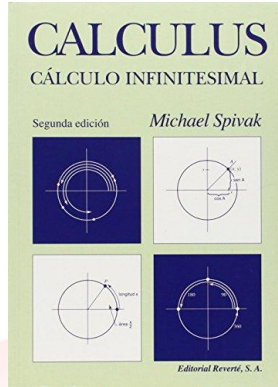




If  $f$  is integrable on  $[a, b]$  and  $f = g'$  for some function  $g$ , then

$$\int_a^b f = g(b) - g(a).$$



## Tweets Tweets & replies



**Dror Bar-Natan** @drorbarnatan · 2 Apr 2013

$\pi = a/b$ ,  $f(x) = x^n(a-bx)^n/n!$ ,  $n$  large  $\Rightarrow 0 < V = \int_0^\pi f(x) \sin(x) dx < 1$ . Repeated integration by parts &  $f(x) = f(\pi-x) \Rightarrow V \in \mathbb{Z}$ . So  $\pi$  is irrational.

1



Suppose that  $f$  is a function for which

$$f'(a), \dots, f^{(n)}(a)$$

all exist. Let

$$a_k = \frac{f^{(k)}(a)}{k!}, \quad 0 \leq k \leq n,$$

and define

$$P_{n,a}(x) = a_0 + a_1(x-a) + \dots + a_n(x-a)^n.$$

Then

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - P_{n,a}(x)}{(x-a)^n} = 0.$$

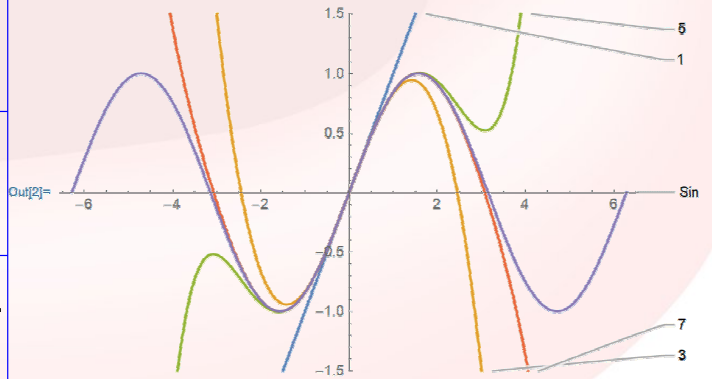
$$\text{In}[1] = a_{k\_} := \begin{cases} (-1)^{(k-1)/2} / k! & \text{Odd } k \\ 0 & \text{Even } k \end{cases};$$

Plot[Evaluate@Append[

$$\text{Table[Labeled[\sum_{k=0}^n a_k x^k, n], \{n, \{1, 3, 5, 7\}\}],$$

Labeled[Sin[x], Sin]

$$], \{x, -2\pi, 2\pi\}, \text{PlotRange} \rightarrow \{-1.5, 1.5\}]$$



Out[2] =

$$\text{In}[3] = \text{Column@Table}[k \rightarrow N[a_k 157^k], \{k, \{0, 3, 9, 13, 29, 35, 157, 223, 457\}\}]$$

0  $\rightarrow$  0.

3  $\rightarrow$  -644982.

9  $\rightarrow 1.59711 \times 10^{14}$

13  $\rightarrow 5.65477 \times 10^{18}$

Out[3] = 29  $\rightarrow 5.42689 \times 10^{32}$

35  $\rightarrow -6.95433 \times 10^{36}$

157  $\rightarrow 4.86366 \times 10^{66}$

223  $\rightarrow -1.94045 \times 10^{91}$

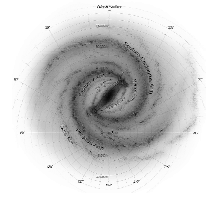
457  $\rightarrow 4.87404 \times 10^{-16}$

$$\text{In}[4] = \{N[\sum_{k=0}^{457} a_k 157^k], \sum_{k=0}^{457} N[a_k 157^k]\}$$

$$\text{Out}[4] = \{-0.0795485, 5.18624 \times 10^{50}\}$$

$$\text{In}[5] = N[\text{Sin}[157]]$$

$$\text{Out}[5] = -0.0795485$$



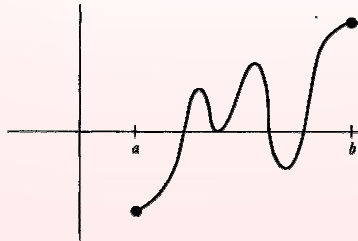
for every  $\epsilon > 0$  there is  $\delta > 0$  such that, for all  $x$ ,  
if  $0 < |x - a| < \delta$ , then  $|f(x) - f(a)| < \epsilon$ .

If  $f$  and  $g$  are continuous at  $a$ , then

(1)  $f + g$  is continuous at  $a$ ,

(2)  $f \cdot g$  is continuous at  $a$ .

If  $f$  is continuous on  $[a, b]$  and  $f(a) < 0 < f(b)$ , then there is some  $x$  in  $[a, b]$  such that  $f(x) = 0$ .



$$y = x^2 - x$$

$$y' = 2x - 1$$

$$= (\sqrt{3}x + 1) / (\sqrt{3}x - 1)$$

$$= \begin{cases} > 0 & x > \sqrt{3} \\ < 0 & -\sqrt{3} < x < \sqrt{3} \\ > 0 & x < -\sqrt{3} \end{cases}$$

