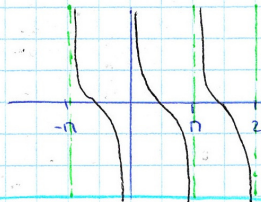


What to say in front of the blackboard - a brief tutorial

* **Exercise:** Draw the graph of $y = \left| \left| -\cot\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right| - 1 \right|$ | Sandra A.L
 (each step separately)
 State the domain and codomain of each function. | $\Gamma \in \text{PM}$

* **Solution:**

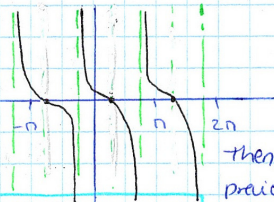
① $y = \cot x$



$D_1: \mathbb{R} - \{k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$
 $\Delta_1: \mathbb{R}$

I start with the graph of $\cot x$

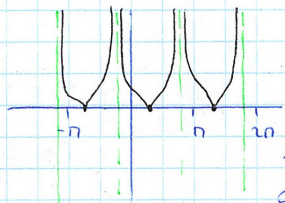
② $y = \cot\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$



$D_2: \mathbb{R} - \left\{k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}, k \in \mathbb{Z}\right\}$
 $\Delta_2: \mathbb{R}$

then, I move my previous graph by $\frac{\pi}{4}$ units to the left

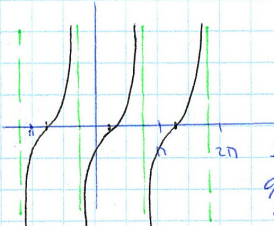
④ $y = \left| -\cot\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right|$



$D_4: \mathbb{R} - \left\{k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}, k \in \mathbb{Z}\right\}$
 $\Delta_4: (-\infty, \infty)$

to obtain the absolute value, everything that was below the x is reflected up

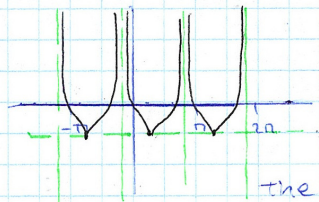
③ $y = -\cot\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$



$D_3: \mathbb{R} - \left\{k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}, k \in \mathbb{Z}\right\}$
 $\Delta_3: \mathbb{R}$

I turn the graph upside down

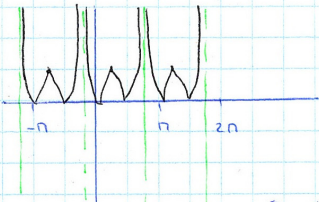
⑤ $y = \left| -\cot\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right| - 1$



$D_5: \mathbb{R} - \left\{k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}, k \in \mathbb{Z}\right\}$
 $\Delta_5: (-1, \infty)$

the previous graph moves down by unit

⑥ $y = \left| \left| -\cot\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right| - 1 \right|$



$D_6: \mathbb{R} - \left\{k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}, k \in \mathbb{Z}\right\}$
 $\Delta_6: (0, \infty)$

finally, everything that was below the x is reflected up

What to say in front of the blackboard - a brief tutorial

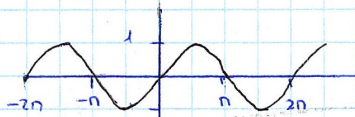
Sandra A.L

IEPM

* **Exercise:** Draw the graph of $y = ||2\sin(|x - \frac{\pi}{4}|) - 1| - 1|$
 (each step separately)
 State the domain and codomain of each function.

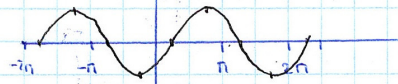
* **Solution:**

① $y = \sin x$



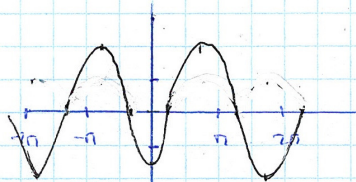
$D_1: \mathbb{R}$
 $\Delta_1: (-1, 1)$
 I start with $\sin x$

② $y = \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{4})$



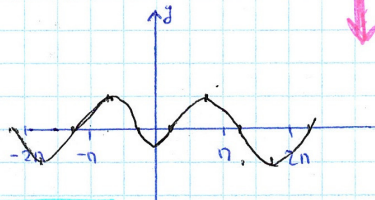
$D_2: \mathbb{R}$
 $\Delta_2: (-1, 1)$
 Then I move the graph by $\frac{\pi}{4}$ to the right

④ $y = 2\sin(|x - \frac{\pi}{4}|)$



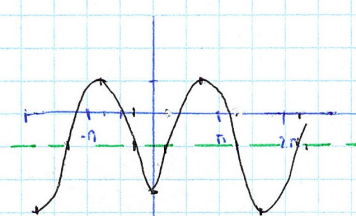
$D_4: \mathbb{R}$
 $\Delta_4: (-2, 2)$
 Expand my previous graph

③ $y = \sin(|x - \frac{\pi}{4}|)$



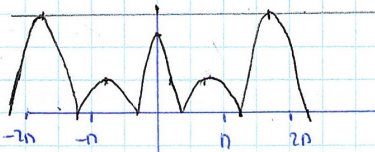
$D_3: \mathbb{R}$
 $\Delta_3: (-1, 1)$
 The y axis acts like a mirror

⑤ $y = 2\sin(|x - \frac{\pi}{4}|) - 1$



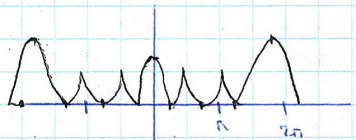
$D_5: \mathbb{R}$
 $\Delta_5: (-3, 2)$
 Move the graph down by 1 unit

⑥ $y = |2\sin(|x - \frac{\pi}{4}|) - 1|$



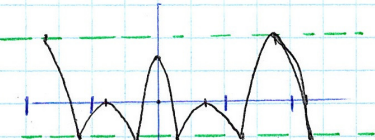
$D_6: \mathbb{R}$
 $\Delta_6: (0, 3)$
 To obtain the absolute value, everything that was below the x is reflected up

⑧ $y = ||2\sin(|x - \frac{\pi}{4}|) - 1| - 1|$



$D_8: \mathbb{R}$
 $\Delta_8: (0, 2)$
 Finally, everything that was below the x is reflected up

⑦ $y = |2\sin(|x - \frac{\pi}{4}|) - 1| - 1$



$D_7: \mathbb{R}$
 $\Delta_7: (-1, 2)$
 The previous graph moves down by 1 unit