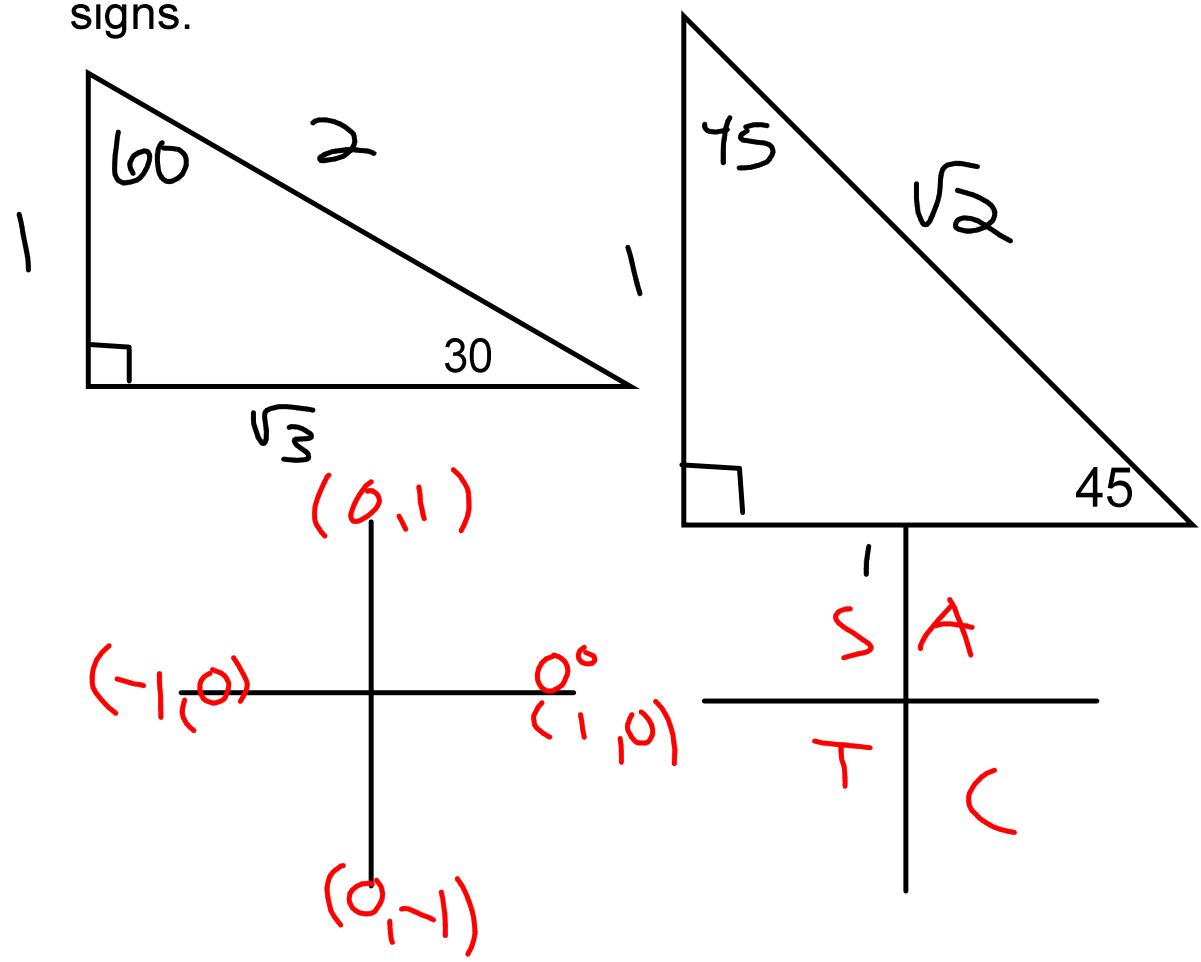
Warm-up

*Chart Quiz-Need to be turned in by

1.) Draw the special right triangles, quadrantals, and trig. signs.



http://teachhighschoolmath.blogspot.kr/2011/02/using-pipe-cleaners-for-transformations.html

http://themetapicture.com/this-should-be-the-first-thing-shown-in-all-trigonometry-classes/

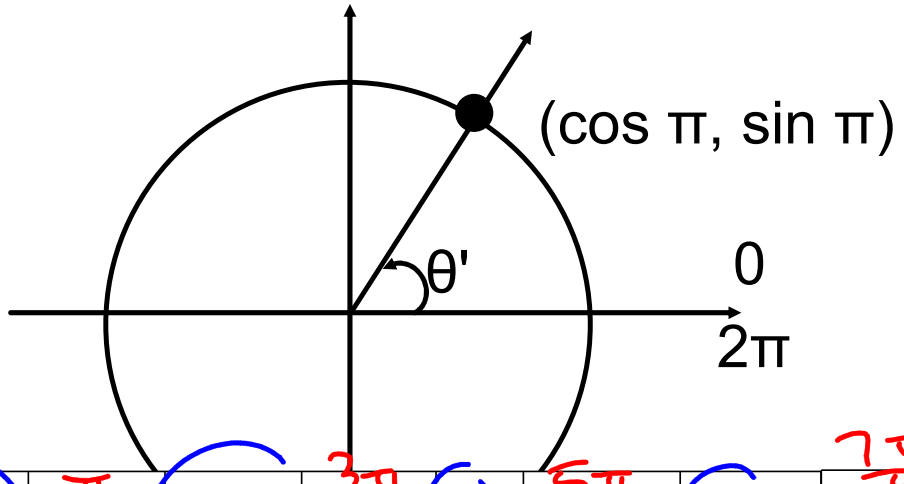
"I can" statements

*I can graph Sine and Cosine functions

*I can identify the amplitude and period and how it affects graphs.

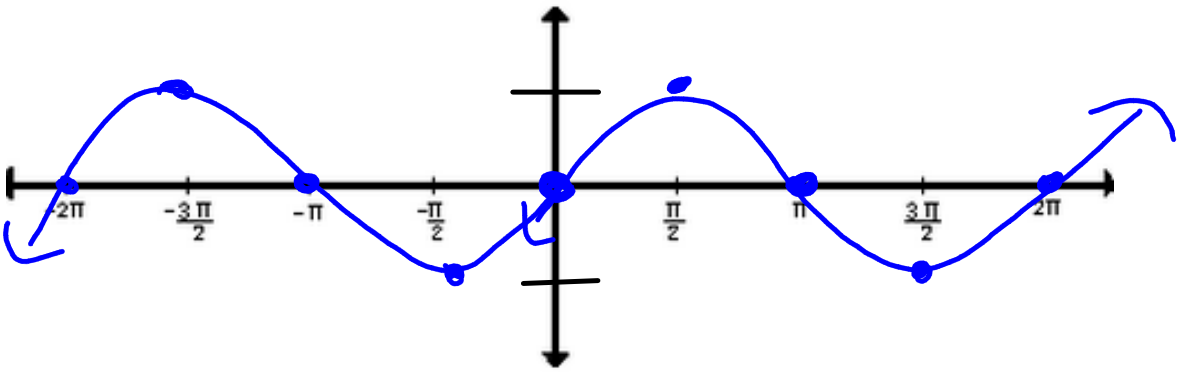
*I understand how transformations affect graphs.

