## MEANS AND NONREAL INTERSECTION POINTS OF TAYLOR POLYNOMIALS

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Abstract. Suppose that  $f \in C^{r+1}(0,\infty)$ , and let  $P_c$  denote the Taylor polynomial to f of order r at  $x = c \in [a,b]$ . In [2] it was shown that if r is an odd whole number and  $f^{(r+1)}(x) \neq 0$  on [a,b], then there is a unique  $x_0$ ,  $a < x_0 < b$ , such that  $P_a(x_0) = P_b(x_0)$ . This defines a mean  $M_f^r(a,b) \equiv x_0$ . In this paper we discuss the *real parts* of the pairs of complex conjugate *nonreal* roots of  $P_b - P_a$ . We prove some results for r in general, but our most significant results are for the case r = 3. We prove in that case that if  $f(z) = z^p$ , where p is an *integer*,  $p \notin \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$ , then  $P_b - P_a$  has nonreal roots  $x_1 \pm iy_1$ , with  $a < x_1 < b$  for any 0 < a < b. This defines the countable family of means  $M_{z^p}^3(a,b)$ , where  $p = n \in \mathbb{Z} - \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$ . We construct a cubic polynomial, g, whose real root gives the real part of the pair of complex conjugate nonreal roots of  $P_b - P_a$ . Instead of working directly with a formula for the roots of a cubic, we use the Intermediate Value Theorem to show that g has a root in (a,b).

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