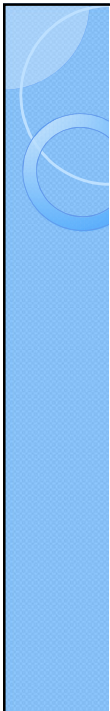


# **UNIT 2 LESSONS 1-3**

## **PRECALCULUS B**



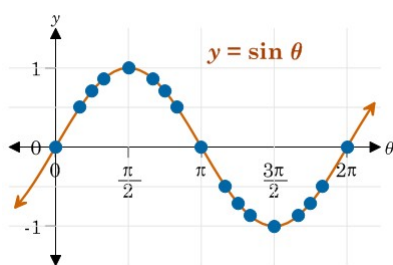
### **LESSONS:**

- Graphs of Trig Functions
- Domain and Range
- Behavior of Trig Functions
  - Even or Odd ... this week
  - Period and Amplitude ... next week

## Graphing from a Table:

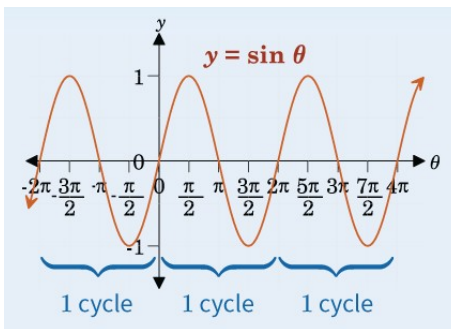
- Plug in numbers
- Calculate the output
- Plot the points
- Connect the dots

Quadrant	$\theta$	$y = \sin \theta$
n/a	0	0
I	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	0.5
I	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \approx 0.707$
I	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \approx 0.866$
n/a	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	1
II	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \approx 0.866$
II	$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \approx 0.707$



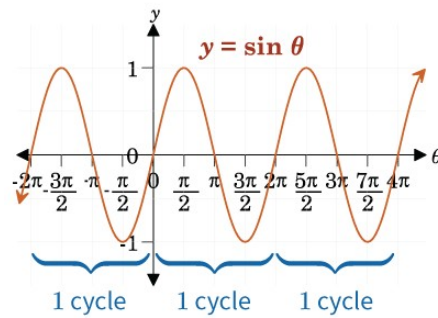
## Sine ~ $\sin \theta$

- The y value increases from 0 to 1, then decreases from 1 to -1, then increases from -1 to 0.
- This completes one cycle, that then repeats infinitely.
- The length of one sine cycle is  $2\pi$ .



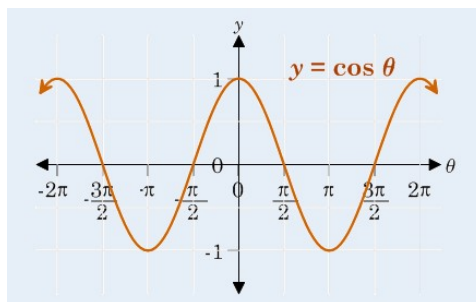
## “Oscillate”

- When a function alternates between high and low.
- We say this one oscillates about the line  $y = 0$  with a maximum of  $y = 1$  and a minimum of  $y = -1$ .



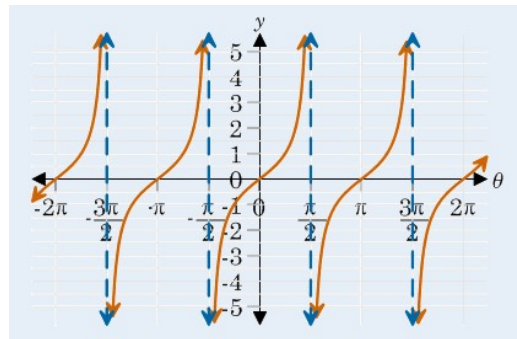
## Cosine ~ $\cos \theta$

- The  $y$  value decreases from 1 to -1, then increases from -1 to 1.
- This completes one cycle, that then repeats infinitely.
- The length of one cosine cycle is also  $2\pi$ .



