

**Java Applet***Tangent Lines*

Explores the connection between the slope of a line tangent to the graph of a function and the function's derivative. Students can graph a function  $f(x)$  and the line tangent to the graph of  $y = f(x)$  for a given  $x$  value.

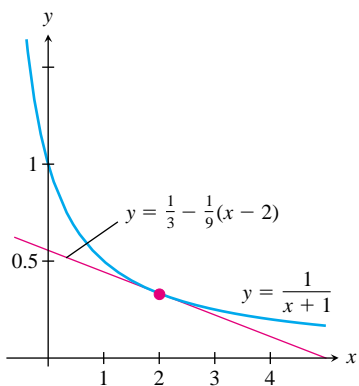


FIGURE 1.78 The line tangent to  $y = 1/(x + 1)$  at  $(2, 1/3)$ .

**WEB** Expression (8) says that when  $x$  is close to  $a$ , the function value  $f(x)$  is approximated by the corresponding  $y$ -value for the tangent line.

**EXAMPLE 6** Find the equation of the line tangent to

$$f(x) = 1/(x + 1)$$

at  $(2, 1/3)$  and use this equation to approximate  $f(1.93) = 1/(1.93 + 1)$ .

**Solution**

The tangent line passes through the point of tangency,  $(2, 1/3)$ . The slope of the tangent line is the derivative of  $f$  at  $x = 2$ ,

$$f'(2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\frac{1}{x + 1} - \frac{1}{3}}{x - 2}.$$

Add the fractions in the numerator and simplify the resulting complex fraction. We then have

$$f'(2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2 - x}{3(x + 1)(x - 2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{-1}{3(x + 1)} = -\frac{1}{9}.$$

The equation of the line tangent to  $y = 1/(x + 1)$  at  $(2, 1/3)$  is

$$y = f(2) + f'(2)(x - 2) = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{9}(x - 2).$$

When  $x$  is close to 2, the  $y$  coordinates of the graph of  $y = 1/(x + 1)$  and the tangent line should be close. See Fig. 1.78. Hence for  $x$  near 2,

$$\frac{1}{x + 1} \approx \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{9}(x - 2).$$

Substitute  $x = 1.93$  into this expression to get

$$f(1.93) = \frac{1}{1.93 + 1} \approx \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{9}(1.93 - 2) \approx 0.341111.$$

How does this compare with the value of  $(1.93 + 1)^{-1}$  given by your calculator?

**Error in the Tangent Line Approximation** We can use the techniques developed in Section 1.6 to estimate the error in the tangent line approximation. Let

$$\frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} - f'(a) = E(x). \quad (9)$$

Because

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} E(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left( \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} - f'(a) \right) = f'(a) - f'(a) = 0,$$