

4. Gunakan perluasan deret Taylor orde ke-0 sampai orde ke-4 untuk menaksir nilai  $f(2)$  dari fungsi :  $f(x) = e^{-x}$   
Gunakan titik basis perhitungan  $x = 1$ . Dan hitung kesalahan relatif untuk setiap langkah aproksimasi.
5. Gunakan perluasan deret Taylor orde ke-0 sampai orde ke-3 untuk menaksir nilai  $f(3)$  dari fungsi :  $f(x) = 25x^2 - 6x^2 + 7x - 88$   
Gunakan titik basis perhitungan  $x = 2$ . Dan hitung kesalahan relatif untuk setiap langkah aproksimasi.
6. Gunakan perluasan deret Taylor orde ke-0 sampai orde ke-4 untuk menaksir nilai  $f(4)$  dari fungsi :  $f(x) = \ln x$   
Gunakan titik basis perhitungan  $x = 2$ . Dan hitung kesalahan relatif untuk setiap langkah aproksimasi.

$$\begin{aligned} 4) f(2) &= e^{-2} & f(1) &= e^{-1} \\ f'(2) &= -e^{-2} \\ f''(2) &= e^{-2} \\ f'''(2) &= -e^{-2} \\ f^{(4)}(2) &= e^{-2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Orde 0} = f(2) = e^{-2}$$

$$E_a = e^{-1} - e^{-2} = \frac{1}{e} - \frac{1}{e^2} = \frac{e-1}{e^2} \approx 0,328$$

$$\text{-Orde 1} = f(2) + \frac{f'(2)}{1!}(x-2)$$

$$= e^{-2} + [-e^{-2}(1-2)] = 2e^{-2}$$

$$E_a = e^{-1} - 2e^{-2} = \frac{1}{e} - \frac{2}{e^2} = \frac{e-2}{e^2} \approx 0,0772$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{-Orde 2} &= \text{Orde 1} + \frac{f''(2)}{2!}(1-2)^2 \\ &= 2e^{-2} + \frac{e^{-2}}{2} \cdot 1 = \frac{5e^{-2}}{2} = \frac{5}{2}e^{-2} \end{aligned}$$

$$E_a = e^{-1} - \frac{5e^{-2}}{2} = \frac{1}{e} - \frac{5}{2e^2} = \frac{2e-5}{2e^2} \approx 0,0295$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{-Orde 3} &= \text{Orde 2} + \frac{f'''(2)}{3!}(1-2)^3 \\ &= \frac{5}{2}e^{-2} + \left[-\frac{e^{-2}}{6} \cdot -1\right] \\ &= \frac{5}{2}e^{-2} + \frac{e^{-2}}{6} = \frac{16}{6}e^{-2} = \frac{8}{3}e^{-2} \end{aligned}$$

$$E_a = e^{-1} - \frac{8}{3}e^{-2} = \frac{1}{e} - \frac{8}{3e^2} = \frac{3e-8}{3e^2} \approx 0,00698$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{-Orde 4} &= \text{Orde 3} + \frac{f^{(4)}(2)}{4!}(1-2)^4 \\ &= \frac{8}{3}e^{-2} + \frac{e^{-2}}{24} \\ &= \frac{65}{24}e^{-2} \end{aligned}$$

$$E_a = e^{-1} - \frac{65}{24}e^{-2} = \frac{24e-65}{24e^2} \approx 0,00139$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6.) f(1) &= \ln 1 \\ f'(1) &= \frac{1}{1} \\ f''(1) &= -\frac{1}{1^2} \\ f'''(1) &= \frac{2}{1^3} \\ f^{(4)}(1) &= -\frac{6}{1^4} \\ f(2) &= \ln 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{-orde 0} \\ E_a = \ln 2 - \ln 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{-orde 1} \\ f(1) + \frac{f'(1)}{1!}(x-1) \\ = \ln 1 + \frac{1}{1}(2-1) \\ = \ln 1 + 1 \\ E_a = \ln 2 - \ln 1 + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{-orde 2} \\ \text{orde 1} + \frac{f''(1)}{2!}(x-1)^2 \\ = \ln 1 + 1 - \frac{1}{2}(2-1)^2 \\ = \ln 1 + \frac{1}{2} \\ E_a = \ln 2 - \ln 1 + \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{-orde 3} \\ \text{orde 2} + \frac{f'''(1)}{3!}(x-1)^3 \\ = \ln 1 + 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6}(2-1)^3 \\ = \ln 1 + \frac{2}{3} \\ E_a = \ln 2 - \ln 1 + \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5.) f(3) &= 25(3)^2 - 6(3)^2 + 7(3) - 88 \\ &= 564 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(3) &= 75x^2 - 12x + 7 \\ &= 75 \cdot 9 - 12 \cdot 3 + 7 \\ &= 646 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f''(3) &= 150x - 12 \\ &= 450 - 12 = 438 \end{aligned}$$

$$f'''(3) = 150$$

$$\rightarrow \text{orde 0} = 564$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_a &= 2 - 564 \\ &= -562 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{orde 1} = 564 + 646(1-3)^2 = -95$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_a &= 2 - (-95) \\ &= 97 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \text{orde 2} &= -95 + \frac{438}{2}(1-3)^2 \\ &= -95 + 219 \\ &= 124 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_a &= 2 - (124) \\ &= -122 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \text{orde 3} &= \text{orde 2} + \frac{150}{6}(1-3)^3 \\ &= 124 + 25(-1) \\ &= 99 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_a &= 2 - 99 \\ &= -97 \end{aligned}$$