

①
1,00

منكوكى الدوال
مدنى
(i) فى متغير واحد

① منكوكى تيلور :

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

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

حقاً

يسمى هذا المنكوكى بمنكوكى الدالة $f(x)$ بدلالة قوى $(x-a)$ أو حول النقطة a .

② منكوكى مكورس :

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

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

حقاً

يسمى هذا المنكوكى بمنكوكى الدالة $f(x)$ بدلالة قوى x أو حول النقطة $a=0$.

* منكوكى مكورس لبعض الدوال الخاصة : حقاً

① $e^x = 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots$

② $\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \dots$

$$(3) \cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots$$

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

$$(5) (1+x)^m = 1 + mx + \frac{m(m-1)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{m(m-1)(m-2)}{3!}x^3 + \dots$$

مفكوك ذات الحدود

ملحوظة هامة: إذا كان المطلوب في المسألة إيجاد مفكوك إحدى

الدوال الخاصة السابقة بدلالة قوس x أو حول النقطة $a=0$

نستخدم هذه المفكوكات السابقة مباشرة.

أما إذا كان المراد هو إيجاد مفكوك إحدى الدوال السابقة

بدلالة قوس $(x-a)$ نستخدم مفكوك تيلور.

Ex ①: اوجد مفكوك الدوال التالية بدلالة قوس x :

(i) e^{-x^2} (ii) $\ln(1-3x)$ (iii) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$

الحل:

(i) $\because e^x = 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots$

$\Rightarrow e^{-x^2} = 1 + \frac{(-x^2)}{1!} + \frac{(-x^2)^2}{2!} + \dots$

$= 1 - x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2} - \dots$ #

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

(3)

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

$$= -3x - \frac{9x^2}{2} - 9x^3 - \dots \quad \#$$

$$(iii) \therefore (1+x)^m = 1 + mx + \frac{m(m-1)}{2!}x^2 + \dots$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = (1+x^2)^{-1/2} = 1 + (-\frac{1}{2})x^2 + \frac{(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{3}{2})}{2!}(x^2)^2 + \dots$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{8}x^4 - \dots \quad \#$$

ملحوظة: نكتب بكتابة أول ثلاثة حدود من المفكوك

EX(2): أوجد مفكوك $\sin^2 x$ بدلالة قوى x .

الحل:

$$\therefore \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 2x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \left(1 - \frac{(2x)^2}{2!} + \frac{(2x)^4}{4!} - \frac{(2x)^6}{6!} + \dots \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[2x^2 - \frac{16}{24}x^4 + \frac{64}{720}x^6 - \dots \right]$$

$$= x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^4 + \frac{2}{45}x^6 - \dots \quad \#$$

EX (3):

أوجد مفكوك $\tan x$ بدلالة قوى x

(4)

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \tan x &= \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \frac{\overset{\text{الحل}}{x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \dots}}{1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \dots} \\ &= \frac{x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120} - \dots}{1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} - \dots} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan x = x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2}{15}x^5 + \dots$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2}{15}x^5 \\ \hline 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} \quad \left[\begin{array}{r} x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120} \\ - x + \frac{x^3}{2} - \frac{x^5}{24} \\ \hline \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^5}{30} \\ - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{6} - \frac{x^7}{72} \\ \hline \frac{2}{15}x^5 - \frac{x^7}{72} \end{array} \right] \end{array}$$

(ملحوظة : ننهي القسمة المطولة عندما يظهر الناتج بدلالة ٣ حدود)

EX (4):

أوجد مفكوك $\tan^{-1} x$ بدلالة قوى x

الحل

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \tan^{-1} x &= \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \int (1+x^2)^{-1} dx \\ &= \int \left[1 + (-1)x^2 + \frac{(-1)(-2)}{2!}(x^2)^2 + \dots \right] dx \\ &= \int \left[1 - x^2 + x^4 - \dots \right] dx \\ &= x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \dots + C. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

⑤ ولدينا قيمة $C \Leftarrow$ نضع $x=0$ في الطرفية

$$\Rightarrow \tan^{-1}(0) = 0 + C \Rightarrow \boxed{C=0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan^{-1}x = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \dots \#$$

$$\sin^{-1}x = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int (1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx \quad \text{ملحوظة:}$$

$$\tan^{-1}3x = \int \frac{3}{1+(3x)^2} dx = \int 3(1+9x^2)^{-1} dx$$

ثم أكمل ...

