

Homework 2 Raid Ahmed

3(a)(i): $f(x) = x^2 \sin(x)$ $x_0 = 3, 30$

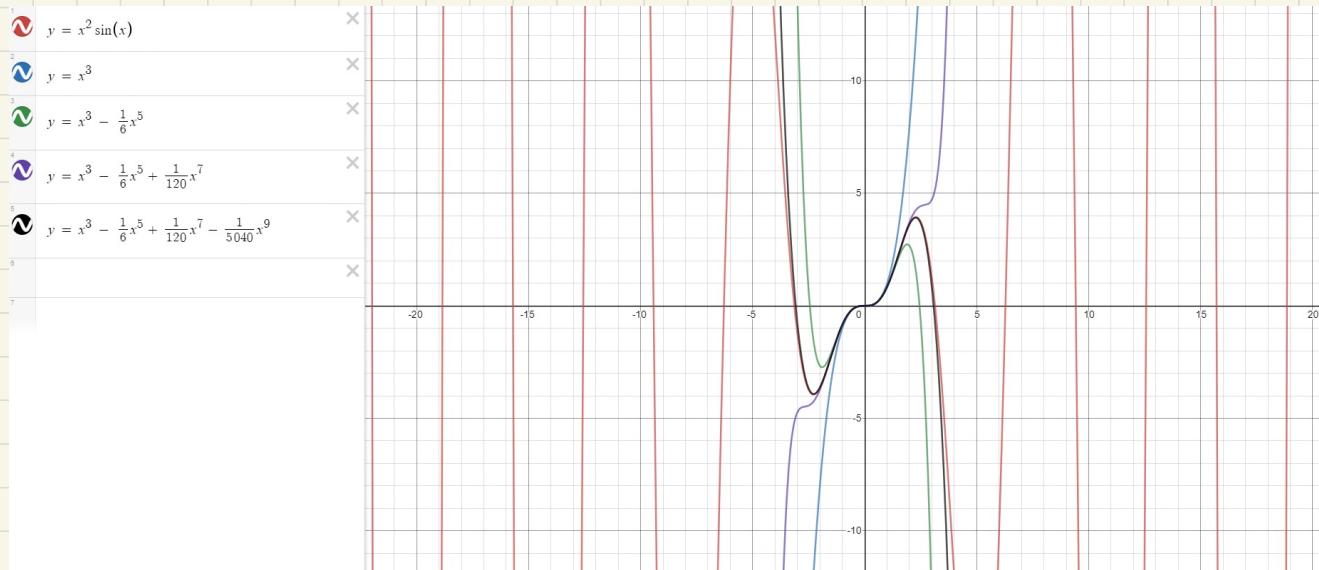
$$\begin{aligned} & 0^2 \sin(0) + 0(2\sin(0) + 0\cos(0))(x) \\ & + (4(0)\cos(0) - (0^2 - 2)\sin(0))(x^2)(1/2) \\ & - ((0^2 - 6)\cos(0) + 6(0)\sin(0))(x^3)(1/6) = 27,27000 \\ & + ((0^2 - 12)\sin(0) - 8(0)\sin(0))(x^4)(1/24) \\ & + ((0^2 - 20)\cos(0) + 0(0)\sin(0))(x^5)(1/120) = -40.5, -4050000 \\ & + ((12(0)\cos(0) - (0^2 - 30)\sin(0))(x^6)(1/720) \\ & - ((0^2 - 42)\cos(0) + 14(0)\sin(0))(x^7)(1/5040) = 18.225, \\ & + ((x^2 - 56)\sin(0) - 16(0)\cos(0))(x^8)(1/40320) - 3.105357 \\ & + ((x^2 - 72)\cos(0) - 18(0)\sin(0))(x^9)(1/302880) = -3905357 \end{aligned}$$

3(a)(ii): Simplifying: $x^3 - \frac{1}{6}x^5 + \frac{1}{120}x^7 - \frac{1}{5040}x^9 \dots$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2+2n+1}}{(2n+1)}$$

3(a)(iii):

- 1 $y = x^2 \sin(x)$
- 2 $y = x^3$
- 3 $y = x^3 - \frac{1}{6}x^5$
- 4 $y = x^3 - \frac{1}{6}x^5 + \frac{1}{120}x^7$
- 5 $y = x^3 - \frac{1}{6}x^5 + \frac{1}{120}x^7 - \frac{1}{5040}x^9$



