

3.4.1 Local Linear Approximation; Differentials

Local Linear Approximation

Many functions are computable only for specific values. For other values, we need to estimate them from what is known. The line that best approximates the graph of $y = f(x)$ at $x = x_0$ is

$$y = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0).$$

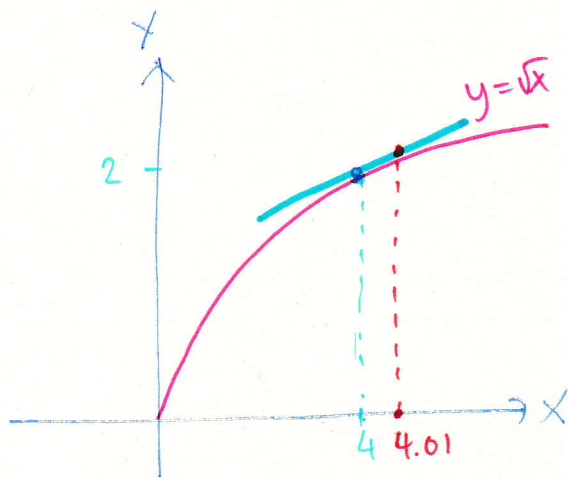
Thus, for values of x near x_0 we can approximate values of $f(x)$ by

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

This is called the **local linear approximation** of f at x_0 . This formula can also be expressed in terms of the increment $\Delta x = (x - x_0)$ as

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) \approx f(x_0) + f'(x_0)\Delta x.$$

Example 3.16 Use the local linear approximation to approximate $\sqrt{4.01}$.



วิธีทำ เรามองหาสูตร

$$L(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0) \Delta x$$

$$\therefore L(4.01) = \sqrt{4} + \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)(0.01)$$

$$= 2 + \frac{0.01}{4}$$

$$= 2 + 0.0025$$

$$L(4.01) = 2.0025 \quad \#$$

① f คือ $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$

② $x_0 = 4$ (เลือกค่าที่คำนวณง่าย ๆ)

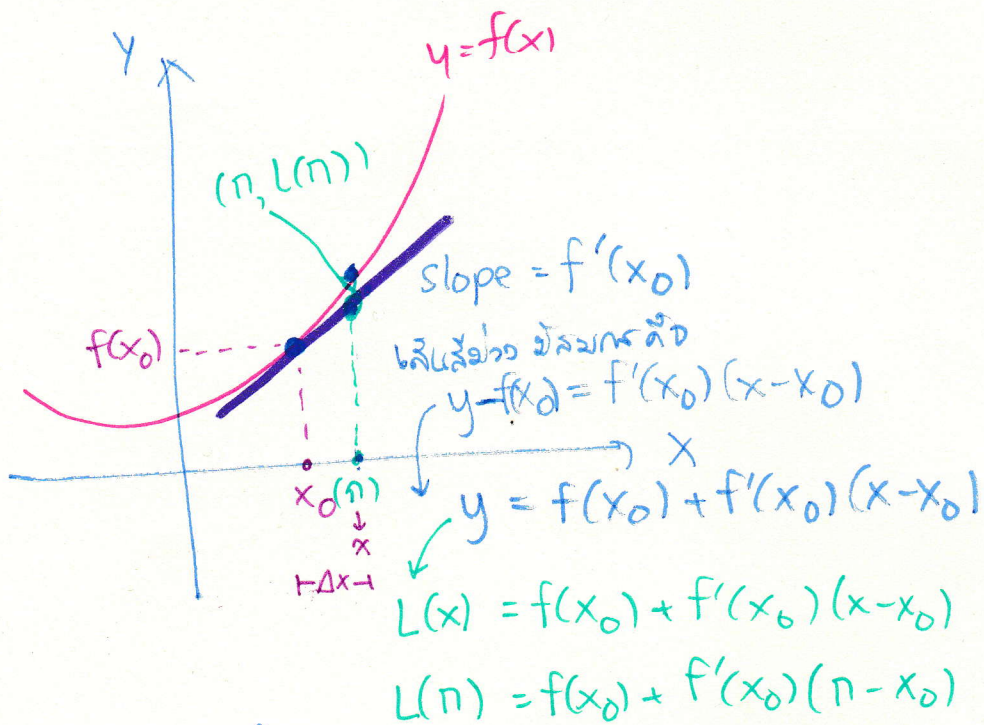
③ $\Delta x = 0.01$

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

ทฤษฎี Related rate

- (1) อัตราความเปลี่ยนแปลง
- (2) หาอนุพันธ์เทียบกับ t
- (3) ดูปัจจัยที่เกี่ยวข้องอีก
- (4) สรุปคำตอบ $\longrightarrow$ ใคร่จะถาม: บอกหาค่าที่เปลี่ยนแปลงไป

Local Linear Approximation



อัตราความเปลี่ยนแปลง $f(n)$

ถ้าเส้นตรง $L(x)$ ใกล้ๆ กับ $f(x)$ ที่จุด x_0 เราจึงประมาณ $f(n)$ ด้วย $L(n)$.

