

4/26/07

Applications of Taylor Series / Polynomials

Recall
Suppose $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (x-a)^n$. The Taylor polynomials are
 $T_n(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!}(x-a)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!}(x-a)^n$

Remarks

1. $T_1(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a)$ is tangent line at $(a, f(a))$
2. $T_n(x)$ and $f(x)$ have same derivatives up to order n
3. Thus $T_n(x)$ is a polynomial which approximates $f(x)$ where
 $|R_n(x)| = |f(x) - T_n(x)|$

? How big is the error?

• sometimes Alt Series est.

• Know $|R_n(x)| = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} |x-a|^{n+1}$ some ξ btw x & a

Example

- Approximate $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$ by degree 2 Taylor poly at $a=8$
- For $7 \leq x \leq 9$, how accurate is approx?

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

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

$$f''(x) = -\frac{2}{9} x^{-5/3}$$

$$f'''(x) = \frac{10}{27} x^{-8/3}$$

$$f(8) = 2$$

$$f'(8) = 1/12$$

$$f''(8) = -1/144$$

$$T_2(x) = 2 + \frac{1}{12}(x-8) - \frac{1}{144}(x-8)^2$$

$$\text{Else } R_2(x) = \frac{f'''(z)}{3!} (x-a)^3 = \frac{10}{27} z^{-2/3} \frac{(x-a)^3}{3!} = \frac{5(x-a)^3}{81z^{2/3}}$$

Some z btw a & x

Assume $z^{-1} \quad 7 \leq x \leq 9$

$$-1 \leq x \leq 8 \leq 1$$

$$z^{2/3} > 7^{2/3} > 1.74$$

$$|R_2(x)| \leq \frac{5|x-a|^3}{81z^{2/3}} \leq \frac{5 \cdot 1}{81 \cdot 1.74} < .0004$$

Ex p. 479 #10.