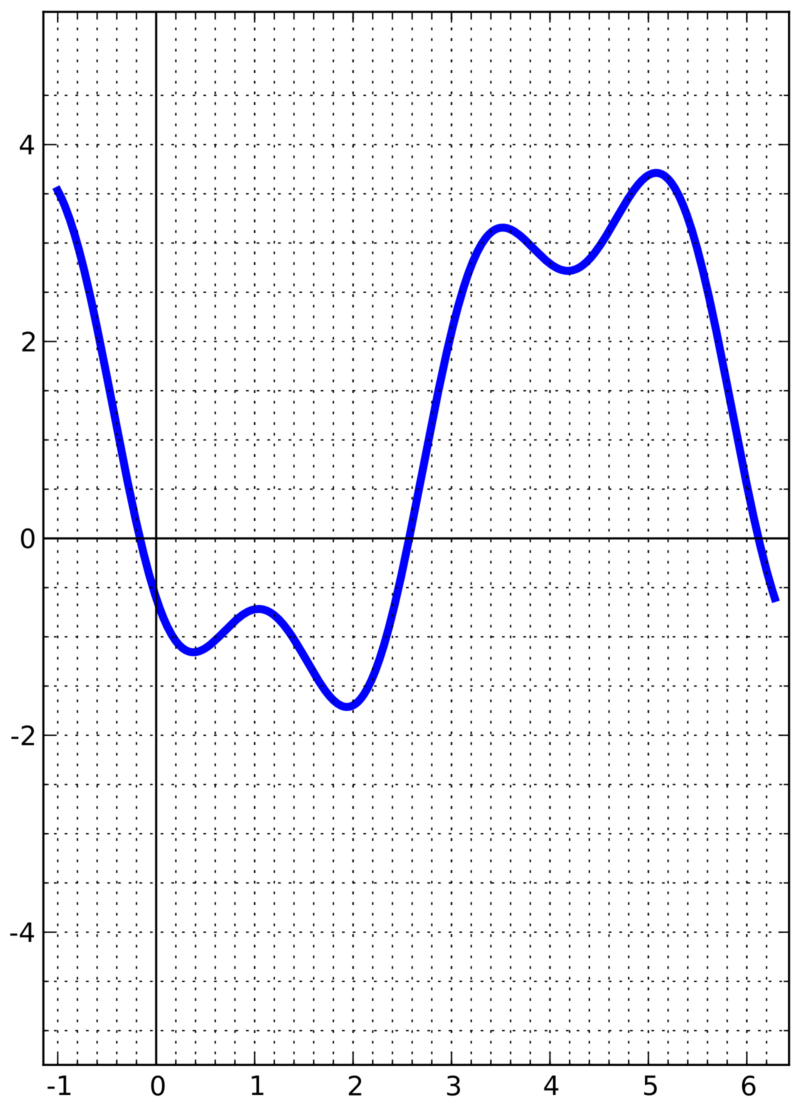
Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = -2\,\sin(x+1) + \sin(x+2) + 2\,\sin(-3\,x) + \sin(-x) + 2\,\cos(-3\,x+2) + 1.$$

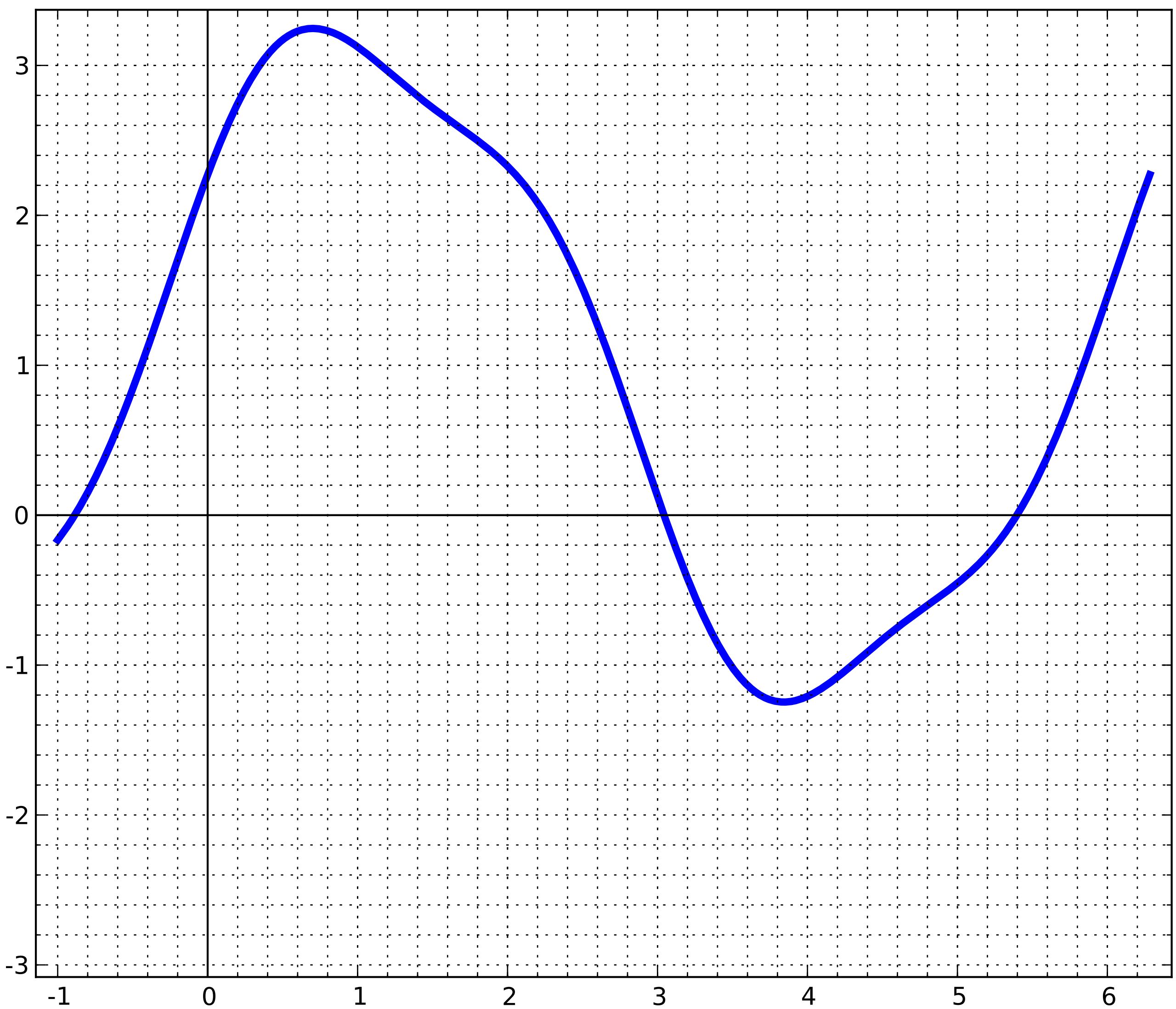
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = -2\,\sin(-3\,x + 1) - 2\,\sin(-x + 1) + 2\,\sin(-x + 2) + 2\,\sin(3\,x + 2) + \cos(x) + 1.$$

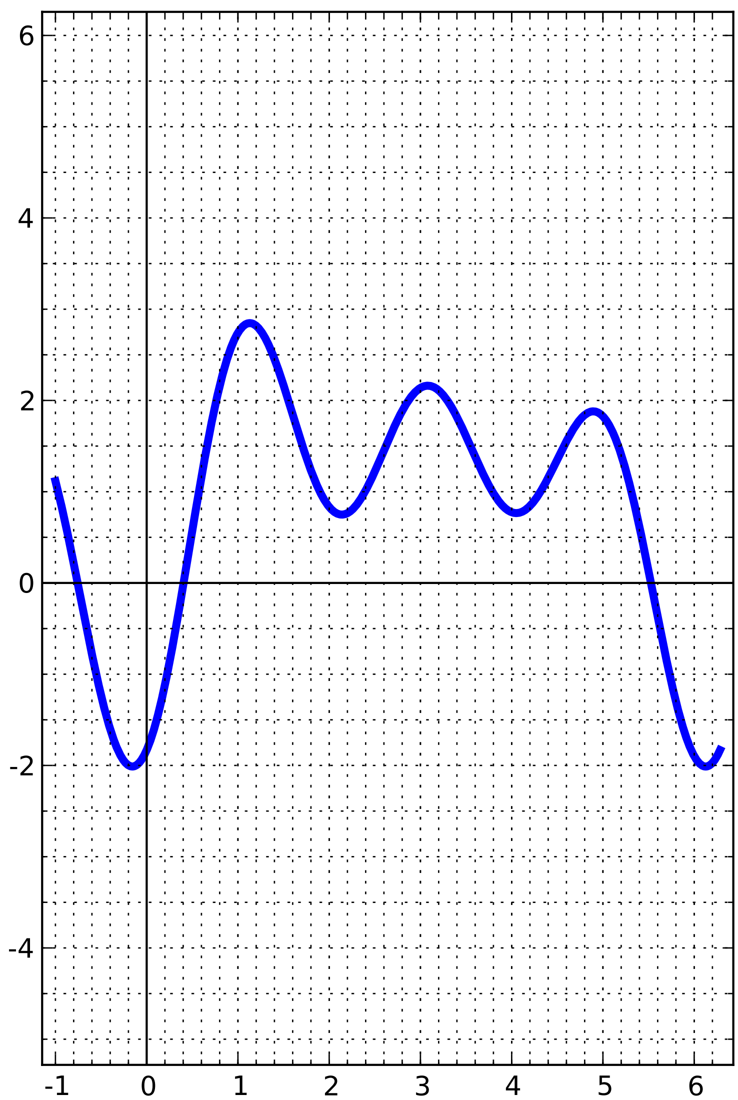
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = -\sin(x+2) - \sin(2\,x+1) - \sin(-2\,x) + 2\,\sin(3\,x) - 2\,\cos(-3\,x+1) + 1.$$

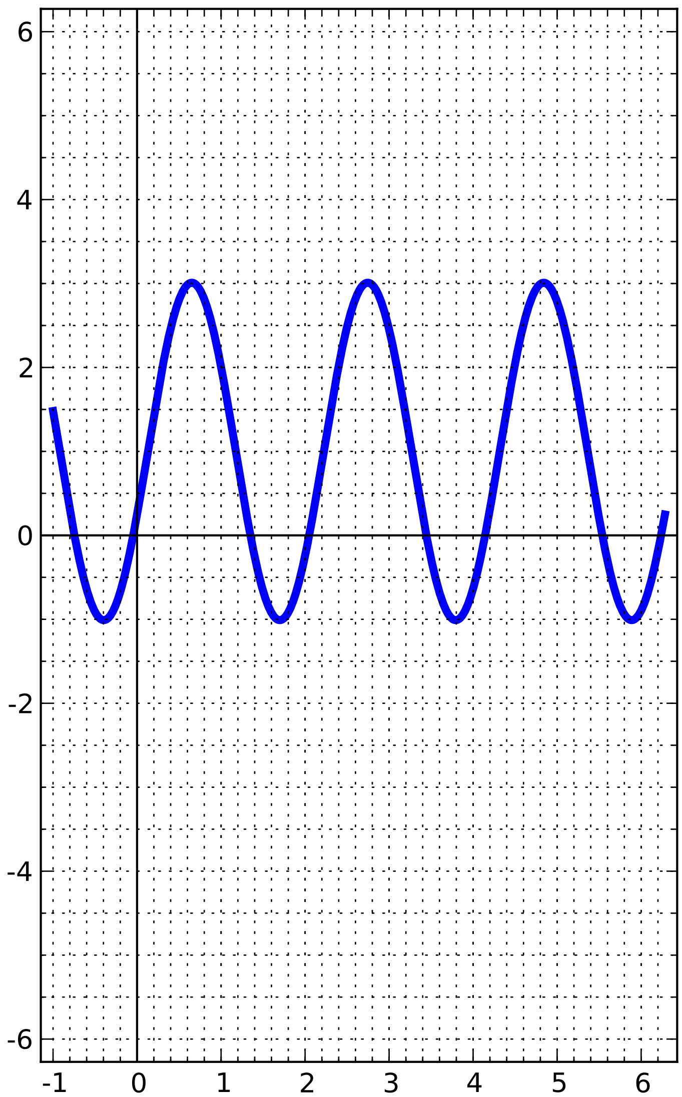
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = -\sin(-3x) + \sin(3x) + 2\cos(-3x + 1) + 2\cos(3x + 2) - \cos(3x) + 1.$$

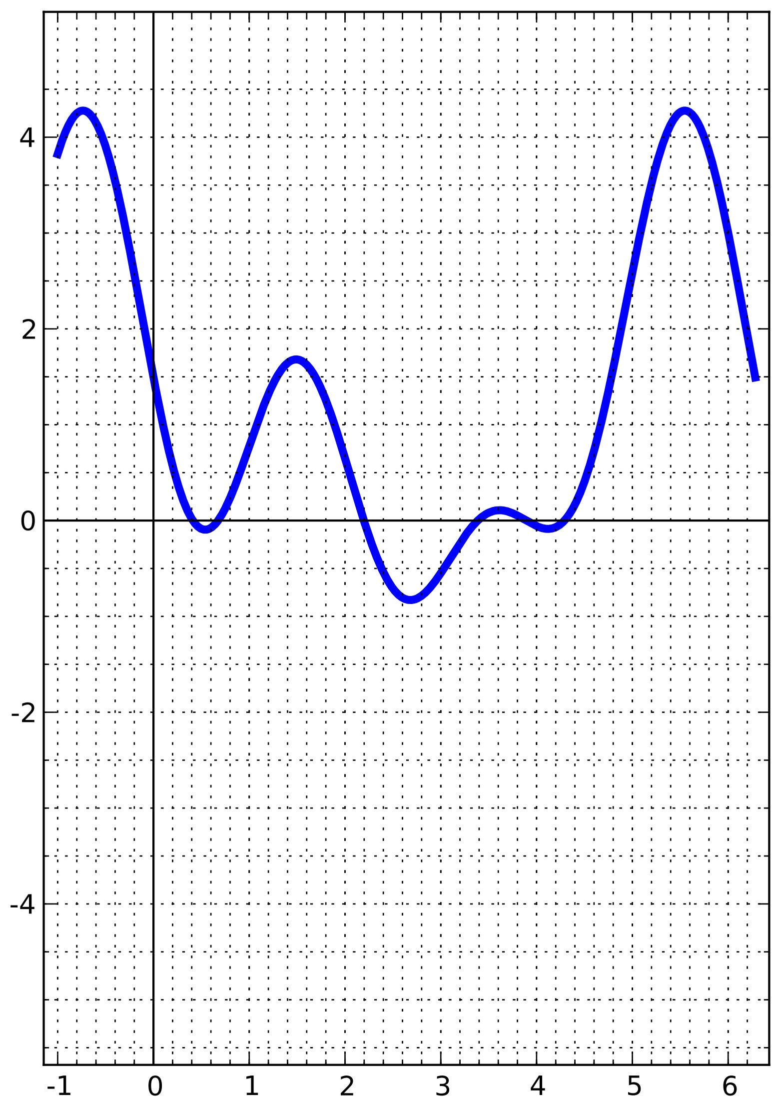
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = \sin(-x+2) - 2\sin(x) - \cos(x+2) + \cos(2x+2) + \cos(3x+2) + 1.$$

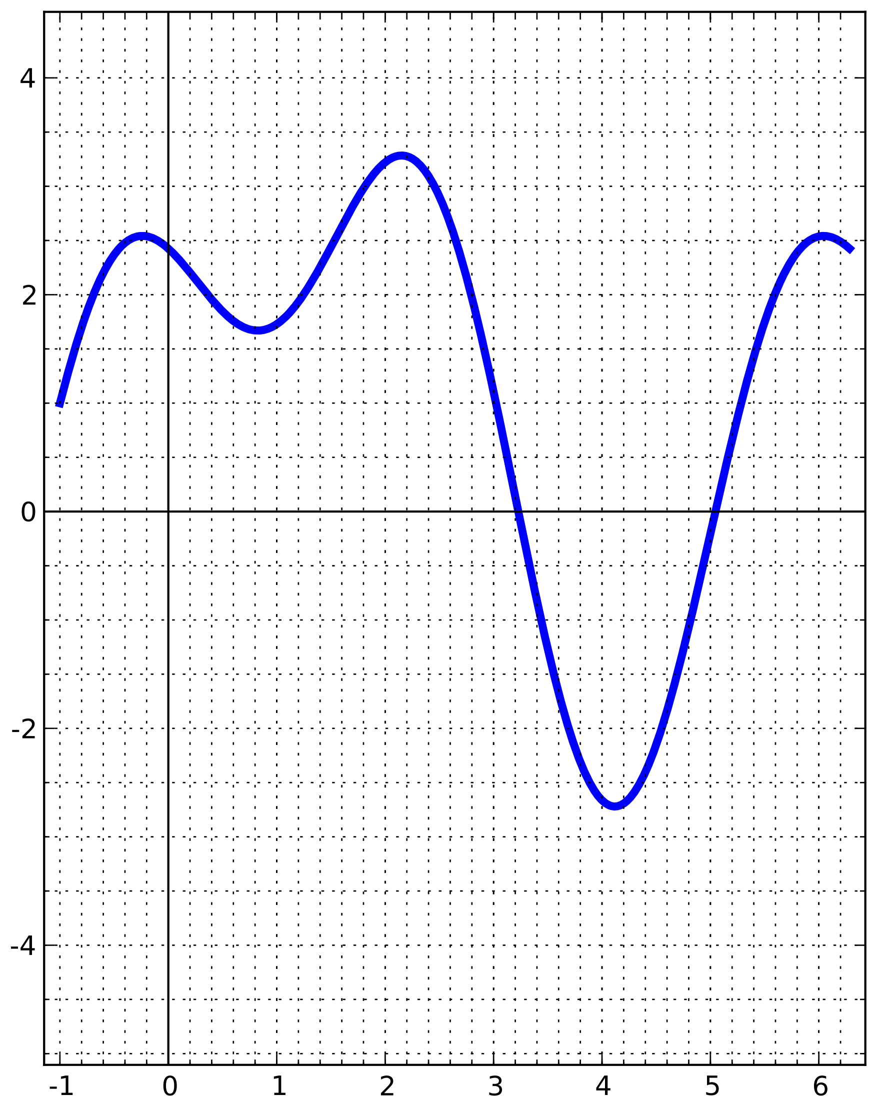
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = \sin(-2x + 1) - 2\sin(-x) + \cos(2x + 2) - \cos(-x) + 2\cos(x) + 1.$$

The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = -\sin(x+1) - \sin(x+2) + \sin(x) - \cos(3x+1) + \cos(2x) + 1.$$

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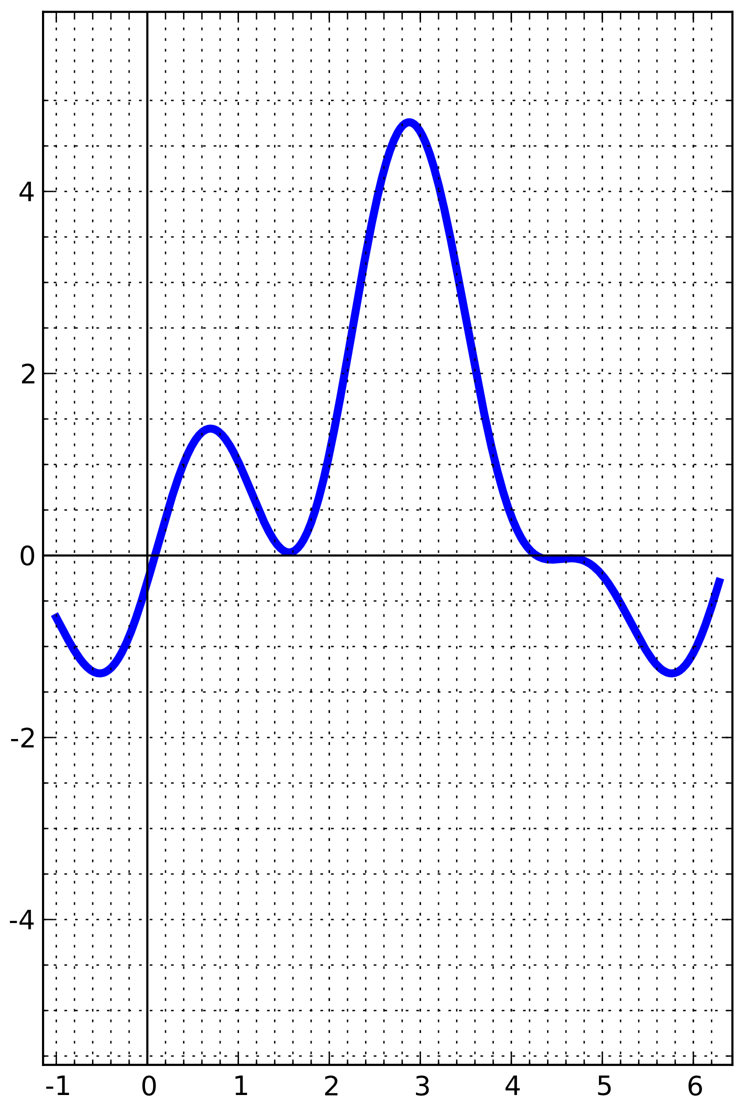

Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = -\sin(-x+2) + 2\sin(x+1) + 2\sin(2x+2) - \cos(-x+2) - \cos(x+1) + 1.$$

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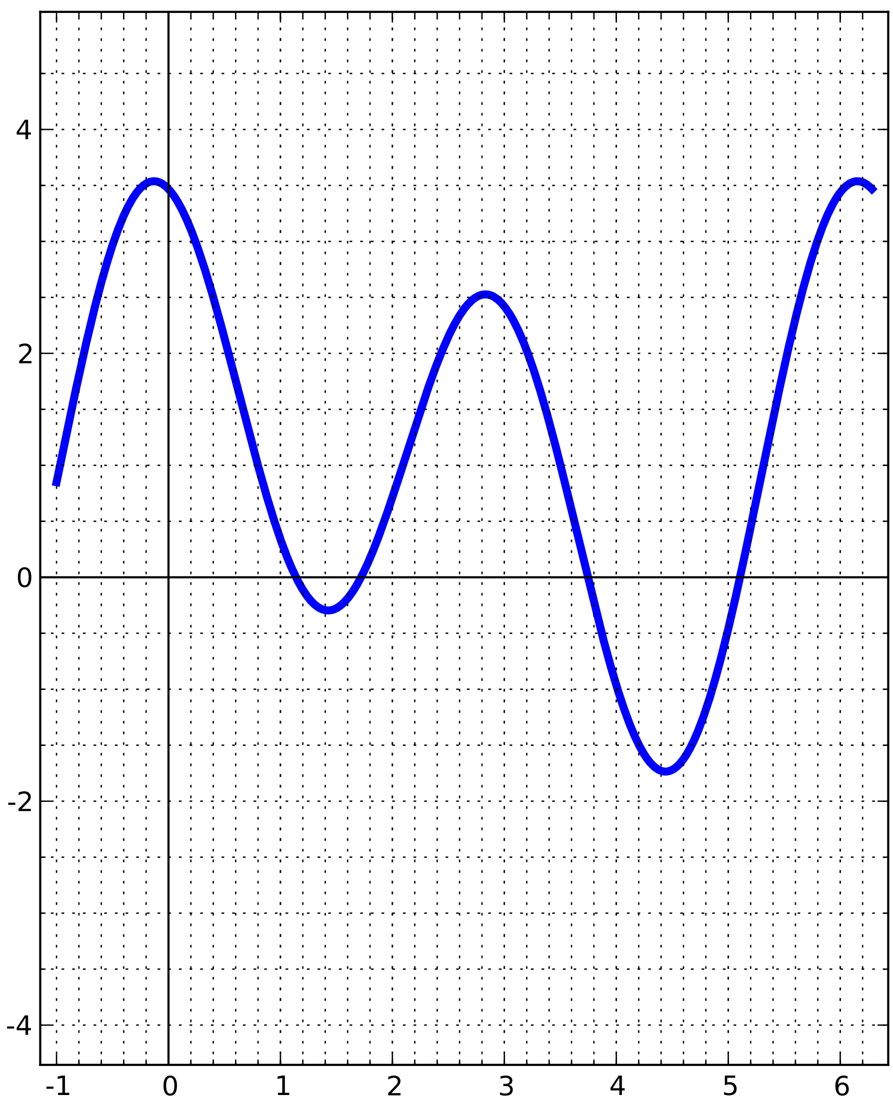
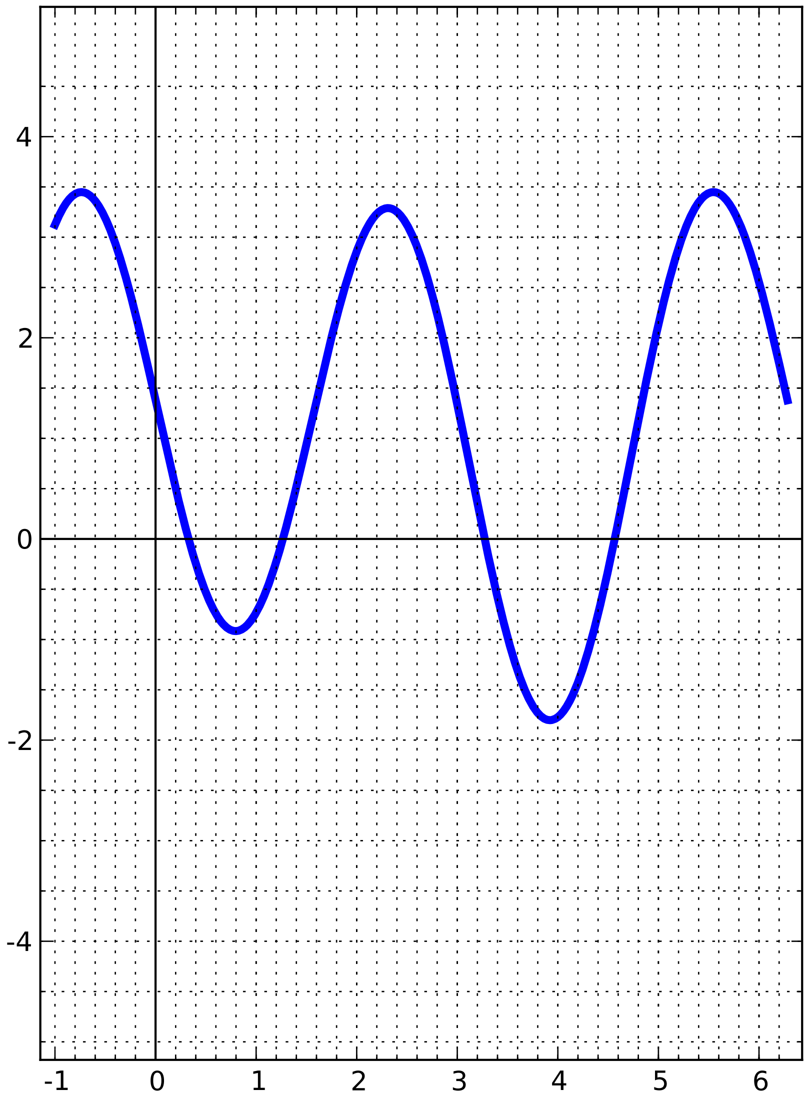


Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = \sin(-2x + 1) + \sin(-x + 2) + \sin(-x) - \cos(x + 1) + 2\cos(2x + 2) + 1.$$

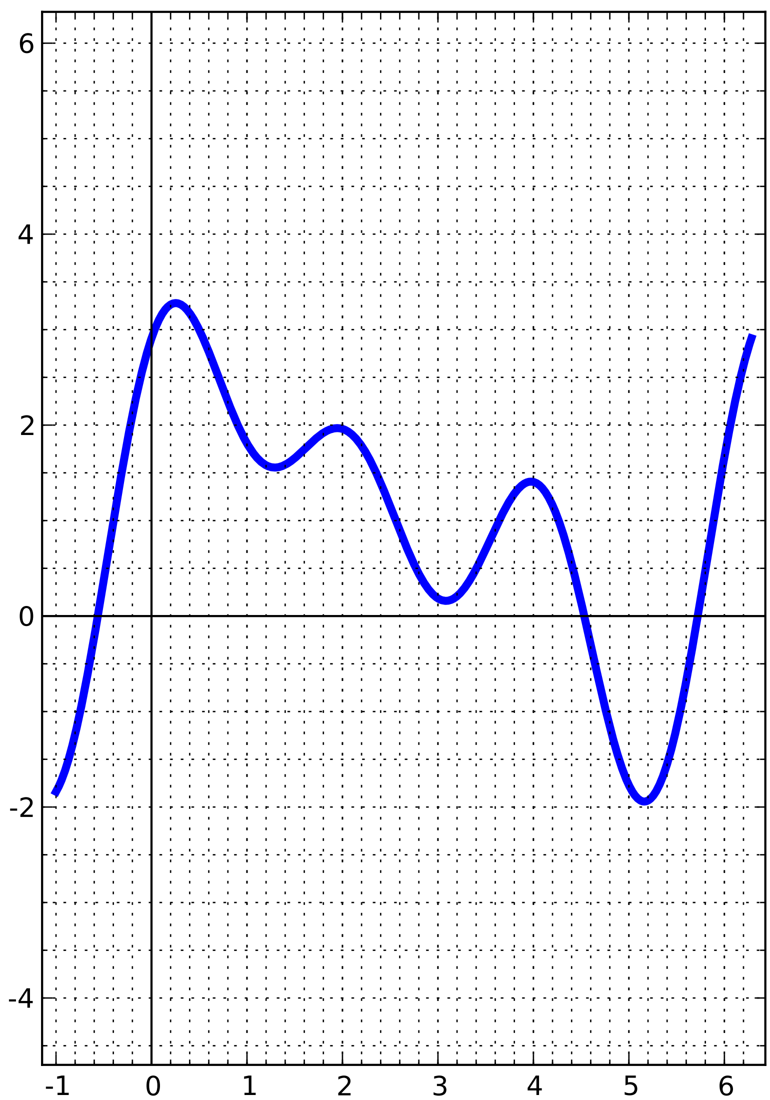
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = \sin(-x + 2) + \cos(-2x + 1) - \cos(x + 1) + \cos(3x) + 1.$$

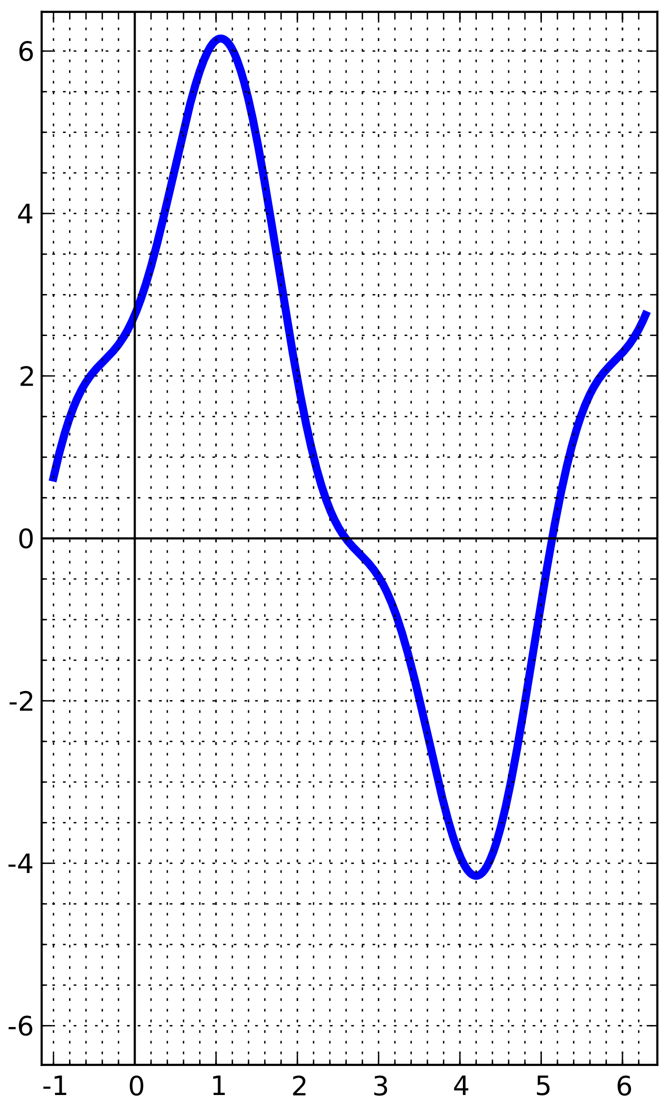
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = -2\,\sin\left(-3\,x + 2\right) + 3\,\sin\left(-x + 2\right) + \sin\left(3\,x + 1\right) - 2\,\sin\left(-x\right) + 1.$$

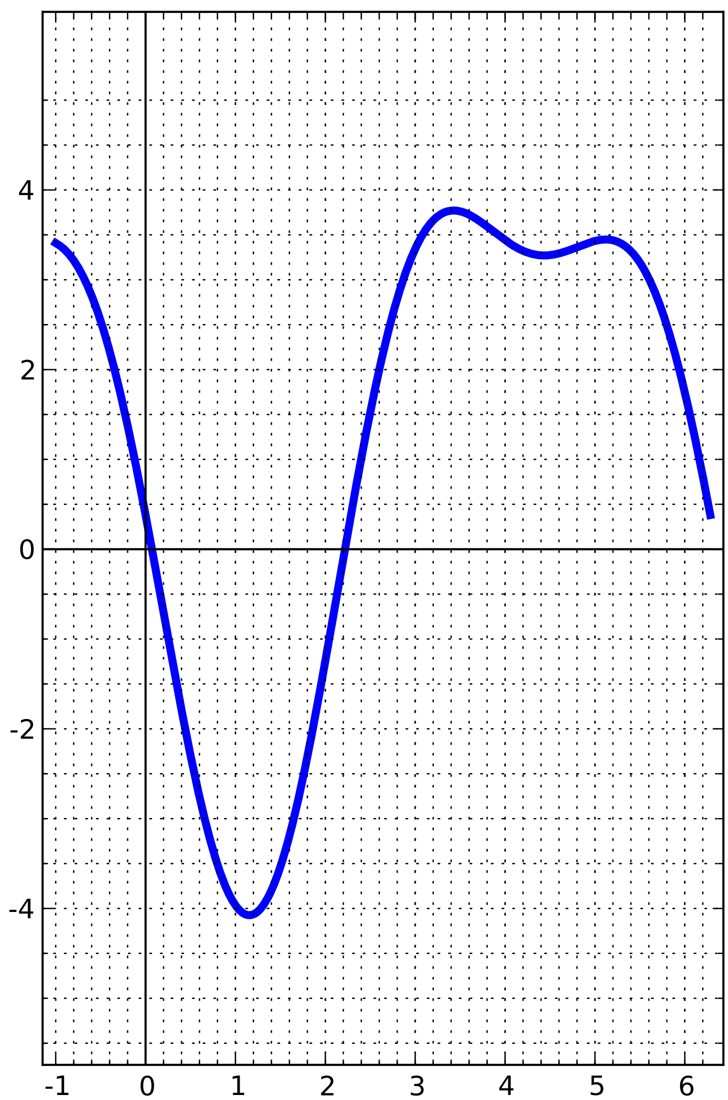
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = 2\,\sin\left(-2\,x + 2\right) - 2\,\sin\left(x + 1\right) + \sin\left(x + 2\right) + 2\,\cos\left(x + 2\right) + 2\,\cos\left(2\,x + 2\right) + 1.$$

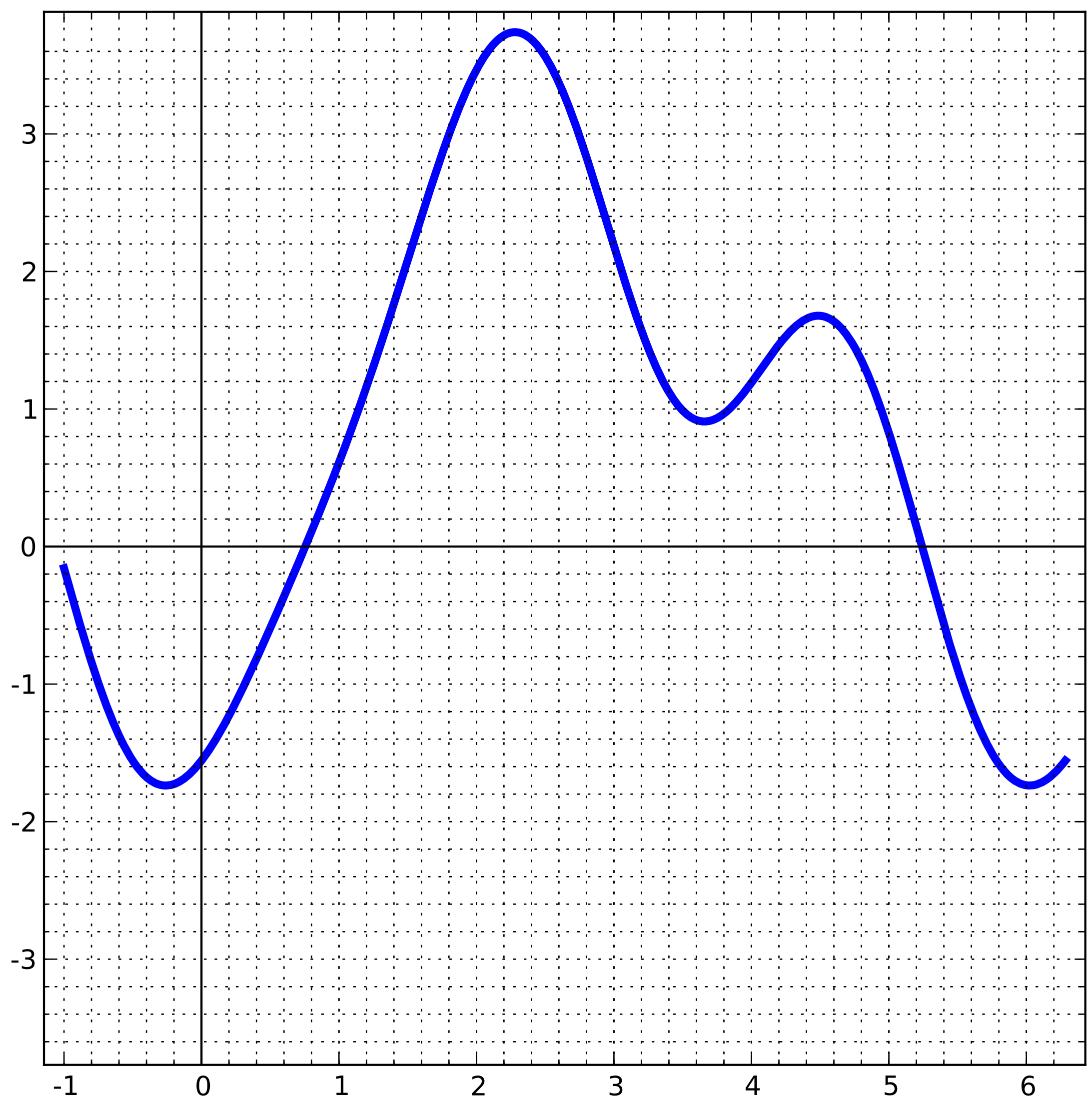
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = -2\,\sin\left(-3\,x + 2\right) - \sin\left(-2\,x + 2\right) - 2\,\sin\left(x + 2\right) + \sin\left(3\,x + 2\right) + 2\,\cos\left(-3\,x + 1\right) + 1.$$

