

9.10 Taylor's Theorem (Lagrange Error Bound)

If function f is differentiable through order $n+1$ in an interval containing the center $x=c$, then for each $x=a$ in the interval, there exists a number $x=z$ between a & c such that:

$$f(x) = f(c) + f'(c)(x-c) + \frac{f''(c)}{2!}(x-c)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(c)}{n!}(x-c)^n + R_n(x)$$

where the remainder $R_n(x)$ is given by $R_n(x) = \left| \frac{|f^{(n+1)}(z)|}{(n+1)!} (x-c)^{n+1} \right|$, called the **Lagrange Remainder, or Lagrange Error Bound**.

When applying Taylor's Theorem, we would not expect to be able to find the exact value of z . Rather, we are merely interested in a "safe" upper bound (max value) for $|f^{(n+1)}(z)|$ from which we will be able to tell how large the remainder $R_n(x)$ is.

You need 4 things: $f(x) = ?$ $c = ?$ $x = ?$ $n+1 = ?$

- (calculator) Let f be a function with 5 derivatives on the interval $[2, 3]$. Assume that $f^{(5)}(z) < .2$ for all x in $[2, 3]$ & that a fourth-degree Taylor polynomial, $P_4(x)$, for f at $c = 2$ is used to estimate $f(3)$.
 - How accurate is this approximation? Give 4 decimal places.
 - Suppose that $P_4(3) = 1.763$. Use your answer from (a) to find an interval in which $f(3)$ must reside.
 - Could $f(3)$ equal 1.761? Explain.
- (calculator) The function f has derivative of all orders for all real numbers x . Assume that $f(2) = 6, f'(2) = 4, f''(2) = -7, f'''(2) = 8$.
 - Write the 3rd degree Taylor polynomial for f about $x = 2$ and use it to approximate $f(2.3)$. Give three decimal places.
 - The 4th derivative of f satisfies the inequality $|f^{(4)}(x)| \leq 9$ for all x in the closed interval $[2, 2.3]$. Use the Lagrange error bound on the approximation of $f(2.3)$ found in part (a) to find an interval $[a, b]$ such that $a \leq f(2.3) \leq b$. Give three decimal places.
 - Based on the information above, could $f(2.3)$ equal 6.922? Explain.

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