Calculus I, Fall 2012 (http://www.math.nthu.edu.tw/~wangwc/)

Homework Assignment for Chap 03

Last update Sep 21, 2012.

- 1. Section 3.1: problems 40, 49.
- 2. Section 3.2: problems 17, 21, 25, 27, 33, 37, 57, 67.
- 3. Read section 3.3: definition for average rate of change (velocity) and instant rate of change (velocity).
- 4. Section 3.4: problems 15, 19, 27, 53.
- 5. Section 3.5: problems 13, 21, 23, 29, 39. As time permits, pick among problems 51-70 and practice until you are fluent with differentiation.
- 6. $\frac{d}{dx}(f_1(x)f_2(x)\cdots f_n(x)) =?$ $\frac{d^n}{dx^n}(f(x)g(x)) =?$
- 7. Show (and memorize) that

$$\frac{d}{dx} \begin{vmatrix} f(x) & g(x) \\ h(x) & k(x) \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} f'(x) & g(x) \\ h'(x) & k(x) \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} f(x) & g'(x) \\ h(x) & k'(x) \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{vmatrix} f'(x) & g'(x) \\ f'(x) & g'(x) \\ h(x) & k(x) \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} f(x) & g(x) \\ h'(x) & k'(x) \end{vmatrix}$$

using product rule. What is the corresponding formula for a 3 by 3 determinant? How about 4 by 4, etc?

- 8. Section 3.6: problems 21, 25, 33, 37, 43, 58.
- 9. The error formula for linear approximation is not mentioned explicitly in the textbook (not until Chap 9, Taylors Theorem). Just memorize it for now:

$$f(x) - L(x, x_0) = \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi)(x - x_0)^2$$

where ξ lies between x and x_0 . As a consequence, we have an error bound

$$|f(x) - L(x, x_0)| \le \frac{1}{2} \left(\max_{\xi \text{ between } x \text{ and } x_0} |f''(\xi)| \right) (x - x_0)^2$$

- 10. Section 3.7: problems 9, 10, 17, 20 (also give an error estimate for (b)), 35, 45, 51.
- 11. Review equations (10), (11) in section 3.7 (page 184). Try to derive them. Then read Appendix 3 (proof of chain rule).

- 12. Section 3.8: problems 11, 13, 22. Just write the formula of Newton's iteration. Need not get the numerical values for problems 13, 22.
- Section 3.8: Read problem 24.
 Also read page 190 about the limitation of Newton's method. (i.e. When does it work and not work?)
- 14. Chap 3: problem 90. Do the same for $\frac{1}{1+\sin(2x)}$.