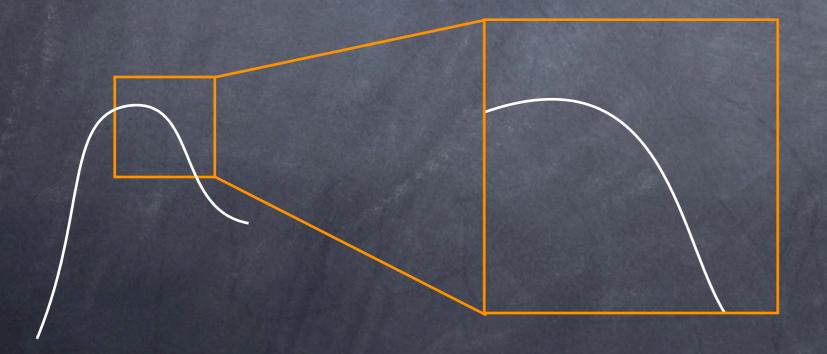
- Zoom in on a point on a graph.
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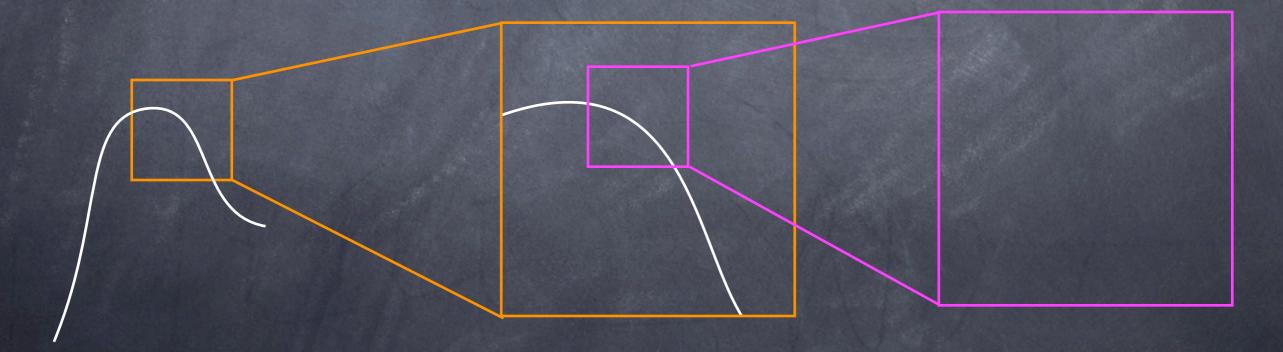
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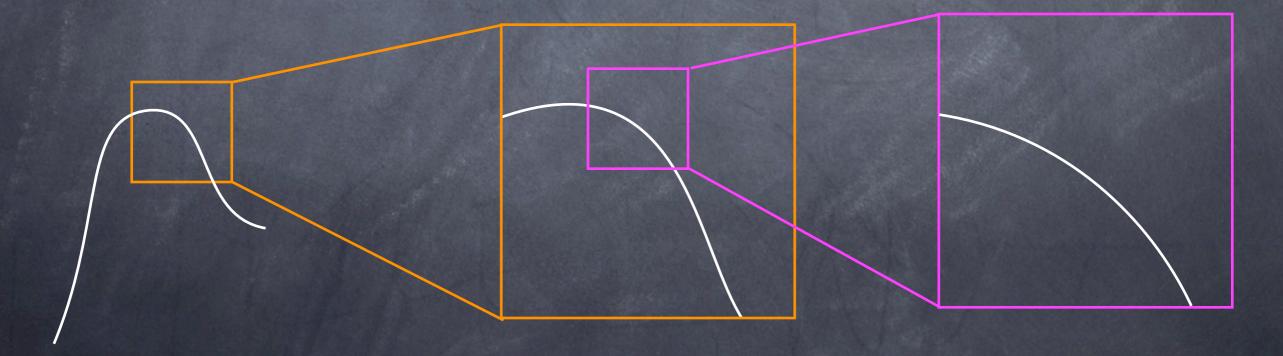
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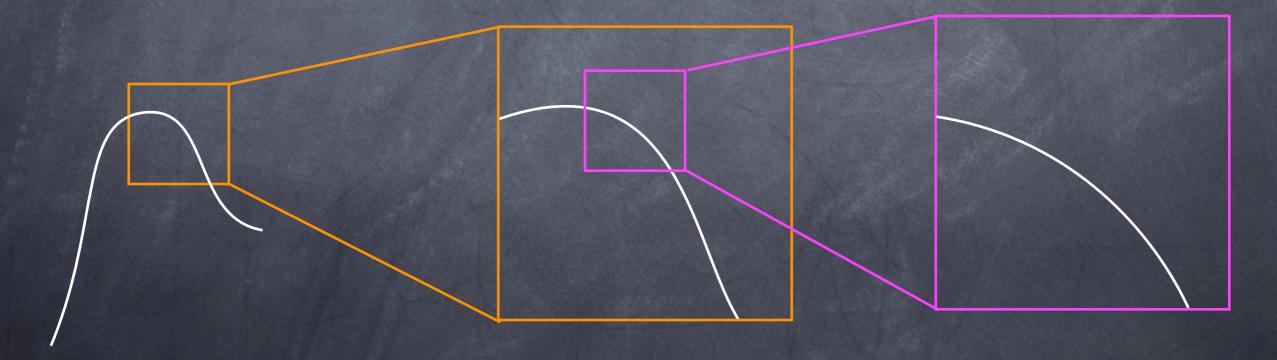
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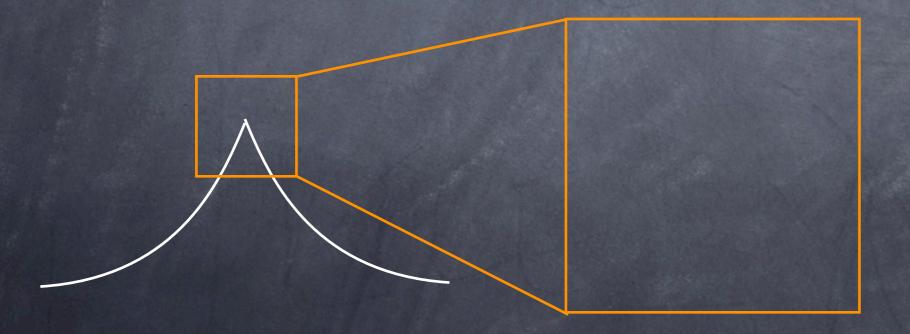


