

5.3

The Tangent Function

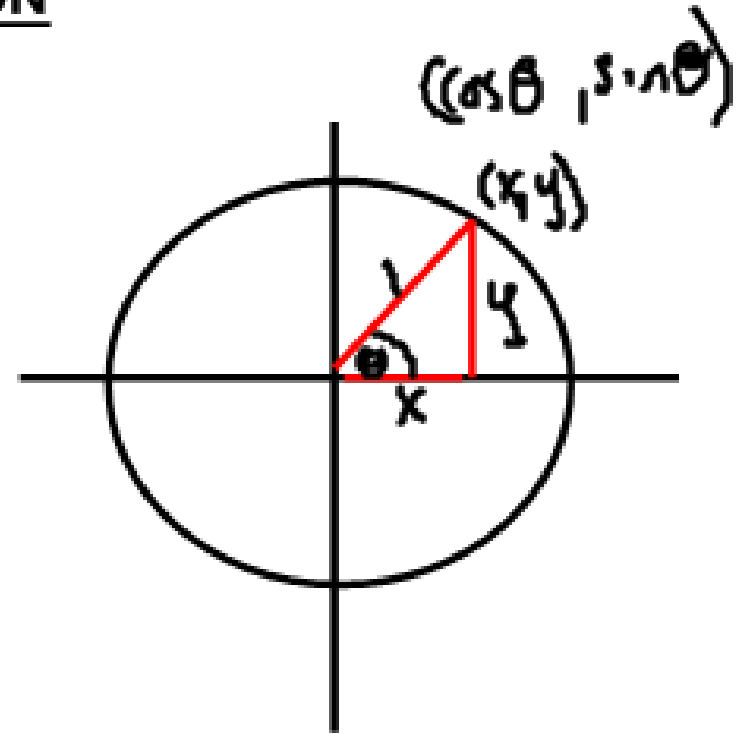
Focus on...

- sketching the graph of $y = \tan x$
- determining the amplitude, domain, range, and period of $y = \tan x$
- determining the asymptotes and x -intercepts for the graph of $y = \tan x$
- solving a problem by analysing the graph of the tangent function

TANGENT FUNCTION

Recall: $\tan \theta = \frac{\text{Opp}}{\text{Adj}}$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$$



$$\sin \theta = \frac{O}{H} = \frac{y}{1} = y$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{A}{H} = \frac{x}{1} = x$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{O}{A} = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$$

All angles should be positive: $-\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{6\pi}{3} = \frac{5\pi}{3}$

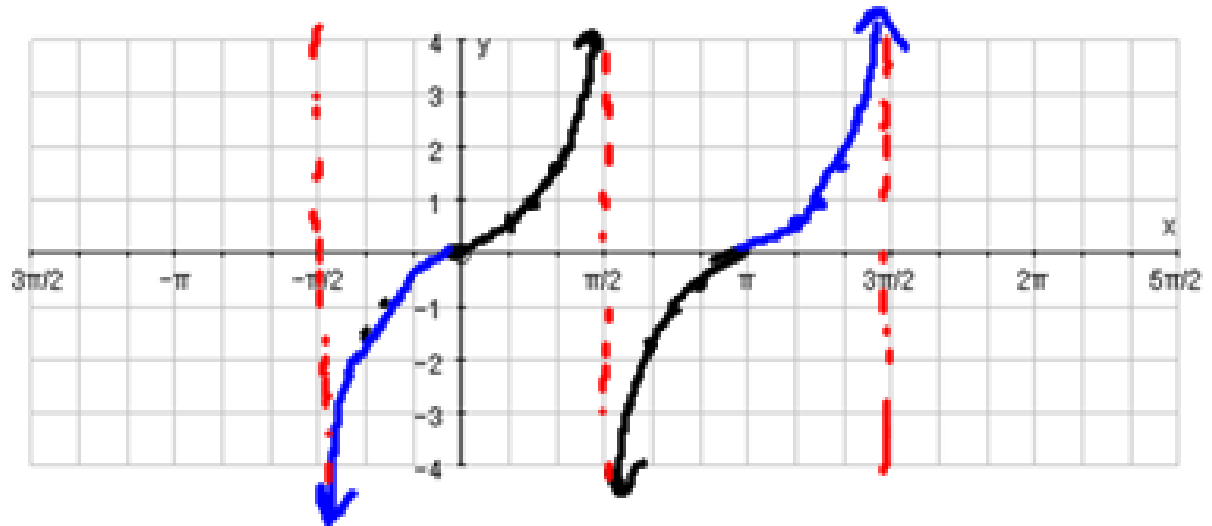
$\theta = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\frac{\pi}{3} \\ \frac{7\pi}{6} \end{array} \right. \pm 2\pi k, k \in \mathbb{I}$

