Taylor approximation

import library

```
In []: import numpy as np
  import matplotlib.image as img
  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
  from matplotlib import cm
  import matplotlib.colors as colors
```

define a function f(x) = cos(x)

define the derivative f'(x) of function f(x)

define the first order Taylor approxation of the function at x_0

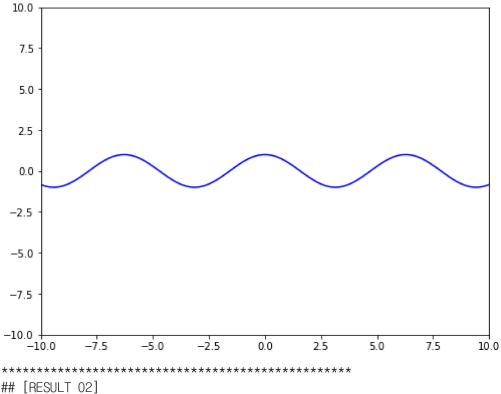
```
• \hat{f}(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)
```

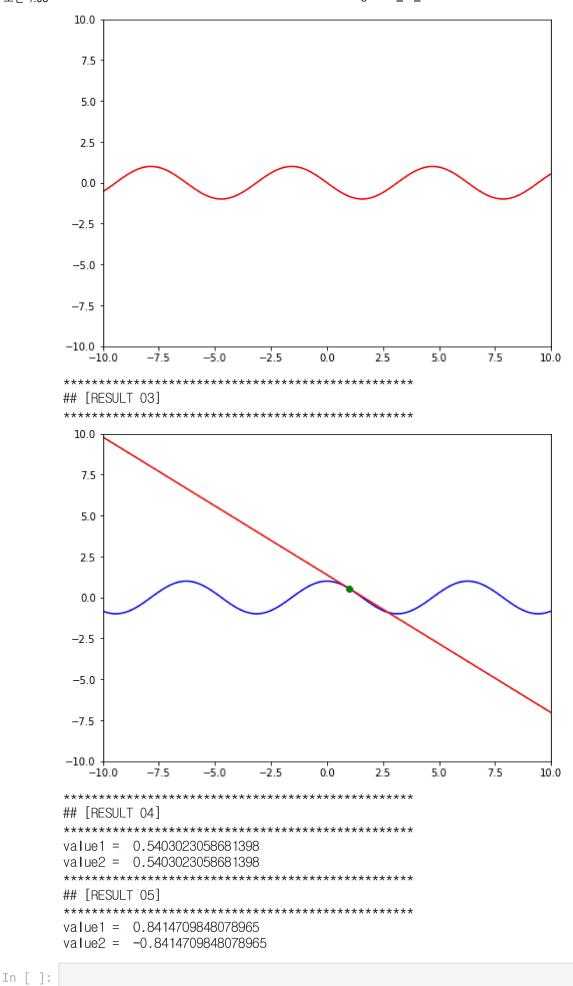
```
return y_hat
```

functions for presenting the results

```
In [ ]: def function_result_01():
            x = np.linspace(-10, 10, 100)
            y = function(x)
            plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
            plt.plot(x, y, 'b')
            plt.xlim([-10, 10])
            plt.ylim([-10, 10])
            plt.show()
In [ ]: def function_result_02():
            x = np.linspace(-10, 10, 100)
            y_prime = derivative_function(x)
            plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
            plt.plot(x, y_prime, 'r')
            plt.xlim([-10, 10])
            plt.ylim([-10, 10])
            plt.show()
In [ ]: def function_result_03():
            x = np.linspace(-10, 10, 100)
            y = function(x)
            x0
                   = 1
            y0 = function(x0)
            y_hat = approximate_function(x, x0)
            plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
            plt.plot(x, y, 'b')
            plt.plot(x, y_hat, 'r')
            plt.plot(x0, y0, 'go')
            plt.xlim([-10, 10])
            plt.ylim([-10, 10])
            plt.show()
In [ ]: def function_result_04():
            x1
                  = -1
            x2 = 1
            value1 = function(x1)
            value2 = function(x2)
            print('value1 = ', value1)
            print('value2 = ', value2)
```

results





file:///C:/Users/주영석/Desktop/cd/machine-learning-2022-1/03/assignment_03_2.html