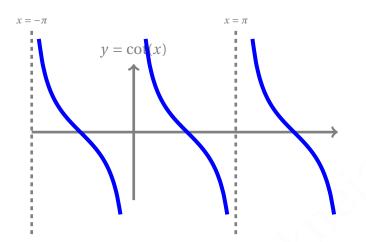
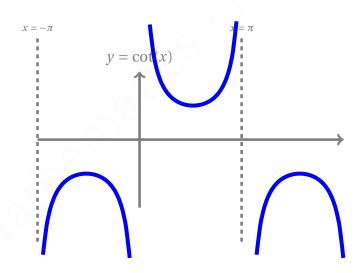
## 6.2: Graphs of Other Trigonometric Functions

• Tangent Function  $tan(x) = \frac{sin(x)}{cos(x)}$ . Vertical Asymptotes are when the denominator is zero. Period is  $\pi$ . Domain is where the denominator is not zero. Range is all real numbers.  $x = -\frac{\pi}{2}$  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$  $y = \tan(x)$ • Secant Function  $\sec(x) = \frac{1}{\cos(x)}$ . Vertical Asymptotes are when the denominator is zero. Domain is where the denominator is zero. main is where the denominator is not zero. Range is  $(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$ ]. Period is  $2\pi$ . = sec(x)

• Cotangent Function  $\cot(x) = \frac{\cos(x)}{\sin(x)}$ . Vertical Asymptotes are when the denominator is zero. Period  $\pi$ . Domain is where the denominator is not zero. Range is all real numbers.



• Cosecant Function  $\csc(x) = \frac{1}{\sin(x)}$ . Vertical Asymptotes are when the denominator is zero. Domain is where the denominator is not zero. Range is  $(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$ ]. Period  $2\pi$ .



• Transformations: Transformations may be applied as before to change the period, location of asymptotes, and domain and range. For example, for function  $f(x) = A \tan(Bx + C) + D$ , period is  $P = \frac{\pi}{|B|}$ ; asymptotes are calculated by solving for x in  $Bx + C = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$ ; domain is all x but the x-values found in  $Bx + C = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$ ; range is  $\mathbb{R}$ .

And for function  $f(x) = A \sec(Bx + C) + D$ , period is  $P = \frac{2\pi}{|B|}$ ; asymptotes are calculated by solving for x in  $Bx + C = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$ ; domain is all x but the x-values found in  $Bx + C = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$ ; range is  $(-\infty, -A] \cup [A, \infty)$ .

- 1. Consider the function  $f(x) = 3\tan(2x) 5$ .
  - (a) Find the period.
  - (b) Find the vertical asymptotes in one period.
  - (c) Find the domain.
  - (d) Find the range.

2. Consider the function  $f(x) = 7 \sec(5x) - 5$ .

- (a) Find the period.
- (b) Find the vertical asymptotes in one period.
- (c) Find the domain.
- (d) Find the range.

## **Related Video**

• Graph of Other Trigonometric Functions: https://mediahub.ku.edu/media/MATH+-+Graph+of+Other+Trigonometric+Functions.m4v/1\_c7f8un4l