1) The goal of this first part is to make a first "educated guess" of what the derivative of $f(x) = \cos x$ is.

   (a) Draw the graph of $\cos x$ on the interval $[-2\pi, 2\pi]$ (do that on page 2, leave some room below your graph to draw another graph).

   (b) On the graph you have drawn, for what point(s) can you determine the slope of the tangent line without any doubt?

   (c) What do you think is the value of the derivative at $x = \pi/2$? Confirm your guess by computing $f'(\pi/2)$ (i.e. the derivative of $\cos x$ at $x = \pi/2$) using the definition of the derivative.

(d) Using the information above as well as the shape of the graph of $\cos x$, draw the graph of $f'(x) = (\sin x)'$.

Draw your graphs below.

2) Let us now prove (or disprove) that your guess is correct by computing the actual derivative of $\cos x$.

   (a) Writing the $\lim_{h\to 0}$ definition of the derivative, write down the definition of $f'(x) = (\cos x)'$.

   (b) Let us compute this limit.
   To that end, we will need the trigonometric identity $\cos(u+v) = \cos u \cos v - \sin u \sin v$. We will moreover need the limits $\lim\limits_{h\to 0} \dfrac{\sin h}{h}$ and $\lim\limits_{h\to 0} \dfrac{\cos h - 1}{h}$.

   (c) So, the derivative of $\cos x$ is [1]:

$$\boxed{(\cos x)' = \qquad\qquad}$$

[1]The goal of this exercise was to have you compute the derivative of the $\cos x$ using the definition. While you need to know what the derivative of $\cos x$ is, you don't need by heart how to compute it, i.e. you don' t need to learn by heart the above computations.