

# HW 2

$\frac{2}{6}$

$$g(x) = \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{1}{x^2}$$

EXPAND IN TAYLOR SERIES ABOUT

$$a = \alpha = 3^{1/3}$$

$$f(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!}(x-a)^2 + \dots$$

$$g(x) \approx \left( \frac{2}{3} 3^{1/3} + \frac{1}{(3^{1/3})^2} \right) + \left( \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \right) (x - 3^{1/3}) + \dots$$

$$\dots + \left( \frac{6}{9^{4/3}} \right) (x - 3^{1/3})^2 + \left( -\frac{24}{3^{5/3}} \right) (x - 3^{1/3})^3$$

$$g(x) \approx \frac{2}{3} \cdot 3^{1/3} + 3^{-2/3} + 6 \cdot 3^{-4/3} (x - 3^{1/3})^2$$

$$= 3^{1/3} + 3^{1/3} (x - 3^{1/3})^2$$

$$g(x-a)^2 = x^2 - 2xa + a^2$$

$$g'(x) \approx 2 \cdot 3^{1/3} (x - 3^{1/3})$$

$$= 2 \cdot 3^{1/3} (x - 3^{1/3})$$

NOW TRY  $K \sim |g'(a)|$

$$K \sim 2 \cdot 3^{1/3}$$

$$f'(a) \approx \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{(x-a)} - \frac{f''(a)}{2!} \frac{(x-a)^2}{(x-a)}$$

$$= g'(a) \approx \frac{\left( \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) - \left( \frac{2}{3} 3^{1/3} + 3^{-2/3} \right)}{(x - 3^{1/3})}$$

TRUNCATE FOR NOW