

Exempel: Approximera e med ett rationellt tal r s.a. $|e-r| \leq 10^{-2}$.

Lösning:

$$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} \quad . \quad e = e^1 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1^n}{n!} = \underbrace{\sum_{n=0}^N \frac{1}{n!}}_{\text{Approx.}} + \underbrace{\sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!}}_{\text{rest.}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} &= \frac{1}{(N+1)!} \left(1 + \frac{1}{(N+2)} + \frac{1}{\underbrace{(N+2)(N+3)}_{> N+2}} + \dots \right) \leq \\ &\leq \frac{1}{(N+1)!} \left(1 + \frac{1}{(N+2)} + \frac{1}{(N+2)^2} + \dots \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} = \frac{1}{(N+1)!} \left(1 + \frac{1}{(N+2)} + \frac{1}{(N+2)(N+3)} + \dots \right) \leq$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{(N+1)!} \left(1 + \frac{1}{(N+2)} + \frac{1}{(N+2)^2} + \dots \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{(N+1)!} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{N+2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{(N+1)!} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q^n = \frac{1}{(N+1)!} \frac{1}{1-q}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(N+1)!} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{N+2}} = \dots = \frac{1}{(N+1)!} \frac{N+2}{N+1}$$

$$N=4 \text{ ger } \frac{1}{(4+1)!} \frac{4+2}{4+1} = \frac{1}{100} = 10^{-2}.$$

$$r = \sum_{n=1}^4 \frac{1}{n!} = 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{24} = \underline{\underline{\frac{65}{24}}} = r.$$

