

Thursday, December 13, 2018  
7:04 PM

KEY

Precalc

4.6A: Graphing tan & cot functions

Obj: To graph tangent and cotangent functions

Hwk:

- 4.6A#7 - 10, 19, 20, 22, 23. Graph ONE full period. ID period, scale & 5 key elements.

4.5 - 4.6 Quiz weds 12/19

Do Now:

1. Get out your HW

- 4.6D: Graphing Secant & Cosecant WS
  - I am collecting (Is your name on it?)
- Graphs of Tangent & Cotangent Functions WS
  - We need for today's lesson.

## Sketching Tangent & Cotangent Curves

$$y = a \tan (bx - c) \quad y = a \cot (bx - c)$$

- \* Sketch one cycle (period) of the curve
  - o Period =  $\frac{\pi}{b}$
- \* Identify 5 key elements per cycle:
  - o 2 asymptotes (at start & end of cycle)
  - o 1 center point (between asymptotes)
  - o 2 additional points midpoint between asymptote & center point ( $\pm a$ )
- \* Start by defining asymptotes.....
  - o By defining cycle - asymptotes occur at start & end:
    - $bx - c = -\frac{\pi}{2}$  and  $bx - c = \frac{\pi}{2}$  for tangent
    - $bx - c = 0$  and  $bx - c = \pi$  for cotangent

Then, solve for x.

## Sketching Tangent Curves

Graph  $y = \tan \frac{x}{2}$

$\frac{\pi}{b}$  Per:  $\frac{\pi}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2\pi$

Amp: none

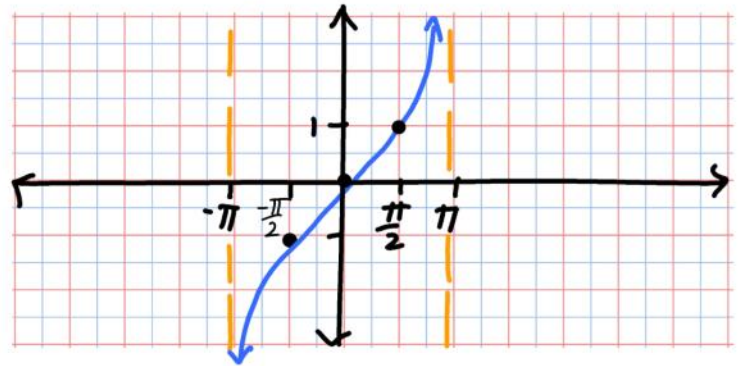
\* Cycle:  $(-\pi, \pi)$

Range:  $(-\infty, \infty)$

Vert. shift: none

Horizontal shift: none

$a=1$   $b=\frac{1}{2}$



5 Key Elements: ASYMPTOTES:  $x = -\pi, x = \pi$   
POINTS:  $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, -1), (0, 0), (\frac{\pi}{2}, 1)$

START:  $bx - c = -\frac{\pi}{2}$   
 $2(\frac{x}{2}) = (-\frac{\pi}{2}) \cdot 2$   
 $x = -\pi$

END:  $bx - c = \frac{\pi}{2}$   
 $2(\frac{x}{2}) = (\frac{\pi}{2}) \cdot 2$   
 $x = \pi$

Scale:  $\frac{2\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$

Graph  $y = -3\tan 2x$

$\frac{\pi}{b}$  Per:  $\frac{\pi}{2}$

Amp: none

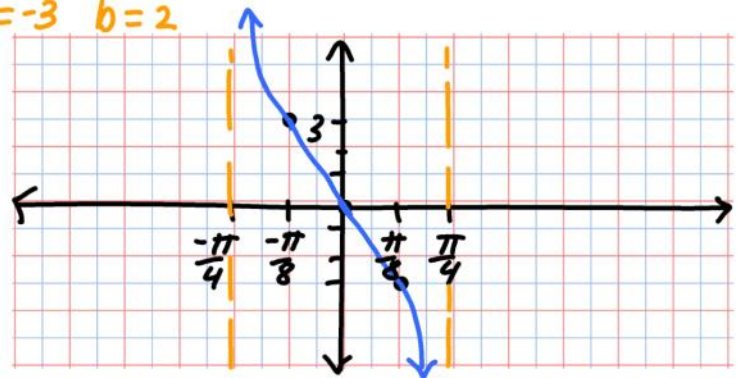
\* Cycle:  $(-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4})$

Range:  $(-\infty, \infty)$

Vert. shift: none

Horizontal shift: none

$a=-3$   $b=2$



5 Key Elements: ASYMPTOTES:  $x = -\frac{\pi}{4}, x = \frac{\pi}{4}$   
POINTS:  $(-\frac{\pi}{8}, 3), (0, 0), (\frac{\pi}{8}, -3)$

START:  $bx - c = -\frac{\pi}{2}$   
 $\frac{1}{2}(2x) = (-\frac{\pi}{2}) \cdot \frac{1}{2}$   
 $x = -\frac{\pi}{4}$

END:  $bx - c = \frac{\pi}{2}$   
 $\frac{1}{2}(2x) = (\frac{\pi}{2}) \cdot \frac{1}{2}$   
 $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$

Scale:  $\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4}$   
 $= \frac{\pi}{8}$

## Sketching Cotangent Curves

How is a cotangent curve different from tangent?

