Section 4.1

Linearization and Differentials

- Linearization
- Differentials
- Approximation and Relative Error

Given a function $y = f(x)$, the tangent line at $x = a$ is the line that just "touches" the curve at the point $(a, f(a))$, with slope $m = f'(a)$.

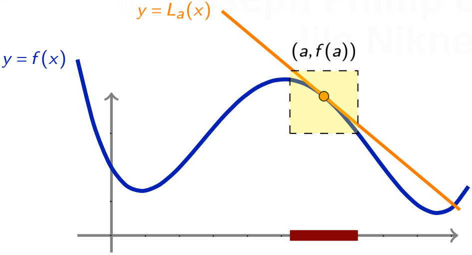
We can think of the tangent line equation itself as a function of x:

$$L_a(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x - a)$$

Linear Approximation

For x-values near a, the tangent line L_a can be used to approximate the function $f(x)$. That is, if $|b - a|$ is small, then

$$f(b) \approx L_a(b) = f(a) + f'(a)(b - a)$$

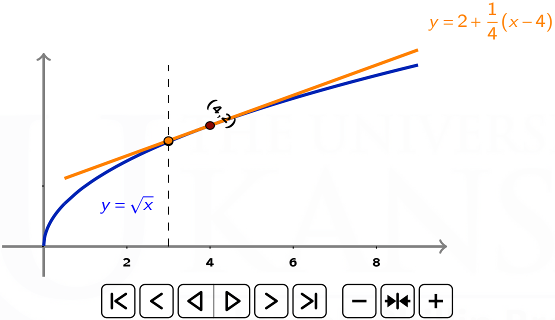


Linear Approximation

Often, it is easier to calculate $L_a(b)$ than $f(b)$.

Example 1: Approximate $\sqrt{3.98}$.

The linear approximation of $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ at $x = 4$ gives approximations for x-values near $x = 4$. The farther x is from 4, the worse the approximation.



x	Δx	$L_4(x)$	$\sqrt{x}$	Percentage error
3	-1	1.7500	1.7321...	0.1%
3.9	-0.1	1.975	1.9748...	0.008%
4	0	2.000	2.0000...	0%
4.1	0.1	2.025	2.0248...	0.008%
5	1	2.250	2.2360...	0.62%
9	5	3.250	3.0000...	8.33%

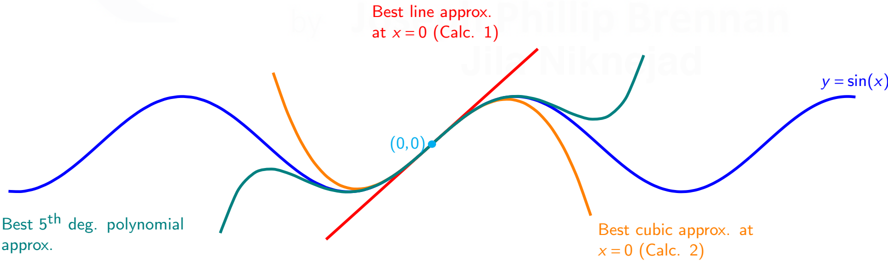
Linear Approximation Vs. Polynomial Approximation

Values of $f(x) = \sin(x)$ near $x = 0$ can be approximated through linearization.

$$f(0) = \sin(0) = 0 \qquad f'(0) = \cos(0) = 1$$

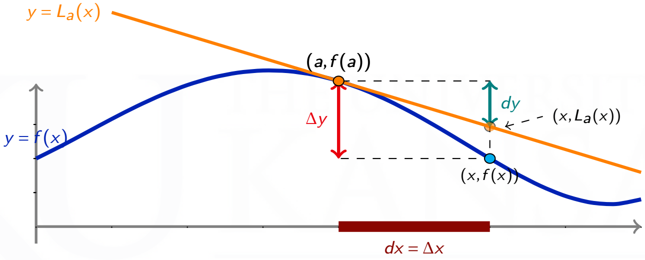
So $\sin(x) \approx 0 + 1(x - 0) = x$ for x-values near zero.
When approximating with tangent lines, the value used for approximation must be **very** close to $x = a$. For example, $\sin(6) \approx 6$ is a bad approximation.

Taylor Polynomials: Linearization can be generalized to higher degree polynomials, which typically have better approximations for values a large distance from $x = a$.



Increments and Differentials

We can finally say what dy and dx mean!