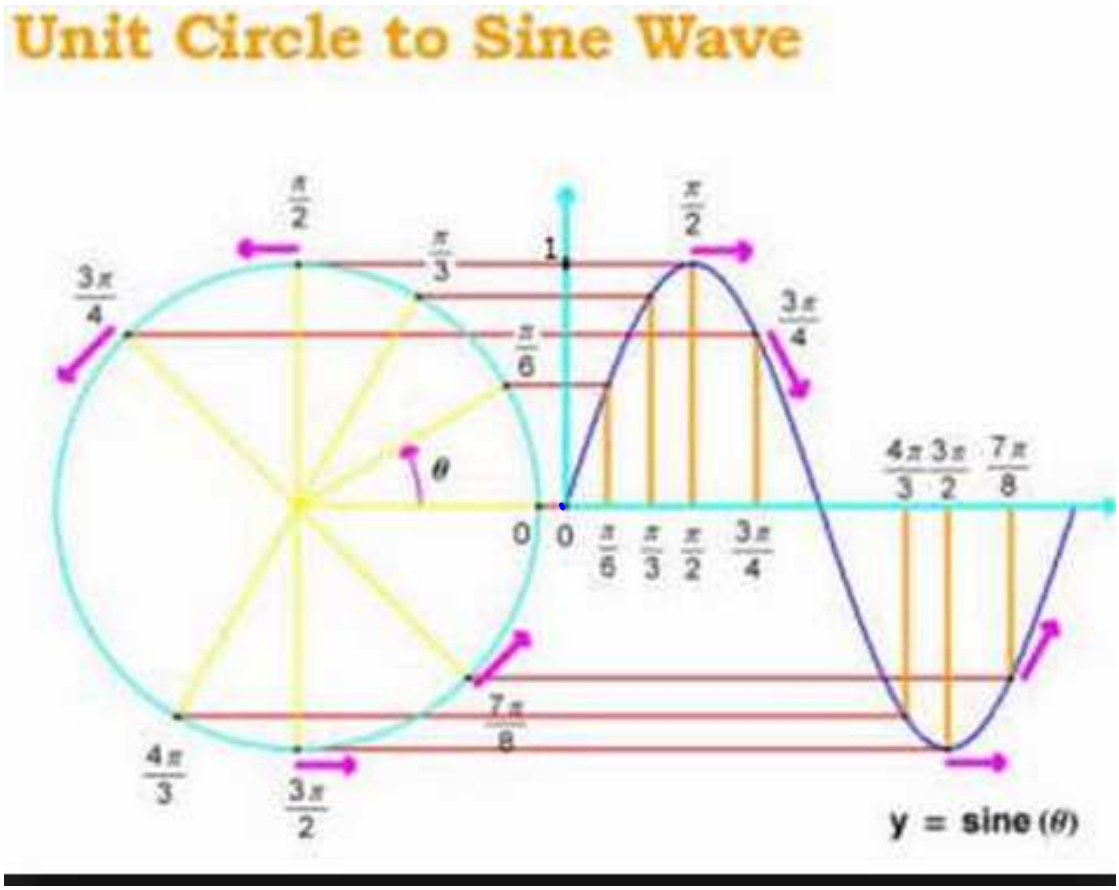
14.1-Graphing Cosine & Sine Functions

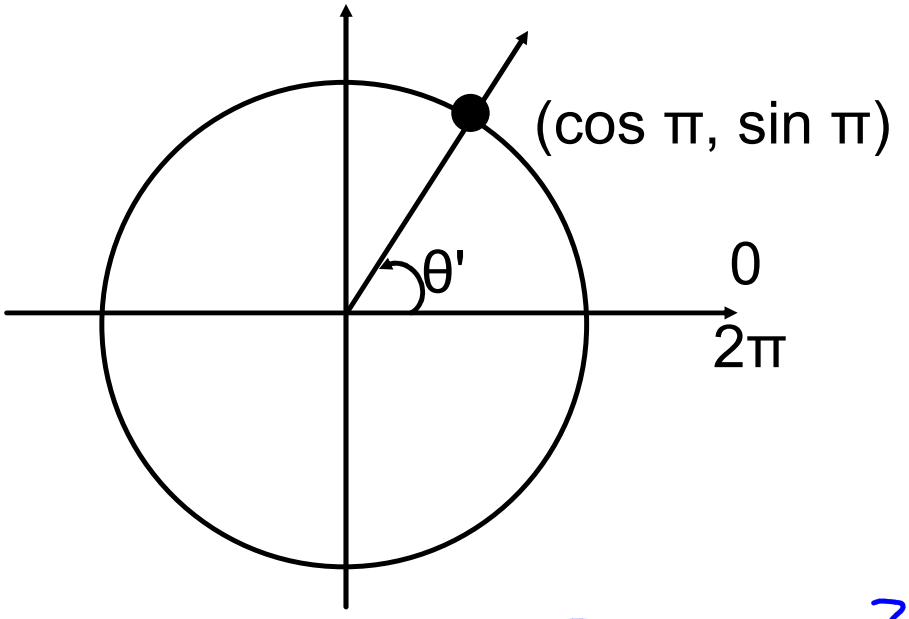


θ	0	π/6	π/2	5π/6	π	7π/6	3π/2	11π/6	2π
sin θ	0	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	0	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	−1	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	0

