Numerical Analysis Analysis

Pg. 16

Ex. 18 solutions

College

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Given
$$f(x) = (1 - x)^{-1}$$
 and $x_0 = 0$

$$f(x) = (1 - x)^{-1}$$

$$f'(x) = 1!(1-x)^{-2}$$

$$f''(x) = 2!(1-x)^{-3}$$

$$f(x) = 2!(1-x)$$

$$f'''(x) = 3!(1-x)^{-4}$$

$$f^{n}(x) = n!(1-x)^{-(n+1)}$$
$$f^{n+1}(x) = (n+1)!(1-x)^{-(n+2)}$$

We have,

$$f(0)=1, \quad f'(0)=1, \quad f''(0)=2! \quad f'''(0)=3!,, \\ f^n(0)=n!, \quad f^{n+1}(0)=(n+1)!$$

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$$k=0$$
 $k=0$

and Remainder Term associated with $P_n(x)$ is:

$$R_n(x) = \frac{f^{n+1}(\epsilon)}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1} = \frac{x^{n+1}}{(1-\epsilon)^{n+2}}$$
 for some $\epsilon \in [0, x]$

$$|f(x) - P_n(x)| = |R_n(x)| = \left| \frac{x^{n+1}}{(1-\epsilon)^{n+2}} \right|$$
 for some $\epsilon \in [0, x]$

On interval [0, 0.5], we have to approximate f(x) by $P_n(x)$ within error 10^{-6} .

$$\sup |R_n(x)| = \sup \left| \frac{x^{n+1}}{(1-\epsilon)^{n+2}} \right| = (0.5)^{n+1} \le 10^{-6}$$

$$\implies (n+1)\log(0.5) \le -6$$

$$\implies n+1 \ge \frac{-6}{\log(0.5)} \approx 19.93$$

$$\implies n \ge 18.93$$

$$\implies n = 19$$

RESULT

For approximating $f(x) = (1-x)^{-1}$ by Taylor's Polynomial $P_n(x)$ within tolerance of 10^{-6} , on interval [0, 0.5], minimum value of n = 19. Click here to see detailed solution.

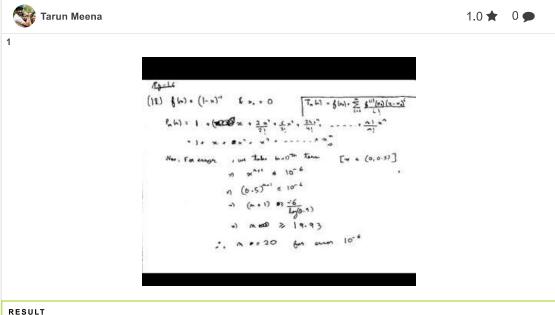
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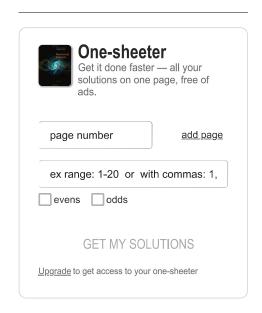
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