

# Linearization and Newton's Method

**Goal:**

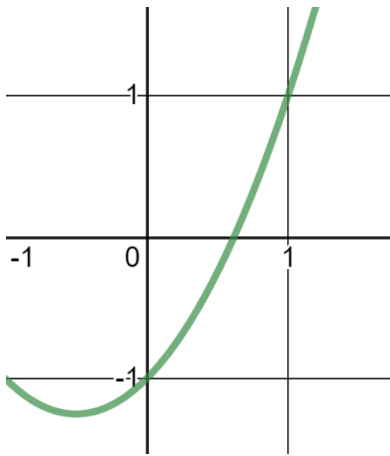
- Understands linearization is just the tangent line at a point.
- Understands that linearization "formula" is just point-slope form of tangent line.
- Can use repeated linearization to approximate zeros using your calculator and ANS

**Terminology:**

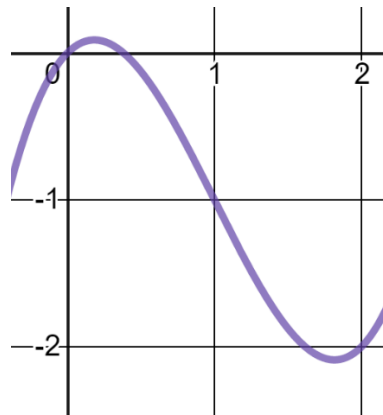
- Linearization
- Newton's Method

On the board find the equation of the tangent line to the three curves below at  $x = 1$  and sketch the curve and its tangent line.

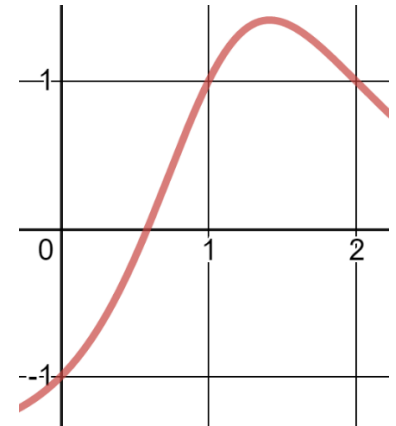
1.  $f(x) = x^2 + x - 1, @ x = 1$



2.  $g(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + x, @ x = 1$



3. 
$$h(x) = \frac{2x}{x^2 - 2x + 2} - 1, @ x = 1$$



What is relevant or what stands out when you compare the tangent line to the original curve?

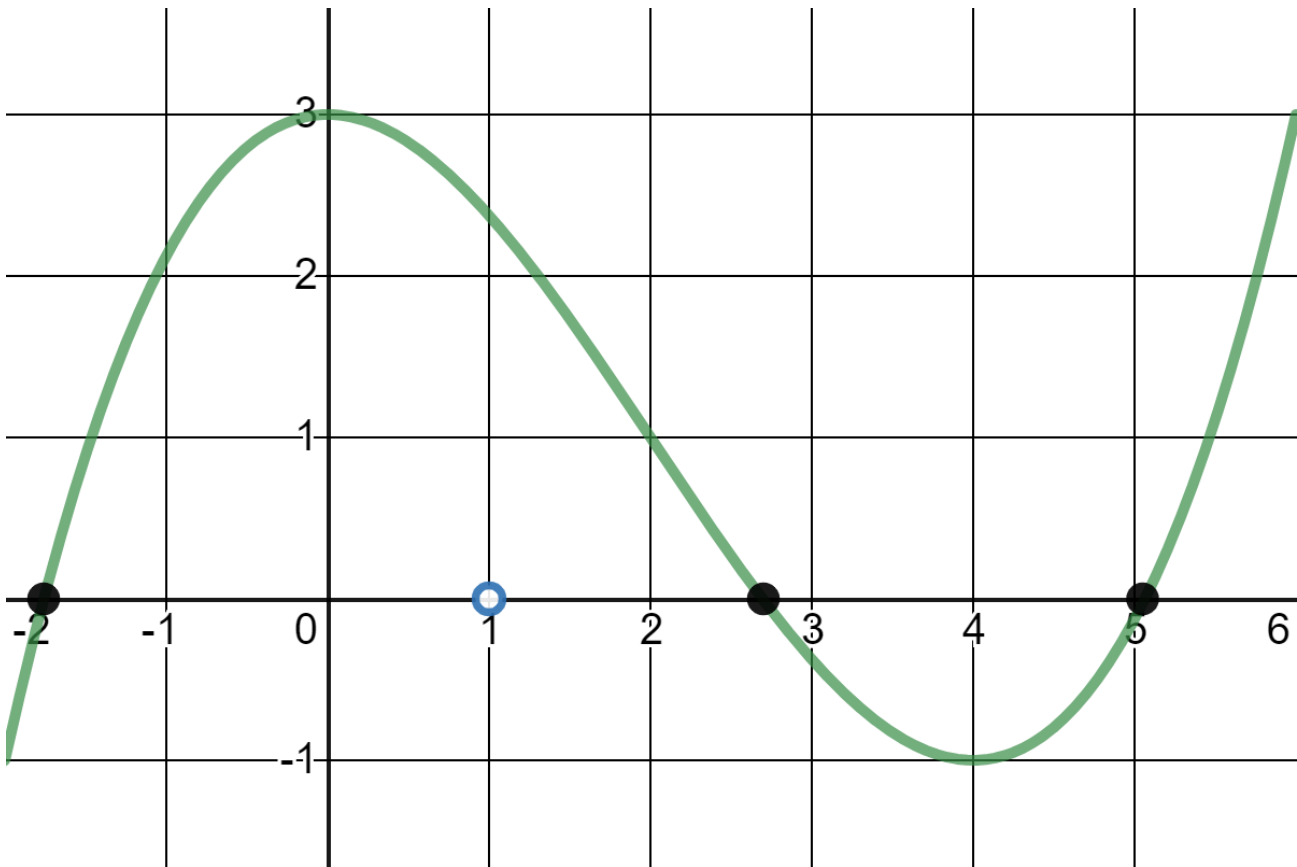
What we have done is create a **linearization** of the functions at the point  $x = 1$

