

## Math 215 Homework 5

### Problem 2 a

Explain why the series

$$1.6 - 0.8(x-1) + 0.4(x-1)^2 - 0.1(x-1)^3 + \dots$$

is *not* the Taylor series of  $f$  centered at 1

When  $x = 0$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} &1.6 - 0.8(0-1) + 0.4(0-1)^2 - 0.1(0-1)^3 + \dots \\ &1.6 + 0.8 + 0.4 + 0.1^3 + \dots \\ &\approx 2.9 \end{aligned}$$

However, according to the graph,  $f(0) \approx 0.5$

### Problem 2 b

Explain why the series

$$2.8 + 0.5(x-2) + 1.5(x-2)^2 - 0.1(x-2)^3 + \dots$$

is *not* the Taylor series of  $f$  centered at 2

When  $x = 0$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} &2.8 + 0.5(0-2) + 1.5(0-2)^2 - 0.1(0-2)^3 + \dots \\ &2.8 - 1 + 6 + 0.8 + \dots \\ &\approx 8.6 \end{aligned}$$

However, according to the graph,  $f(0) \approx 0.5$

## Problem 11

Find the Taylor series for  $f(x)$  centered at the given value of  $a$ .

$$f(x) = x^4 - 3x^2 + 1, a = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}f(x) &= x^4 - 3x^2 + 1 \\f(a) &= (1)^4 - 3(1)^2 + 1 = -1 \\f'(x) &= 4x^3 - 6x \\f'(a) &= 4(1)^3 - 6(1) = -2 \\f''(x) &= 12x^2 - 6 \\f''(a) &= 12(1)^2 - 6 = 6 \\f'''(x) &= 24x \\f'''(a) &= 24(1) = 24\end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + \frac{f''(a)(x-a)^2}{2!} + \frac{f'''(a)(x-a)^3}{3!} + \dots$$

$$f(x) = -1 + -2(x-1) + \frac{6(x-1)^2}{2} + \frac{24(x-1)^3}{6} + \dots$$

$$f(x) = -1 - 2(x-1) + 3(x-1)^2 + 4(x-1)^3 + \dots$$

## Problem 12

Find the Taylor series for  $f(x)$  centered at the given value of  $a$ .

$$f(x) = x - x^3, a = -2$$

$$\begin{aligned}f(x) &= x - x^3 \\f(a) &= (-2) - (-2)^3 = 6 \\f'(x) &= 1 - 3x^2 \\f'(a) &= 1 - 3(-2)^2 = -11 \\f''(x) &= -6x \\f''(a) &= -6(-2) = 12 \\f'''(x) &= -6 \\f'''(a) &= -6\end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + \frac{f''(a)(x-a)^2}{2!} + \frac{f'''(a)(x-a)^3}{3!} + \dots$$

$$f(x) = 6 + -11(x+2) + \frac{12(x+2)^2}{2} + \frac{-6(x+2)^3}{6} + \dots$$

$$f(x) = 6 - 11(x+2) + 6(x+2)^2 - (x+2)^3 + \dots$$

### Problem 13

Find the Taylor series for  $f(x)$  centered at the given value of  $a$ .

$$f(x) = \ln(x), a = 2$$

$$f(x) = \ln(x)$$

$$f(a) = \ln(2)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f'(a) = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$f''(a) = -\frac{1}{2^2} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$f'''(x) = \frac{2}{x^3}$$

$$f'''(a) = \frac{2}{2^3} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$f(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + \frac{f''(a)(x-a)^2}{2!} + \frac{f'''(a)(x-a)^3}{3!} + \dots$$

$$f(x) = \ln(2) + \frac{1}{2}(x-2) + \frac{-\frac{1}{4}(x-2)^2}{2} + \frac{\frac{1}{4}(x-2)^3}{6} + \dots$$

$$f(x) = \ln(2) + \frac{(x-2)}{2} - \frac{(x-2)^2}{8} + \frac{(x-2)^3}{24} + \dots$$