Sine Graph $y = \sin x$

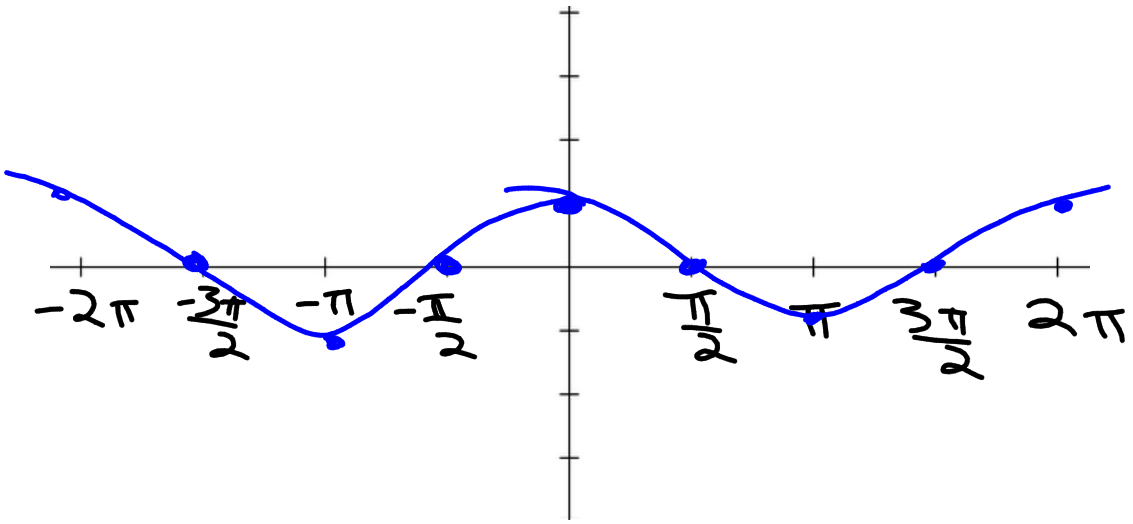


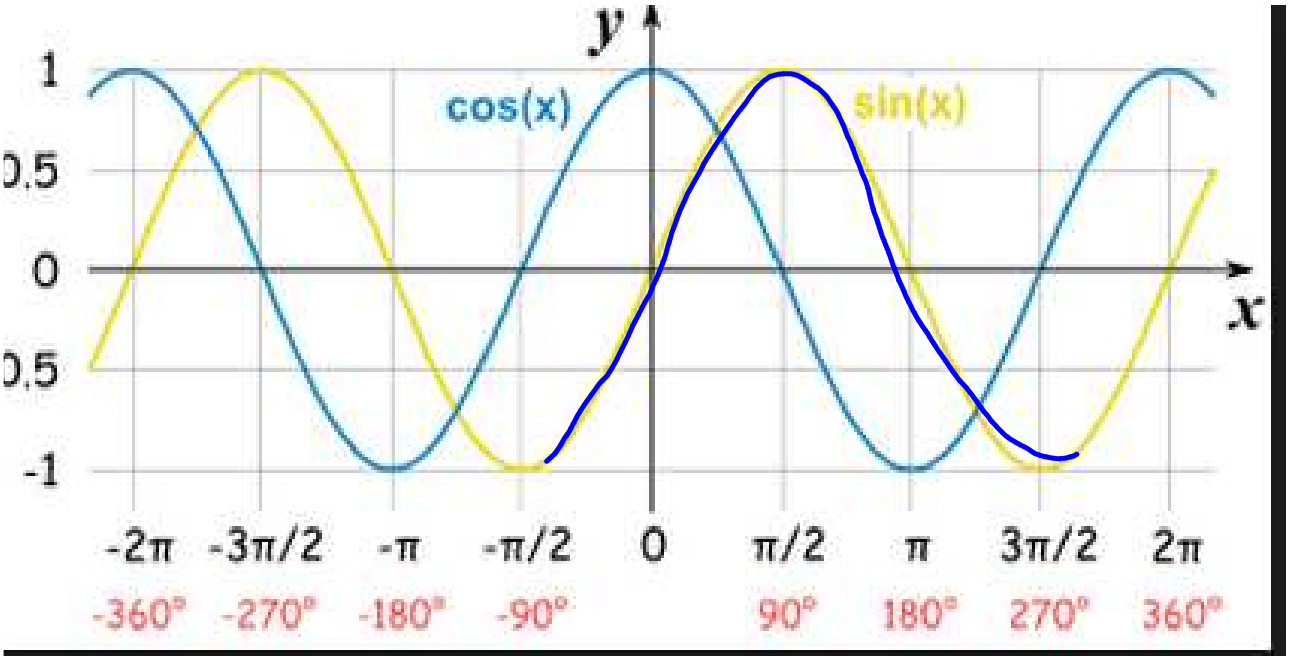

Unit Circle to Sine Wave
π/2
π/3
1
π/2
3π/4
3π/4
π/6
θ
4π/3 3π/2 7π/8
0 0 π/6 π/3 π/2 3π/4
7π/8
4π/3
3π/2
y = sine (θ)

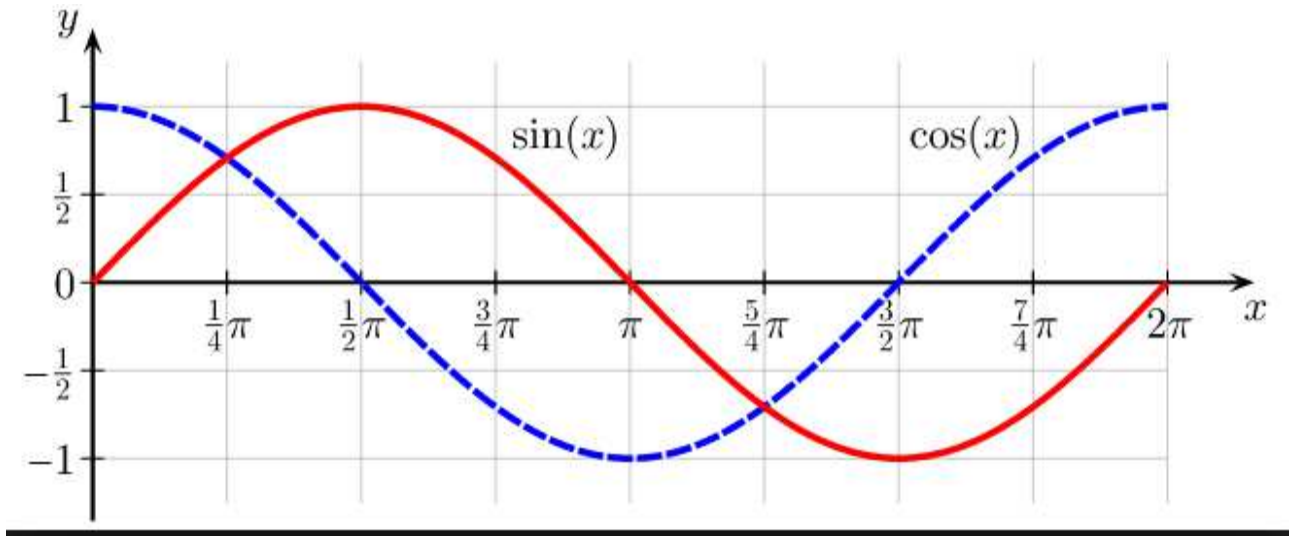


θ	0	π/6	π/2	5π/6	π	7π/6	3π/2	11π/6	2π
cos θ	1	√3/2	0	-√3/2	-1	-√3/2	0	√3/2	1

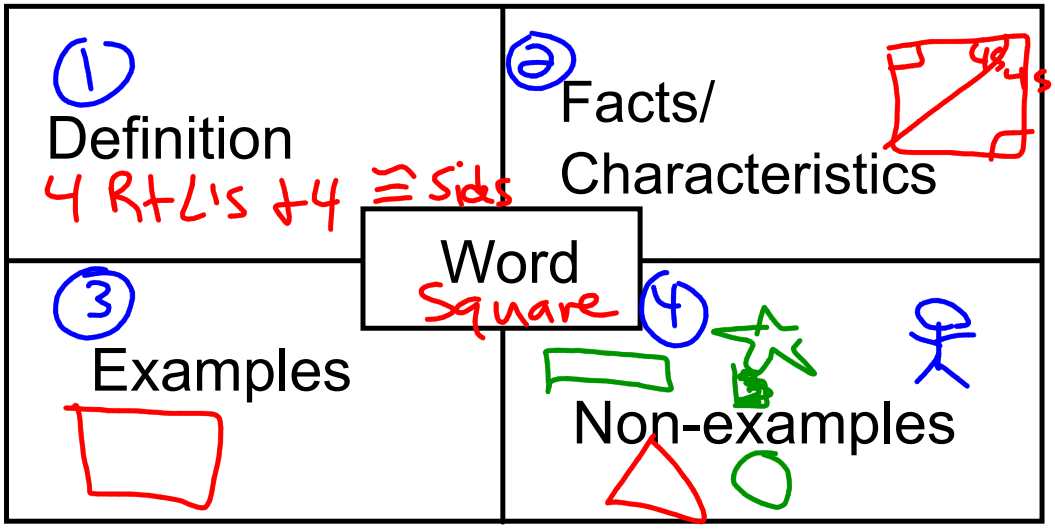
Cosine Graph $y=\cos x$




y
x
cos(x)
sin(x)
1
0.5
0
0.5
-1
-2π
-3π/2
-π
-π/2
0
π/2
π
3π/2
2π
-360°
-270°
-180°
-90°
90°
180°
270°
360°


