

Section 10.9 Applications of Taylor polynomials

Suppose that

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

Consider

$$T_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(a)}{k!} (x-a)^k = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2}(x-a)^2 + \frac{f'''(a)}{6}(x-a)^3 + \dots$$

is the n th-degree Taylor polynomial of f at a . = the n -th partial sum of the Taylor series.**Example 1.** Approximate $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ by a Taylor polynomial of degree 3 at $a = 1$.

$$\sqrt{x} \approx f(1) + f'(1)(x-1) + \frac{f''(1)}{2}(x-1)^2 + \frac{f'''(1)}{6}(x-1)^3$$

$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$	$f(1) = 1$
$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^{-1/2}$	$f'(1) = 1/2$
$f''(x) = \frac{1}{2}(-\frac{1}{2})x^{-3/2}$	$f''(1) = -1/4$
$f'''(x) = \frac{1}{2}(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{3}{2})x^{-5/2}$	$f'''(1) = 3/8$

$$\sqrt{x} \approx 1 + \frac{1}{2}(x-1) - \frac{1}{42}(x-1)^2 + \frac{3}{8 \cdot 6}(x-1)^3$$

$$\sqrt{x} \approx 1 + \frac{1}{2}(x-1) - \frac{1}{8}(x-1)^2 + \frac{1}{16}(x-1)^3$$

Example 2. Approximate $f(x) = \sin x$ by a Taylor polynomial of degree 4 at $a = \frac{\pi}{6}$.

$$\sin x \approx f\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) + f'\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)(x-\frac{\pi}{6}) + \frac{f''\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)}{2}(x-\frac{\pi}{6})^2 + \frac{f'''\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)}{3!}(x-\frac{\pi}{6})^3 + \frac{f^{(4)}\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)}{4!}(x-\frac{\pi}{6})^4$$

$f(x) = \sin x$	$f\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$
$f'(x) = \cos x$	$f'\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
$f''(x) = -\sin x$	$f''\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -1/2$
$f'''(x) = -\cos x$	$f'''\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
$f^{(4)}(x) = \sin x$	$f^{(4)}\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\sin x \approx \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(x-\frac{\pi}{6}) - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 2}(x-\frac{\pi}{6})^2 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2 \cdot 6}(x-\frac{\pi}{6})^3 + \frac{1}{2 \cdot (24)}(x-\frac{\pi}{6})^4$$

$$\sin x \approx \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(x-\frac{\pi}{6}) - \frac{1}{4}(x-\frac{\pi}{6})^2 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12}(x-\frac{\pi}{6})^3 + \frac{1}{48}(x-\frac{\pi}{6})^4$$