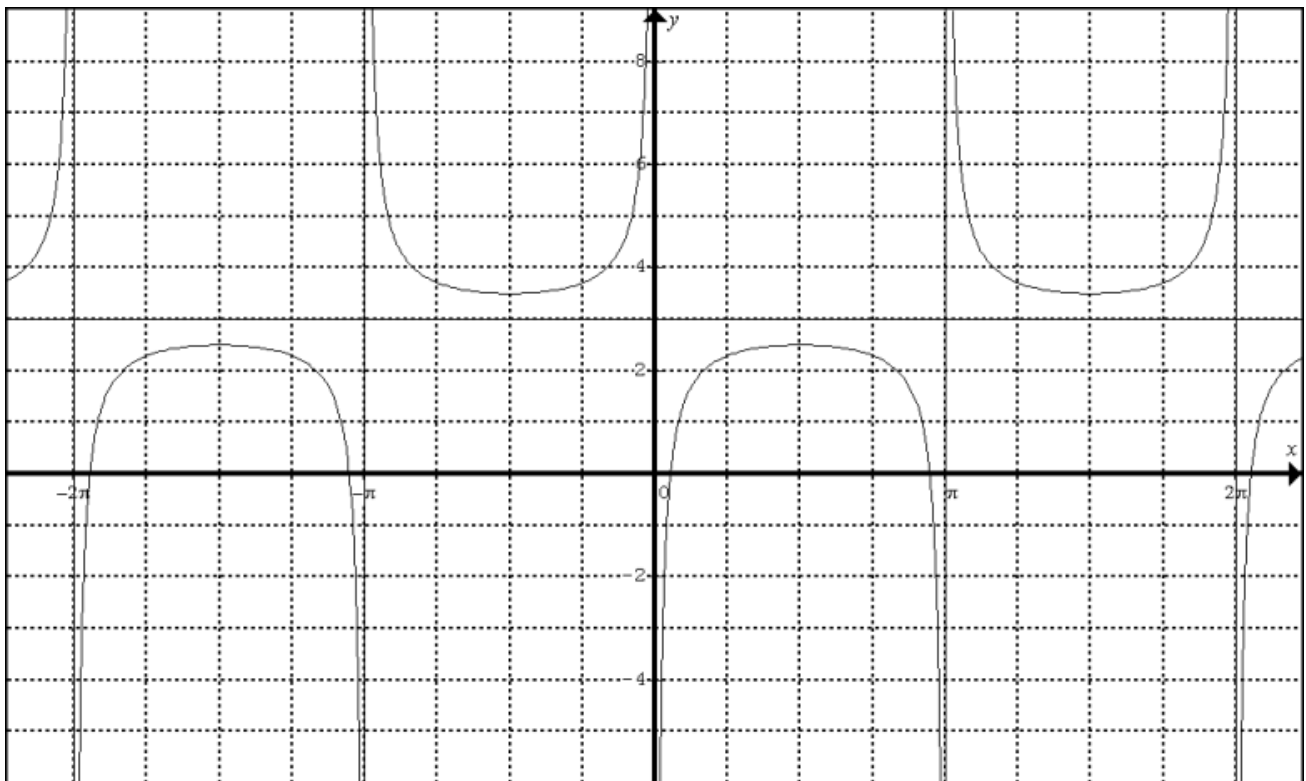


# 1 a



Period:  $2\pi$

Domain:  $\{x \in \mathbb{R}, x \neq \pi k, k \in \mathbb{I}\}$

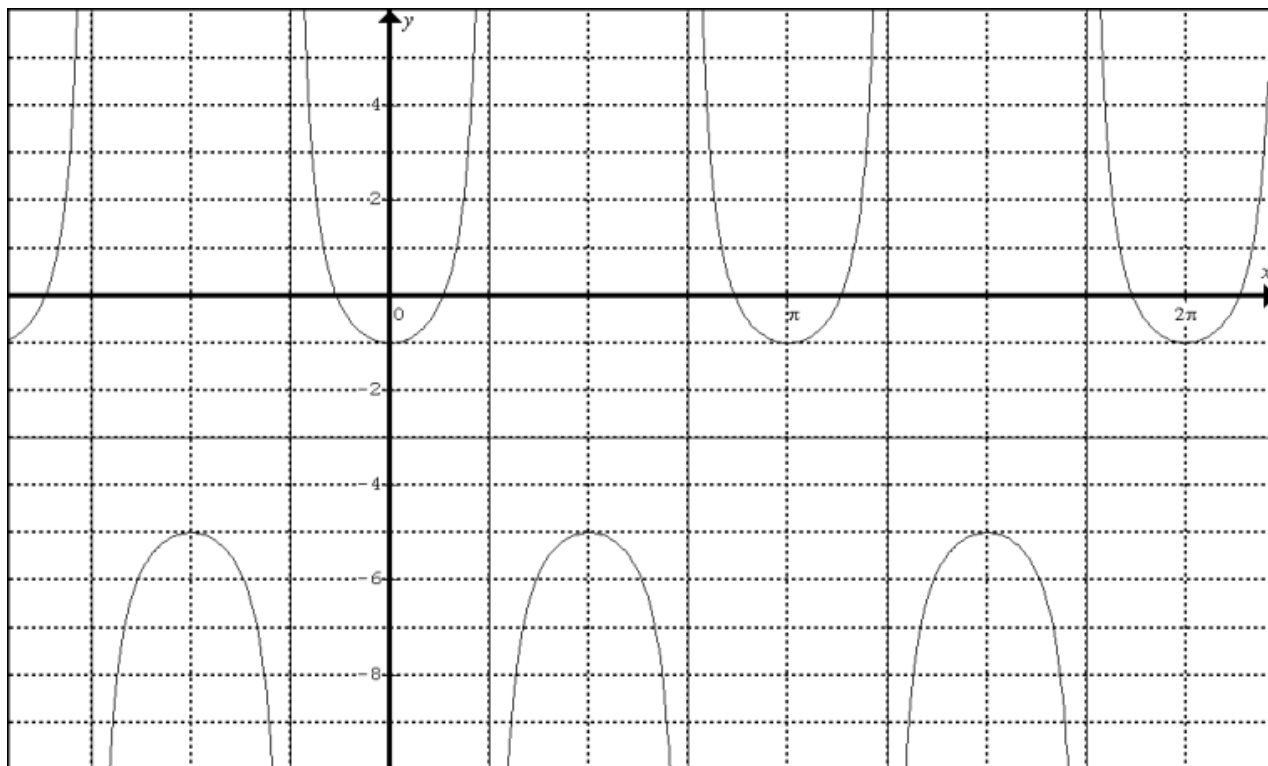
Range:  $\{y \geq 3.5 \text{ or } y \leq -2.5, y \in \mathbb{R}\}$

Asymptotes at  $x = \pi k, k \in \mathbb{I}$