حل المسألة ⑤ من تمارين الكتاب

أوجد مفكوك الدالة التالية بدلالة قوى x :

$$x \cos 2x - \sin 3x$$

الحل

$$\begin{aligned} x \cos 2x - \sin 3x &= x \left(1 - \frac{(2x)^2}{2!} + \frac{(2x)^4}{4!} - \dots \right) - \left(3x - \frac{(3x)^3}{3!} + \frac{(3x)^5}{5!} - \dots \right) \\ &= \left(x - 2x^3 + \frac{16}{24}x^5 - \dots \right) - \left(3x - \frac{27}{6}x^3 + \frac{243}{120}x^5 - \dots \right) \\ &= -2x + \frac{5}{2}x^3 - \frac{163}{120}x^5 + \dots \# \end{aligned}$$

حل المسألة ③ من تمارين الكتاب

أوجد مفكوك الدالة $\ln(1+e^x)$ بدلالة قوى x

الحل

باستخدام مفكوك مكلورين

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

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

$$\therefore f(x) = \ln(1+e^x) \Rightarrow f(0) = \boxed{\ln 2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} \Rightarrow f'(0) = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{e^x(1+e^x) - e^x \cdot e^x}{(1+e^x)^2} = \frac{e^x}{(1+e^x)^2} \Rightarrow f''(0) = \boxed{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \ln(1+e^x) &= \ln 2 + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1!} x + \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{2!} x^2 + \dots \\ &= \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{8} x^2 + \dots \quad \neq \end{aligned}$$

حل المسألة (16) من تمارين الكتاب

$$x^4 - 3x^2 - 6x + 8$$

أوجد مفكوك الدالة:

حول النقطة $a=2$

الحل

نستخدم مفكوك تيلور

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(2)}{n!} (x-2)^n$$

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

$$\therefore f(x) = x^4 - 3x^2 - 6x + 8 \Rightarrow f(2) = \boxed{0}$$

$$f'(x) = 4x^3 - 6x - 6 \Rightarrow f'(2) = \boxed{14}$$

$$f''(x) = 12x^2 - 6 \Rightarrow f''(2) = \boxed{42}$$

$$f'''(x) = 24x \Rightarrow f'''(2) = \boxed{48}$$

$$f^{(iv)}(x) = 24 \Rightarrow f^{(iv)}(2) = \boxed{24}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore x^4 - 3x^2 - 6x + 8 &= \frac{14}{1!} (x-2) + \frac{42}{2!} (x-2)^2 + \frac{48}{3!} (x-2)^3 \\ &\quad + \frac{24}{4!} (x-2)^4. \end{aligned}$$

$$= 14(x-2) + 21(x-2)^2 + 8(x-2)^3 + (x-2)^4.$$

\neq

EX(5) : أوجد مفكوك \sqrt{x} بدلالة قوى $(x-4)$

الحل
 $a=4$

باستخدام مفكوك تايلور : $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(4)}{n!} (x-4)^n$

$$= f(4) + \frac{f'(4)}{1!} (x-4) + \frac{f''(4)}{2!} (x-4)^2 + \dots$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow f(4) = \boxed{2}$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \Rightarrow f'(4) = \boxed{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\text{و } f''(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) x^{-3/2} \Rightarrow f''(4) = \boxed{-\frac{1}{32}}$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{x} = 2 + \frac{1/4}{1!} (x-4) + \frac{-1/32}{2!} (x-4)^2 + \dots$$

$$= 2 + \frac{1}{4} (x-4) - \frac{1}{64} (x-4)^2 - \dots \quad \#$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{(x-4)+4} = 2\sqrt{1+\frac{x-4}{4}}$$

$$= 2 \left(1 + \frac{x-4}{4}\right)^{1/2} \rightarrow m$$

هذا آخره

وباستخدام مفكوك مكلورين للدالة $(1+x)^m$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{x} = 2 \left[1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x-4}{4}\right) + \frac{\frac{1}{2}(-\frac{1}{2})}{2!} \left(\frac{x-4}{4}\right)^2 + \dots \right]$$

$$= 2 + \frac{1}{4} (x-4) - \frac{1}{64} (x-4)^2 - \dots \quad \#$$

أوجد متكوك $\sin \frac{\pi x}{4}$ بدلالة قوى $(x-2)$.

