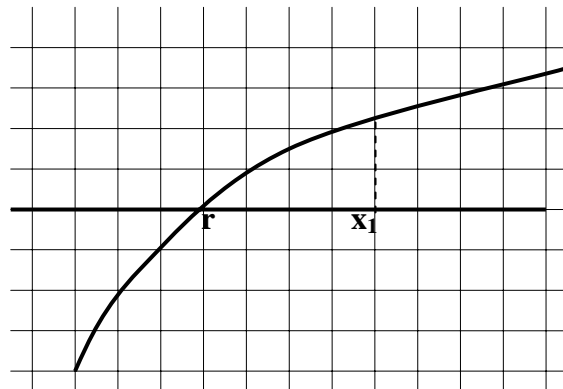


For the curve to the right:

- (1) Draw a line tangent to the curve at the point $(x_1, f(x_1))$.
- (2) Extend that tangent line so that it intersects the x-axis. Call the x-intercept of the tangent line x_2 .
- (3) Write the equation of the tangent line at $(x_1, f(x_1))$ and use it to obtain a formula for x_2 as a function of x_1 .



- (4) Draw a new line tangent to the curve at the point $(x_2, f(x_2))$.
- (5) Extend the tangent line at $(x_2, f(x_2))$ so that it intersects the x-axis. Call the x-intercept of this tangent line x_3 .
- (6) Write the equation of the tangent line at $(x_2, f(x_2))$ and use it to obtain a formula for x_3 as a function of x_2 .
- (7) What is happening to the values x_1 , x_2 , and x_3 in terms of their relationship to r , the x-intercept of $f(x)$?
- (8) Guess the formula for x_{n+1} , the x-intercept of the $(n+1)$ st tangent line, as a function of x_n , the x-intercept of the n th tangent line.

The easiest way to use Newton's Method on a TI calculator is as follows:

- (1) Store $f(x)$ as Y1 and $f'(x)$ as Y2.
- (2) Enter $x_1 \rightarrow x$ (using the STO key).
- (3) Enter $x - \frac{y_1}{y_2} \rightarrow x$ repeatedly. Stop when the values shown on the calculator stop changing.