Local minimum values at  $x = -\pi/2 + 2\pi k, k \in \mathbb{I}$

Local maximum values at  $x = \pi/2 + 2\pi k, k \in \mathbb{I}$

# 1 b



Period:  $\pi$

Domain:  $\{x \in \mathbb{R}, x \neq \pi/4 + \pi k/2, k \in \mathbb{I}\}$

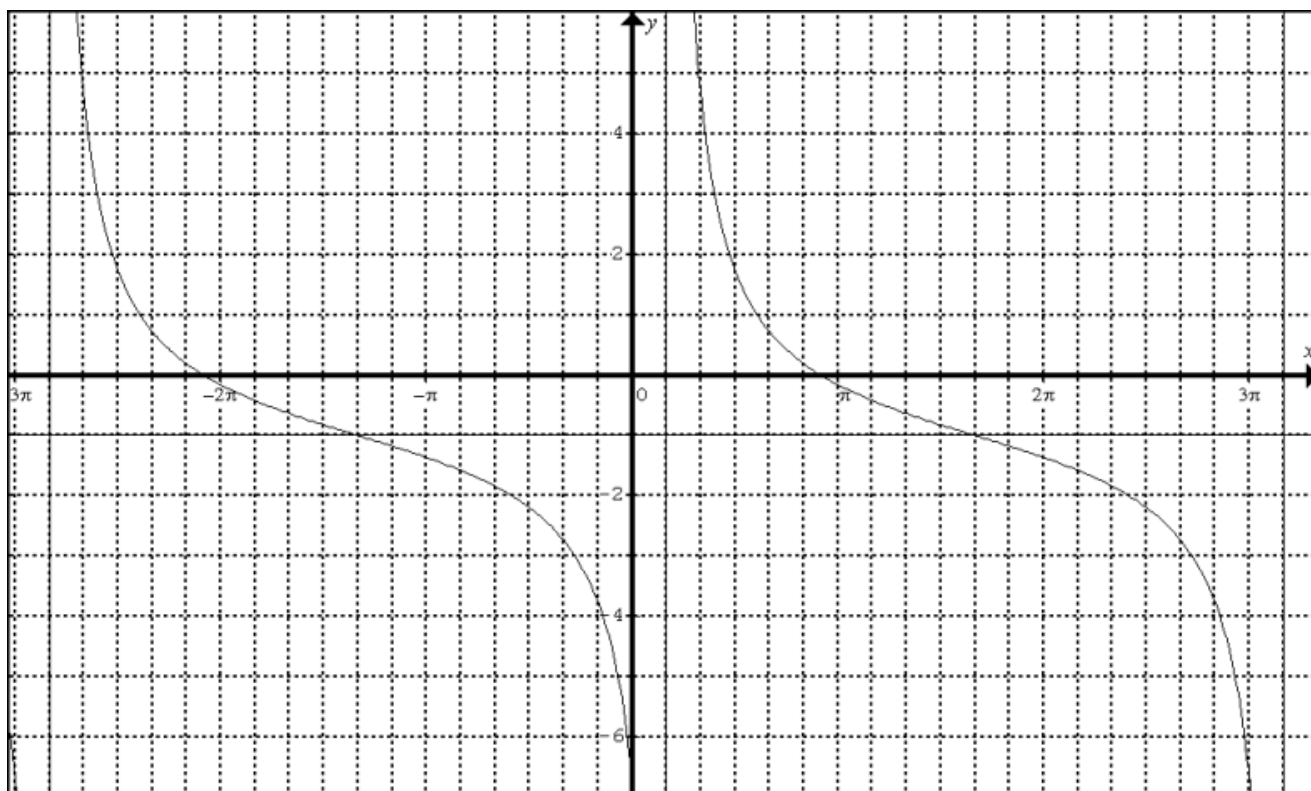
Range:  $\{y \geq -1 \text{ or } y \leq -5, y \in \mathbb{R}\}$