الحل

باستخدام متكوك تايلور:

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(2)}{n!} (x-2)^n$$

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

$$\therefore f(x) = \sin \frac{\pi x}{4} \Rightarrow f(2) = \boxed{1}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\pi}{4} \cos \frac{\pi x}{4} \Rightarrow f'(2) = \boxed{0}$$

$$f''(x) = -\frac{\pi^2}{16} \sin \frac{\pi x}{4} \Rightarrow f''(2) = \boxed{-\frac{\pi^2}{16}}$$

$$f'''(x) = -\frac{\pi^3}{64} \cos \frac{\pi x}{4} \Rightarrow f'''(2) = \boxed{0}$$

$$f^{(iv)}(x) = \frac{\pi^4}{256} \sin \frac{\pi x}{4} \Rightarrow f^{(iv)}(2) = \boxed{\frac{\pi^4}{256}}$$

$$\therefore \sin \frac{\pi x}{4} = 1 + \frac{-\pi^2}{16} (x-2)^2 + \frac{\pi^4}{256} (x-2)^4 + \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - \frac{\pi^2}{32} (x-2)^2 + \frac{\pi^4}{6144} (x-2)^4 - \dots \neq$$

حل آخر:

$$\therefore \sin \frac{\pi x}{4} = \sin \left[\frac{\pi}{4} ((x-2) + 2) \right]$$

$$= \sin \left[\frac{\pi}{4} (x-2) + \frac{\pi}{2} \right] = \cos \left[\frac{\pi}{4} (x-2) \right]$$

$$\therefore \cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \frac{\pi x}{4} = \cos \left[\frac{\pi}{4} (x-2) \right]$$

$$= 1 - \frac{\left[\frac{\pi}{4} (x-2) \right]^2}{2!} + \frac{\left[\frac{\pi}{4} (x-2) \right]^4}{4!} - \dots$$

$$= 1 - \frac{\pi^2}{32} (x-2)^2 + \frac{\pi^4}{6144} (x-2)^4 - \dots \neq$$

أوجد مفكوك $\frac{1}{x}$ حول النقطة $a=3$

الحل

باستخدام مفكوك تايلور :

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(3)}{n!} (x-3)^n$$

$$= f(3) + \frac{f'(3)}{1!} (x-3) + \frac{f''(3)}{2!} (x-3)^2 + \dots$$

$$\because f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow f(3) = \boxed{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \Rightarrow f'(3) = \boxed{-\frac{1}{9}}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{2}{x^3} \Rightarrow f''(3) = \boxed{\frac{2}{27}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{-1/9}{1!} (x-3) + \frac{2/27}{2!} (x-3)^2 + \dots$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{9} (x-3) + \frac{1}{27} (x-3)^2 - \dots \neq$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{(x-3)+3} = \frac{1}{3 \left[1 + \frac{x-3}{3} \right]} \quad \text{حل آخر :}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left[1 + \frac{x-3}{3} \right]^{-1} \rightarrow m$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left[1 + (-1) \left(\frac{x-3}{3} \right) + \frac{(-1)(-2)}{2!} \left(\frac{x-3}{3} \right)^2 + \dots \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left[1 - \frac{1}{3} (x-3) + \frac{1}{9} (x-3)^2 - \dots \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{9} (x-3) + \frac{1}{27} (x-3)^2 - \dots \neq$$

أوجد التكامل التالي : $\int_0^x e^{-x^2} dx$ باستخدام مفكوك
مكوريه.

$$\int_0^x e^{-x^2} dx = \int_0^x \left[1 + \frac{(-x^2)}{1!} + \frac{(-x^2)^2}{2!} + \dots \right] dx$$

$$= \int_0^x \left(1 - x^2 + \frac{1}{2} x^4 - \dots \right) dx$$

$$= x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{10} - \dots \Big|_0^x$$

$$= x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{10} - \dots \quad \#$$

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مفكرات الـ وال

حلولة ١

تبارين

التاريخ

$$[1] \quad \sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} = \frac{1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \dots - (1 - x + \frac{x^2}{2!} - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^5}{5!} + \dots)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{60} + \dots}{2}$$

$$= x + \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120} + \dots$$

$$[2] \quad x^2 e^{2x} = x^2 \left[1 + 2x + \frac{(2x)^2}{2!} + \dots \right]$$

$$= x^2 + 2x^3 + 2x^4 + \dots$$

$$[3] \quad \ln(1+e^x) = f(x) \quad f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n$$

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \ln(1+e^x) \Rightarrow f(0) = \ln 2$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} \Rightarrow f'(0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{e^x(1+e^x) - e^x \cdot e^x}{(1+e^x)^2} = \frac{e^x}{(1+e^x)^2} \Rightarrow f''(0) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore \ln(1+e^x) = \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln(1+e^x) = \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \dots$$

$$[4] \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}} = (1+x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

