TOPICS

- Approximating Things
 - \hookrightarrow Functions by Polynomials
 - \hookrightarrow Integrals
 - \hookrightarrow Solutions to Equations
- Taylor Polynomials

Lecture #4: (03/23/2000)

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Points and Lines and Parabolas

Tangent line is the "best linear approximation" for a function.

To approximate y = f(x) near x = c, define a line by

$$y - f(c) = f'(c)(x - c)$$

Picture:

Best Line Again...

Find the line that hits the right point with the right slope.

Point: (c, f(c))

Slope: m = f'(c)

$$\frac{y - f(c)}{x - c} = f'(c)$$

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Better Fit...

Find the best quadratic:

$$P_2(x) := a_2 x^2 + a_1 x + a_0$$

Match value, first derivative, and second derivative:

$$f(c) = P_2(c) = a_2c^2 + a_1c + a_0$$

 $f'(c) = P'_2(c) = 2a_2c + a_1$
 $f''(c) = P''_2(c) = 2a_2$

EXAMPLE

Approximate $f(x) = \cos(x)$ near x = c = 0

$$1 = P_2(0) = a_0$$
$$0 = P'_2(0) = a_1$$
$$-1 = P''_2(0) = 2a_2$$

Conclude:

$$P_2(x) = 1 + 0x - \frac{1}{2}x^2$$

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PICTURES:

Plot
$$f(x) = \cos(x)$$
 and $P_2(x) = 1 + 0x - \frac{1}{2}x^2$

KEEP GOING

Why stop at the second derivative?

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LOOK FOR THE PATTERN:

Approximate f(x) near x = 0

$$f(0) = P_2(0) = a_0$$

$$f'(0) = P'_2(0) = a_1$$

$$f''(0) = P''_2(0) = 2a_2$$

$$f'''(0) = P'''_2(0) = 2 \cdot 3a_3$$

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THE PATTERN:

$$a_{0} = f(0)$$

$$a_{1} = \frac{f'(0)}{1}$$

$$a_{2} = \frac{f''(0)}{1 \cdot 2}$$

$$a_{3} = \frac{f'''(0)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3}$$

Major Leap:

$$a_n = \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}$$

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SUMMARY

The Taylor Polynomial approximation for f(x) "near" x=0 is given by

$$f(x) \approx a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 + \dots + a_n x^n$$

where

$$a_n = \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}$$

EXAMPLE:

For the exponential function:

$$f(x) = e^x \implies f^{(n)}(x) = e^x$$
 for all n

So...

$$a_n =$$

and so...

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REMINDERS

• Homework #2 Due Tomorrow in Conference

Sec. 9.3: 5, 10, 13;

Sec. 9.4: 9, 6, 17

- Quiz #2: Tuesday in Lecture
- Make-up Quizzes held in SH 106 from 2:00 to 4:00pm on Friday Start (and stop) on the hour and half-hour.

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