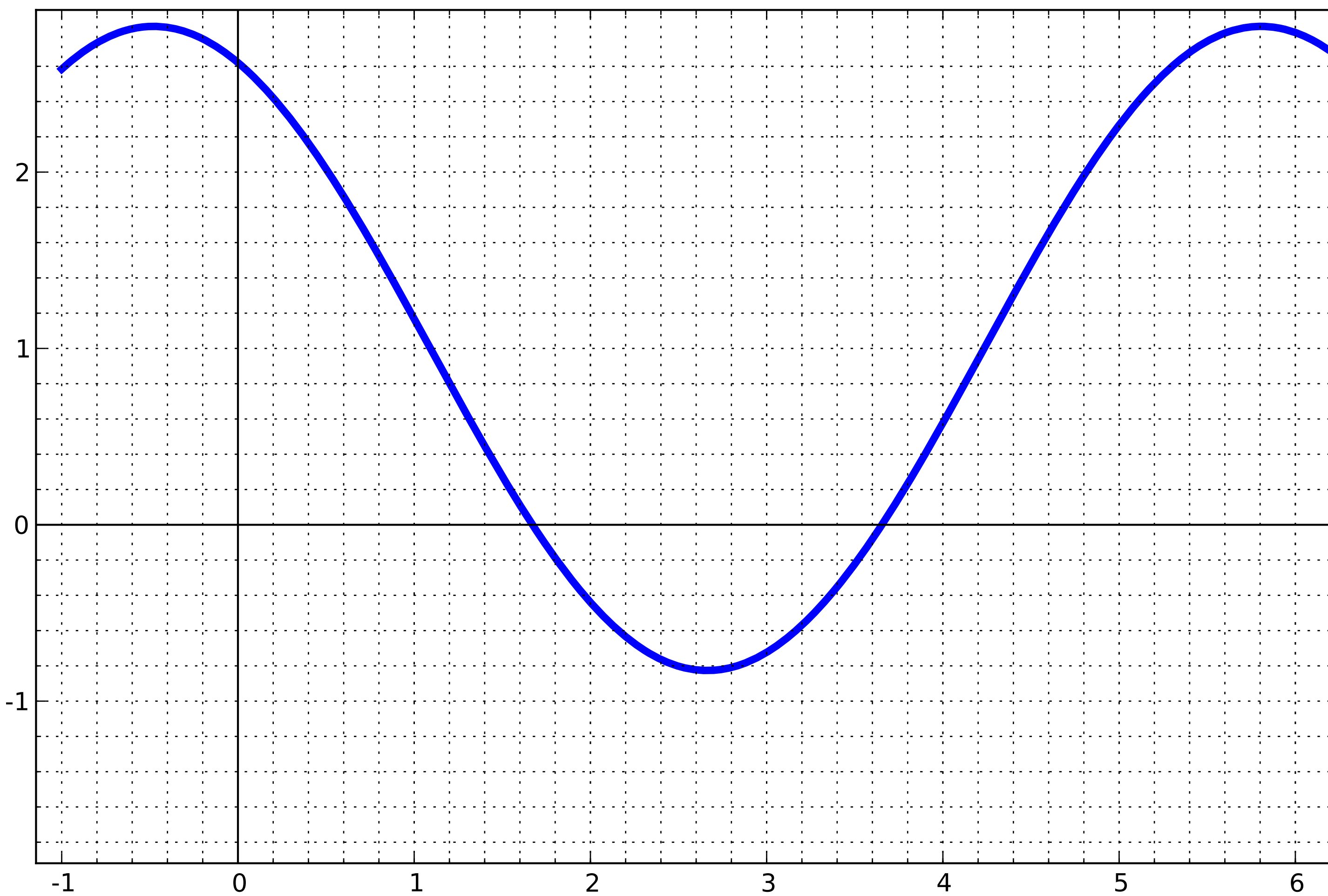
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = \sin(-x) + \sin(x) + \cos(-x+1) + 2\,\cos(x+1) + 1.$$

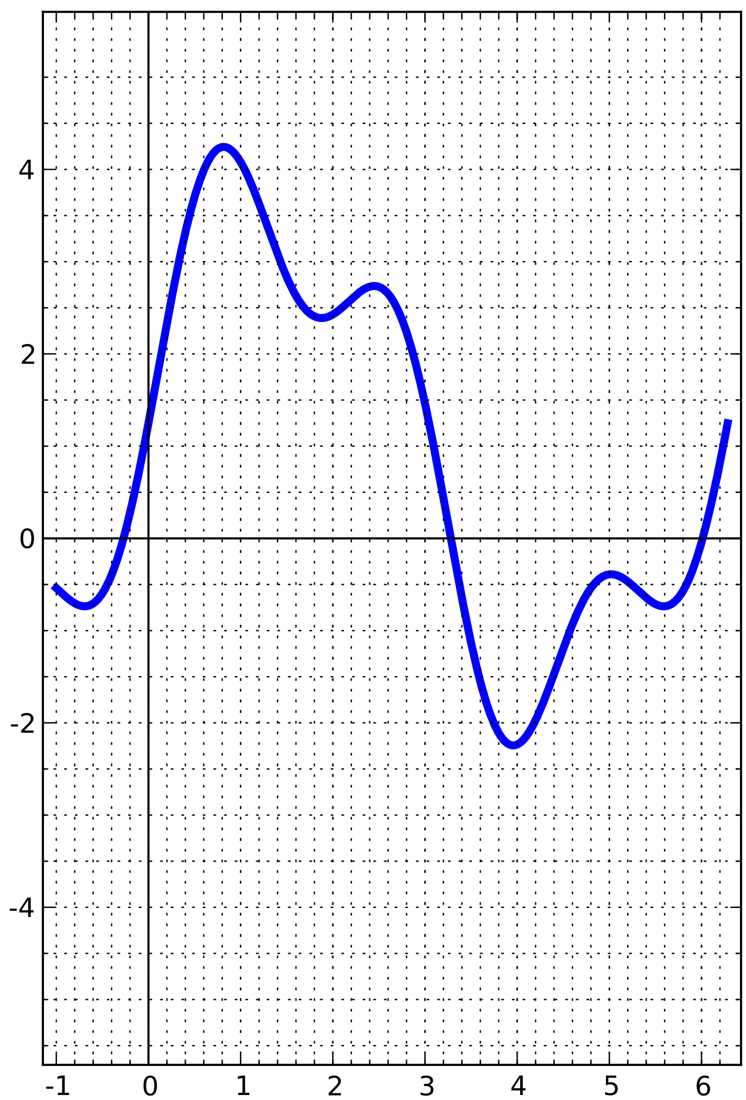
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = \cos(-3\,x + 2) + 2\,\cos(-x + 1) + \cos(-x + 2) + 1.$$

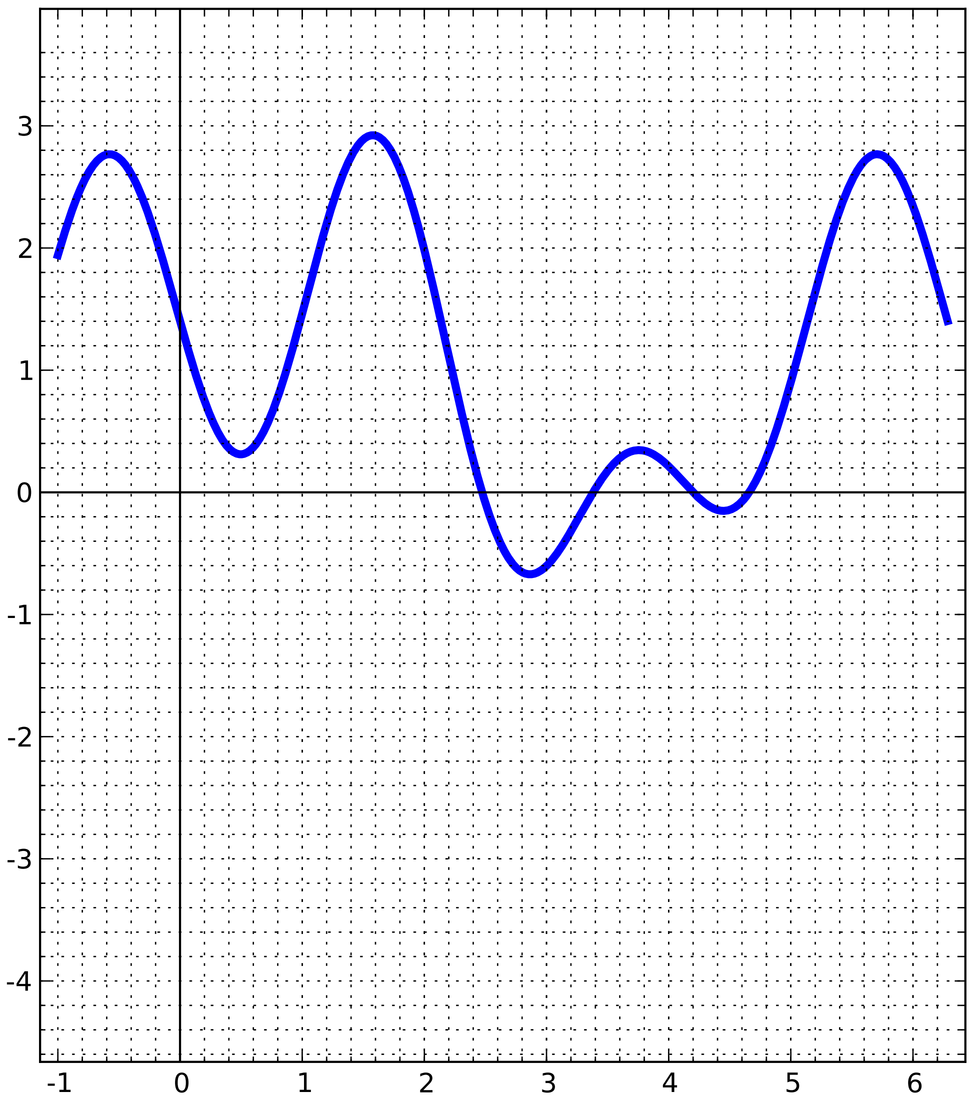
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = \sin(-2\,x + 2) + \sin(-x + 2) + \sin(-3\,x) + \cos(2\,x + 2) - \cos(-2\,x) + 1.$$

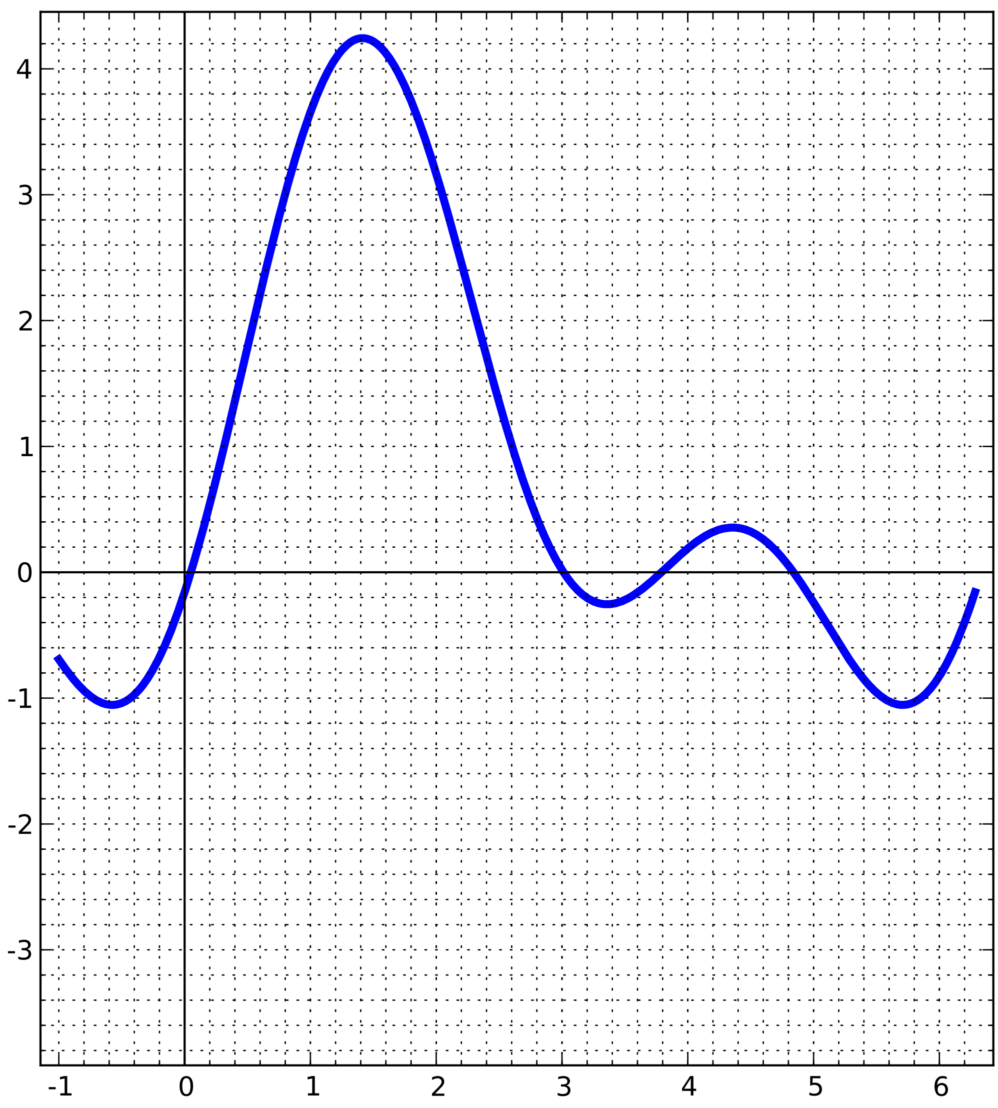
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = \sin(2\,x + 1) - 2\,\sin(-x) - 2\,\cos(2\,x) + 1.$$

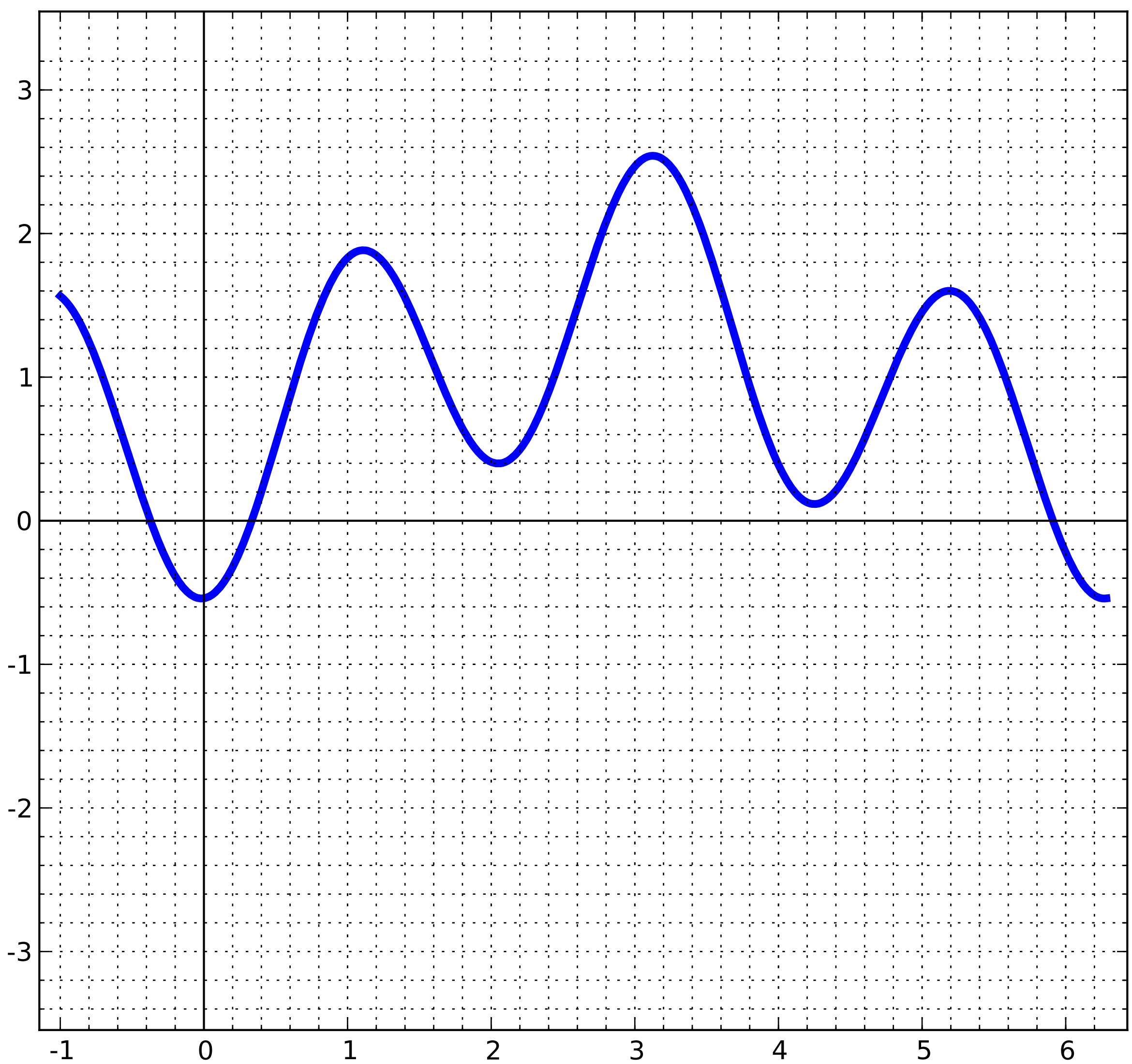
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = \sin(x) - \cos(-x + 1) - \cos(3x) + 1.$$

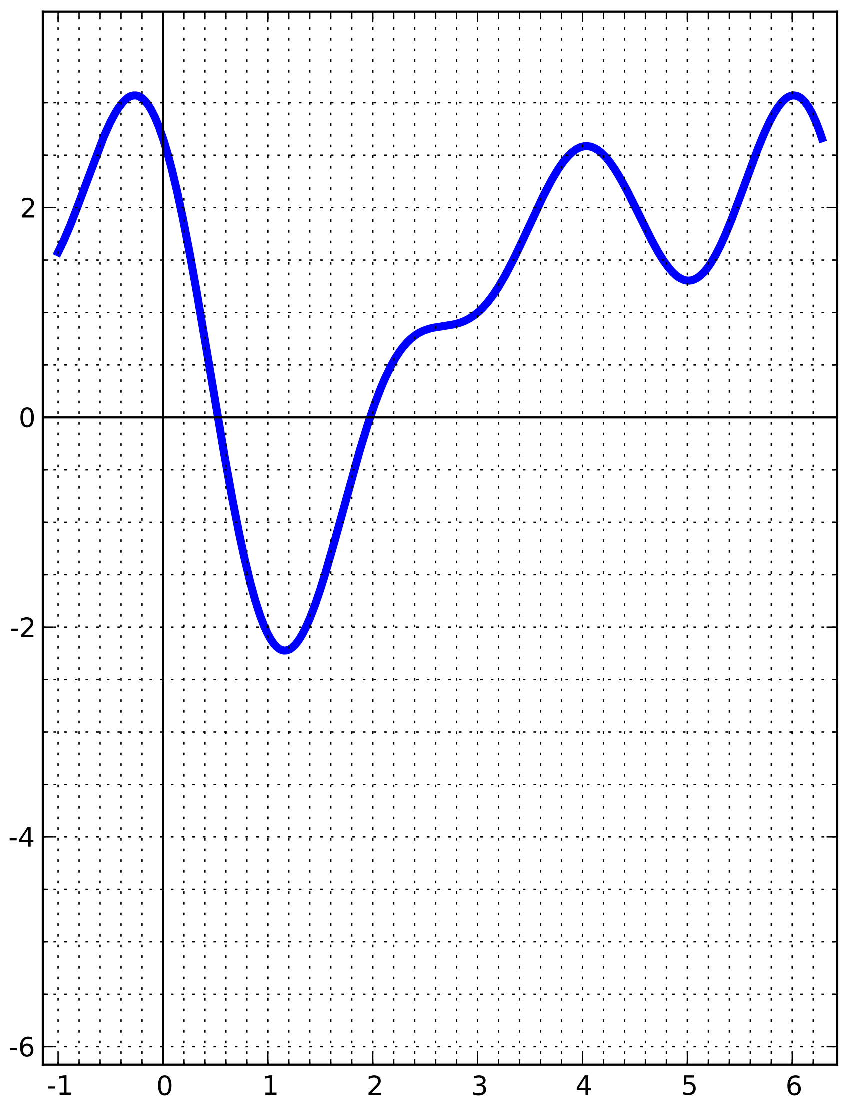
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = \sin(2x+2) + 2\sin(-3x) - 2\cos(-x+1) - 2\cos(3x+2) + \cos(-x) + 1.$$

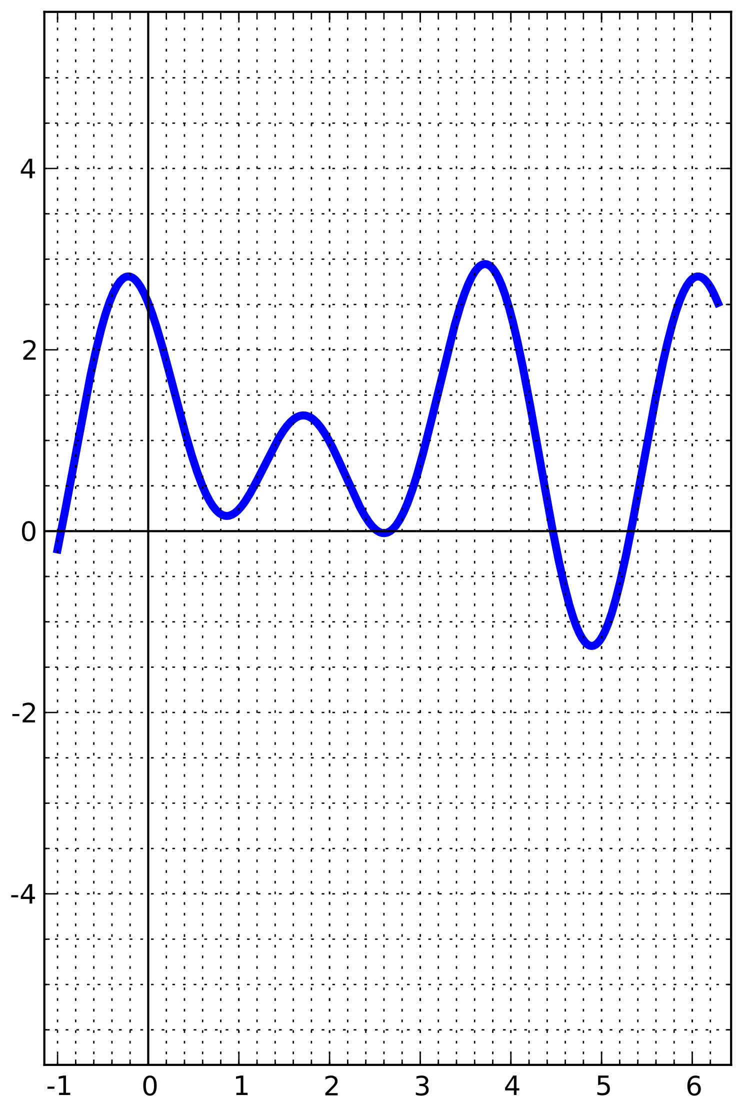
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = \sin(-2\,x + 2) - \sin(3\,x + 1) + \sin(3\,x + 2) - \sin(3\,x) + \cos(-3\,x + 1) + 1.$$

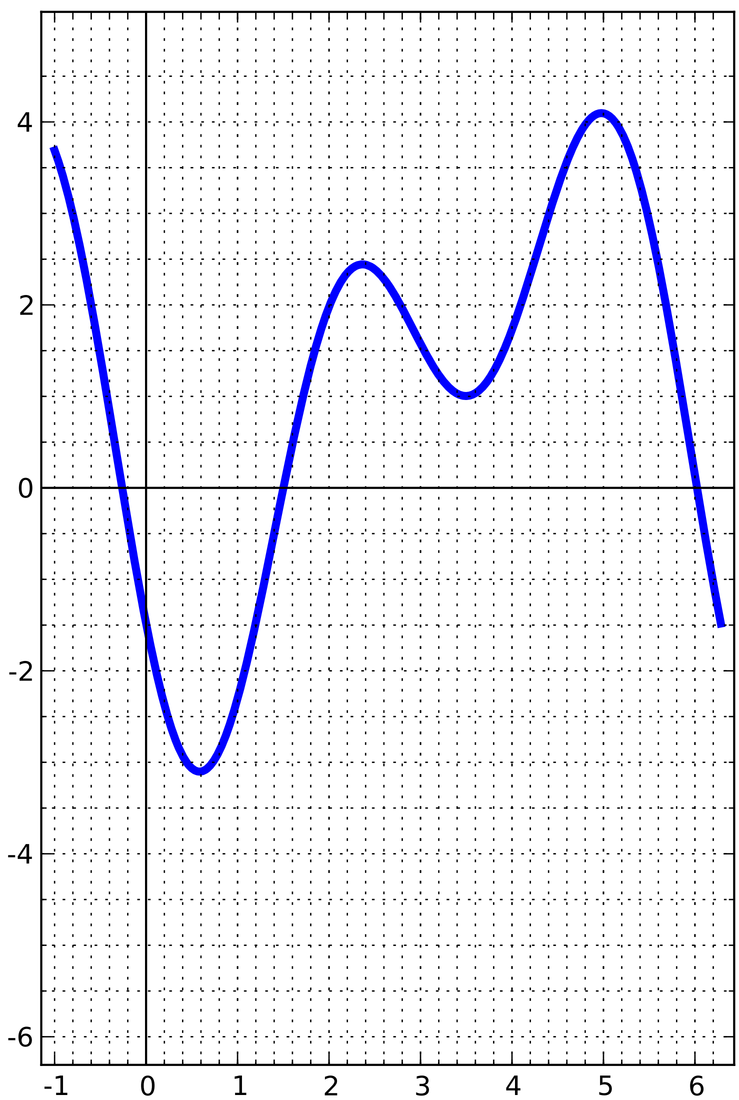
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = -2\,\sin\left(-x + 2\right) - 2\,\cos\left(-2\,x + 1\right) - \cos\left(-x + 2\right) + 1.$$

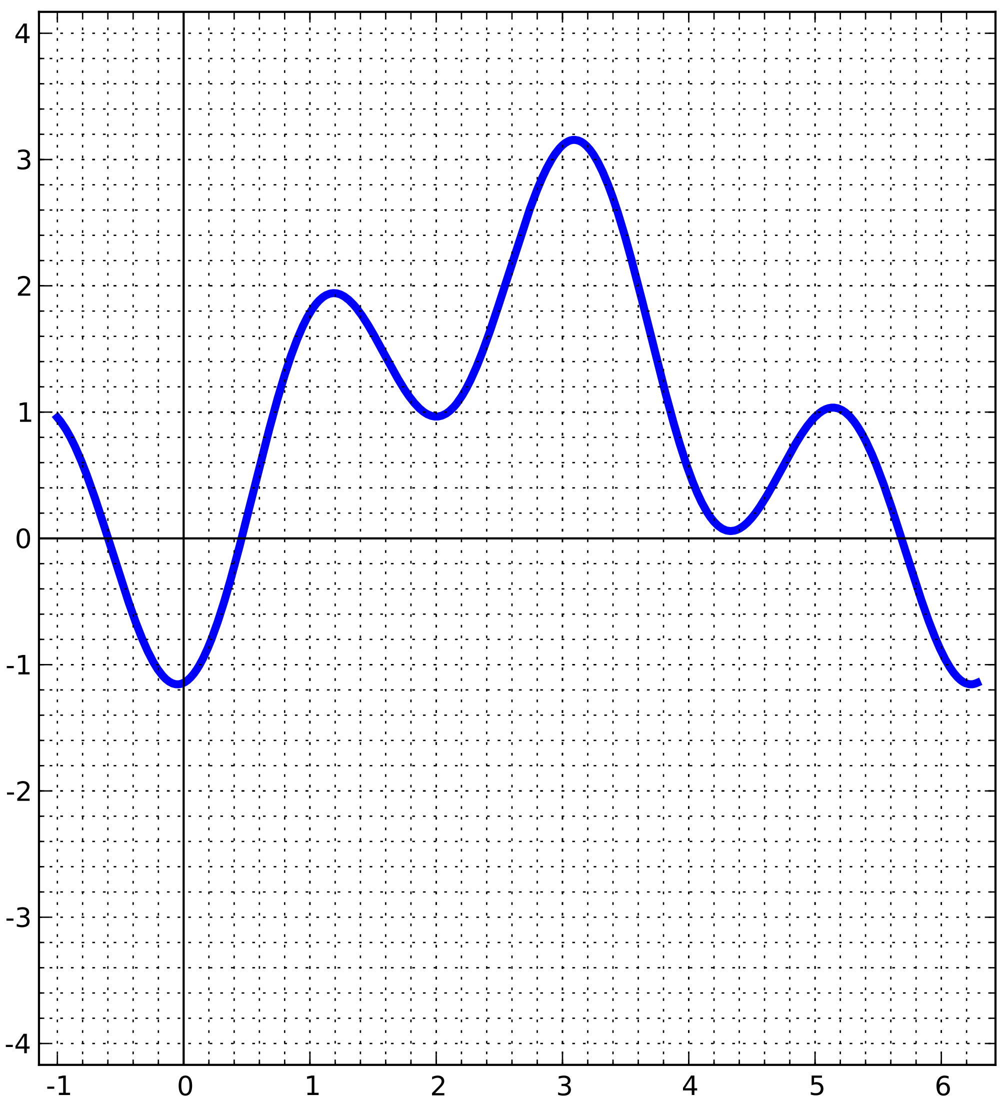
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = -2\,\sin(-x+2) - \sin(x+2) + \cos(-x+2) - \cos(3\,x) + 2\,\cos(x) + 1.$$

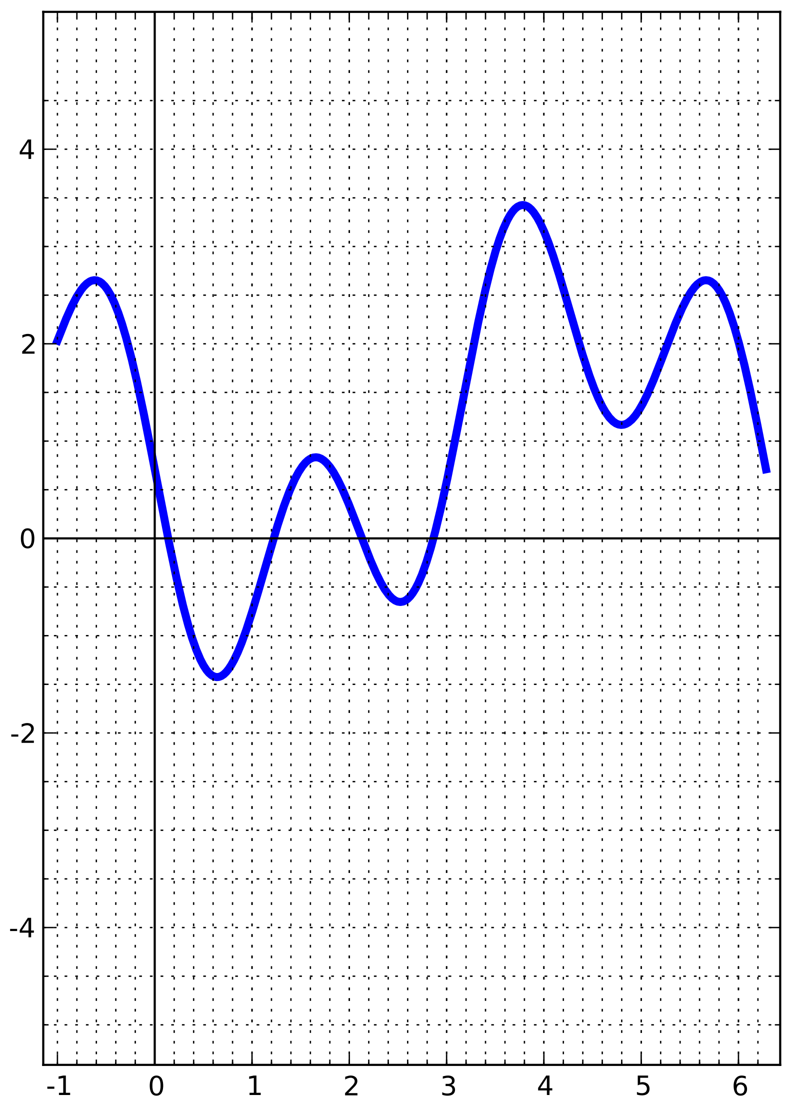
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = 2\,\sin\left(-3\,x + 2\right) - \sin\left(x + 1\right) - 2\,\sin\left(3\,x + 1\right) - \sin\left(3\,x\right) - \cos\left(-x + 2\right) + 1.$$

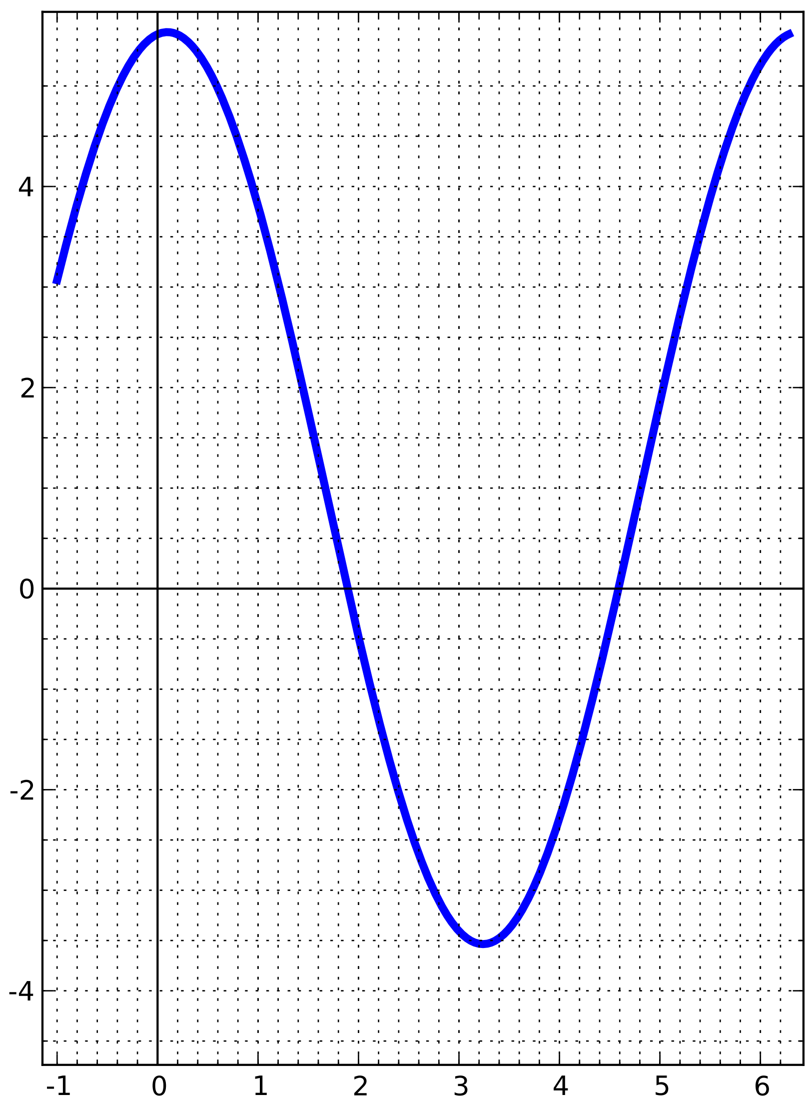
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = \sin(-x + 1) + 2\,\sin(x + 1) + \sin(x + 2) - 2\,\sin(-x) + 2\,\cos(x + 1) + 1.$$