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

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{8}x^2 - \dots$$

(2)

$$\boxed{5} \quad x \cos 2x - \sin 3x.$$

$$= x \left[1 - \frac{(2x)^2}{2!} + \frac{(2x)^4}{4!} - \dots \right] - \left[3x - \frac{(3x)^3}{3!} + \frac{(3x)^5}{5!} - \dots \right]$$

$$= x - 2x^3 + \frac{2}{3}x^5 - \dots - \left(3x - \frac{9}{2}x^3 + \frac{243}{120}x^5 - \dots \right)$$

$$= -2x + \frac{5}{2}x^3 - \frac{163}{120}x^5 + \dots \quad \#$$

$$\boxed{6} \quad x \cot x = x \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$$

$$= x \cdot \frac{\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \dots \right)}{x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \dots} = \frac{x - \frac{x^3}{2!} + \frac{x^5}{4!} - \dots}{x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120} - \dots}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{45} - \dots \quad \#$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120} - \dots \\ 1 - \frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{x^4}{6} - \dots \\ \hline x - \frac{x^3}{2} + \frac{x^5}{24} - \dots \\ x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120} - \dots \\ \hline -\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{60} - \dots \\ \hline -\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{60} - \dots \\ \hline -\frac{x^5}{45} - \dots \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{7} \quad \sin^{-1} x = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$= \int (1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = \int \left[1 + \frac{1}{2}(x^2) + \frac{(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{3}{2})(x^2)^2}{2!} + \dots \right] dx$$

$$= \int \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{8}x^4 + \dots \right) dx$$

$$= x + \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{3}{40}x^5 + \dots + C$$

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(3)

let $x=0$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^{-1} 0 = 0 = 0 + C \Rightarrow C = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^{-1} x = x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{3}{40} x^5 + \dots$$

#

$$\boxed{8} \quad \sqrt{\frac{1+x^2}{1-x^2}} = (1+x^2)^{1/2} (1-x^2)^{-1/2}$$

$$= \left[1 + \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{(\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{1}{2})}{2} (x^2)^2 + \dots \right] \left[1 + \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{(\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{3}{2})}{2} x^4 + \dots \right]$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{3}{8} x^4 + \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{1}{4} x^4 + \frac{3}{16} x^6 - \frac{1}{8} x^4 - \frac{1}{16} x^6 - \frac{3}{16} x^8 + \dots$$

$$= 1 + x^2 + \frac{1}{2} x^4 + \frac{1}{8} x^6 + \dots$$

$$\boxed{9} \quad \tan^{-1} 3x = \int \frac{3}{1+(3x)^2} dx = \int \frac{3}{1+9x^2} dx$$

$$= \int 3(1+9x^2)^{-1} dx = \int 3(1-9x^2+(9x^2)^2 - \dots) dx$$

$$= \int 3(1-9x^2+81x^4 - \dots) dx$$

$$\tan^{-1} 3x = 3 \left[x - 3x^3 + \frac{81}{5} x^5 - \dots \right] + C$$

$$\text{let } x=0 \Rightarrow 0 = 0 + C \Rightarrow C = 0$$

$$\tan^{-1} 3x = 3x - 9x^3 + \frac{243}{5} x^5 - \dots$$

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(4)

$$\boxed{10} \quad \ln \frac{1+2x}{1-2x} = \ln(1+2x) - \ln(1-2x)$$

$$= 2x - \frac{(2x)^2}{2} + \frac{(2x)^3}{3} - \dots - \left[-2x - \frac{(-2x)^2}{2} + \frac{(-2x)^3}{3} - \dots \right]$$

$$= 2x - \cancel{2x^2} + \frac{8}{3}x^3 - \dots + 2 + 2x^2 + \frac{8}{3}x^3 + \dots$$

$$= 2 + 2x + \frac{16}{3}x^3 + \dots \quad \#$$

$$\boxed{11} \quad x \cos x = x \left[1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \dots \right]$$

$$= x - \frac{x^3}{2!} + \frac{x^5}{4!} - \dots$$

$$\boxed{12} \quad \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^2} \xrightarrow{\text{تسوية}} \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^2}$$

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

$$= 1 - x^2 + x^4 - x^6 + \dots$$

تفاضل النسبة $\frac{x}{(1+x^2)^2}$

$$- \frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^2} = -2x + 4x^3 - 6x^5 + \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^2} = x - 2x^3 + 3x^5 - \dots \quad \#$$

