Descartes' Method for finding the Tangent to a Curve.

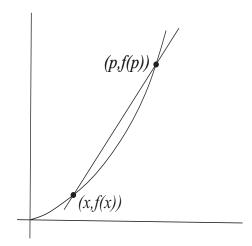


Figure 1: y = f(x)

René Descartes used the following method to find the slope of a line tangent to a curve. For a given curve y = f(x) he considered the line of some slope m containing the point (p, f(p)) to which he wants to find the tangent. The equation of the line containing (p, f(p)) of slope m is:

$$y - y_0 = m(x - x_0)$$

$$y - f(p) = m(x - p)$$

$$y = f(p) + mx - mp.$$

This line intersects the curve at (p, f(p)) and possibly at other points. This means that p satisfies the equation f(x) = f(p) + mx - mp. And so p is a root of the polynomial (or more generally the function) P(x) = f(x) - f(p) - mx + mp. His insight is that if m could be selected so that p is a root of multiplicity at least 2, then that value of m would be the slope of the tangent line. I will show how this works with the special case of the cubic: $y = x^3$. This is the curve $f(x) = x^3$. We will find the slope of the line tangent to the curve $f(x) = x^3$ at the point (p, p^3) .

We consider the polynomial $P(x) = x^3 - p^3 - mx + mp$. We know that p is a root of the polynomial so (x - p) is a factor of the polynomial. Use long

division to factor the polynomial and you should obtain:

$$x^{3} - p^{3} - mx + mp = (x - p)(x^{2} + xp + p^{2}) - m(x - p)$$
$$= (x - p)(x^{2} + xp + p^{2} - m).$$

In order for p to be a double root of the polynomial P(x) it must be a root of the second term of the product on the right above. So that says that, substituting p for x,

$$x^{2} + xp + p^{2} - m = p^{2} + pp + p^{2} - m = 0.$$

Solving for m gives us:

$$p^2 + pp + p^2 - m = 0$$
$$3p^2 = m.$$

So the desired slope is $m = 3p^2$. Notice that this matches what we learned in calculus. Once you have the slope, the equation of the line tangent to the curve at the point (p, p^3) can be easily calculated.