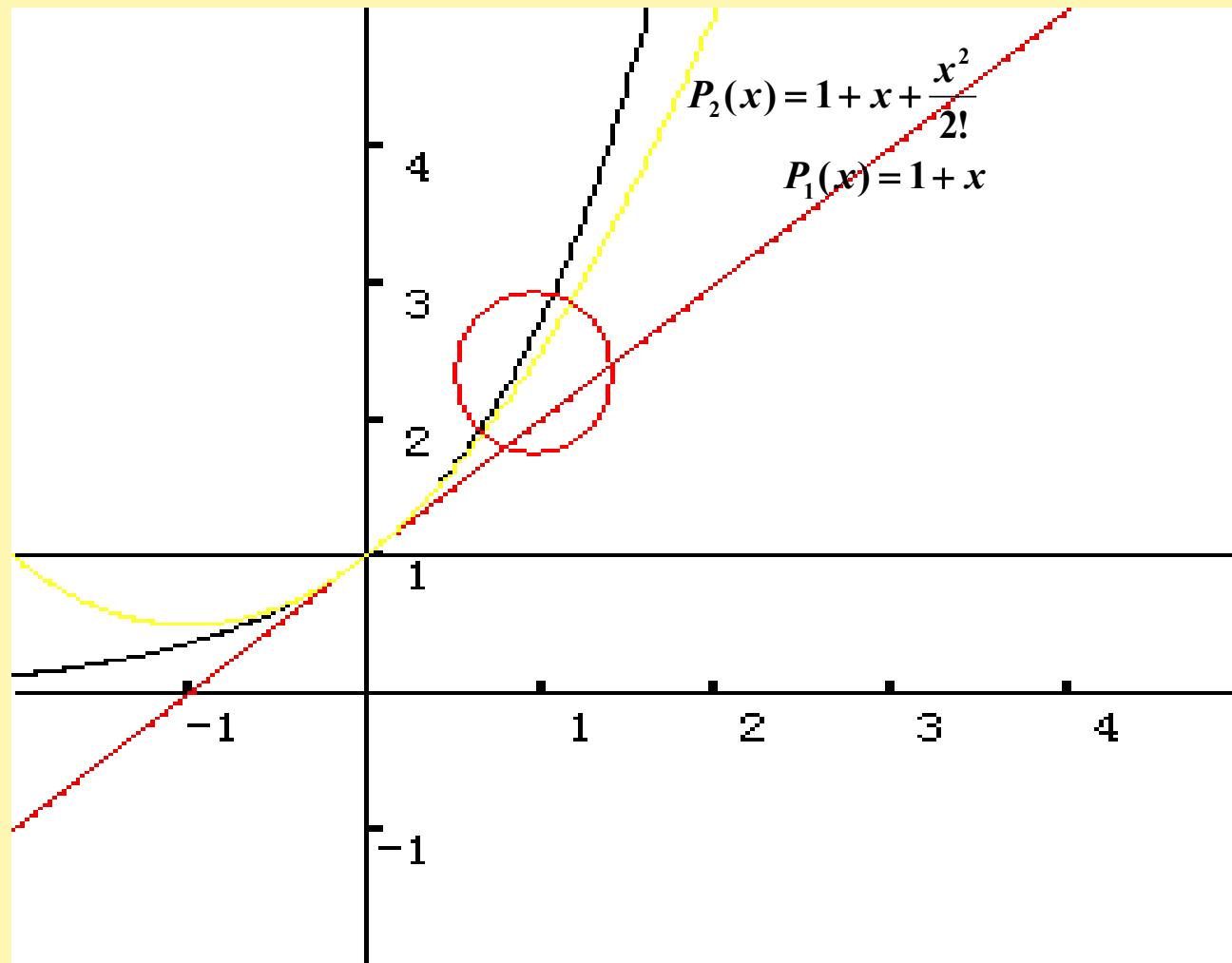
$$e^x \approx P_4(x) = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!}$$

