

7.Power Series:-

A power series is an expression of the form

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots \dots \dots a_n x^n$$

an terms is constant but x is averiable whose domain of real number.

1- if $y = e^{ax}$. $\frac{d^n y}{dx^n} = y^n$ where n=order derivative \rightarrow
 $y^n = a^n e^{ax}$

Example find dy^7

1// if $y = e^{2x}$

Soltion/ $y^7 = 2^7 e^{2x} = 128e^{2x}$

if $y = \sin ax \rightarrow y^n =$

2. $a^n \sin(ax + n \frac{\pi}{2})$

Example //if $y = \sin 3x$ find dy^5

Solution // $y^5 = 3^5 \sin(3x + 5 \frac{\pi}{2}) = 243 \sin(3x + 5 \frac{\pi}{2})$

$$3. \text{ if } y = \cos ax \rightarrow y^n = a^n \cos\left(ax + n \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{Example //if } y = 4\cos 2x \quad \text{find } y^6$$

$$\text{Solution //} y^6 = 4(2^6 \cos\left(2x + 6 \frac{\pi}{2}\right)) = 256 \cos\left(2x + 6 \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$4. \text{ if } y = x^a \rightarrow y^n = \frac{a!}{(a-n)!} x^{a-n}$$

$$\text{Example //if } y = 2x^6 \quad \text{find } y^4$$

$$\text{Solution //} y^4 = 2 \frac{6!}{(6-4)!} x^{6-4} = 2 \left[\frac{6*5*4*3*2*1}{2*1} x^2 \right] = 720 x^2$$

$$5. \text{ if } y = \ln x \rightarrow y^n = (-1)^{n-1} * \frac{(n-1)!}{x^n}$$

$$\text{Example //if } y = \ln 5x \quad \text{find } y^6$$

$$\text{Solution //} y^6 = (-1)^{6-1} * \frac{(6-1)!}{x^6} = \frac{-120}{x^6}$$

8.Taylor polynomials:-

the taylor polynomials generated by $f(x)$ at $x=0$ is

\therefore

$$f_n(x) = f(0) + \frac{\bar{f}(0)}{1!}x + \frac{\bar{\bar{f}}(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^n(0)}{n!}x^n$$

Example //find the taylor polynomials generated by $f(x)=e^x$ at $x = 0$

soltion//

$$f(x) = e^x. \quad f(0) = e^0 = 1$$

$$\bar{f}(x) = e^x. \quad \bar{f}(0) = 1$$

$$\bar{\bar{f}}(x) = e^x. \quad \bar{\bar{f}}(0) = 1$$

The taylor poly. is

$$f_n(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{1!}x + \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}x^n$$

Example //find the taylor polynomials for $f(x)=\cos x$.

Soltion//

$$f(x) = \cos x. \quad f(0) = 1$$

$$\bar{f}(x) = -\sin x. \quad \bar{f}(0) = 0$$

$$\bar{f}(x) = -\cos x. \quad \bar{f}(0) = -1$$

The taylor poly. is

$$fn(x) = 1 + 0 - \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \dots$$

Taylor series :-

the taylor series generated by $f(x)$ at $x=a$ is ∴

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

Example /find the taylor series for $f(x)=\cos x$ at $x=2\pi$.

Soltion//

$$f(x) = \cos x. \quad f(2\pi) = 1$$

$$\bar{f}(x) = -\sin x. \quad \bar{f}(2\pi) = 0$$

$$\bar{f}(x) = -\cos x. \quad \bar{f}(2\pi) = -1$$

The taylor series is

$$1 + 0 - \frac{1}{2!}(x - 2\pi)^2 + \dots$$

Example /find the taylor series for $f(x)=\frac{1}{x}$ at $x=2$.

Soltion//

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}. \quad f(2) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\bar{f}(x) = \frac{-1}{x^2}. \quad \bar{f}(2) = \frac{-1}{4}$$

$$\bar{\bar{f}}(x) = \frac{2}{x^3}. \quad \bar{\bar{f}}(2) = \frac{2}{8} = \frac{1}{4}$$

The taylor series is

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