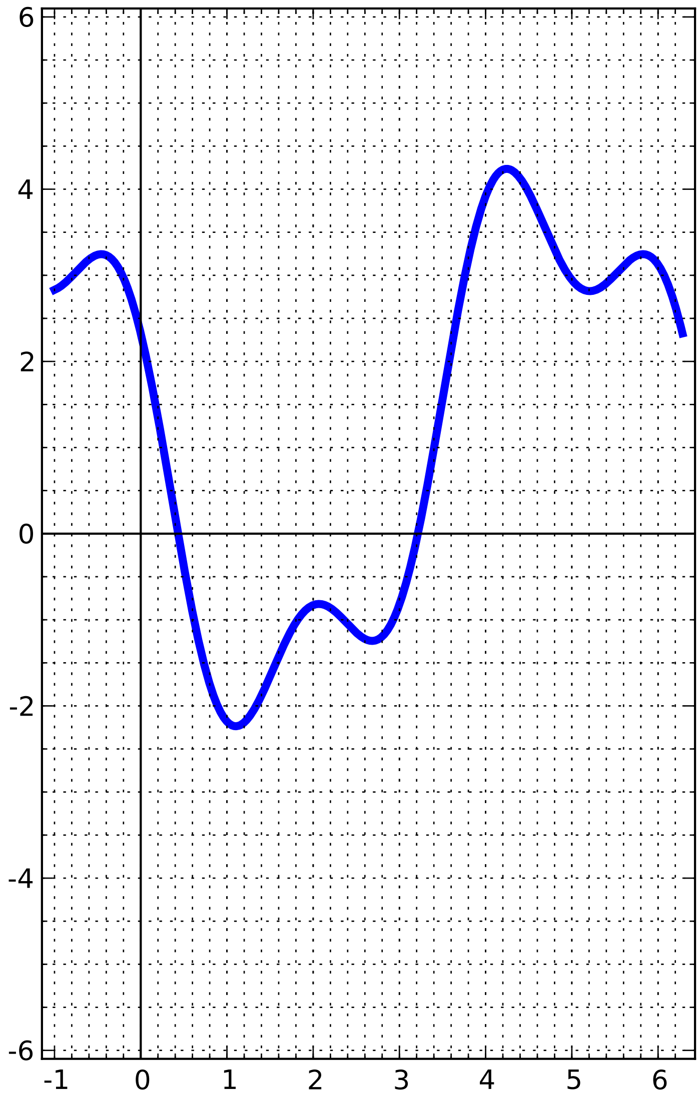
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = \sin(3x + 2) - 2\sin(x) - \cos(-x + 2) + 1.$$

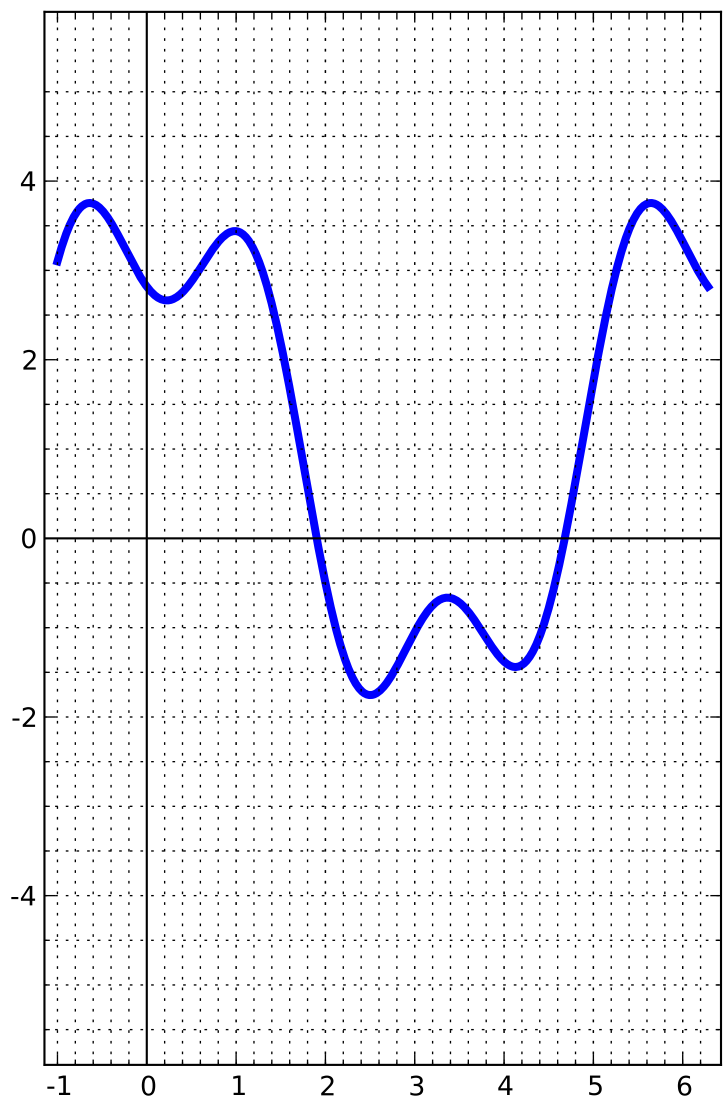
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = \sin(-x+1) + 2\sin(-x+2) - \sin(3x+1) + 1.$$

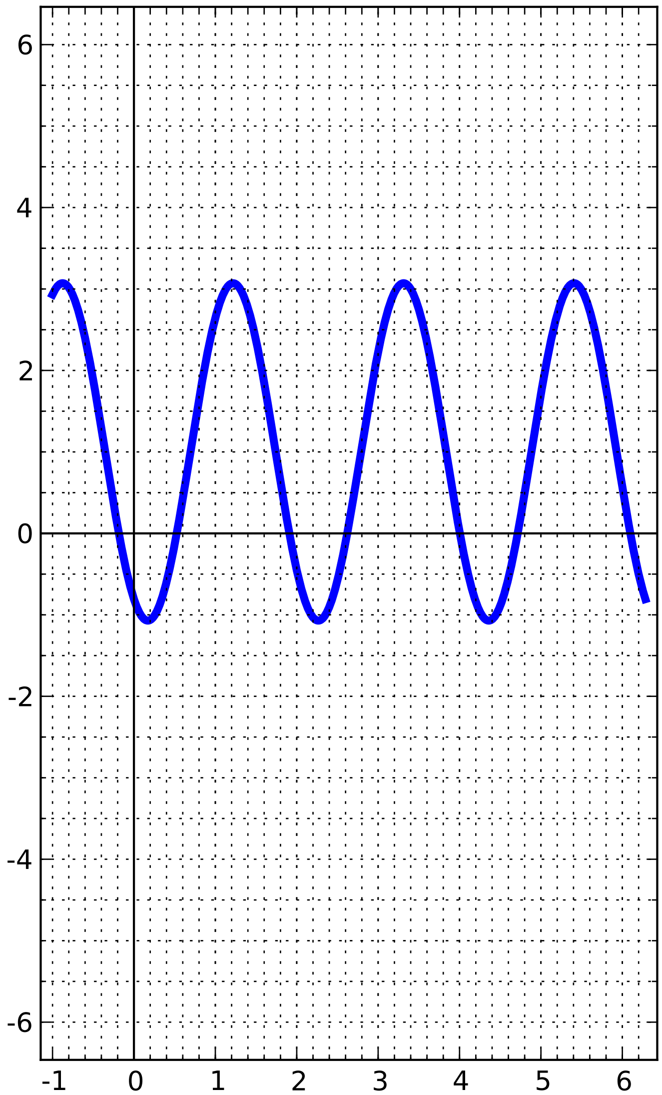
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = -2\,\sin\left(3\,x + 1\right) - \cos\left(-3\,x + 1\right) - \cos\left(3\,x + 2\right) + 1.$$

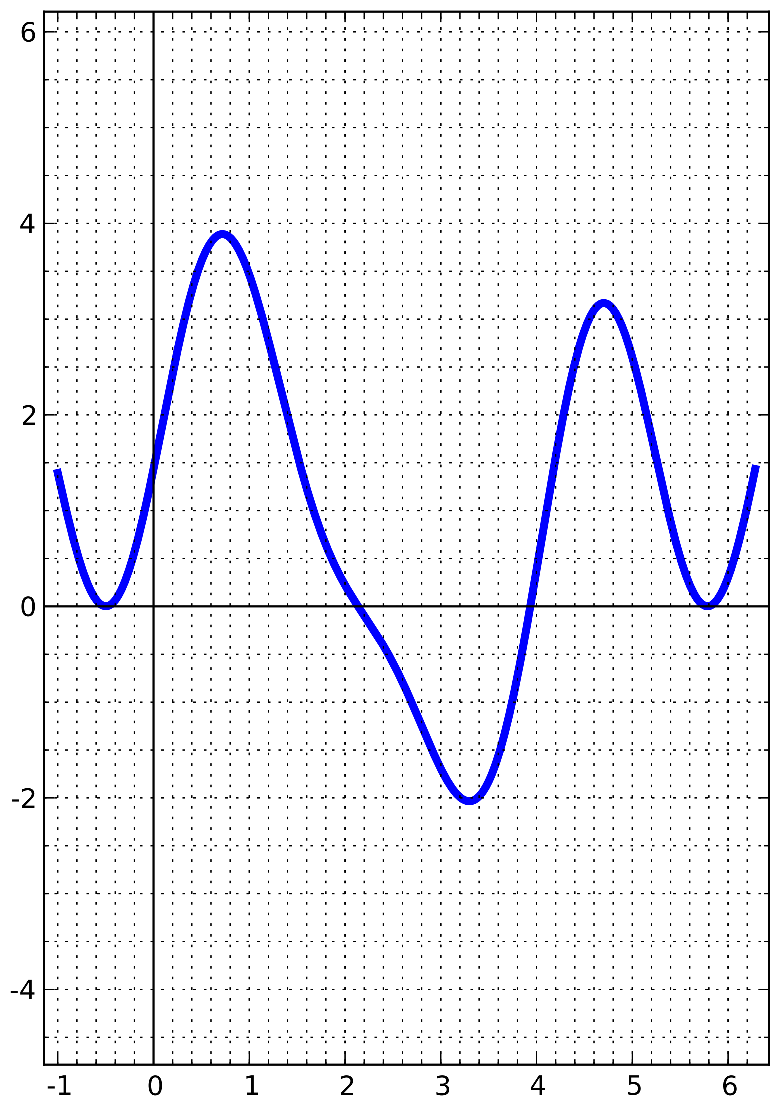
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = 2\,\sin\left(x + 1\right) + \sin\left(3\,x\right) - \sin\left(x\right) + 2\,\cos\left(-2\,x + 2\right) + \cos\left(2\,x + 2\right) + 1.$$

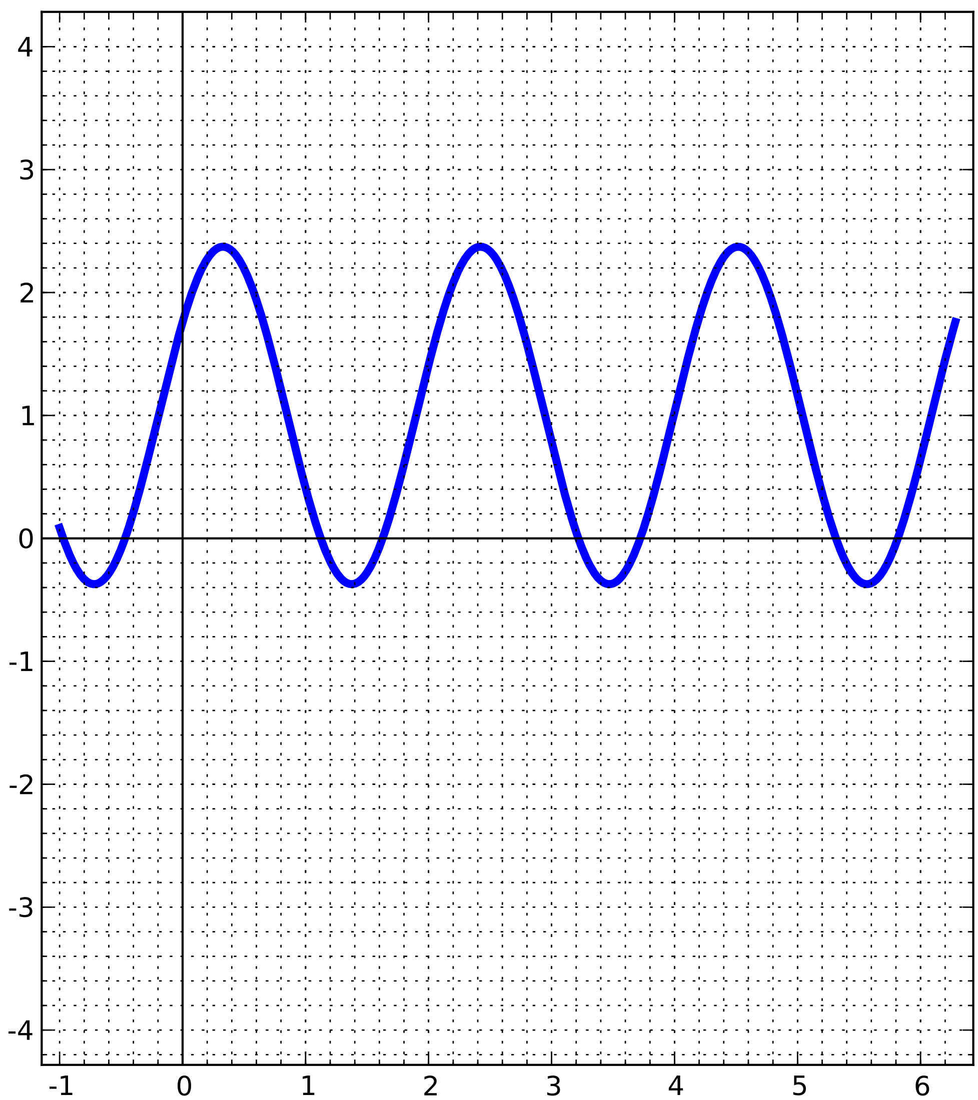
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = \sin(-3x + 1) - 2\cos(3x + 1) + \cos(3x) + 1.$$

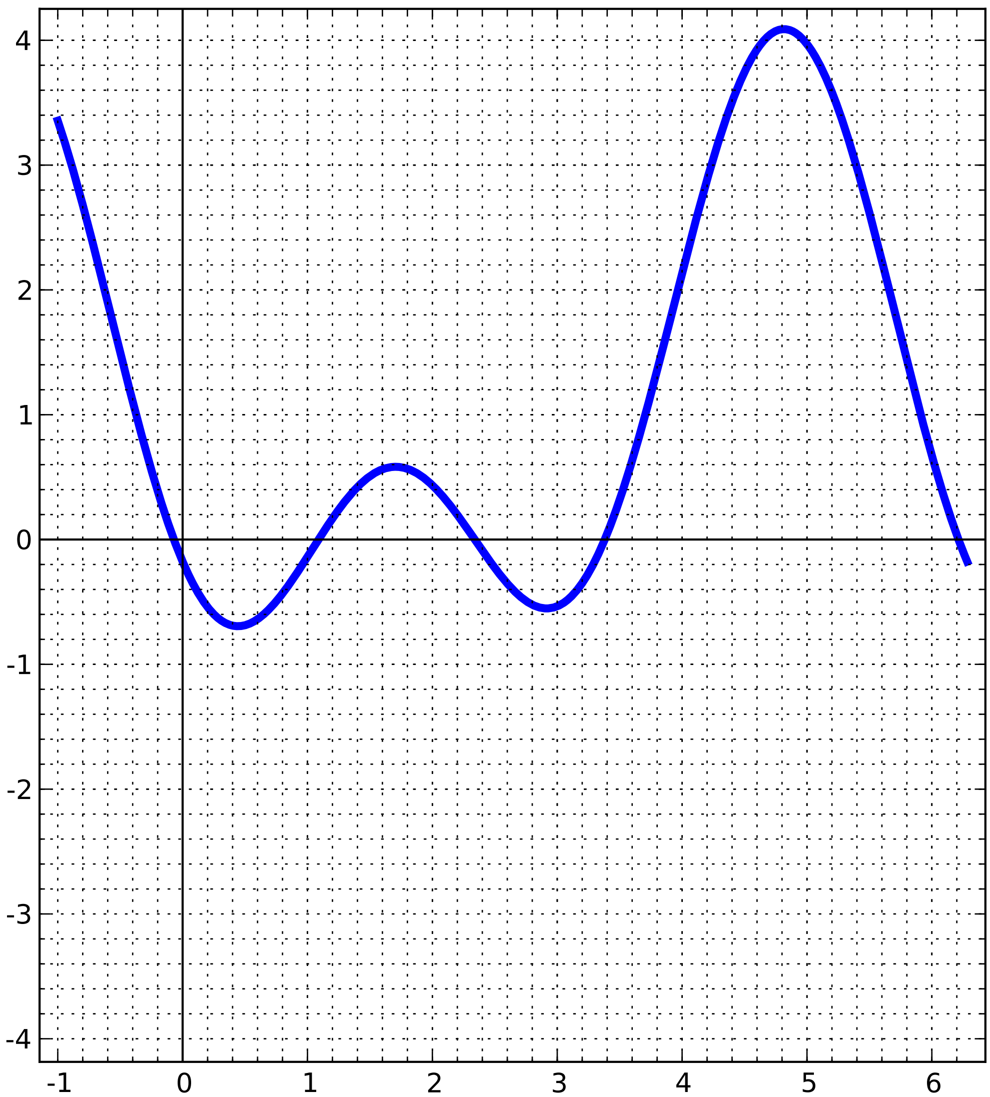
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = -\sin(-2x+1) + \cos(x+1) + \cos(x+2) + \cos(2x+1) - \cos(-2x) + 1.$$

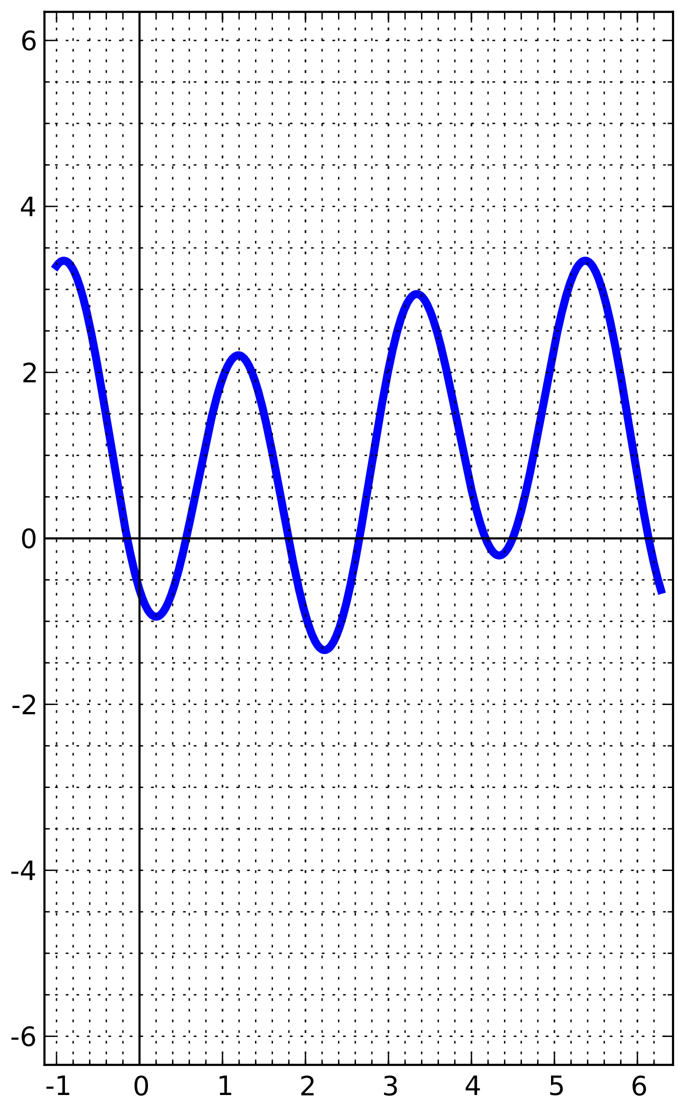
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = -2\,\sin\left(-x + 2\right) + 2\,\sin\left(x + 2\right) + \sin\left(x\right) - 2\,\cos\left(-3\,x + 1\right) - \cos\left(3\,x + 1\right) + 1.$$

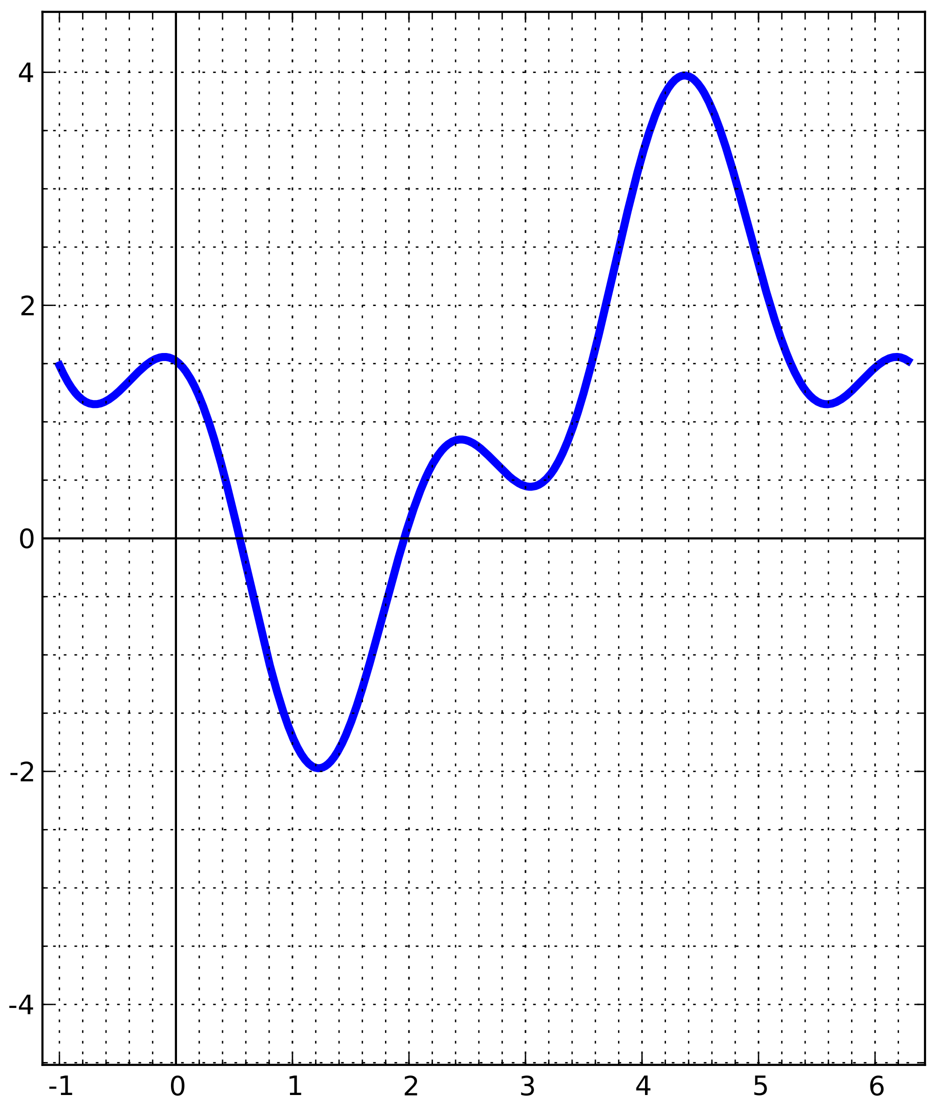
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = \sin(-3x + 2) + 2\sin(-x + 2) - \cos(x + 1) + 4\cos(x + 2) + 1.$$

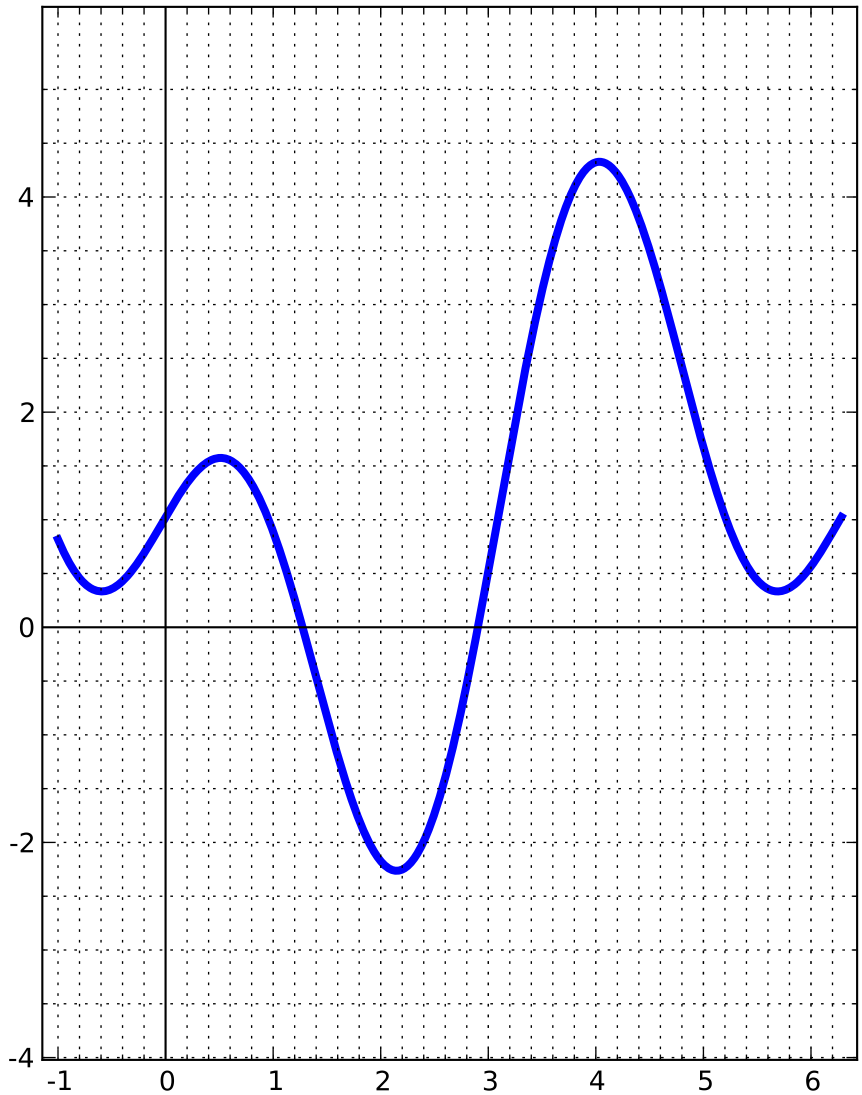
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = -2\,\sin\left(x + 1\right) + 2\,\cos\left(-2\,x + 2\right) + \cos\left(x + 1\right) + \cos\left(-x\right) + \cos\left(2\,x\right) + 1.$$

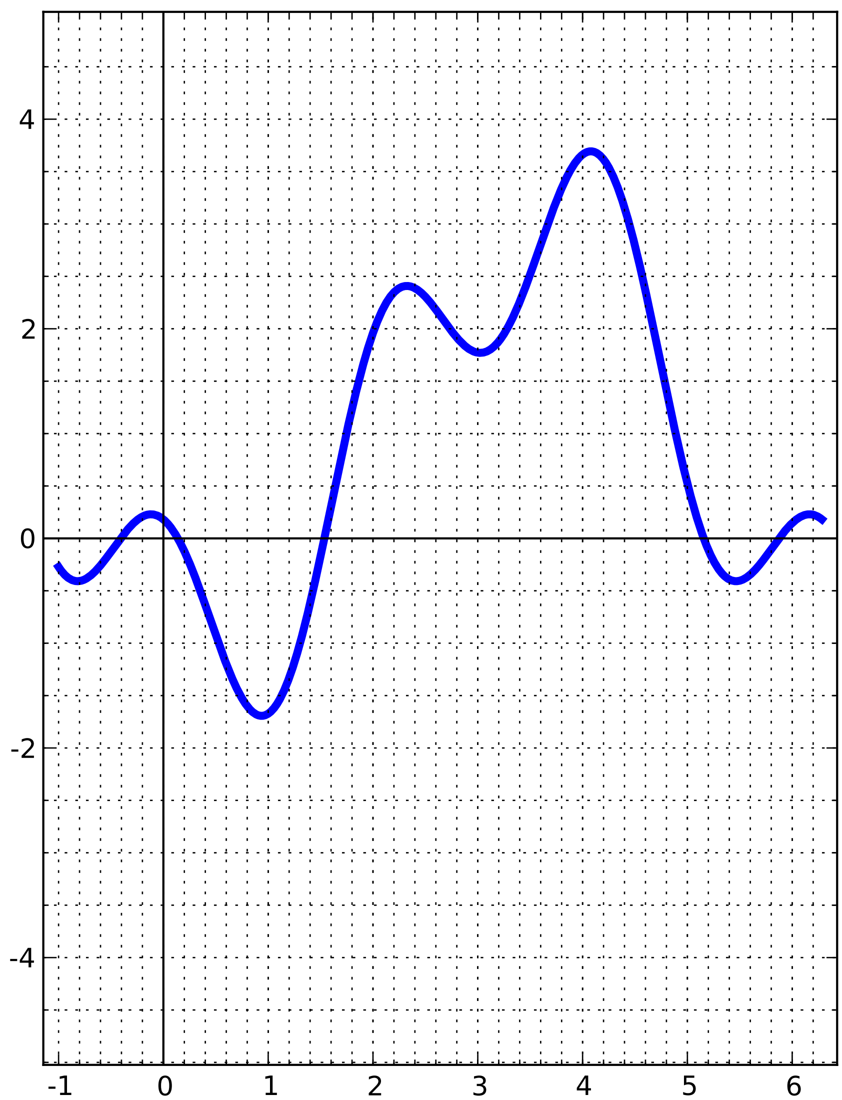
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = -2\,\sin\left(-x + 2\right) - \cos\left(-2\,x\right) + \cos\left(2\,x\right) + \cos\left(3\,x\right) + 1.$$

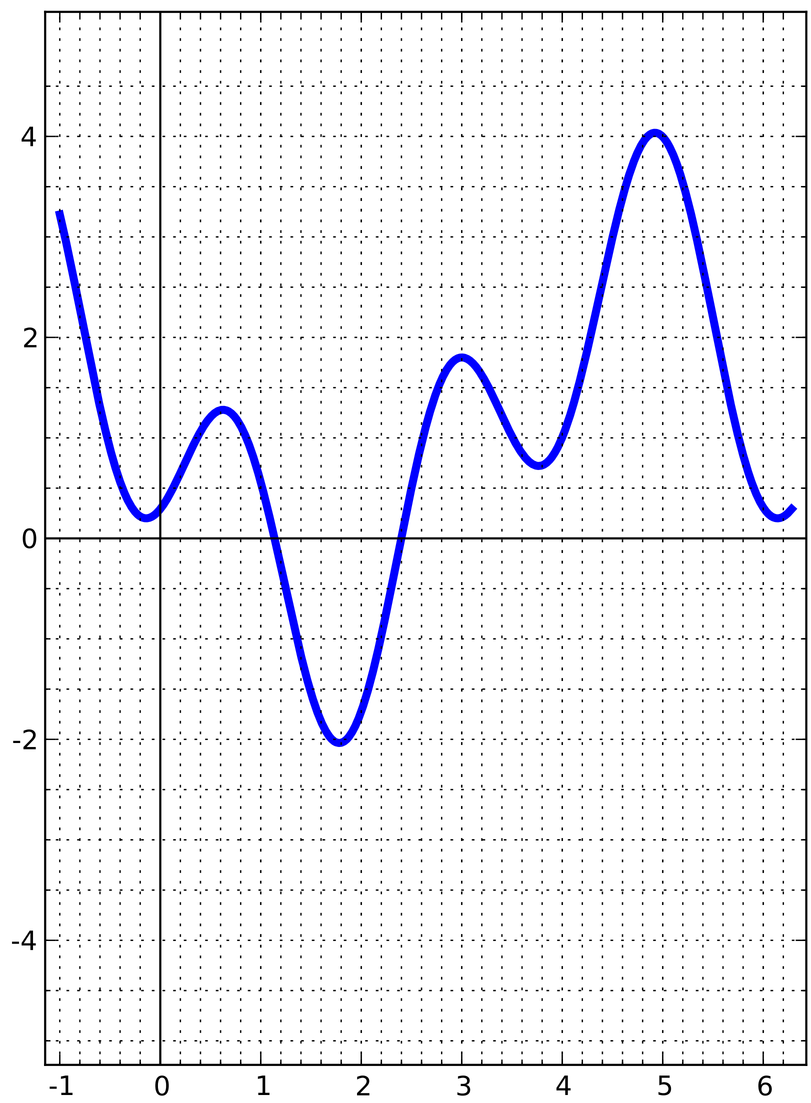
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = -\sin(-3x) + \cos(-3x + 2) + \cos(x + 1) + \cos(x + 2) + \cos(3x + 2) + 1.$$

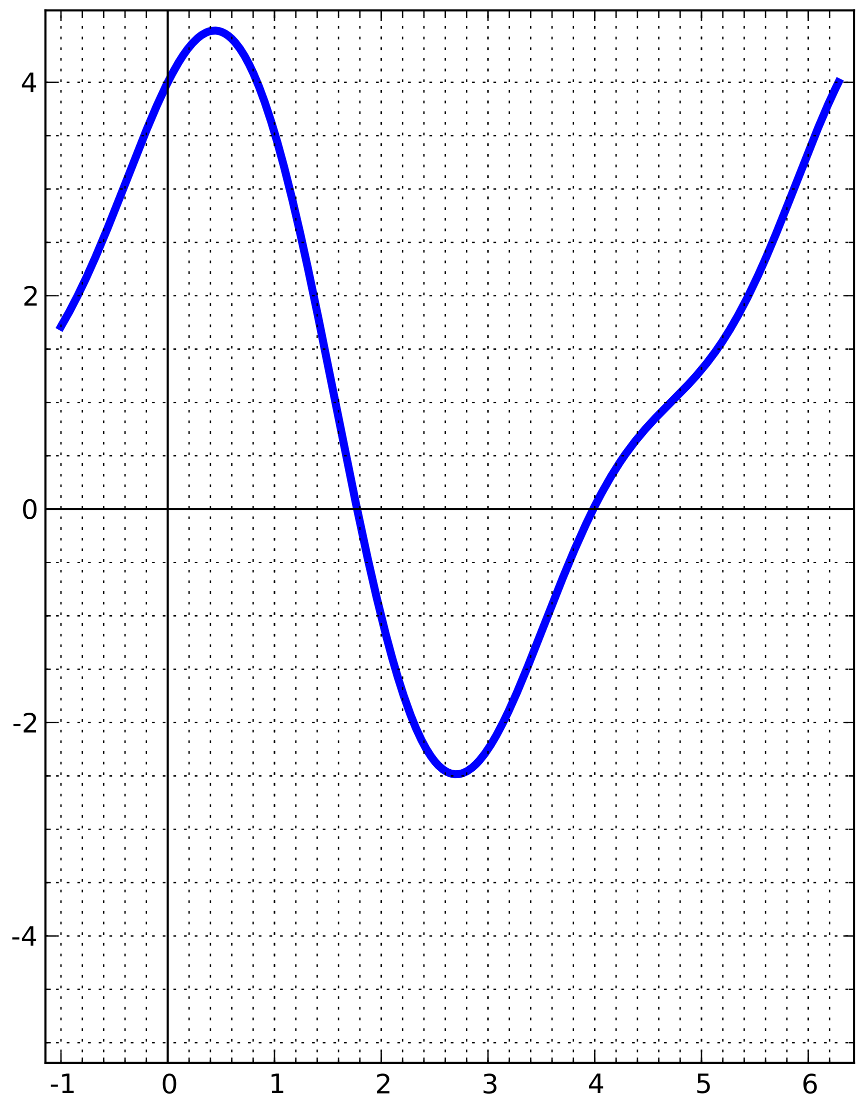
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = -\sin(-2\,x) + 3\,\cos(x) + 1.$$

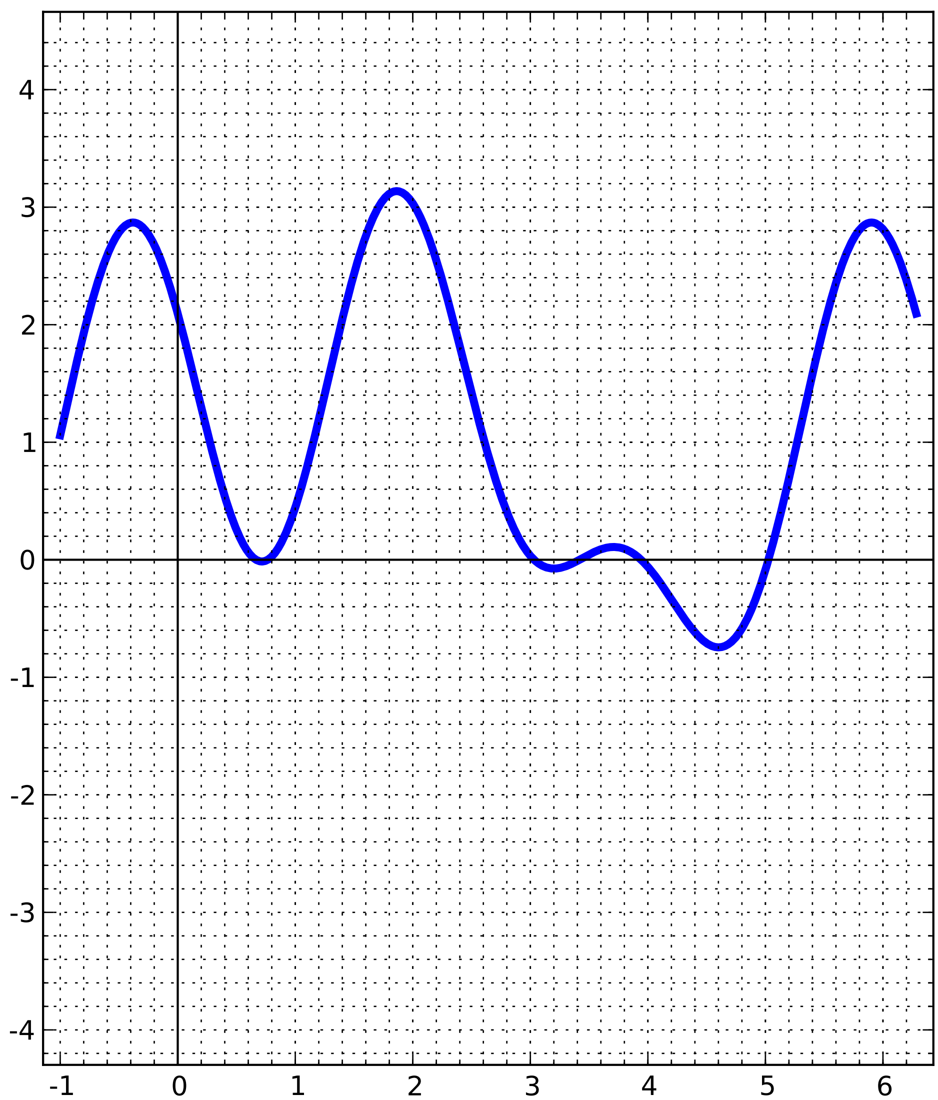
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = -2\,\sin(2\,x + 2) - 2\,\cos(-2\,x + 2) + \cos(-x + 1) + \cos(3\,x + 1) + \cos(-2\,x) + 1.$$