y
1
1/2
0
−1/2
−1
sin(x)
cos(x)
1/4π
1/2π
3/4π
π
5/4π
3/2π
7/4π
2π
x

Frayer Model



Key Vocab:

amplitude

periodic function

cycle/period

frequency

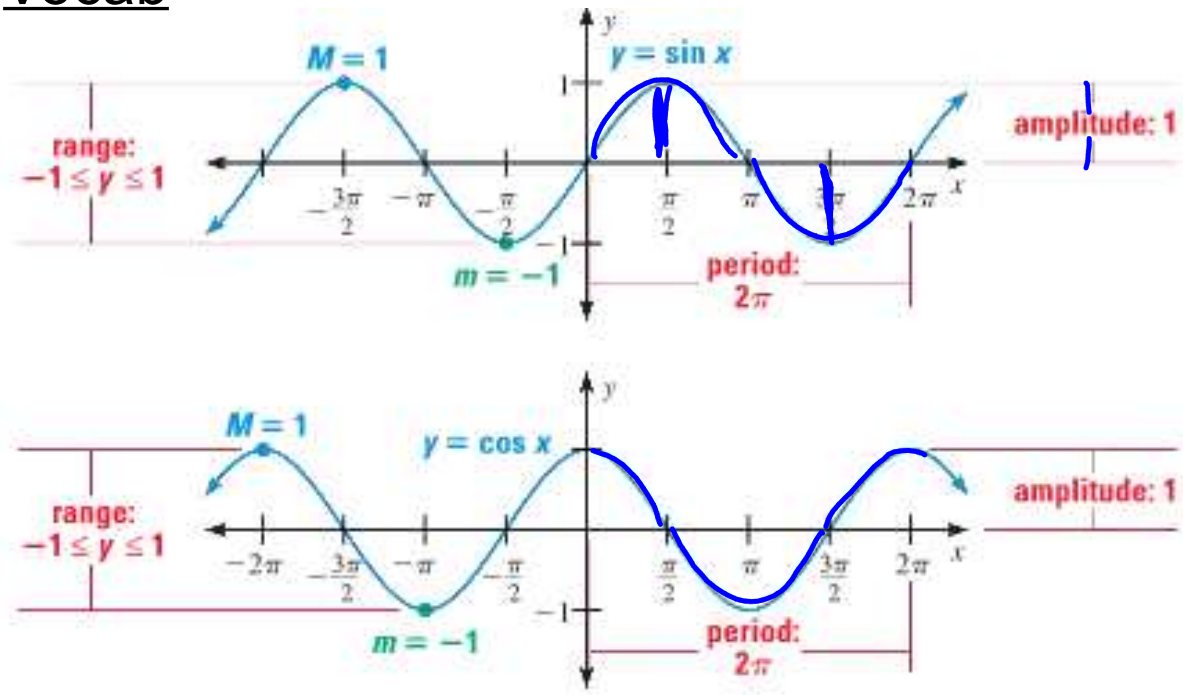
translation

reflection

Domain/Range

*use a book, chrome book, or your phone to complete the graphic organizer as a table

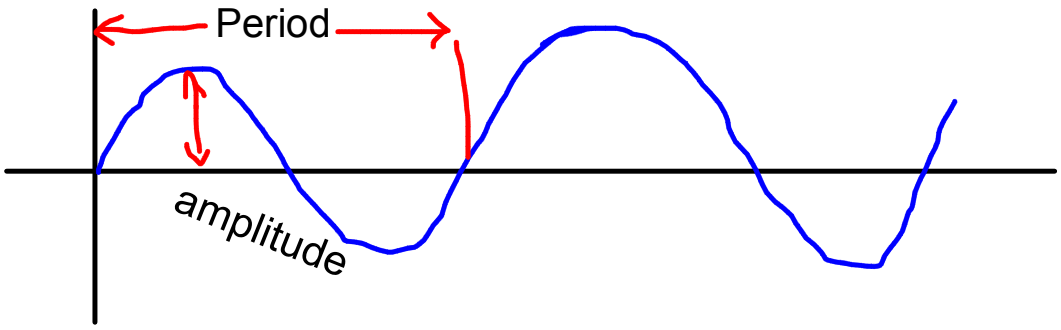
Vocab

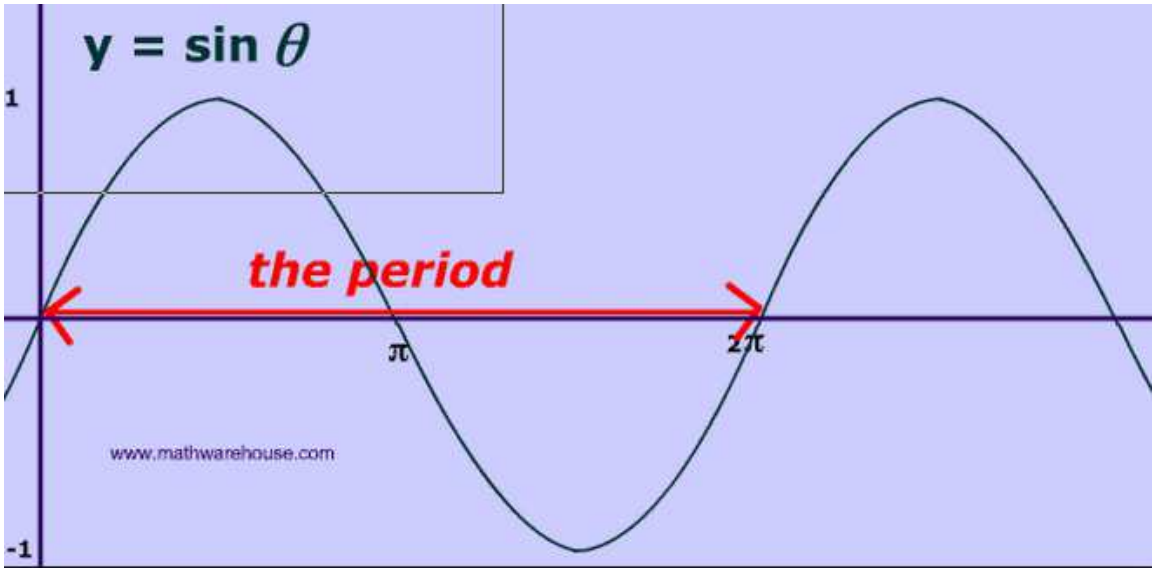

y
M = 1
y = sin x
range:
−1 ≤ y ≤ 1
amplitude: 1
m = −1
period:
2π
x
y
M = 1
y = cos x
range:
−1 ≤ y ≤ 1
amplitude: 1
m = −1
period:
2π
x

Periodic Functions- repeats over a regular intervals of its domain.

