# A collaborative LaTeX document

# Class of ID2090, Third Trimester of 2021 batch $\label{eq:June 14} \text{June 14, 2022}$

#### Contents

1	Introduction	3
2	AE21B003	4
3	AE21B028	5
4	AE21B045	6
5	AE21B056	7
6	AE21B062	8
7	AE21B107	9
8	BE21B016	10
9	BE21B040	11
10	CE19B020	<b>12</b>
11	CE21B021	13
12	CE21B088	14
13	CE21B097	<b>15</b>
14	CE21B112    14.1 Taylor's Series     14.1.1 Exponential function     14.1.2 Natural logarithm	16 16 16
15	CE21B115	18
16	CH21B067	19
17	CH21B079	20
18	CH21B101	21
19	ME21B050	22

20 ME21B060	23
21 ME21B065	24
22 ME21B079	25
23 ME21B088	26
24 ME21B091	27
25 ME21B186	28
26 ME21B190	29
27 ME21B196	30
28 ME21B204	31
29 ME21B217	32
30 MM21B012	33
31 MM21B024	34
32 MM21B032	35
33 MM21B044	36
34 MM21B046	37
35 MM21B059	38
36 MM21B063	39
37 NA21B002	40
38 NA21B005	41
39 NA21B006	42
40 NA21B007	43
41 NA21B020	44
42 NA21B048	45
43 NA21B052	46
44 Conclusions	47
45 References	47

# List of Figures

#### List of Tables

#### 1 Introduction

This file includes tex files from the folders of each student. The students are expected to update the file named after their roll number and place any images in the same folder. Students do not have to edit this master document. Once the student has sent a pull request which is accepted and processed successfully, his/her assignment submission is deemed to be complete.

You are also welcome to add references and cite them. Examples on how to do that are on the course repository [?].

#### 8 BE21B016

#### 9 BE21B040

## 10 CE19B020

#### Assignment 4 Sameer Surla CE21B112 June 2022

#### 14.1 Taylor's Series

The Taylor series of a real or complex-valued function f(x) that is infinitely differentiable at a real or complex number a is the power series

$$f(a) + f'(a)\frac{(x-a)}{1!} + f''(a)\frac{(x-a)^2}{2!} + f'''(a)\frac{(x-a)^3}{3!} + \dots$$
 (1)

where n! denotes the factorial of n. In the more compact sigma notation, this can be written as

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

where  $f^{(n)}(a)$  denotes the nth derivative of f evaluated at the point a. (The derivative of order zero of f is defined to be f itself and  $(x-a)^0$  and 0! are both defined to be 1.)

When a = 0, the series is also called a Maclaurin series. The Taylor series of any polynomial is the polynomial itself.

The Maclaurin series of  $\frac{1}{1-x}$  is the geometric series

$$1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + x^4 + \dots ag{3}$$

#### 14.1.1 Exponential function

The exponential function  $e^x$  (with base e) has Maclaurin series

$$ln(1-x) = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots$$
 (4)

It converges for all x.

#### 14.1.2 Natural logarithm

The natural logarithm (with base e) has Maclaurin series

$$ln(1-x) = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} = -x - \frac{x^2}{2!} - \frac{x^3}{3!} - \dots$$
 (5)

$$ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n!} = \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} - \dots$$
 (6)

They converge for |x| < 1. ( In addition, the series for ln(1-x) converges for x=-1, and the series for ln(1+x) converges for x = 1.)

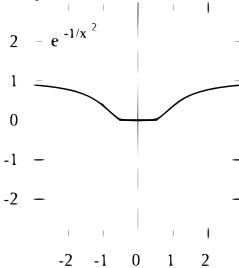
If f(x) is given by a convergent power series in an open disk centred at b in the complex plane (or an interval in the real line), it is said to be analytic in this region. Thus for x in this region, f is given by a convergent power series

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x - b)^n.$$

Differentiating by x the above formula n times, then setting x = b gives:

$$\frac{f^{(n)}(b)}{n!} = a_n$$

and so the power series expansion agrees with the Taylor series. Thus a function is analytic in an open disk centred at b if and only if its Taylor series converges to the value of the function at each point of the disk.



## 16 CH21B067

## 17 CH21B079

## 18 CH21B101

#### 44 Conclusions

If this master tex file could be compiled successfully, it means that the class has learnt the concepts of Git as well as LaTeX properly.

#### 45 References

#### References

[1] Repository for id2090 course. https://github.com/gphanikumar/mm2090. Accessed: 2022-06-13.