

# Linearization $\neq$ Newton's Method (Section 5.5)

\* Linearization: If  $f$  is differentiable @  $x=a$ , then the equation of the tangent line:

$$L(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a)$$

defines the linearization of  $f(x)$  @  $x=a$ , where "a" is the center of the approximation.

on HW: #1-8

ex:  $f(x) = \sqrt{1+x}$  @  $x=0$ ; Approx:  $\sqrt{1.02} \rightarrow x=.02$

$$f(a) = f(0) = \sqrt{1+0} = 1$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}(1+x)^{-1/2}(1) \rightarrow f'(0) = \frac{1}{2}(1+0)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$L(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a)$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2}(x-0)$$

$$L(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x$$

$$L(.02) = 1 + \frac{1}{2}(.02)$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2}(\frac{2}{100})$$

$$= 1.01 \leftarrow \text{close!}$$

$$\text{actual } \sqrt{1.02} \approx 1.009950494$$

$$* \text{Error} = |\text{actual} - \text{approx}|$$

$$\text{Error} = |\sqrt{1.02} - 1.01| = 4.951 \times 10^{-5}$$

\* Approximating Binomial Powers: for SMALL values of  $x$ :

$$(1+x)^k \approx 1+k \cdot x$$

on HW #9-10

ex:  $\sqrt{1+5x} = (1+5x)^{1/2} \approx 1 + \frac{1}{2}(5x)$

$$\approx 1 + \frac{5}{2}x$$

ex:  $\sqrt[3]{1-x} = (1-x)^{1/3}$

$$\approx 1 + \frac{1}{3}(-x)$$

$$\approx 1 - \frac{1}{3}x$$

\* Approximating Roots: decide where to center the approximation  
 † then linearize the function

HW #11-14

ex:  $\sqrt{123}$  OR  $\sqrt[3]{123}$   $a=123$

closest perfect square:  $121 = a$

$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$        $f(121) = 11$   
 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^{-1/2}$        $f'(121) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{121}} = \frac{1}{22}$

$L(x) = 11 + \frac{1}{22}(x - 121)$

$L(123) = 11 + \frac{1}{22}(123 - 121)$

$= 11 + \frac{1}{22}(2) = 11 \frac{1}{11} = \boxed{11.09}$

actual  $\sqrt{123} = 11.09053651$

Error =  $|\sqrt{123} - 11.09| = \boxed{3.726 \times 10^{-4}}$

closest perfect cube:  $125 = a$

$f(x) = x^{1/3}$        $f(125) = 5$   
 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^{-2/3}$        $f'(125) = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{125}}\right)^2$   
 $= \frac{1}{75}$

$L(123) = 5 + \frac{1}{75}(123 - 125)$

$= 5 - \frac{2}{75} = \boxed{4.97\bar{3}}$

actual  $\sqrt[3]{123} = 4.973189833$

Error =  $|\sqrt[3]{123} - 4.97\bar{3}| = \boxed{1.435 \times 10^{-4}}$

\* Differentials: Let  $y = f(x)$  be differentiable function. The differential  
 "dx" is an independent variable †  $dy = f'(x) \cdot dx$

on HW #15-22

ex:  $y = x^5 + 37x$ ;  $x=1$ ;  $dx = .01$

$dy = 5x^4 dx + 37 dx$

$dy = (5x^4 + 37) dx$

$dy = [5(1)^4 + 37](.01) = \boxed{0.42}$

$\rightarrow 2+y=2y \rightarrow y=2$

ex:  $x+y = x \cdot y$ ;  $x=2$ ;  $dx = .05$

$1 dx + 1 dy = x dy + y dx$

$dx(1-y) = dy(x-1)$

$dy = \left(\frac{1-y}{x-1}\right) dx = \left(\frac{1-2}{2-1}\right)(.05)$

$\boxed{dy = -.05}$

\* The differential of  $f$  is  $df \rightarrow$  basically the derivative w/dx on the end.

on HW #23-26

ex:  $f(x) = 3x^2 - 6$

$\boxed{df = 6x dx}$

on HW #27-30

ex:  $f(x) = x^3 - x$ ;  $a=1$ ;  $dx=0.1$  Find the true change, est change, and error.

TRUE change:  $\Delta f = f(a+dx) - f(a)$

EST change:  $df = f'(a) dx$

$$f(1) = (1)^3 - 1 = 0$$

$$f(1.1) = (1.1)^3 - 1.1 = .231$$

$$\Delta f = .231 - 0 = \boxed{.231}$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 1$$

$$df = [3(1)^2 - 1](.1)$$

$$\boxed{df = .2}$$

ERROR:

$$= |.231 - .2|$$

$$= \boxed{0.031}$$

\* Newton's Method: A numerical technique of approximating a zero of a function.

STEPS: ① Guess a first approximation of  $f(x)=0$  (look @ the graph)

② Use:

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}$$

The 1<sup>st</sup> approx finds the 2<sup>nd</sup>  
the 2<sup>nd</sup> approx finds the 3<sup>rd</sup>...

\* IN CALCULATOR \*

$$f(x) \rightarrow y_1$$

$$f'(x) \rightarrow y_2$$

③ Keep going until the approximation doesn't change.

then use:

$$x_{n+1} = \text{ANS} - \frac{y_1(\text{ANS})}{y_2(\text{ANS})}$$

\* Newton's method does not work if  $f'(x_i) = 0$ .

\* Newton's method must converge to find a zero  $\rightarrow$  if successive approx go back & forth between 2 values, it will not converge!

\* Starting value must be close to the zero you want to find.

on HW #53-56

ex: Use Newton's method to solve:  $f(x) = x^3 + 3x + 1 = 0$ .

$$x_1 = -.5$$

$$x_2 = -.3$$

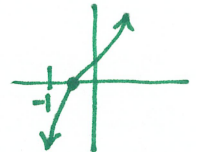
$$x_3 = -.32$$

$$x_4 = -.322185355$$

$$x_5 = -.3221853546$$

$$\boxed{x_6 = -.3221853546}$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 + 3 \rightarrow y_2$$



zero is between  $-1 \leq x \leq 0$