

Matlab-6

Taylor Series

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TAYLOR SERIES

Experiment 6

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Aim:

- (1) Find Taylor series of the function $\ln(x)$ around $x = 2$
- (2) Find series expansion of $e^x \sin(y)$ around the origin.
- (3) Take any problem on piece-wise continuous function and find the Laplace transform for it.

New Comments:

taylor(f): Returns the Taylor series expansion of f up to fifth order. The default expansion point is 0.

taylor(f,x): Returns the Taylor series expansion of f with respect to x up to fifth order. The default expansion point is 0.

taylor(f,x,a): Returns fifth order Taylor polynomial approximation of f with respect to x about the point a. x and a can be vectors.

taylor(f,x,a,'Order',n): Compute the Taylor series approximation with order n-1, where n has to be a positive integer. The default value n = 6 is used.

For part 1:

The code:

```
clc
clearvars
close all
syms x
f = input('Enter the function f(x): ');
a = input('Enter the point around which Taylor series is sought: ');
n = input('Enter the number of terms: ');
range = input('Enter the range in the form [x0 x1 y0 y1] for plotting: ');
tayser = taylor(f,x,a,'Order',n);
ezplot(f,range);
hold on
ezplot(tayser,range);
grid on
title('Taylor series approximation of log(x)')
legend(char(f),'Taylor Series approximation','Location','Best')
```

Input:

```
Command Window
New to MATLAB? See resources for Getting Started.

Enter the function f(x): log(x)
Enter the point around which Taylor series is sought: 2
Enter the number of terms: 10
Enter the range in the form [x0 x1 y0 y1] for plotting: [0.1 6 -2 3]
fx >> |
```

Output:

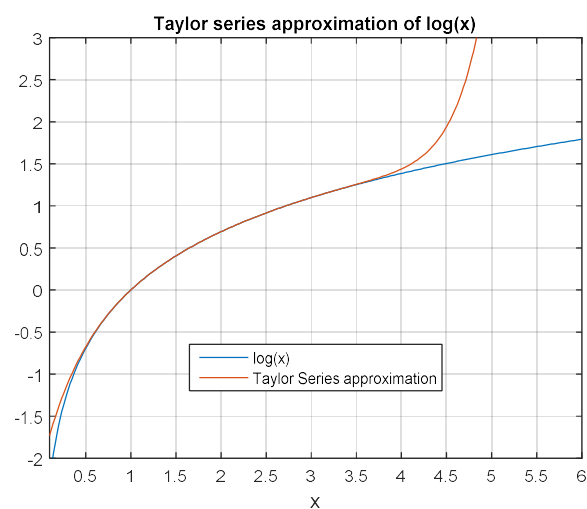
```
Command Window
New to MATLAB? See resources for Getting Started.

tayser =
fx x/2 + log(2) - (x - 2)^2/8 + (x - 2)^3/24 - (x - 2)^4/64 + (x - 2)^5/160
```

```
Command Window
New to MATLAB? See resources for Getting Started.

fx (x - 2)^5/160 - (x - 2)^6/384 + (x - 2)^7/896 - (x - 2)^8/2048 + (x - 2)^9/4608 - 1
```

The graph:

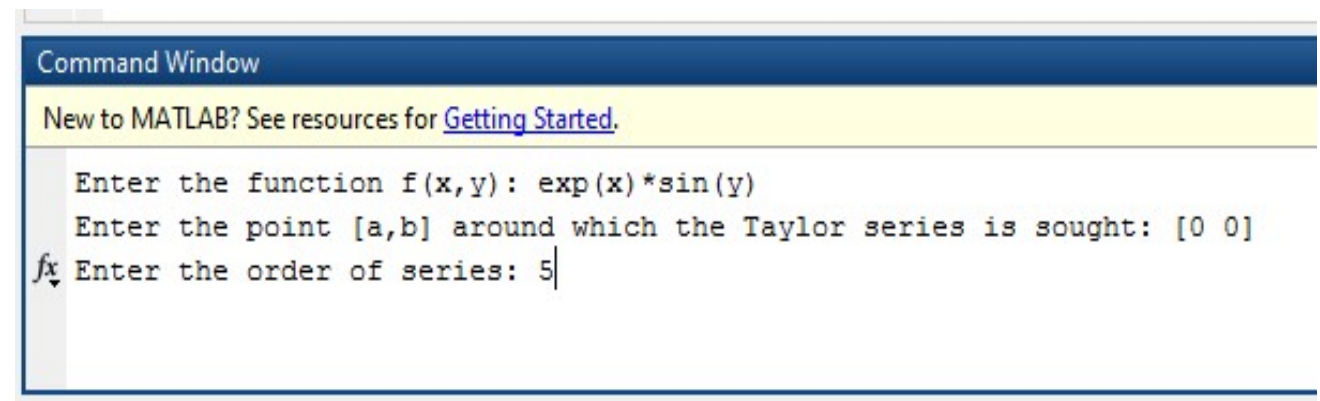


For part (2):

