

Taylor

$$f(x) = f(a) + \frac{f'(a)}{1!}(x-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!}(x-a)^2 + \frac{f'''(a)}{3!}(x-a)^3 + \dots$$

a) if $f(x) = \ln(1+x)$, evaluate at $a=0$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= f(1+0) + \dots \quad f' = \frac{1}{1+0} \quad ; \quad f'' = -\frac{1}{(1+0)^2} \quad ; \quad f''' = \frac{1}{(1+0)^3} \\ &= \ln(1) + x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \dots$$

b) if $f(x) = \cos(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} f(a) &= \cos(0) = 1 \quad ; \quad f'(a) = -\sin(0) = 0 \quad ; \quad f''(a) = -\cos(0) = -1 \quad ; \quad \text{etc} \\ \therefore f(x) &= 1 - 0x - \frac{x^2}{2!} + 0 \frac{x^3}{3!} \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos(x) = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots$$

c) if $f(x) = \sin(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} f(a) &= \sin(0) = 0 \quad ; \quad f'(a) = \cos(0) = 1 \quad ; \quad f''(a) = -\sin(0) = 0 \quad ; \quad f'''(a) = -\cos(0) = -1 \\ \therefore f(x) &= 0 + 1x + 0 \frac{x^2}{2!} - 1 \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\sin(x) = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \dots$$

d) if $f(x) = e^x$ @ $a=0$

$$\begin{aligned} f(a) &= e^0 \quad ; \quad f'(a) = e^0 = 1 \quad ; \quad f''(a) = e^0 = 1 \quad ; \quad f'''(a) = e^0 = 1 \quad \} \text{all} = 1 \\ \therefore f(x) &= 1 + 1 \frac{x^2}{2!} + 1 \frac{x^3}{3!} + 1 \frac{x^4}{4!} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots$$