

2) $f(x) = \frac{3}{4x-7}$ fonksiyonunun $x_0=3$ nok. Taylor serisi?

$$f(x) = \frac{3}{4x-7} = 3 \cdot (4x-7)^{-1}$$

$$f^{(1)}(x) = 3 \cdot 4 \cdot (-1) \cdot (4x-7)^{-2}$$

$$f^{(2)}(x) = 3 \cdot 4 \cdot (-1) \cdot 4 \cdot (-2) \cdot (4x-7)^{-3}$$

$$f^{(3)}(x) = 3 \cdot 4 \cdot (-1) \cdot 4 \cdot (-2) \cdot 4 \cdot (-3) \cdot (4x-7)^{-4}$$

⋮

$$f^{(n)}(x) = 3 \cdot 4^n (-1)^n n! (4x-7)^{-(n+1)}$$

$n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n, \dots$

$$f^{(n)}(3) = 3 \cdot 4^n (-1)^n n! \cdot 5^{-(n+1)}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(3)}{n!} (x-3)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{3 \cdot 4^n (-1)^n \cancel{n!}}{5^{n+1} \cancel{n!}} (x-3)^n$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{3}{5} \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)^n (x-3)^n$$

3) $y = 7 \ln\left(\sqrt[3]{\frac{8}{3x+1}}\right)$ fonksiyonunun $x_0=1$ Taylor serisi ve Maclaurin serisi?

$$y = 7 \cdot \ln\left(\sqrt[3]{\frac{8}{3x+1}}\right) = 7 \cdot \ln\left(\frac{\sqrt[3]{8}}{\sqrt[3]{3x+1}}\right)$$

$$= 7 \cdot \ln\left(\frac{2}{(3x+1)^{1/3}}\right) = 7 \ln\left(2 \cdot (3x+1)^{-1/3}\right)$$

$$= 7 \ln\left(\left(\frac{3x+1}{8}\right)^{-1/3}\right) = -\frac{7}{3} \ln\left(\frac{3}{8}x + \frac{1}{8}\right)$$

$$f(x) = -\frac{7}{3} \ln\left(\frac{3}{8}x + \frac{1}{8}\right)$$

$$f^{(1)}(x) = -\frac{7}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{3}{8}x + \frac{1}{8}} = -\frac{7}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{8} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{8}x + \frac{1}{8}\right)^{-1}$$

$$f^{(2)}(x) = -\frac{7}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{3}{8} \cdot (-1) \cdot \left(\frac{3}{8}x + \frac{1}{8}\right)^{-2}$$

$$f^{(3)}(x) = -\frac{7}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{3}{8} \cdot (-1) \cdot \frac{3}{8} \cdot (-2) \cdot \left(\frac{3}{8}x + \frac{1}{8}\right)^{-3}$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = -\frac{7}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{3}{8} \cdot (-1) \cdot \frac{3}{8} \cdot (-2) \cdot \frac{3}{8} \cdot (-3) \cdot \left(\frac{3}{8}x + \frac{1}{8}\right)^{-4}$$

⋮

$$f^{(n)}(x) = \left(-\frac{7}{3}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{3}{8}\right)^n \cdot (-1)^{n-1} (n-1)! \left(\frac{3}{8}x + \frac{1}{8}\right)^{-n}, \quad n=1, 2, 3, \dots$$

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

$$= \frac{-\frac{7}{3} \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{1} \cdot 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\left(-\frac{7}{3}\right) \left(\frac{3}{8}\right)^n \cdot (-1)^{n-1} \cancel{(n-1)!}}{\cancel{n!}} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-n} (x-1)^n$$

$$= \ln(\sqrt[3]{128}) + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\frac{7}{3} \left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)^n}{n} (x-1)^n$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n = f(0) + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n$$

$$= -\frac{7}{3} \ln\left(\frac{1}{8}\right) + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{-\frac{7}{3} \left(\frac{3}{8}\right)^n \cdot (-1)^{n-1} \cancel{(n-1)!} \cancel{8^n}}{\cancel{n!}} x^n$$

$$= \ln(128) + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{7}{3} \frac{(-3)^n}{n} x^n$$

4) $f(x) = \sqrt{5x+3}$, $x=2$ Taylor? Maclaurin?

$$f(x) = (5x+3)^{1/2}$$

$$f^{(1)}(x) = 5 \cdot \frac{1}{2} (5x+3)^{-1/2}$$

$$f^{(2)}(x) = 5 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 5 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) (5x+3)^{-3/2}$$

$$f^{(3)}(x) = 5 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 5 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot 5 \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) (5x+3)^{-5/2}$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = 5 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 5 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot 5 \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) \cdot 5 \cdot \left(-\frac{5}{2}\right) (5x+3)^{-7/2}$$

$$f^{(n)}(x) = 5^n \frac{1}{2^n} (-1)^n \cdot 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-3) (5x+3)^{-\frac{(2n-1)}{2}}, \quad n=2,3,4,\dots$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(2)}{n!} (x-2)^n = \overset{\sqrt{3}}{f(2)} + \overset{\frac{5}{2\sqrt{3}}}{f^{(1)}(2)} (x-2) +$$

$$+ \sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} \frac{5^n \frac{1}{2^n} (-1)^n \cdot 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-3) \cdot 3^{-\frac{(2n-1)}{2}}}{n!} (x-2)^n$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n = \overset{\sqrt{3}}{f(0)} + \overset{\frac{5}{2\sqrt{3}}}{f^{(1)}(0)} x +$$

$$+ \sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} \frac{5^n \frac{1}{2^n} (-1)^n \cdot 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-3) \cdot 3^{-\frac{(2n-1)}{2}}}{n!} x^n$$

Aufstärker:

1) $f(x) = \frac{3}{x+3}$, $x_0 = 2$ Taylor?

2) $f(x) = \sqrt{e^{3x-1}}$, $x_0 = 4$ " ? Maclaurin?

3) $f(x) = 3 \ln(4x-12)$, $x_0 = 5$ Taylor?

4) $f(x) = \sqrt{3-2x}$, $x_0 = 1$ Taylor?

5) $f(x) = \frac{4x+1}{(3x-7)(2x+1)}$, $x_0 = 2$ Taylor?

6) $f(x) = \frac{3}{(2x+3)^3}$, $x_0 = 1$ Taylor?