2.1 Estimating Tangent Lines

Standards: MCD1 MCD1a MCD16

Old Secant Lines

What is a secant line? A secant line is is a line passing through 2 points on a curve.



secant lines give average rate of change.

(Example) Find the slope of the secant line of y=x3 on the interval [1,3] Slope = M = <u>rise</u> = $\frac{\gamma_2 - \gamma_1}{\chi_2 - \gamma_1} = \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{\chi_2 - \chi_1}$ $=\frac{27-1}{3-1}$ = 13



new Tangent Lines

What is a tangent line? A tangent line is a line that touches the graph in one local point.

tangent lines give instantaneous rate of change

Tangent Lines. • Tangent lines are instantaneous rate of change.

·It's a better way to study the exact behavior of graphs at every little section & point.

· Think of it as an easy "snapshot" of what is going on in the function.

Relationship between Second & Jangent Lines As the secant lines appnaches the tangent lines, the secant lines eventually converges into the tangent line The gradual jump from average to instantaneous requires the limit notion. $f(ath) - f(n) \rightarrow h \rightarrow b$ Tangent line at X - a. (Example 1) let's consider the graph of y=x+s. Find the instantaneous rate of change at x=2. f(2) - f(x)3.9 3.9 At x=2, the slope of 1.99 3.99 the tangent line 1.999 3.999 is 4 2.002 4.001 2.02 4.01

(Example 2) Estimate the slope at point (1,2) to f(x) = 2x3 - x+1.

(Example 3) A stone is released from a state of rest falling to Earth. Let the function describing the situation be f(t)=16t? Estimate the slope of the tangent line at t=0.5 seconds.