Period- length of the interval of the domain over which the graph repeats itself (one cycle). (Sin & cos ⇒ 2π)

Amplitude- Distance from the center axis to the maximum.



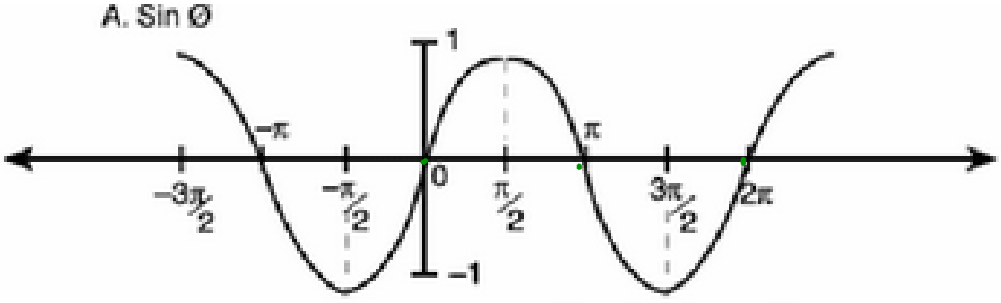

y = sin θ
1
the period
π
2π
www.mathwarehouse.com
-1

KEY CONCEPT *For Your Notebook*

Characteristics of $y = \sin x$ and $y = \cos x$

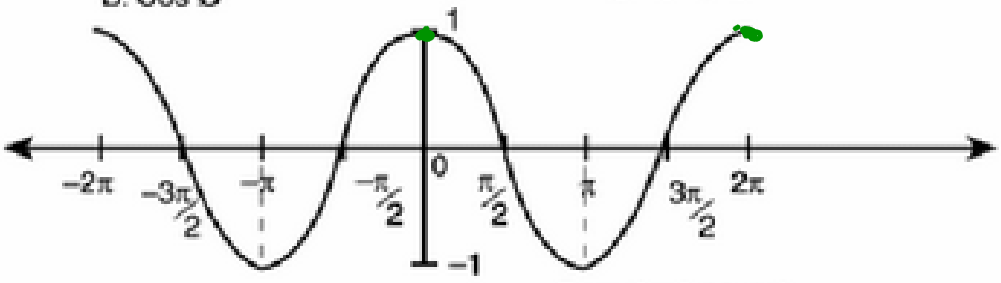
- The domain of each function is all real numbers.
- The range of each function is $-1 \leq y \leq 1$. Therefore, the minimum value of each function is $m = -1$ and the maximum value is $M = 1$.
- The **amplitude** of each function's graph is half the difference of the maximum M and the minimum m, or $\frac{1}{2}(M - m) = \frac{1}{2}[1 - (-1)] = 1$.
- Each function is **periodic**, which means that its graph has a repeating pattern. The shortest repeating portion of the graph is called a **cycle**. The horizontal length of each cycle is called the **period**. Each graph shown above has a period of 2π.
- The x-intercepts for $y = \sin x$ occur when $x = 0, \pm\pi, \pm 2\pi, \pm 3\pi, \ldots$.
- The x-intercepts for $y = \cos x$ occur when $x = \pm\frac{\pi}{2}, \pm\frac{3\pi}{2}, \pm\frac{5\pi}{2}, \pm\frac{7\pi}{2}, \ldots$.

A. Sin Ø

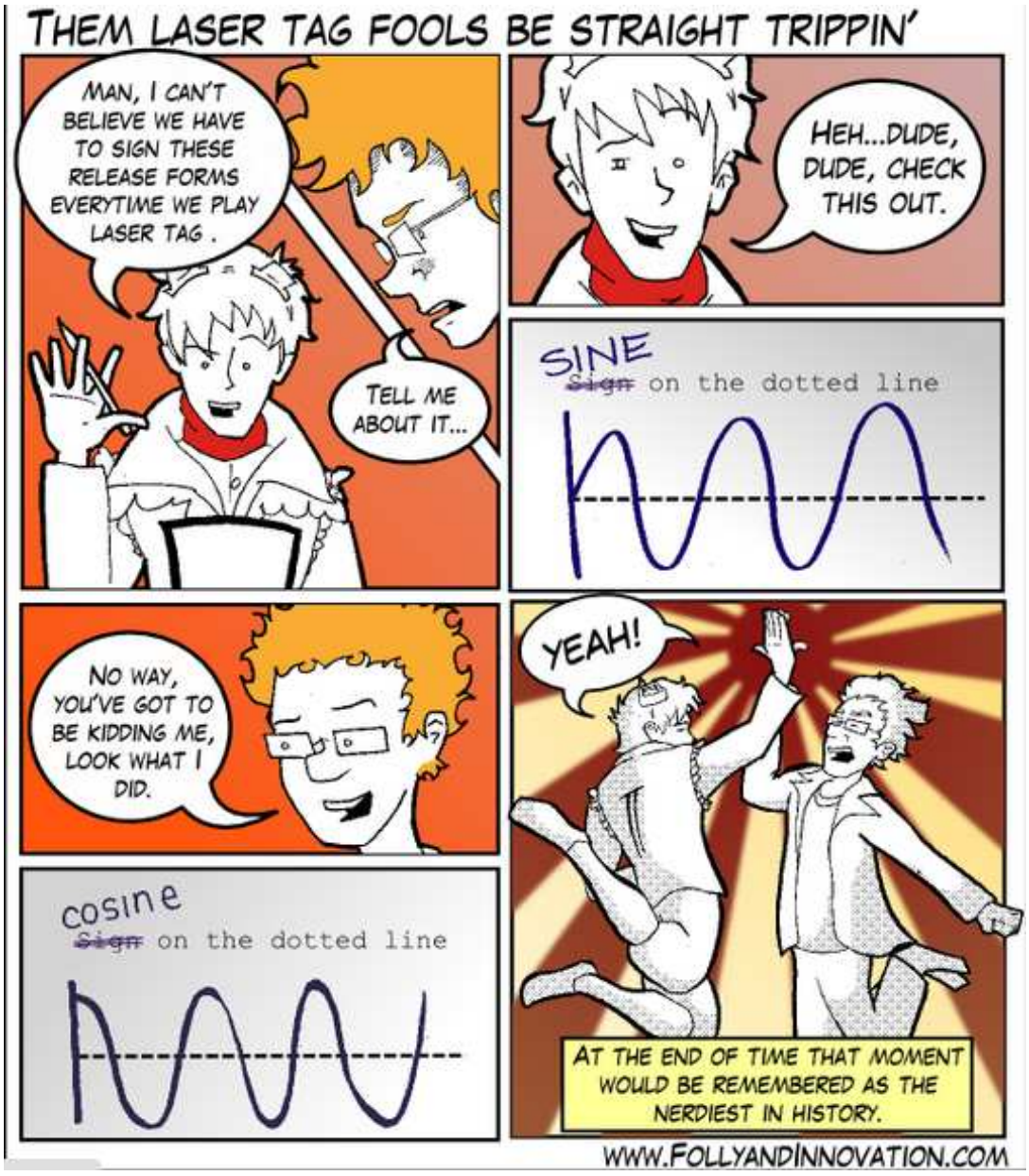


Domain: (−∞, ∞)
Range: [−1, 1]

B. Cos Ø



Domain: (−∞, ∞)
Range: [−1, 1]


THEM LASER TAG FOOLS BE STRAIGHT TRIPPIN'
MAN, I CAN'T BELIEVE WE HAVE TO SIGN THESE RELEASE FORMS EVERYTIME WE PLAY LASER TAG .
TELL ME ABOUT IT...
HEH...DUDE, DUDE, CHECK THIS OUT.
SINE
~~Sign~~ on the dotted line
NO WAY, YOU'VE GOT TO BE KIDDING ME, LOOK WHAT I DID.
cosine
~~Sign~~ on the dotted line
YEAH!
AT THE END OF TIME THAT MOMENT WOULD BE REMEMBERED AS THE NERDIEST IN HISTORY.
WWW.FOLLYANDINNOVATION.COM

http://illuminations.nctm.org/Activity.aspx?id=3589

Find the amplitude and period.

