- 1. Why would you want to solve f(x) = 0? f=0 indicates where f may change signs If F'= f=0, then solutions may indicate locations of maxs/mins If F"= f=0, then solutions may indicate locations where concavity changes.
- 2. You are going to produce the *iterative* formula that is Newton's Method.
 - (a) Find the equation of the line tangent to f(x) at $x = x_1$. (Assume $f'(x_1) \neq 0$.)

point:
$$(x_{i,j}, f(x_{i,j}))$$

slope: $m = f'(x_{i,j})$
line: $y - f(x_{i,j}) = f'(x_{i,j})(x - x_{i,j})$

(b) Determine the x-value where the tangent line from part (a) intersects the x-axis. Call this x-value x_2 . Cr

Intersecting x-axis = y=0.
Set y=0.
Solve for x=x_2.

$$0 - f(x_1) = f'(x_1)(x_2-x_1) + x_1 - \frac{f(x_1)}{f'(x_1)} = x_2$$

Solve for x_2

(c) Draw a picture of your calculations on the graph below.



(d) Given a guess x_n , write the formula for how to get a better guess, x_{n+1} .

 $X_{n+1} = X_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}$

3. MODEL PROBLEM: Let $f(x) = x^3 - 5x$.

 $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 5$

(a) Factor f(x), find its roots algebraically, and sketch its graph.

 $f(x) = x(x^2-5) = x(x-\sqrt{5})(x+\sqrt{5}) = 0$ roots X=0, X= ± 15 15=2.2360679775 15 Ò 15

(b) Assume you couldn't factor the function and you wanted to find its positive root. What would be a reasonable first guess and why?

X= 2 or x0=2.5

 $f'(x) = 3x^{2} - 5$ (c) Using a first guess of $x_1 = 3$, calculate 3 iterations of Newton's method $X_2 = X_1 - \frac{f(x_1)}{f'(x_2)} = 3 - \frac{3^3 - 5 \cdot 3}{3 \cdot 3^2 - 5} = 2.454545455 = X_2$ $x_3 = x_2 - \frac{f(x_2)}{f'(x_2)} = 2.262153775 = x_3$ $X_{4}=X_{3}-\frac{f(X_{3})}{f'(X_{3})}=2.236512357=X_{4}$ $f'(X_{3})=2.236067977...\approx \sqrt{5}$ X₅ = 2.236068110 X₆ = 2.236067977 (d) How close is your estimate of the root, x_3 , to the actual root? As an aside: It's correct to the 1 decimal position. 4-9 2

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