

Section 3.8 #5. $f(x) = x - 2\sqrt{x+1} \Rightarrow f'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}}$

Start with $x_0 = 5$

$$x_1 = 5 - \frac{f(5)}{f'(5)} = 4.8293$$

$$x_2 = 4.8293 - \frac{f(4.8293)}{f'(4.8293)} = 4.8284$$

} difference is less than 0.01

Section 3.9 #10 $y = 2x + 1 = f(x) \Rightarrow f'(x) = 2$

$$\Delta y = f(2.01) - f(2)$$

$$dy = f'(2) dx$$

$$\Delta y = (2 \cdot (2.01) + 1) - (2 \cdot 2 + 1) = 0.02$$

$$dy = 2 \cdot (0.01) = 0.02$$

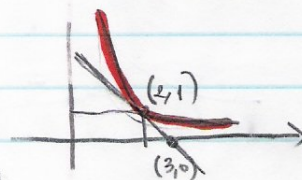
Δy and dy are the same.

#22. $dy = f'(2) dx$ because 1.97 and 2.04 are close to 2.

$$f'(2) = \text{slope of the tangent line} = \frac{1-0}{2-3} = -1$$

For 1.9, $dx = 1.9 - 2 = -0.1$

$$dy = -1 \cdot (-0.1) = +0.1 \text{ so } f(1.9) \approx 1 + 0.1 = 1.1$$



For 2.04, $dx = 2.04 - 2 = +0.04$

$$dy = -1 \cdot (0.04) = -0.04 \text{ so } f(2.04) \approx 1 - 0.04 = 0.96$$

#30. edge of the cube = 12 inches
 error = 0.03 in. $\Rightarrow dx = 0.03$

a) volume = $V = x^3$ x : edge
 error in volume = $dV = 3x^2 dx$

b) Area = $A = 6x^2$

$$dV = 3 \cdot 12^2 \cdot (0.03) = 12.96$$

So, error in volume is $\pm 12.96 \text{ in}^3$.

error in Area = $dA = 12x dx$

$$dA = 12 \cdot 12 \cdot (0.03) = 4.32, \text{ So error in area is } \pm 4.32 \text{ in}^2$$

#44. Estimate $\sqrt[3]{26}$. let $f(x) = x^{1/3}$. Then $f'(x) = \frac{1}{3x^{2/3}}$

We have $f(27) = 3$

$$f'(27) = \frac{1}{27}$$

Then $f(26) \approx f(27) + f'(27) dx$

$$\approx 3 + \frac{1}{27}(-1) = \underline{\underline{2.9630}}$$

When $x = 26$ we

have $dx = 26 - 27 = -1$

actual value $\sqrt[3]{26} = 2.9625$