

$$\alpha(x) \text{ is even} - 12 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$$

$\alpha(x)$ is even $\Rightarrow \alpha(-x) = \alpha(x)$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\alpha(x)}{x^n} = 0$$

$x \rightarrow -\infty$ and $x \rightarrow \infty$ \Rightarrow $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \alpha(x) = 0$

$\forall c \in \mathbb{R}$ $\alpha(\beta(x))$ is even $\Rightarrow \alpha(x) \text{ is even}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{\alpha(x)}{\beta(x)} = 0$$

(by definition of even function)

so α is even and $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \alpha(x) = 0$

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(a)}{k!} (x-a)^k + o((x-a)^n), \quad x \rightarrow a$$

$$\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{o((x-a)^n)}{(x-a)^n} = 0 \right)$$

\Rightarrow $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = 0$

$f(x) = x + \sin x$ at $x = \pi$

$$f'(x) = 1 + \cos x, \quad f''(x) = -\sin x$$

if $x = \pi$

$$f(\pi) = \pi$$

$$f'(\pi) = 1 - (-1) = 0$$

$$f''(\pi) = 0$$

iff $|x - \pi| > 3$

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

$$f(x) = \pi + o((x - \pi)^2)$$

.3 720 30 $\int_{\text{down}}^{\text{up}}$ $\rho \delta$ γ_{red})

$$f''(x) = -\cos x \Rightarrow f''(\pi) = 1$$

$$f(x) = \pi + \frac{1}{3!} (x - \pi)^3 + o((x - \pi)^3) = \pi + \frac{1}{6} (x - \pi)^3 + o((x - \pi)^3)$$

$$(x \neq 0) \Rightarrow f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^3 - x^3}{h} = 3x^2$$

$$e^x = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{x^k}{k!} + o(x^n)$$

$$\sin x = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)!} x^{2k+1} + o(x^{2n+1})$$

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

$$\ln(1+x) = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} x^k + o(x^n)$$

$$\ln(1+x) \approx x$$

$$\ln(k+1) \approx k$$

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

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

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

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

$$\ln^{(k)}(1+x) = (-1)^{k-1} \frac{(k-1)!}{k!} (1+x)^{-k} \quad : \text{for } k \geq 1$$

$$\boxed{\ln^{(k)}(1+0) = (-1)^{k-1} (k-1)! \cdot (1)} \quad \because x=0 \quad \approx 3$$

$$\ln(1-x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{\ln^{(k)}(1+0)}{k!} x^k + o(x^n) \quad : \text{for } n$$

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

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

Ex in def of series for function

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k (x-a)^k + o((x-a)^n) \quad \text{at } x=a \quad \text{for } n \geq 1$$

$$a_k = \frac{f^{(k)}(a)}{k!}$$

$$e^t = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{t^k}{k!} + o(t^n) \quad \text{at } t=0 \quad \text{for } n \geq 1$$

$$(*) e^{x^2} = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{x^{2k}}{k!} + o(x^{2n}) \quad \text{at } t=x^2 \quad \approx 3$$

Ex in def of function for series

sk t $\rightarrow \infty$ for $x^2 = t$ \Rightarrow $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{o(t^n)}{t^n} = 0$ (n)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{o(x^{2n})}{x^{2n}} = 0 \quad \text{prvn } x \rightarrow 0 \text{ of}$$

(*) $\ln e^{x^2} \Rightarrow$ $\int_1^e u^2 du$ \approx $\int_0^1 u^2 du$

$$(e^{x^2})^{(m)}(0) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } m \neq n \\ \frac{(2k)!}{k!} & \text{if } m = 2k \end{cases}$$