Asymptotes at  $x = \pi/4 + \pi k/2, k \in \mathbb{I}$

Local minimum values at  $x = \pi k, k \in \mathbb{I}$

Local maximum values at  $x = \pi/2 + \pi k, k \in \mathbb{I}$

# 1 c



Period:  $3\pi$

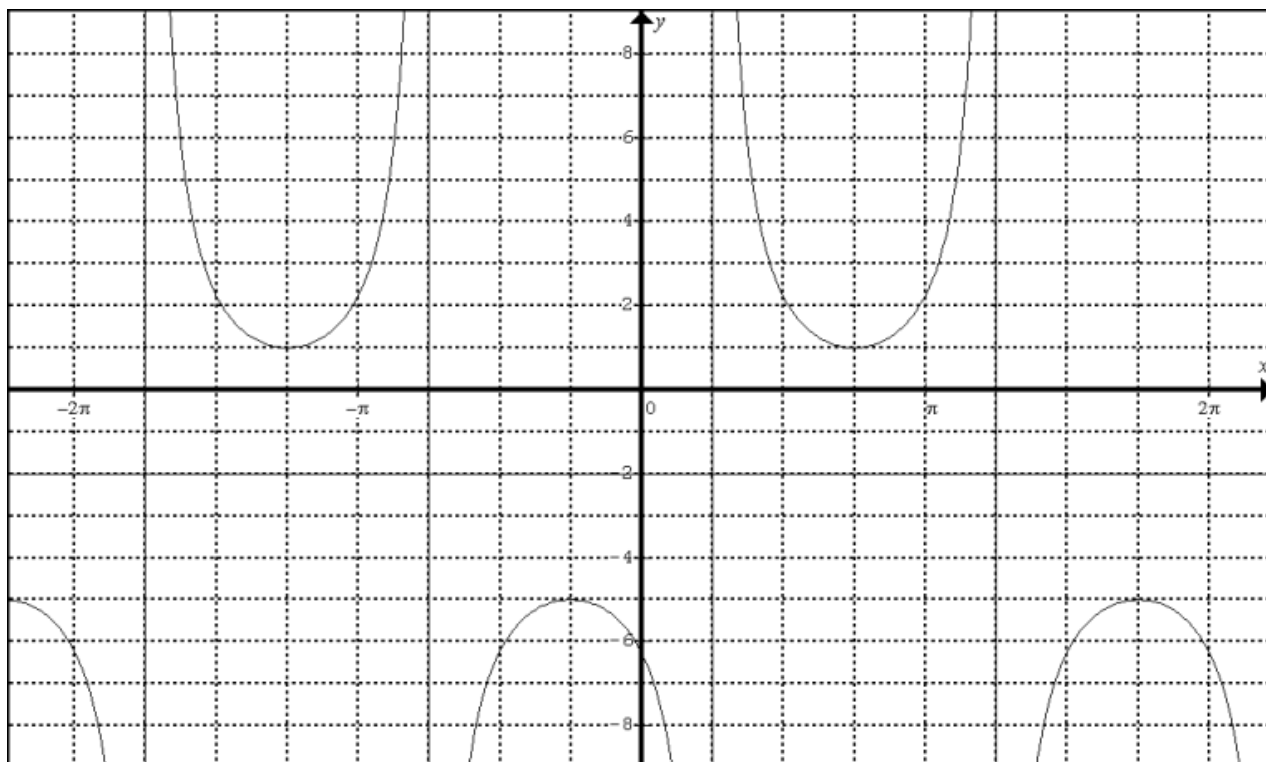
Domain:  $\{x \in \mathbb{R}, x \neq \pi/6 + 3\pi k, k \in \mathbb{I}\}$

