

~ Apprx.

for simplification on Engineering.

$$\sin x \approx x \quad (\text{near } 0)$$

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

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

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

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

$$\text{Ex 1: } a_k = \left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right)^k \rightarrow e$$

$$\ln a_k = k \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right)$$

$$\approx k \left(\frac{1}{k}\right)$$

$$= 1$$

$$a_k = e^1 = e$$

linear approx.

Judge on your own.
always prefer a
linear approx first
even quad.

Ex 2: Find quadratic approx. for x near 0 to

$$e^{-3x} (1+x)^{-1/2}$$

$$\approx \left[1 + (-3x) + \frac{1}{2}(-3x)^2\right] \cdot \left[1 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)x + \frac{-\frac{1}{2} \cdot -\frac{1}{2}}{2}x^2\right]$$

$$= \left[1 - 3x + \frac{9}{2}x^2\right] \left[1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{8}x^2\right]$$

$$\approx \underbrace{1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{8}x^2} - \underbrace{3x + \frac{3}{2}x^2} + \underbrace{\frac{9}{2}x^2}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{7}{2}x + \frac{51}{8}x^2$$

Curve Sketching

$$f' > 0: \nearrow$$

$$f' < 0: \searrow$$

$$f'' > 0: \nearrow, f \cup \quad (\text{concave up})$$

$$f'' < 0: \searrow, f \cap \quad (\text{concave down})$$

Ex 1: $f(x) = 3x - x^3$

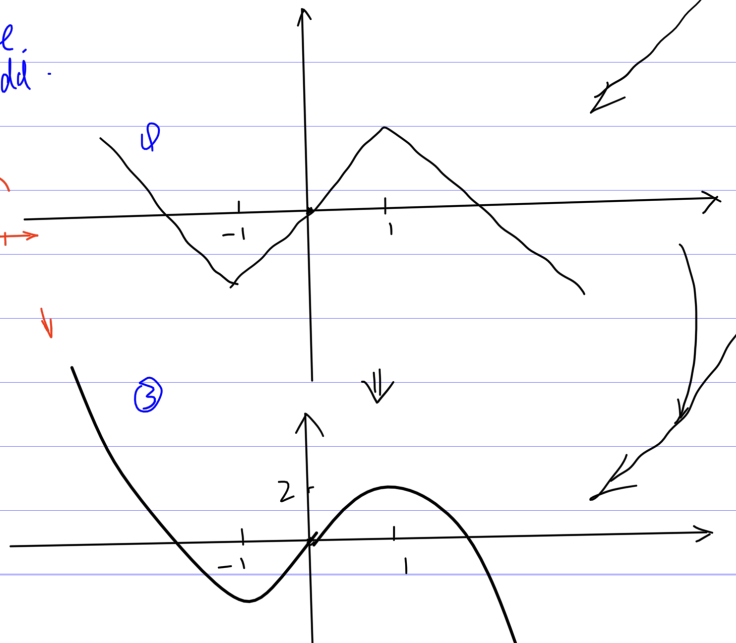
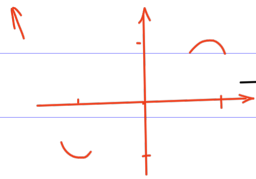
$$f'(x) = 3 - 3x^2$$

$$= 3(1+x)(1-x)$$

$$f''(x) = -6x$$

x	$-\infty$	-1	0	1	$+\infty$
f	$+\infty$				$-\infty$
f'	-	+	+	-	
f''	+	+	-	-	

Don't forget
pre-calc &
common sense.
e.g. $(0,0)$, odd.



② edge conditions

$$x \rightarrow +\infty: f \rightarrow -\infty$$

$$x \rightarrow -\infty: f \rightarrow +\infty$$

if $f'(x_0) = 0$: x_0 a critical point.
 $y_0 = f(x_0)$ critical value.