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(7) \circ f(x) = \cos^3(x), x_0 = T, n = 1 \rightarrow \text{Taylorpolynom 1.0 rdnuq}, x \in [0, 0]
                                                                           da 1-ter Ordning -> bis 2. Ableiting, bis 1. Ableiting west bestimmer
                                                                         f(x) = (\cos x)^3 |f(x_0) = f(\frac{\pi}{4})| = (\cos(\frac{\pi}{4}))^3 = (\frac{12}{2})^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{12}{4}
                                                                              f(x) =-3(cos(x))2 sinx f((+) = -3 (cos(+))2 sin(+) = -3 (+2)2 = -3+2
                                                                               f'(x) = +6\cos x \sin x \cdot \sin x + (-3(\cos x)^2) \cdot \cos x
= 6\cos x \cdot (\sin x)^2 - 3(\cos(x))^3
                                                                   P_1(x) = F(x_0) + \frac{f'(x_0)}{11} (x - x_0)
T_{4}(x) \leftarrow \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1
                                                                                                                                        = \frac{1}{2} (6\cos(\xi) \sin^2(\xi) - 3 \cos^3(\xi)) \cdot (x - \frac{\pi}{4})^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cot(x - \frac{\pi}{4})^2
= \frac{1}{2} (6\cos(\xi) \sin^2(\xi) - 3 \cos^3(\xi)) \cdot (x - \frac{\pi}{4})^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cot(x - \frac{\pi}{4})^2
= \frac{1}{2} (6\cos(\xi) \sin^2(\xi) - 3 \cos^3(\xi)) \cdot (x - \frac{\pi}{4})^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cot(x - \frac{\pi}{4})^2
                                                    · Abaratan | [R(x)] = 12 (6.005(8).sin2(8) - 3.005(8)) (x-7)2
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     \leq \frac{1}{2} (6 \cos(7) \cdot \sin^2(9)) + |-3 \cos(9)|) \cdot |(x-\frac{\pi}{4})^2|
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      \leq \frac{1}{2} \cdot (|6 \cdot 1 \cdot 1| + |-3 \cdot 1|) \cdot (x - \frac{1}{4})^2
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        =\frac{1}{2}\cdot(6+3)\circ(x-\frac{11}{4})^2=\frac{9}{3}(x-\frac{11}{4})^2
                     (8) • f(x)= f1+x', xo= 4, n=2 -> Taylorpolynam 2 Ording, xe[01]
                                                                      da 2-te Ordina -> bis 3. Abbitua, bis 2 Abbeitua west bestimmen
                                                                       f(x) = \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1} =
                                                               f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 14 + x^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{15} = \frac{15}{5}
f''(x) = -\frac{1}{4}(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{1}{4 \cdot 14 + x^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{5} = \frac{15}{5}
f'''(x) = \frac{3}{8}(1+x)^{-\frac{5}{2}} = \frac{3}{8 \cdot (1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot 14 + x^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot 14 + x^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{5} = \frac{15}{5}
f'''(x) = \frac{3}{8}(1+x)^{-\frac{5}{2}} = \frac{3}{8 \cdot (1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{8 \cdot (1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{5} = \frac{15}{5} = \frac{15}{5} = \frac{15}{5} = \frac{15}{25} = \frac{15}{25
                                              P_2(x) = \frac{15'}{2} + \frac{15'}{5} \cdot (x - \frac{1}{4}) - \frac{15'}{25} (x - \frac{1}{4})^2
                                                               R_2(x) = \frac{f''(\xi)}{3!} (x - \frac{1}{4})^3 = \frac{1}{16(f_1 + \frac{1}{8})^5} (x - \frac{1}{4})^3, \(\xi \text{ zuisdion } x = \frac{1}{4}\)
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