

## 5.5 Graphs of Tangent, Cotangent, Cosecant, and Secant Functions

### TANGENT AND COTANGENT FUNCTIONS

What you need to remember:

Reciprocal Identities:  $\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$        $\cot \theta = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}$

1) Complete the table below for the tangent and cotangent values (in decimal form):

$\theta$	0	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	$\pi$	$\frac{5\pi}{4}$	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	$\frac{7\pi}{4}$	$2\pi$
$\tan \theta$	0	1	Und	-1	0	1	Und	-1	0
$\cot \theta$	Und	1	0	-1	Und	1	0	-1	Und

#### Period of Tangent and Cotangent:

2) You will notice that the values of  $\tan \theta$  repeat every  $\pi$  units. Therefore, the period of the function is  $\pi$ . Since  $\cot \theta$  is the reciprocal of  $\tan \theta$  both functions will have the same period.

#### Behavior of Tangent for angle values near $90^\circ$

Notice also the "behavior" of  $\tan \theta$  when the values of  $\theta$  get closer and closer to  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ . As the values of  $\theta$  "approach"  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  coming from the left (that is, for angles that are less than  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  but getting closer and closer to it), the values of  $\tan \theta$  get very large (use your calculator to verify this...). We summarize using the following notation:

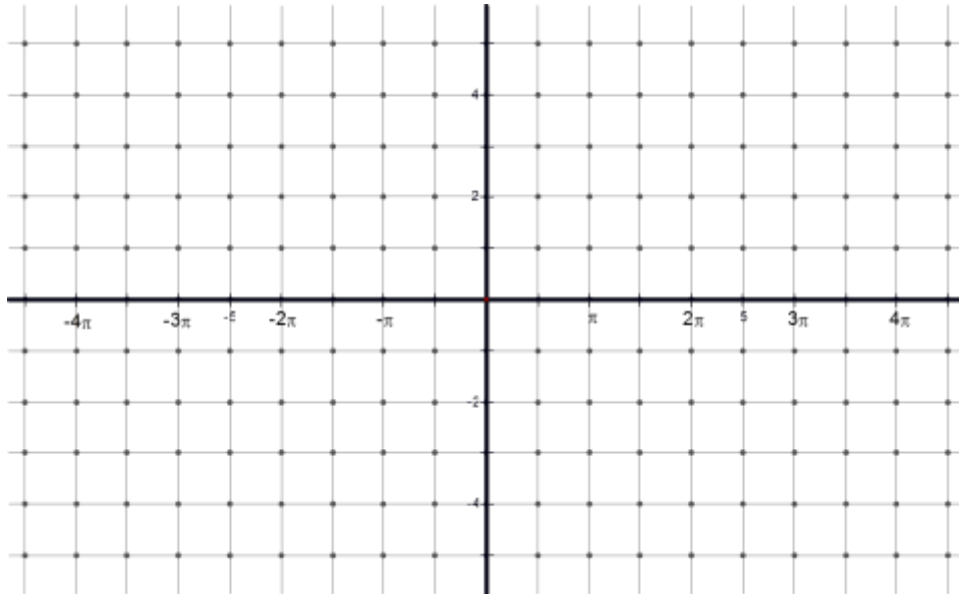
$$\text{as } \theta \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-, \tan \theta \rightarrow \infty$$

Likewise, 
$$\text{as } \theta \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+, \tan \theta \rightarrow -\infty$$

We are now ready to graph...

### THE GRAPH OF $Y = \tan X$

3) Use the values of the table above to sketch the graph of  $y = \tan x$ .