\* Decreasing  
\* One cycle  $(0, \pi)$

Graph  $y = 2 \cot\left(\frac{x}{4}\right)$   
 $a = 2$   $b = \frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{\pi}{b}$  Per:  $\frac{\pi}{\frac{1}{4}} = 4\pi$

Amp: none

\* Cycle:  $(0, 4\pi)$

Range:  $(-\infty, \infty)$

Vert. shift: none

Horizontal shift: none



Key Elements: Asymptotes:  $x = 0, x = 4\pi$

\* Start:  $bx - c = 0$        $bx - c = \pi$       Points:  $(\pi, 2), (2\pi, 0), (3\pi, -2)$

$$4\left(\frac{x}{4}\right) = (0)4$$

$$x = 0$$

$$\frac{x}{4} = \pi$$

$$x = 4\pi$$

You try.....

Graph  $f(x) = -3 \cot(2x)$

$\frac{\pi}{b}$  Per:  $\frac{\pi}{2}$

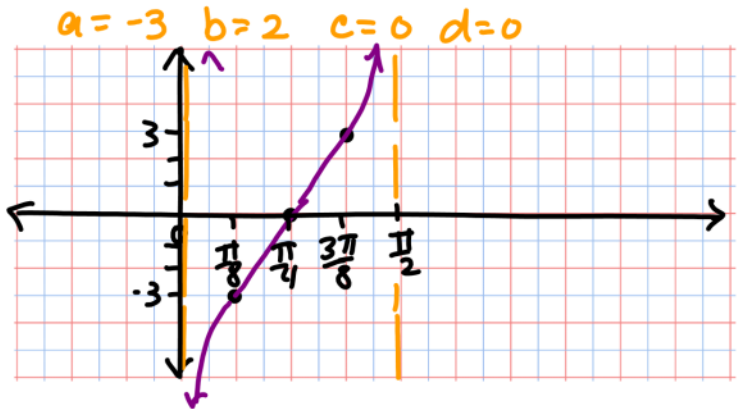
Amp: none

\* Cycle:  $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$

Range:  $(-\infty, \infty)$

Vert. shift: none

Horizontal shift: none



Key Elements: Asymptotes:  $x = 0, x = \frac{\pi}{2}$

\* Start:  $bx - c = 0$

$$2x = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

$bx - c = \pi$

$$2x = \pi$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Points:  $(\frac{\pi}{8}, -3), (\frac{\pi}{4}, 0), (\frac{3\pi}{8}, 3)$

You try.....

$$2(x - \frac{1}{4}\pi)$$

$$\text{Graph } g(x) = 3 \tan\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad a=3 \quad b=2 \quad c=\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{b} \text{ Per: } \frac{\pi}{2}$$

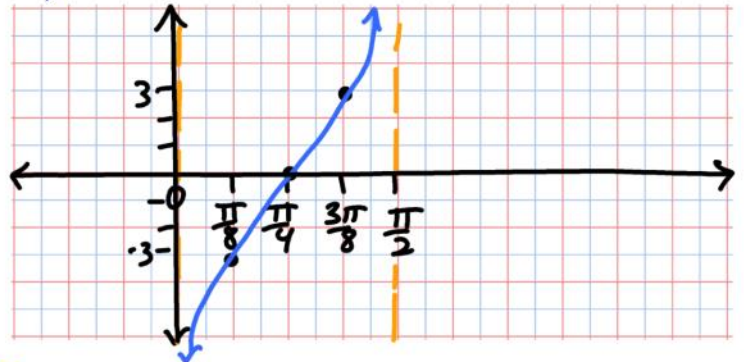
Amp: none

$$\times \text{ Cycle: } (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

Range:  $(-\infty, \infty)$

Vert. shift: none

Horizontal shift:  $\frac{\pi}{4}$  Right



Key Elements: ASymp totes:  $x=0, x=\frac{\pi}{2}$

Points:  $(\frac{\pi}{8}, -3), (\frac{\pi}{4}, 0), (\frac{3\pi}{8}, 3)$

$\times$  START!

$$bx - c = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$2x - \frac{\pi}{2} = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$2x = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

END!

$$bx - c = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$2x - \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$2x = \pi$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{scale: } \frac{\frac{\pi}{2}}{4} = \frac{\pi}{8}$$