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

Asymptotes at  $x = \pi/6 + 3\pi k, k \in \mathbb{I}$

No minimum or maximum values

# 1 d



Period:  $2\pi$

Domain:  $\{x \in \mathbb{R}, x \neq \pi/4 + \pi k, k \in \mathbb{I}\}$

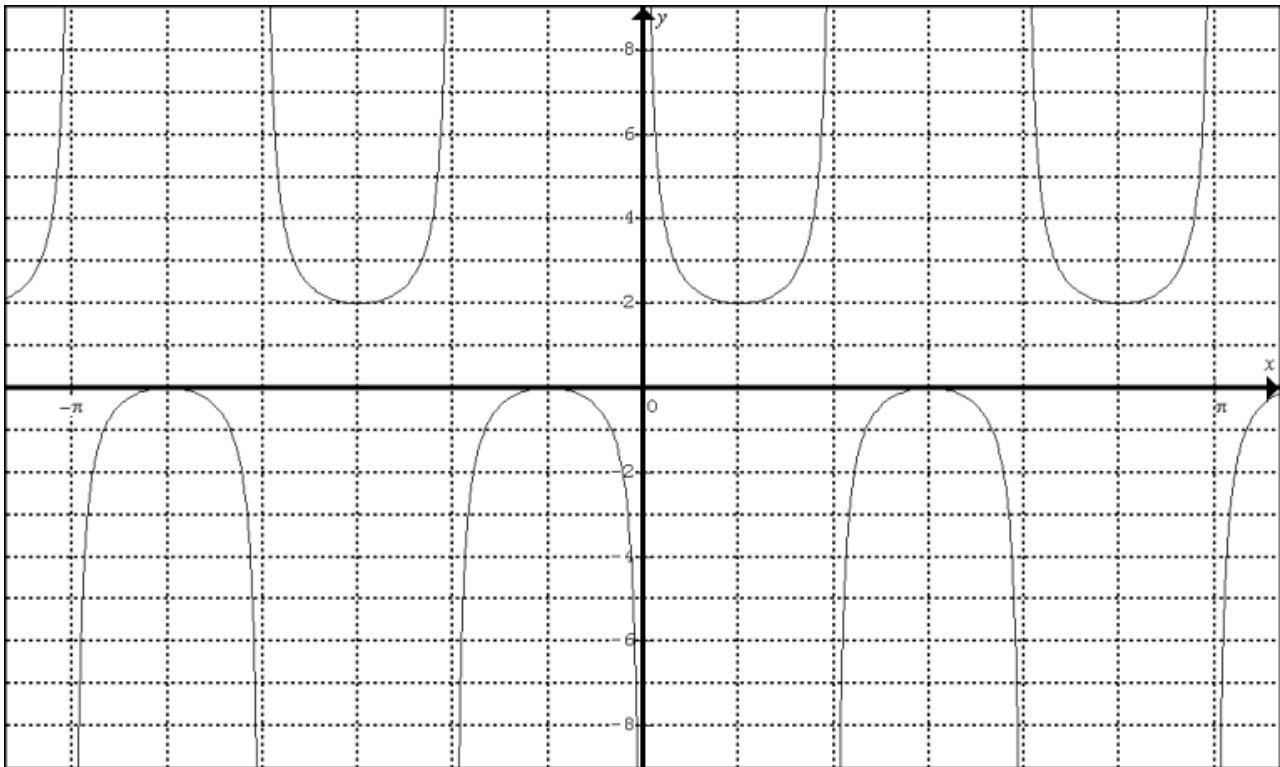
Range:  $\{y \geq 1 \text{ or } y \leq -5, y \in \mathbb{R}\}$