Keep going, you'll see a straight line.

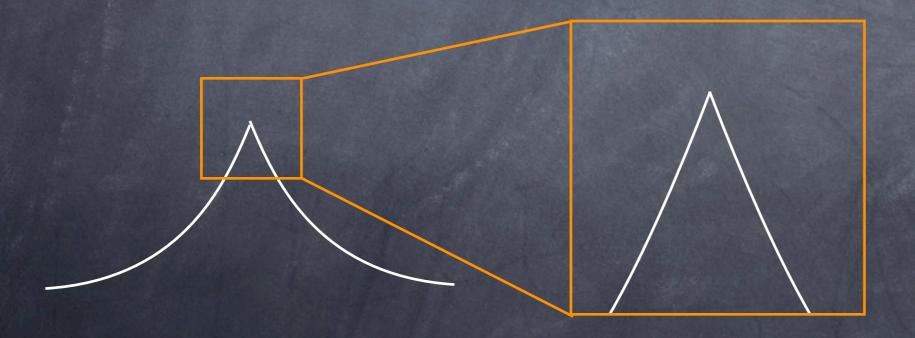
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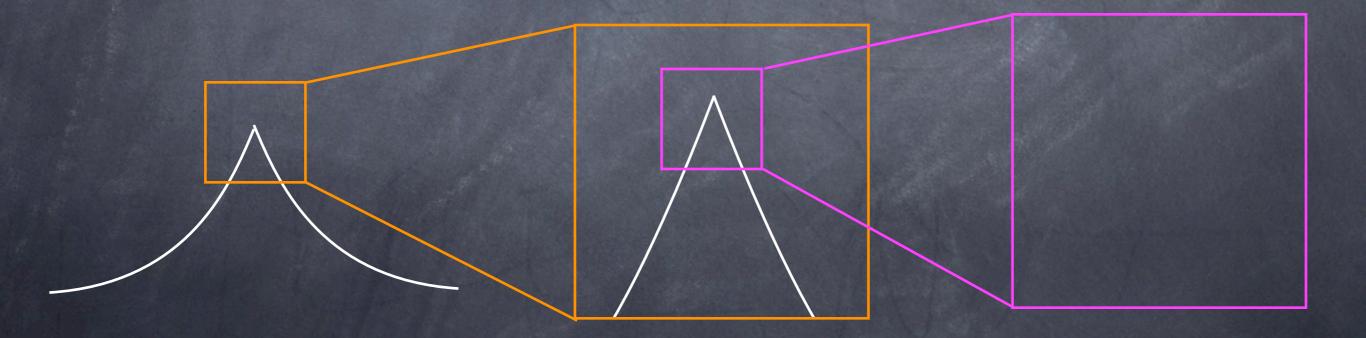
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