

For these problems, let  $f(x) = (1+x)^{1/3}$

1. Find  $f'(x)$ ,  $f''(x)$ , and  $f'''(x)$ .

We have

$$\begin{aligned}f'(x) &= \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) (1+x)^{-2/3} \\f''(x) &= \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \left(\frac{-2}{3}\right) (1+x)^{-5/3} \\f'''(x) &= \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \left(\frac{-2}{3}\right) \left(\frac{-5}{3}\right) (1+x)^{-8/3}.\end{aligned}$$

2. What is the maximum  $M$  of  $|f'''(x)|$  on the interval  $[0, 1]$ ?

The function  $|f'''(x)| = \frac{10}{27(1+x)^{8/3}}$  is decreasing on the interval  $[0, 1]$  hence attains its maximum at  $x = 0$ ,  $|f'''(0)| = \frac{10}{27} = M$ .

3. What is  $T_2(x)$ , the second degree Taylor polynomial for  $f$  centered at  $x = 0$ ?

The second degree Taylor polynomial is

$$T_2(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2}x^2 = 1 + \frac{x}{3} - \frac{x^2}{9}.$$

4. Use  $T_2(x)$  to estimate  $\sqrt[3]{2}$ .

With  $x = 1$  we have  $f(1) = \sqrt[3]{2}$  so we estimate using  $T_2(1) = 1 + 1/3 - 1/9 = 11/9$ .

5. The following theorem describes the difference between the  $n$ th Taylor polynomial of  $f$  and the function  $f$  itself.

**Theorem.** *Suppose  $f$  is  $(n + 1)$ -times differentiable on an open interval containing  $a$  and  $x$ . Then there exists  $c$  between  $a$  and  $x$  with*

$$f(x) - T_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(c)}{(n+1)!} (x-a)^{n+1}$$

where  $T_n$  is the  $n$ th Taylor polynomial of  $f$  centered at  $a$ .

In particular, taking absolute values and taking an upper bound

$$M \geq \max\{|f^{(n+1)}(t)| : t \text{ between } a \text{ and } x\},$$

we have the following inequality for the difference between  $f$  and  $T_n$ :

$$|f(x) - T_n(x)| \leq \frac{M}{(n+1)!} |x-a|^{n+1}.$$

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Bound the absolute value of the difference  $f(1) - T_2(1) = \sqrt[3]{2} - T_2(1)$  using Taylor's inequality and the bound  $M$  on  $|f'''(x)|$  you found above.

Taylor's inequality above (with  $a = 0$ ,  $x = 1$ ,  $n = 2$ ,  $f(x) = (1+x)^{1/3}$ , and  $M = 10/27$ ) states that

$$|\sqrt[3]{2} - 11/9| = |f(1) - T_2(1)| \leq \frac{M}{3!} |1-0|^3 = \frac{5}{81}.$$

Hence

$$\frac{94}{81} \leq \sqrt[3]{2} \leq \frac{104}{81}.$$