$y = a \sin bx$ $y = a \cos bx$

$amplitude = |a|$ $period = \frac{2\pi}{|b|}$

Example 1:

A) $y = \sin \pi x$

AMP = 1

$P = \frac{2\pi}{\pi} = 2$

B) $y = 3\cos x$

AMP = 3

$P = \frac{2\pi}{1}$

C) $y = -2\cos 3x$

AMP = 2

$P = \frac{2\pi}{3}$

D) $y = 4\sin \frac{1}{2}x$

AMP = 4

$P = \frac{2\pi}{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{2}{1} = 4\pi$

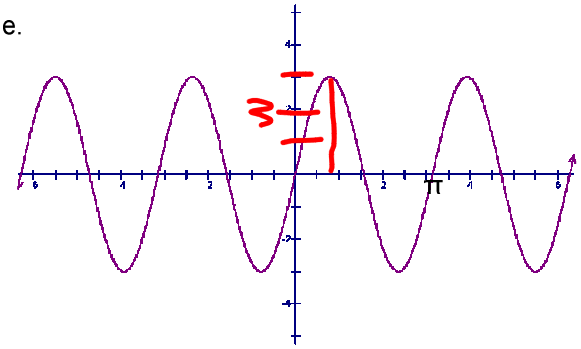
I. Identify amplitude and period

$$y = a \sin bx$$

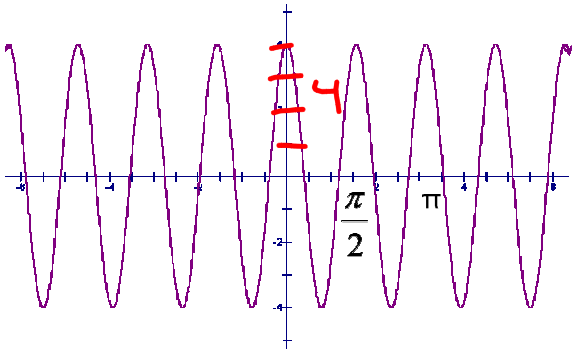
$$amplitude = |a| \qquad period = \frac{2\pi}{|b|}$$

Give the amplitude and period.

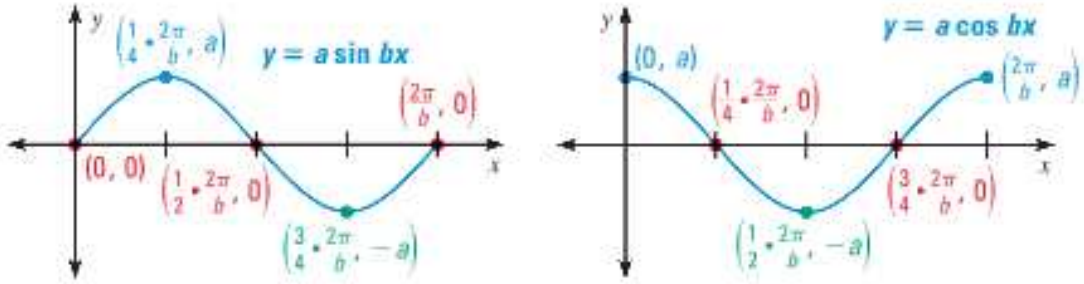
e.



f.



GRAPHING KEY POINTS Each graph below shows five key x-values on the interval $0 \le x \le \frac{2\pi}{b}$ that you can use to sketch the graphs of $y = a \sin bx$ and $y = a \cos bx$ for $a > 0$ and $b > 0$. These are the x-values where the **maximum** and **minimum** values occur and the ***x*-intercepts**.

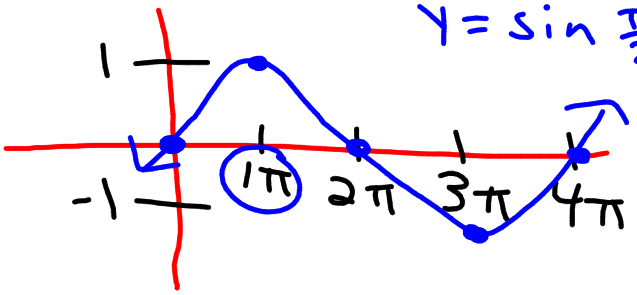


Graph

$y = \sin\frac{1}{2}x$

$y = \sin\frac{1}{2}(\pi)$

$y = \sin\frac{\pi}{2}$



1)Label x and y axis

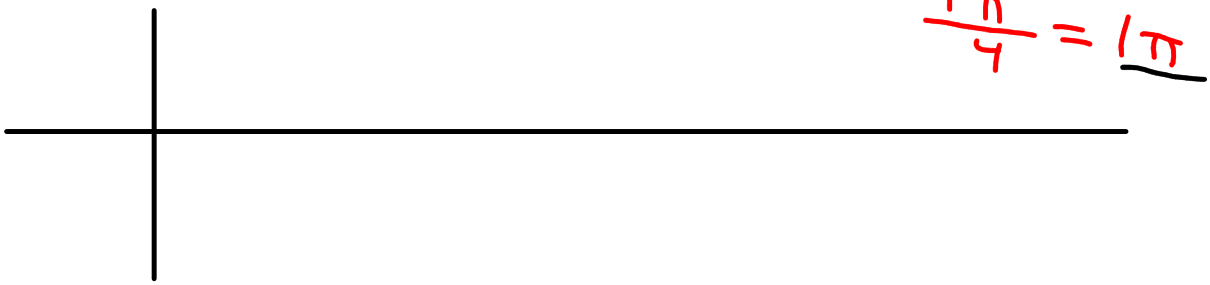
2) Find amplitude

AMP = 1

3) Find period

$\frac{2\pi}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2}{1} = 4\pi$

$\frac{4\pi}{4} = 1\pi$

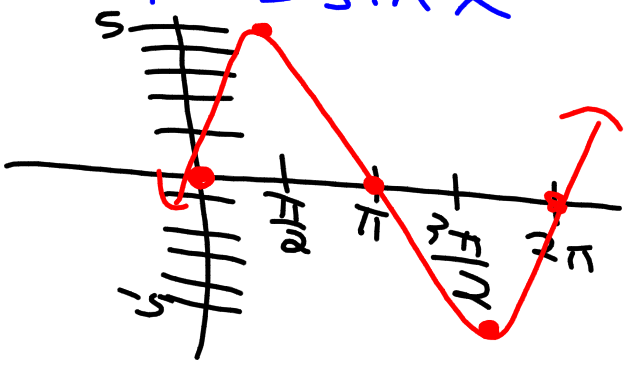


GUIDED PRACTICE for Example 1

Graph the function.