$\theta = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{5\pi}{3} \\ \frac{7\pi}{6} \end{array} \right. \pm 2\pi k, k \in \mathbb{I}$

The Graph of $y = \tan x$

Complete the following table of values:

x	y	x	y
0	0	$\frac{7\pi}{6}$	0.6
$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = 0.57$	$\frac{5\pi}{4}$	1
$\frac{\pi}{4}$	1	$\frac{4\pi}{3}$	1.7
$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\sqrt{3} = 1.7$	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	undef.
$\frac{\pi}{2}$	undef.	$\frac{5\pi}{3}$	-1.7
$\frac{2\pi}{3}$	-1.7	$\frac{7\pi}{4}$	-1
$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	-1	$\frac{11\pi}{6}$	-0.6
$\frac{5\pi}{6}$	-0.6	2π	0
π	0		



period of \tan : π

undefined places are called V.A (vertical asymptotes)

↳ approaches but never actually becomes straight up + down

Amplitude: None

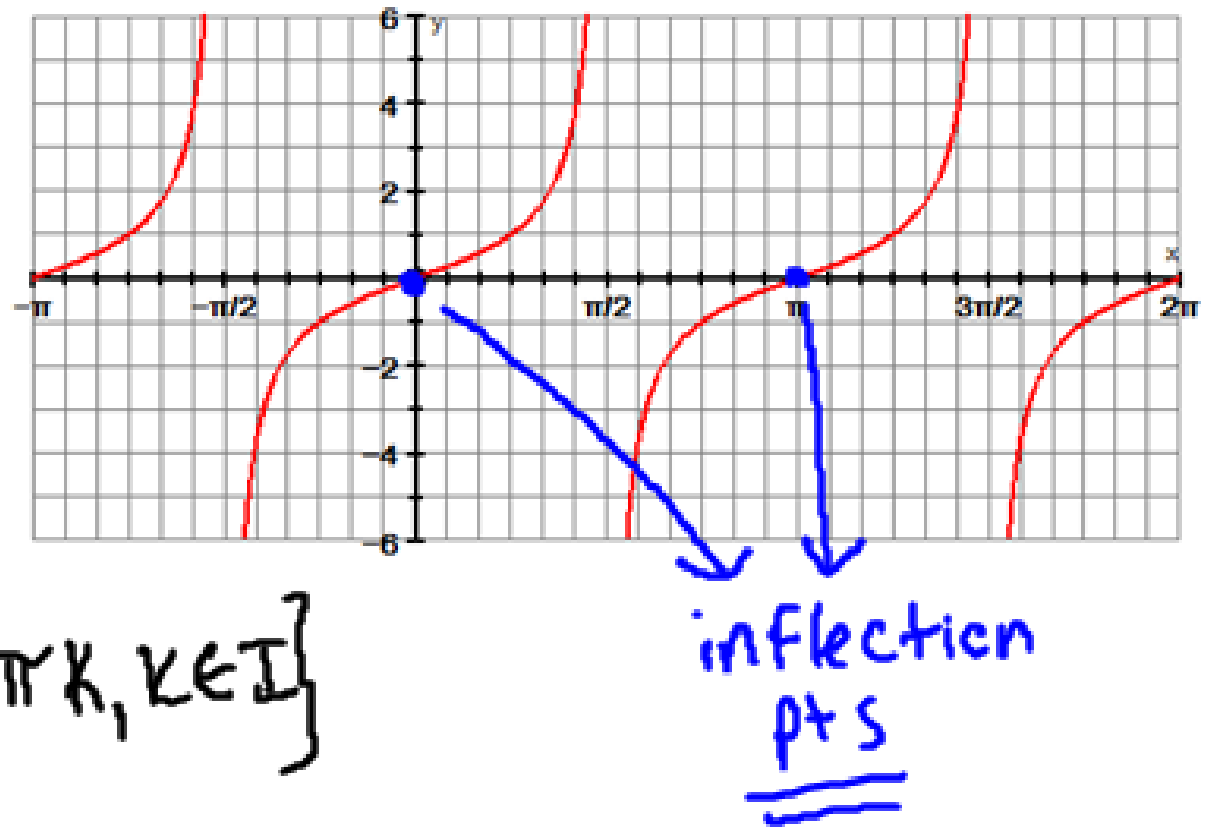
Period: π

Range: $\{y \mid y \in \mathbb{R}\}$

Vertical Asymptotes: $\left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} \pm \pi k, k \in \mathbb{I} \right\}$

