6.4. Taylon's Theorem

Applications of Taylon's Théonem

Taylor's Thenen let help, T:=[a,b], and $f:I\to \mathbb{R}$ & s.t. f and it's excitations $f^{(1)}, f^{(2)}, \ldots, f^{(n)}$ are continuous on I and that $f^{(n+1)}$ exists on Ja,b[. It we I, then for $\forall x\in I$ there exists a point $c\in[x,x_0]$ s.t.

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f^{(1)}(x_0) (x_0 - x_0) + f^{(2)}(x_0) (x_0 - x_0)^2 + ... + f^{(n)}(x_0) (x_0 - x_0)^n + f^{(n+1)}(x_0) (x_0 - x_0)^{n+1}$$

$$h! \qquad (n+1)!$$

 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{f^{(n+1)}}{(n+1)!} (x-x_0)^{n+1}$

listo te LAGHANGE

1 Aphoximação

EXAMPLES 6.4.2

ul Use Taylon's Hearin to Approximate flx1=3/1+2, 2>-1
With M=2

SEJA
$$f: 1-1,\infty[-]$$
 | R DEFINION from $f(x):=\sqrt[3]{1+2x}$

Is sen aben to E un phoplism?

E suponta $f, f^{(i)}, f^{(2)}, \dots, f^{(n)}$ são continuas en $I:=]-1, \infty[$ \in $f^{(n+1)}$ está definita en I. Se ∞ e I, então f c e $[x,x_0]$ f. g.

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f^{(1)}(x_0) (x-x_0) + \frac{f^{(1)}(x_0)(x-x_0)^2}{z!}$$

Toménos xo =0, entre loma

$$f''(x_0) = \frac{1}{3}(1+x_1)^{\frac{1}{3}-1} = \frac{1}{3}(1+x_0)^{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$f''(x_0) = -\frac{2}{9}(1+x_1)^{\frac{-3}{3}} = -\frac{2}{9}$$

ELTOS

b) Approximate the ruber e with an ermon less than 1000

 ϵ tonimos $x_0 = 0$ ϵ x = 1. Pelo Teonema de Taylon existe $c \in [0,1]$ $t \cdot q$.

$$g(x) = g(x0) + g^{(1)}(x0)(x-x0) + \frac{g^{(1)}(x0)(x-x0)}{2!} + ... + \frac{g^{(n)}(x0)}{m!}(x-x0)^{n} + R_{m}(x)$$

Phecisamos Determinan o Valum de $n + q \cdot |R_n(1)| \le 10^{-5}$. Como $g'(x) = e^{x} \Rightarrow g^{(n)}(x) = e^{x}$ para todo $n \in IR \Rightarrow g^{(n)}(0) = 1$ para todo $n \in IR$. Deste o polinàmio de Taylon é dans pun

$$P_{M}(x) = 1 + x + \frac{x^{2}}{z!} + \dots + \frac{x^{M}}{M!}$$

E o Résto Paha $\alpha = 1$ É

$$R_{m}(z) = \frac{f(c)}{f(c)}(x-xc)^{m+1} = \frac{e^{c}}{(m+1)!}$$
, $c \in [0,1]$

LONO CZI => e° 63. DESTE MODO, temos que en Louthan n.

$$\frac{e^{c}}{(M+1)!}$$
 $(\frac{3}{(M+1)!}$ $(\frac{3}{(M+1)!})$ $(\frac{3}{(M+1)!}$ $(\frac{3}{(M+1)!})$ $(\frac{3}{($

2 Denivações de designal dades

a) Phove that 1-1226 cos 2 for all xelk

Seya $f(x) = 105 x \in x_0 = 0$. Pelo Teguina de Taylon existe um $c \in [0,x]$ 1,q.

$$R_2(x) = \frac{\int_0^{(5)}(c)}{3!} x^5 = \frac{5iNC}{6} x^5$$

Note the, so of zett \Rightarrow of cett e, lomo sinc > 0 e $x^3 > 0$, entar $u_e(x) > 0 e$ los $u > 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2$. Além bisso se $-\pi \le x \le 0 = 0$. $-\pi \le x \le 0 = 0$, tomo sinc $e \le 0 = x^3 \le 0$, entare $u_e(x) > 0 = 0$ for $u_e(x) > 0 = 0$. For $u_e(x) > 0 = 0$, entare $u_e(x) > 0 = 0$. For $u_e(x) > 0 = 0$, and $u_e(x) > 0 = 0$. For $u_e(x) > 0 = 0$.