1. $y = 2\cos x$ 2. $y = 5\sin x$ 3. $f(x) = \sin \pi x$ 4. $g(x) = c$

$Y = 5\sin x$



AMP = 5

Period = $\frac{2\pi}{1} = 2\pi$

4 equal parts

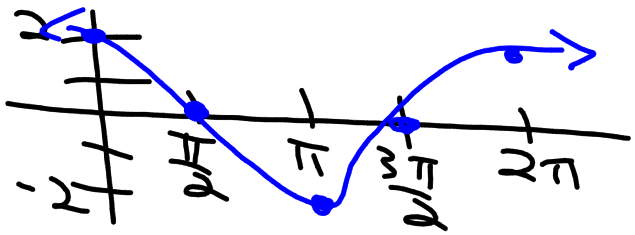
$\frac{2\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$

GUIDED PRACTICE for Example 1

Graph the function.

1. $y = 2\cos x$ 2. $y = 5\sin x$ 3. $f(x) = \sin \pi x$ 4. $g(x) = \cos 4\pi x$

$y = 2\cos x$ AMP = 2 Period = $\frac{2\pi}{1}$



$\frac{2\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$

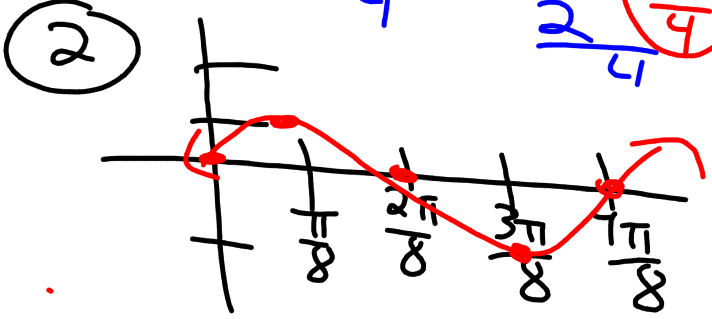
*14.1 Recap ws

~~#2~~ ~~#3~~

$y = \sin(4x)$

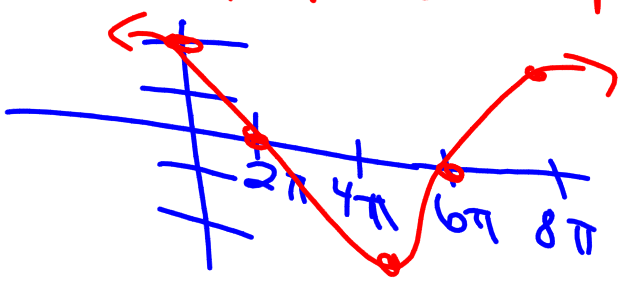
$P = \frac{2\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ $\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{\pi}{8}$

(2)



(3) $y = 2\cos\frac{1}{4}x$

$AMP = 2$ $P = \frac{2\pi}{b} = \frac{2\pi \cdot 4}{1} = 8\pi$

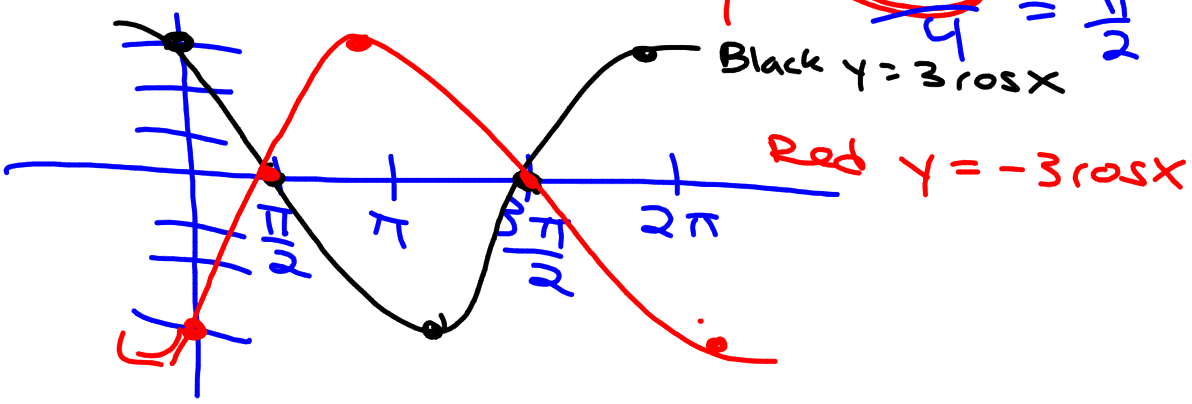


(1) $y = -3\cos x$

AMP = 3

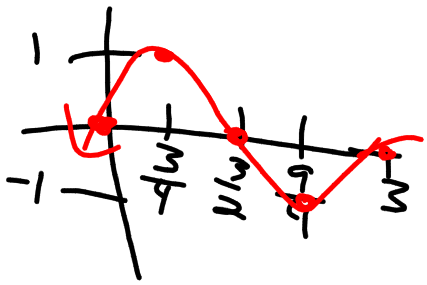
$P = \frac{2\pi}{1} = 2\pi$

$\frac{2\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$



(b) $y = \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}x\right)$

AMP = 1 $\quad P = \frac{2\pi}{\frac{2\pi}{3}} \quad \frac{2}{1} \cdot \frac{3}{2} = 3$