Domain:

$\left\{ x \mid x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} \pm \pi k, k \in \mathbb{I}, x \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$
→ all values except the V.A



Transformations of the tangent function:

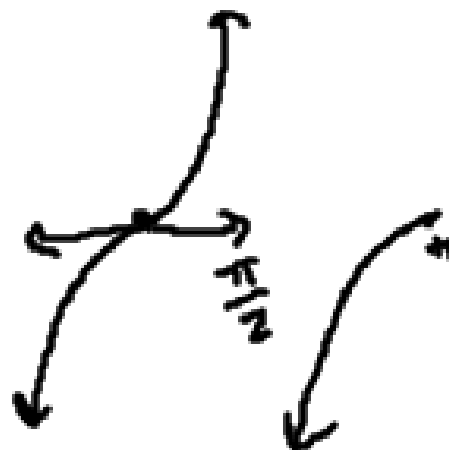
$$y = a \tan(b(x - c)) + d$$

a – vertical stretch

$\frac{1}{b}$ – horizontal stretch

c – horizontal translation

d – vertical translation



when we transform a tangent function

- move the inflection point the way you would move the vertex of a parabola (it is only affected by HT and VT)
- Draw in VA by going $\frac{1}{2}$ period to the left and $\frac{1}{2}$ period to the right
- Other key points are halfway between inflection pt and VA, up by the VS

$$y = 2 \tan\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

List transformations

VS 2

HT $\frac{\pi}{2}$

Period: $HS \cdot \pi$

$$= 1 \cdot \pi$$

$$= \pi$$

Domain:

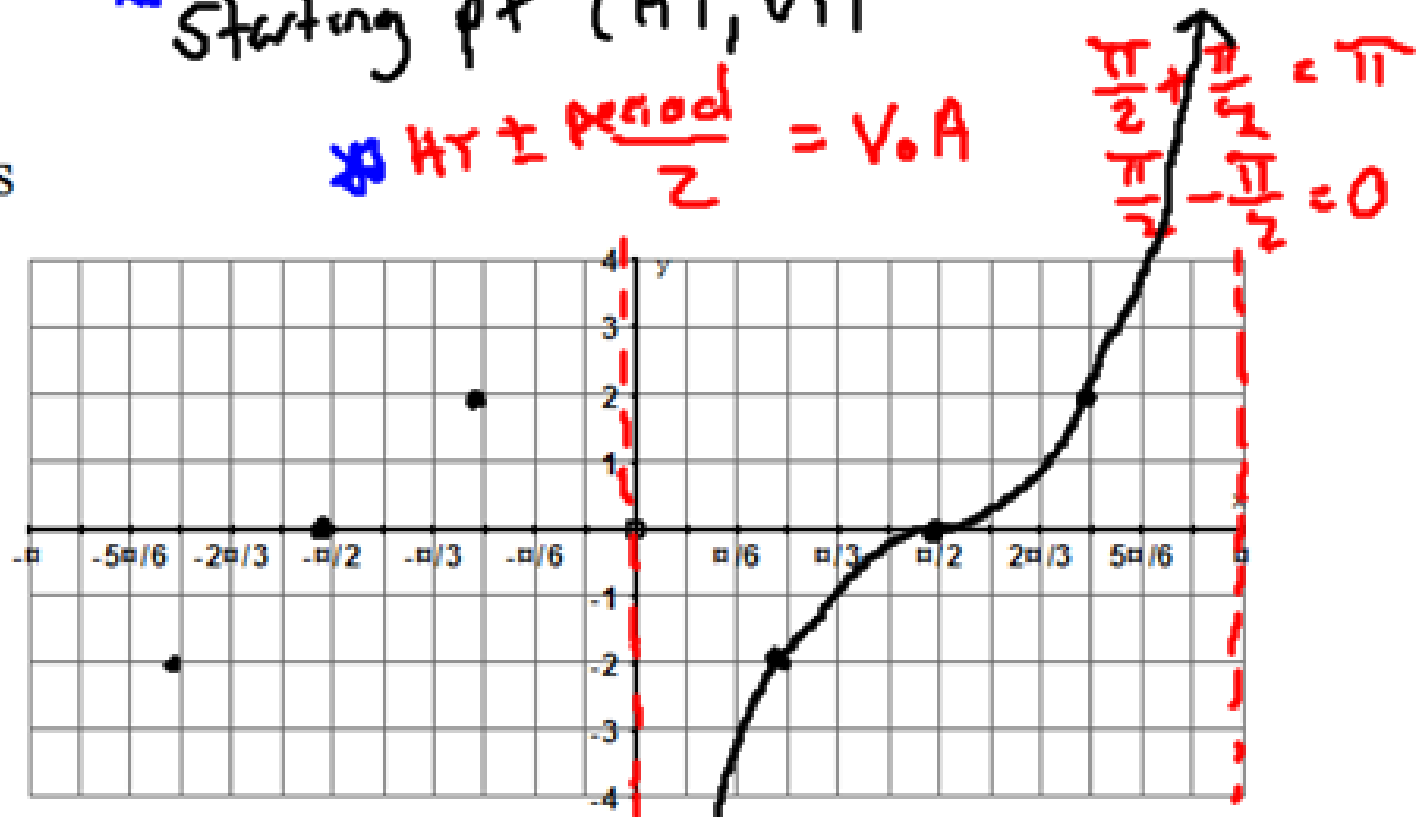
$$\{x \neq 0 \pm \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}, x \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

