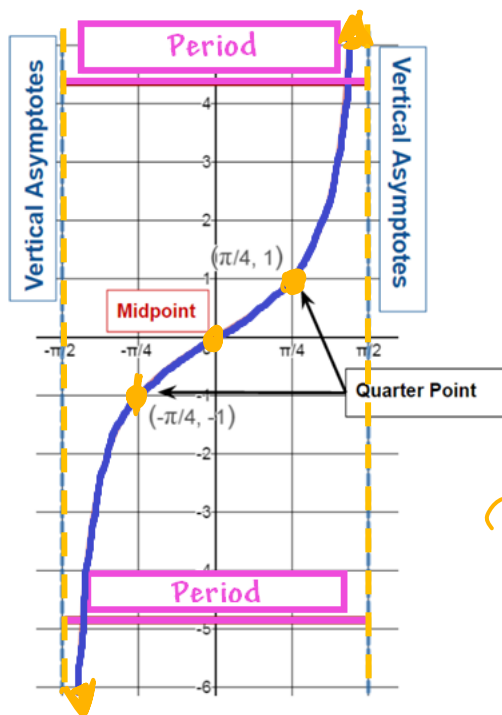


## Graphing Tangent and its BFF

**Sine** and **Cosine** look a lot alike however **Tangent** looks totally different!



Period of tangent is  $\pi$

Let's analyze the unit circle and find where

tangent = 0 and

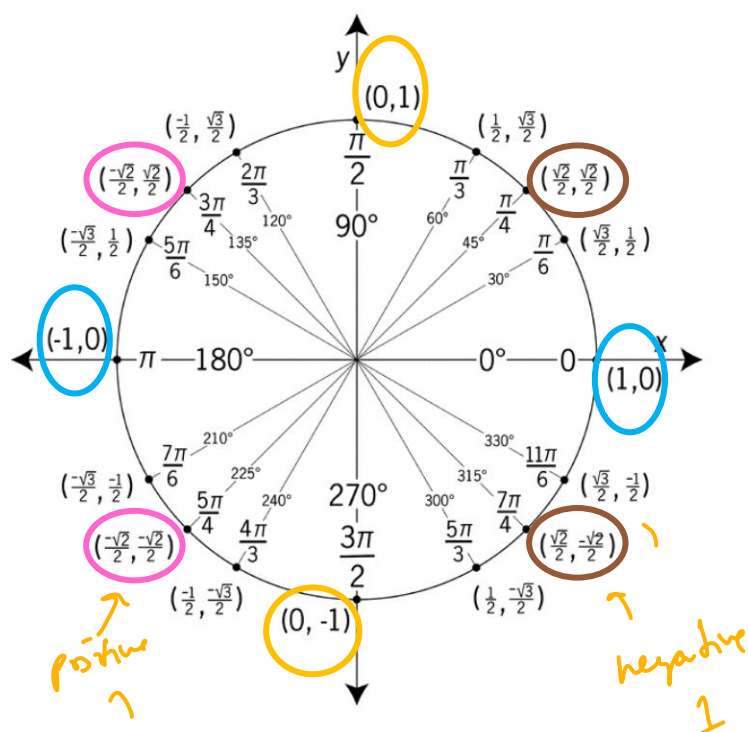
tangent = undefined

tangent = -1

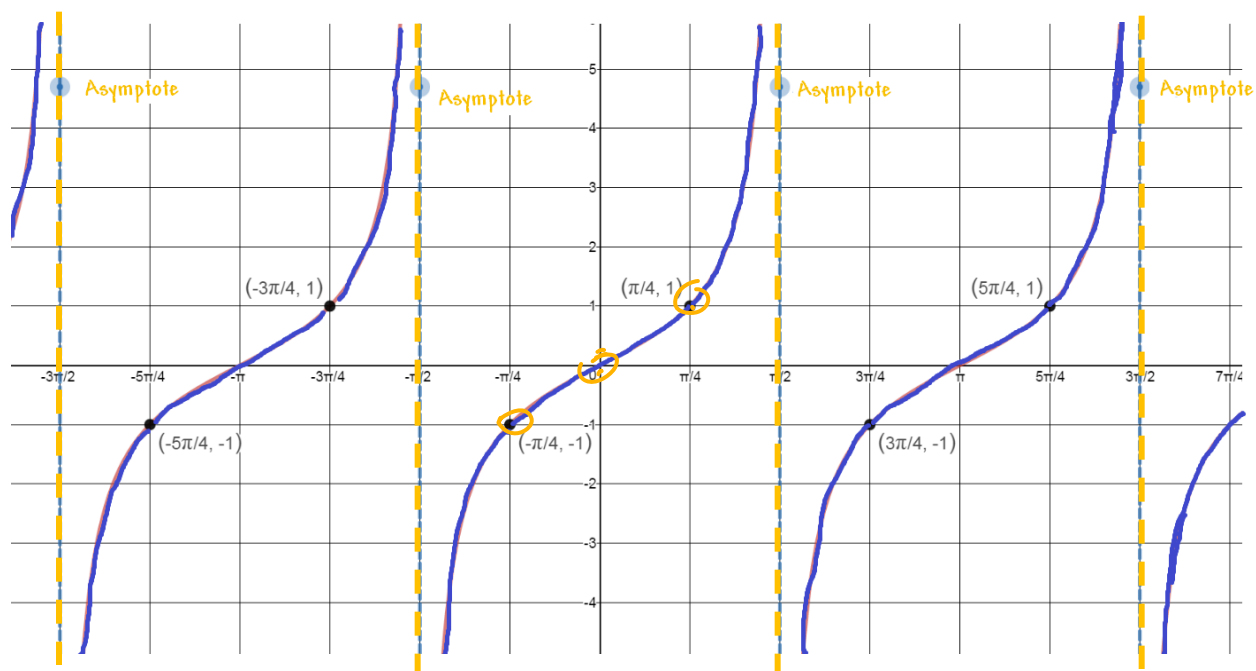
tangent = 1

Remember

$$\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x}$$



Go ahead and graph **Tangent** in your calculator



We can see that when **cosine** = 0 then **tangent** has an asymptote

*Click Here*

**Trigonometry Animated Gif's**

Again we have the **Period**, **Amplitude**, **Phase Shift** and **Vertical Shifts**

We can have all of these items in one equation so instead of graphing

$$f(x) = \tan x$$

We have this:

$$f(x) = A \tan(Bx - C) + D$$

That's a lot of letters, but don't worry you can figure this out.

### Check it Out:

Play with the graph found at the link below and list what the letters do

<https://www.desmos.com/calculator/flrpesfnxm>

**A:** How high the 'low point' (first quarter point) or 'high point' (3<sup>rd</sup> quarter point)

**B:** The # of waves in one period

**C:** Horizontal shift

**D:** Vertical shift

Each of the values **A**, **B**, **C** and **D** all help to find things about the graph