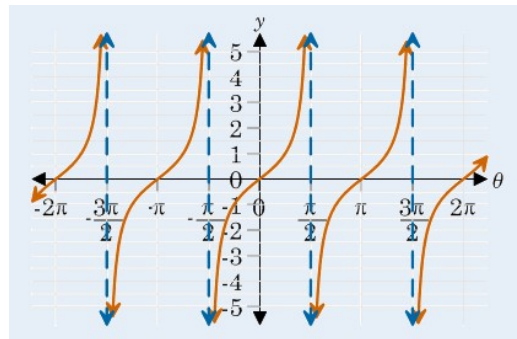
## Tangent ~ $\tan\theta$

- The y value increases between the asymptote lines.
- The asymptote lines are  $\pi$  apart, and define the cycle.
- This is not an oscillation; there is no max or min.



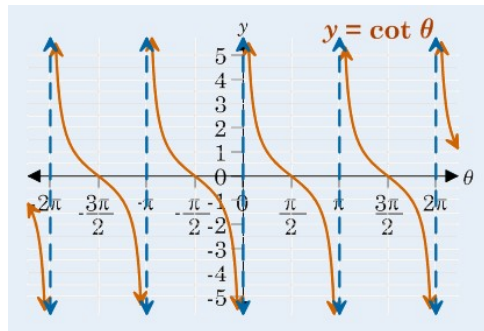
## Tangent ~ $\tan\theta$

- $\tan = \sin/\cos$
- So, since we can't divide by 0, any place cosine equals 0 makes tangent undefined!!



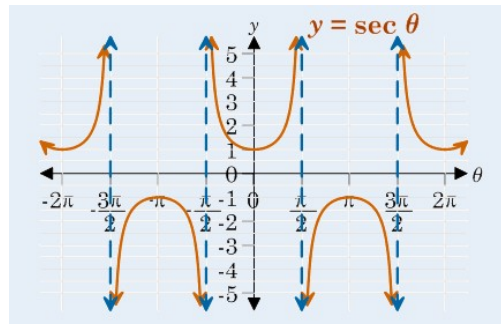
## Cotangent $\sim \cot\theta$

- The y value decreases between the asymptote lines.
- The asymptote lines are  $1\pi$  apart, and define the cycle.
- This is not an oscillation; there is no max or min.



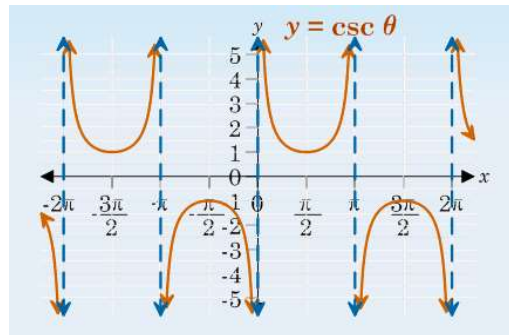
## Secant $\sim \sec\theta$

- The y value increases from  $1$  to  $+\infty$  and  $-\infty$  to  $-1$ , then decreases from  $-1$  to  $-\infty$  and  $+\infty$  to  $1$ .
- The asymptote lines are  $1\pi$  apart, but the cycle takes  $2\pi$ .
- This is not an oscillation; there is no max or min.



## Cosecant $\sim \csc \theta$

- The  $y$  value decreases from  $+\infty$  to 1, then increases from 1 to  $+\infty$  and from  $-\infty$  to -1, then decreases from -1 to  $-\infty$ .
- The asymptote lines are  $|\pi$  apart, but the cycle takes  $2\pi$ .
- This is not an oscillation; there is no max or min.



## REVIEW

The six trigonometric functions can be paired up as cofunctions or as reciprocal functions.

**SORT THEM AS RECIPROCAL PAIRS ...**

## REVIEW

The six trigonometric functions can be paired up as cofunctions or as reciprocal functions.

