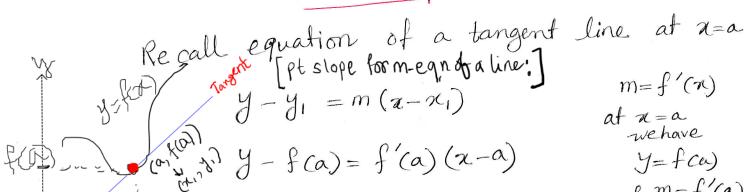
Week4

Linear Approximation



$$y = f(a) + f'(a) (n-a)$$

$$m = f'(x)$$
at $x = a$
we have
$$y = f(a)$$

$$l m = f'(a)$$

$$l^{2}(x_{1}, y_{1}) = (a, f(a))$$

$$L(\alpha) = f(\alpha) + f'(\alpha)(\pi - \alpha)$$

Linear approximation calculation method.

Linear approximation uses the fact that every curve will always look like a line if we zoom in small enough.

Example

(i) Find the linearization of the function for = 3x2 at [a=1] & use it to approximate f (0.9)

step¹
$$f(a) = f(1) = 3(1)^2 = 3$$

 $f(a) = f(a) = (1, 3)$
 $f(x) = 3x^2$
 $f(x) = 6x$,
 $f(a) = f'(1) = 6(1) = 6 = m$
(point slope form: — *(optional)

y- y1 = m(x-xi) y= y,+m(x-x1) = 3+6(χ -1)

(2) Find
$$f(-8.1)$$
 given $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$.

Let $a = -8$ ° -8 is close to -8.1

step 1 $f(a) = f(-8) = \sqrt[3]{8} = -2$
 $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x} = -2$

Let $a = -8$ ° -8 is close to -8.1

step 2 $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x} = -2$

Let $a = -8$ ° -8 is close to -8.1
 $f(x) = f(a) = (-8, -2)$

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Let