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图形演示

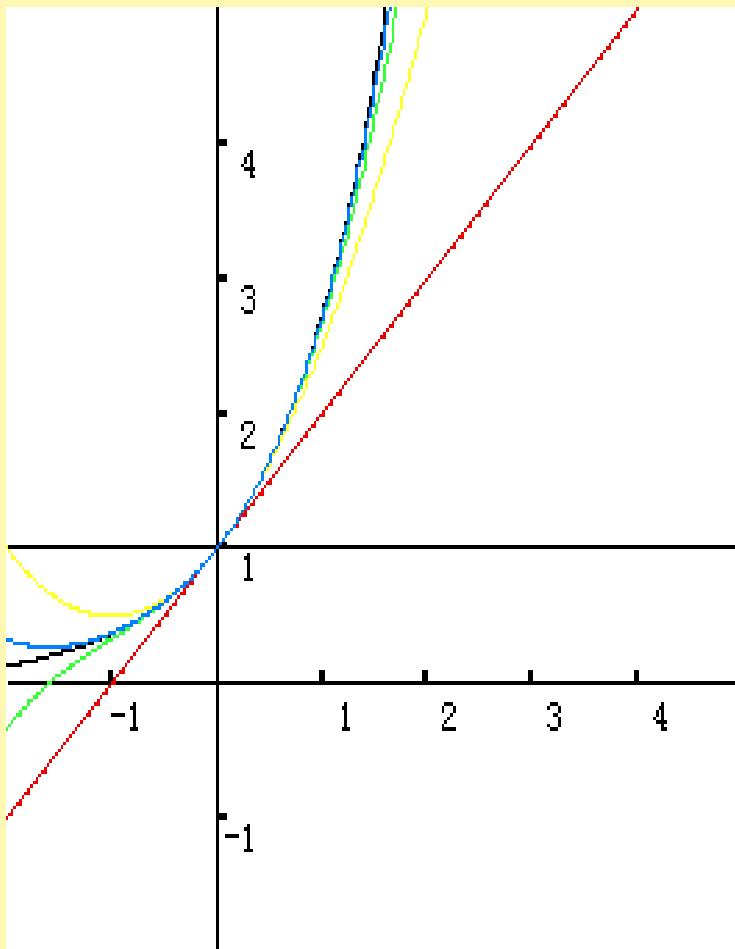


图形演示



$$e^x \approx P_n(x) = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

数值实验



$$x = 1 \quad e = 2.71828\cdots$$

$$P_1(1) = 2.00000$$

$$P_2(1) = 2.50000$$

$$P_3(1) = 2.66667$$

$$P_4(1) = 2.70833$$

$$(2) \ f(x) = \sin x$$

$$\therefore f^{(k)}(x) = \sin\left(x + k \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$f^{(k)}(0) = \sin k \frac{\pi}{2} = \begin{cases} 0, & k = 2m \\ (-1)^{m-1}, & k = 2m-1 \end{cases} \quad (m=1,2,\dots)$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \cdots + (-1)^{m-1} \frac{x^{2m-1}}{(2m-1)!} + R_{2m}(x)$$

其中 $R_{2m}(x) = \frac{(-1)^m \cos(\theta x)}{(2m+1)!} x^{2m+1} \quad (0 < \theta < 1)$



$$(3) \ f(x) = \cos x$$

类似可得

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \cdots + (-1)^m \frac{x^{2m}}{(2m)!} + R_{2m+1}(x)$$

其中

$$R_{2m+1}(x) = \frac{\cos(\theta x + \frac{2m+2}{2}\pi)}{(2m+2)!} x^{2m+2} \quad (0 < \theta < 1)$$



$$(4) \quad f(x) = (1+x)^\alpha \quad (x > -1)$$

$$\therefore \quad f^{(k)}(x) = \alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-k+1)(1+x)^{\alpha-k}$$

$$f^{(k)}(0) = \alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-k+1) \quad (k=1,2,\cdots)$$

$$\therefore \quad (1+x)^\alpha = 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2!} x^2 + \cdots$$

$$+ \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!} x^n + R_n(x)$$

$$\text{其中 } R_n(x) = \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-n)}{(n+1)!} (1+\theta x)^{\alpha-n-1} x^{n+1} \quad (0 < \theta < 1)$$



$$(5) \quad f(x) = \ln(1+x) \quad (x > -1)$$

已知 $f^{(k)}(x) = (-1)^{k-1} \frac{(k-1)!}{(1+x)^k} \quad (k=1,2,\dots)$

类似可得

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} + R_n(x)$$

其中

$$R_n(x) = \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} \frac{x^{n+1}}{(1+\theta x)^{n+1}} \quad (0 < \theta < 1)$$



