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UNIT 2 APPLICATIONS OF DERIVATIVES

Differentiation

Linear approximation

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Formula

$$f(x) \approx f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

curve $y = f(x)$

$$\approx y = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

the tangent line

the curve line approximate to the tangent line

$$y = \ln x \quad \text{as } x=1 \quad \ln(x) \approx \ln(1) + \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)_{x=1} \cdot (x-1) \\ \approx x-1$$

$$\frac{\Delta f}{\Delta x} \approx f'(x_0)$$

Δx , small

$$(\Delta x = x - x_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta f \approx f'(x_0) \cdot \Delta x$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) - f(x_0) \approx f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \approx f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

x nearby x_0

as $x_0 = 0$

$$f(x) \approx f(0) + f'(0)x$$

$x \approx 0$

$$x \rightarrow 0 \quad f(x) \approx f(0) + f'(0) \cdot x \quad \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = f'(0)$$

$$\sin x \quad \cos x \quad e^x \quad f(x) \approx f(x_0) + f'(x_0) \cdot (x - x_0)$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) \approx \sin 0 + 0 \cdot 30 \cdot x \approx x & \sin x, x \rightarrow 0 \\ f(x) \approx \cos 0 + (-\sin 0) \cdot x \approx 1 & \cos x, x \rightarrow 0 \\ e^x \approx e^0 + (e^0) \cdot x \approx x + 1 & e^x, x \rightarrow 0 \\ (1+x)^r \approx 1^r + r \cdot (1+x)^{r-1} \cdot x = 1 + r \cdot x \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Ex 1 } \ln(1+x) = \ln(1) + \frac{1}{x+1} \Big|_{x=0} \cdot x = x$$

$$\text{as } 1+x = u, \ln u \approx u-1, \therefore \ln(1+x) \approx x, x \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{Ex 2 } \ln 1.1 \approx \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\ln 1.1 \approx \frac{1}{10} \rightarrow \ln(1+0.1) = \ln(1+x) \approx x$$

Hard easy

$$0.1 \rightarrow 0 \therefore \ln 1.1 \approx \frac{1}{10}$$

Ex 3, Find linear approxⁿ near $x=0$. ~~Ex 3~~ $(x \rightarrow 0)$

$$\text{of } \frac{e^{-3x}}{\sqrt{1+x}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{e^{-3x}}{\sqrt{1+x}} &= e^{-3x} \cdot (1+x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \approx (-3x+1) \cdot [1 + (-\frac{1}{2})x] \\ &= 1 - 3x + \frac{3}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x \\ &\approx 1 - \frac{7}{2}x \end{aligned}$$

x^2 is negative
we drop x^3 and higher

Ex 4,

QUADRATIC Approximation (= 2次近似)

$$f(x) \approx f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2}(x-x_0)^2$$

$$\ln(1+x) \approx x - \frac{x^2}{2}$$

↓ (why $\frac{1}{2}$ after)

$$\ln(1.1) = \ln(1+\frac{1}{10}) \approx \frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{10})^2$$

$$= 0.095...$$

$$x_0 = 0 \quad f(x) \approx f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2}x^2$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin x \approx x \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos x \approx 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} e^x \approx 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 \end{cases}$$

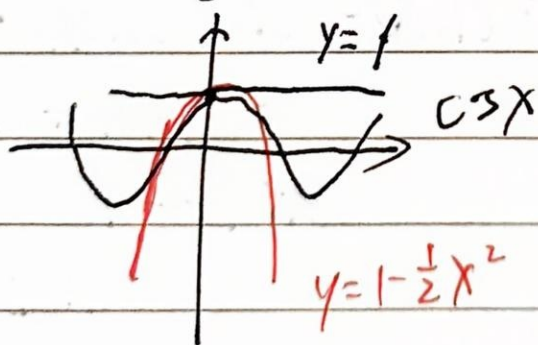
$$\begin{matrix} f' & f'(0) \\ \sin x & \cos x \\ \cos x & -\sin x \\ e^x & e^x \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} -\sin x & 0 \\ -\cos x & -1 \\ e^x & 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} -\cos x & -1 \\ e^x & 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} e^x & 1 \end{matrix}$$

Geometric significance



$y = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2$ "best" fit parabola (最佳近似)