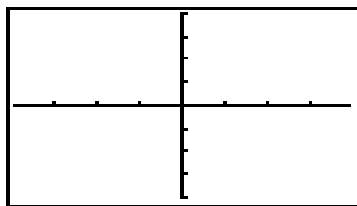


**Assignment 4: Trigonometry and Exponentials (0.5&6) Name \_\_\_\_\_**  
**Please provide a handwritten response.**

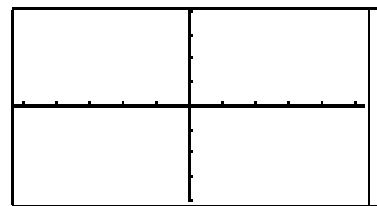
**1a.** To graph trigonometric functions you want your calculator settings to be in **radians** and you need to use the **zoom trig** option.

PROBLEM	TI-83 Plus	TI-86
Graph $y = \sin x$	Set calculator in radians ( <b>MODE</b> ) Set graphing window to <b>ZOOM 7 ZTrig</b> . The default window is $-1.958\pi \leq x \leq 1.958\pi, -4 \leq y \leq 4$ From the <b>y =</b> key enter $Y_1 = \sin(x)$ and <b>GRAPH</b>	Set calculator in radians ( <b>MODE</b> ) Set graphing window to <b>ZOOM ZTRIG</b> . The default window is $-2.625\pi \leq x \leq 2.625\pi, -4 \leq y \leq 4$ From <b>GRAPH</b> $y(x) =$ enter $y_1 = \sin x$ and <b>2ND GRAPH (F5)</b>

Sketch your graph on the appropriate set of axes below.



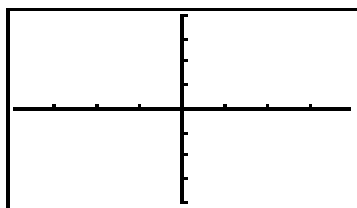
TI-83 Plus



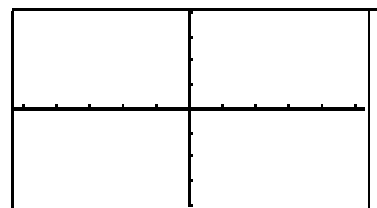
TI-86

**1b.** More complicated trigonometric functions can be used but are not always written for the calculator as they would be in traditional mathematical notation. For example, graph the function  $y = \sin^2 x$  on the axes below.

PROBLEM	TI-83 Plus	TI-86
Graph $y = \sin^2 x$	$Y_1 = (\sin(x))^2$ Watch the exponent	$y_1 = (\sin x)^2$ Watch the exponent

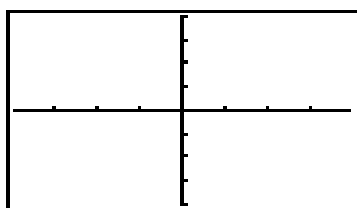


TI-83 Plus

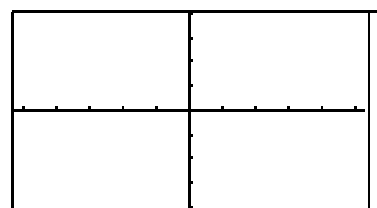


TI-86

**1c.** The cosine function is represented on the calculator by  $y = \cos x$  and the tangent function by  $y = \tan x$  . Sketch the graph of  $y = \cos(5x) + \sin(5x)$  below.



TI-83 Plus



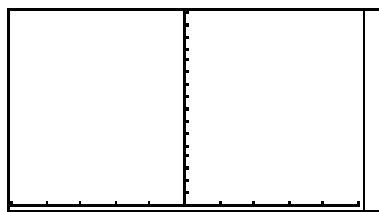
TI-86

2. You can convert between degrees and radians on the calculator as you do by hand. To **convert from degrees to radians** (calculator mode set in degrees) multiply by  $\frac{\pi}{180^\circ}$ . You can find the fractional equivalent by dividing the result by  $\pi$  and using % **frac**. You can **convert from radians to degrees** (calculator mode set in radians) by multiplying by  $\frac{180^\circ}{\pi}$ .

Convert  $60^\circ$  to radians. Convert  $\frac{4\pi}{3}$  to degrees. Record both results below. You normally leave the calculator set in radians.

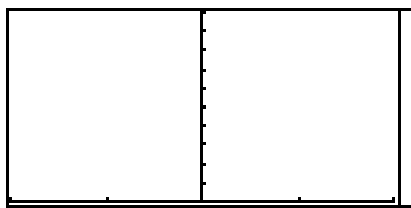
3a. Exponential functions are expressed on the TI calculators using the ^ symbol just like any other exponent. For example you can graph  $y = 2^x$  by entering  $y = 2^x$  into the calculator. Graph this function and record your result below.

3b. The constant  $e = 2.71828\dots$  is found on the keyboard as  $e^x$ . It is located above the LN key and is accessed by 2ND LN. The exponential function,  $y = e^x$  is also found here. Graph the function  $f(x) = 10e^x$  by entering  $y = 10e^x$  and record the result below.



$$-5 \leq x \leq 5, 0 \leq y \leq 32$$

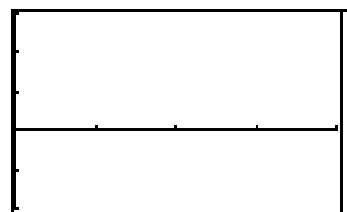
$$y = 2^x$$



$$-2 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq 20$$

$$y = 10e^x$$

4. On your calculator the natural logarithm function  $\ln x$  is represented by  $\ln x$  and the common logarithm  $\log_{10} x$  is represented by  $\log x$ . The logarithm of  $x$  with base  $b$ ,  $\log_b x$  can be entered using the change of base formula  $\log_b x = \frac{\ln x}{\ln b}$ . Now graph  $y = \log_{1/2} x$  and  $y = \ln x$  on the same axes and sketch the result below. Label which graph is which.



$$0 \leq x \leq 4, -2 \leq y \leq 3$$