```
\{x\} \Big|_{0s} \Big|_{0s} # Definir la función f(x) = \ln(x) y calcular las derivadas hasta el cuarto orden f = sp.\ln(x)
                                    f = sp.in(x)
f_prime = sp.diff(f, x)
f_double_prime = sp.diff(f_prime, x)
f_triple_prime = sp.diff(f_double_prime, x)
f_fourth_prime = sp.diff(f_triple_prime, x)
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# Evaluar las funciones y derivadas en x = 1
                                     f_1 = f.subs(x, 1)
                                    T_1 = T.Subs(x, 1)
f_prime_1 = f_prime.subs(x, 1)
f_double_prime_1 = f_double_prime.subs(x, 1)
f_triple_prime_1 = f_triple_prime.subs(x, 1)
f_fourth_prime_1 = f_fourth_prime.subs(x, 1)
                                    x value = 2.5
                                    taylor_approx_4th_order = (
                                             f_1 +
f_prime_1 * (x_value - 1) +
                                              (f_double_prime_1 / sp.factorial(2)) * (x_value - 1)**2 +
(f_triple_prime_1 / sp.factorial(3)) * (x_value - 1)**3 +
(f_fourth_prime_1 / sp.factorial(4)) * (x_value - 1)**4
                                   # Calcular el valor verdadero de f(2.5)
f_true_2_5 = sp.ln(x_value)
                                   # Calcular el error relativo porcentual
relative_error_2_5 = abs((f_true_2_5 - taylor_approx_4th_order) / f_true_2_5) * 100
                                  # Imprimir los resultados
(f_1, f_prime_1, f_double_prime_1, f_triple_prime_1, f_fourth_prime_1,
taylor_approx_4th_order, f_true_2_5, relative_error_2_5.simplify())
# Imprimir los resultados con etiquetas explicativas
print(f"f(1) = {f_1}")
print(f"f"(1) = {f_prime_1}")
print(f"f"(1) = {f_double_prime_1}")
print(f"f"(1) = {f_triple_prime_1}")
print(f"f"(1) = {f_triple_prime_1}")
▤
                 + Código + Texto
                                         t_1 +
f_prime_1 * (x_value - 1) +
(f_double_prime_1 / sp.factorial(2)) * (x_value - 1)**2 +
(f_triple_prime_1 / sp.factorial(3)) * (x_value - 1)**3 +
(f_fourth_prime_1 / sp.factorial(4)) * (x_value - 1)**4
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                               # Calcular el valor verdadero de f(2.5)
f_true_2_5 = sp.ln(x_value)
# Calcular el error relativo porcentual relative_error_2_5 = abs((f_true_2_5) * 100
                              # Imprimir los resultados
(f.1, f_prime_1, f_double_prime_1, f_triple_prime_1, f_fourth_prime_1,
taylor_approx_4th_order, f_true_2_5, relative_error_2_5.simplify())
# Imprimir los resultados con etiquetas explicativas
print(f"f(1) = {f_1}")
print(f"f'(1) = {f_prime_1}")
print(f"f'(1) = {f_double_prime_1}")
print(f"f'''(1) = {f_triple_prime_1}")
print(f"f'''(1) = {f_fourth_prime_1}")
print(f"f'''(1) = {f_fourth_prime_1}")
print(f"Aproximación de f(2.5) con la serie de Taylor (4to orden) = {taylor_approx_4th_order}")
print(f"Valor verdadero de f(2.5) = {f_true_2_5}")
print(f"Error relativo porcentual = {relative_error_2_5}\")
                    f(1) = 0 \\ f'(1) = 1 \\ f''(1) = -1 \\ f'''(1) = -2 \\ f''''(1) = 6 \\ Aproximación de <math>f(2.5) con la serie de Taylor (4to orden) = 0.234375000000000 Valor verdadero de f(2.5) = 0.916290731874155 
Error relativo porcentual = 74.4213280952197%
```