

TOPIC: DIFFERENTIALS

Finding Differentials

◆ For a function $y = f(x)$, where $f'(x) = \frac{dy}{dx}$, dy and dx are called **differentials**.

EXAMPLE

Given the function $f(x) = x^3 + x$, find dy when $x = 2$ and $dx = 0.1$.

New

Differentials

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f'(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$dy = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

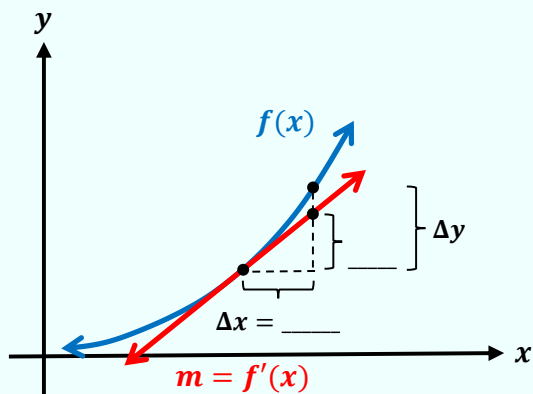
$$dy = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$dy = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$dy = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

EXAMPLE

Given the function $f(x) = x^3 + x$, use differentials, with $x = 2$ and $dx = 0.1$, to estimate $f(2.1)$.



$$f(x + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}) \approx f(x) + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

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PRACTICE

If $f(x) = x^3 - 8x + 6$, find the differential dy when $x = 2$ and $dx = 0.2$.

PRACTICE

If $f(x) = \sqrt{x + 2}$, find the differential dy when $x = 2$ and $dx = 0.01$.

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EXAMPLE

Given the equation $f(x) = x^3 - 2x$, (**A**) find dy when $x = 2$ and $dx = 0.2$, and (**B**) estimate $f(2.2)$.

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Error in Differential Approximation

◆ Recall: We can use differentials to approximate the value of the function.



$$f_{\text{approx}} = f(x + dx) \approx f(x) + dy.$$

► **Absolute error** is the [DIFFERENCE | RATIO] between the _____ value and the _____ value.

► **Relative error** is the [DIFFERENCE | RATIO] between the **absolute error** and the _____ value.

EXAMPLE

Given $f(x) = x^3 + x$, use differentials to estimate $f(2.1)$, then calculate the absolute and relative error in your approximation.

Absolute Error	Relative Error
$\text{abs error} = f_{\text{exact}} - f_{\text{approx}} $	$\text{rel error} = \frac{\text{abs error}}{f_{\text{exact}}}$
$f_{\text{approx}} = 11.3$	
 $f_{\text{exact}} = f(2.1) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	 $f_{\text{exact}} = f(2.1) = 11.361$
$\text{abs error} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$\text{rel error} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
$\text{abs error} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$\text{rel error} \approx \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

◆ The **percentage error** is just the relative error multiplied by 100.

$$\% \text{ error} = \text{rel error} \cdot 100\%$$

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EXAMPLE

Given $f(x) = 8x - x^2$, if $x = 3$ and $dx = 0.1$, use differentials to estimate $f(3.1)$, then calculate the absolute and relative error in your approximation.