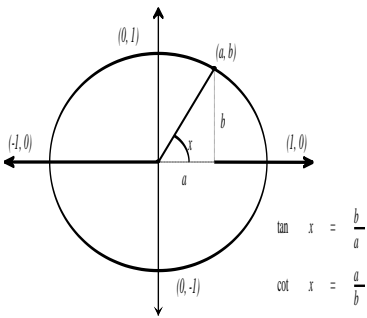


Date: 3/11/24 Section: 7.6

Objective: I can graph tan and cot.

Let  $(a,b)$  be coordinates of points on the unit circle. For any given angle  $x$ ,  $\tan x = b/a$ . This means that  $y = \tan x$  is undefined whenever  $a = 0$ . For any given angle  $x$ ,  $\cot x = a/b$ . This means that  $y = \cot x$  is undefined whenever  $b = 0$ . Notice that it takes  $\pi$  radians for the values of the tangent and cotangent to make one complete cycle.



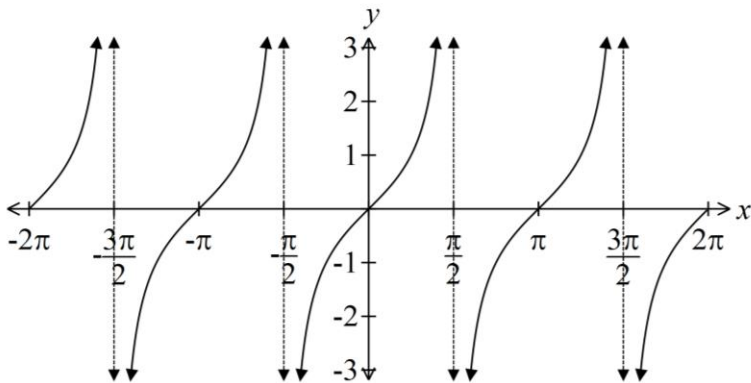
see notecard

**Graphing Tangent Functions:**

The domain of  $y = \tan x$  is the set of all real numbers except numbers of the form \_\_\_\_\_ where  $k$  is an integer. The equations of the vertical asymptotes are \_\_\_\_\_ where  $k$  is an integer.

**Key points on the graph of  $y = \tan x$  :**

$x$					
$y = \tan x$					



**To graph  $y = a \tan[b(x-c)] + d$  :**

1. Start with the three key points on the graph of  $y = \tan x$  and the equations of the asymptotes.
2. Find three key points and the asymptotes for  $y = a \tan[b(x-c)] + d$  by:
  - a. dividing each  $x$ -coordinate by  $b$  and adding  $c$ . (Treat the equations of the asymptotes like  $x$ -coordinates.)
  - b. multiplying each  $y$ -coordinate by  $a$  and adding  $d$ .
3. Sketch one cycle of  $y = a \tan[b(x-c)] + d$  through the three new points and approaching the new asymptotes.

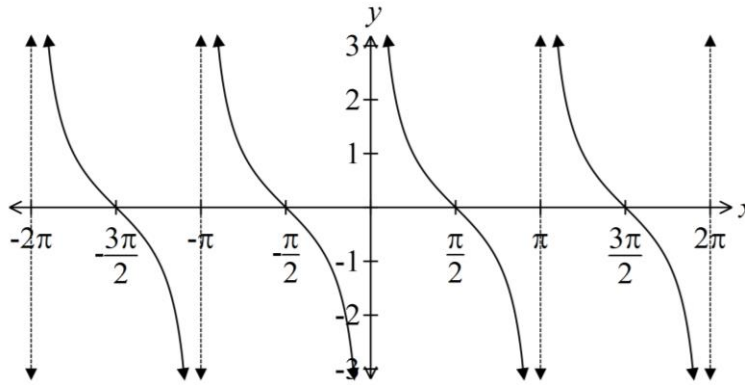
★ The period of  $y = a \tan[b(x-c)] + d$  and  $y = a \cot[b(x-c)] + d$  is \_\_\_\_\_ rather than  $2\pi/b$ .

### Graphing Cotangent Functions:

The domain of  $y = \cot x$  is the set of all real numbers except numbers of the form \_\_\_\_\_ where  $k$  is an integer. The equations of the vertical asymptotes are \_\_\_\_\_ where  $k$  is an integer.

#### Key points on the graph of $y = \cot x$ :

$x$					
$y = \cot x$					



#### To graph $y = a \cot[b(x-c)] + d$ :

1. Start with the three key points on the graph of  $y = \cot x$  and the equations of the asymptotes.
2. Find three key points and the asymptotes for  $y = a \cot[b(x-c)] + d$  by:
  - a. dividing each  $x$ -coordinate by  $b$  and adding  $c$ . (Treat the equations of the asymptotes like  $x$ -coordinates.)
  - b. multiplying each  $y$ -coordinate by  $a$  and adding  $d$ .
3. Sketch one cycle of  $y = a \cot[b(x-c)] + d$  through the three new points and approaching the new asymptotes.

**Examples:** Graph the following functions. Find the period and the equations of the asymptotes of each.

$$f(x) = \tan\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)$$

$x$	$f$

