

1. Put your graphing calculator into radian mode. Set the domain:  $0 < x < \pi$ , the range:  $-10 < y < 10$ , and the scale = 1.
- a) Graph  $y = \tan x$ . Sketch what you see.

What function does this look similar to? \_\_\_\_\_

- b) Now change the domain:  $-\pi < x < \pi$ . Graph  $y = \tan x$  again and sketch what you see.

What function does this look similar to? \_\_\_\_\_

- c) What's going on here?? Is  $y = \tan x$  the same as  $y = x^3$  or  $y = 1/x$ ???? Make the domain larger so that you can see what  $y = \tan x$  really looks like. Set domain:  $-2\pi < x < 2\pi$  and range:  $-8 < y < 8$   
Graph  $y = \tan x$  and  $y = x^3$  simultaneously. Are they the same curve? \_\_\_\_\_  
Describe similarities and differences.

- d)  $y = \tan x$  is another trig function. It is cyclic and it is periodic, however, it does not have the same period as the sin and cos function. What is the period of  $y = \tan x$ ? \_\_\_\_\_

2. If you remember,  $\tan x = \frac{\text{opposite leg}}{\text{adjacent leg}}$ . In our unit circle, this means  $\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$ . Since we can not divide by zero (have zero in the denominator), the graph of  $y = \tan x$  has asymptotes every place that  $\cos x = 0$ . Look at the graph of  $y = \tan x$ . For what values of  $x$  does  $y = \tan x$  have asymptotes?

3. Set the domain:  $-2\pi < x < 2\pi$ , with a scale =  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  and range  $-4 < y < 4$  with a scale = 1.

a) Graph  $y = \sin x$ ,  $y = \cos x$ , and  $y = \tan x$ . Sketch each one on a separate grid.

b) Graph the following combinations of these functions and sketch your results on the attached grids.

1)  $y = \cos x + \sin x$

2)  $y = \sin x / \cos x$

3)  $y = 1 / \sin x$

4)  $y = 1 / \tan x$

5)  $y = \sin (2x)$

6)  $y = 1 + \tan 2x$

7)  $y = (\cos x)(\sin x)$

8)  $y = \cos x / \sin x$

9)  $y = x^2 + \sin (x^2)$

10)  $y = \sin 2x$

11)  $y = 2 (\sin x \cos x)$

12)  $y = 1 / \cos 2x$

c) Make as many conjectures as you can. (ie What do you notice??)