Range:

$$\{y \mid y \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

* Starting pt (HT, VT)

$$* HT \pm \frac{\text{period}}{2} = V.O.A$$



$$y = \tan\left(2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right)$$

Starting pt (HT, VT) $\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}, 0\right)$

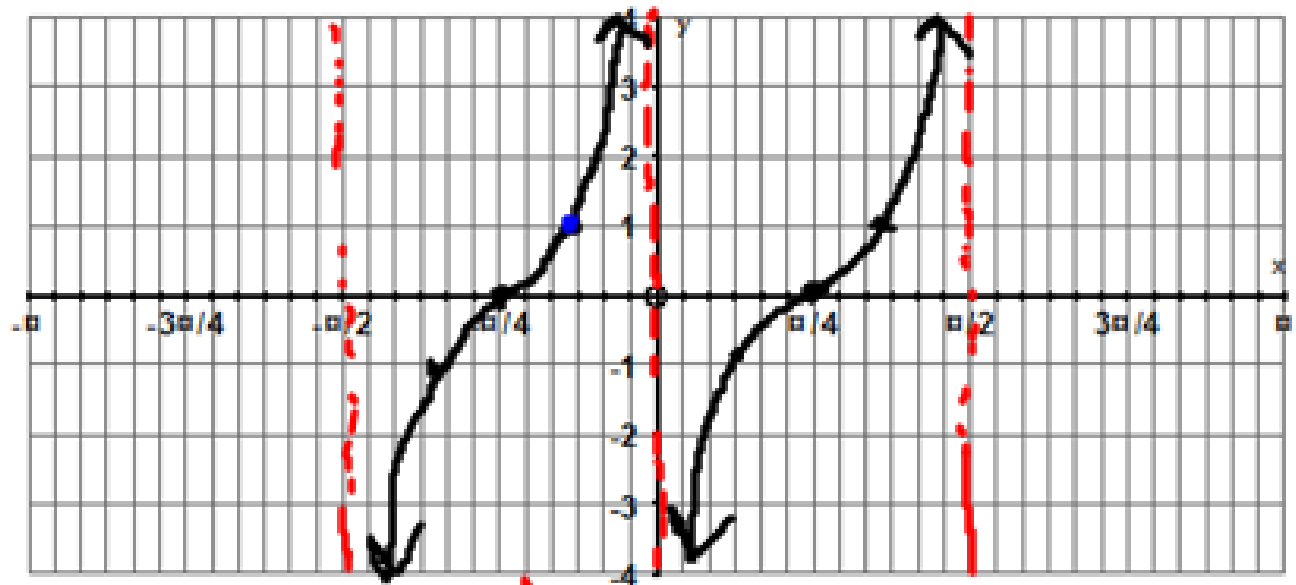
List
transformations

$$HS = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$HT = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Period} &= HS \cdot \pi \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \pi \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$V.A = HT \pm \frac{\text{Period}}{2} = -\frac{\pi}{4} \pm \frac{\pi}{4} = 0, \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi, \dots$$



