

Mengapa Deret Taylor?

- Karena sebagian besar persamaan matematika terapan berbasis pada deret Taylor.
- · Contoh:

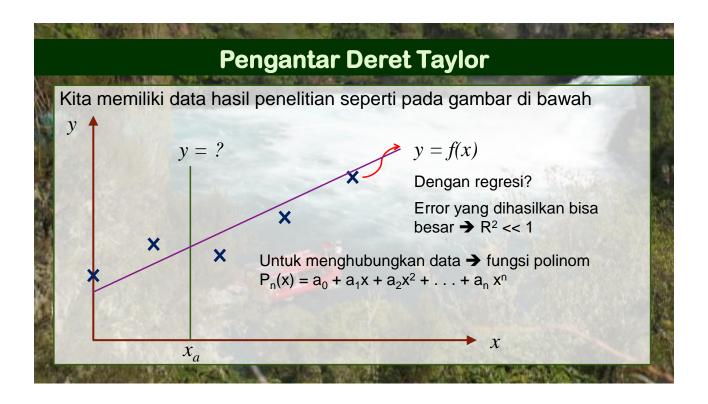
Persamaan: $y = 2x^4 - 2x + 4$

Berapakah nilai x pada y = 5

Maka dengan memasukkan nilai y = 5

kita dapatkan persamaan $2x^4 - 2x - 1 = 0$

Jika kita mencari dengan akar persamaan akan sulit.





Persamaan Deret Taylor 1 Variabel

$$f(x) = f(x_o) + f'(x_o)(x - x_o) + \frac{f''(x_o)}{2!}(x - x_o)^2$$
Orde 0
$$+ \frac{f'''(x_o)}{3!}(x - x_o)^3 + \dots + \frac{f^n(x_o)}{n!}(x - x_o)^n$$
Orde n

Kita mencari nilai y berbasis pada nilai x_0 , dimana acuan x_0 di cari yang terdekat

Pembuktian Deret Taylor

$$y = f(x) = 2x^4 - 2x + 4$$

Cari y pada x = 0.5

Maka dengan cara biasa $y = f(0.5) = 2(0.5)^4 - 2(0.5) + 4 = 3.125$

Perhitungan y(0.5) dengan deret Taylor.

Basis perhitungan pada x = 0

•
$$y = f(x) = 2x^4 - 2x + 4$$

•
$$f(0) = 0 - 0 + 4 = 4$$

•
$$f'(0) = 8x^3 - 2 = -2$$

•
$$f^{ii(0)} = 24 x^2 = 0$$

•
$$f^{lii}(0) = 48 x = 0$$

•
$$f^{lv}(0) = 48$$

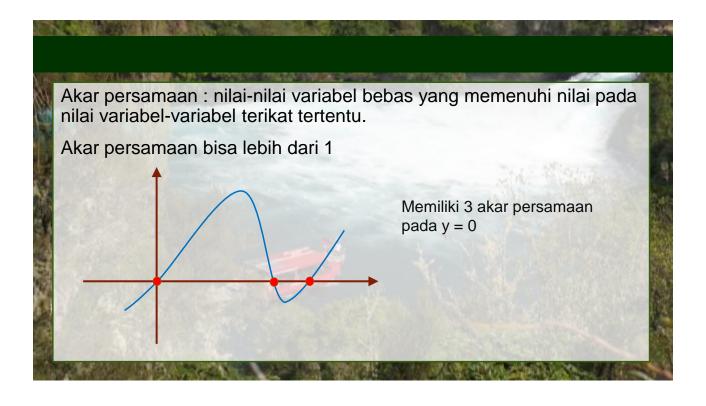
•
$$f(0) = 0 - 0 + 4 = 4$$
 $f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x - x_0)^2 \dots$
• $f'(0) = 8x^3 - 2 = -2$ $= 4 + (-2)0.5 + 0 + 0 + \frac{(0.5)^4}{24}(48) = 3.125$

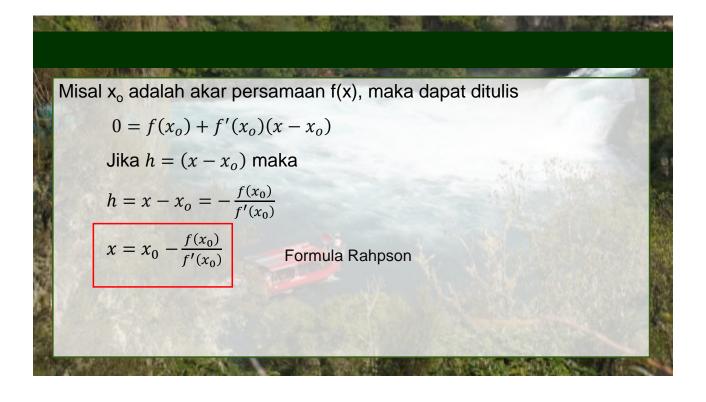
Kesimpulan: dengan Deret Taylor kita bisa menentukan nilai x

APLIKASI DERET TAYLOR

- Deret Taylor digunakan untuk Tujuan Khusus
- Contoh: Newton Raphson
 - Newton Raphson menggunakan Deret Taylor untuk menemukan akar persamaan kompleks.
 - Newton Raphson mengambil Persamaan Deret Taylor hanya sampai orde 1 saja.

$$f(x) = f(x_o) + f'(x_o)(x - x_o)$$





APLIKASI Formula Rahpson: Iterasi 1 $\Rightarrow x_1 = x_0 - \frac{f(x_0)}{f'(x_0)}$