'EIS $m \neq n$
'EIS $m = 2k$ prn (*)

$$e^{x^2} = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(e^{x^2})^{(k)}(0)}{k!} x^k + o(x^k) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{x^{2k}}{k!} + o(x^{2k})$$

prvn $\ln e^{x^2} \approx \int_1^e u^2 du$ 'EIS $m = 2k$ prn (*)

$$\frac{1}{k!} = \frac{(e^{x^2})^{(2k)}(0)}{(2k)!} x^{2k}$$

$$(e^{x^2})^{(2k)}(0) = \frac{(2k)!}{k!}$$

prn

(*) $\ln e^{x^2} \approx \int_1^e u^2 du \approx \frac{1}{3}(e^2 - 1)$ (lower)

prvn f \approx $\sum_{k=0}^{n+1} f^{(k)}(a) \frac{(x-a)^k}{k!}$

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

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

$r_n(x)$

$\{r_n\}$ ist die n -te Restfunktion $r_n(x)$
 $(|r_n|) : \{r_n\}$

$\sqrt[3]{1006} \approx \text{reziprokr. } r_N \text{ of } \sqrt[3]{1000} \Rightarrow \text{Rolle,}$

$y^n \rightarrow 0 \quad f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x} \quad \text{ist monoton}$

$$\text{f ist } \sqrt[3]{C} \text{ auf } [0, 1000] = [0, 10^3]$$

$$f'(x) = (x^{1/3})' = \frac{1}{3}x^{-2/3} \Rightarrow f'(1000) = \frac{1}{300}$$

PSI $f(1000) = 10$

$$f(1006) = f(1000) + \frac{f'(1000)}{1!}(1006 - 1000) + r_n(x)$$

$$= 10 + \frac{1}{300}(1006 - 1000) + r_n(x)$$

$$f(1006) \sim 10 + \frac{6}{300} = 10.02$$

PSI $r_n(x)$

$$c \in (1000, 1006) \quad \text{rest. Intervall}$$

$$r_n(x) = \frac{f''(c)}{2!} (1006 - 1000)^2$$

$$|r_n(x)| = \left| \frac{36 \cdot 2}{2 \cdot 9 \sqrt[3]{c^5}} \right| = \left| \frac{4}{3\sqrt[3]{c^5}} \right| \quad \text{PSI}$$

$$f''(c) = -\frac{2}{9} x^{-\frac{5}{3}}$$

$$|r_n(x)| \leq \left| \frac{4}{\sqrt[3]{1000}} \right| = \frac{4}{10^5} = 0.00004$$

0.01 ≈ 1.03 $\ln(1.03)$ \approx 1% $\int_{1}^{1.03}$
 0.001 ≈ 1.003 $\ln(1+x)$ $\approx 3/100$ ≈ 0.003

$$\ln(1+0.03) = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} (0.03)^k + r_n(0.03)$$

$$c \in (0, 0.03) \quad r_n \quad \text{def}$$

$$r_n(0.03) = \frac{\ln(1+c)}{(n+1)!} (0.03)^{n+1}$$

$$\ln(1+c) = (-1)^n n! (c+1)^{-n-1} \quad \text{def}$$

$$|r_n(0.03)| = \left| \frac{n! (c+1)^{-n-1}}{(n+1)!} 0.03^{n+1} \right| \quad \text{def}$$

$$= \left| \frac{(0.03)^{n+1}}{(n+1) (c+1)^{n+1}} \right| \leq \frac{(0.03)^{n+1}}{n+1} < 0.01$$

$c > 1$

$$n \rightarrow \infty \quad (0.03)^{n+1} \searrow 0 \quad \text{so} \quad n=1 \quad \text{and so on} \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\frac{(0.03)^n}{n} \quad n=1 \quad \text{and so on} \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty \quad \text{so} \quad \frac{1}{n} \leq 1 \quad \text{and so on} \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$= \frac{9}{20000} < 0.01$$

$$\ln(1+0.03) \approx \sum_{k=1}^1 \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} (0.03)^k \approx 0.03 : \underline{\text{M1}}$$

$$|\ln(1.03) - 0.03| \leq 0.01$$
$$\leq \frac{9}{2000}$$

$\vartheta(k)$