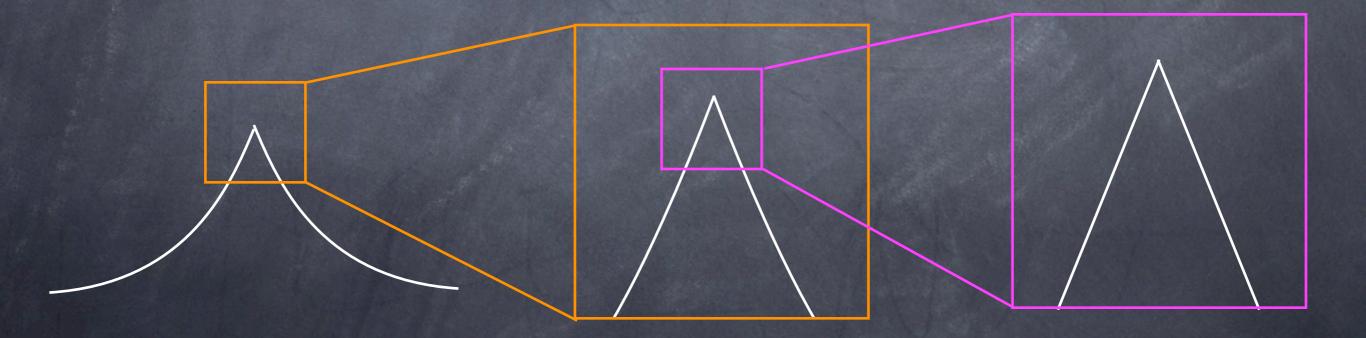
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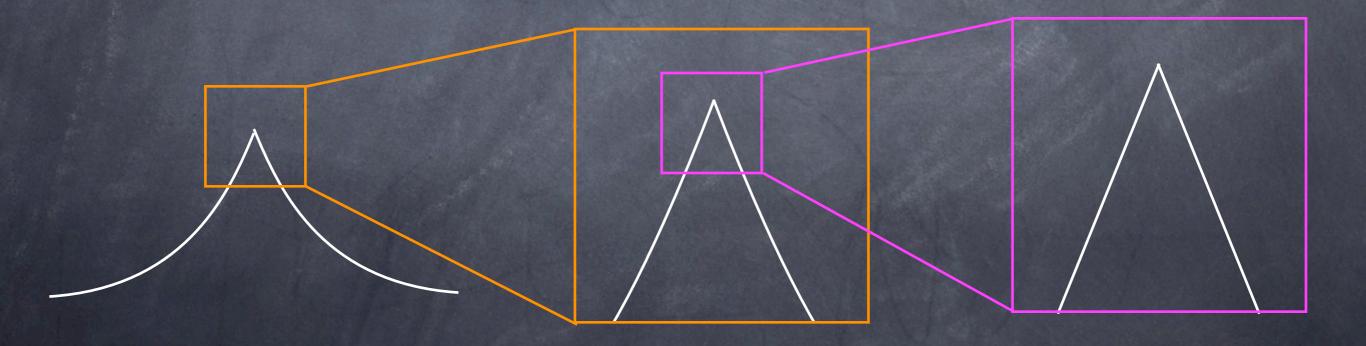
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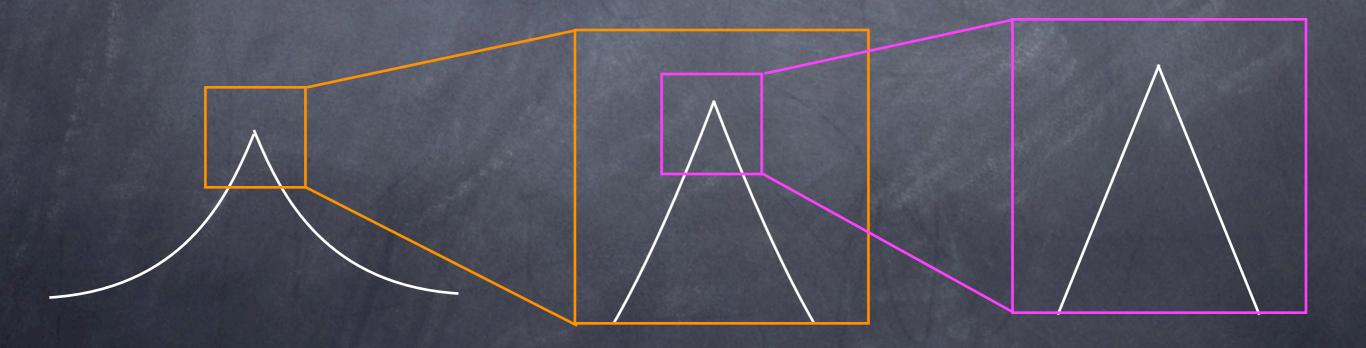