### **SORT THEM AS RECIPROCAL PAIRS ...**

$$\text{SIN} = 1/\text{CSC}$$

$$\text{CSC} = 1/\text{SIN}$$

$$\text{COS} = 1/\text{SEC}$$

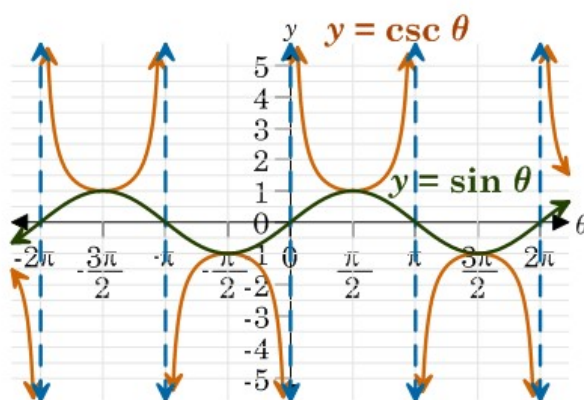
$$\text{SEC} = 1/\text{COS}$$

$$\text{TAN} = 1/\text{COT}$$

$$\text{COT} = 1/\text{TAN}$$

$$\text{SIN} = 1/\text{CSC}$$

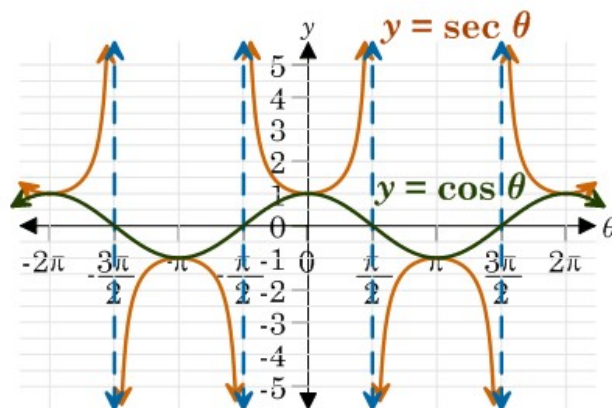
$$\text{CSC} = 1/\text{SIN}$$



See how the lengths of the cycles match, but the increasing and decreases reverses!

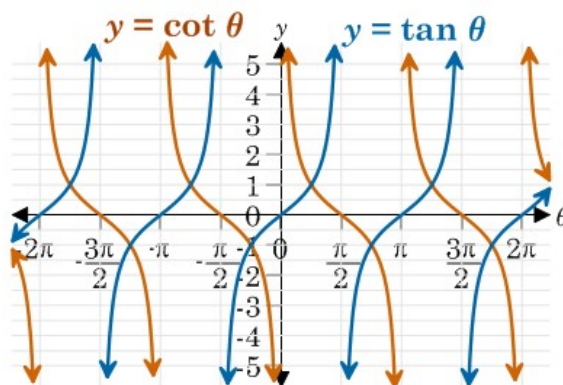


$$\cos = 1/\sec \quad \sec = 1/\cos$$



See how the lengths of the cycles match,  
but the increasing and decreases reverses!

$$\tan = 1/\cot \quad \cot = 1/\tan$$



See how the lengths of the cycles match,  
but the increasing and decreases reverses!



## REVIEW

DEFINE THESE...

DOMAIN vs RANGE

## REVIEW

DEFINE THESE...

DOMAIN vs RANGE

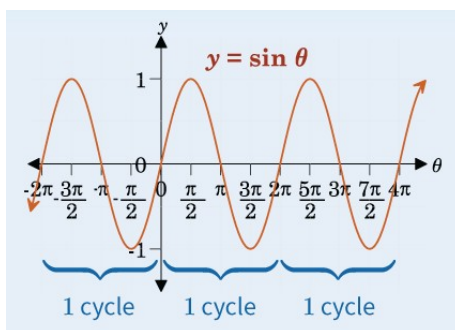
INPUT vs OUTPUT

X-VALUES vs Y-VALUES

Notice these are each alphabetical 😊

## Sine $\sim \sin\theta$

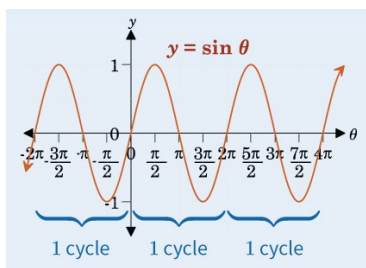
What is the domain? What is the range?



