

# Math 1060Q Lecture 15

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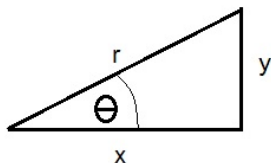
## Some other trig. functions: $\tan(\theta)$ , $\sec(\theta)$ , $\csc(\theta)$ , $\cot(\theta)$

- ▶ Definitions in terms of  $\sin(\theta)$ ,  $\cos(\theta)$ .
- ▶ Calculation of values at our special angles.
- ▶ Graphs of these functions.

The tangent function is denoted by  $\tan(\theta)$ .

$$\tan(\theta) = \frac{\sin(\theta)}{\cos(\theta)}.$$

In terms of triangles, think “opposite over adjacent”;



- ▶  $\tan(\theta) = y/x$ .
- ▶ Note that  $\tan(\theta)$  is not defined when  $\cos(\theta) = 0$ , which means for  $\theta = (2k - 1)\pi/2$  ( $k$  is any integer).

## The “co-functions” are reciprocals.

- ▶ The secant function is

$$\sec(\theta) = \frac{1}{\cos(\theta)}.$$

- ▶ The cosecant function is

$$\csc(\theta) = \frac{1}{\sin(\theta)}.$$

- ▶ The cotangent function is

$$\cot(\theta) = \frac{1}{\tan(\theta)} = \frac{\cos(\theta)}{\sin(\theta)}.$$

If you can calculate  $\sin(\theta)$  and  $\cos(\theta)$ , then  $\tan(\theta)$  and the co-functions are easy to find from the formulas.

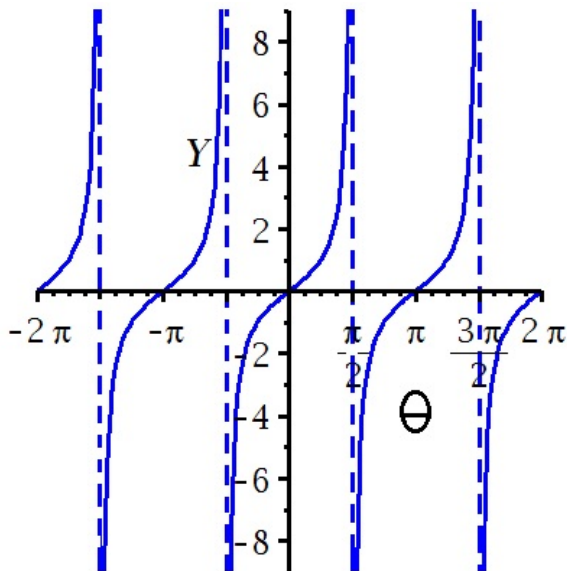
- ▶ Definitions in terms of  $\sin(\theta)$ ,  $\cos(\theta)$ .
- ▶ Calculation of values at our special angles.
- ▶ Graphs of these functions.

The last four rows in the table may found from the first two rows.

$\theta$	0	$\pi/6$	$\pi/4$	$\pi/3$	$\pi/2$
$\sin(\theta)$	0	$1/2$	$\sqrt{2}/2$	$\sqrt{3}/2$	1
$\cos(\theta)$	1	$\sqrt{3}/2$	$\sqrt{2}/2$	$1/2$	0
$\tan(\theta)$	0	$1/\sqrt{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	—
$\csc(\theta)$	—	2	$\sqrt{2}$	$2/\sqrt{3}$	1
$\sec(\theta)$	1	$2/\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{2}$	2	—
$\cot(\theta)$	—	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$1/\sqrt{3}$	0

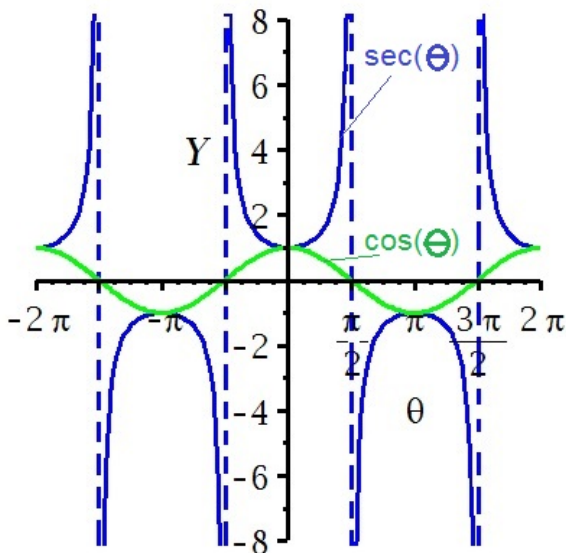
- ▶ Definitions in terms of  $\sin(\theta)$ ,  $\cos(\theta)$ .
- ▶ Calculation of values at our special angles.
- ▶ **Graphs of these functions.**