Asymptotes at  $x = \pi/4 + \pi k, k \in \mathbb{I}$

Local minimum values at  $x = 3\pi/4 + 2\pi k, k \in \mathbb{I}$

Local maximum values at  $x = -\pi/4 + 2\pi k, k \in \mathbb{I}$

# 1 e



Period:  $2\pi/3$

Domain:  $\{x \in \mathbb{R}, x \neq \pi k/3, k \in \mathbb{I}\}$

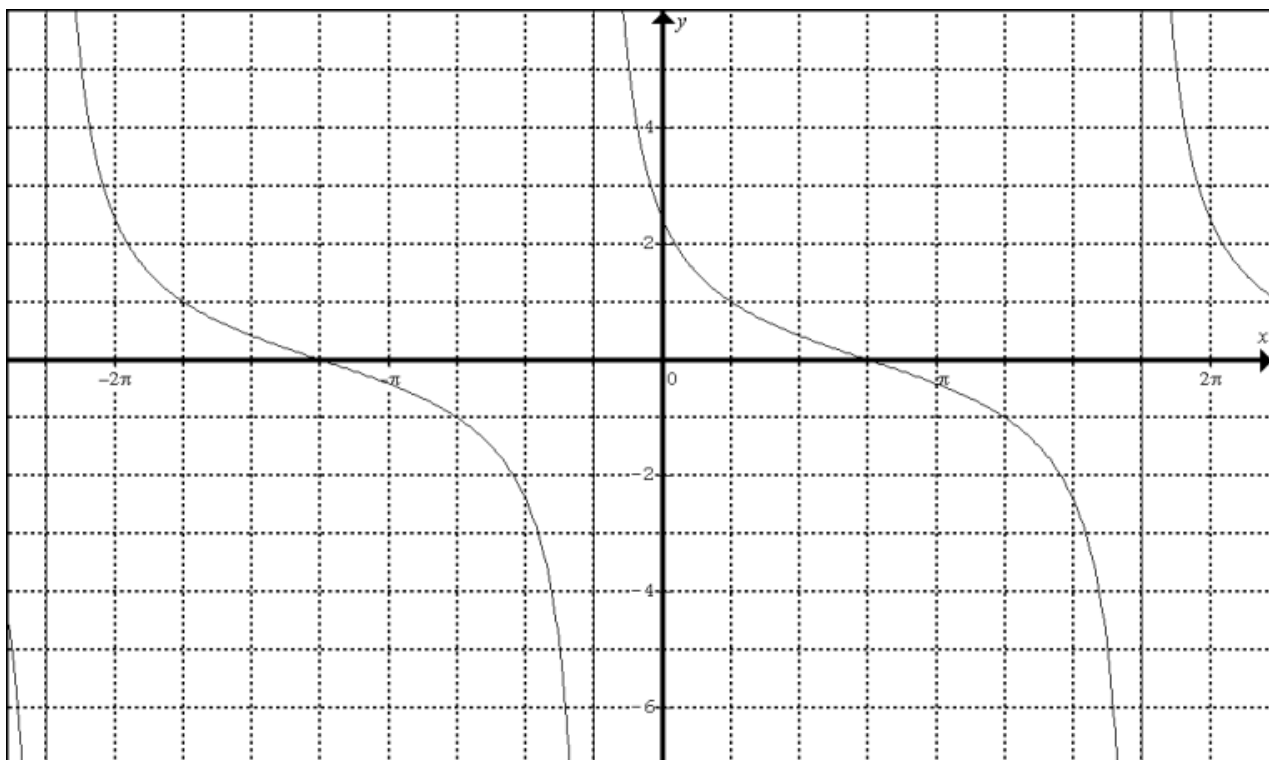
Range:  $\{y \geq 2 \text{ or } y \leq 0, y \in \mathbb{R}\}$

Asymptotes at  $x = \pi k/3, k \in \mathbb{I}$

Local minimum values at  $x = \pi/6 + 2\pi k/3, k \in \mathbb{I}$

Local maximum values at  $x = -\pi/6 + 2\pi k/3, k \in \mathbb{I}$

# 1 f



Period:  $2\pi$

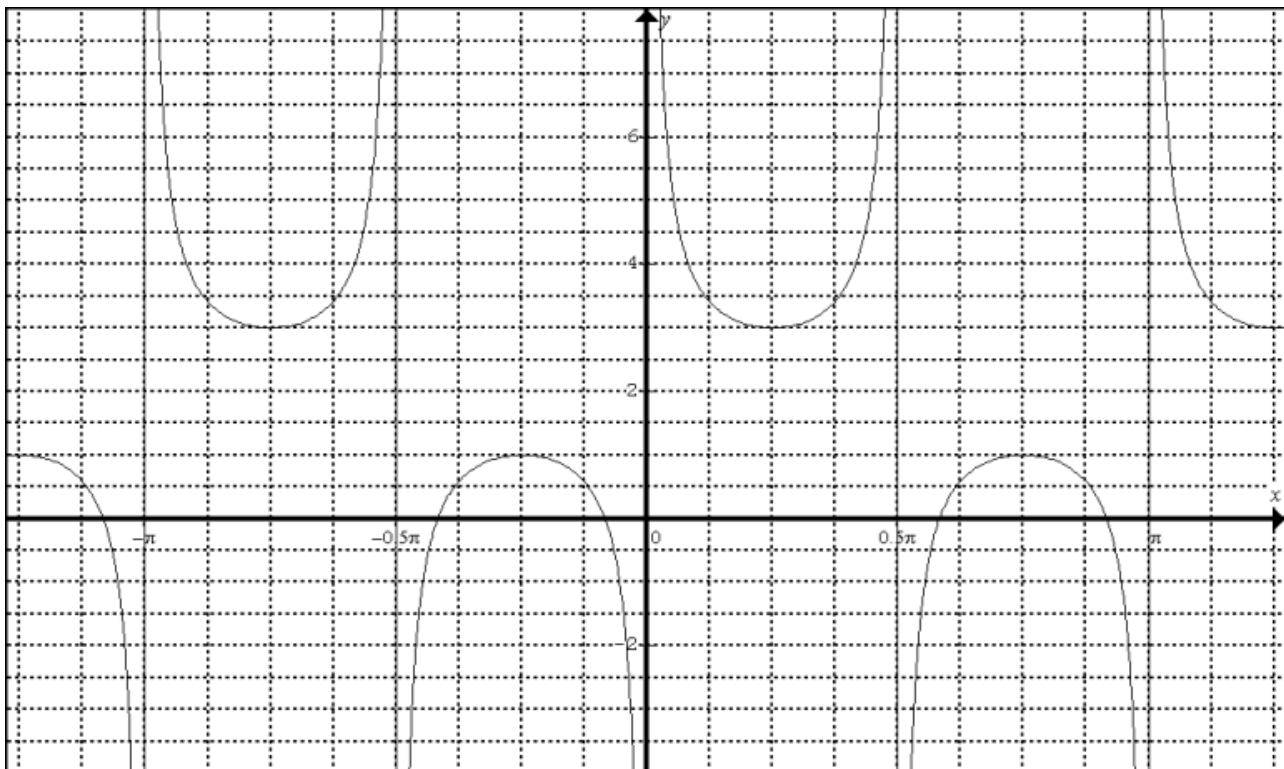
Domain:  $\{x \in \mathbb{R}, x \neq -\pi/4 + 2\pi k, k \in \mathbb{I}\}$

