



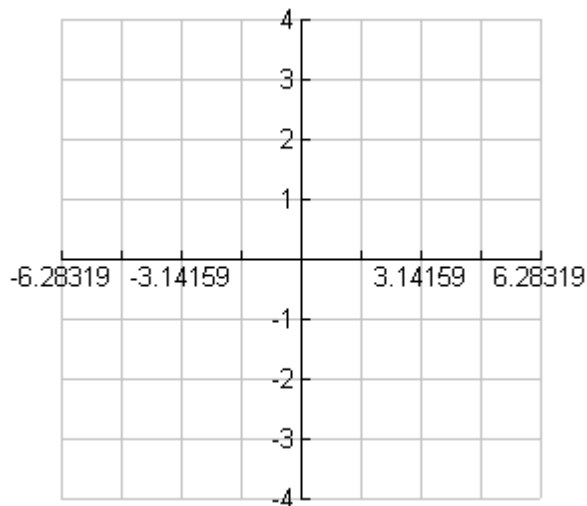
Activity 14



Discovering the Derivative of the Sine and Cosine Functions

The slope of the tangent to a curve at a point is defined to be the derivative. By calculating the derivative of a curve at many points, a new function can be obtained. By finding the equation that will fit the points, the derivative of $f(x) = \sin(x)$ and $g(x) = \cos(x)$ can be discovered.

Exploration

1. Open a new TI InterActive! document. Title this document **Derivatives of the Sine and Cosine Functions**. Add your name and the date to this document
2. Select Math Box  and define $f(x) := \sin(x)$.
3. In a math box, define $x1 := \{1\}$. This will give x a value of 1.
4. In a math box, store $x1 \rightarrow L1$.
5. In a math box, calculate the numerical derivative of $f(x)$ at $x1 = 1$ and store it in L2 using the syntax $nDeriv(f(x1), x1) \rightarrow L2$. Close the Math Palette.
6. Select Graph . Define $y1(x) := f(x)$. Click on the tab Stat Plots. Enter **L1** in the first field and **L2** in the second field.



7. Click on Zoom Trig . Sketch $f(x)$ and the scatter plot L1, L2 on the provided grid. Click on Save to Document .
8. Double-click on $x1: = \{1\}$ and change this list to $x1: = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$. Add the new slopes to your scatter plot on the same grid as question 7.
9. Double-click on $x1: = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ and change the list to $x1: = \{-6, -5, -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$. Add the new slopes to your scatter plot on the same grid as question 7.
10. Double-click on $x1: = \{-6, -5, -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ and change to $x1: = \text{seq}(x, x, -2\pi, 2\pi, \pi/12)$. This defines x to be the arithmetic sequence of numbers from -2π to 2π in steps of $\pi/12$.

Note: π can be found under .

Analysis

1. Double-click on the graph. Define $y2(x): = \text{your guess}$ for the function that would connect the data in the scatter plot. Click the checkbox to the left of $y2$ to select the equation. When you are satisfied with your graph, record your function.

$y2(x) =$ _____

2. Define $y3(x) := \text{nDeriv}(f(x), x)$. Click in the box to the left of $y3$ to select the equation. Does $y3$ match $y2$?

3. Click on Save to Document .

4. When $f(x) = \sin(x)$, $f'(x) =$ _____

5. If $f(x) = \cos(x)$, predict $f'(x)$. _____

6. Double-click on $f(x): = \sin(x)$, and redefine $f(x): = \cos(x)$. How does this change your graph?

7. Double-click on the graph. Define $y2(x): = \text{your guess}$ for the function that would connect the data in the scatter plot. When you are satisfied with your graph, click Save to Document. Record your function.

$y2(x) =$ _____

8. When $f(x) = \cos(x)$, $f'(x) =$ _____

9. Save this Document as **derivatives.tii**. Print a copy of this document.

Additional Exercises

Use the previous steps to discover the derivative of each of the following functions.

1. Define $g(x) = \sin(2x)$.

2. What is your guess for the derivative?

$$y'(x) = \underline{\hspace{15em}}$$

3. When $g(x) = \sin(2x)$, $g'(x) = \underline{\hspace{15em}}$

4. Define $g(x) = \sin(3x)$.

5. What is your guess for the derivative?

$$y'(x) = \underline{\hspace{15em}}$$

6. When $g(x) = \sin(3x)$, $g'(x) = \underline{\hspace{15em}}$

7. Define $g(x) = \sin(5x)$.

8. What is your guess for the derivative?

$$y'(x) = \underline{\hspace{15em}}$$

9. When $g(x) = \sin(5x)$, $g'(x) = \underline{\hspace{15em}}$

10. Define $g(x) = \cos(2x)$.

11. What is your guess for the derivative?

$$y'(x) = \underline{\hspace{15em}}$$

12. When $g(x) = \cos(2x)$, $g'(x) = \underline{\hspace{15em}}$

13. Define $g(x) = \cos(3x)$.

14. What is your guess for the derivative?

$$y'(x) = \underline{\hspace{15em}}$$

15. When $g(x) = \cos(3x)$, $g'(x) = \underline{\hspace{15em}}$

16. Define $g(x) = \cos(5x)$.

17. What is your guess for the derivative?

$$y'(x) = \underline{\hspace{15em}}$$

18. When $g(x) = \cos(5x)$, $g'(x) =$ _____

19. If $f(x) = \sin(n * x)$, $f'(x) =$ _____

20. If $f(x) = \cos(n * x)$, $f'(x) =$ _____