例 1 将 $f(x) = \ln x$ 在 $x_0 = 1$ 处展开成 n 阶泰勒公式.

解 $f(x) \Big|_{x=1} = 0, \quad f'(x) \Big|_{x=1} = \frac{1}{x} \Big|_{x=1} = 1,$ 直接展开法

$$f''(x) \Big|_{x=1} = -\frac{1}{x^2} \Big|_{x=1} = -1, \quad \dots,$$

$$f^{(n)}(x) \Big|_{x=1} = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(n-1)!}{x^n} \Big|_{x=1} = (-1)^{n-1} (n-1)!$$

$$\therefore \ln x = (x-1) - \frac{1}{2}(x-1)^2 + \frac{1}{3}(x-1)^3 - \frac{1}{4}(x-1)^4 + \dots +$$

$$+ (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} (x-1)^n + \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} \frac{1}{\xi^{n+1}} (x-1)^{n+1}$$

间接展开法?

(ξ 位于 x 与 1 之间)



例 1 将 $f(x) = \ln x$ 在 $x_0 = 1$ 处展开成 n 阶泰勒公式.

直接展开法

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \ln x &= (x-1) - \frac{1}{2}(x-1)^2 + \frac{1}{3}(x-1)^3 - \frac{1}{4}(x-1)^4 + \cdots + \\ &+ (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} (x-1)^n + \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} \frac{1}{\xi^{n+1}} (x-1)^{n+1}\end{aligned}$$

(ξ 位于 x 与 1 之间)

间接展开法?

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} + \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} \frac{x^{n+1}}{(1+\theta x)^{n+1}}$$

例 1 将 $f(x) = \ln x$ 在 $x_0 = 1$ 处展开成 n 阶泰勒公式.

令 $t = x - 1$

求 $\ln x = \ln(1 + t)$ 在 $t_0 = 0$ 处展开成 n 阶泰勒公式

$$\begin{aligned}\ln(1+t) &= t - \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^3}{3} - \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{t^n}{n} \\ &\quad + \frac{(-1)^n t^{n+1}}{(n+1)(1+\theta t)^{n+1}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \ln x = (x-1) - \frac{1}{2}(x-1)^2 + \frac{1}{3}(x-1)^3 - \frac{1}{4}(x-1)^4 + \cdots +$$

$$+ (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} (x-1)^n + \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} \frac{1}{\xi^{n+1}} (x-1)^{n+1}$$

(ξ 位于 x 与 1 之间)

例2 求 e^{-x^2} 带佩亚诺型余项的麦克劳林展式。

间接展开法

$$\square \because e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + o(x^n)$$

$$\therefore e^{-x^2} = 1 - x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{(-x^2)^n}{n!} + o(x^{2n})$$

$$= 1 - x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{n!} + o(x^{2n})$$

思考: $\left(e^{-x^2}\right)^{(2020)} \Big|_{x=0} = ? \quad \frac{f^{(2020)}(0)}{2020!} = \frac{(-1)^{1010}}{1010!}$



例3 将 $f(x) = x^3 - 2x + 5$ 按 $x-1$ 的乘幂展开。

解 法一
$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= [(x-1)+1]^3 - 2[(x-1)+1] + 5 \\ &= (x-1)^3 + 3(x-1)^2 + 3(x-1) + 1 - 2(x-1) - 2 + 5 \\ &= 4 + (x-1) + 3(x-1)^2 + (x-1)^3 \end{aligned}$$

法二
$$f(1) = 4, \quad f'(1) = (3x^2 - 2) \Big|_{x=1} = 1$$

$$f''(1) = 6x \Big|_{x=1} = 6, \quad f'''(1) = 6, \quad f^{(4)}(x) = 0$$

$$f(x) = 4 + (x-1) + 3(x-1)^2 + (x-1)^3$$

注意: $f(x) = P_3(x), \quad R_n(x) = 0$ (当 $n \geq 3$)



例5 用近似公式 $\cos x \approx 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!}$ 计算 $\cos x$ 的近似值, 使其精确到 0.005, 并确定 x 的适用范围.

