

On the interval $-\pi \leq \theta \leq 0$, the graph is a "valley." It starts at $(-\pi, 0)$, decreases down to the lowest point $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, -1)$, and then increases up to $(0, 0)$. The range is the set of outputs or y values of the function. These are between -1 and 0 , so the range is $-1 \leq y \leq 0$.