

**Math 10360 Example Set 15A**  
**Sections 10.7 & 10.8 Taylor Polynomials & Taylor Series**

**Application of Taylor polynomial and Taylor Series**

**1a.** Find the Taylor Series centered at  $x = 0$  for  $f(x) = e^x$ . What is the interval of convergence for this power series?

**1b.** Using the Maclaurin polynomial  $T_4(x)$  for  $e^x$ , estimate  $e^{0.2}$ .

**1c.** Write down the error of your estimate for  $e^{0.2}$  in Q2(b) as a series. Explain your answer.

**1d.** Estimate the value of  $\int_0^{0.2} e^{-x^2} dx$  using  $T_4(x)$  for  $e^x$ .

**2a.** Find the 3rd-degree Taylor polynomial of  $y(t)$  centered at zero, where  $y(t)$  is the solution of the initial value problem

$$y' = y^2 + ty, \quad y(0) = -1$$

Use your result to estimate  $y(0.3)$ .

**2b.** Find the 3rd-degree Taylor polynomial of  $y(t)$  centered at 1, where  $y(t)$  is the solution of the initial value problem

$$y' = y^2 + ty, \quad y(1) = -1$$

Use your result to estimate  $y(0.8)$ .

**3.** Using the Taylor series for  $\frac{1}{1+x^2}$  centered at  $x = 0$  and differentiation, find the Maclaurin series for  $\frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^2}$ .

**4a.** Using the Taylor series for  $\frac{1}{1+x^2}$  centered at  $x = 0$  and integration, show that the Taylor series for  $\arctan x$  at 0 is:

$$\arctan x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{x^{2k+1}}{2k+1} \quad \text{for } -1 < x < 1$$

**4b.** Write down the 7th Taylor polynomial for  $\arctan x$  at 0. Estimate the value of  $\arctan(0.5)$ . Write down the error for the estimate you found as an infinite series using summation notation.

**4c.** Write down the Taylor series for  $f(x) = \arctan(1-x)$  centered at 1, giving the values of  $x$  for which the series is convergent.

**5.** The 3rd Maclaurin Polynomial of  $f(x)$  is given by  $T_3(x) = 1 - x^2 + 4x^3$ .

**a.** Find the values  $f(0)$ ,  $f'(0)$ ,  $f''(0)$ , and  $f'''(0)$ . What could you say about the point  $(0, f(0))$  on the graph of  $f(x)$ ?

**b.** Find the Taylor polynomial of  $g(x) = e^{f(x)}$  centered at  $x = 0$  of degree 2.