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

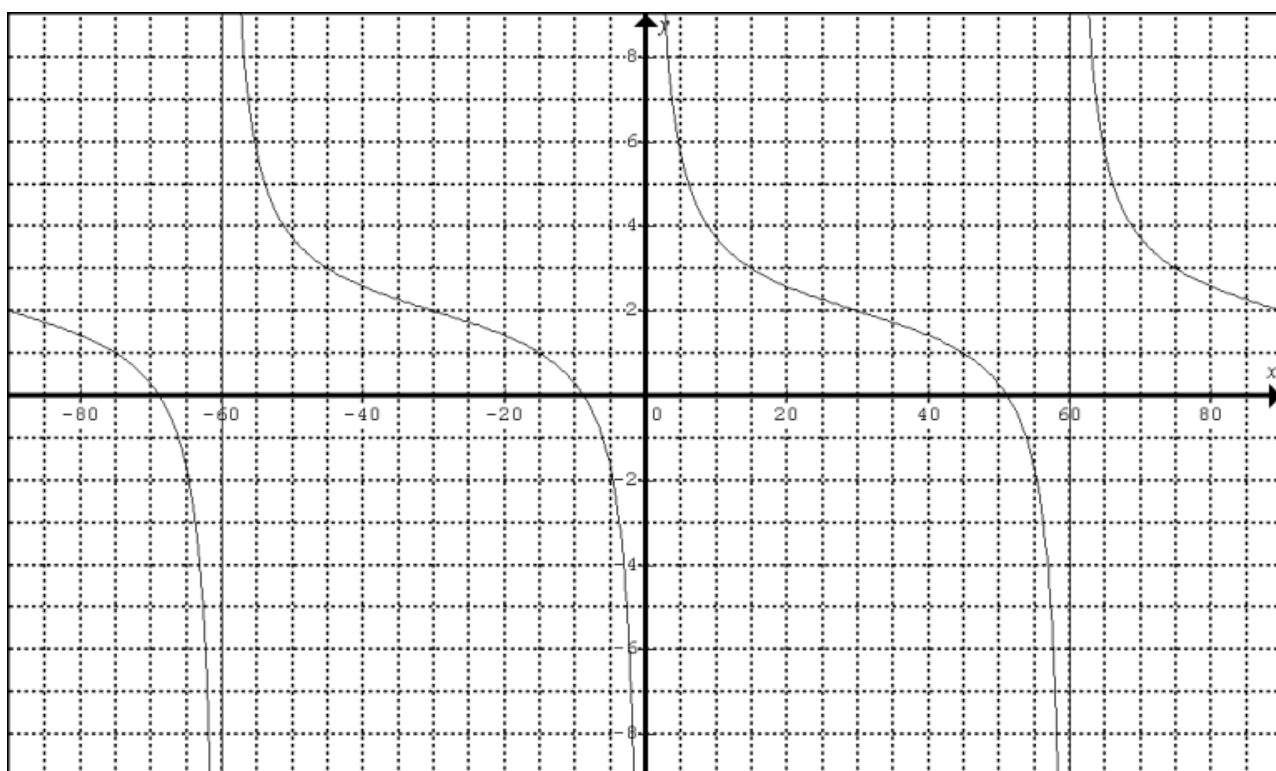
Asymptotes at  $x = -\pi/4 + 2\pi k, k \in \mathbb{I}$

