

1. Let  $f(x) = x^3$ .

(a) (3 points) Find the second Taylor polynomial  $P_2(x)$  of  $f$  with center  $a = 1$ .

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= 3x^2 & P_2(x) &= f(1) + f'(1)(x-1) + \frac{f''(1)}{2!}(x-1)^2 \\ f''(x) &= 6x & &= 1 + 3(x-1) + \frac{6}{2}(x-1)^2 \\ & & &= 1 + 3x - 3 + 3x^2 - 6x + 3 \\ & & &= 3x^2 - 3x + 1. \end{aligned}$$

(b) (3 points) Use Taylor's theorem to bound the error  $|f(0.5) - P_2(0.5)|$ . That is, bound  $|R_2(0.5)|$ .

$$\begin{aligned} |f(\xi) - P_2(\xi)| &= |R_2(\xi)| = \left| \frac{f^{(3)}(\xi)}{3!} (\xi - 1)^3 \right|, \quad \frac{1}{2} \leq \xi \leq 1. \\ &= \left| \frac{6}{6} (\xi - 1)^3 \right| = \left| (-\frac{1}{2})^3 \right| = \frac{1}{8}. \end{aligned}$$

(c) (2 points) Compute the true error  $|f(0.5) - P_2(0.5)|$ .

$$f(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{8}, \quad P_2(\frac{1}{2}) = 3(\frac{1}{2})^2 - 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{2} + 1 = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$\text{Then, } |f(0.5) - P_2(0.5)| = \left| \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{4} \right| = \frac{1}{8}.$$

(d) (2 points) What is  $P_3(x)$  and why? Your answer here should be very short!

$$P_3(x) = x^3 \quad \text{since } f \text{ is a degree } 3 \text{ polynomial.}$$