The graph of  $\tan(\theta)$ . Note the domain and shape.

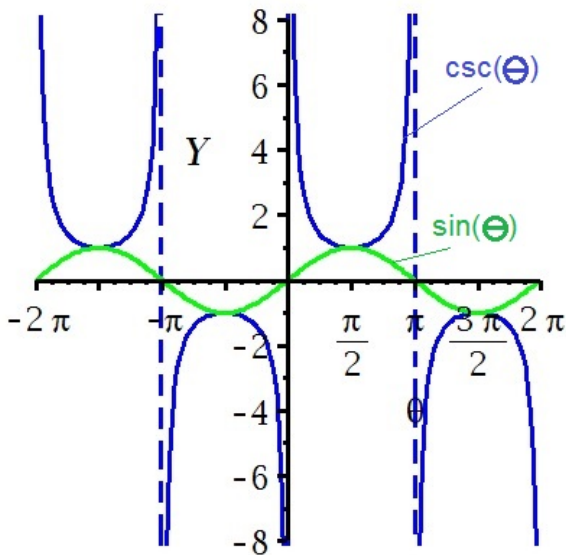




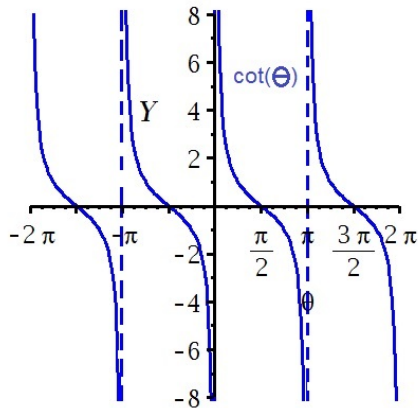
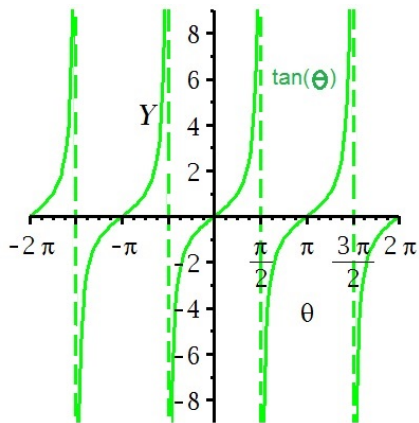
The graph of  $\sec(\theta)$ . This is not hard if you understand our previous discussion of graphing a reciprocal.



Since  $\sin(\theta)$  is just  $\cos(\theta)$  shifted by  $\pi/2$  units,  $\csc(\theta)$  and  $\sec(\theta)$  have the same relationship.



Similarly, the graph of  $\cot(\theta)$  may be derived from the graph of  $\tan(\theta)$ , but you don't want to display these together (messy).



# Practice!

Problem L15.1: Fill in the table:

$\theta$	$2\pi/3$	$5\pi/4$	$-\pi/2$	$-\pi/6$
$\tan(\theta)$				
$\csc(\theta)$				
$\sec(\theta)$				
$\cot(\theta)$				

# Practice!

Problem L15.1: Fill in the table:

$\theta$	$2\pi/3$	$5\pi/4$	$-\pi/2$	$-\pi/6$
$\tan(\theta)$	$-\sqrt{3}$	1	—	$-1/\sqrt{3}$
$\csc(\theta)$	$2/\sqrt{3}$	$-\sqrt{2}$	-1	-2
$\sec(\theta)$	-2	$-\sqrt{2}$	—	$2/\sqrt{3}$
$\cot(\theta)$	$-1/\sqrt{3}$	1	0	$-\sqrt{3}$