

LINEAR APPROXIMATIONS PRACTICE

1.
 - A. Find the linearization of $f(x) = x^{100}$ near $x = 1$.
 - B. Use the linearization to approximate $f(1.002)$.

2.
 - A. Find the linearization of $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ near $x = 25$.
 - B. Use the linearization to approximate the value of $\sqrt{24}$.

3.
 - A. Find the linearization of $f(x) = x^2$ near $x = 1$.
 - B. Use the linearization to approximate the value of $f(.99)$.

4.
 - A. Find the linearization of $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{1+x}$ near $x = 0$
 - B. Use the linearization to approximate $f(0.3)$.

5. (MC) What is the local linear approximation of $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x^3+1}$ for x near 2?
 - A. $-\frac{8}{81}x + \frac{52}{81}$
 - B. $-\frac{12}{81}x + \frac{4}{9}$
 - C. $\frac{12}{81}x + \frac{60}{81}$
 - D. $-\frac{12}{81}x + \frac{60}{81}$
 - E. $-\frac{1}{3}x + 2$

6. Find an equation of the tangent line that can be employed to approximate the value of $f(x) = \sqrt{x+8}$ near $x = a$.

7. Use the linear approximation of $g(x) = \frac{1}{2 + \sin(x)}$ at $x = 0$ to estimate the value of $g\left(-\frac{1}{10}\right)$.

