By varying x, f'(x) defines a function called the derivative of f with respect to x:

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}.$$
 (1)

Using your TI-84, you can find both f'(a) and f'(x).

$$f'(a) \Leftrightarrow nDeriv(function, x, a)$$
 $f'(x) \Leftrightarrow nDeriv(function, x, x)$

or

$$f'(a) \Leftrightarrow \frac{d}{d(x)} (function)|_{x=a} \qquad f'(x) \Leftrightarrow \frac{d}{d(x)} (function)|_{x=a}$$

Push MATH and look under the MATH Menu for 8:nDeriv(.

The function f is **differentiable on an interval** if it is differentiable at every number in the interval (including the endpoints if necessary). All of these notations are used to refer to the derivative of f at x:

$$f'(x), \quad y', \quad \frac{df}{dx}, \quad \frac{dy}{dx}, \quad \frac{d}{dx}f(x), \quad Df(x), \quad D_xf(x)$$

1. Let $f(x) = \sqrt{5-x}$.

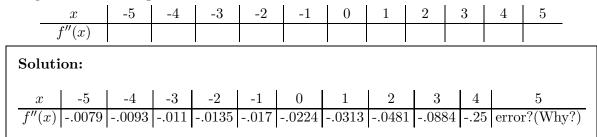
(a) Complete the following table.

f'(x)	
Solution:	
x -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 4 5	
f'(x)1581166717681892041223625288735365 error?(Why	y)

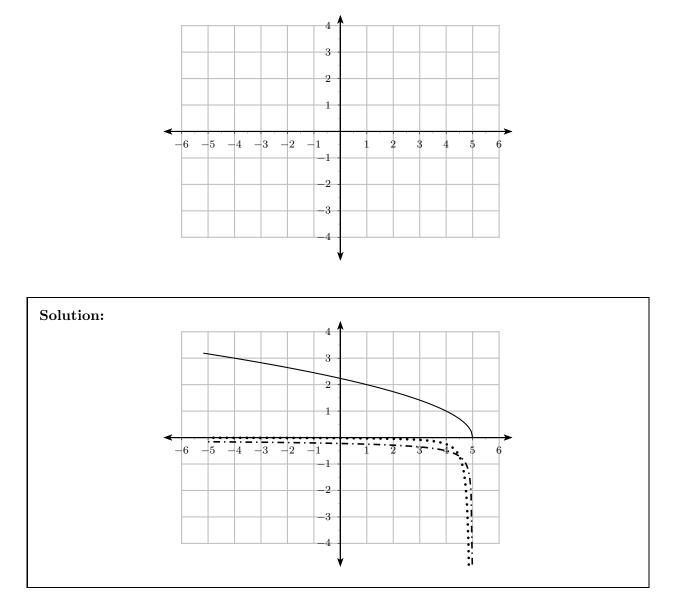
(b) Determine the equation of the tangent line to f at x = 2.

Solution: $y - \sqrt{3} = -.2887(x - 2)$

(c) Complete the following table.

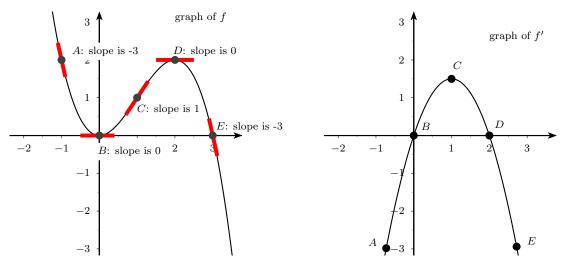


(d) Sketch the graph of f, f', and f'' on the axes.

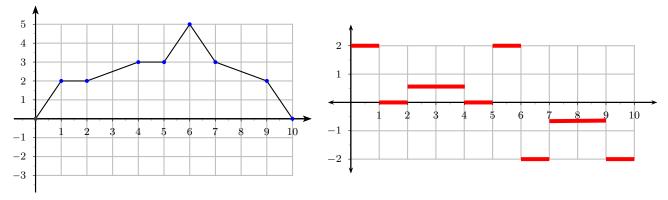


The graph of f' may be determined from the graph of f by remembering that f'(x) is the slope of the tangent line at (x, f(x)):

- If c is the slope of the tangent line at (x, f(x)), the (x, c) is on the graph of f'(x).
- Conversely, if (x, c) is on the graph of f', then f'(x) = c and c is the slope of the tangent line to f at (x, f(x)).



2. The graph of f is sketched below. Sketch f' on the axis to the right.



3. The graph of f is on the left. Sketch the graph of f' on the axis below it. Use a sign chart from the tutorial to help.