In general if we want to linearize a function at the point  $x = a$  we will use point/slope form and have

**Newton's Method** looks to find the zeros of a function by repeatedly using linearization as follows

- Guess the zero to  $f$ , call it  $z_0$
- Linearize around  $x = z_0$ , find  $L_0(x) = f'(z_0)(x - z_0) + f(z_0)$
- Find the zero to the linearization, call it  $z_1$
- Repeat and linearize around  $x = z_1$ , find  $L_1(x)$
- Continue until  $z_n$  approaches a limit point

What does this look like?



So after 3 iterations, we are pretty close to the actual zero.

What if we started with  $z_0 = -1$ ? What if we started with  $z_0 = 4$ ?

In general we are solving for the zero of  $L_k(x) = f'(z_k)(x - z_k) + f(z_k)$  and then using that to make a new linearization around  $x = z_{k+1}$

**Example:** Find the zeros of  $f(x) = x^2 + x - 1$

**Practice:** Find the zeros of  $g(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + x$

**Practice Problems:** 4.5: # 1-3, 8, (4 and 5 are good practice to if you need more)



# 6



## In Class Evidence

1. Start with  $z_0 = 0$  and use Newton's method to find the solution to

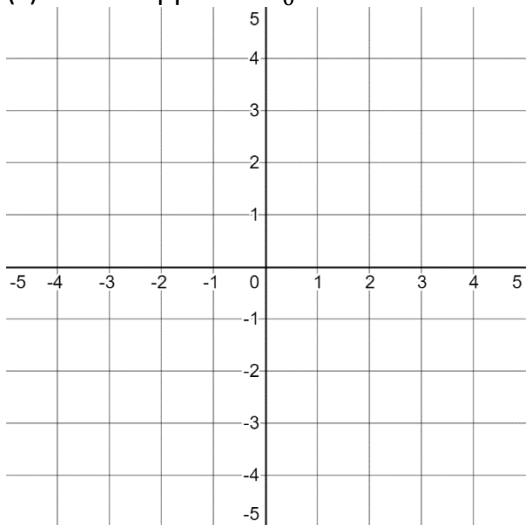
$$x^3 + 2x + 1 = 0$$

3. (a) Use Newton's method with  $z_0 = 2$  to find the solution to

$$x^3 - x - 2 = 0$$

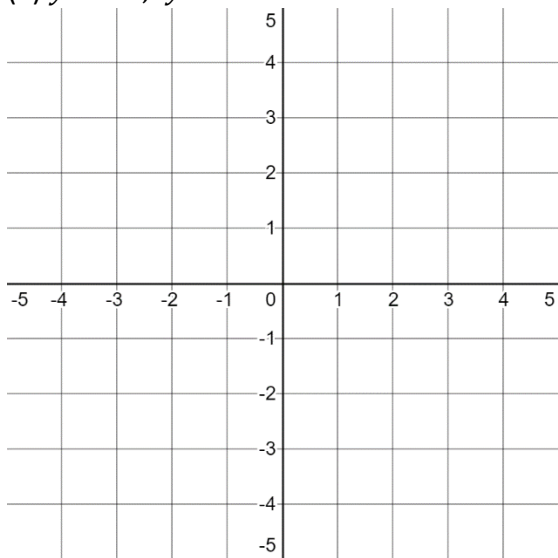
(b) What happens if  $z_0 = 1$ ?

(c) What happens if  $z_0 = 0.57$ ? Sketch the graph to help explain why this is such a poor choice.

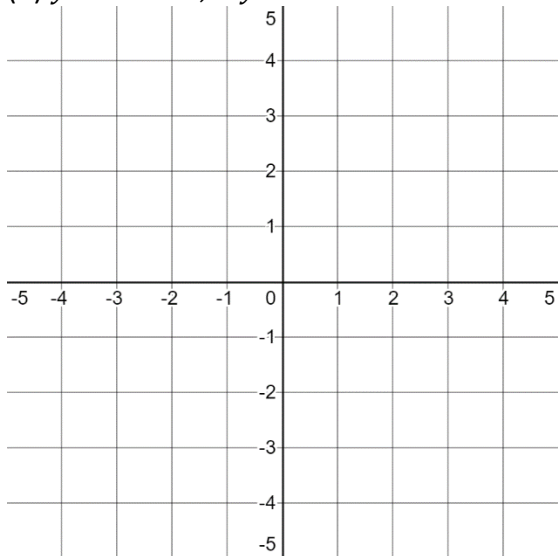


8. Sketch the following pairs of curves and find the coordinates of their point of intersection.

(a)  $y = x^3$ ,  $y = x + 1$



(b)  $y = x^2 + 1$ ,  $xy = 1$



(c)  $y = x^5$ ,  $y = 3x - 1$

