

**Learning outcomes**

After completing this section, you will inshaAllah be able to

1. find **linear approximation** of non-linear functions
2. find **differential** of a function
3. use **differentials to approximate** small changes or errors

## Linear approximation

- **Why do we need linear approximations?**
  - See class explanation
- **How to approximate?**
  - Given a function  $y = f(x)$ .
  - Equation of its tangent line at  $(a, f(a))$  is

$$y - f(a) = f'(a)(x - a)$$

or

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

### Main idea of linear approximation

“Near point  $x=a$ , the tangent line and the function  $f(x)$   
 have approximately same graph”

See class  
 explanation

### Linear Approximation of $f(x)$

For values of  $x$  near  $x=a$

$$$f(x) \approx f(a) + f'(a)(x - a).$$$

See examples 1, 2 done in class

### Differential of a function

Given a function  $y = f(x)$ .

The differential ' $dy$ ' of  $y$  is given by

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

where  $dx$  denotes change in  $x$

See class  
explanation

See example 3 done in class

### Finding change $\Delta y$ in $y = f(x)$ corresponding to change $\Delta x = dx$ in $x$

Given a function  $y = f(x)$ .

If  $x$  changes from  $x$  to  $x+dx$  then

$$\Delta y = f(x + \Delta x) - f(x) \quad (*)$$

See class explanation to see  
difference between  $dy$  and  $\Delta y$

See example 4 done in class

### Using differentials to approximate small change $\Delta y$ in the function

- Note: For small  $\Delta x = dx$  we have  $\Delta y \approx dy$ .
- Since finding  $dy$  is easy, it is a good idea to use  $dy$  to approximately find  $\Delta y$ .

See example 5 done in class

## Application of differentials in estimating the errors

When you make measurements “are you always exact?”

- Suppose we make a small error  $\Delta x$  in measuring  $x$ .
- This will obviously lead to an error  $\Delta y$  in  $y = f(x)$ .
- As seen above, for a small change  $\Delta x$ , we have  $\Delta y \approx dy$ .

So we can use  $dy$  to estimate error  $\Delta y$  in  $y = f(x)$

We will find following types of errors

- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| • $dy$ :                                  | Error in $y$          |
| • $\frac{dy}{y}$ :                        | Relative Error in $y$ |
| • Relative error expressed as percentage: | Percentage error      |

See class explanation

Which of these give better information?

See example 6 done in class

*End of 3.11*