解 近似公式的误差

$$|R_3(x)| = \left| \frac{x^4}{4!} \cos(\theta x + \frac{4}{2}\pi) \right| \leq \frac{|x|^4}{24}$$

令 $\frac{|x|^4}{24} \leq 0.005$

解得 $|x| \leq 0.588$

即当 $|x| \leq 0.588$ 时, 由给定的近似公式计算的结果能准确到 0.005 .



例7 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{3x+4} + \sqrt{4-3x} - 4}{x^2}$. 用洛必塔法则不方便 !

解 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{3x+4} - 2 + \sqrt{4-3x} - 2}{x^2}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\left(\sqrt{1+\frac{3x}{4}} - 1\right) + 2\left(\sqrt{1-\frac{3x}{4}} - 1\right)}{x^2}$$

~~$$\neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3x}{4} + 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \left(-\frac{3x}{4}\right)}{x^2}$$~~

$$= 0$$

例7 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{3x+4} + \sqrt{4-3x} - 4}{x^2}$.

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\left[\left(1 + \frac{3}{4}x\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1\right] + 2\left[\left(1 - \frac{3}{4}x\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1\right]}{x^2}$$

~~$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\left[\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4}x + o(x)\right] + 2\left[\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{4}x\right) + o(x)\right]}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{o(x)}{x^2} = ?$$~~

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\left[\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4}x - \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{9}{16}x^2 + o(x^2)\right] + 2\left[\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{4}x\right) - \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{9}{16}x^2 + o(x^2)\right]}{x^2}$$

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

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

例7 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{3x+4} + \sqrt{4-3x} - 4}{x^2}$.

用洛必塔法
则不方便！

解 用泰勒公式将分子展到 x^2 项, 由于

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{3x+4} &= 2\sqrt{1+\frac{3}{4}x} = 2(1+\frac{3}{4}x)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\&= 2\left[1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\frac{3}{4}x) + \frac{1}{2!} \cdot \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-1)(\frac{3}{4}x)^2 + o(x^2)\right] \\&= 2 + \frac{3}{4}x - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{9}{16}x^2 + o(x^2) \\ \sqrt{4-3x} &= 2(1-\frac{3}{4}x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2 - \frac{3}{4}x - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{9}{16}x^2 + o(x^2) \\&\quad - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{9}{16}x^2 + o(x^2) \\ \therefore \text{原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{9}{16}x^2 + o(x^2)}{x^2} = -\frac{9}{32}\end{aligned}$$



例8 证明 $\sqrt{1+x} > 1 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8}$ ($x > 0$).

证明 $\because \sqrt{1+x} = (1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$$\begin{aligned}&= 1 + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2!} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - 1\right) x^2 \\&\quad + \frac{1}{3!} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - 1\right) \left(\frac{1}{2} - 2\right) (1+\theta x)^{-\frac{5}{2}} x^3 \\&= 1 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8} + \frac{1}{16} (1+\theta x)^{-\frac{5}{2}} x^3 \quad (0 < \theta < 1)\end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \sqrt{1+x} > 1 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8} \quad (x > 0)$



小结

1. 泰勒公式

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x - x_0)^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x - x_0)^n + R_n(x)$$

其中余项

$$R_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}(x - x_0)^{n+1} = o((x - x_0)^n)$$

(ξ 在 x_0 与 x 之间)

当 $x_0 = 0$ 时为麦克劳林公式 .

2. 常用函数的麦克劳林公式

$$e^x, \ln(1+x), \sin x, \cos x, (1+x)^\alpha$$