$\boxed{13}$

$\ln x$; $a=1$

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

$$\Rightarrow f(1)=0$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(1)=1$$

$$\Rightarrow f''(1)=-1$$

$$\Rightarrow f'''(1)=2$$

$$f(x) = \ln x, \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}, \quad f''(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2}, \quad f'''(x) = \frac{2}{x^3}$$

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

$$= 0 + (x-1) - \frac{1}{2} (x-1)^2 + \frac{2}{3!} (x-1)^3 + \dots$$

$$= (x-1) - \frac{1}{2} (x-1)^2 + \frac{1}{3} (x-1)^3 - \dots \quad \#$$

$\boxed{14}$

(5)

[14] $\sin \frac{\pi x}{4}$, $a = 2$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(2)}{n!} (x-2)^n$$

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

$$\therefore f(x) = \sin \frac{\pi x}{4} \Rightarrow f(2) = 1$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\pi}{4} \cos \frac{\pi x}{4} \Rightarrow f'(2) = 0$$

$$f''(x) = -\frac{\pi^2}{16} \sin \frac{\pi x}{4} \Rightarrow f''(2) = -\frac{\pi^2}{16}$$

$$f'''(x) = -\frac{\pi^3}{64} \cos \frac{\pi x}{4} \Rightarrow f'''(2) = 0$$

$$f^{(iv)}(x) = \frac{\pi^4}{256} \sin \frac{\pi x}{4} \Rightarrow f^{(iv)}(2) = \frac{\pi^4}{256}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \frac{\pi x}{4} = 1 + \frac{-\frac{\pi^2}{16}}{2!} (x-2)^2 + \frac{\frac{\pi^4}{256}}{4!} (x-2)^4 + \dots$$

$$= 1 - \frac{\pi^2}{32} (x-2)^2 + \frac{\pi^4}{6144} (x-2)^4 - \dots \#$$

[15] $\frac{1}{x}$; $a = 3$

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

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

$$f(3) = \frac{1}{3}, f'(3) = -\frac{1}{9}, f''(3) = \frac{2}{27}, \dots$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{1}{3} + -\frac{1}{9} (x-3) + \frac{2}{27} \cdot \frac{1}{2!} (x-3)^2 + \dots$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{9} (x-3) + \frac{1}{27} (x-3)^2 - \dots$$

#

[16] $f(x) = x^4 - 3x^2 - 6x + 2$; $a = 2$

$$f'(x) = 4x^3 - 6x - 6, f''(x) = 12x^2 - 6$$

$$f'''(x) = 24x, f^{(iv)}(x) = 24, f^{(v)}(x) = 0, \dots$$

$$\therefore f(2) = 0, f'(2) = 14, f''(2) = 42, f'''(2) = 48$$

$$f^{(iv)}(2) = 24$$

(10)

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = 14(x-2) + \frac{42}{2!} (x-2)^2 + \frac{48}{3!} (x-2)^3 + \frac{24}{4!} (x-2)^4$$

#

$$\begin{aligned} \boxed{17} \quad \int \frac{\sin x}{x} dx &= \int \frac{x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \dots}{x} dx \\ &= \int \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{x^4}{120} - \dots\right) dx \\ &= x - \frac{x^3}{18} + \frac{x^5}{600} - \dots + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \boxed{18} \quad \int_0^x e^{-x^2} dx &= \int_0^x \left(1 + (-x^2) + \frac{(-x^2)^2}{2!} + \frac{(-x^2)^3}{3!} + \dots\right) dx \\ &= \int_0^x \left(1 - x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2} - \frac{x^6}{6} + \dots\right) dx \\ &= x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{10} - \frac{x^7}{42} + \dots \Big|_0^x \\ &= x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{10} - \frac{x^7}{42} + \dots \quad \# \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \boxed{19} \quad \int_0^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^4}} dx &= \int_0^x (1+x^4)^{-1/2} dx \\ &= \int_0^x \left[1 + \frac{(-1/2)x^4}{1} + \frac{(-1/2)(-3/2)(x^4)^2}{2!} + \frac{(-1/2)(-3/2)(-5/2)(x^4)^3}{3!} + \dots\right] dx \\ &= \int_0^x \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}x^4 + \frac{3}{8}x^8 - \frac{5}{16}x^{12} + \dots\right) dx \\ &= x - \frac{x^5}{10} + \frac{3x^9}{72} - \frac{5x^{13}}{208} + \dots \Big|_0^x \\ &= x - \frac{x^5}{10} + \frac{x^9}{24} - \frac{5}{208}x^{13} + \dots \quad \# \end{aligned}$$