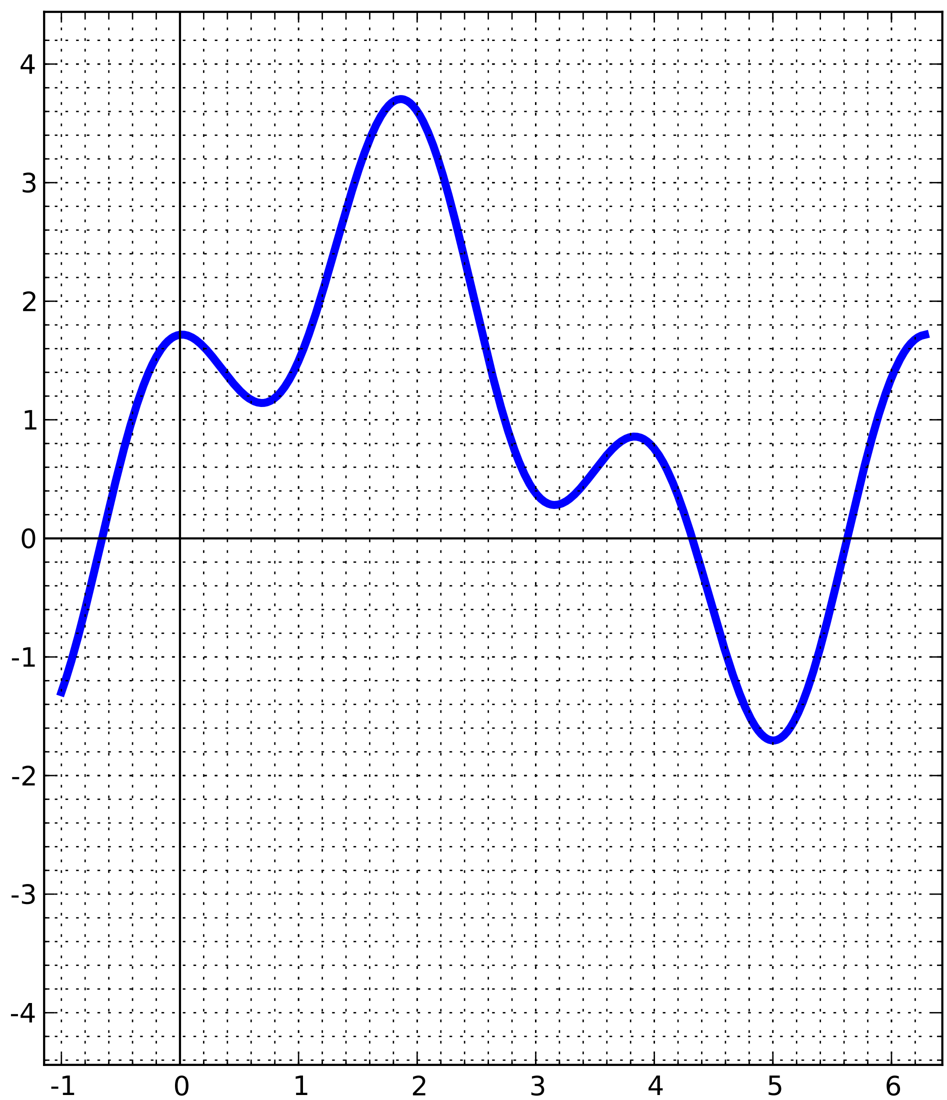
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = \sin(-3x + 1) - \cos(x + 1) - \cos(x + 2) + 1.$$

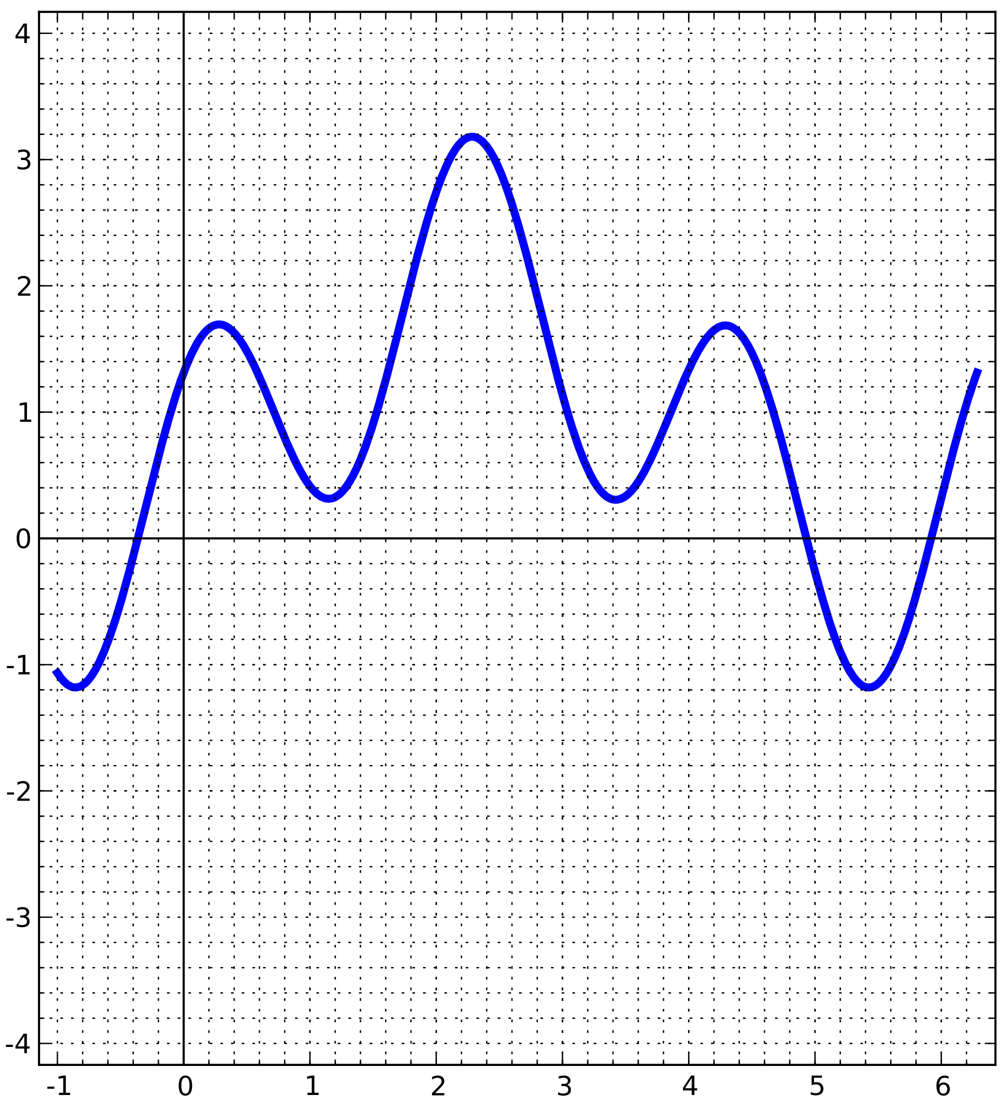
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = -\sin(3x+1) + 2\sin(3x+2) + 2\sin(3x) - \cos(-x+2) - 2\cos(x+1) + 1.$$

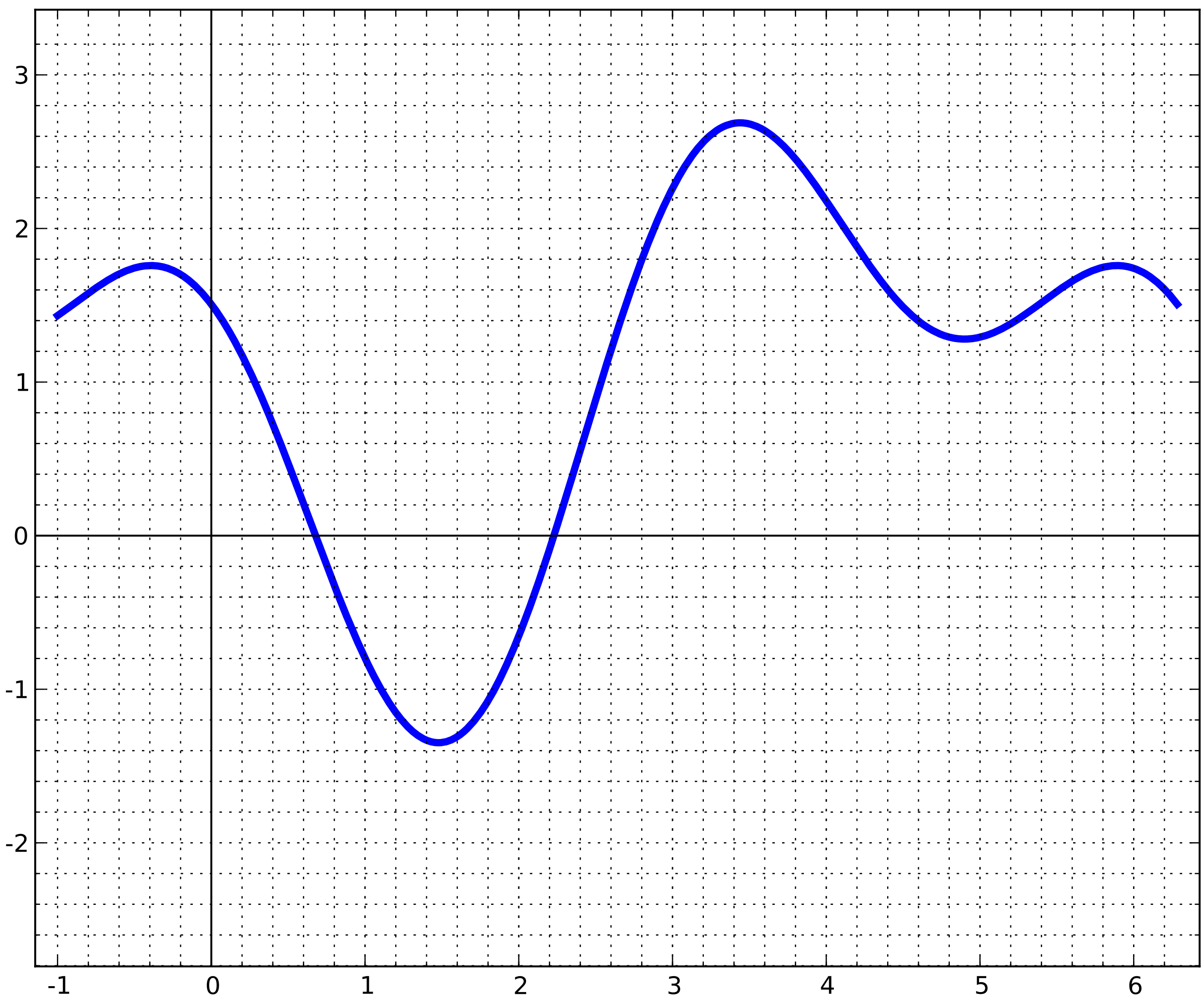
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = -\sin(-x+2) - \cos(-x+2) - \cos(-2x) + 2\cos(2x) + 1.$$

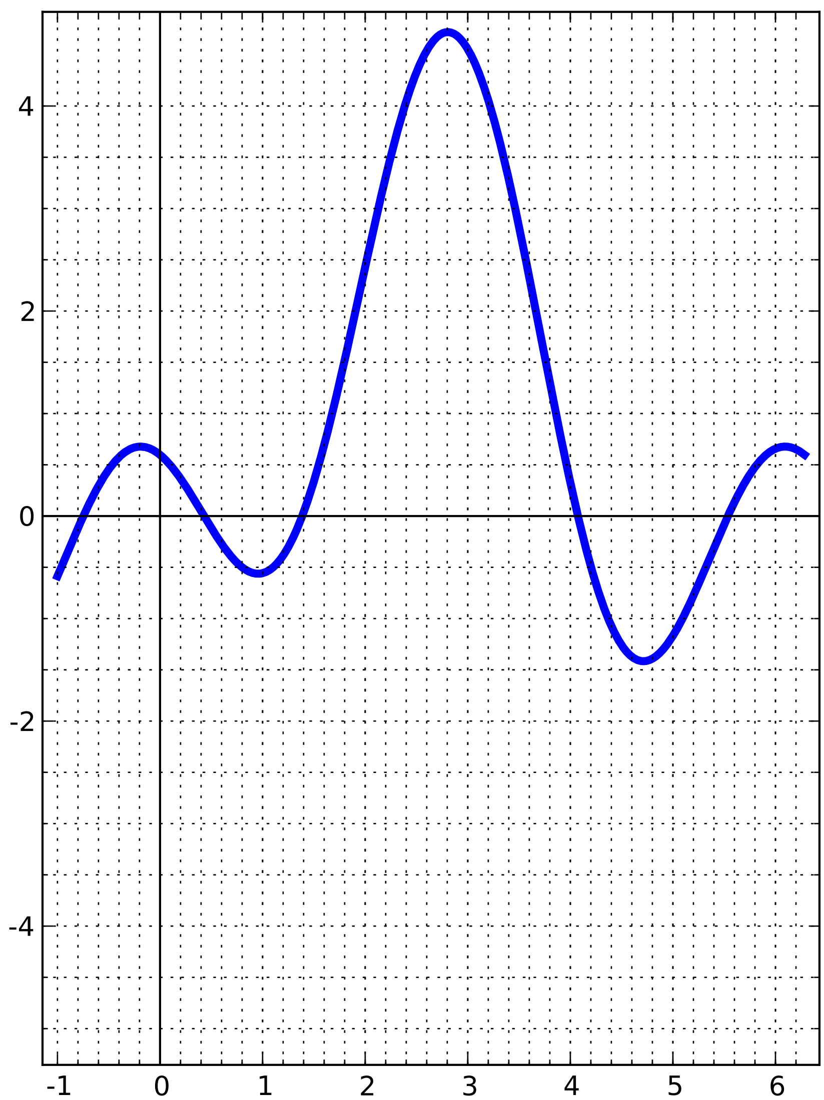
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = -\sin(-x+2) - \sin(x+2) - \sin(-x) - \cos(-2x+2) + \cos(2x) + 1.$$

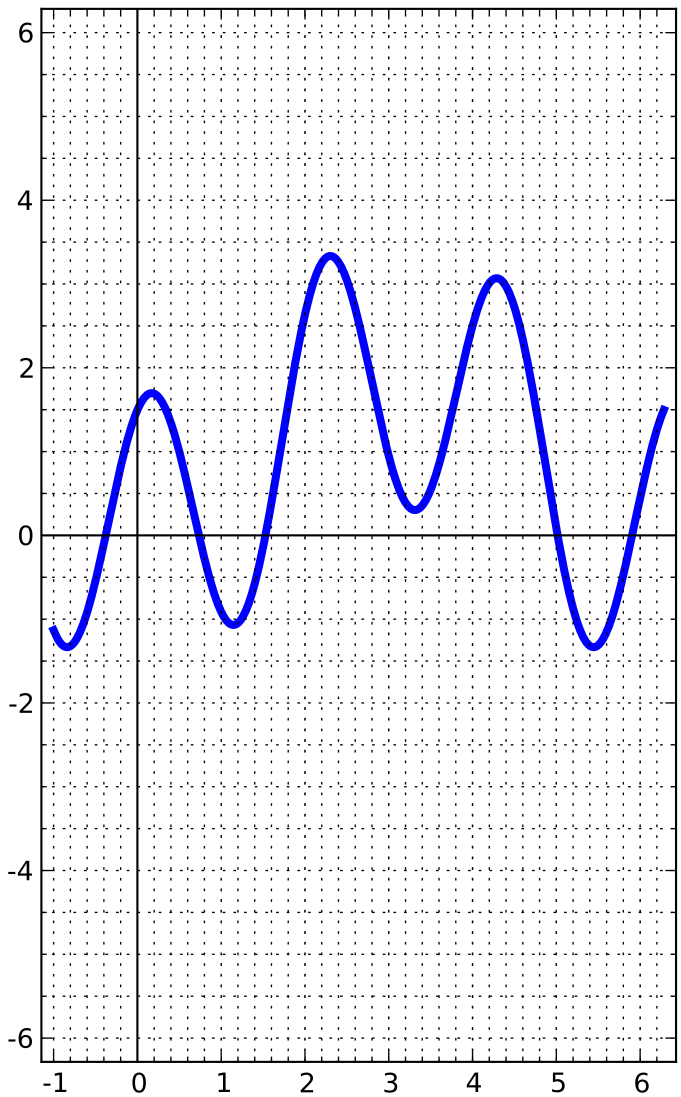
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = 2\cos(-3x+1) - \cos(-3x+2) - 2\cos(-3x) + 2\cos(3x) - \cos(x) + 1.$$

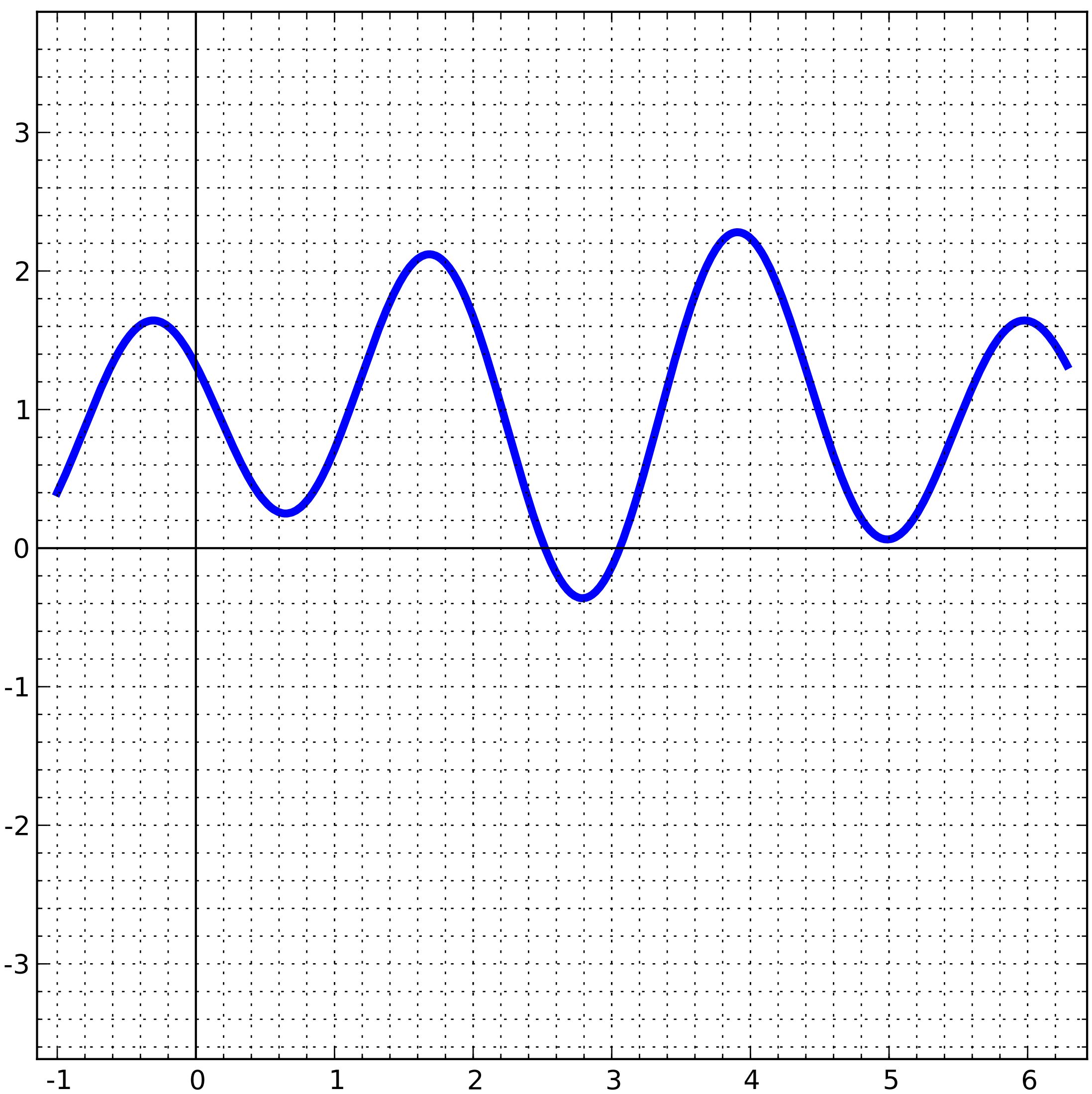
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = -\sin(2x+1) + 2\cos(-2x+1) + \cos(2x+1) + \cos(3x+1) - \cos(2x) + 1.$$

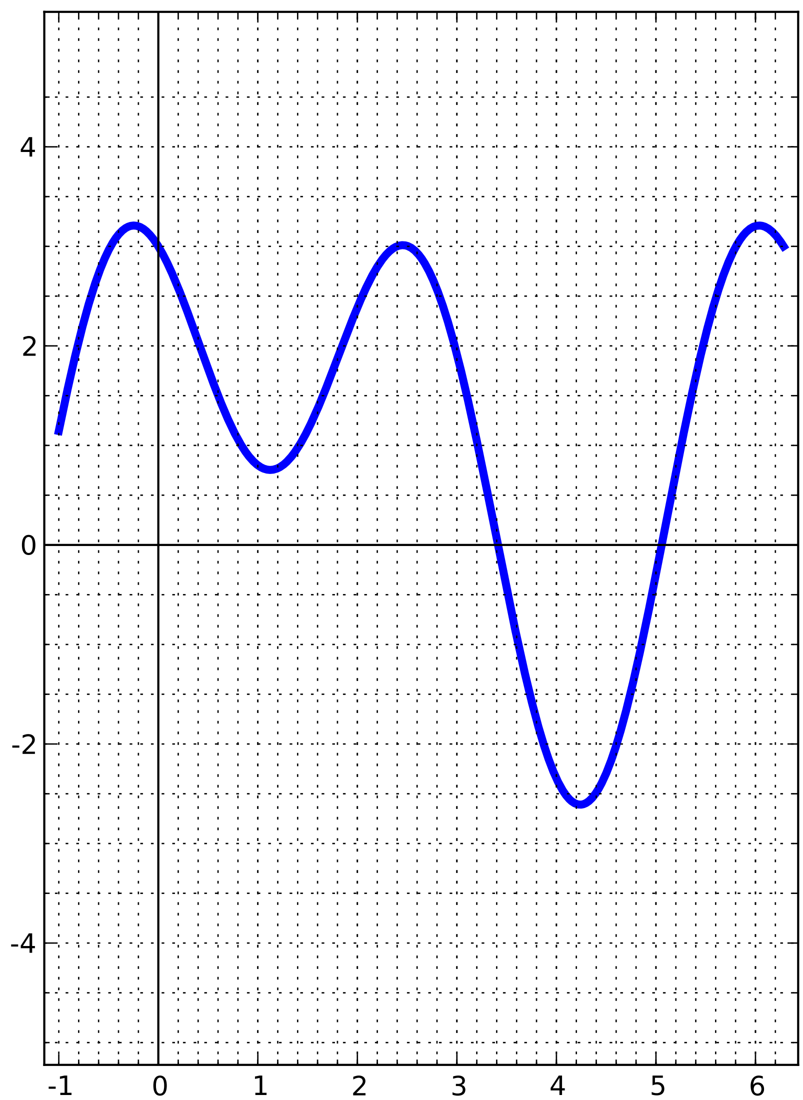
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = \sin(-x + 1) - \sin(2x + 1) + \sin(-2x) + 2\sin(x) + 2\cos(-2x) + 1.$$

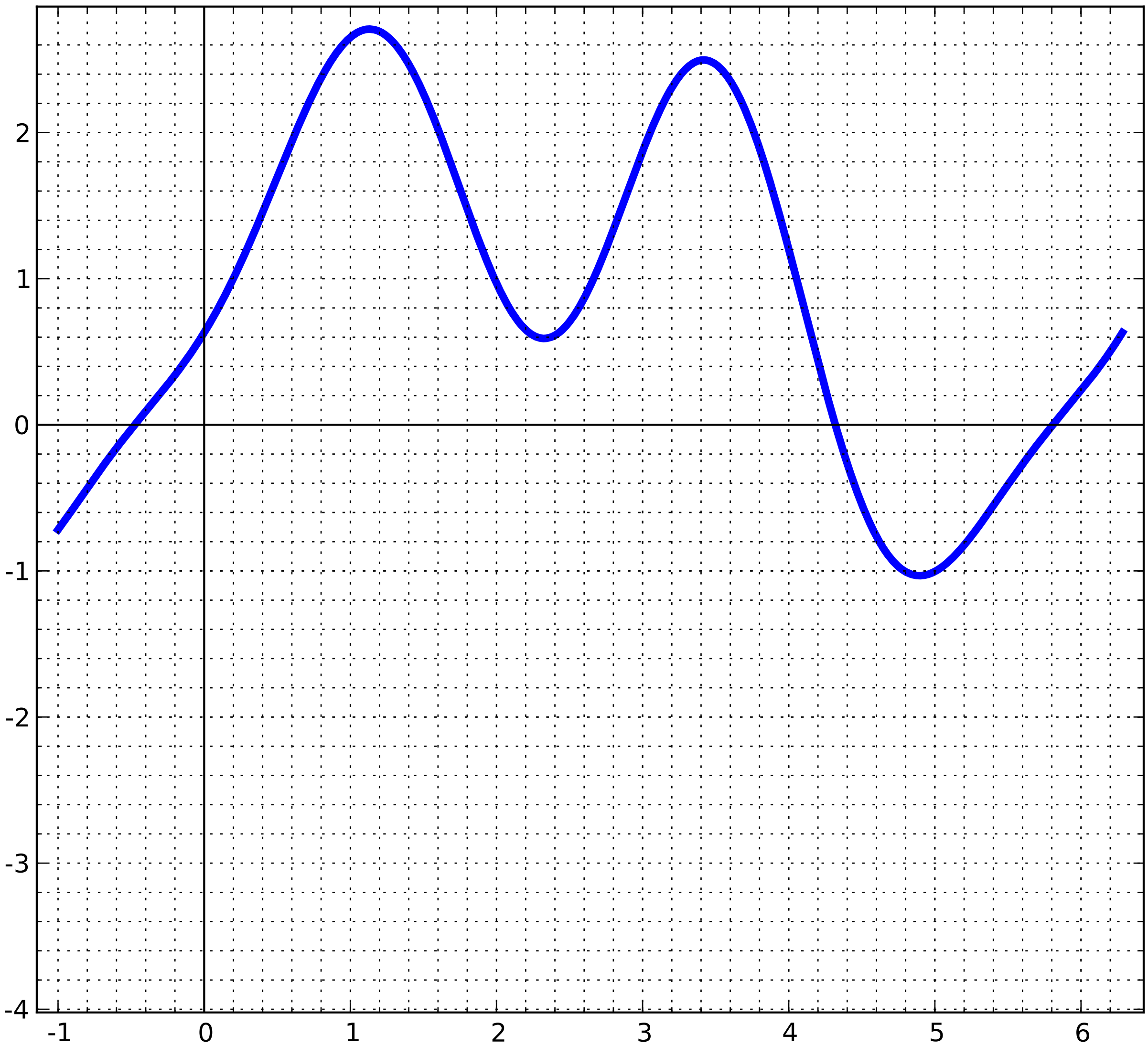
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = -\sin(3x+2) - 2\sin(-x) + \cos(x+2) - \cos(2x+2) + \cos(3x+1) + 1.$$

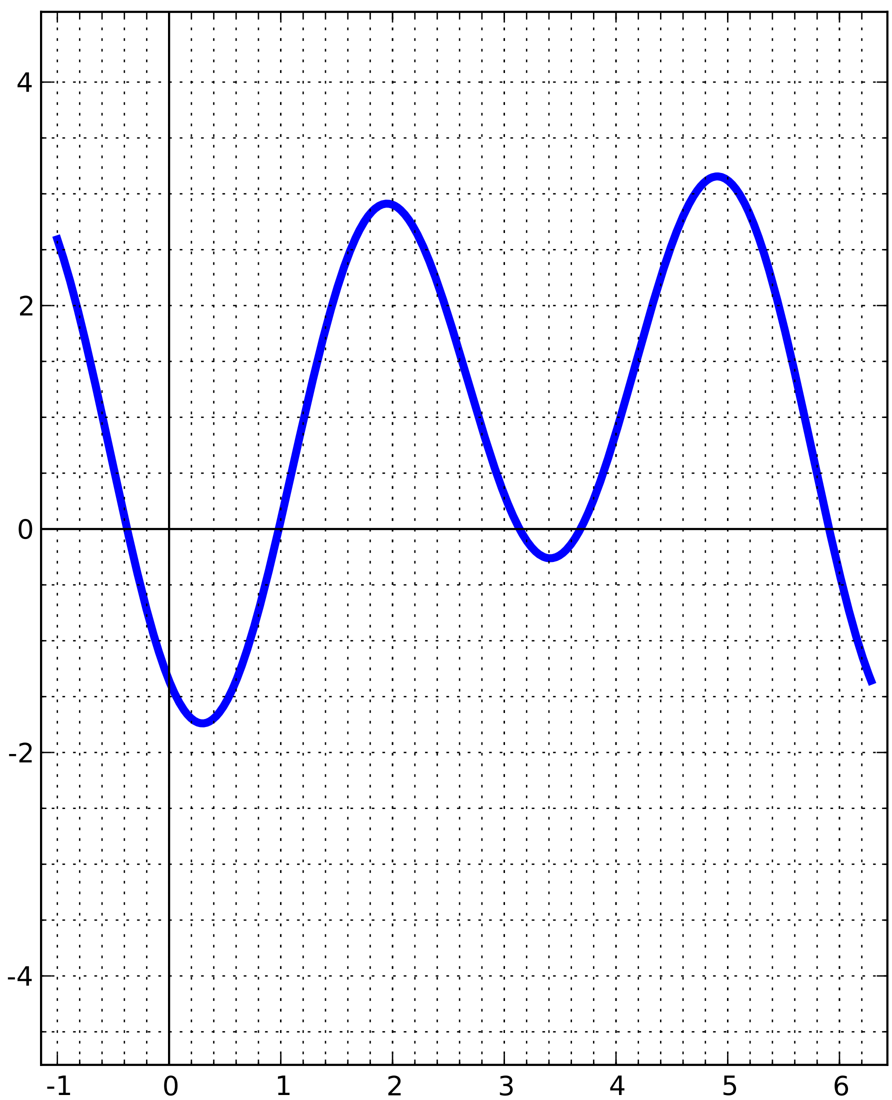
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = \sin(x+2) - 2\,\sin(2\,x+1) - \sin(-x) - \cos(-x+2) - 2\,\cos(x) + 1.$$

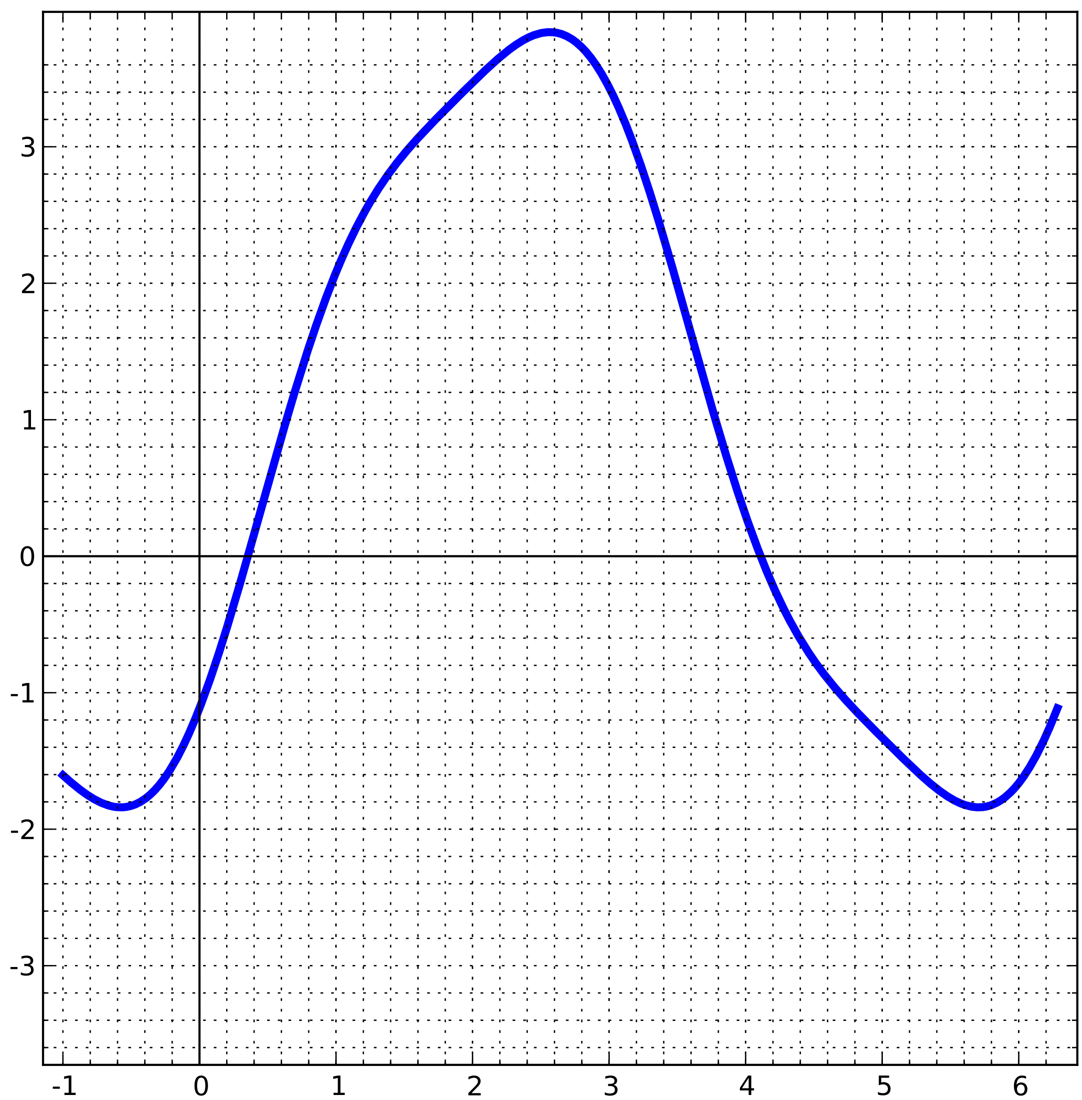
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = -\sin(x+2) - 2\cos(-3x+1) + \cos(-x+2) - \cos(x+1) - 2\cos(3x+2) + 1.$$

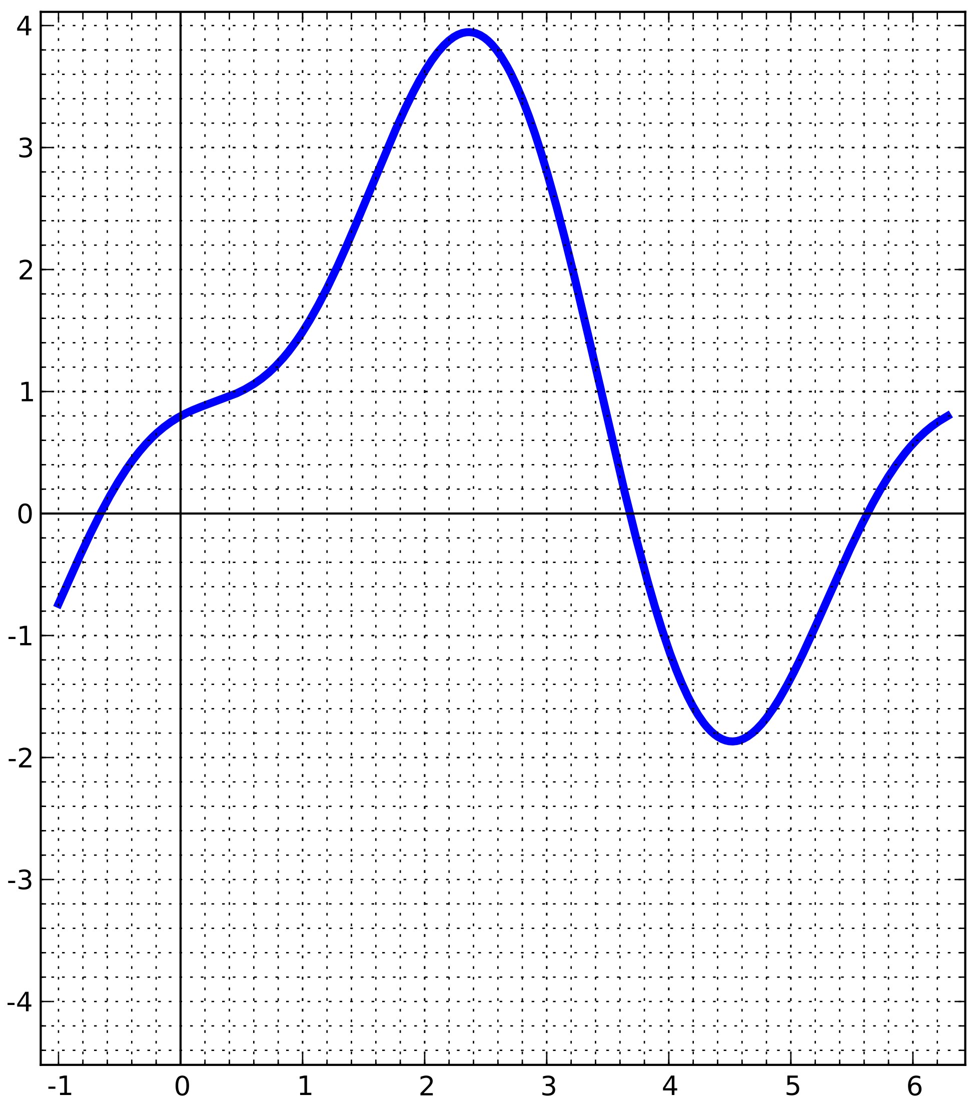
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = -\sin(x + 2) + 2\cos(-x + 2) + \cos(2x + 1) - \cos(-x) + 2\cos(x) + 1.$$