## Sine $\sim \sin\theta$

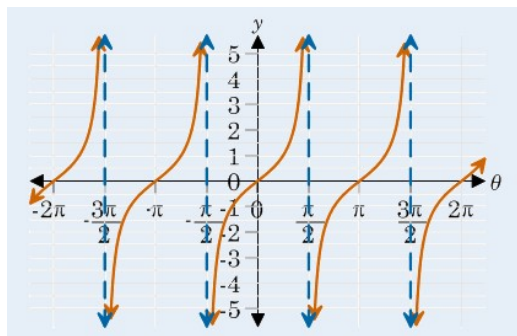
What is the domain? What is the range?

Notation	Domain	Range
inequality	$-\infty < x < \infty$	$-1 \leq y \leq 1$
interval	$(-\infty, \infty)$	$[-1, 1]$



## Tangent $\sim \tan\theta$

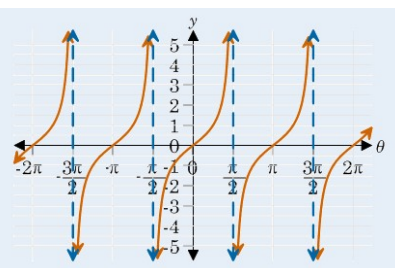
What is the domain? What is the range?



## Tangent $\sim \tan\theta$

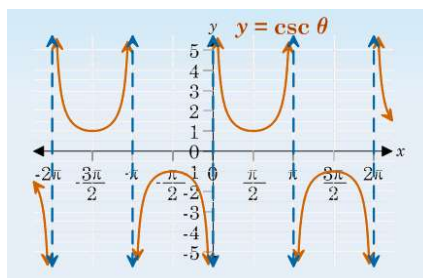
What is the domain? What is the range?

Notation	Domain	Range
inequality	$-\infty < x < \infty, x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi$ , where $n$ is an integer	$-\infty < y < \infty$
interval	$(-\infty, \infty)$ , except $\frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi$ , where $n$ is an integer	$(-\infty, \infty)$



## Cosecant $\sim \csc \theta$

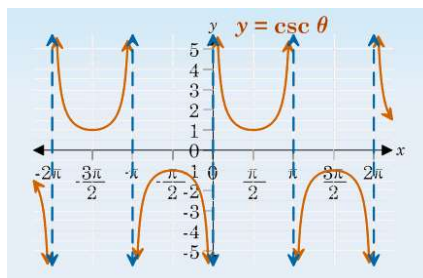
What is the domain? What is the range?



## Cosecant $\sim \csc \theta$

What is the domain? What is the range?

Notation	Domain	Range
inequality	$-\infty < x < \infty, x \neq n\pi$ , where $n$ is an integer	$-\infty < y \leq -1$ or $1 \leq y < \infty$
interval	$(-\infty, \infty)$ , except $n\pi$ , where $n$ is an integer	$(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$



## DOMAIN & RANGE

Function	Domain	Range
$y = \sin x$	$(-\infty, \infty)$	$[-1, 1]$
$y = \cos x$	$(-\infty, \infty)$	$[-1, 1]$
$y = \tan x$	$(-\infty, \infty)$ , except $\frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi$ , where $n$ is an integer	$(-\infty, \infty)$
$y = \cot x$	$(-\infty, \infty)$ , except $n\pi$ , where $n$ is an integer	$(-\infty, \infty)$
$y = \csc x$	$(-\infty, \infty)$ , except $n\pi$ , where $n$ is an integer	$(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$
$y = \sec x$	$(-\infty, \infty)$ , except $\frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi$ , where $n$ is an integer	$(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$

## EVEN or ODD??

Do you remember the difference??  
It has to do with symmetry ...

## EVEN or ODD??

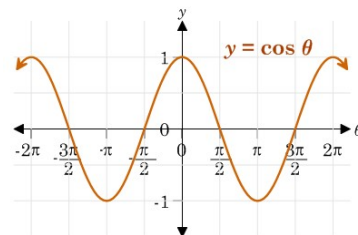
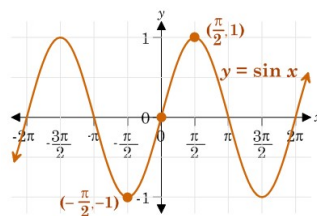
An EVEN symmetry function has  
“fold” symmetry across the y-axis.