$\longrightarrow$ เราใช้ประมาณ $f(n)$ ด้วย $L(n)$

ถ้า n อยู่ใกล้ x_0 หน่อย $\Rightarrow f(n) \approx L(n)$

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

$$\text{ถ้า } x - x_0 = \Delta x \Rightarrow x = x_0 + \Delta x$$

$$\therefore f(x_0 + \Delta x) \approx f(x_0) + f'(x_0) \Delta x$$

- ① จุด x_0 คือค่า
- ② f คือค่า
- ③ Δx คือค่า

Ex approx $(2.01)^{11}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} f(x) = \frac{x^{11}}{} \\ \textcircled{2} x_0 = \frac{2}{} \\ \textcircled{3} \Delta x = \frac{0.01}{} \end{array} \right\} L(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0) \Delta x$$

$f'(x) = 11x^{10}$

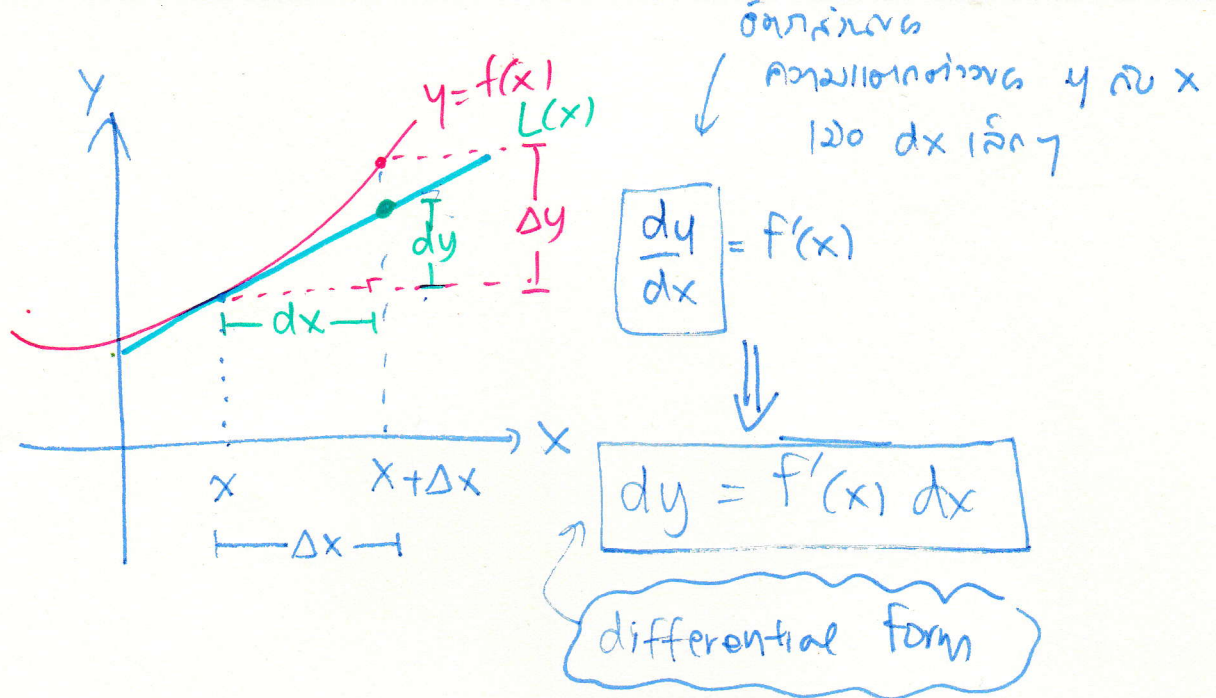
$$\begin{aligned} \therefore L(x) &= (2)^{11} + (11)(2^{10})(0.01) \\ &= 2048 + (11,264)(0.01) \\ &= 2048 + 112.64 \\ &\approx 2160.64 \end{aligned}$$

Ex approx ~~the~~ $\ln(1.001)$

$$\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} f(x) = \ln(x) \\ \textcircled{2} x_0 = 1 \\ \textcircled{3} \Delta x = 0.001 \end{array}$$

Ex approx $(1.98)^{100}$

$$\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} f(x) = x^{100} \\ \textcircled{2} x_0 = \boxed{\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \downarrow \\ 0.98 \end{array}}, 2 \\ \textcircled{3} \Delta x = \boxed{\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \downarrow \\ 0.98 \end{array}}, -0.02 \end{array}$$
$$\begin{aligned} L(x) &= f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) \\ L(1.98) &= f(2) + f'(2)(\underbrace{1.98 - 2}_{\Delta x}) \end{aligned}$$



Ex $f(x) = x^{10}$
 $\therefore dy = f'(x) dx$
 $\rightarrow dy = (10x^9) dx$

Ex $dy = ?$ เมื่อ $y = \sin \pi x + 7 \cos x$
 $\therefore dy = f'(x) dx$
 $dy = (\pi \cos \pi x - 7 \sin x) dx$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} \quad (*)$$

