## HOUR 01 Introduction: Taylor approximation

- **1.** What is a good approximation for the value of  $\sqrt{102}$ ?
- 2. What is a good approximation for the value of  $\sqrt{x}$  when x is not 100, but close to 100?
- **3.** Can you turn your approximation into a *function* that would approximate  $\sqrt{x}$  near 100? That is, can you find a function g(x) (it might be a really boring function...) such that  $g(x) \approx \sqrt{x}$ , at least when x is close to 100? And can you use your function to approximate  $\sqrt{99}$ ?

4. How could we do a better job of approximating  $\sqrt{x}$  near 102?

5. Thinking of your function h(x) as a polynomial, what degree is it? What about g(x)? What about  $\sqrt{x}$ ?

6. Can we do an *even* better job of approximating  $\sqrt{x}$  near 100? What is a fundamental difference between the graphs of h(x) and  $\sqrt{x}$ , that maybe we could use?

- 7. Can you find an approximation of ln 0.9 using a degree 3 Taylor polynomial?
  - (a) What center will you use? Why (two reasons)?

(b) Find a degree three polynomial  $P_3(x)$  that approximates  $\ln x$  close to the center you picked.

(c) Use  $P_3(x)$  to give an approximate value of  $\ln 0.9$ .