

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \mapsto f(x) = e^x \sin x$$

أثبت أن  $f$  متصلة بالحد

لأن  $e^x$  و  $\sin x$  متصلة بالحد  $\Rightarrow$   $f$  متصلة بالحد

$$e^x \sin x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\sqrt{2})^n \sin \frac{n\pi}{4}}{n!} x^n$$

وإن  $f(0) = 0$  و  $f'(0) = \sqrt{2}$

$$f(0) = 0$$

الكل

$$f'(x) = e^x \sin x + e^x \cos x = e^x (\sin x + \cos x)$$

$$= \sqrt{2} e^x \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos x \right)$$

$$= \sqrt{2} e^x \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \sin x + \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \cos x \right)$$

$$f'(x) = \sqrt{2} e^x \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \Rightarrow f'(0) = \sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$f''(x) = \sqrt{2} e^x \left( \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) + \cos \left( x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right)$$

$$= (\sqrt{2})^2 e^x \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \left( x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right)$$

$$= (\sqrt{2})^2 e^x \sin \left( x + \frac{2\pi}{4} \right) \Rightarrow f''(0) = (\sqrt{2})^2 \sin \frac{2\pi}{4}$$

$$f^{(n)}(x) = (\sqrt{2})^n e^x \sin \left( x + \frac{n\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$e^x \sin x = 0 + \frac{\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{4}}{1!} x + \frac{\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{2\pi}{4}}{2!} x^2 + \frac{(\sqrt{2})^3 \sin \frac{3\pi}{4}}{3!} x^3$$

$$+ \dots + \frac{(\sqrt{2})^n \sin \frac{n\pi}{4}}{n!} x^n + \dots$$

$$e^x \sin x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \underbrace{\frac{(\sqrt{2})^n \sin \frac{n\pi}{4}}{n!}}_{a_n} x^n$$

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{(\sqrt{2})^{n+1} \sin \frac{(n+1)\pi}{4}}{(n+1)!}$$

$$R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\sin \frac{n\pi}{4}}{\sin \frac{(n+1)\pi}{4}} = \infty$$

المجال  $]-\infty, +\infty[$

اكتب الحدود والحدود الكسرية مع متغير الدالة

$$f(x, y) = e^x \cos y$$

في جوار  $(0, 0)$

$$f(a+h, b+k) - f(a, b) = \sum \frac{1}{n!} \left( h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^n$$

$$+ \underbrace{R_{m+1}}_{(R_{m+1} \rightarrow 0)} \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} R_{m+1} \rightarrow 0 \\ m \rightarrow \infty \end{array} \right)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left( h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^n f(0, 0) \quad f(0, 0) = 1$$

$$f_x(x, y) = e^x \cos y \Rightarrow f_x(0, 0) = 1$$

$$f_{xx}(x, y) = e^x \cos y \Rightarrow f_{xx}(0, 0) = 1$$

$$(f_x)_y = f_{xy} = -e^x \sin y \Rightarrow f_{xy}(0, 0) = 0$$

$$f_y(x, y) = -e^{-x} \sin y \Rightarrow f_{yy}(0,0) = 0$$

$$f_{yy}(x, y) = -e^{-x} \cos y \Rightarrow f_{yy}(0,0) = -1$$

$$(f_y)_x(x, y) = f_{yx}(x, y) = -e^{-x} \sin y \Rightarrow f_{yx}(0,0) = 0$$

$$f(h, k) = \underbrace{1}_{f(0,0)} + \frac{1}{1!} (h+0) + \frac{1}{2!} (h^2 - k^2)$$

$$e^{h^2 - k^2} \cos k = 1 + \frac{h}{1!} + \frac{(h^2 - k^2)}{2!}$$

بتلاية  $x$  و  $y$

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

النشر حول  $x$  في أي جوار  $(0,0)$

الدالة:

$$f(x, y) = \ln(1 + \underbrace{x + yx - y}_{(1-x)(1-y)})$$

المضمون يجب أن يكون  $(1-x)(1-y) > 0$  أي إما الاثنان موجبان أو الاثنان سالبان

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1-x > 0 \\ 1-y > 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} 1 > x \\ 1 > y \end{array} \right\} x^2 + y^2 < 2$$

كما يمكن أخذ الاثنان سالبين كما في جوار المنطقة من

(النظم اعترضت 8)

$$\ln(-5) + \ln(-3) = \ln(-5)(-3)$$

يتم التعرف  $\ln$  غير معرف

$$\ln((1-x)(1-y)) = \ln(1-x) + \ln(1-y)$$

$$\frac{\partial^n}{\partial x^n} f_x(x,y) = -\frac{1}{1-x} \Rightarrow f_x(0,0) = -1$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} f_{xx}(x,y) = -\frac{1}{(1-x)^2} \Rightarrow f_{xx}(0,0) = -1$$

$$\frac{\partial^3}{\partial x^3} f_{xxx}(x,y) = -\frac{2}{(1-x)^3} \Rightarrow f_{xxx}(0,0) = -2$$

$$f_x^n(x,y) = \frac{-(n-1)!}{(1-x)^n} \Rightarrow f_x^{(n)}(0,0) = -(n-1)!$$

نفس الطريقة بيدي أنت

وكونت كل نفس الـ  $n$  مرة لكن بدل  $x$  بـ  $y$

$$f_y^n(x,y) = \frac{-(n-1)!}{(1-y)^n} \Rightarrow f_y^{(n)}(0,0) = -(n-1)!$$

$$f_{xy}^n(x,y) = 0$$

$$f(a+h, b+k) - f(0,0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left( h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^n f(0,0)$$

النتيجة الجزئية موجودة في الإلتفات على ما يلي من  $R_{n+1}$

$$\ln(1-h-k+hk) = \frac{f(0,0) = 0}{1!} - \frac{(h^2+k^2)}{2!} - \frac{2(h^3+k^3)}{3!}$$

$$- \frac{3!(h^4+k^4)}{4!} \leftarrow$$

٤!

$$\ln(1-h-k+hk) = - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{h^n + k^n}{n}$$