

### Example 1

- A. Find an equation of the tangent line to the curve  $f(x) = x^2$  at  $x=1$ .  
B. Use tangent line to approximate  $f(1.1)$ .  
C. Calculate  $f(1.1)$  directly.  
D. Construct table comparing  $f(x)$  with its linear approximation at  $x=1$  using various values near 1.

A. Find an equation of the tangent line to the curve  $f(x) = x^2$  at  $x=1$

① Get  $f'(x)$

$$f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} [x^2]$$

$$2x^{2-1}$$

$$\boxed{f'(x) = 2x}$$

② Get slope of tangent at  $x=1$

$$f'(1) = 2(1) = 2$$

$$\boxed{f'(1) = 2}$$

③ Set equation of tangent line

$$y = mx + b, \quad f'(x) = 2$$

$$\boxed{y = 2x + b}$$

3.1 Get Domain and Range

Domain of  $x$  for  $y = 2x + b$   $(-\infty, \infty)$  No Restrictions

Get Range

$$y = 2x + b$$

$$-b \quad -b$$

$$\frac{y-b}{2} = \frac{2x}{2}$$

$$\frac{y}{2} - \frac{b}{2} = x$$

No Restrictions For  $y$   
Range:  $(-\infty, \infty)$

Domain:  $(-\infty, \infty)$

Range:  $(-\infty, \infty)$



3.2 Get y-intercept

Use  $(-1, 1)$  for  $y = 2x + b$

$$1 = 2(-1) + b$$

$$1 = -2 + b$$

$$+2 \quad +2$$

$$-1 = b$$

$$b = -1$$

3.3 Summarize Equation

Equation of tangent line to the curve  $y = f(x)$  at  $x = 1$  is

$$y = 2x - 1$$

B. Use tangent line to approximate  $f(1.1)$

C. Calculate  $f(1.1)$  directly

④ Calculate  $f(1.1)$  and  $f'(1.1)$

$$f(1.1) = (1.1)^2 = 1.21$$

for

$$f(x) = x^2$$

$$f'(1.1) = 2(1.1) \cdot 1 \approx 1.2$$

for

$$f'(x) = 2x$$

D. Construct Table comparing  $f(x)$  with its linear approximation at  $x = 1$  using various values near 1.

⑤

x	Linear Approximation	$y = x^2$
	$y = 2x - 1$	
0.9	0.8	0.81
0.95	0.9	0.9025
1	1	1
1.05	1.1	1.1025
1.1	1.2	1.21

Linear Approximation of  $f'(x)$  is close to exact values of  $f(x)$  for various values of  $x$



## Example 2

- A. Find equation of tangent line to the curve  $f(x) = \sqrt{x+2}$  at  $x=2$ .  
B. Use line to approximate  $\sqrt{4.1}$  and calculate  $\sqrt{4.1}$  directly using  $f(x)$ .  
C. Finally, construct table comparing  $f(x)$  with its linear approximation at  $x=2$  using various values near 2.

(A1.) Get  $f'(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{d}{dx} [\sqrt{x+2}] \\ &= \frac{d}{dx} [(x+2)^{1/2}] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (x+2)^{1/2-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot (x+2)^{-1/2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{(x+2)^{1/2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+2}}$$

(A2.) Get  $f'(2)$ ,  $x=2$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(2) &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2+2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{4}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2 \cdot 2} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$f'(2) = \frac{1}{4}$$



(A3) Set Equation of Tangent Line  
 $y = mx + b$       $f'(2) = \frac{1}{4}$

$$\boxed{y = \frac{1}{4}x + b}$$

(A4) Get Domain and Range : Domain and Range of Linear Equation  $(-\infty, \infty)$

Domain for  $y = \frac{1}{4}x + b$   $(-\infty, \infty)$ ,  $x$  have no restrictions

Get Range  $y = \frac{1}{4}x + b$

$$\begin{array}{r} y = \frac{1}{4}x + b \\ -b \quad -b \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$y - b = \frac{1}{4}x$$

"

$$\frac{y}{1}(y - b) = \frac{\cancel{y}}{\cancel{x}} \cdot \frac{x}{4}x$$

$$\frac{y}{1}(y - b) = x$$

↑

$y$  have no restrictions

Domain  
 $(-\infty, \infty)$

Range  
 $(-\infty, \infty)$

(A4.1) Get  $y$ -intercept  
Use  $(2, 2)$

$$y = \frac{1}{4}x + b$$

$$2 = \frac{1}{4}(2) + b$$

"

$$2 = \frac{1}{2} + b$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -\frac{1}{2} \quad -\frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\frac{2}{1} = \frac{1}{2} = b$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} = b$$

or

$$\boxed{b = 3/2}$$

(A4.5) Summarize  $f'(x)$  equation

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} y = \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{3}{2} \\ \text{at } x = 2 \end{array}}$$



(B1)

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x+2}$$

Get rid of Radical  
 $\sqrt{4.1} = 2.1, x = 2.1$

$$f(2.1) = \sqrt{2.1+2}$$

$$f(2.1) \approx 2.02485$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{3}{2}$$

$$f'(2.1) = \frac{1}{4}(2.1) + \frac{3}{2}$$

$$f'(2.1) \approx 2.025$$

x	Linear Approximation $y = \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{3}{2}$	$y = \sqrt{x+2}$
1.9	1.975	1.9748
1.95	1.9875	1.9875
2	2	2
2.05	2.0125	2.0125
2.10	2.025	2.0248



### Example 3

Get linearization of  $f(x) = \sin(x)$  at 0.

① Get  $f'(x)$

$$f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} [\sin(x)]$$

$$\boxed{f'(x) = \cos(x)}$$

② Get  $f'(0)$

$$f'(0) = \cos(0)$$

$$f'(0) = 1$$

③ Set equation of tangent line

$$y = mx + b \quad f'(0) = 1$$

$$y = 1x + b \quad \text{or} \quad \boxed{y = x + b}$$

④ Domain and Range of  $y = x + b$   $(-\infty, \infty)$

⑤ Get  $y$ -intercept

$$y = x + b \quad \text{Use } (0, 0)$$

↓

$$0 = 0 + b$$

$$-0 - 0$$

$$0 = b \quad \text{or} \quad \boxed{b = 0}$$

⑥ Summarize  $f'(x)$  equation

$$y = x + 0$$

"

$$y = x$$



⑦ Approximate  $f(x)$  and  $f'(x)$ . Test values close to  $x=0$

$$f(x) = \sin(x)$$

$$f(0.1) = \sin(0.1)$$

5f

$$f(0.1) = .099833$$

5f

$$f(0.1) = 0.1$$

$$f'(x) = \cos(x)$$

$$f'(0.1) = \cos(0.1)$$

5f

$$f'(0.1) = .995004$$

5f

$$f'(0.1) = 0.1$$