

Section 30.5: Taylor Series

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10:52 AM

Maclaurin series: only accurate for values of x close to zero

- what if x isn't close to zero?

→ expand about some other value instead!

- power series expansion, but instead of x , all of our terms are in $(x-a)$

Taylor series:

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

Note: this one's on the final exam formula sheet

to get Maclaurin, set $a=0$

example: using the definition, find the first three non-zero terms of the Taylor series of

$$f(x) = e^{x-1} \text{ about } a=2$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= e^{x-1} \\ f'(x) &= e^{x-1} \\ f''(x) &= e^{x-1} \\ f'''(x) &= e^{x-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(2) &= e \\ f'(2) &= e \\ f''(2) &= e \\ f'''(2) &= e \end{aligned}$$

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

$$= e + e(x-2) + \frac{e}{2}(x-2)^2 + \dots$$

example: expand $\sqrt[4]{x}$ in powers of $x-16$.
Give the first three terms

Taylor series

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x^{1/4} \\ f'(x) &= \frac{1}{4} x^{-3/4} \\ f''(x) &= \frac{-3}{16} x^{-7/4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(16) &= 2 \\ f'(16) &= \frac{1}{32} \\ f''(16) &= \frac{-3}{16} \cdot 2^{-7} = \frac{-3}{2048} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$f(x) \approx 2 + \frac{1}{32}(x-16) - \frac{3}{4096}(x-16)^2$$

use the results of the previous example to estimate $\sqrt[4]{17}$ to 4 decimal places

$$\sqrt[4]{x} \approx 2 + \frac{1}{32}(x-16) - \frac{3}{4096}(x-16)^2$$

$$\sqrt[4]{17} \approx 2 + \frac{1}{32} - \frac{3}{4096}$$

$$\approx 2.03052$$

$$\approx 2.0305$$

calculator says 2.03054

example: the first three non-zero terms of a Taylor series, evaluate $\cos 28^\circ$.
Round your answer to 4 decimal places.

$$\cos 28^\circ = \cos (30^\circ - 2^\circ)$$

$$= \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{90} \right)$$

← expanding about
 $\frac{\pi}{6}$
so $x-a = -\frac{\pi}{90}$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \cos x \\ f'(x) &= -\sin x \\ f''(x) &= -\cos x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ f'\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) &= -\frac{1}{2} \\ f''\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) &= -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\cos x \approx \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}(x - \frac{\pi}{6}) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}(x - \frac{\pi}{6})^2$$

$$\cos 28^\circ \approx \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\left(-\frac{\pi}{90}\right) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\left(-\frac{\pi}{90}\right)^2$$

$$\approx 0.882951$$

$$\approx 0.8830$$

calculator value:

$$0.882948$$