
```

clear
x = linspace(-1,1,1000);
y1 = (exp(x)-1)/x;

output1 = zeros(1, 1000);
output2 = zeros(1, 1000);

for n = 1:1000
    output1(n) = (exp(x(n))-1)/x(n);
end

for n = 1:1000
    output2(n) = (1 + (x(n))/factorial(2)+ (x(n))^2/factorial(3)+
    (x(n))^3/factorial(4)+ (x(n))^4/factorial(5)+ (x(n))^5/factorial(6)+
    (x(n))^6/factorial(7)+ (x(n))^7/factorial(8)+ (x(n))^8/factorial(9)+
    (x(n))^9/factorial(10)+ (x(n))^10/factorial(11) + (x(n))^11/
factorial(12)+ (x(n))^12/factorial(13)+ (x(n))^13/factorial(14)+
    (x(n))^14/factorial(15)+ (x(n))^15/factorial(16)+ (x(n))^16/
factorial(17)+ (x(n))^17/factorial(18));
end

for n = 1:1000
    difference = abs(output1(n) - output2(n));
    plot(difference(0:1/100:1)), hold on;
end

%Based on my two different algorithms, I believe that the 2nd
    algorithm is
%more accurate because it has a higher degree of precision due to how
    a
%taylor series is derived. A taylor series is derived by using a
    series of
%derivates at a certain point, which increases the number of sig figs
    in
%our result

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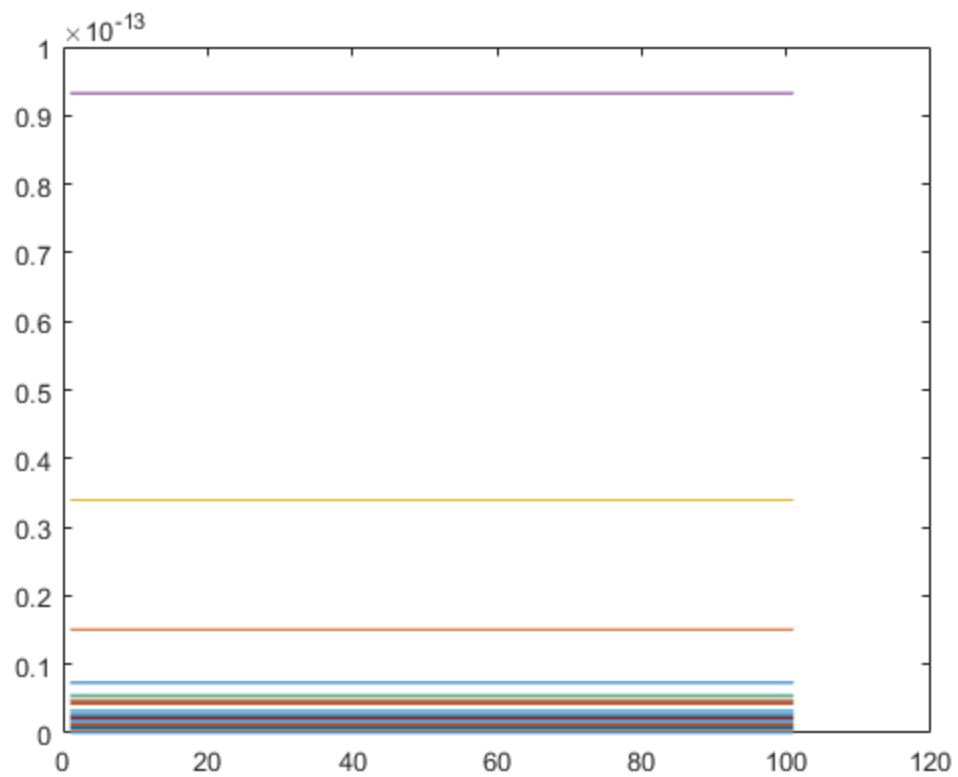
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