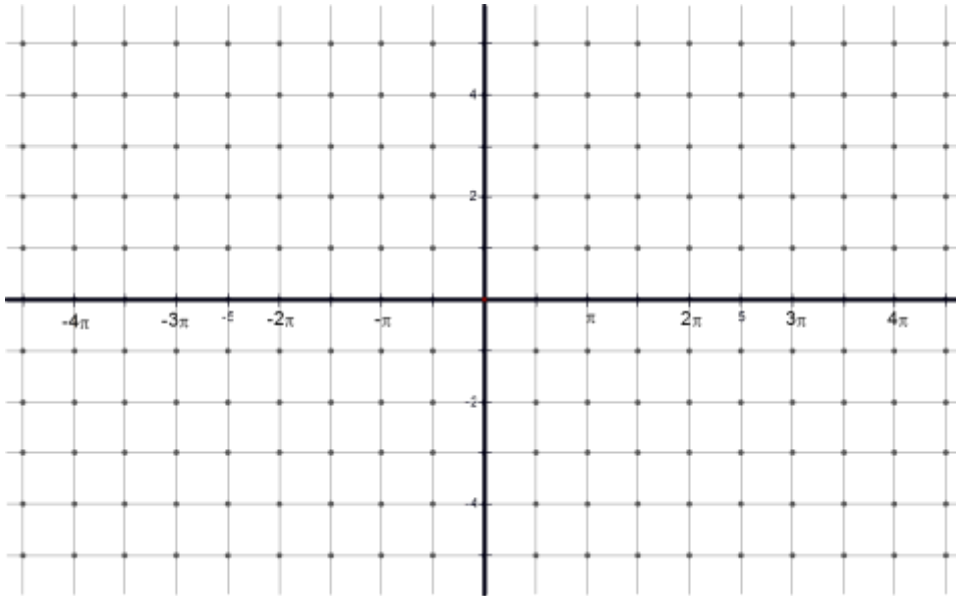


Summary of the graph of  $y = \tan x$ :

- 4) Domain: All reals exc.  $\frac{\pi}{2} + \pi K$  where  $K$  is an int. 5) Range: All reals
- 6) Vertical Asymptotes:  $\frac{\pi}{2} + \pi K$  where  $K$  is an int.
- 7) Even/Odd Properties (explain): Odd,  $-\tan(x) = \tan(-x)$
- 8) x-intercepts:  $(0 + \pi K$  where  $K$  is an integer, 0)
- 9) y-intercepts: (0,0)
- 10) Period:  $\pi$

## THE GRAPH OF THE COTANGENT FUNCTION $Y = \cot X$

11) Since  $\cot \theta = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = \frac{1}{\tan \theta}$  (the cotangent is the reciprocal of the tangent), the vertical asymptotes for this graph will occur at x-values of the form  $0 + \pi K$  where K is an integer \_\_\_\_\_



Summary of the graph of  $Y = \cot X$ :

- 4) Domain: All reals exc.  $\pi + \pi K$  where K is an int. 5) Range: All reals
- 6) Vertical Asymptotes:  $\pi + \pi K$  where K is an int.
- 7) Even/Odd Properties (explain): Odd,  $-\cot(x) = \cot(-x)$
- 8) x-intercepts:  $(\frac{\pi}{2} + \pi K$  where K is an integer, 0)
- 9) y-intercepts: None
- 10) Period:  $\pi$

## THE GRAPH OF THE COSECANT FUNCTION $Y = \text{CSC } X$

Recall that the cosecant is the **reciprocal** of the sine function:

$$\text{csc } \theta = \frac{1}{\sin \theta}$$

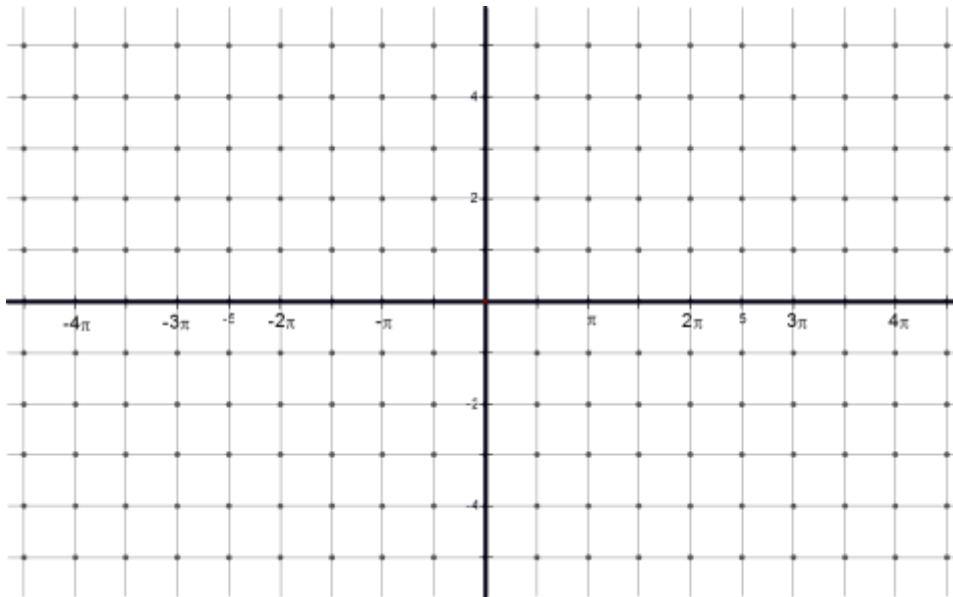
It is natural to expect some "relationship" between the graphs of sine and cosecant. For example, if the **period** of the sine is  $2\pi$ , we should expect the cosecant to have the same period.