No minimum or maximum values

# 2 a       $(y - 2) = \csc 2x$    OR    $(y - 2) = \sec 2(x - \pi/4)$

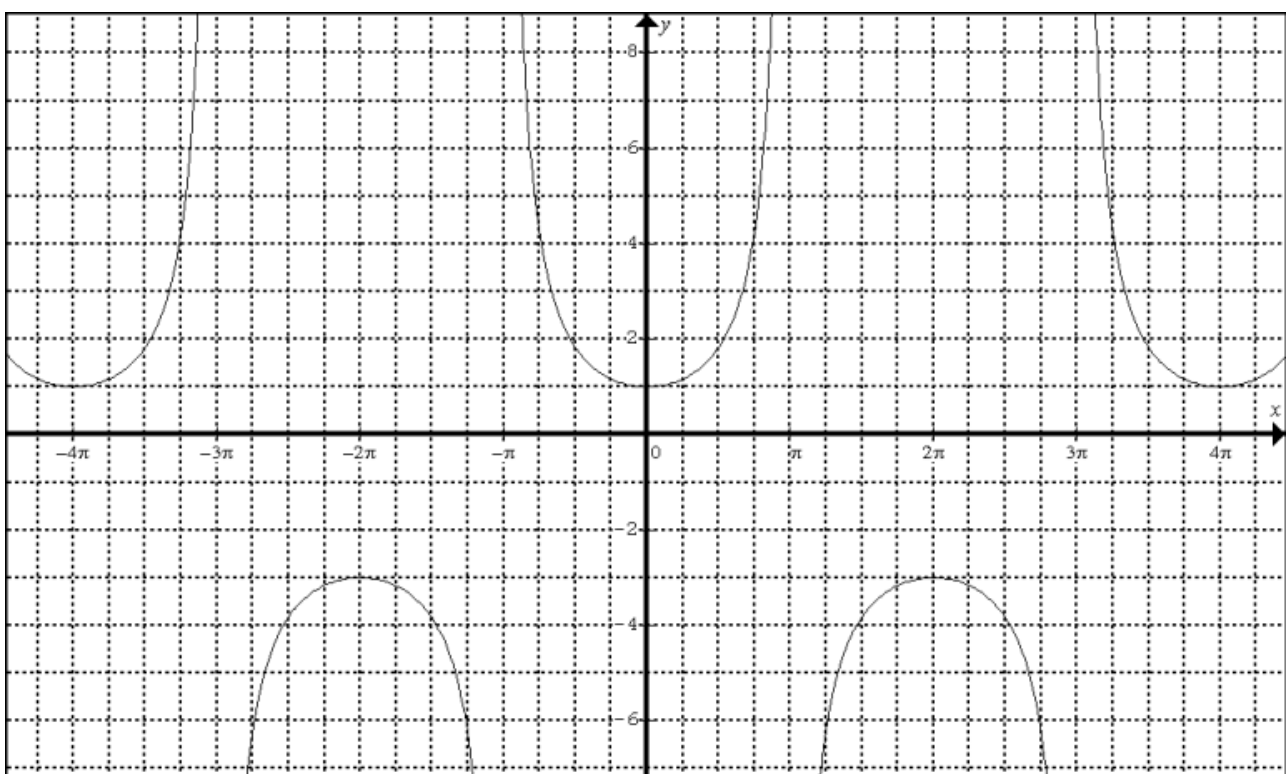


# 2 b       $y - 2 = \cot 3x$    OR    $-(y - 2) = \tan 3(x + 30^\circ)$

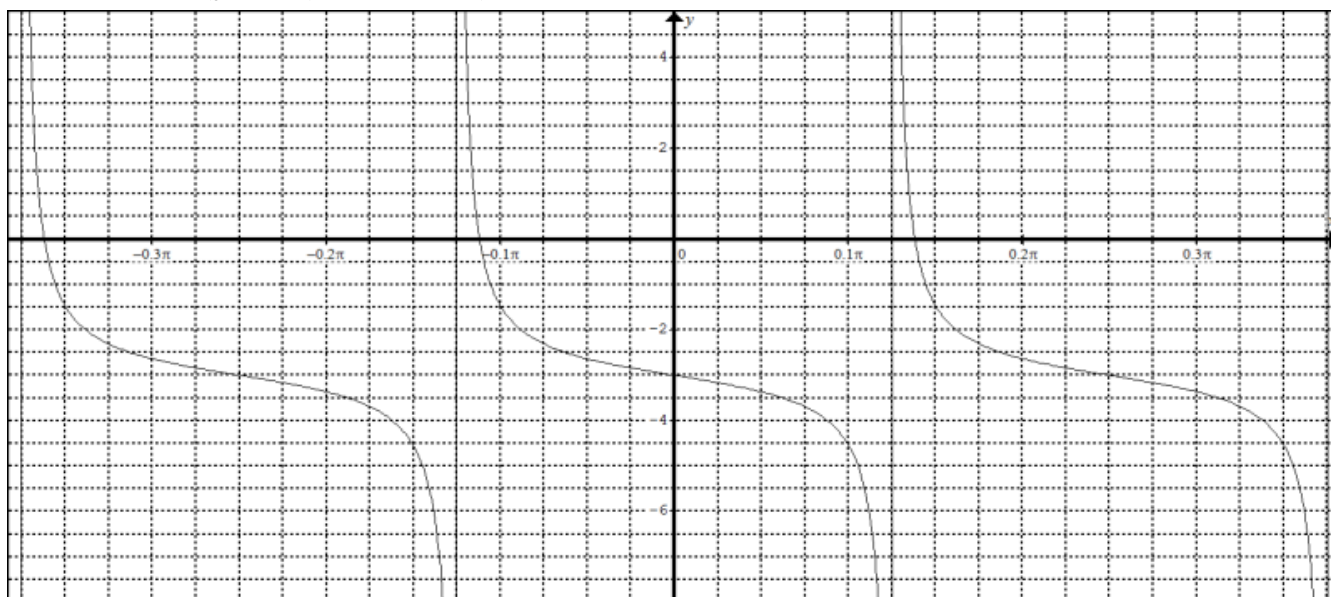




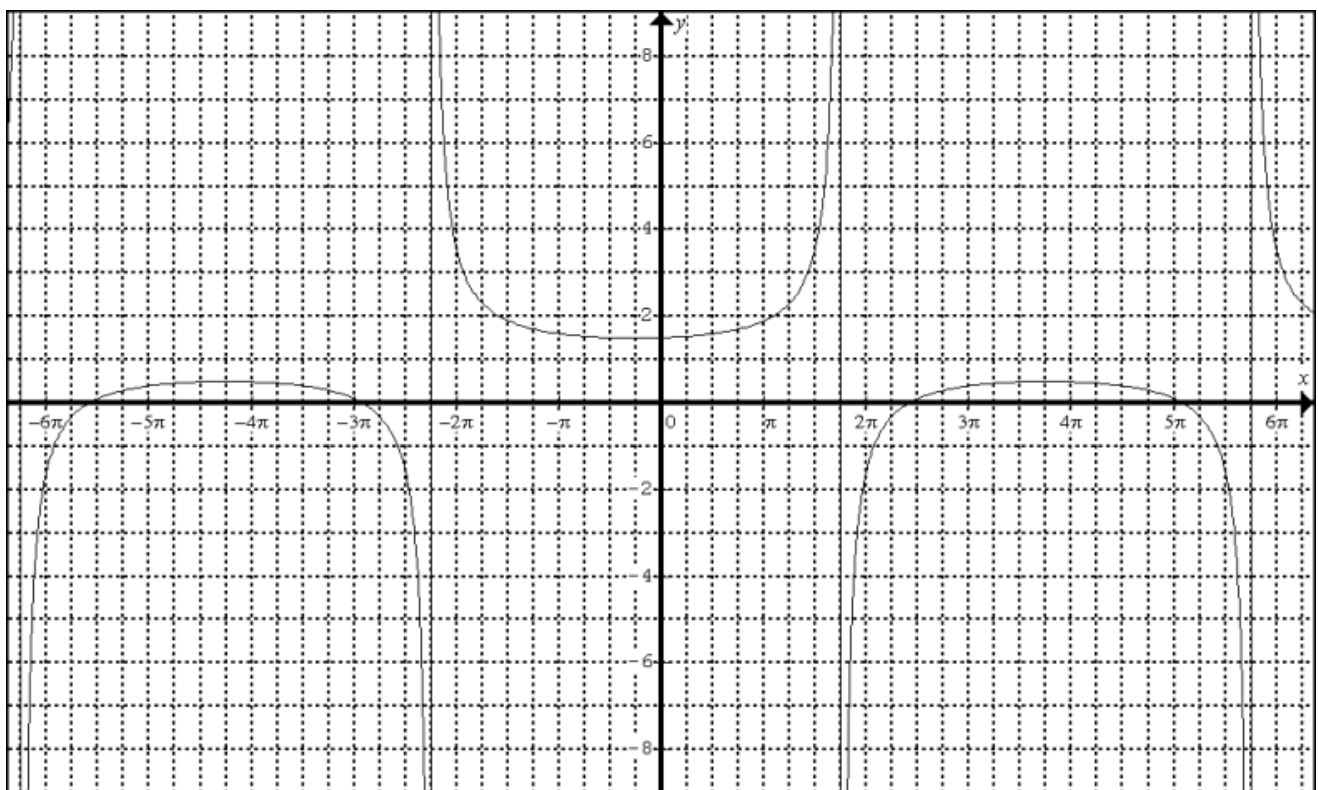
# 2 c       $\frac{1}{2}(y + 1) = \sec \frac{1}{2}x$     OR     $\frac{1}{2}(y + 1) = \csc \frac{1}{2}(x + \pi)$



# 2 d.  $2(y + 3) = \cot 4(x - \pi/8)$  OR  $-2(y + 3) = \tan 4x$



# 2 e  $2(y - 1) = \sec \frac{1}{4}(x + \pi/4)$  OR  $2(y - 1) = \csc \frac{1}{4}(x + 9\pi/4)$



extra question:

$$2(y + 1) = \tan(1/3)(x + \pi/2) \quad \text{OR} \quad -2(y + 1) = \cot(1/3)(x - \pi)$$