An ODD symmetry function has  
“rotation” symmetry around the origin.

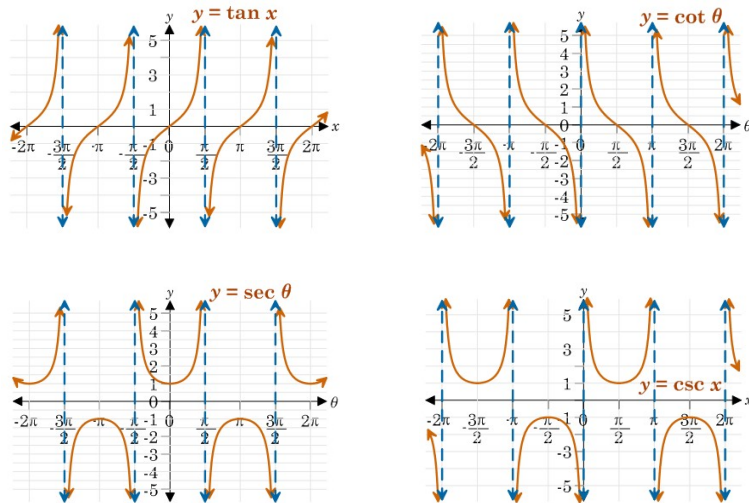
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## EVEN or ODD??



## EVEN or ODD??

An EVEN symmetry function has  
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**EVEN:**

Cosine & Secant

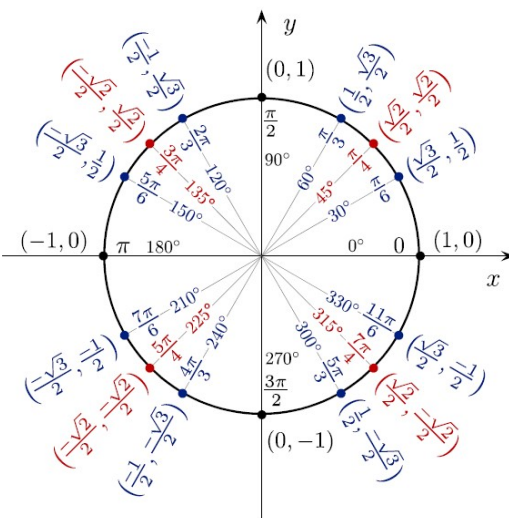
**ODD:**

Sine & Cosecant

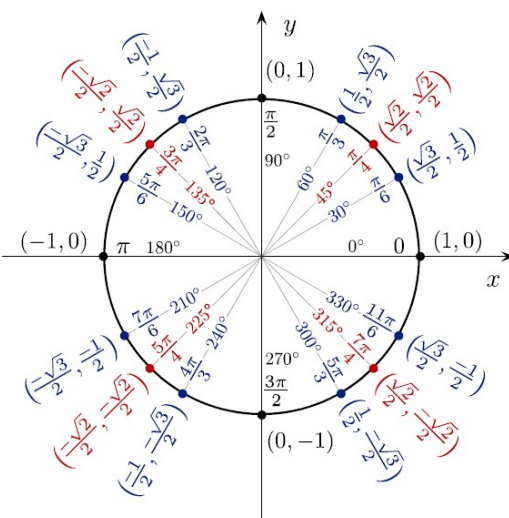
Tangent & Cotangent



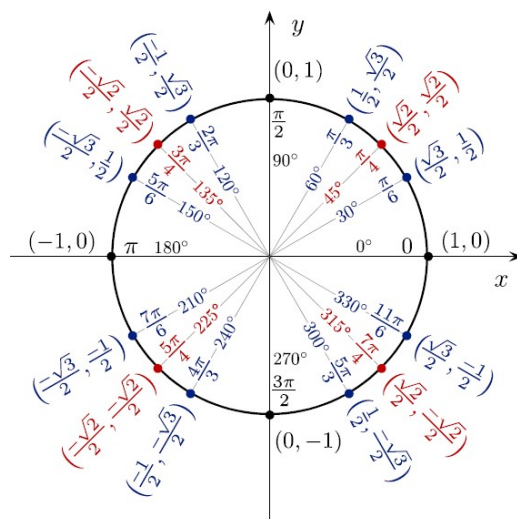
## Back to the UNIT CIRCLE:



Have you noticed, that the “opposite” side is always the y-coordinate?!

