Calculus Section 9.10 Taylor and Maclaurin Series  
-Understand the definition of a power series  
-Create Taylor and Maclaurin series

Homework: page 673 #’s 1 – 7

All functions, including some important functions like f(x) = ex, can be approximated using a polynomial. The polynomial itself will not be exactly the same value of the function, but can at times be so close that there really isn’t much difference in the values of f(x) at certain values of x. A power series approximation get better as more terms are added to it.

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| **Function** | **x = 0** | **x = 1** | **x = 2** |
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The **degree** of a power series is defined by the power on the highest exponent. For example,  
has degree\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. has degree \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
has degree\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. has degree\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
has degree\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
 **Definition of Power Series**If x is a variable, then an infinite series of the form  
   
is called a **power series**. More generally, an infinite series of the form  
   
is called a **power series centered at c**, where c is a constant.

is centered at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
 is centered at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
is centered at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Any convergent power series for a function can be written from the same basic form. That form is called the Taylor series; named after the mathematician Brook Taylor.

**Definitions of Taylor and Maclaurin Series**If a function *f* has derivatives of all orders at x = c, then the series  
   
is called the **Taylor series for f(x) at c.** If the center of the function is at zero, c = 0, then the series is called a **Maclaurin series for *f*.** Maclaurin is just a special form of the Taylor series.  
Taylor and Maclaurin series have an infinite number of terms. A **Taylor** or **Maclaurin polynomial** will have a finite number of terms.

**Examples)**1) Form the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd degree Maclaurin polynomial, as well as the general term for f(x) = ex.

2) Form a 4th degree Taylor polynomial for f(x) = ex centered at x = 1. Also, determine the general term.

3) Form the Maclaurin series for f(x) = sin(x).

4) Form the Maclaurin series for f(x) = cos(x).