3(b)(i): $f(x) = \cos(3x^2)$ $x_0 = 2$ # only showing no zoom
expressions to save space

$$\cos(3(0)^2) = 1$$

$$+ (108((12(0)^2 \sin(3(0)^2) + (12(0)-1)\cos(3(0)^2)))(2^4)(\frac{1}{24}) = -72$$

$$+ (3889(168(12(0)^4 - 5)(0)^2 \sin(3(0)^2) + (432(0)^8 - 2520(0)^4 + 35)\cos(3(0)^2)) \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow (2^8)(1/40320) = 864$$

$$+ (129792(396(48(0)^8 - 280(0)^4 + 35)(0)^2 \sin(3(0)^2) +$$

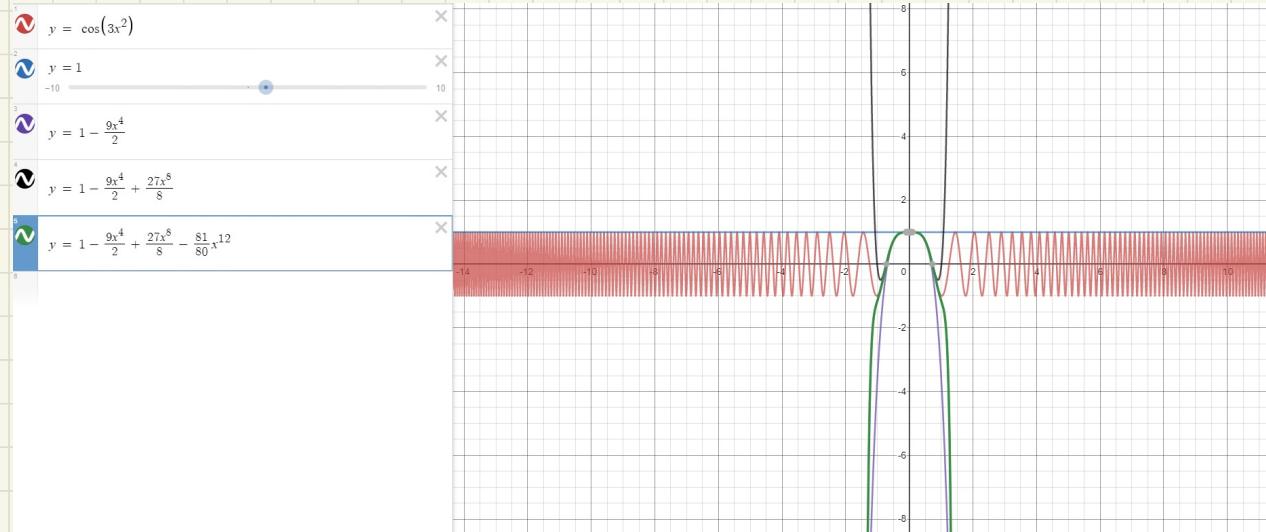
$$(1728(0)^{12} - 71280(0)^8 + 69300(0)^4 - 385)\cos(3(0)^2)))(2^{12})(\frac{1}{12!}) =$$

$$-4147.2$$

3(b)(iii) : Simplifying: $1 - \frac{9x^4}{2} + \frac{27x^8}{8} - \frac{81x^{12}}{80} \dots$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-9)^n (x^2)^{2n}}{(2n)!}$$

3(b)(iii):



$$3(c)(i): f(x) = \int_0^x \cos \xi^2 d\xi \quad x_0 = 1 \quad \text{# only showing no zero expressions to save space}$$

Convert to Fresnel C integral

- * [wikipedia.com/wiki/Fresnel_integral](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fresnel_integral)
- www.google.com/search?q=how+do+you+take+the+integral+of+\cos+x-2

$$\cos(\xi^2) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \xi^{4n}}{(2n)!} \quad \text{Maclaurin expansion from } \cos(x)$$

$$\int_0^x \cos(\xi^2) d\xi = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \xi^{4n}}{(2n)!} d\xi = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} \int_0^x \xi^{4n} d\xi$$

$$\int_0^x \xi^{4n} d\xi = \left[\frac{\xi^{4n+1}}{4n+1} \right]_0^x = \frac{x^{4n+1}}{4n+1} - \frac{0^{4n+1}}{1} = \frac{x^{4n+1}}{4n+1}$$

Задача 1: $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{4n+1}}{(2n)! (4n+1)}$

$$f(0) = 1$$

Задача 2:

$$f(1) = -\frac{1}{10}$$

$$f(2) = \frac{1}{216}$$

$$f(3) = -\frac{1}{9360}$$



$$3 \text{ (d) (i)}: f(x) = \frac{1}{(1+x^2)} \quad x_0 = .5, \quad t_0 = 2$$

$$\frac{1}{1+(0)^2} = 1, 1$$

$$\left(\frac{8(0)^2}{((0)^2+1)^3} - \frac{2}{((0)^2+1)^2} \right) (x^2) \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = -x^2 = -.25, -.4$$

$$\left(-\frac{288(0)^2}{((0)^2+1)^4} + \frac{24}{((0)^2+1)^3} + \frac{384(0)^4}{((0)^2+1)^5} \right) (x^4) \left(\frac{1}{24} \right) = x^4 = .0625, 16$$

$$\left(\frac{17280(0)^2}{((0)^2+1)^5} - \frac{720}{((0)^2+1)^4} + \frac{46080(0)^6}{((0)^2+1)^7} - \frac{57600(0)^4}{((0)^2+1)^6} \right) (x^6) \left(\frac{1}{720} \right) = -x^6 = -.015625, -64$$

3(j) (ii): Simplifying: $1 - x^2 + x^4 - x^6 \dots$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{2n}$$

3(j) (iii):