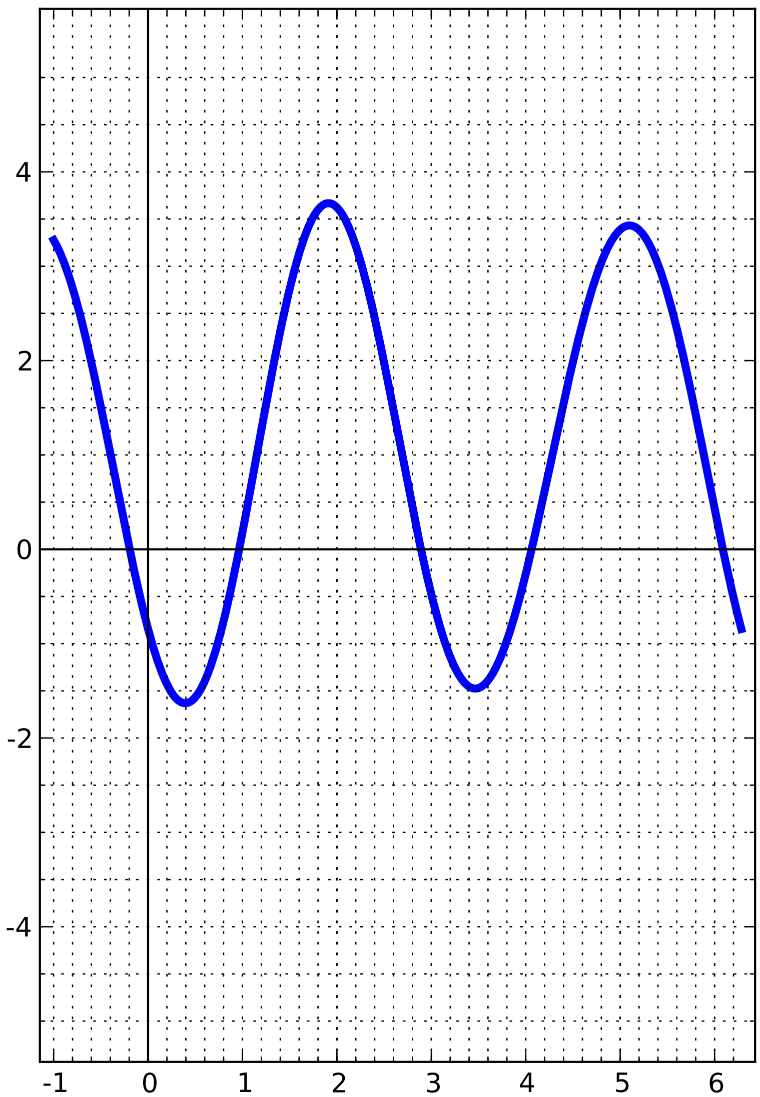
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = \sin(-3x + 2) - \sin(3x + 1) - 2\cos(-2x + 1) + \cos(-2x + 2) + \cos(2x + 2) + 1.$$

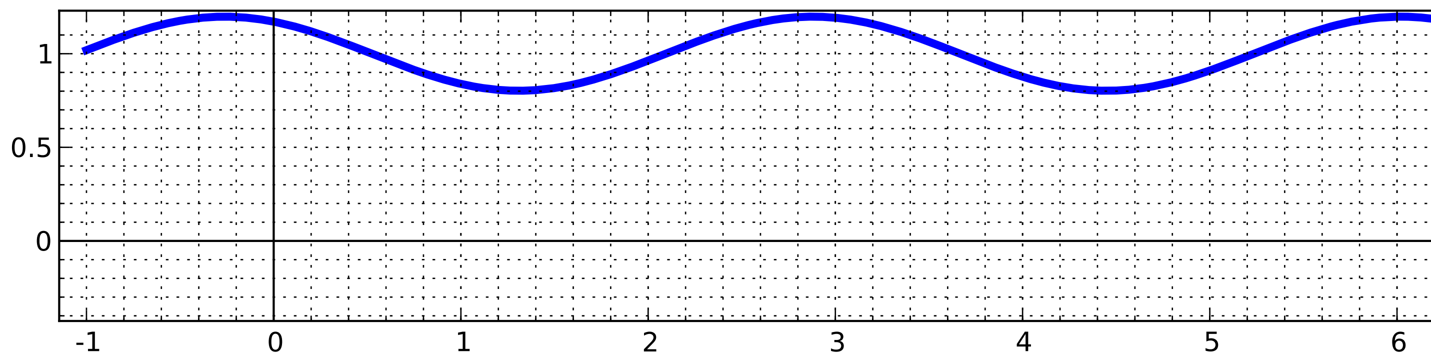
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = -\sin(-2x + 2) - 2\sin(-2x) + 2\cos(2x + 1) + 1.$$

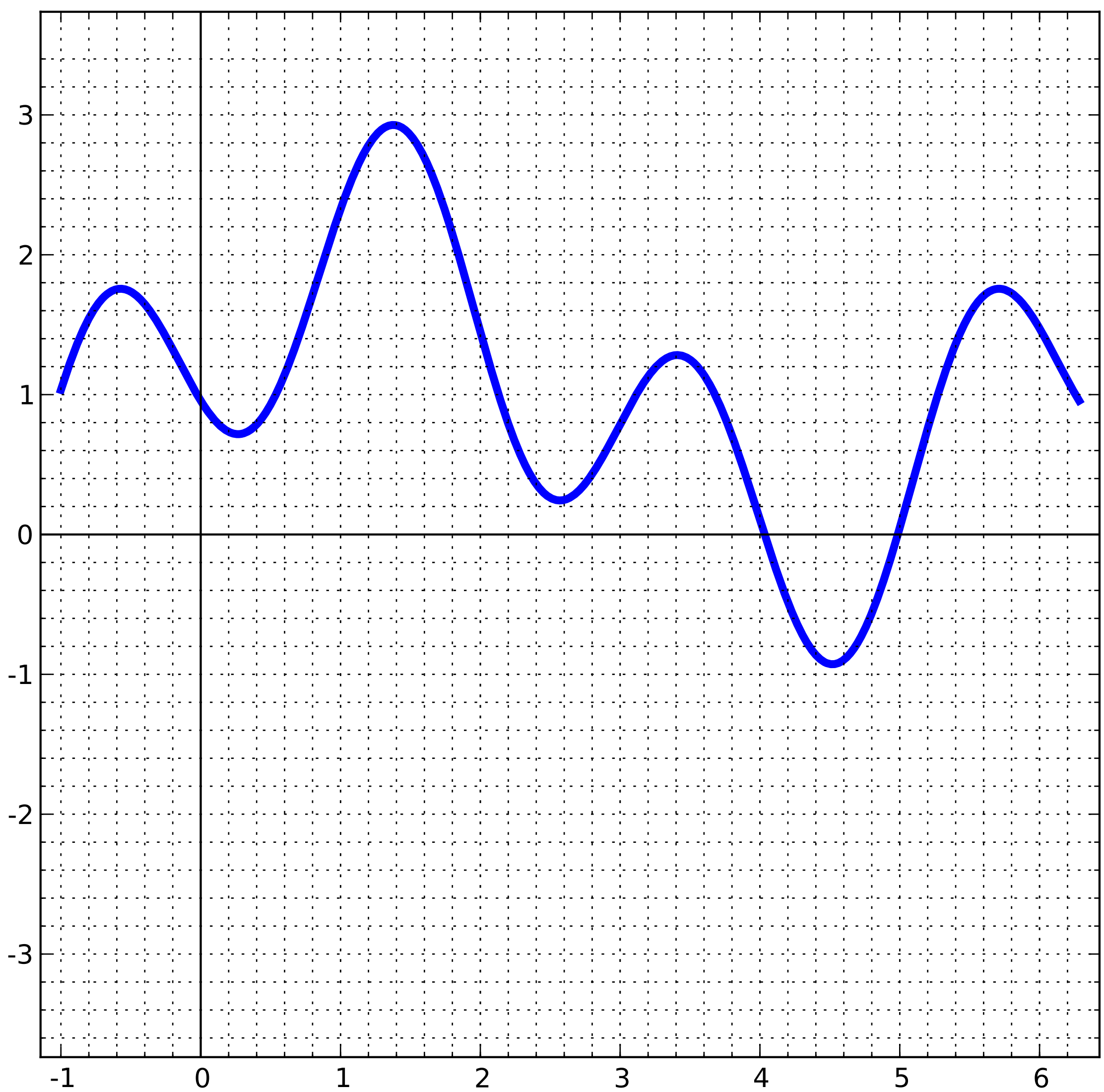
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = 2\,\sin(-x) + 2\,\sin(x) - \cos(x + 2) + \cos(3\,x + 1) - \cos(-3\,x) + 1.$$

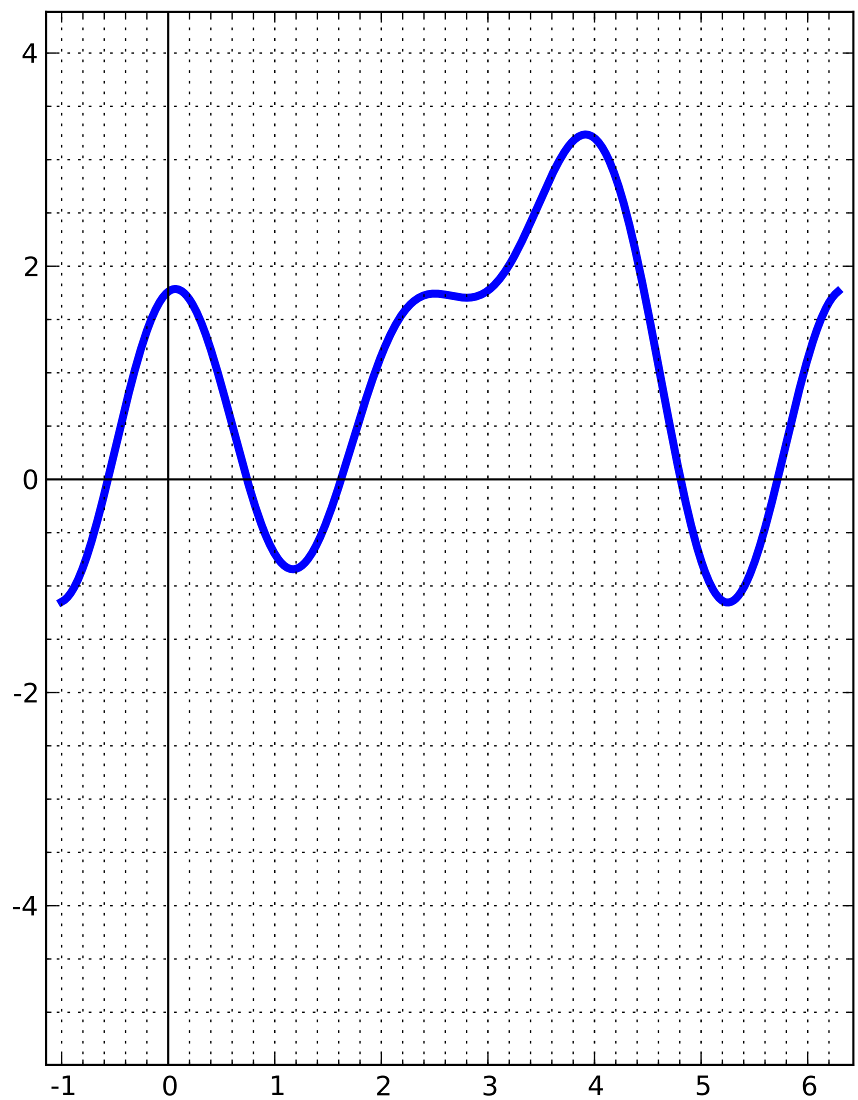
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = \sin(2x + 1) - 2\sin(x) - 2\cos(x + 1) + \cos(-3x) + 1.$$

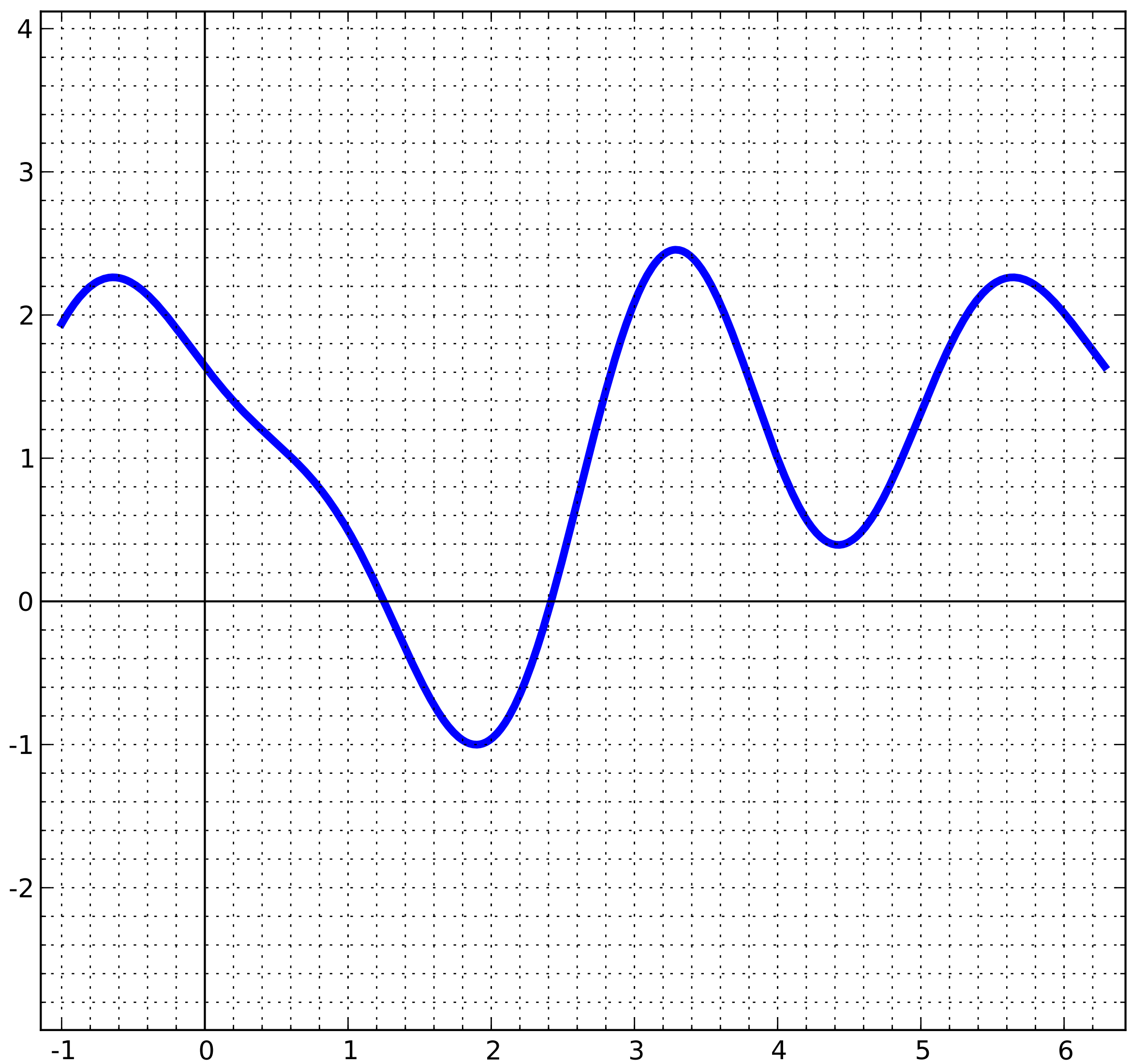
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = -2\,\sin(-x+2) - \sin(3\,x) - \cos(3\,x+1) + \cos(-2\,x) + 2\,\cos(x) + 1.$$

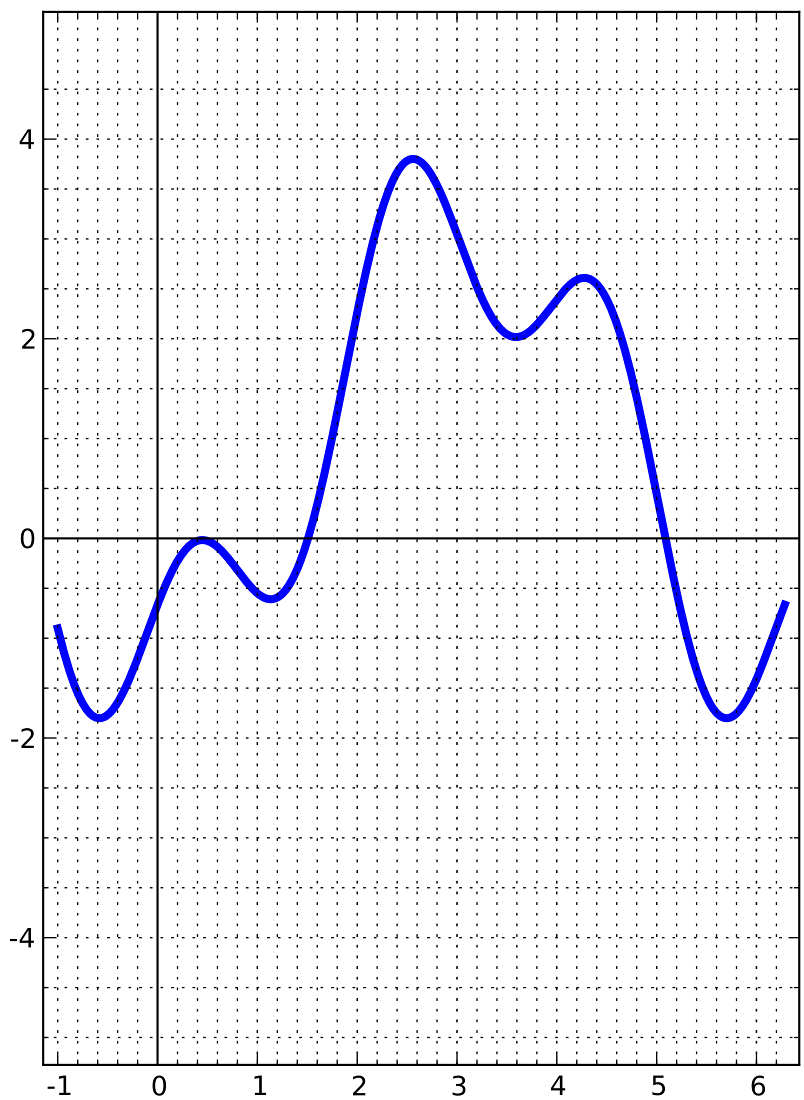
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = \cos(-3x + 1) - 2\cos(-x + 1) - \cos(x + 1) - \cos(x + 2) - \cos(x) + 1.$$

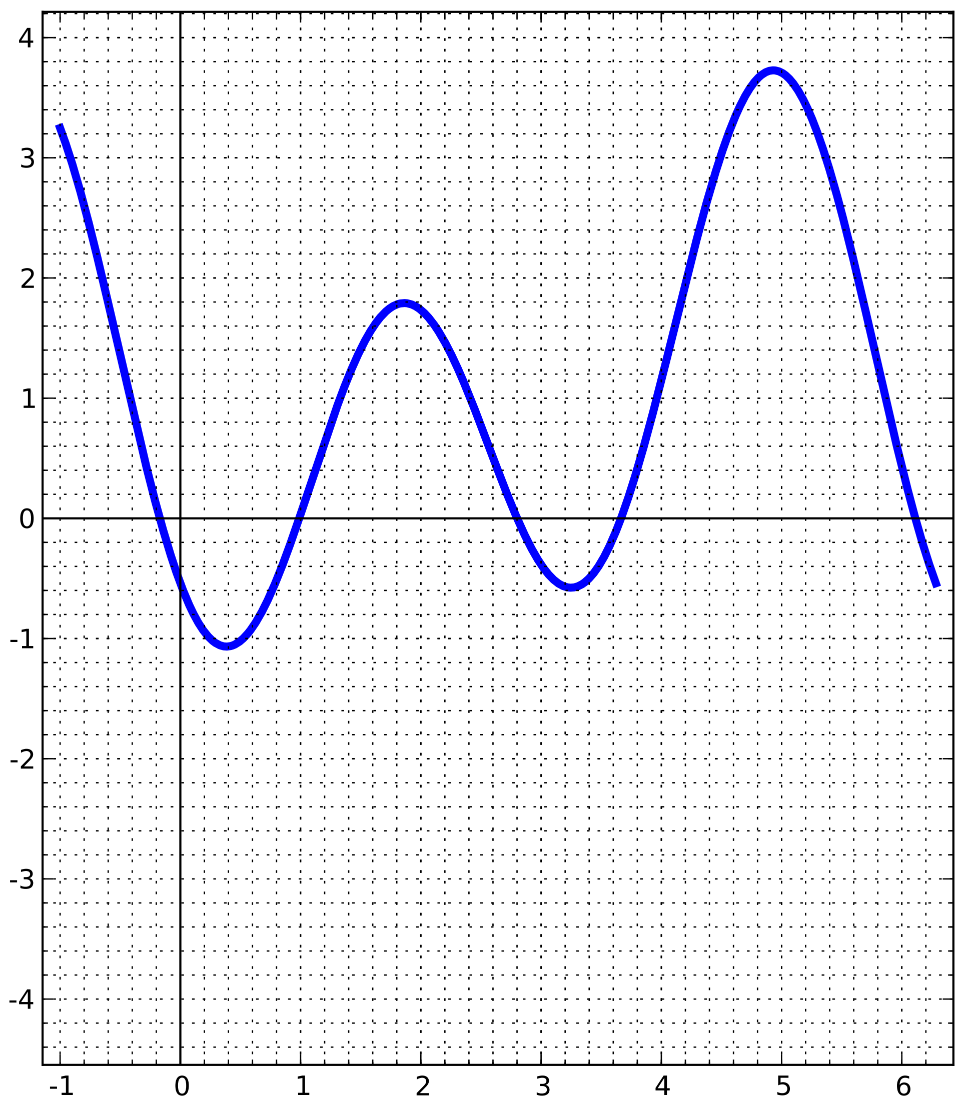
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = -\sin(x) - \cos(-2x + 1) - \cos(2x) + 1.$$

The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = -\sin(-2x + 2) + 2\sin(-x + 1) - \cos(x + 1) + \cos(-3x) + 1.$$

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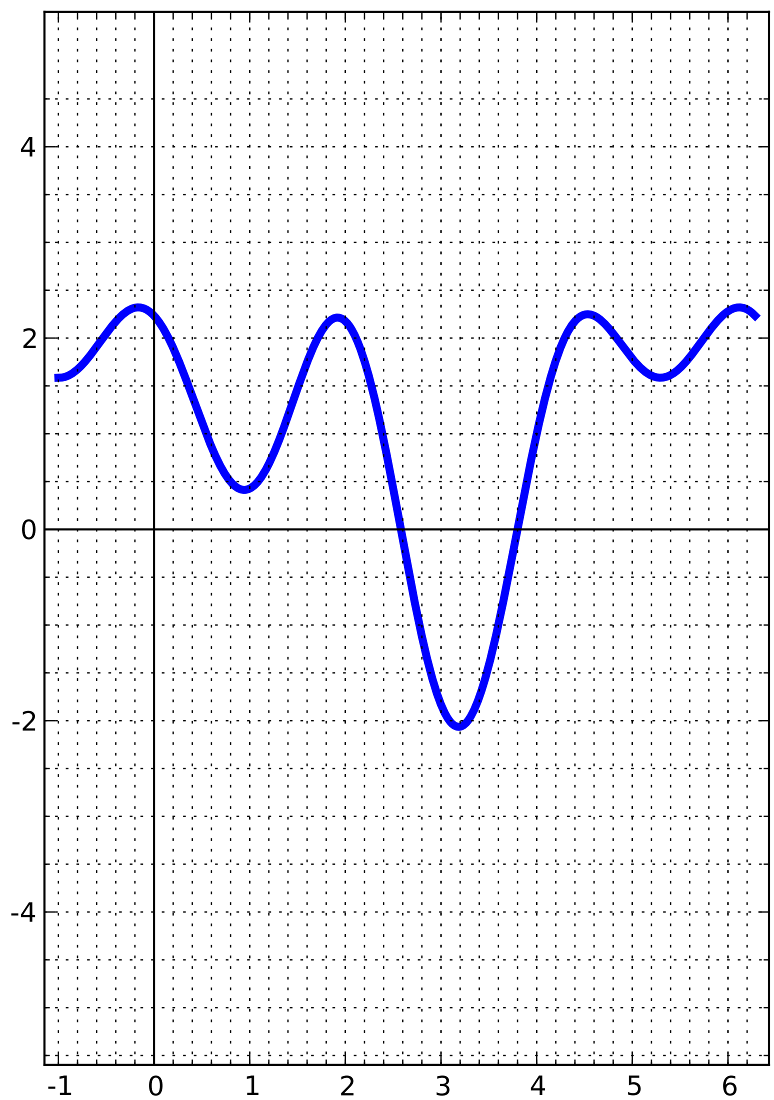

Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = \sin(-x+1) + \sin(x+1) + 2\sin(2x+1) - \cos(-2x+1) + \cos(2x) + 1.$$

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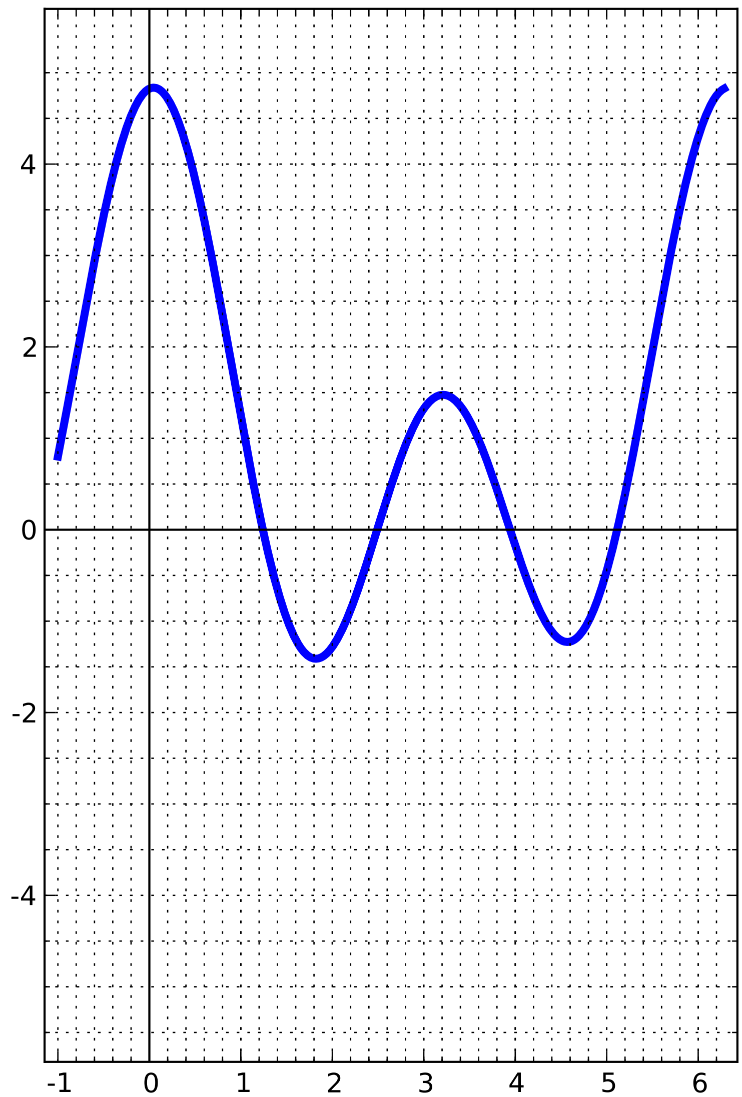

Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = -\sin(x+2) + \sin(2x+1) - \cos(-3x+2) - \cos(2x+1) - \cos(3x+2) + 1.$$

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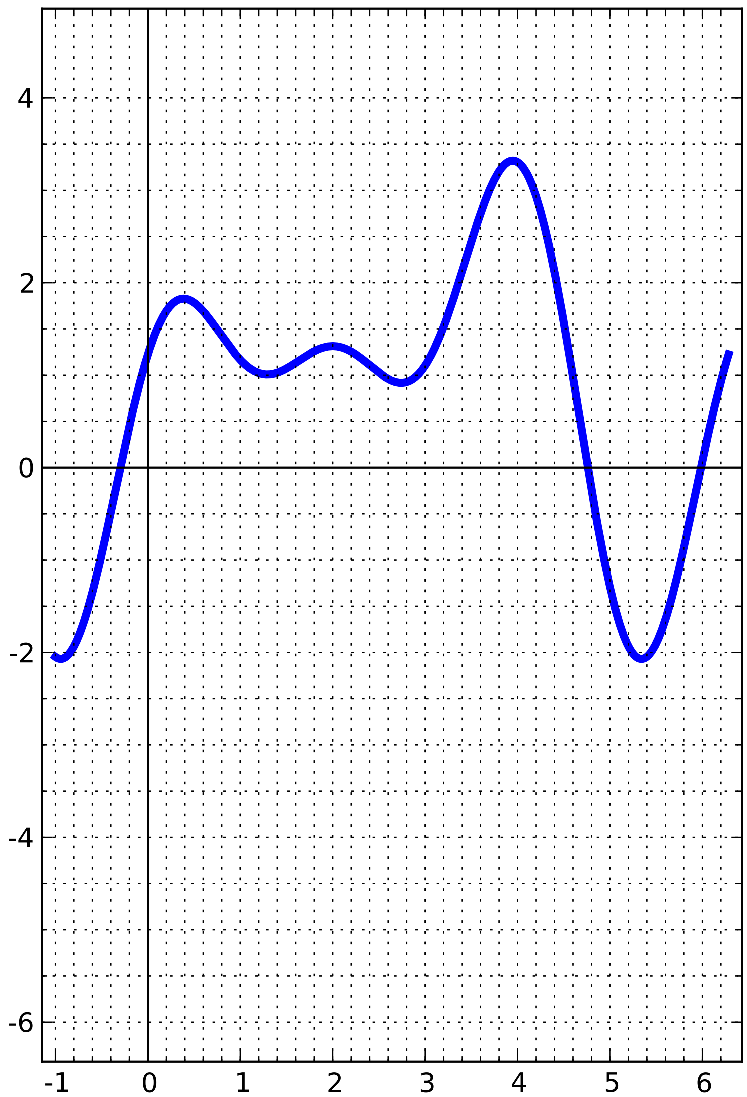

Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = \sin(-x + 1) - \sin(x + 2) + \sin(2x + 1) + 2\cos(x + 2) - \cos(-2x) + 1.$$

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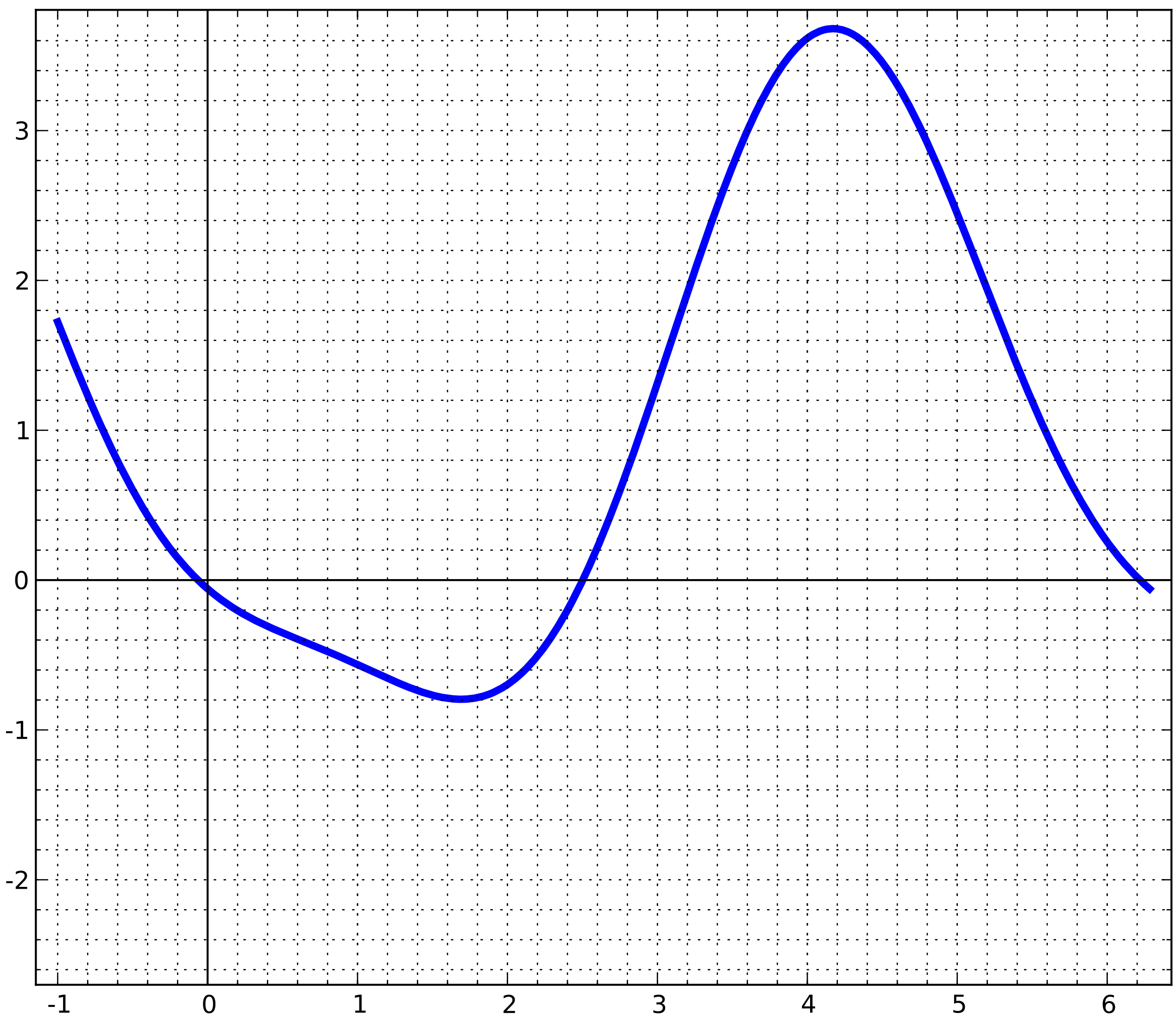

Below is a plot of

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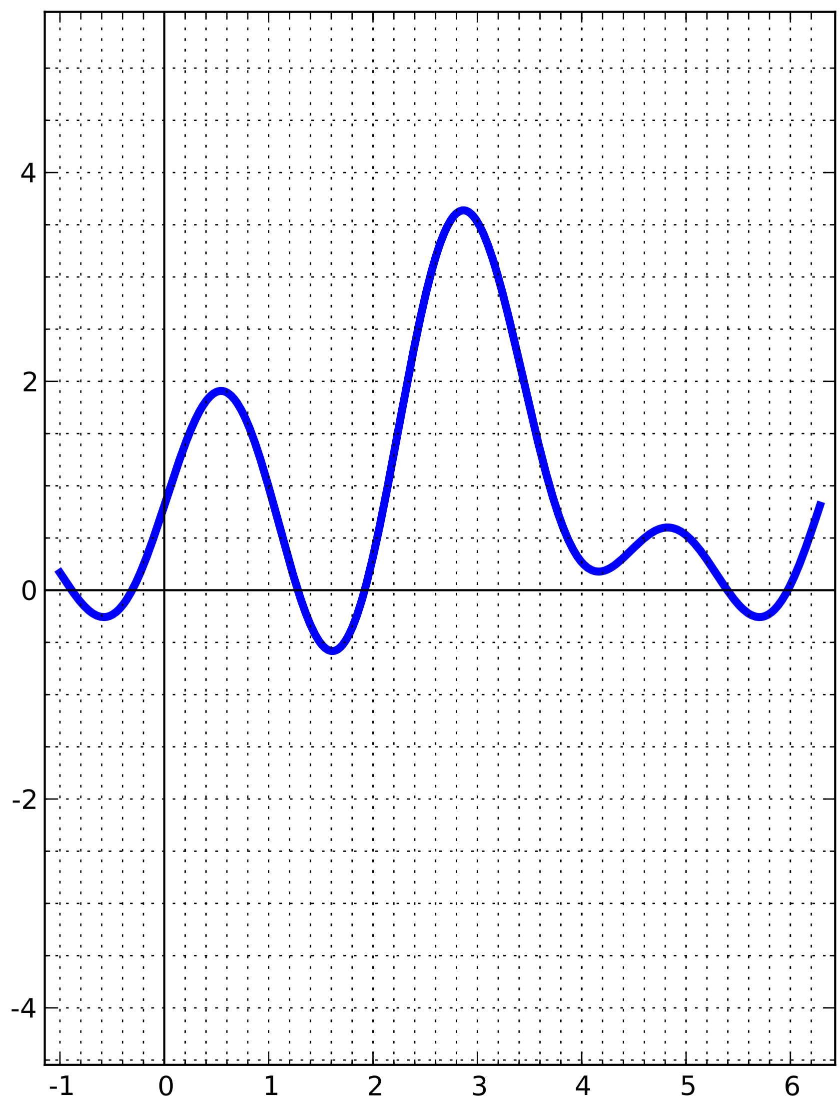
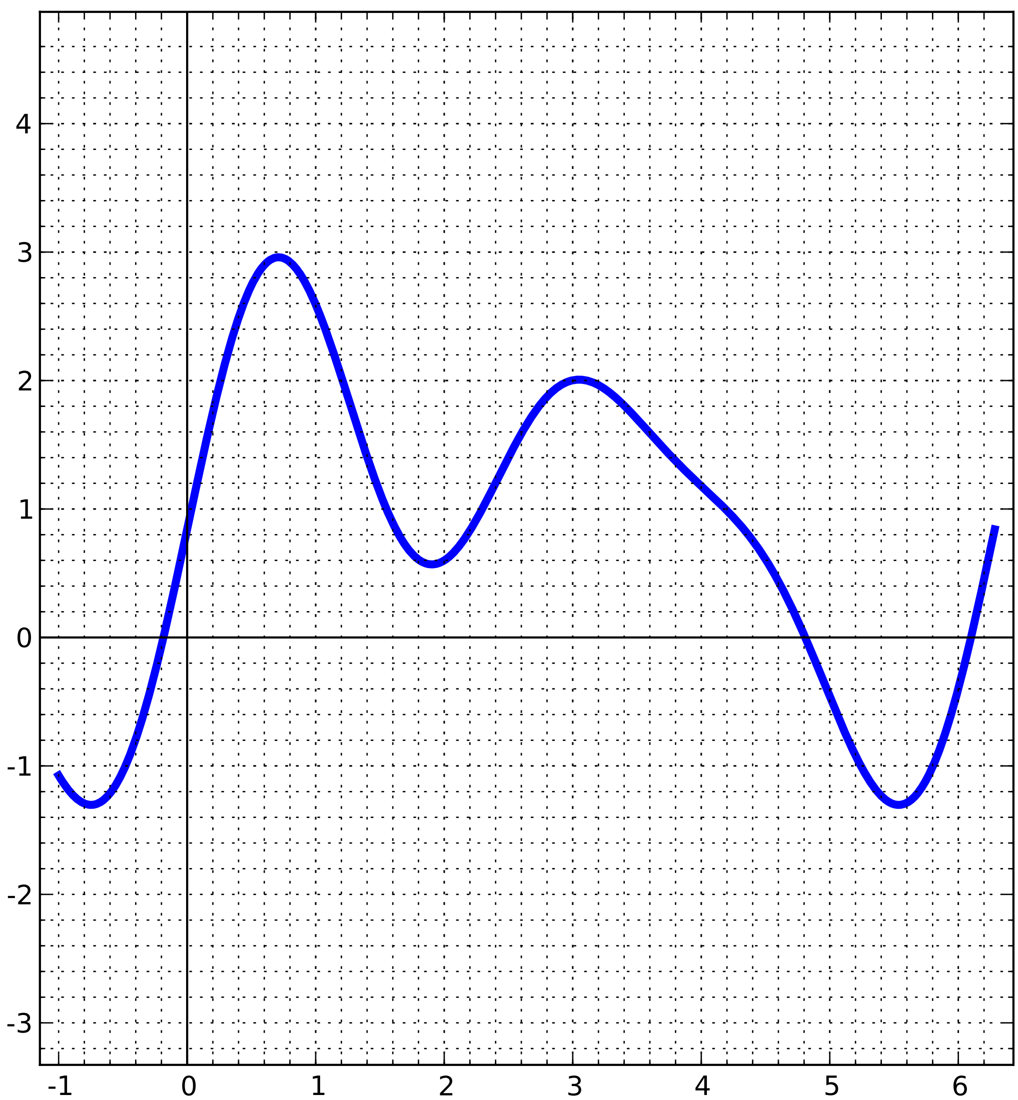
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = \sin(3x + 1) + 2\sin(2x) - \cos(-2x + 2) + \cos(-x + 2) - \cos(3x) + 1.$$

The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



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$$f(x) = -\sin(-3x + 1) + \cos(x + 2) + \cos(3x + 1) + 2\cos(-x) - 2\cos(x) + 1.$$

The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.

Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = \sin(-2x+2) - \sin(-x+1) - \sin(3x+1) - 2\sin(2x) + \cos(-2x+2) + 1.$$

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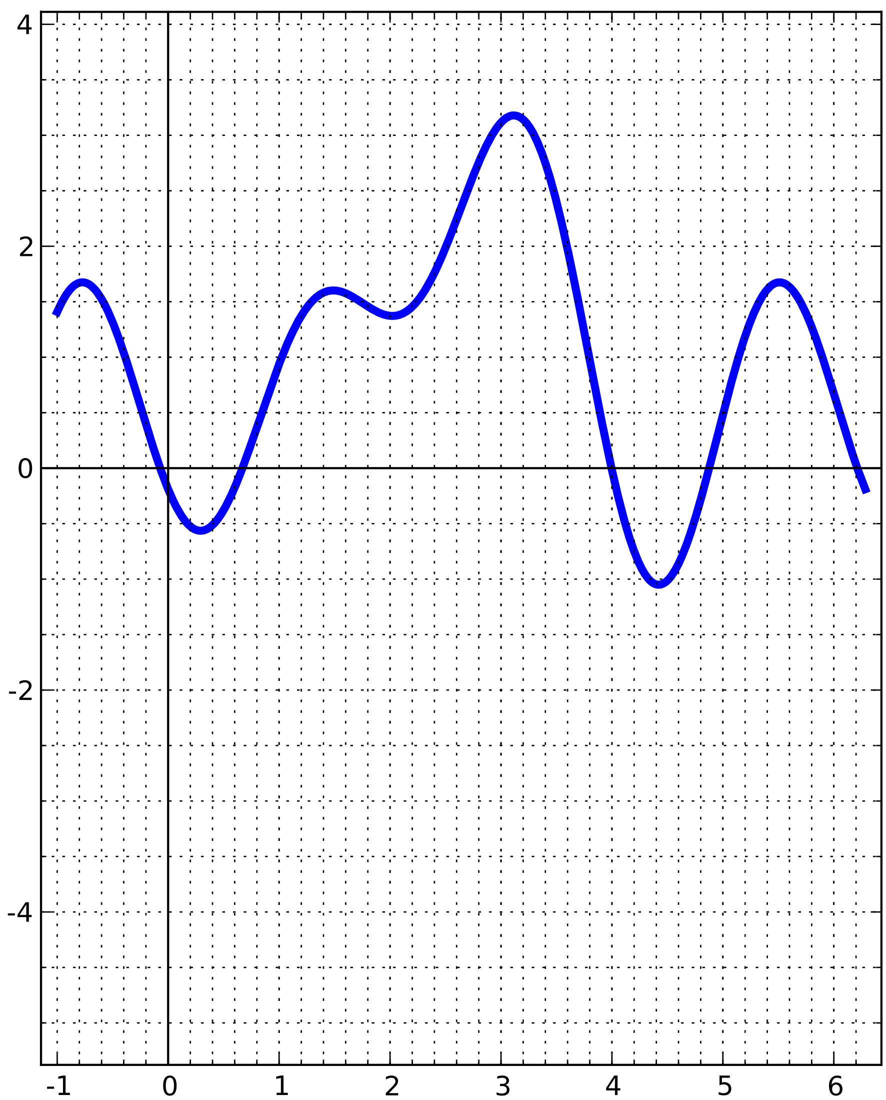

Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = -\sin(-2x+1) + \sin(2x+1) - \sin(x) - \cos(-2x+1) + 2\cos(-2x+2) + 1.$$

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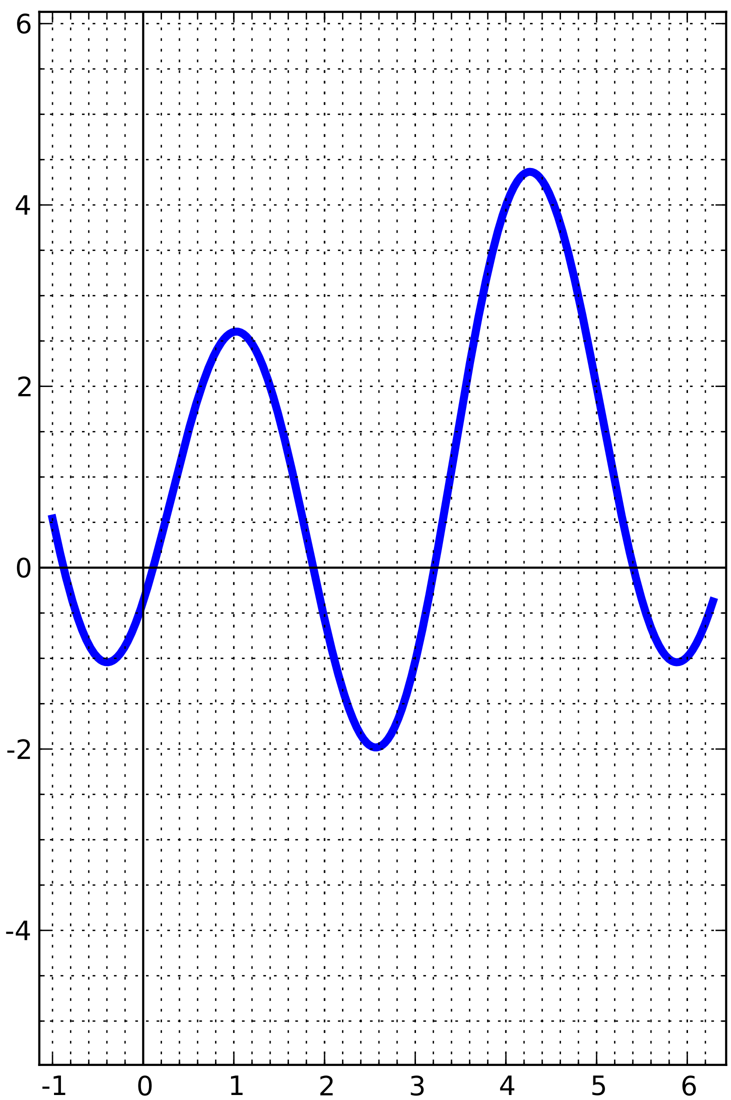

Below is a plot of

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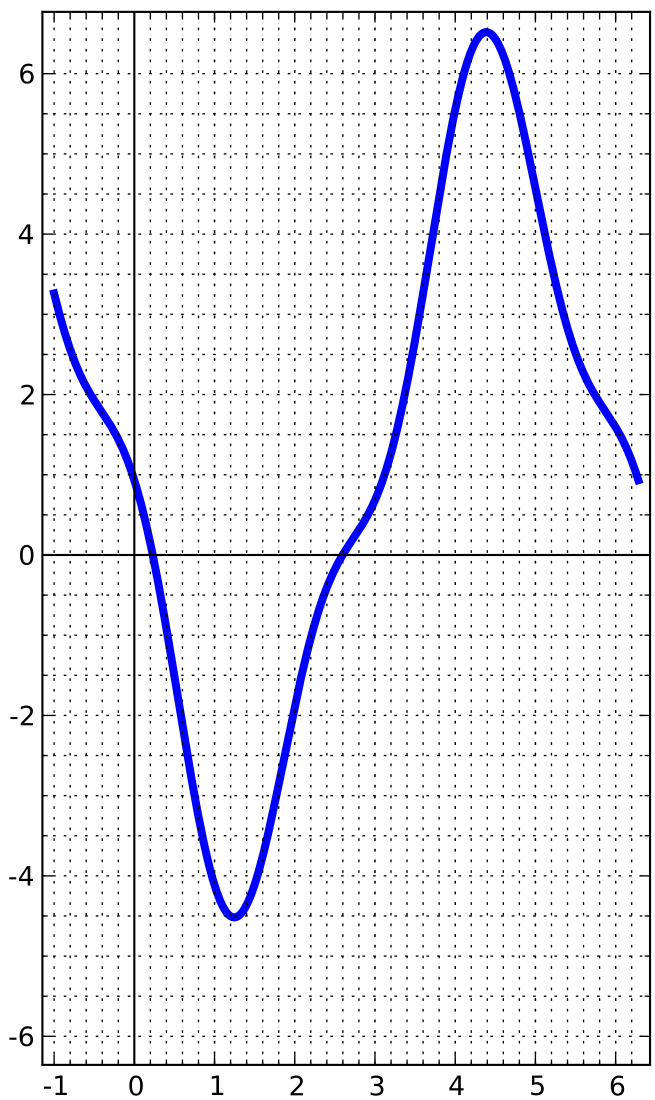
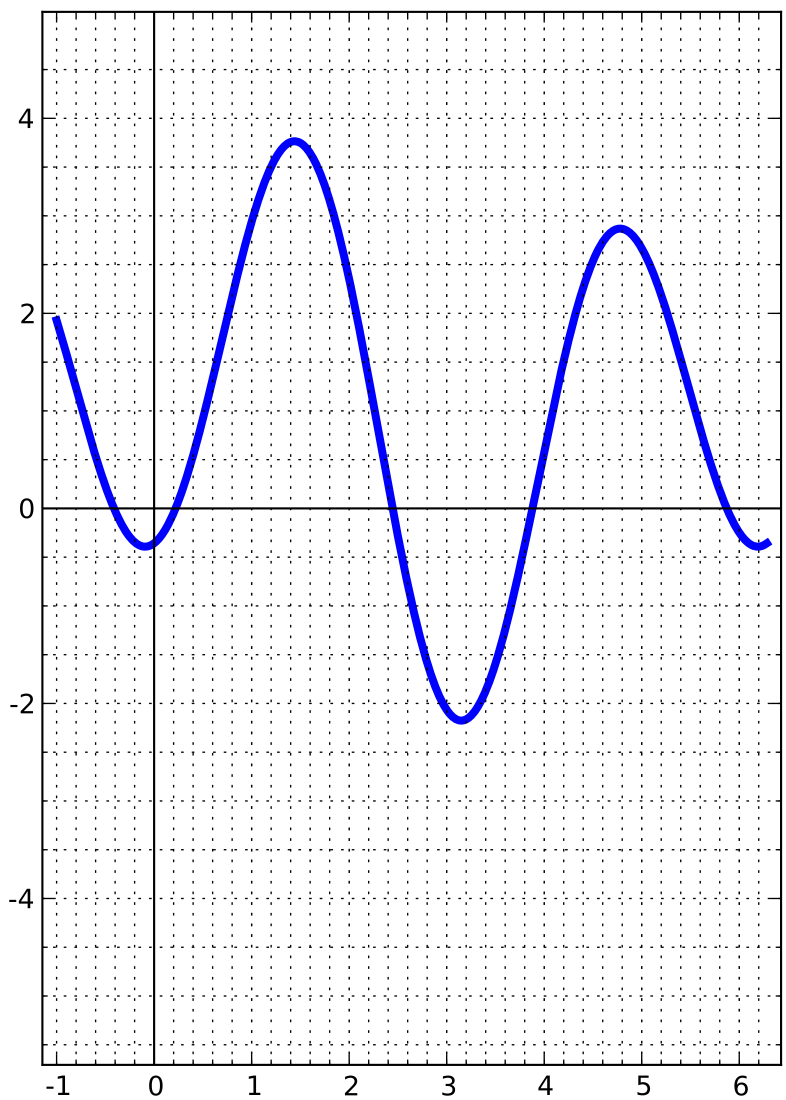


Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = -2\,\sin\left(-2\,x + 1\right) + \sin\left(-x + 2\right) - \cos\left(-2\,x + 2\right) - 2\,\cos\left(-2\,x\right) + \cos\left(2\,x\right) + 1.$$

The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

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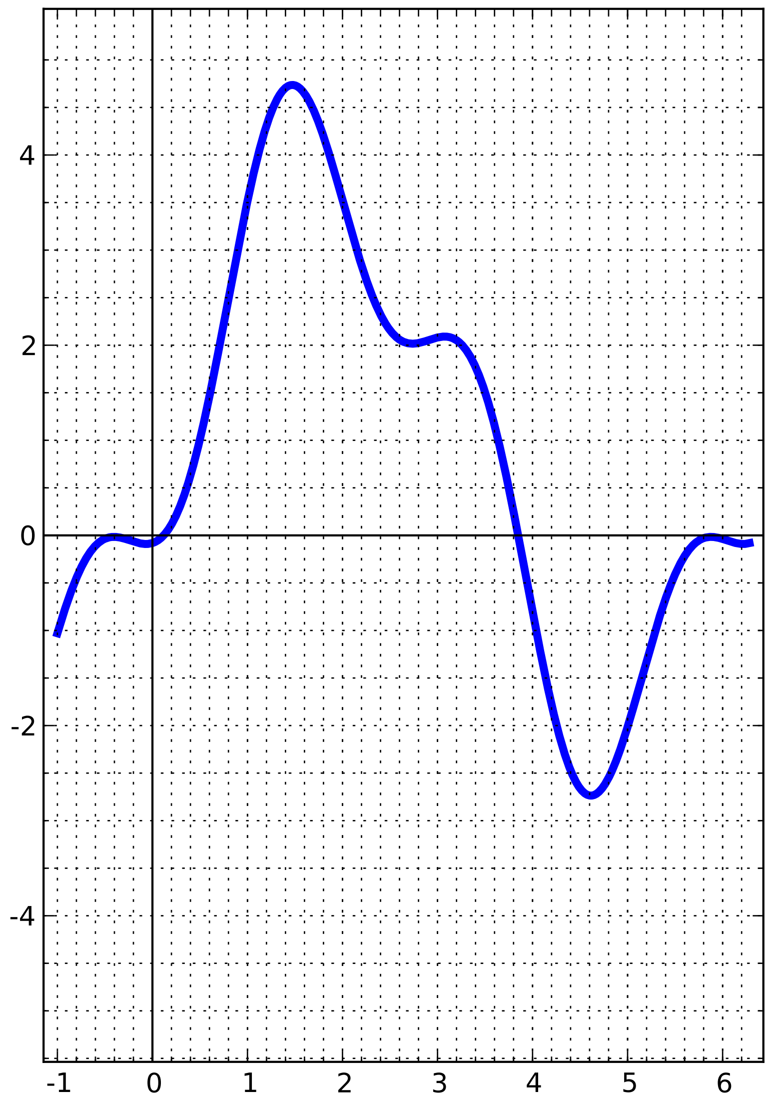

Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = -\sin(3x + 1) + \sin(-x) + \sin(2x) + \sin(3x) - \cos(x + 1) + 1.$$

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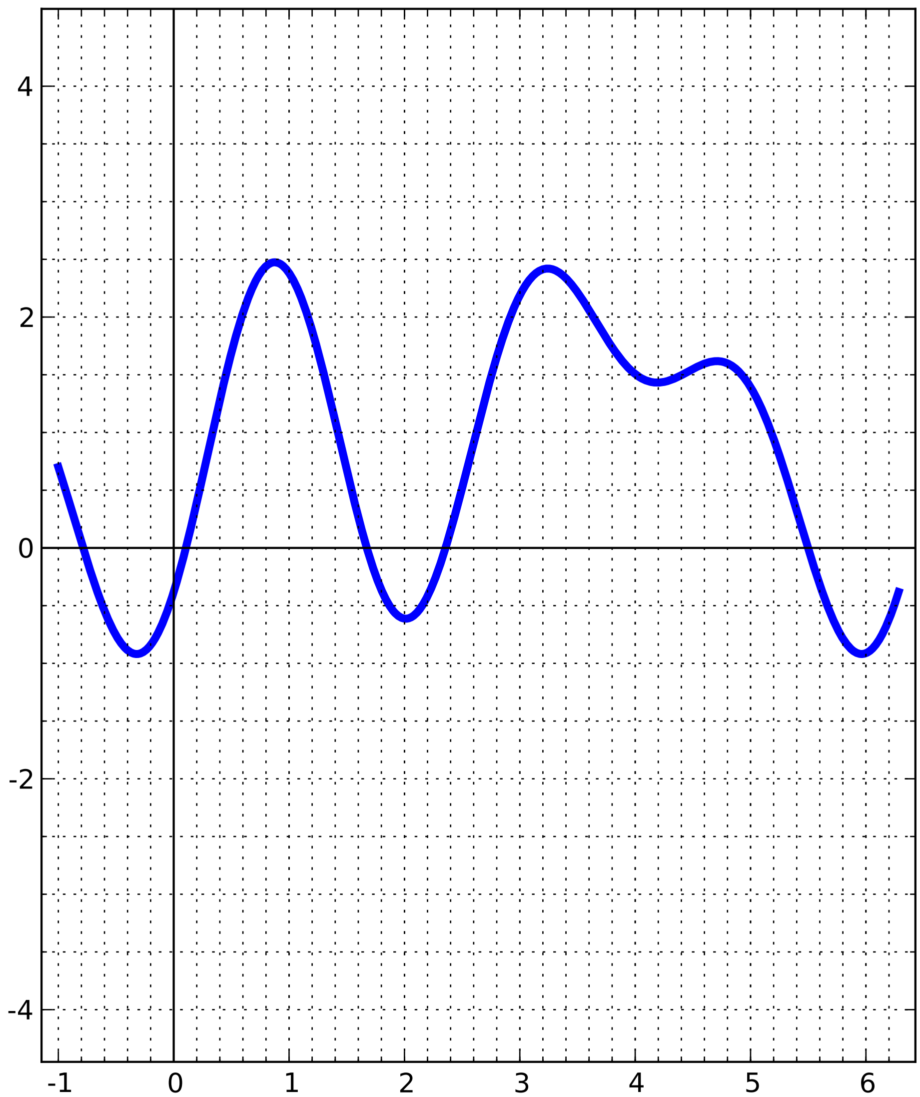

Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = \sin(x+1) - 2\sin(x) - \cos(-x+1) - \cos(x+1) + 2\cos(2x) + 1.$$

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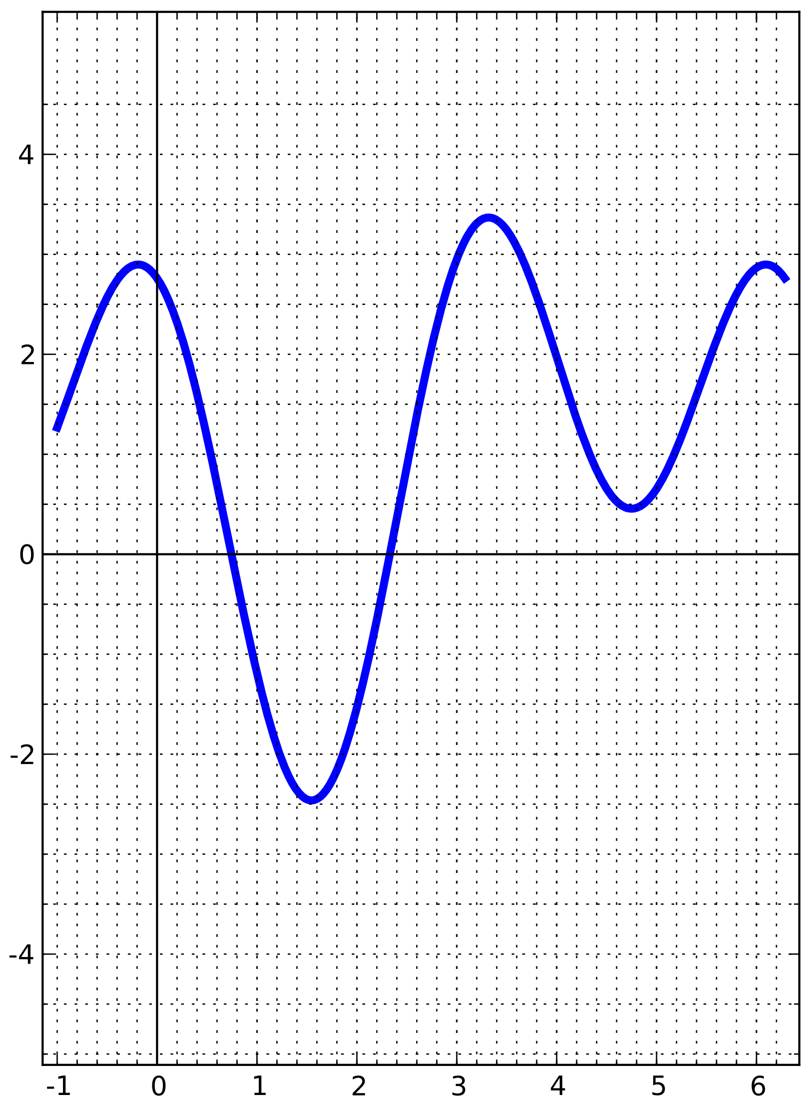
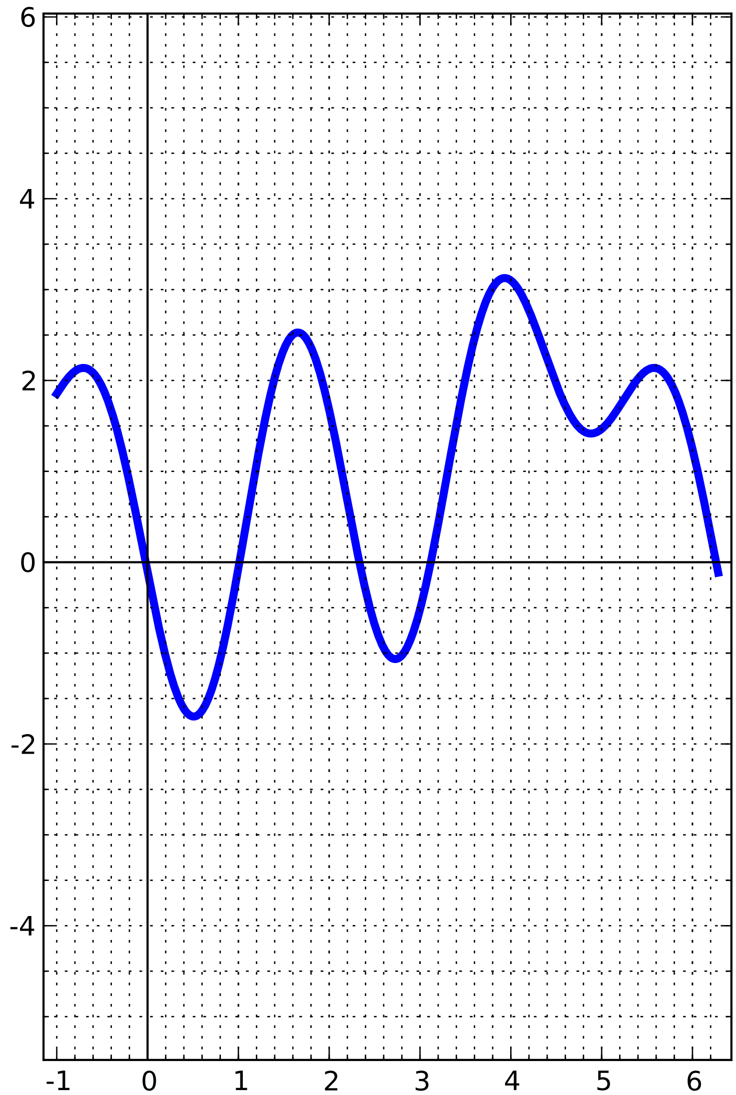


Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = \sin(-3x + 1) - \cos(-3x + 1) + \cos(x + 2) + \cos(-2x) - 2\cos(2x) + 1.$$

The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = -\sin(x+1) + \sin(-x) + 2\,\sin(x) + \cos(-x+1) + \cos(2\,x) + 1.$$

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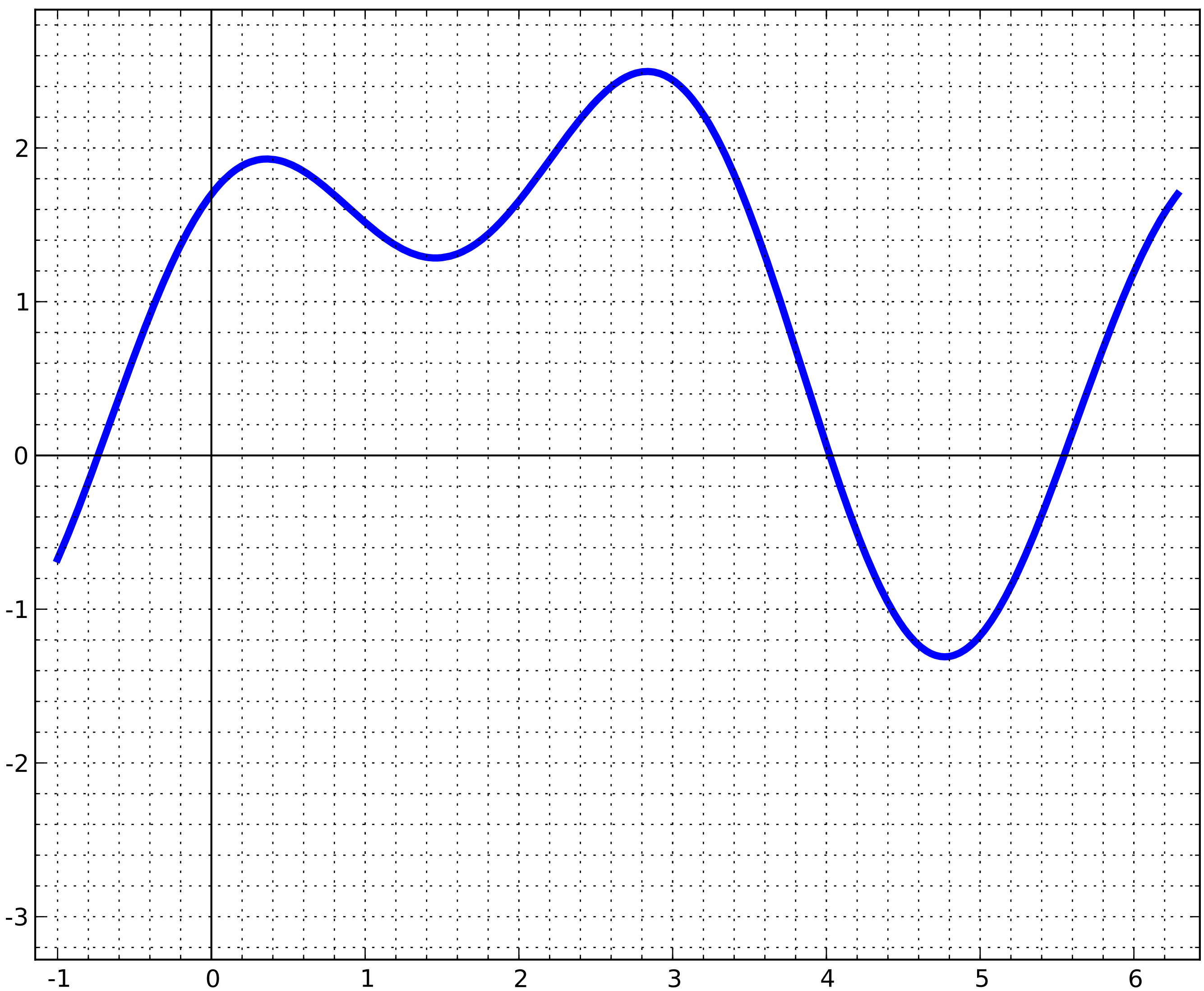

Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = -\sin(2x+1) - \sin(-2x) + \cos(-3x+1) - \cos(x+1) + 2\cos(3x+2) + 1.$$

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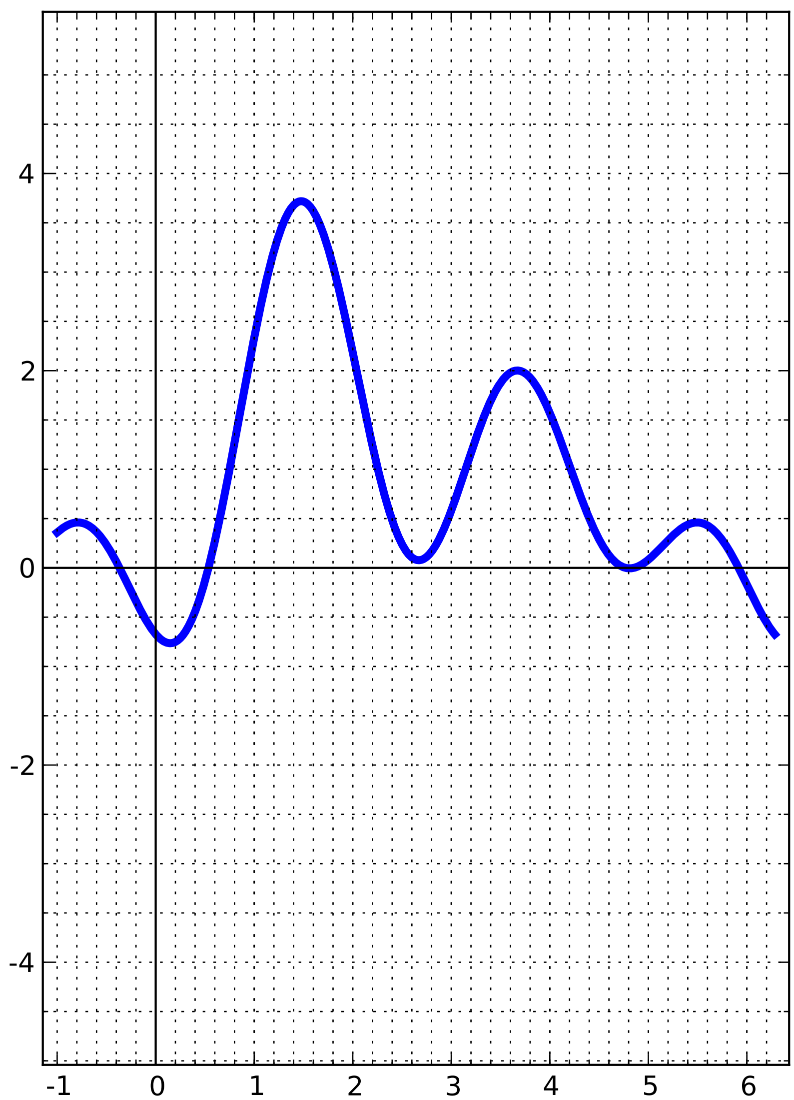
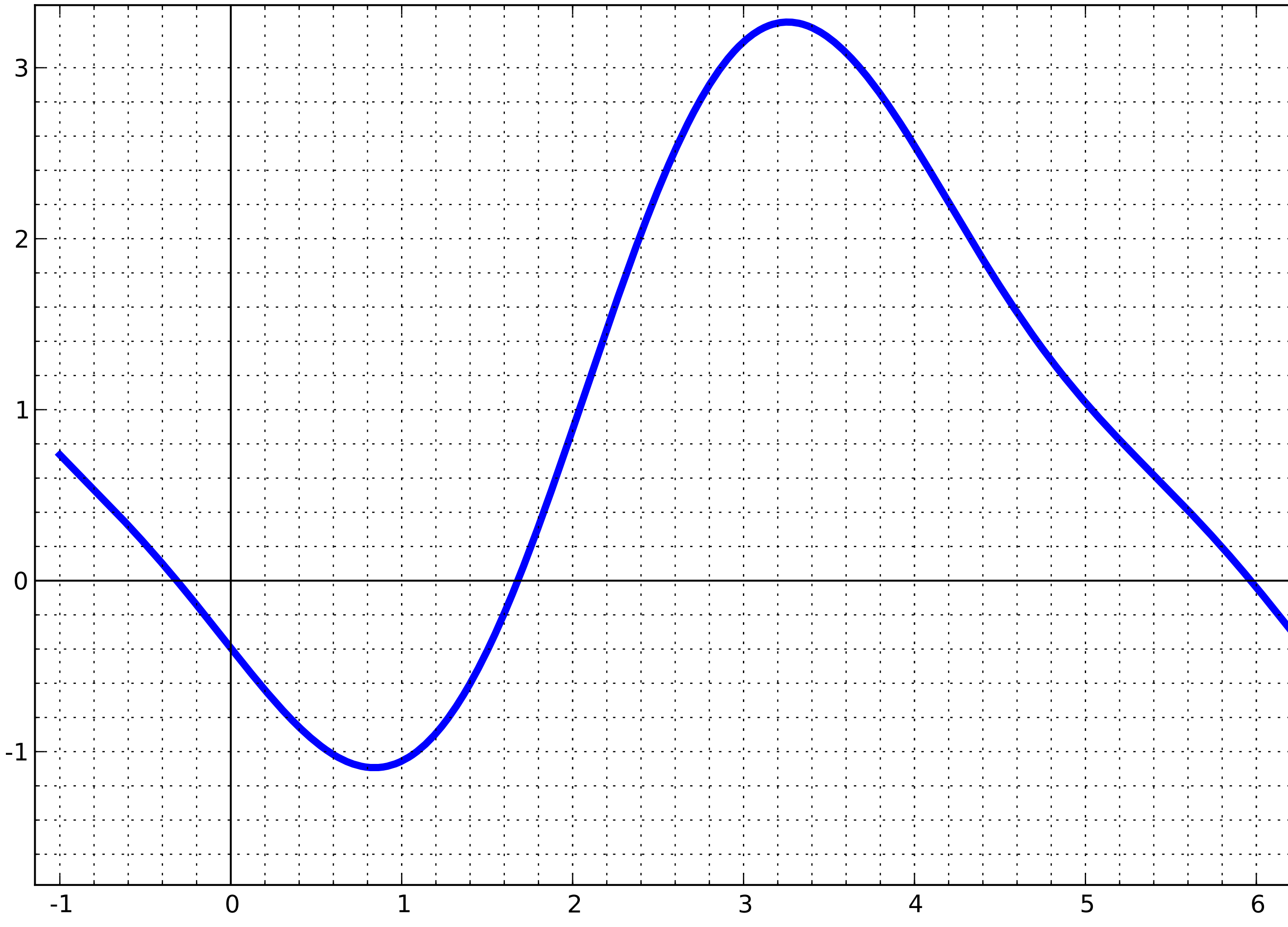


Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = -2\,\sin\left(-2\,x + 2\right) - 2\,\sin\left(-x + 2\right) + \sin\left(2\,x + 1\right) + 2\,\sin\left(2\,x + 2\right) + \cos\left(-2\,x + 2\right) + 1.$$

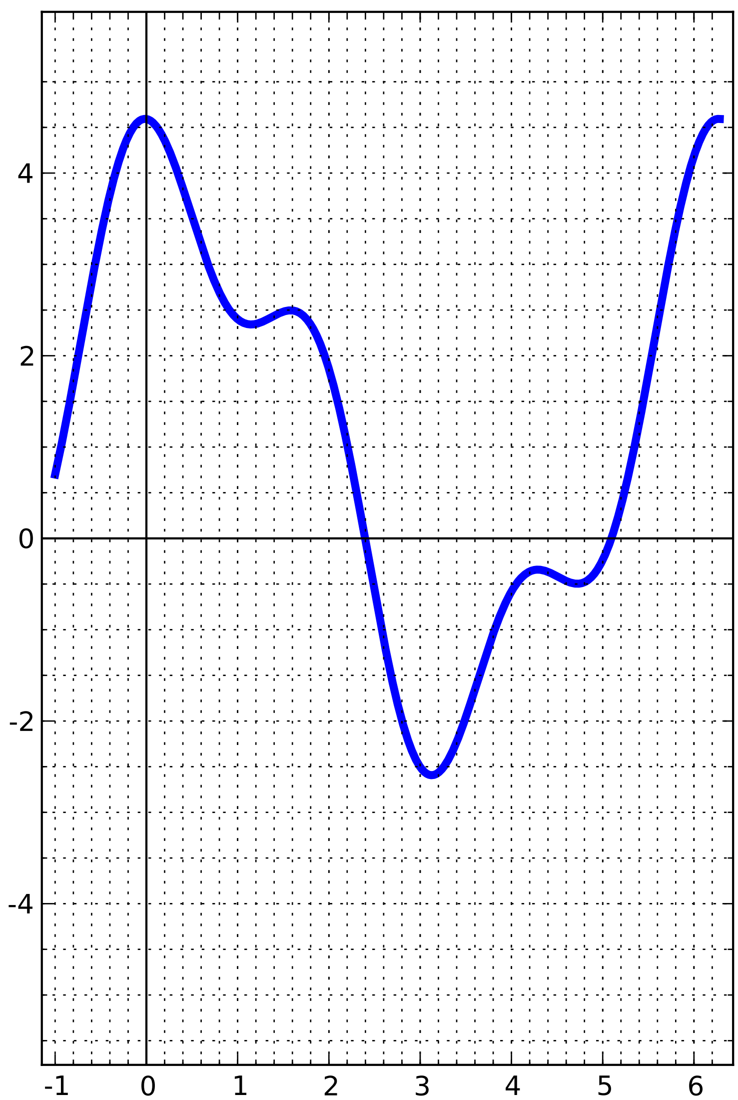
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = 2\,\sin\left(x + 1\right) + \sin\left(3\,x + 2\right) + \cos\left(-x\right) + 1.$$

