

# Differentials

In this lesson, we will introduce differentials, and use them to approximate changes in functions.

If  $y = f(x)$  is differentiable at  $a$ , the linear approximation of  $f$  at  $a$  is

$$f(x) \approx f(a) + f'(a)(x - a).$$

Let  $\Delta x = x - a$  denote the change in  $x$ , and let  $\Delta y = f(x) - f(a)$  denote the corresponding change in  $y = f(x)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) - f(a) &\approx f'(a)(x - a) \\ \Delta y &\approx f'(a)\Delta x \end{aligned}$$

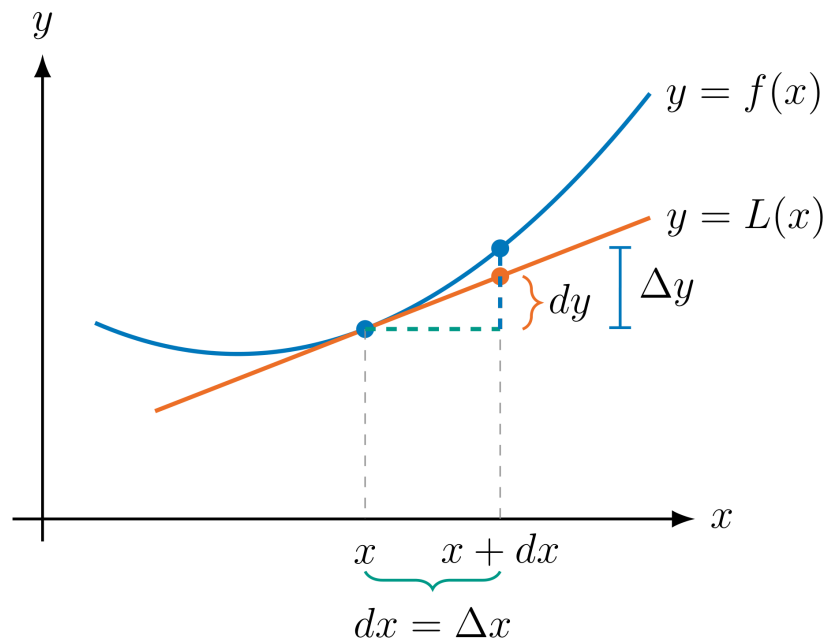
In the limit as  $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ , this approximation gets better and better, and in the limit is exactly equal. This is called the differential form:

$$dy = f'(a) dx.$$

Now we will replace the fixed point  $a$  with the variable  $x$ . If  $f$  is differentiable at  $x$ , then

$$dy = f'(x) dx.$$

The quantities  $dx$  and  $dy$  are called **differentials**.



When  $x$  changes by  $dx = \Delta x$ ,

- Actual change:  $\Delta y = f(x + dx) - f(x)$
- Linear change:  $dy = f'(x) dx$

**Example 1:** Use differentials to estimate how  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  changes as  $x$  increases from 2 to 2.1. Compare your estimate to the actual change.

**Solution:** Write  $f(x) = x^{-2}$ . By the power rule,  $f'(x) = -2x^{-3} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$ .

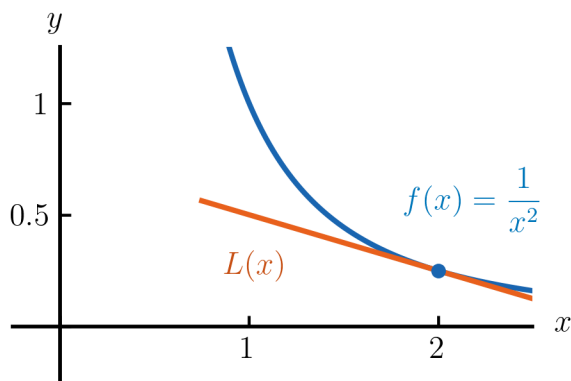
The change in  $y$  is  $\Delta y \approx dy = f'(x) dx$ . The distance from 2 to 2.1 is  $\Delta x = 2.1 - 2 = 0.1$ , so  $dx = \Delta x = 0.1$ .

$$dy = f'(2) dx = -\frac{2}{2^3} (0.1) = -0.025.$$

The change in  $y$  is approximately  $dy = -0.025$ . The actual change is

$$\Delta y = f(2.1) - f(2) = \frac{1}{(2.1)^2} - \frac{1}{2^2} \approx -0.02324.$$

The differential estimate is close to the actual change.



**Example 2:** A sphere has radius 10 cm and is painted with a coat of paint 2 mm thick. Use differentials to estimate the volume of paint used.

**Solution:** The volume of a sphere of radius  $r$  is  $V(r) = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$ . By the power rule,  $V'(r) = 4\pi r^2$ .

The change in volume is approximately  $dV = V'(r) dr = 4\pi r^2 dr$ . The radius  $r = 10$  cm. The paint is 2 mm thick which is 0.2 cm, so  $dr = 0.2$  cm. Then

$$dV = 4\pi(10)^2(0.2) = 80\pi \text{ cm}^3 \approx 251.3 \text{ cm}^3.$$