

## Taylor's Theorem and Error in Tangent Line Approximations

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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1. In class we saw the following equation for the error in a tangent line approximation.

$$\text{Error, } E(h) = \text{True Value} - \text{Approximate Value} = f(a + h) - (f(a) + f'(a)h).$$

- (a) Explain, using complete sentences, why we write  $E(h)$ . Be sure to state what both  $E$  and  $h$  are. (*This is related to what the function notation means.*)
- (b) Explain, in complete sentences, how the approximation error changes as we get closer and farther from the value  $a$ .

2. For the following functions, find the equation of the tangent line at  $x = 0$  and find a formula for the error  $E(h)$ . Then approximate  $f(1)$  and evaluate the error in the approximation.

(a)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x + 3}$

(b)  $f(t) = t^2 + 3t + 5$

(c)  $f(x) = xe^x$

3. Pick one of the functions in (2.), graph the function and the tangent line and illustrate the error in your approximation to  $f(1)$ .

4. Pick one of the functions in (2.) along with its error formula  $E(h)$  and show that

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} E(h) = 0; \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{E(h)}{h} = 0$$