



Before beginning this activity, make sure that your calculator is in split-screen mode. To do this, press **[MODE]**, then press **[F2]**. Change the **Split Screen** option to **2:TOP-BOTTOM**. For **Split 1 App**, select Text Editor. For **Split 2 App**, select **Home**.

Press **[APPS]**, select **Text Editor**, and open *calculus.power2ya*. Press **[F3]** to select “Script view.” Press **[F4]** to execute each command line. Be sure to read each line that does not begin with **C**:

Problem 1 – Graphical Exploration

In the first part of the script, you will see the graph of $y_1(x) = x^n$ and its derivative. The function is graphed first, then its derivative.

- What is the relationship between the degree of $y_1(x)$ and the degree of its derivative?

Problem 2 – Defining the Derivative of x^n

Advance through the algebraic discovery part of the script by pressing **[F4]**. Examine the various derivatives of x^n , where n is an integer, below.

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^2) = 2 \cdot x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^3) = 3 \cdot x^2$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^4) = 4 \cdot x^3$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^5) = 5 \cdot x^4$$

- What patterns do you observe in the derivatives above?
- Create at least four other “true” examples. Include nonpositive values of n . Test your examples on the TI-89 by toggling down to the Home screen (Press **[2nd]** + **[APPS]** and then press **[HOME]**).
- Create a rule for taking the derivative of x^n with respect to x .

Toggle back to the script to execute the last commands. This will define the function $f(x) = x^n$

and evaluate the limit $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{f(x+h) - f(h)}{h} \right)$.

- How does this compare to the rule you found for taking the derivative of x^n ?

Extension

- Does the Power Rule apply when n is a non-integer, rational number? (Press **[F3]**, select **2:Clear split** and press **[HOME]** to use the Home screen to test your conjecture.)
- Expand the binomial $(x + h)^n$. Without the calculator, use this to evaluate the limit considered above.