$$f(x) = A \tan(Bx - C) + D$$

**Amplitude:**

How high the graph goes  
(If A is negative it flips the graph also)

**Overall Period:**

Frequency  
how many wave in one cycle

**Phase Shift:**

Moving the graph left or right

**Vertical Shift:**

Moving the midpoint up or down

**Check it Out:**

$$f(x) = -5 \tan(3x - 3\pi) + 5$$

$$A = -5 \quad B = 3 \quad C = 3\pi \quad D = 5$$

$$\text{Amplitude} = |A| = |-5| = 5$$

Height of wave will be 2, because **A = -5** the graph will be flipped over the x-axis

$$\text{Overall Period} = \frac{\text{period}}{B} = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

One complete wave will happen in length  $\pi/3$

$$\text{Phase Shift} = \frac{C}{B} = \frac{3\pi}{3} = \pi$$

The graph will begin the wave at  $x = \pi$

$$\text{Vertical Shift} = D = 5$$

The graph will shift up 5 units

So what about **Tangent's** best friend... **Cotangent** what does it look like?

We know  $\cot \theta = \frac{x}{y}$

So when **sine** = 0 then **cotangent** has an asymptote, so again the graph is flipped just like all the other best friend graphs

Learn about cotangent by exploring the desmos graph

<https://www.desmos.com/calculator/39ctnqihdw>