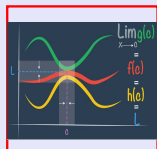


Math 261
Fall 2023
Lecture 44



Feb 19-8:47 AM

Use Newton's method to estimate $\sqrt[5]{35}$, Round to 3-decimal places.

Let $x = \sqrt[5]{35} \rightarrow x^5 = 35 \rightarrow \underbrace{x^5 - 35}_{f(x)} = 0$

$f(x) = x^5 - 35$ newton's Eqn
 $f'(x) = 5x^4$ $x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}$

$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{x_n^5 - 35}{5x_n^4} = \frac{5x_n^5 - x_n^5 + 35}{5x_n^4}$

$x_{n+1} = \frac{4x_n^5 + 35}{5x_n^4}$ Now $\sqrt[5]{35} \approx \sqrt[5]{32} = 2$

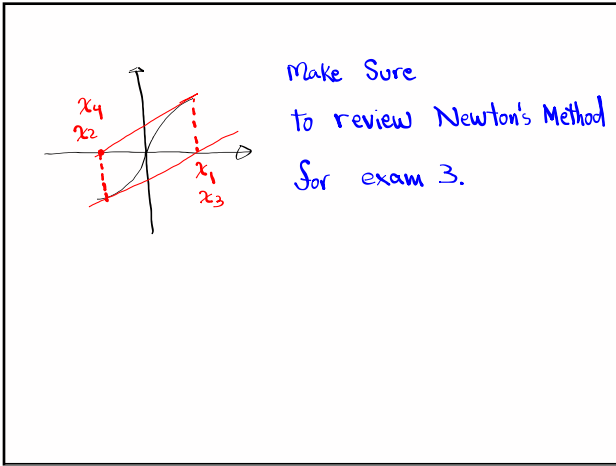
Let's start with $x_1 = 2$

$x_2 = \frac{4(2)^5 + 35}{5(2)^4} = 2.038$, $x_3 = \frac{4(2.038)^5 + 35}{5(2.038)^4} = 2.036$

$x_4 = \frac{4(2.036)^5 + 35}{5(2.036)^4} = \boxed{2.036}$ Soln ≈ 2.036

check $\sqrt[5]{35} = 35^{\frac{1}{5}} = 35^{.2} \approx 2.036$ check $(2.036)^5 \approx 34.986 \approx 35$

Nov 15-10:25 AM



Nov 15-10:37 AM

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x-1}$$

1) Domain $(-\infty, 1) \cup (1, \infty)$

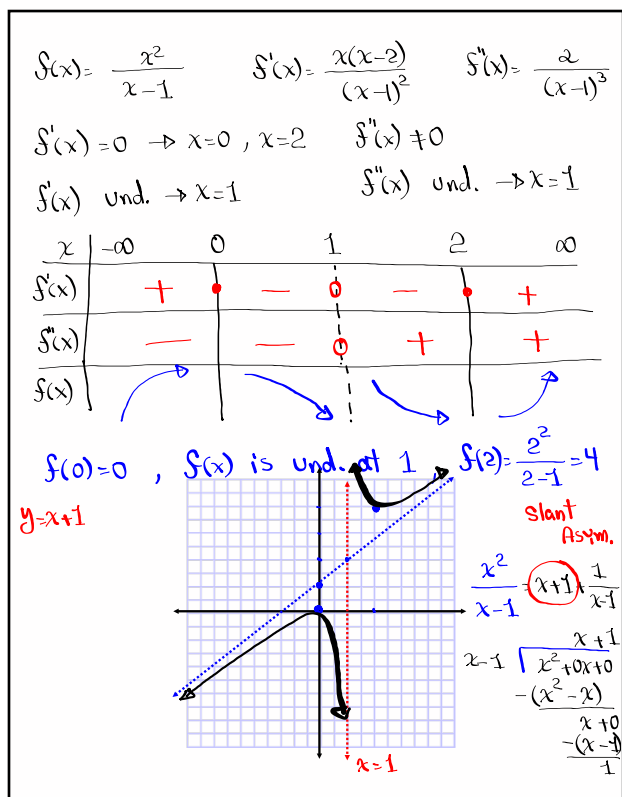
2) V. A. $x=1$

3) y-Int $(0,0)$ 4) x-Int $(0,0)$

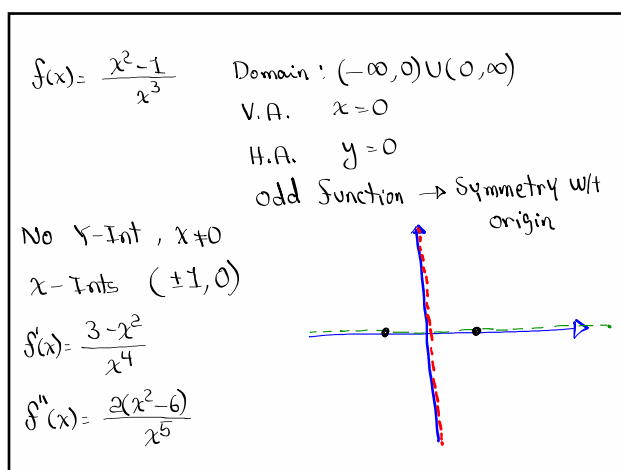
4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{x-1} = \infty$

5) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2}{x-1} = -\infty$

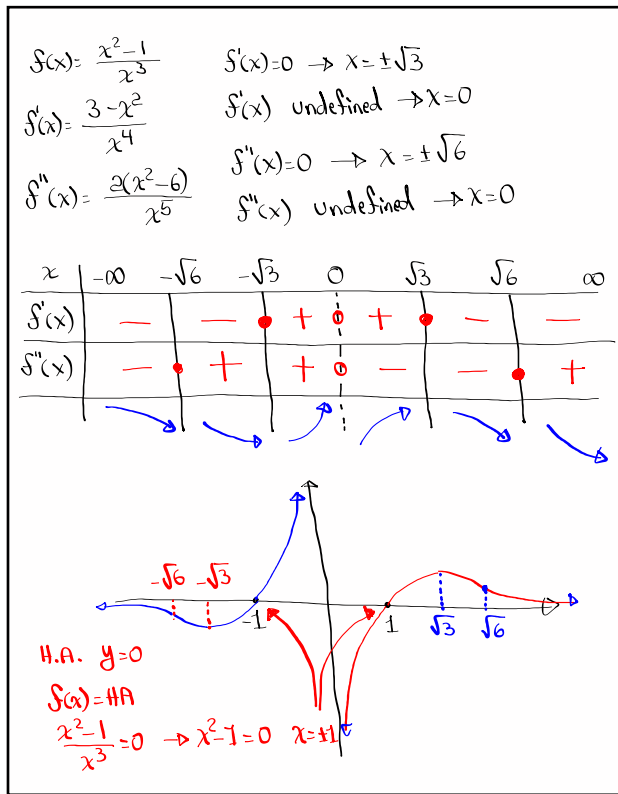
Nov 15-10:40 AM



Nov 15-10:45 AM



Nov 15-10:56 AM



Nov 15-11:01 AM

$f'(x) = \boxed{5x^4} - \boxed{3x^2} + \boxed{4}$, $f(-1) = 2$
 find $f(x)$
 $f(x) = x^5 - x^3 + 4x + C$ General Solution
 $f(-1) = (-1)^5 - (-1)^3 + 4(-1) + C = 2$
 $-1 + 1 - 4 + C = 2$
 $C = 6$
 $f(x) = x^5 - x^3 + 4x + 6$

Nov 15-11:11 AM

For $-\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$, $f'(x) = 2 \cos x + \sec^2 x$

$f(\frac{\pi}{3}) = 4$

Find $f(x)$

$f'(x) = 2 \cos x + \sec^2 x$

$f(x) = 2 \sin x + \tan x + C$

$f(\frac{\pi}{3}) = 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{3} + \tan \frac{\pi}{3} + C = 4$

$2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \sqrt{3} + C = 4$

$2\sqrt{3} + C = 4$

$C = 4 - 2\sqrt{3}$

$f(x) = 2 \sin x + \tan x + 4 - 2\sqrt{3}$

Nov 15-11:16 AM

$f''(x) = \sin x + \cos x$ $f'(0) = 4$, $f(0) = 3$

Find $f(x)$.

$f'(x) = -\cos x + \sin x + C$

$f'(0) = -\cos 0 + \sin 0 + C = 4$

$C = 5$

$f'(x) = -\cos x + \sin x + 5$

$f(x) = -\sin x + -\cos x + 5x + C$

$f(x) = -\sin x - \cos x + 5x + C$

$f(0) = -\sin 0 - \cos 0 + 5(0) + C = 3$

$C = 4$

$f(x) = -\sin x - \cos x + 5x + 4$



Nov 15-11:22 AM

$$f''(x) = 20x^3 + 12x^2 + 4 \quad \underline{\underline{f(0)=8, f(1)=5}}$$

$$f''(x) = 5 \cdot 4x^3 + 4 \cdot 3x^2 + 4$$

$$f'(x) = 5x^4 + 4x^3 + 4x + C$$

$$f(x) = x^5 + x^4 + 2x^2 + Cx + D$$

$$f(0) = 0 + 0 + 2(0) + C(0) + D = 8 \quad \boxed{D=8}$$

$$f(1) = 1^5 + 1^4 + 2(1)^2 + C(1) + 8 = 5$$

$$4 + C + 8 = 5$$

$$C = 5 - 12 \quad \boxed{C=-7}$$

$$\boxed{f(x) = x^5 + x^4 + 2x^2 - 7x + 8}$$

Review Related Rates & Optimization

Nov 15-11:28 AM