# Tangent Lines - Example 2 

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Let's compute the tangent line of $f(x)=x^{2}$ at $x_{0}=0.2$. The difference quotient for any real number $x \in \mathbb{R}$ is:

$$
\begin{equation*}
\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h} \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

For our function $f(x)=x^{2}$ we get:

$$
\begin{equation*}
\frac{(x+h)^{2}-x^{2}}{h} \tag{2}
\end{equation*}
$$

This gives us the slope of the secant line between the points $(x, f(x))$ and $(x+h, f(x+h))$. This is shown in Fig. 1. For small values of $h$ the secant line approximates the tangent line, and the limit as $h$ tends to zero is precisely the tangent line. The limit of the difference quotient is also the definition of the derivative of $f$ at $x$ :

$$
\begin{equation*}
\frac{\mathrm{d} f}{\mathrm{~d} x}(x)=f^{\prime}(x)=\lim _{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h} \tag{3}
\end{equation*}
$$

Let's explicitly evaluate the derivative of our function $f(x)=x^{2}$ for any real number $x \in \mathbb{R}$. We'll then use this to calculate the equation of the tangent line. We have:

$$
\begin{align*}
f^{\prime}(x) & =\lim _{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}  \tag{4}\\
& =\lim _{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^{2}-x^{2}}{h}  \tag{5}\\
& =\lim _{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^{2}+2 x h+h^{2}-x^{2}}{h}  \tag{6}\\
& =\lim _{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 x h+h^{2}}{h}  \tag{7}\\
& =\lim _{h \rightarrow 0}(2 x+h)  \tag{8}\\
& =2 x \tag{9}
\end{align*}
$$

So, we have $f^{\prime}(x)=2 x$. Let's use this. The slope of the tangent line at the point $x_{0}$ is given by $f^{\prime}\left(x_{0}\right)$. We've chosen $x_{0}=0.2$, so we have $f^{\prime}\left(x_{0}\right)=f^{\prime}(0.2)=$


Figure 1: Secant Line for $f$
$2(0.2)=0.4$. That is, the slope of the tangent line is 0.4 . The tangent line has the formula:

$$
\begin{equation*}
y_{T}=f^{\prime}\left(x_{0}\right)\left(x-x_{0}\right)+y_{0} \tag{10}
\end{equation*}
$$

Where $y_{0}=f\left(x_{0}\right)$. For $x_{0}=0.2$, we have $y_{0}=0.04$. So the tangent line is:

$$
\begin{equation*}
y_{T}=0.2\left(x-x_{0}\right)+0.04 \tag{11}
\end{equation*}
$$

This is plotted in Fig. 2.


Figure 2: Tangent Line for $f$

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