On (*) we take limit when Δx is very small ($\Delta x \neq 0$)

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

$$\therefore \boxed{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x) \approx f'(x) \Delta x}$$

$$[dy] \approx \Delta y = f(x+\Delta x) - f(x) \approx f'(x) \Delta x \approx f'(x) (dx)$$

approximate differential : $\Delta y \approx \boxed{f'(x) dx = dy}$

$$\therefore \Delta y \approx dy$$

Differentials

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f'(x)$$

Let $y = f(x)$ be a differentiable function. The differential of y with respect to x , denoted dy , is $f'(x)dx$, i.e.,

$$dy = f'(x)dx.$$

Example 3.17 Find dy when $y = \sin(2\pi x)$ and discuss the relationship between dy and dx at $x = 1$.

$$\begin{aligned} dy &= (y')dx \\ \therefore dy &= 2\pi \cos(2\pi x) dx \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{set } x=1 \\ \therefore dy = 2\pi \cos 2\pi dx \\ dy = (2\pi)dx \end{array} \right. \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{if } x=2 \\ dy = 4\pi dx \end{array} \right.$$

* if $x=1$ then dy is equal to 2π times dx .

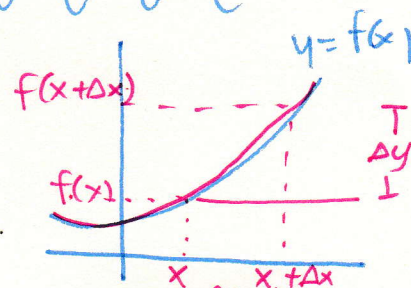
Estimation with Differential

Recall that

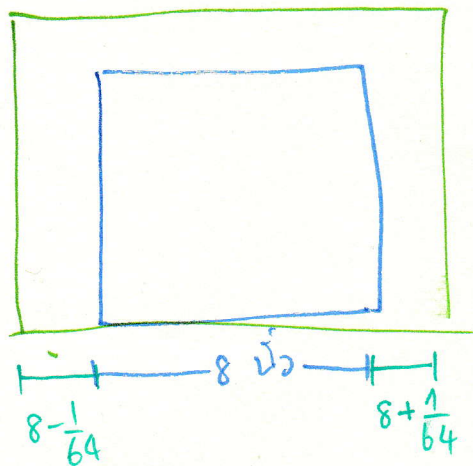
$$f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x}$$

So when Δx is small,

$$\Delta y = f(x + \Delta x) - f(x) \approx f'(x)\Delta x \approx f'(x)dx.$$



Example 3.18 Suppose that the side of a square is measured with a ruler to be 8 inches with a measurement of at most $\pm \frac{1}{64}$ inches. Estimate the error in the computed area of the square.



① Given side of square = x inch
w.r.t. $y = x^2 \rightarrow f(x) = x^2$

② $\Delta y \approx dy = f'(x)dx \quad \therefore f'(x) = 2x$
 $\therefore dy = 2x dx$

③ when dy is maximum in $\pm \frac{1}{64}$ inch.

$$-\frac{1}{64} \leq dx \leq \frac{1}{64} \quad (*)$$

and $(x \geq 0)$

$$-\frac{2x}{64} \leq 2x dx \leq \frac{2x}{64}$$

error in area dy

$$-\frac{1}{4} \leq dy \leq \frac{1}{4}$$

$\therefore$ if $x=8$

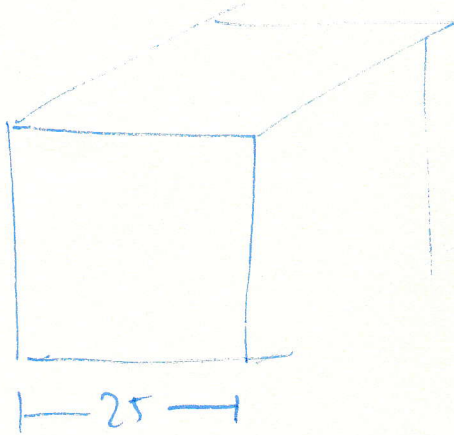
$$-\frac{1}{4} \leq 16dx \leq \frac{1}{4}$$

Ex

ปริมาณทางด้านลูกบาศก์ยาวคือ 25 cm

แต่ถ้าเราวัดผิดพลาดได้ ± 1 cm

จงประมาณว่า ปริมาตรที่วัดได้ จะคลาดเคลื่อนเท่าใด.



① ให้ x เป็นความยาวด้านลูกบาศก์

$$V = x^3$$

② Differential

$$dV = (3x^2) dx$$

$$\therefore \text{ที่ } \boxed{x = 25}$$

$$dV = 3(25)^2 dx$$

จงหาว่าคลาดเคลื่อน

$$-1 \leq dx \leq 1$$

ประมาณว่า $dV \leq ?$

$$-3(25)^2 \leq \overbrace{3(25)^2 dx}^{dV} \leq 3 \cdot (25)^2$$

$$-3(25)^2 \leq dV \leq 3(25)^2$$