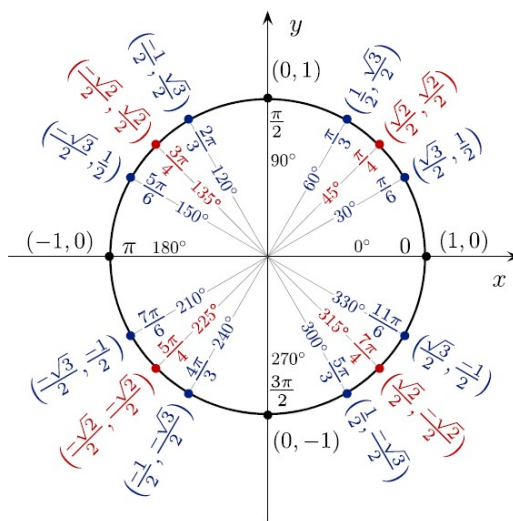


And that the “adjacent” side is always the x-coordinate!!



Check these:  $\sin \pi/6 = 1/2$ , and  $\cos \pi/6 = \sqrt{3}/2$

(x, y) =  
(cos, sin)  
For the  
Unit  
Circle!



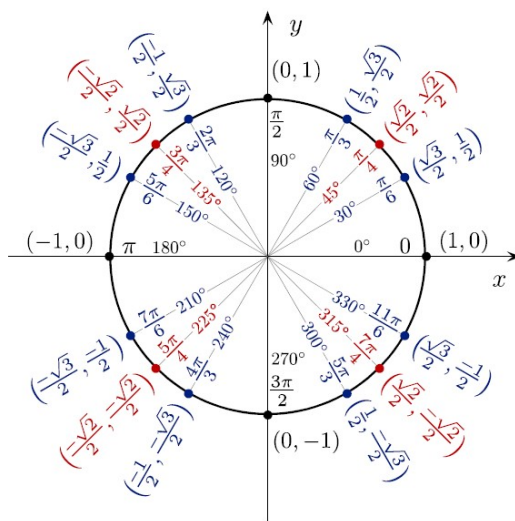
## SOH-CAH-TOA on the Unit Circle

That means  $\sin = \text{opp/hyp}$   
becomes  $\sin = y$

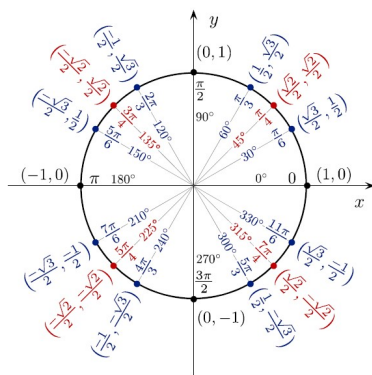
And then  $\cos = \text{adj/hyp}$   
becomes  $\cos = x$

And so  $\tan = \text{opp/adj}$   
becomes  $\tan = y/x$

So, look at sine at the axes ...



So, look at sine at the axes ...



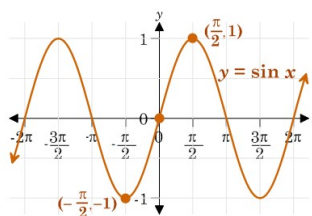
At 0 radians,  $\sin = 0$

At  $\pi/2$  radians,  $\sin = 1$

At  $\pi$  radians,  $\sin = 0$

At  $3\pi/2$  radians,  $\sin = -1$

Just as we saw on its graph!



## Questions??

Review the **Key Terms and Key Concepts** documents for this unit.



Look up the topic at [khanacademy.org](http://khanacademy.org) and [virtualnerd.com](http://virtualnerd.com)

Check our class website at [nca-patterson.weebly.com](http://nca-patterson.weebly.com)

\*Reserve a time for a call with me at [jpattersonmath.youcanbook.me](http://jpattersonmath.youcanbook.me)

We can use the LiveLesson whiteboard to go over problems together!