The code:

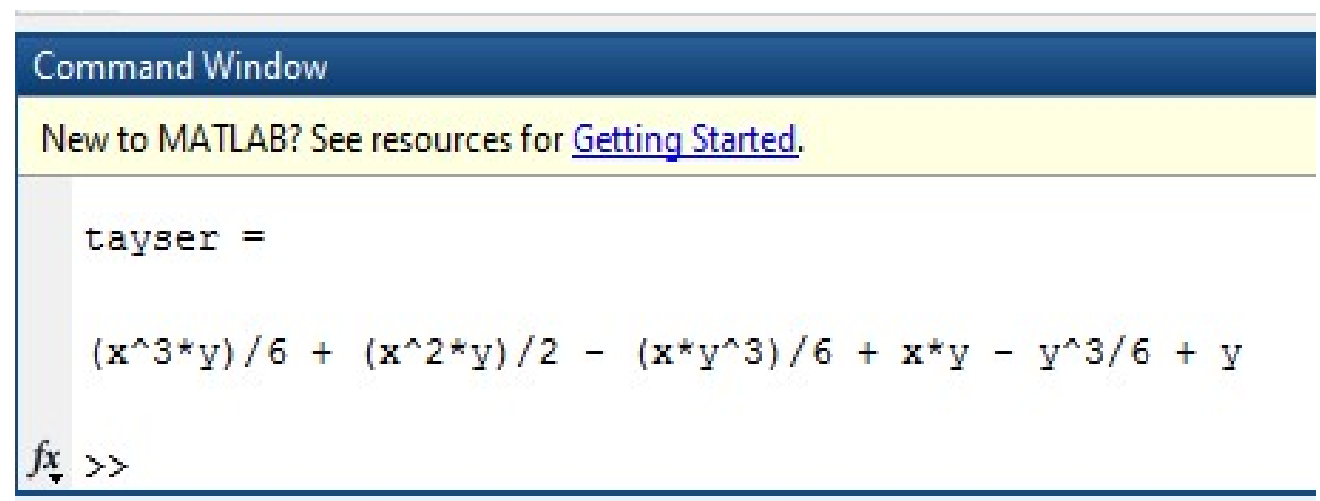
```
clc
clearvars
close all
syms x y
f = input('Enter the function f(x,y): ');
I = input('Enter the point [a,b] around which the Taylor series is sought: ');
a = I(1);b=I(2);
n = input('Enter the order of series: ');
tayser = taylor(f,[x,y],[a,b],'Order',n)
```

Input:

A screenshot of the MATLAB Command Window. The title bar says "Command Window". Below the title bar is a yellow banner that says "New to MATLAB? See resources for [Getting Started.](#)". The command prompt shows the following input: "Enter the function f(x,y): exp(x)*sin(y)", "Enter the point [a,b] around which the Taylor series is sought: [0 0]", and "Enter the order of series: 5". The cursor is at the end of the last line.

```
Command Window
New to MATLAB? See resources for Getting Started.
Enter the function f(x,y): exp(x)*sin(y)
Enter the point [a,b] around which the Taylor series is sought: [0 0]
fx Enter the order of series: 5
```

Output:

A screenshot of the MATLAB Command Window. The title bar says "Command Window". Below the title bar is a yellow banner that says "New to MATLAB? See resources for [Getting Started.](#)". The output shows the Taylor series expansion: "tayser = (x^3*y)/6 + (x^2*y)/2 - (x*y^3)/6 + x*y - y^3/6 + y". The prompt ">>" is at the bottom.

```
Command Window
New to MATLAB? See resources for Getting Started.
tayser =
(x^3*y)/6 + (x^2*y)/2 - (x*y^3)/6 + x*y - y^3/6 + y
fx >>
```

For Part (3):

The Code:

The Question:

Find Laplace transform of the function $f(x) = x^2, 0 \leq x < 1;$

$x, 1 \leq x < 2;$

$0, x \geq 2$

in terms of w .

The code:

```
clc
syms x w
f = input('Enter the function in terms of x: ');
F = laplace(f,x,w)
```

Input:

```
Command Window
New to MATLAB? See resources for Getting Started.
fx Enter the function in terms of x: x^2*(heaviside(x)-heaviside(x-1))+x*(heaviside(x-1)-heaviside(x-2))
```

Output:

```
Command Window
New to MATLAB? See resources for Getting Started.
Enter the function in terms of x: x^2*(heaviside(x)-heaviside(x-1))+x*(heaviside(x-1)-heaviside(x-2))

F =

2/w^3 - exp(-w)/w^2 - exp(-2*w)/w^2 - (2*exp(-w))/w^3 - (2*exp(-2*w))/w

fx >>
```