$$\frac{\text{Cauchy's Theorem}}{\left| f(x) - P_n(x) \right|} = \frac{\int_{N+1}^{N+1} \left(\mathcal{E} \right)}{\left(N+1 \right)!} \left(\chi - \chi_0 \right) \left(\chi - \chi_1 \right) \dots \left(\chi - \chi_n \right)}{\left(\chi - \chi_0 \right)}$$
From

Example:
$$f(x) = cos(x)$$
, interval $\xi \in [-1,1]$

Mode: 3

$$x_1 = 0$$
 $x_2 = \frac{\pi}{4}$
 $x_3 = \frac{\pi}{4}$
 $x_4 = 0$
 $x_5 = \frac{\pi}{4}$
 $x_6 = \frac{\pi}{4}$
 $x_7 = \frac{\pi}{4}$
 $x_8 = \frac{\pi}{4}$
 $x_9 = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$\left| f(\chi) - P_{2}(\chi) \right| = \left| \frac{f^{3}(\xi)}{3!} (\chi - \chi_{0}) (\chi - \chi_{1}) (\chi - \chi_{2}) \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{\sin(\xi)}{3!} (\chi + \frac{\chi}{4}) (\chi - v) (\chi - \frac{\chi}{4}) \right|$$

$$f^{2}(\chi) = -\cos(\chi)$$

$$f^{3}(\chi) = -\cos(\chi)$$

$$f^{3}(\chi) = -\cos(\chi)$$

$$f^{3}(\chi) = -\cos(\chi)$$

w (x)

$$\sin(4) = 0.8415$$
 $\sin(-1) = -0.8415$

Sin(x)

$$\left|\frac{\sin(\varepsilon)}{3!}\right| = \left|\frac{\sin(1)}{3!}\right| = \frac{0.8415}{5}$$

$$\omega(x) = \left| \left(x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \left(x - v \right) \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right|$$

$$= \left(x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) x$$

To get max value of a function, $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$

$$\omega'(x) = 0$$
 , $x \Rightarrow maximum$

$$=\left(\pi^{2}-\frac{\pi^{2}}{4^{1}}\right)\kappa$$

$$\omega(x) = x^3 - \frac{x^2}{16}x$$

$$\omega'(x) = 3x^2 - \frac{\pi^2}{16} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x^2 = \frac{x^2}{16}$$

$$\Rightarrow \kappa^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{16x3}$$

$$\therefore \quad \varkappa = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}}$$

$$(a+b)(a-b) = a^2-b^2$$

$$\frac{\chi}{4\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\omega(\chi) = \chi^3 - \frac{\pi^2}{16}\chi}{(\frac{\pi}{4\sqrt{3}})^3 - \frac{\pi^2}{16}(\frac{\pi}{4\sqrt{3}}) = -0.186}$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{4\sqrt{3}} = 0.186$$

$$-0.3831 = maximum$$

(Ans)