19) Let's complete the table before attempting to graph:

$\theta$	0	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	$\pi$	$\frac{5\pi}{4}$	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	$\frac{7\pi}{4}$	$2\pi$
$\sin \theta$	0	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	0	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	-1	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	0
<b>csc <math>\theta</math></b>	Und	$\sqrt{2}$	1	$\sqrt{2}$	Und	$-\sqrt{2}$	-1	$-\sqrt{2}$	Und

20) The **vertical asymptotes** of  $y = \text{csc } x$  will be  $0 + \pi K$  where  $K$  is an integer

21) Graph  $Y = \text{CSC } X$  below (graph first the sine and use it as a guideline...)



22) Domain: All reals exc.  $\pi K$  where  $K$  is an int. 23) Range:  $_{(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)}$

24) Vertical Asymptotes:  $\pi K$  where  $K$  is an int.         

25) Even/Odd Properties (explain): Odd,  $-\text{csc}(x) = \text{csc}(-x)$          

26) x-intercepts: None

27) y-intercepts: None

28) Period:  $2\pi$

**THE GRAPH OF THE SECANT FUNCTION:**

The secant is the **reciprocal** of the cosine function:  $\sec \theta = \frac{1}{\cos \theta}$

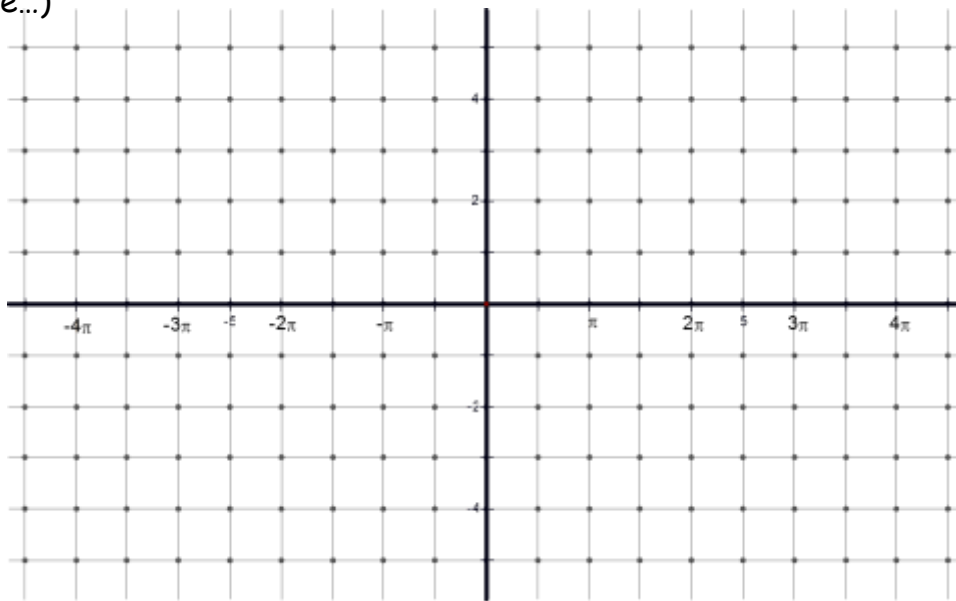
Hence, there will be a "relationship" between the graphs of cosine and secant. For example, the **periods** of both cosine and secant functions is \_\_\_\_\_.

29) Let's complete the table before attempting to graph:

$\theta$	0	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	$\pi$	$\frac{5\pi}{4}$	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	$\frac{7\pi}{4}$	$2\pi$
$\cos \theta$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	0	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	-1	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	0	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	1
$\sec \theta$	1	$\sqrt{2}$	Und	$-\sqrt{2}$	-1	$-\sqrt{2}$	Und	$\sqrt{2}$	1

30) The **vertical asymptotes** of  $y = \sec x$  will be  $\pi/2 + \pi K$  where K is an int.

31) Graph  $Y = \text{SEC } X$  below (graph first the cosine and use it as a guideline...)



22) Domain: All reals exc.  $\frac{\pi}{2} + \pi K$ , K is an int. 23) Range:  $[-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$ \_\_\_\_\_

24) Vertical Asymptotes:  $\frac{\pi}{2} + \pi K$  where K is an int. \_\_\_

25) Even/Odd Properties (explain): Even,  $\sec(x) = \sec(-x)$ \_\_\_

26) x-intercepts: \_\_\_None\_\_\_\_\_

27) y-intercepts: \_\_\_(0,1)\_\_\_\_\_

28) Period: \_\_\_ $2\pi$ \_\_\_\_\_