Domain:

Range:

$$\left\{x \mid x \neq 0 \pm \frac{\pi}{2}k, k \in \mathbb{Z}, x \in \mathbb{R}\right\} \quad \{y \mid y \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \tan\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 2$$

List transformations

$$VS = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$VT = 2$$

$$HS = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

Period:

$$HS = \pi$$

$$\pi$$

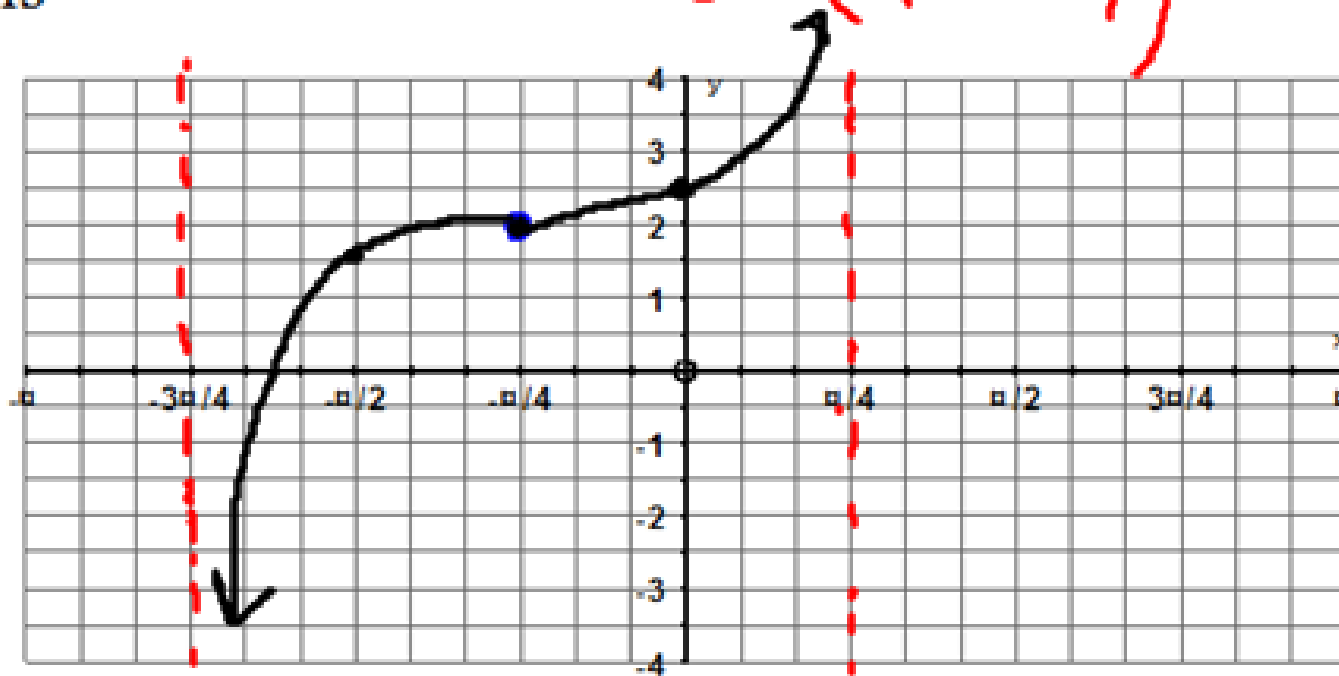
Domain:

Range:

$$\left\{x \mid x \neq \frac{\pi}{4} \pm \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}, x \in \mathbb{R}\right\} \quad \{y \mid y \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

starting pt $\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}, 2\right)$

$$V.A = -\frac{\pi}{4} \pm \frac{\pi}{2} = \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, -\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) \pm \pi$$



$$y = -2 \tan\left(x + \frac{\pi}{12}\right) + 1$$

List transformations

VS 2

VT = 1

HT = $-\pi/12$

Period:

π

$$V.A = \frac{-\pi}{12} \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Domain:

$$\left\{x \mid x \neq \frac{5\pi}{12} \pm \pi k, k \in \mathbb{I}, x \in \mathbb{R}\right\}$$

Range:

$$\{y \mid y \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

HW: WS

one page 262 # 1-3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12