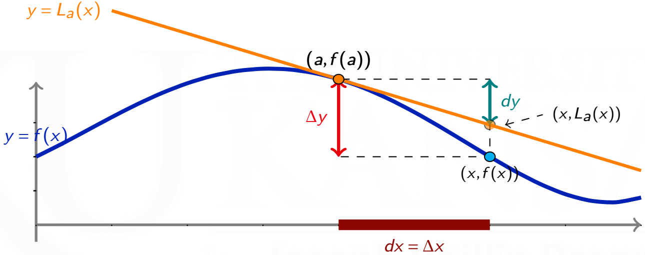


- In this figure, the value of x changes from a by Δx to $a + \Delta x$.
- The resulting change in $y = f(x)$ is $\Delta y = \Delta f = f(a + \Delta x) - f(a)$.
- The **differentials** dx and dy are the changes in the x- and y-coordinates of the tangent line:

$$dx = \Delta x \qquad\qquad dy = f'(a)\,dx$$

Error Estimation

Sometimes, we can only measure the value of x to within some error Δx. In that case, how accurate is the value of $f(x)$?



The maximum possible error in $f(x)$ is

$$\Delta f = \Delta y = f(a + \Delta x) - f(a)$$

which we can approximate by the differential df:

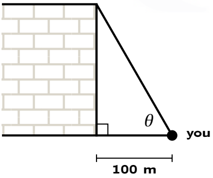
$$df = dy = f'(a)\Delta x = f'(a)\,dx.$$

Linear Approximation Error

If the value of the x is measured as $x = a$ with an error of $\pm\Delta x$, then Δf, the error in estimating $f(x)$, can be approximated as

$$\Delta f = f(x) - f(a) \quad \approx \quad f'(a)\Delta x = df.$$

Example 2: Standing 100 meters from a building, you estimate that your angle of inclination to the top of the building is $\theta = 60^\circ$, with a possible error of 3°. How tall is the building? How accurate is your estimate?



Error Estimation: Example

Example 3: A gaming company produces cubical dice. For shipping purposes, each die must have volume $80\,\mathrm{cm}^3$, with a tolerance of $\pm 2\,\mathrm{cm}^3$. How long should each side be and how much variation can be allowed?

Percentage Error

Suppose that we measure some quantity as $x = a \pm \Delta x$ and then want to calculate $f(x)$. We often want to know how large the error $\underline{\Delta f}$ is *relative to the actual value of* $\underline{f(a)}$.

That is, we want to look at the **percentage error**:

$$\text{Relative error } = \left|\frac{\text{error of } f}{\text{value of } f}\right| = \left|\frac{\Delta f}{f(a)}\right|$$

As before, we can use differentials to approximate percentage error:

$$\text{Relative error } = \left|\frac{\Delta f}{f(a)}\right| \approx \left|\frac{df}{f(a)}\right| = \left|\frac{f'(a)\,\Delta x}{f(a)}\right|.$$

(In order to convert this ratio to a percentage, multiply by 100%.)

Revisiting Example 2: Standing 100 meters from a building, you estimate that your angle of inclination to the top of the building is $\theta = 60°$, with a possible error of $3°$. What is the potential percentage error?

Percentage Error, Example (Optional)

Example 4: Using a ruler marked in millimeters, you measure the diameter of a circle as 6.4 cm. How large can the error in the calculated area of the circle be? What is the potential percentage error?

Alternative Solution:

Now notice that, if I am using the measurement in radius, then the measured value is $r = 3.2$ and with the possible error: $\frac{0.1}{2} = 0.05$ mm. That is, the measurement is $3.2 - 0.05 < r < 3.2 + 0.05$.

Relate the area of circle with radius:

$$A(r) = \pi r^2 \qquad A'(r) = 2\pi r \qquad A(3.2) \approx 32.17\,\text{cm}^2$$

Now

$$\Delta A \approx |dA| = |A'(3.2)|.|\Delta x| < (6.4\pi)(|\pm 0.05|) \approx 1.01\,\text{cm}^2$$

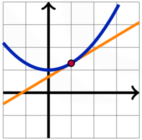
Therefore the percentage error is

$$\frac{1.01\,\text{cm}^2}{32.17\,\text{cm}^2} = 0.0314 = 3.14\% \text{ of the measured area.}$$

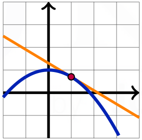
The Effect of Concavity

The accuracy of an approximation using a tangent line is affected by the concavity of the curve. At a point $(a, f(a))$,

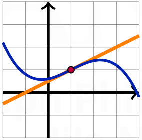
concave up	$\Leftrightarrow$	$f''(a) > 0$	$\Leftrightarrow$	graph lies above tangent line	$\Leftrightarrow$	underestimate
concave down	$\Leftrightarrow$	$f''(a) < 0$	$\Leftrightarrow$	graph lies below tangent line	$\Leftrightarrow$	overestimate



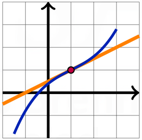
Concave Up



Concave Down



Inflection Point



Inflection Point

The greater the absolute value of $f''(a)$, the more the graph diverges from the tangent line.

The Effect of Concavity, Example (Optional)

Example 5: Use a suitable linear approximation to estimate $\ln(1.1)$. Is your estimate greater than, less than, or equal to the actual value?