

Error Bounds in Taylor Approximations

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thm: (error bound in Taylor approximation) $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ differentiate @ $x=a$

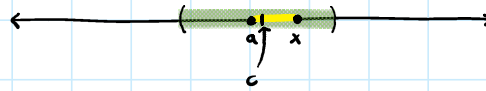
then,

$$f(x) = \underbrace{f(a) + \frac{f'(a)}{1!}(x-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!}(x-a)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!}(x-a)^n}_{\text{polynomial of degree } n} + R_{n+1}$$

error → part missing

where error function is $\frac{f^{(n+1)}(c)}{(n+1)!}(x-a)^{n+1}$ with c between a & x

bounded by next term



$\frac{f^{(n+1)}}{(n+1)!}$ evaluated somewhere in ---

* x closer & closer to a → value of exact # missing from approximation bounded by c *

ex 1) give $\cos(0.1)$ with error $\leq 10^{-3}$

$$\cos(0.1) = 1 - \frac{(0.1)^2}{2} + \frac{(0.1)^4}{24} - \frac{(0.1)^6}{720} + \frac{(0.1)^8}{8!} - \frac{(0.1)^{10}}{10!} + \dots$$

Taylor $\cos(x)$
@ $x=0$
& $R=\infty$

this truncation has error bounded by ...

$$\left| \frac{\cos^{(n)}(c)}{720 \cdot 7} \right| \leq \frac{1}{720 \cdot 7} \approx 1.98 \times 10^{-4} \leq 10^{-3} \checkmark$$

$c \in (0, 0.1)$
 max value $\cos(c)$ can go to
 next term after truncation

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{x^{2(n+1)}}{(2(n+1))!}}{\frac{x^{2n}}{2n!}} = \frac{x}{(n+1)} = 0 \quad R = \infty$$