The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = -\sin(-x+2) + 2\sin(3x) - 2\cos(-3x+1) + 1.$$

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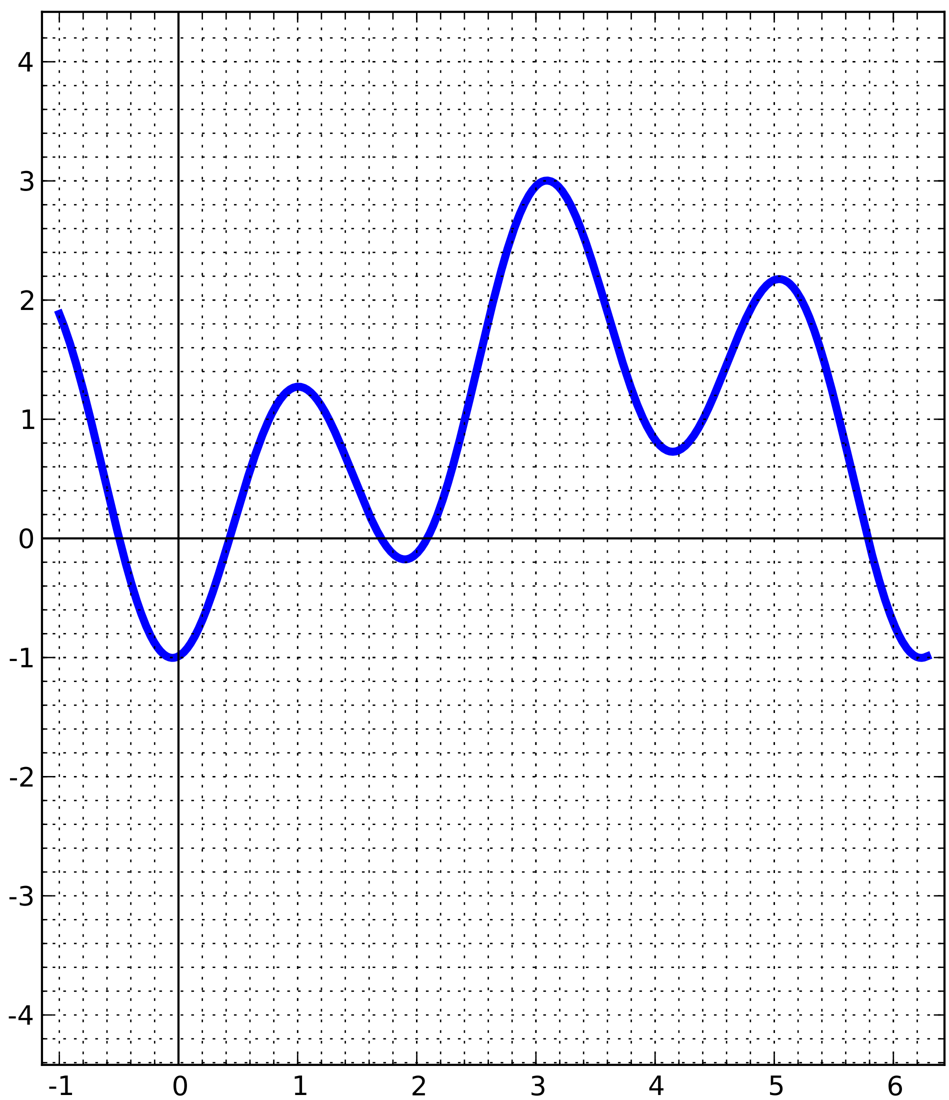

Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = \sin(2x+2) - 2\sin(x) + \cos(-x+2) + \cos(3x+2) - 2\cos(x) + 1.$$

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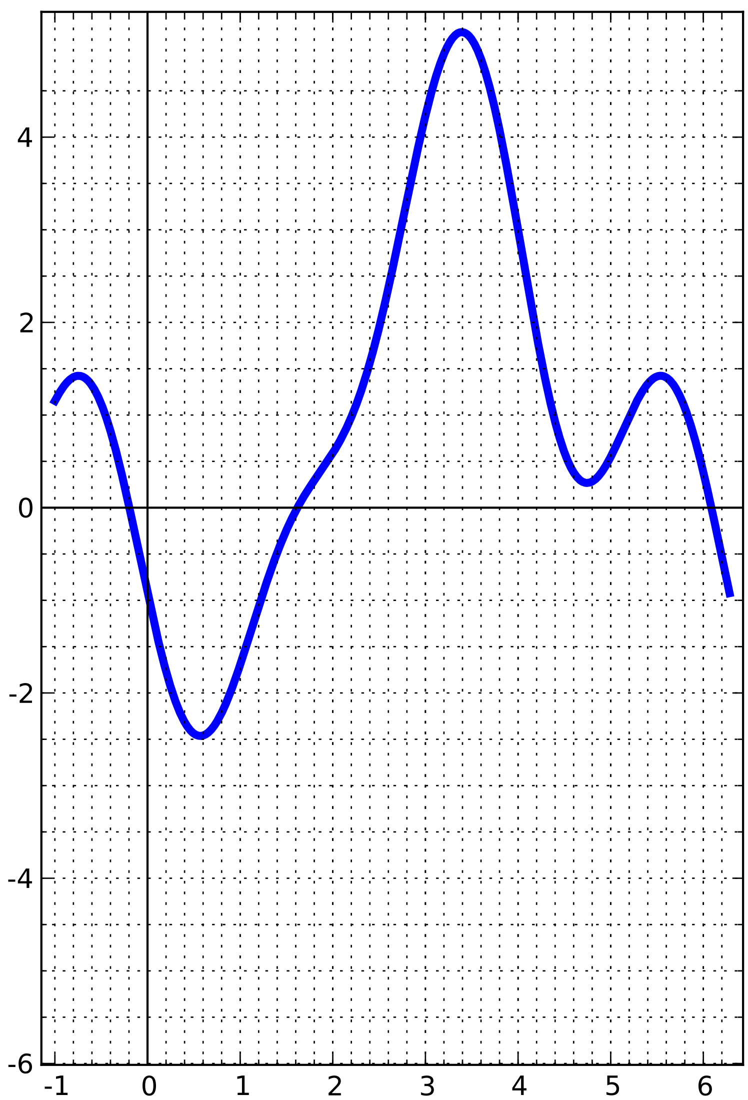

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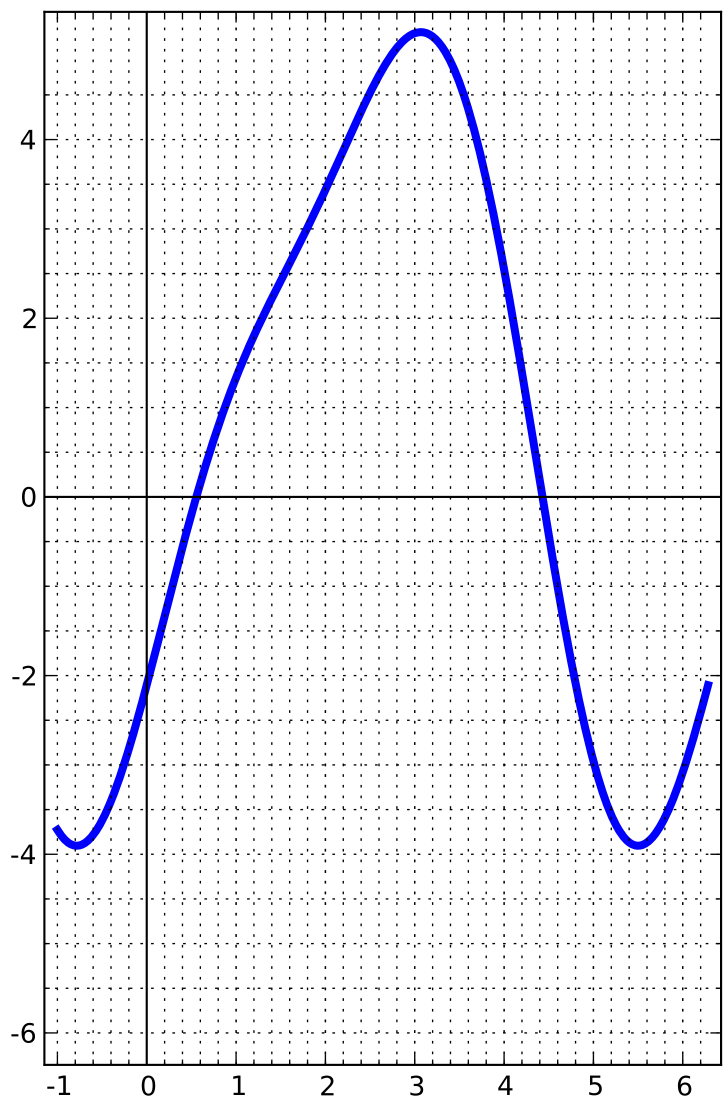

Below is a plot of

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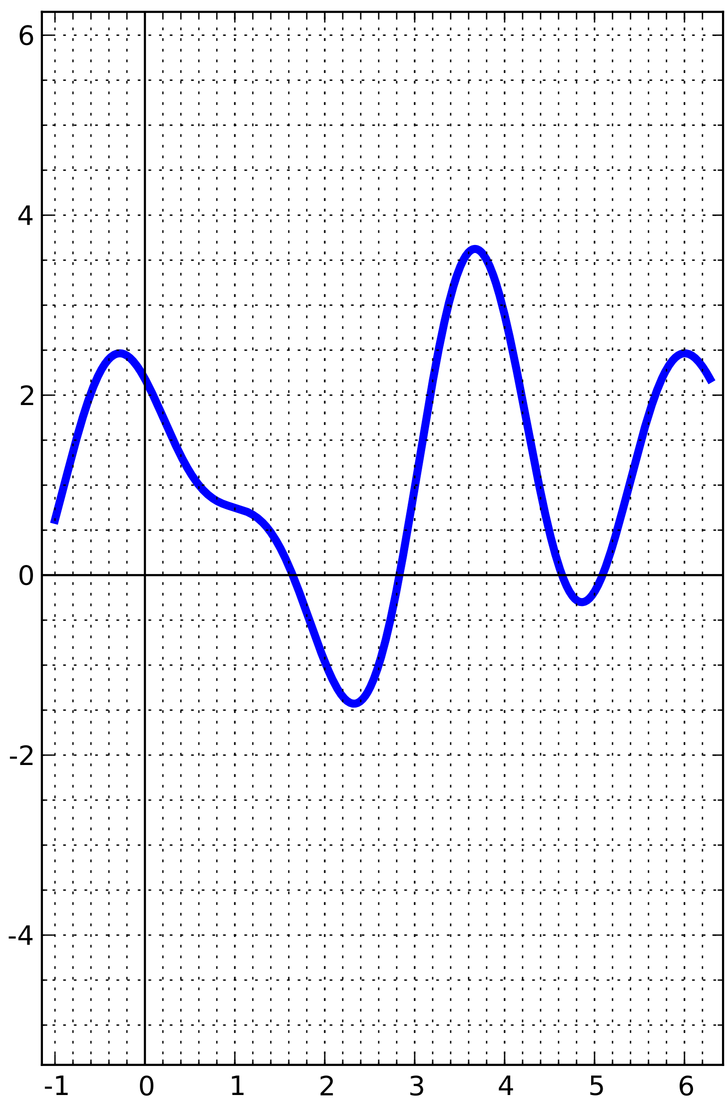

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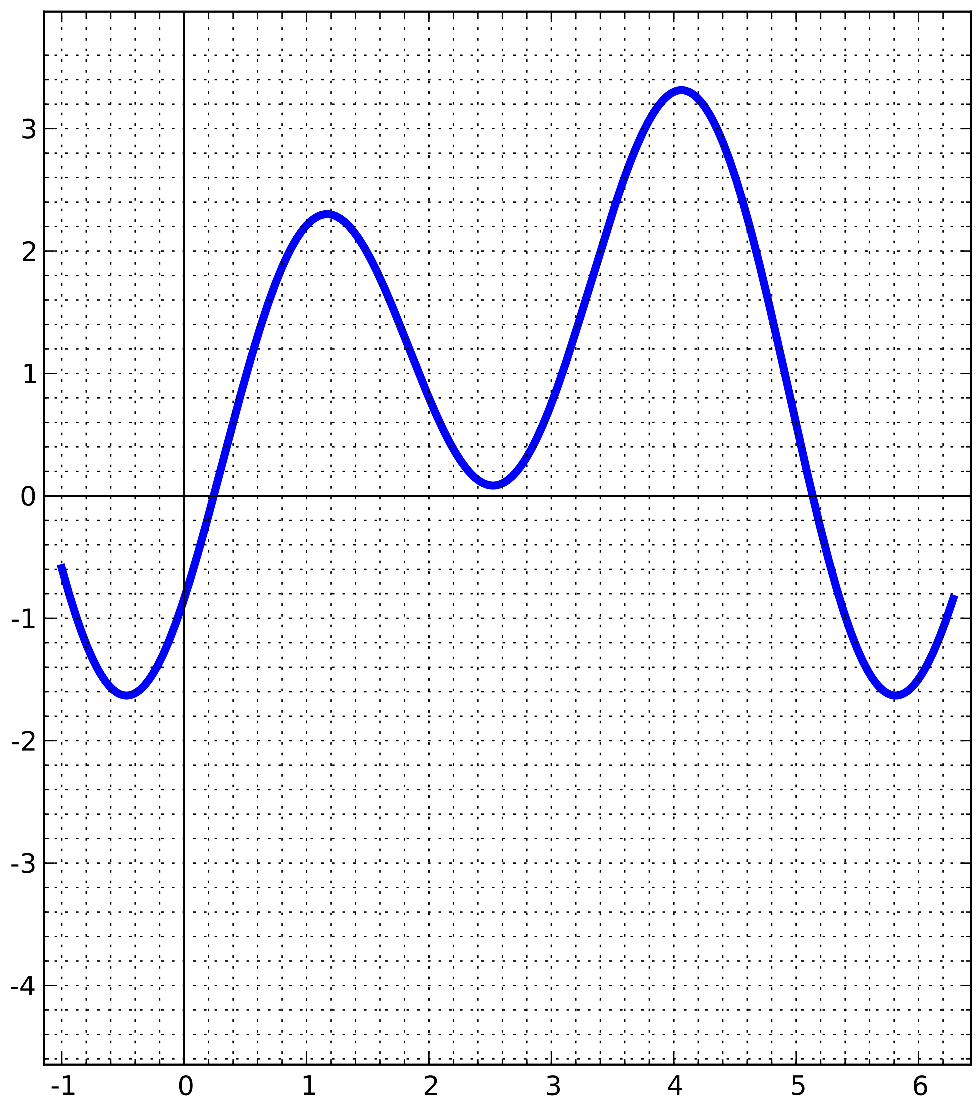

Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = \sin(-x+1) - \cos(-2x+1) - \cos(-x+1) - \cos(x) + 1.$$

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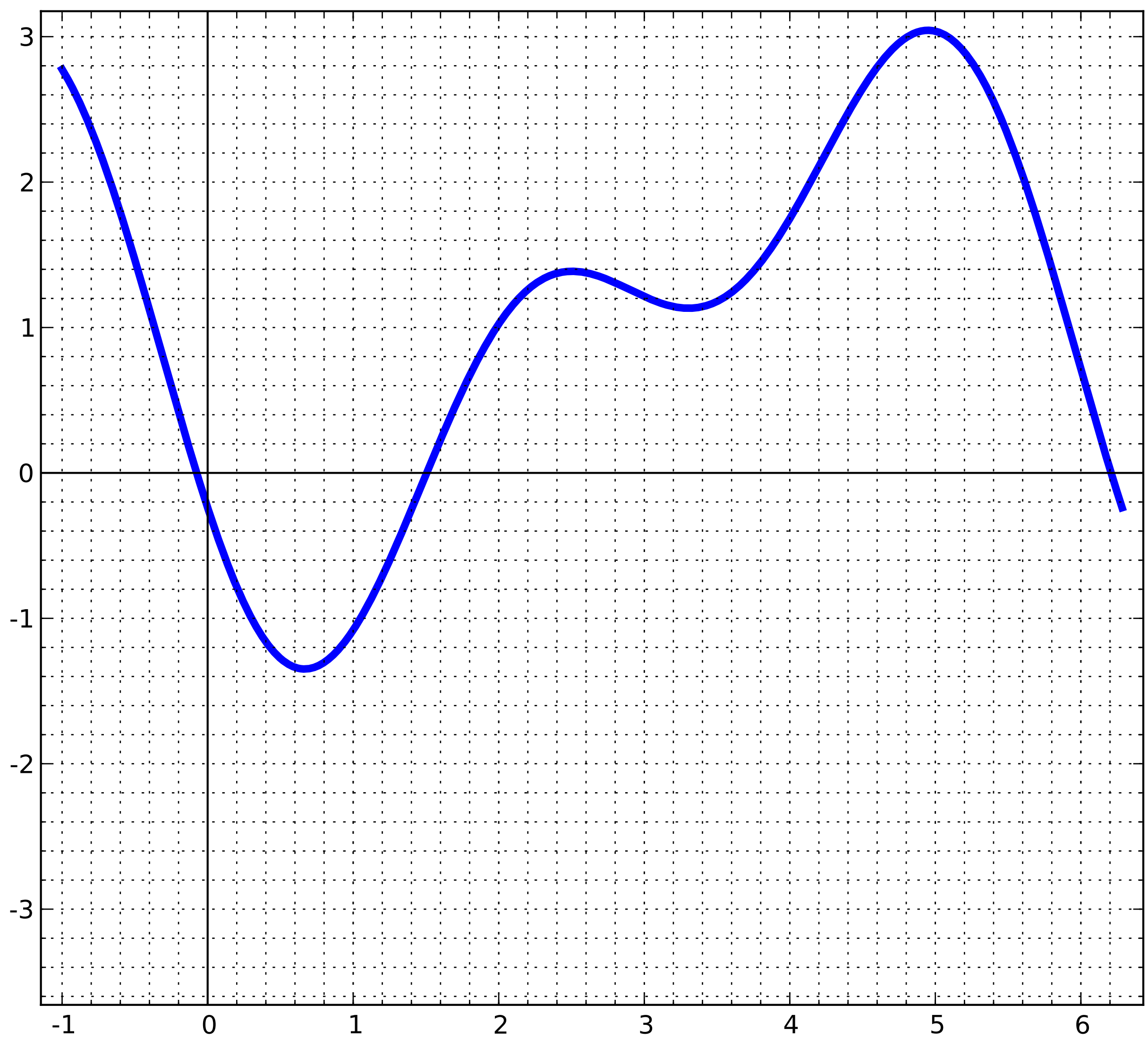

Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = \sin(-2x + 2) + \cos(-2x + 2) + \cos(3x + 1) - \cos(-2x) + 1.$$

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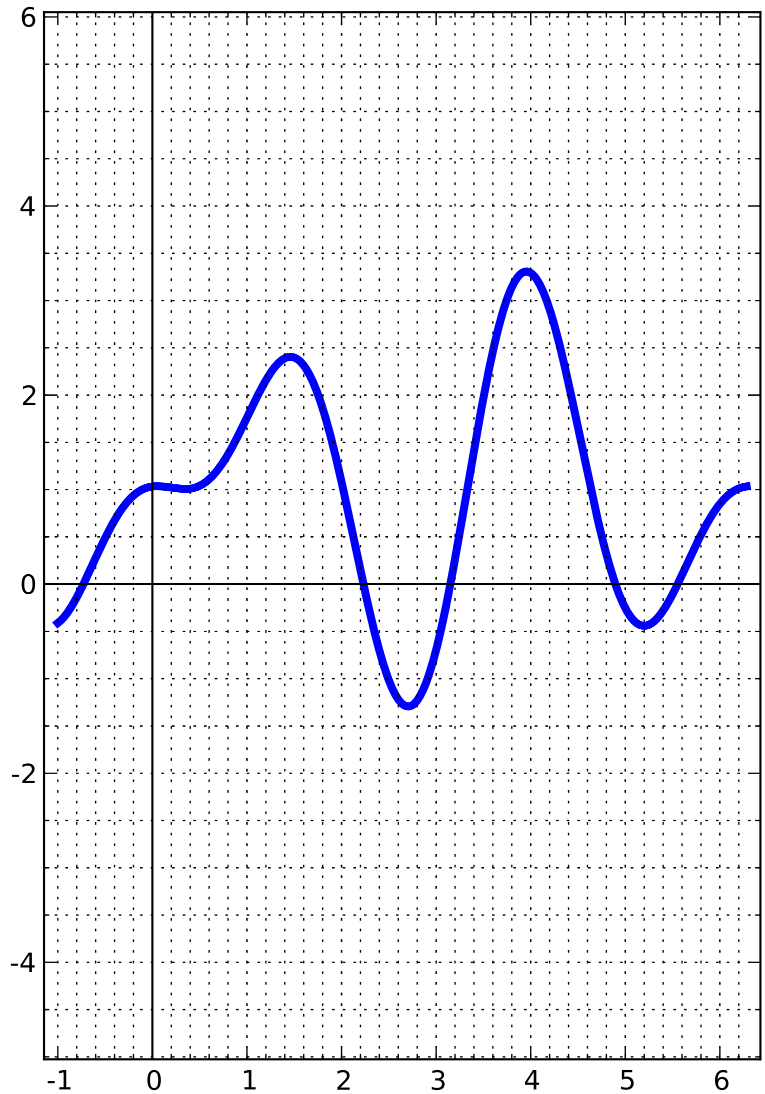
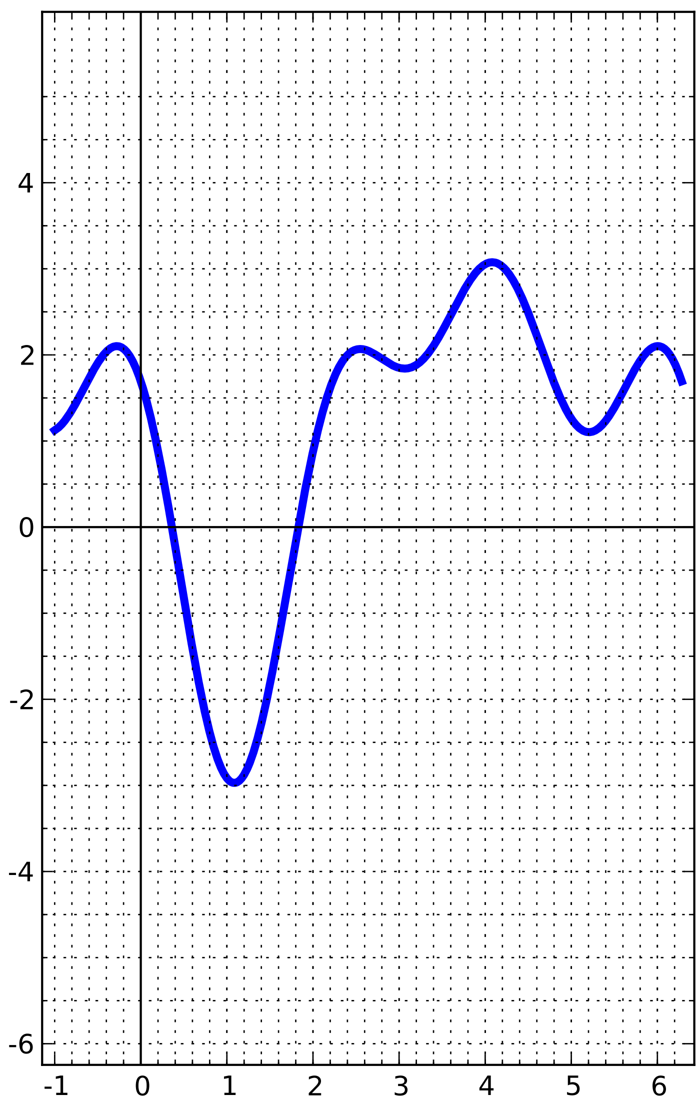


Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = 2\,\sin\left(-2\,x + 1\right) - \sin\left(2\,x + 2\right) - 2\,\cos\left(-x + 1\right) + \cos\left(-3\,x\right) + 1.$$

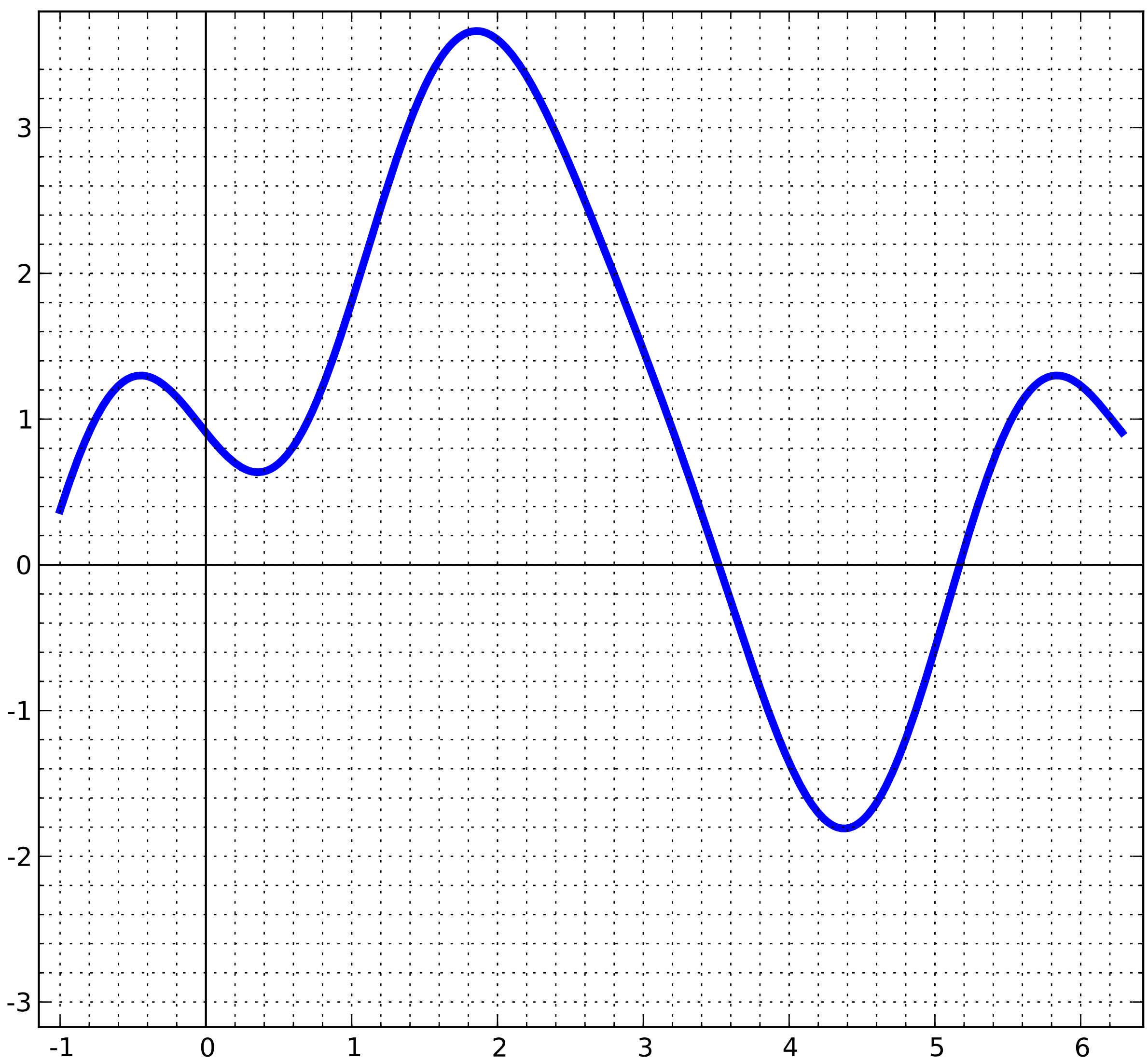
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = \sin(3x + 2) + \sin(-2x) + 2\sin(x) - \cos(-3x) + 1.$$

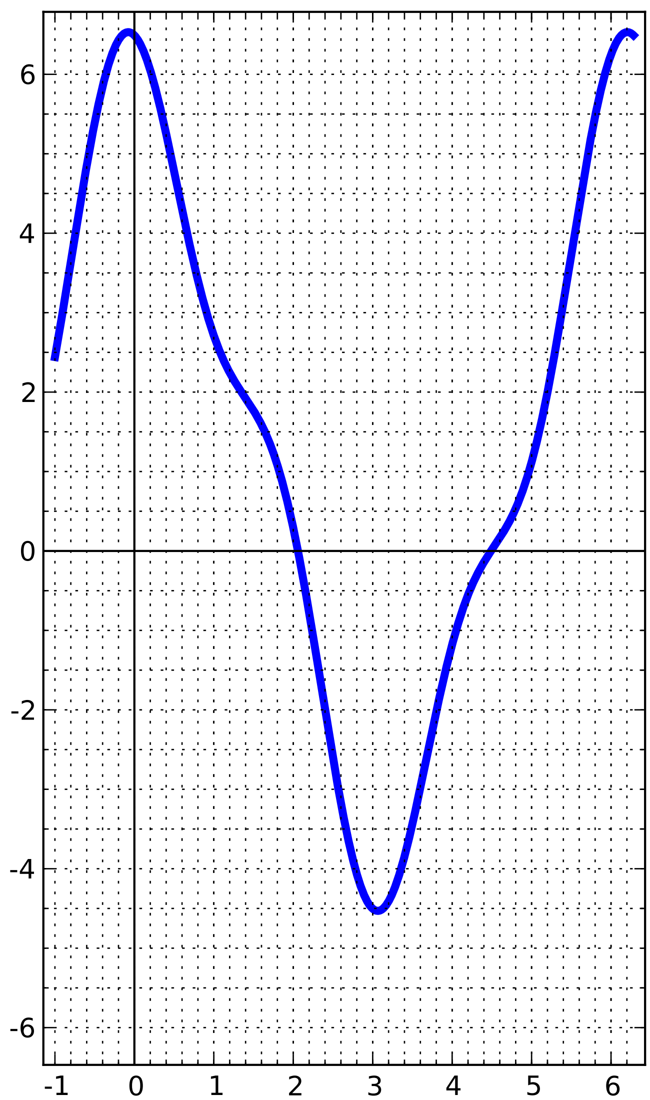
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = 2\,\sin\left(-x + 2\right) + 2\,\sin\left(x + 1\right) + \sin\left(3\,x + 2\right) + 2\,\cos\left(x + 1\right) + 1.$$

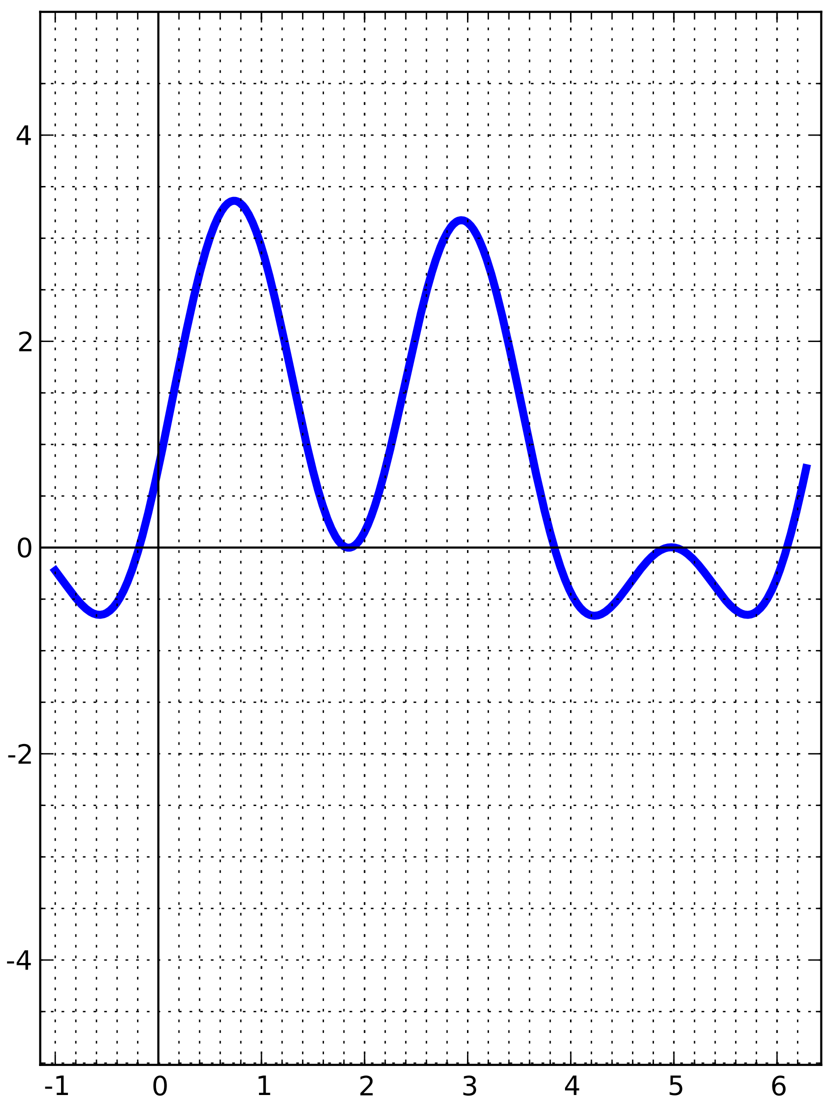
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = \sin(-x+1) + \sin(2x+1) + \sin(-3x) + 2\cos(-3x+2) - 2\cos(x+1) + 1.$$

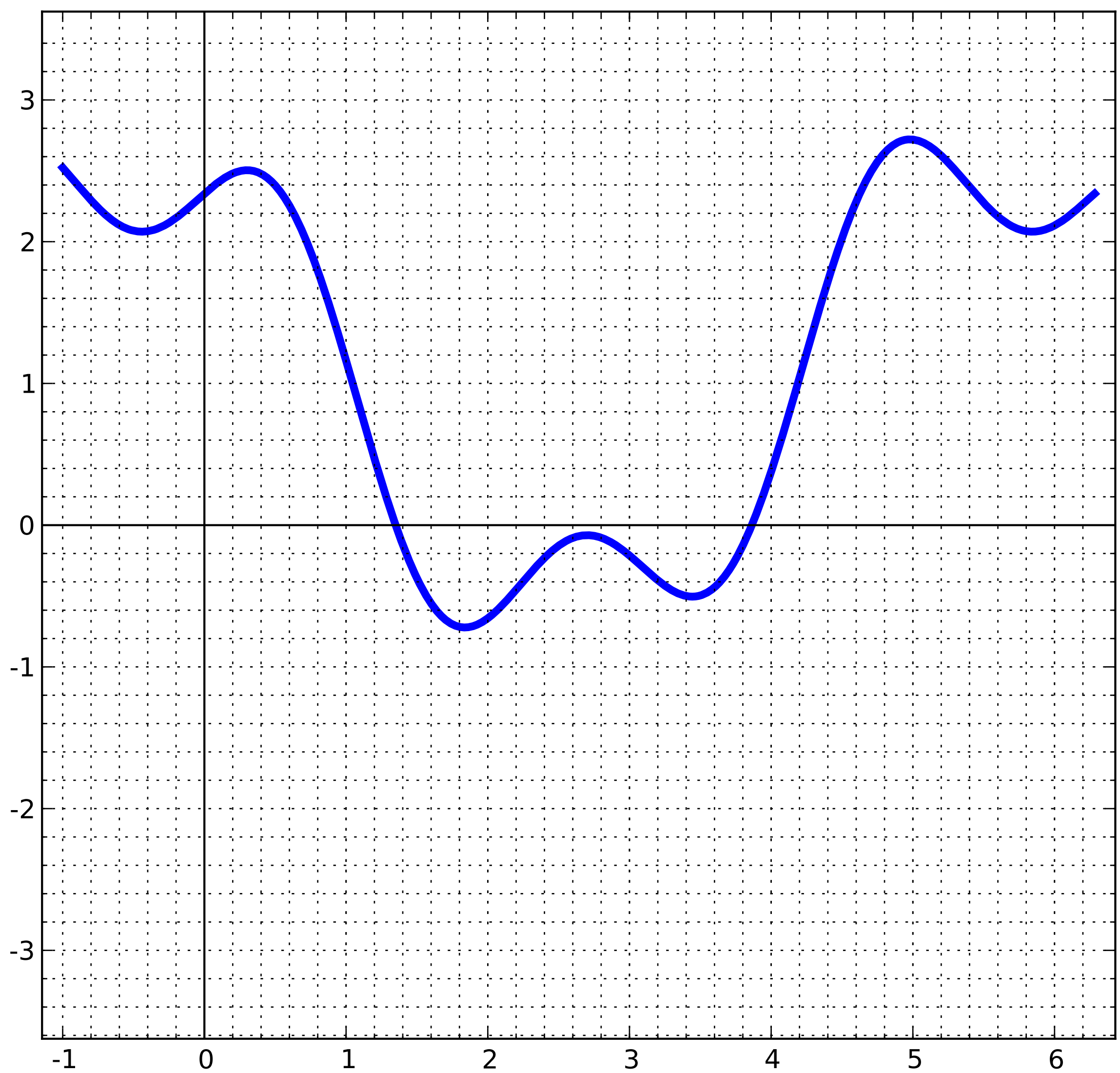
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = -\sin(3x+2) - 2\sin(-3x) - 2\cos(-3x+2) - \cos(-x+2) + \cos(-x) + 1.$$