- Zoom in on a point on a graph.
- If the graph starts to look like a line, that line is the langest line.

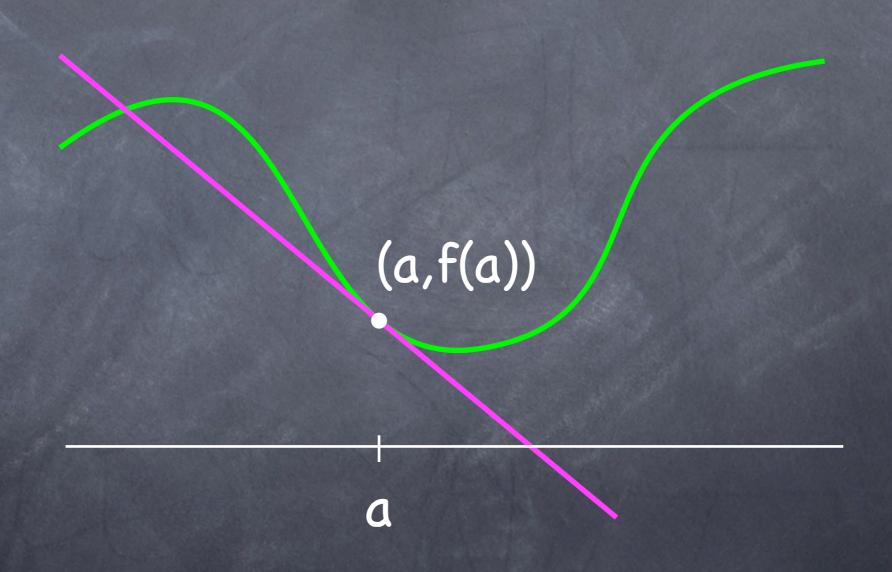


Keep going, you'll never see a straight line.

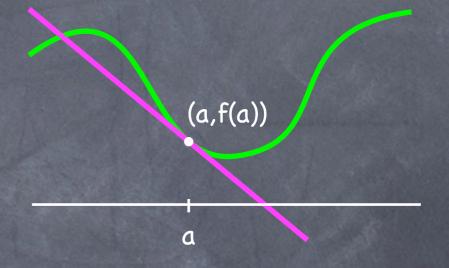
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Spreadsheet example...



$$\frac{y - f(a)}{x - a} = f'(a)$$



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$$y - f(a) = f'(a)(x - a)$$

$$(a,f(a))$$

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$$y - f(a) = f'(a)(x - a)$$

$$y = f'(a)(x - a) + f(a)$$

Tangent line to sin(x) at x=0

- Slope of sin(x) at x=0 is 1.
- Goes through (0,0).
- In general, tangent line: $y = m(x-x_0) + y_0$.
- In this case, y = 1(x-0) + 0, that is y=x.

Find the tangent line to the graph of a function $f(x)=x^2$ that goes through the point (1,-1). Note (1,-1) is not on the graph.

- We don't know the point on the graph so we just give it a name: a. Must find a!
- What is the tangent line at x=a? y = f'(a)(x-a) + f(a).
- We know that $f(a) = a^2$, f'(a) = 2a so the eq. of tangent line: $y = 2a(x-a)+a^2$.
- This line must go through (1,-1) so that means
 -1 = 2a(1-a)+a². Solve for a!