Iterasi 2
$$\rightarrow x_2 = x_1 - \frac{f(x_1)}{f'(x_1)}$$

Iterasi n
$$\rightarrow x_n = x_{n-1} - \frac{f(x_{n-1})}{f'(x_{n-1})}$$

Syarat $f'(x_0) \neq 0$ atau ∞

CONTOH:

Cari nilai x yang memenuhi y = 5 pada persamaan

$$y(x) = 2x^4 - 2x + 4 = 5$$

$$2x^4 - 2x - 1 = 0$$

$$f'(x_0) = 8x^3 - 2 = 8.0 - 2$$

$$= -2$$

$$f'(x_0) \neq 0$$
 atau ∞

Iterasi 1:

$$x_1 = x_0 - \frac{f(x_0)}{f'(x_0)} = 0 - \frac{2(0)^2 - 2(0) - 1}{-2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Iterasi 2:

$$x_2 = x_1 - \frac{f(x_1)}{f'(x_1)}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - 1}{8\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 - 2}$$

$$= -0.456552637$$

Untuk 2 Variabel

Formula deret Taylor 2 variabel yang ditulis sampai orde 1

$$g_1(x,y) = g_1(x_0, y_0) + \left(\frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x}\right)h + \left(\frac{\partial g_1}{\partial y}\right)k$$

$$g_2(x,y) = g_2(x_0, y_0) + \left(\frac{\partial g_2}{\partial x}\right)h + \left(\frac{\partial g_2}{\partial y}\right)k$$

$$x_1 = x_0 + h$$

$$y_1 = y_0 + k$$

Misal x₀ dan y₀ akar persamaan maka dapat dituliskan sebagai berikut:

$$g_1(x_0, y_0) + \left(\frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x}\right)h + \left(\frac{\partial g_1}{\partial y}\right)k = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x}\right)_{x_0, y_0} h + \left(\frac{\partial g_1}{\partial y}\right)_{x_0, y_0} k = -g_1(x_0, y_0)$$

$$g_2(x_0, y_0) + \left(\frac{\partial g_2}{\partial x}\right)h + \left(\frac{\partial g_2}{\partial y}\right)k = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial g_2}{\partial x}\right)_{x_0, y_0} h + \left(\frac{\partial g_2}{\partial y}\right)_{x_0, y_0} k = -g_2(x_0, y_0)$$

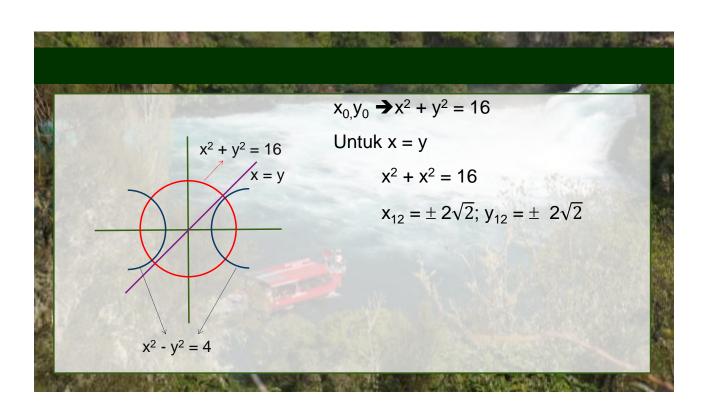
Formula tsb digunakan untuk untuk mencari h dan k, kemudian digunakan untuk menghitung x₁ dan y₁, x₀ dan y₀ harus ditentukan memenuhi syarat yang ada

CONTOH:

Tentukan titik potong 2 fungsi berikut:

$$x^2 + y^2 = 16$$

$$x^2 - y^2 = 4$$



Persamaan 1:
$$x^2 + y^2 = 16$$

$$\frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x}\Big|_{x_0, y_0} = 2x_0 + 0 - 0 = 2(2\sqrt{2}) = 4\sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial g_1}{\partial y}\Big|_{x_0, y_0} = 0 + 2y_0 - 0 = 2(2\sqrt{2}) = 4\sqrt{2}$$
Persamaan 2: $x^2 - y^2 = 4$

$$\frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x}\Big|_{x_0, y_0} = 2x_0 - 0 - 0 = 2(2\sqrt{2}) = 4\sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial g_1}{\partial y}\Big|_{x_0, y_0} = 0 - 2y_0 - 0 = 2(2\sqrt{2}) = -4\sqrt{2}$$

$$g_{1}(x_{0},y_{0}) = \left(2\sqrt{2}\right)^{2} + \left(2\sqrt{2}\right)^{2} - 16 = 0$$

$$g_{1}(x_{0},y_{0}) = \left(2\sqrt{2}\right)^{2} - \left(2\sqrt{2}\right)^{2} - 4 = -4$$
Dari persamaan $\left(\frac{\partial g_{1}}{\partial x}\right)_{x_{0},y_{0}} h + \left(\frac{\partial g_{1}}{\partial y}\right)_{x_{0},y_{0}} k = -g_{1}(x_{0},y_{0})$

$$\left(4\sqrt{2}\right)h + \left(4\sqrt{2}\right)k = 0$$

$$\left(4\sqrt{2}\right)h - \left(4\sqrt{2}\right)k = 4$$

$$h = \frac{4}{8\sqrt{2}}, \text{ cari k, lanjutkan untuk } x_{1} \text{ dan } y_{1}$$