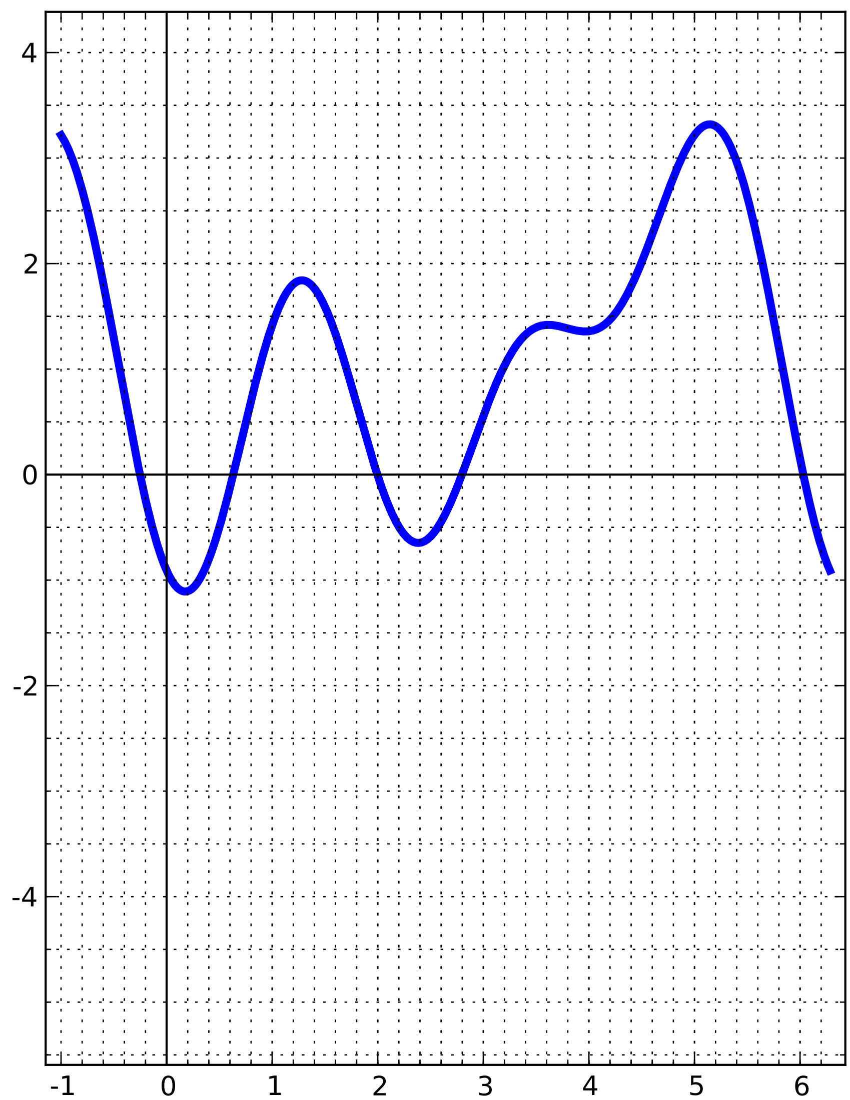
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = -\sin(-3x + 2) - \sin(x) - 2\cos(-3x) - \cos(-2x) + 2\cos(3x) + 1.$$

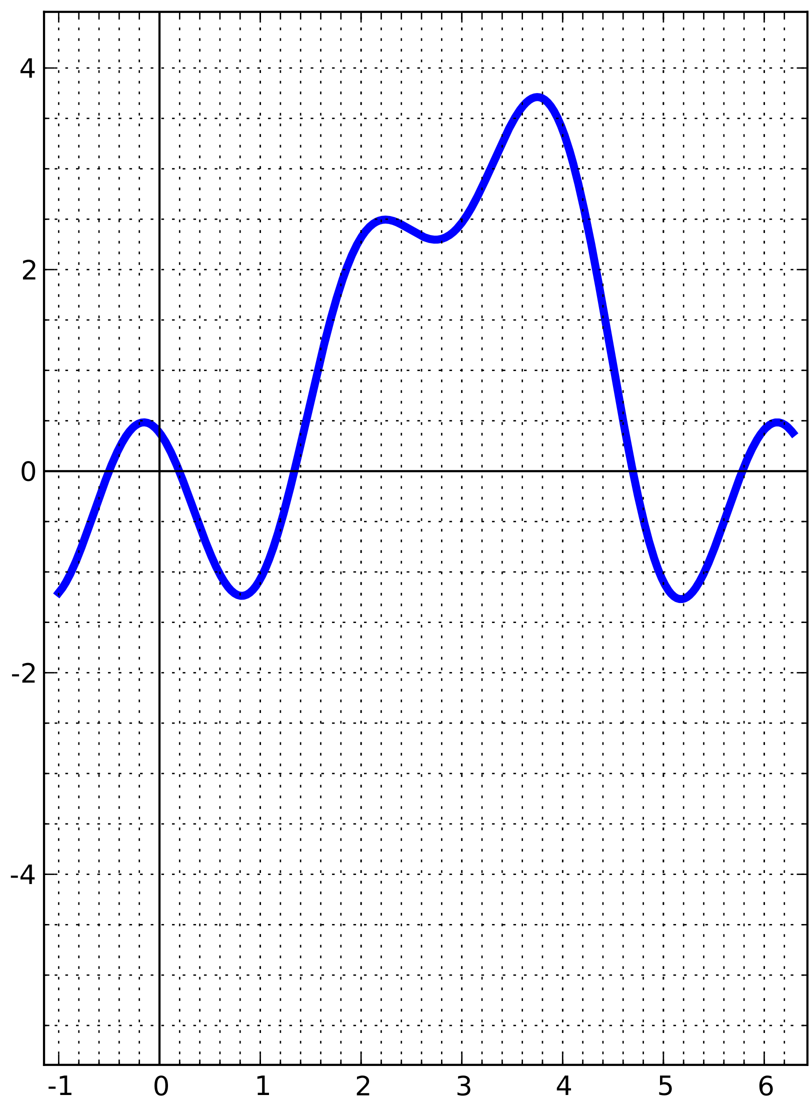
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = \sin(-3x + 1) - \sin(-2x) + \cos(2x + 1) - 2\cos(x) + 1.$$

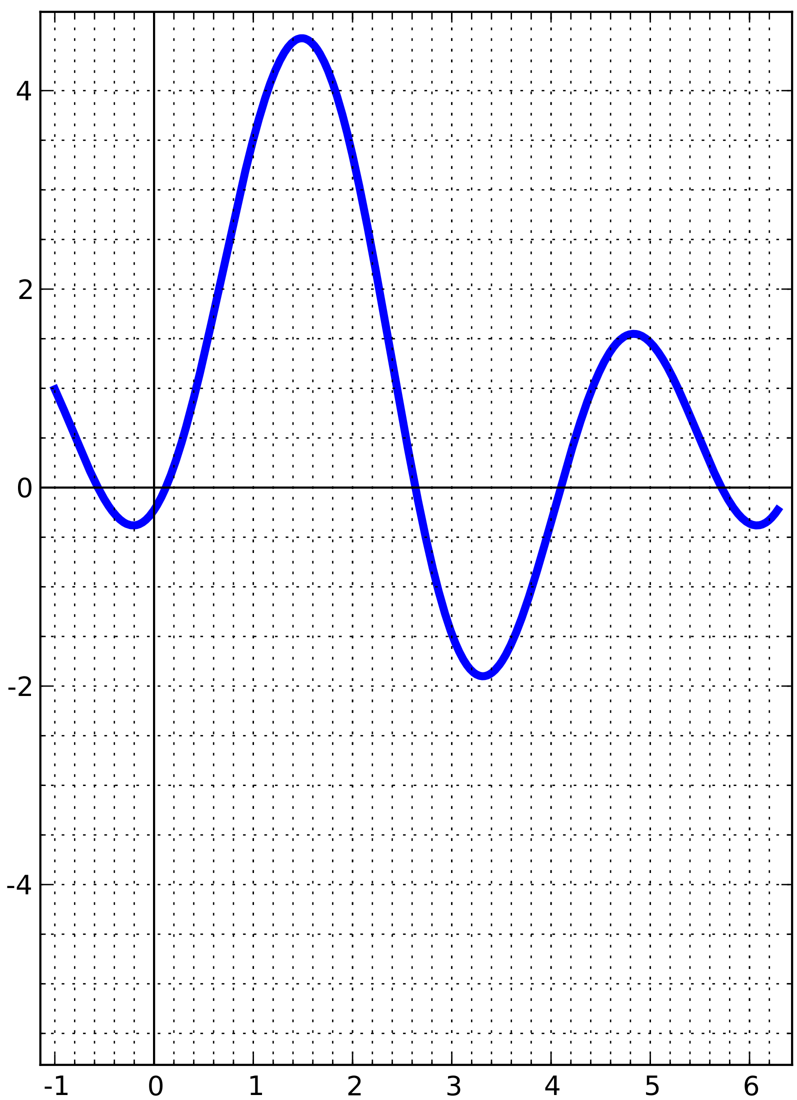
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = 2\,\sin(x+1) - \sin(x+2) - 2\,\cos(2\,x) + 1.$$

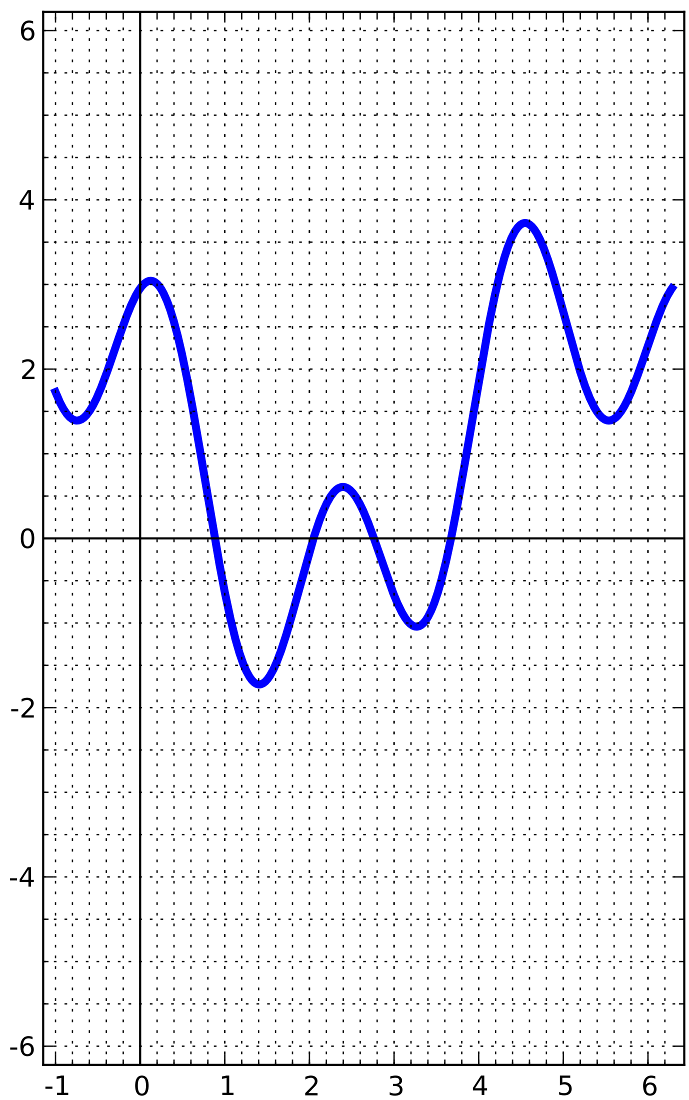
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = -2\,\sin(-x+1) + 2\,\sin(x+2) + 2\,\sin(3\,x+2) + 2\,\cos(-3\,x+2) - 2\,\cos(-x+2) + 1.$$

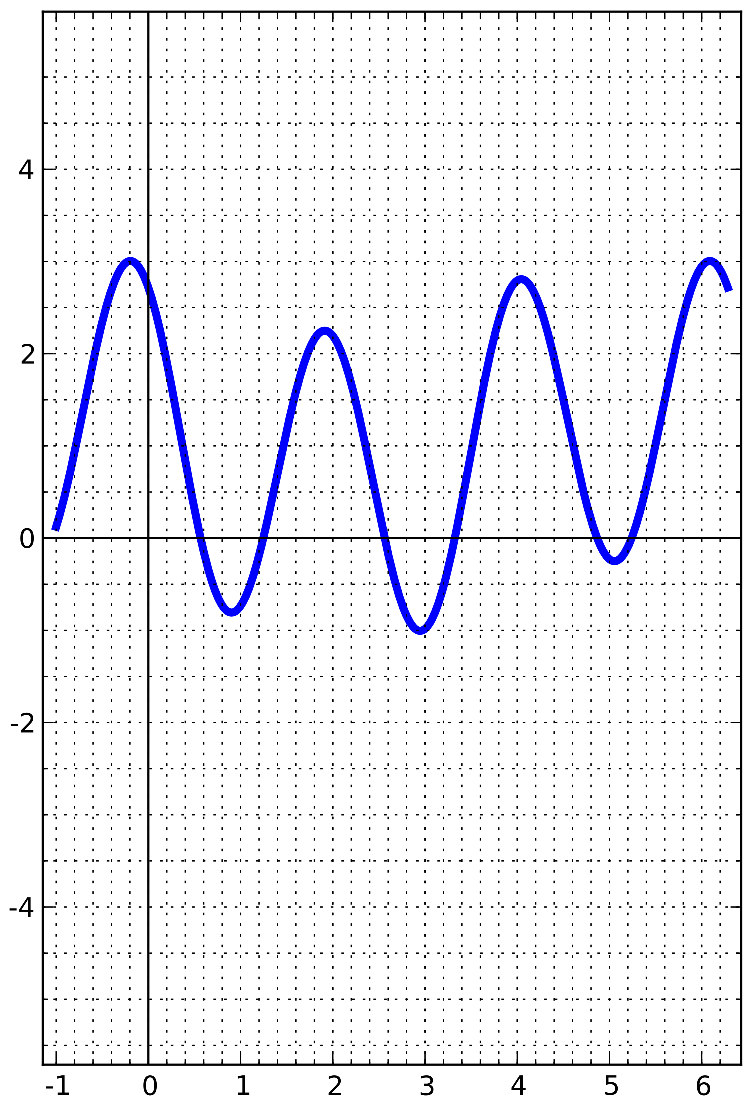
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = \sin(x+1) - \cos(-3x+1) - \cos(-x+2) + 2\cos(-3x) - \cos(x) + 1.$$

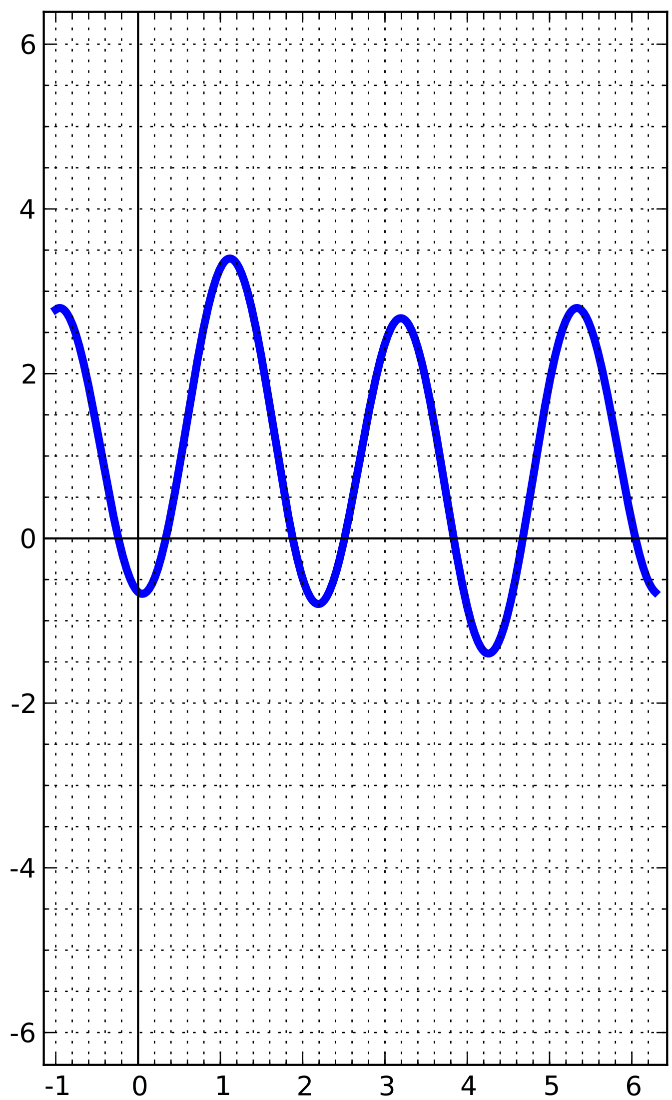
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = -\sin(-3x + 2) + \sin(-x + 1) - \cos(x + 2) - \cos(-3x) - \cos(x) + 1.$$

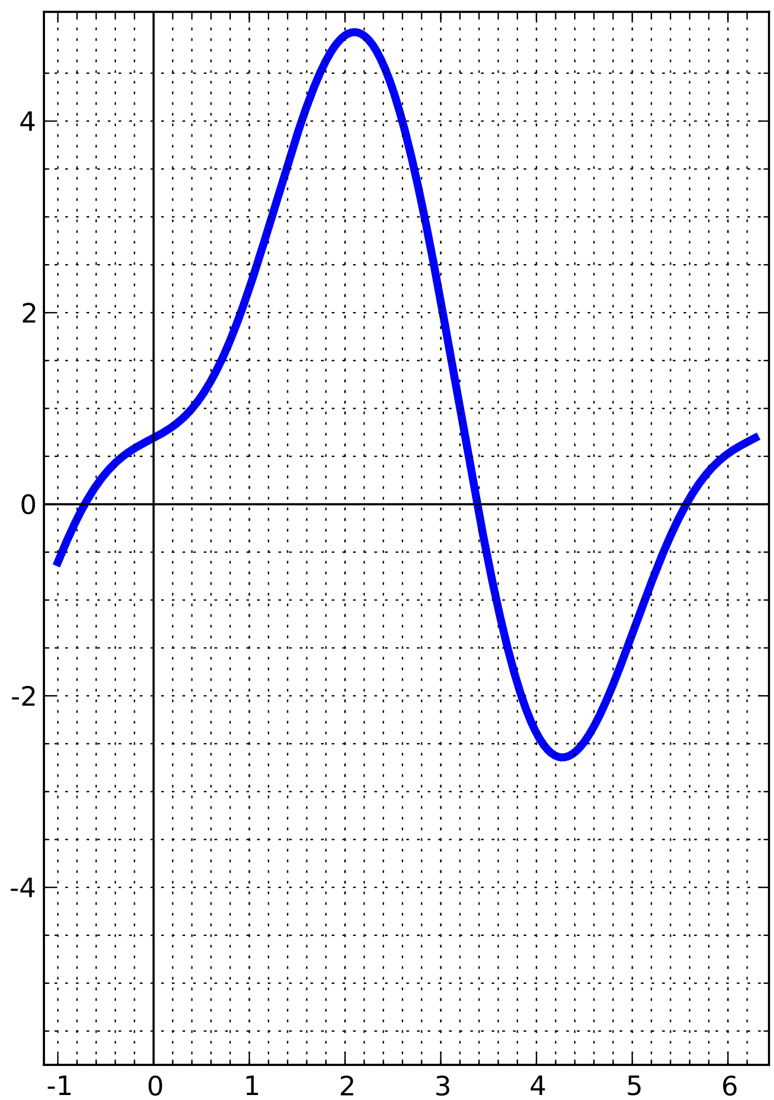
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = 2\,\sin\left(x + 1\right) + \sin\left(2\,x + 1\right) + 2\,\sin\left(x\right) + 2\,\cos\left(2\,x + 2\right) - 2\,\cos\left(x\right) + 1.$$

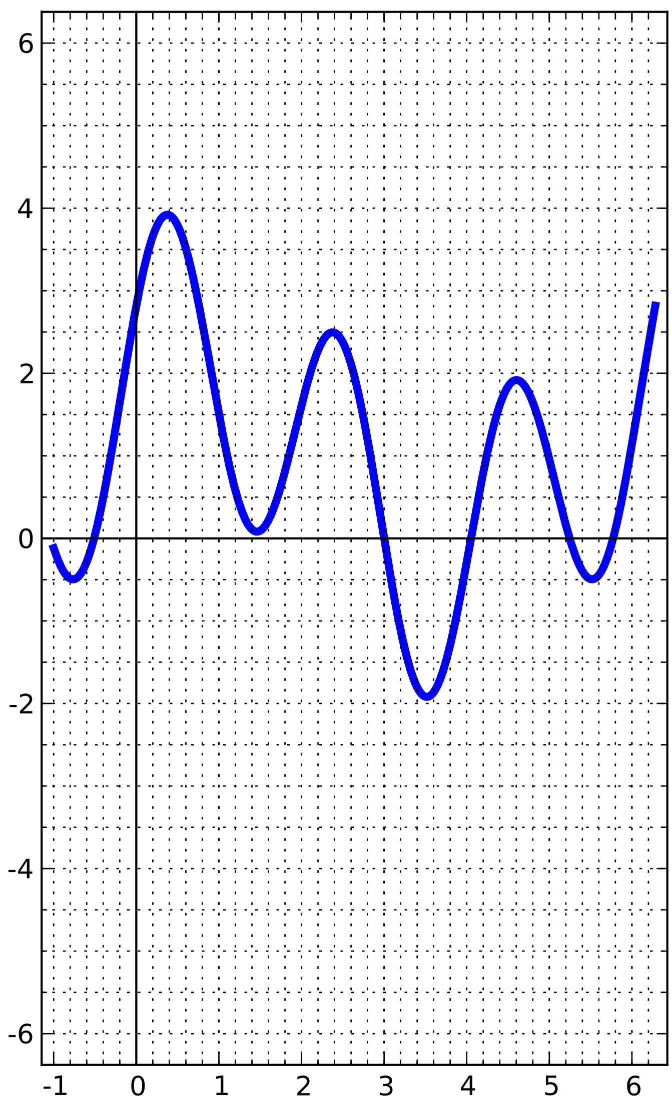
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = -\sin(-x+1) + 2\sin(x+2) + \sin(3x+1) + \sin(3x) + \sin(x) + 1.$$

The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = 2\,\sin(x) - \cos(-x+2) - \cos(x+1) + 1.$$

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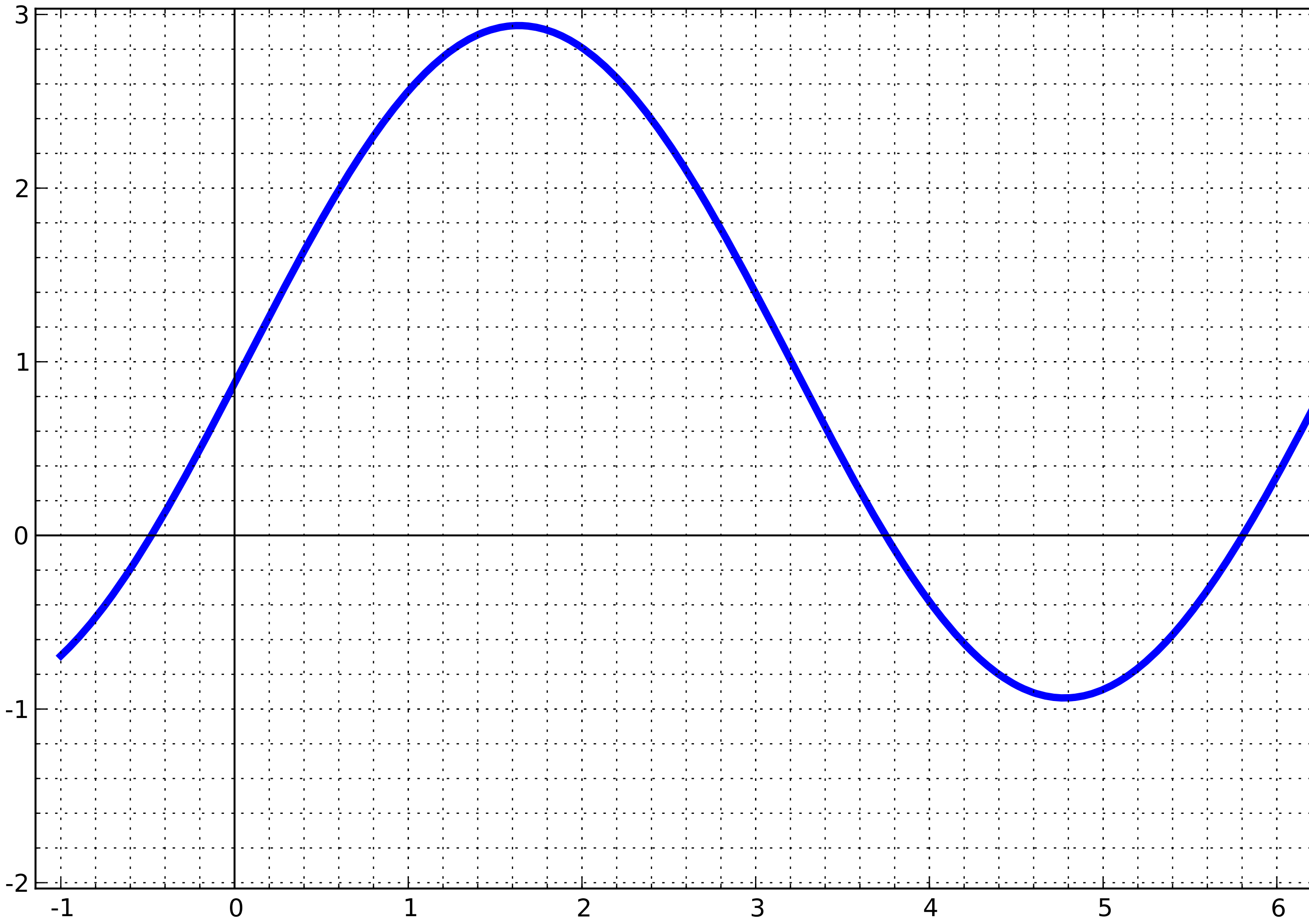
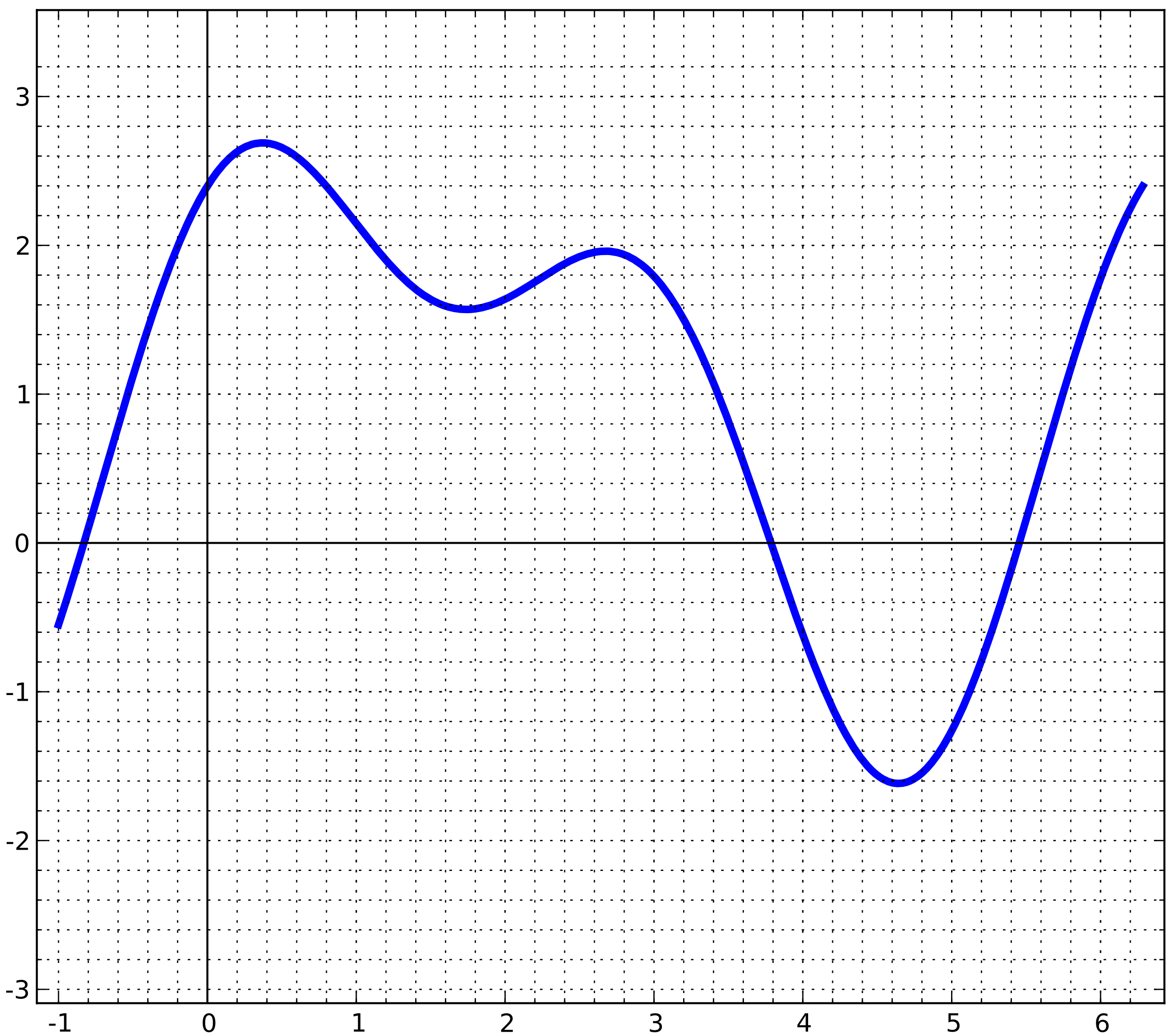


Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = -2 \sin(x+1) + \sin(x) + 2 \cos(-x+1) + \cos(-2x) + \cos(-x) + 1.$$

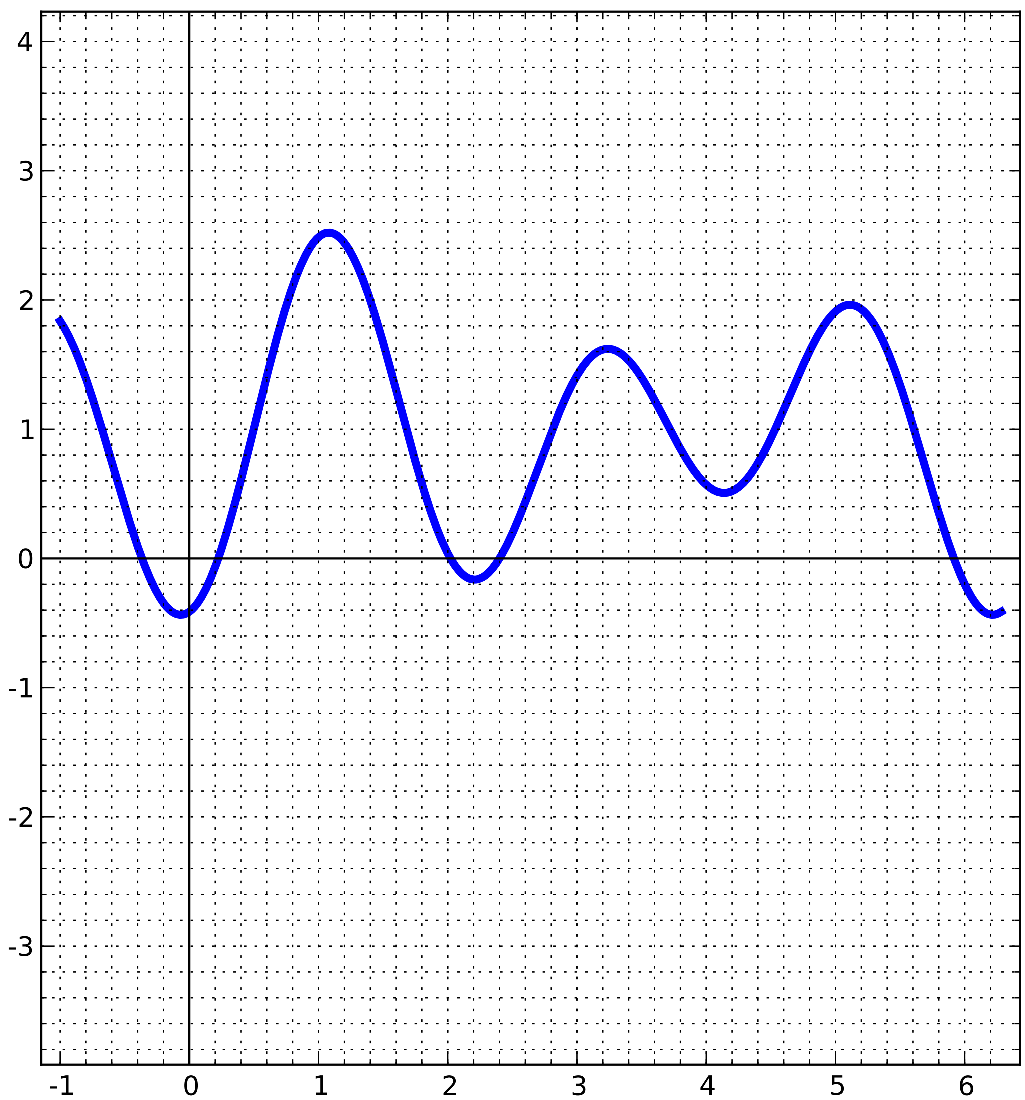
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = -\sin(-2x + 2) + 2\cos(-2x + 1) - \cos(-2x + 2) - \cos(-3x) - \cos(-2x) + 1.$$

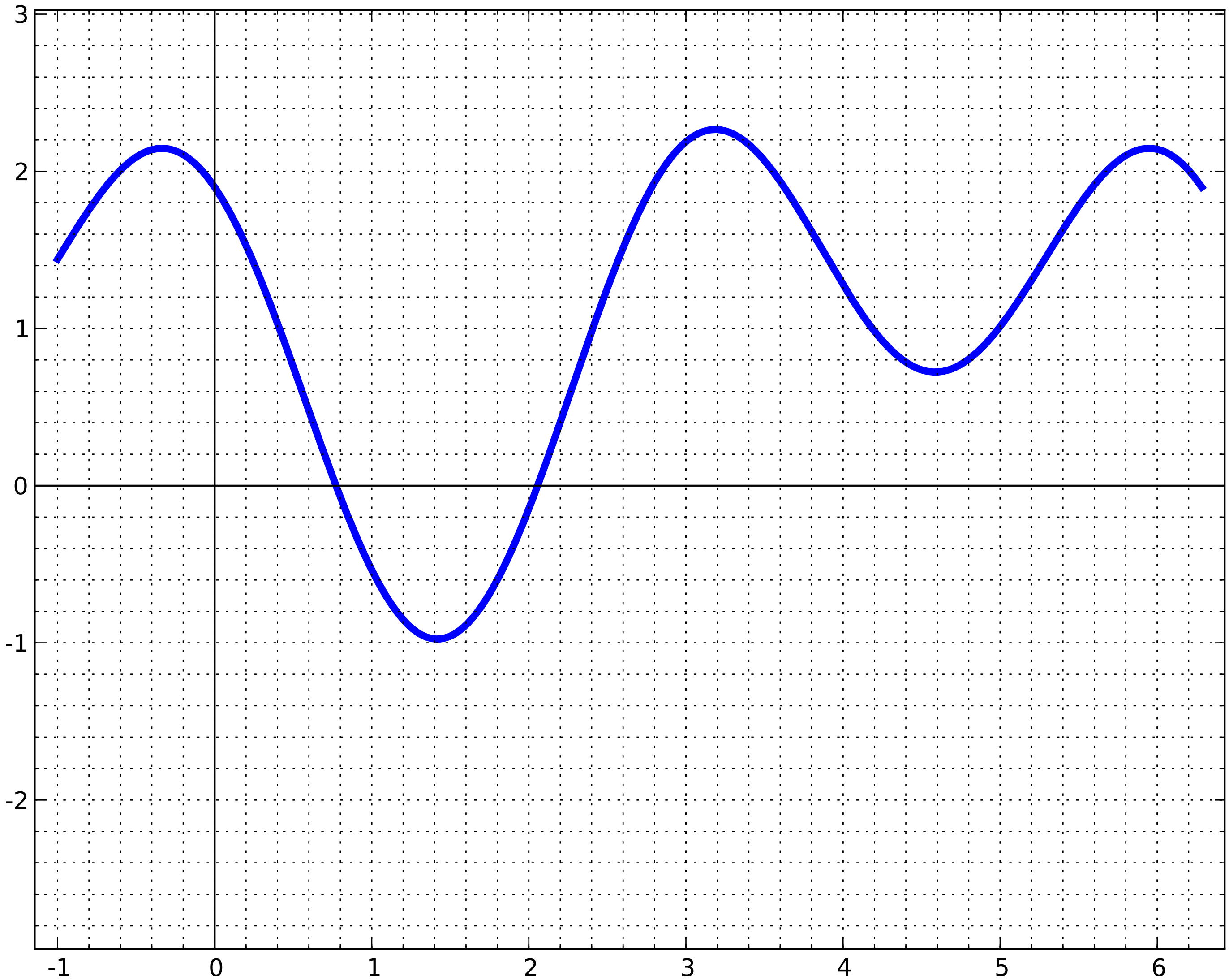
The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = 2\,\sin\left(x + 2\right) + \sin\left(-2\,x\right) - \sin\left(2\,x\right) + 2\,\cos\left(-2\,x + 1\right) - 2\,\cos\left(x\right) + 1.$$

The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.



Below is a plot of

$$f(x) = 2\,\sin\left(-2\,x + 1\right) + \cos\left(-2\,x + 2\right) + \cos\left(-x + 2\right) - \cos\left(3\,x + 1\right) + \cos\left(3\,x\right) + 1.$$

The *derivative* of $f(x)$ is the function whose value at x is the *slope* of the graph of f at x. Plot the derivative of $f(x)$ by sketching the tangent line to the graph at maybe 10 points, and at each point, plot the slope of that line, then connect your points (it's a good idea to include all points at which the derivative is 0). There is enough space vertically to fit the derivative. *After* you finish carefully plotting the derivative, enter $f(x)$ into Sage, and plot `f.derivative()` to check your work.