$\frac{3}{4} \quad \frac{6}{4} \quad \frac{9}{4} \quad \frac{12}{4}$

Homework

ws

* Page 912/ 3-5, 7-13 odd, 29, 30

Warm Up

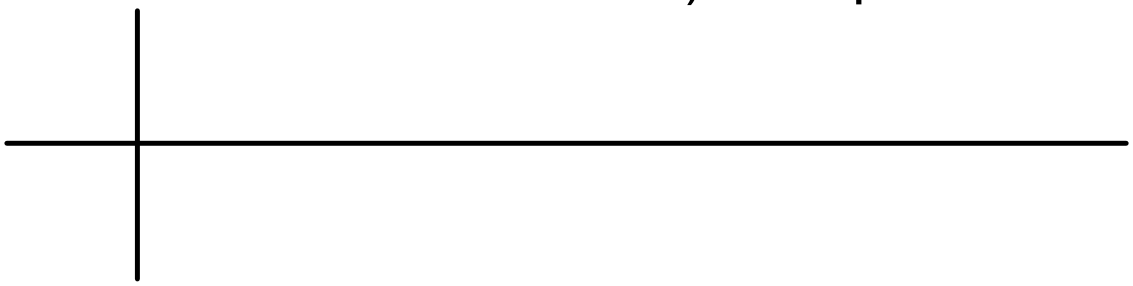
Graph

A) y=cos4x

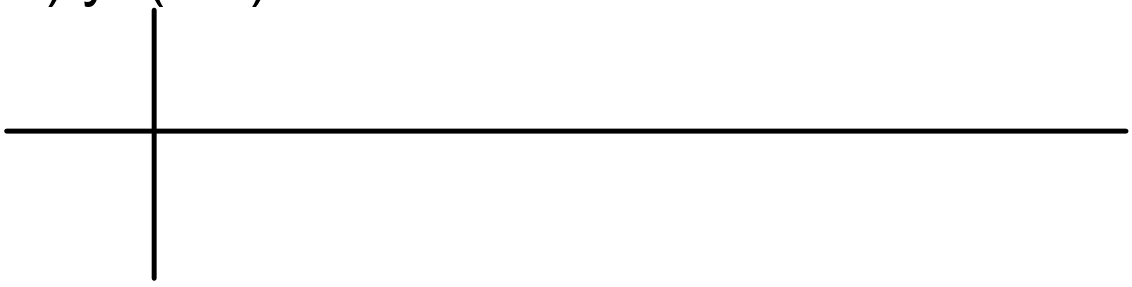
1)Label x and y axis

2) Find amplitude

3) Find period



B) y=(1/4) sin π x



HW Questions

Day 2 of Graphing

KEY CONCEPT *For Your Notebook*

Translations of Sine and Cosine Graphs

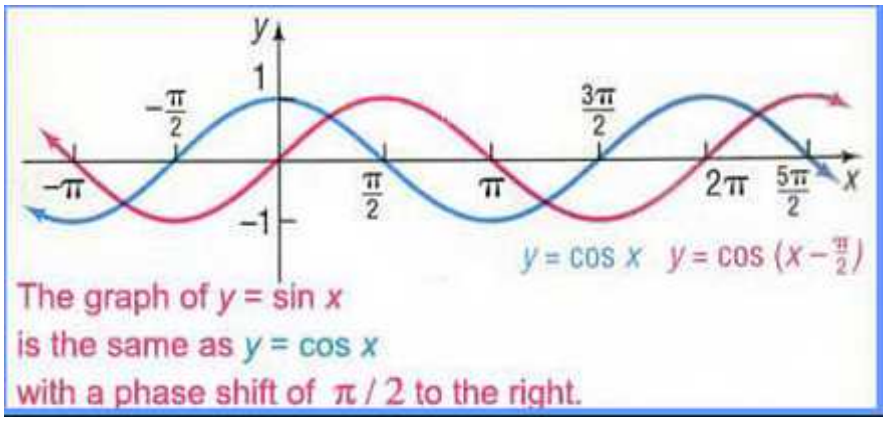
To graph $y = a \sin b(x - h) + k$ or $y = a \cos b(x - h) + k$ where $a > 0$ and $b > 0$, follow these steps:

STEP 1 **Identify** the amplitude a, the period $\frac{2\pi}{b}$, the horizontal shift h, and the vertical shift k of the graph.

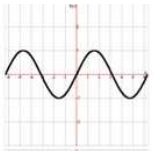
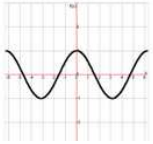
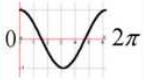
STEP 2 **Draw** the horizontal line $y = k$, called the *midline* of the graph.

STEP 3 **Find** the five key points by translating the key points of $y = a \sin bx$ or $y = a \cos bx$ horizontally h units and vertically k units.

STEP 4 **Draw** the graph through the five translated key points.



* You are going to need two different colored writing utensils.

	Sketch	Period length
 sine		$2\pi \div b$
 cosine		$2\pi \div b$

Finish Practice WS

1. $y=\cos(x-\pi/2)+3$

$y=a\cos b(x-h)+k$

Amplitude-

Period-

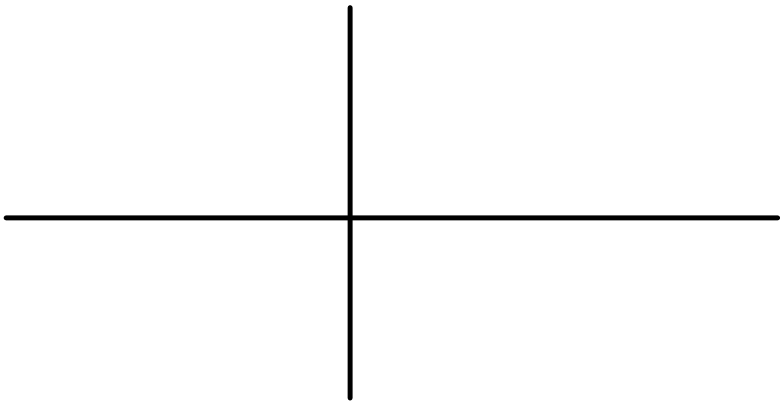
Vertical Shift-

Horizontal Shift-

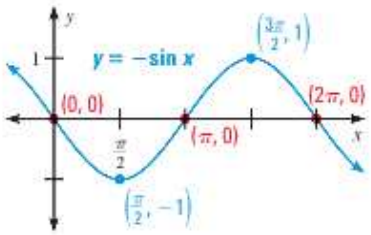
Maximum-

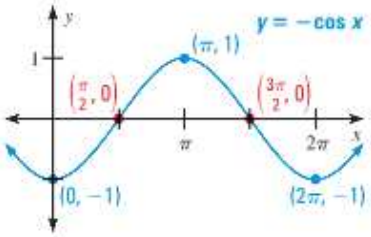
Minimum-

x-intercepts-



REFLECTIONS You have graphed functions of the form $y = a \sin b(x - h) + k$ and $y = a \cos b(x - h) + k$ where $a > 0$. To see what happens when $a < 0$, consider the graphs of $y = -\sin x$ and $y = -\cos x$.





Notice that the graphs are reflections of the graphs of $y = \sin x$ and $y = \cos x$ in the x-axis. In general, when $a < 0$ the graphs of $y = a \sin b(x - h) + k$ and $y = a \cos b(x - h) + k$ are reflections of the graphs of $y = |a| \sin b(x - h) + k$ and $y = |a| \cos b(x - h) + k$, respectively, in the midline $y = k$.

4) -3 sin x

Amplitude-

Period-

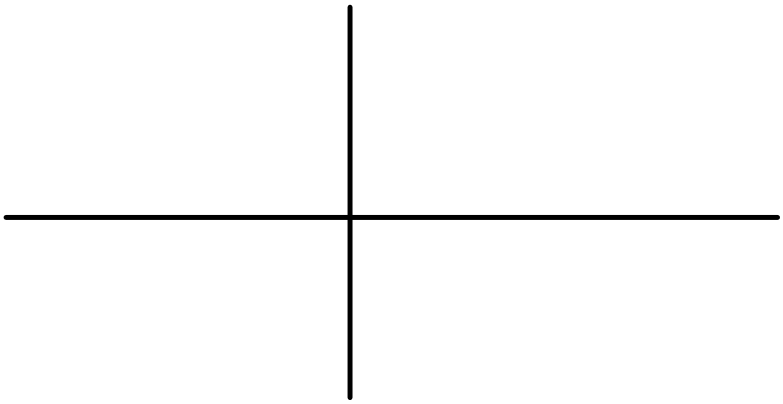
Vertical Shift-

Horizontal Shift-

Maximum-

Minimum-

x-intercepts-



GUIDED PRACTICE for Examples 2 and 3

Graph the function.

5. $y = \frac{1}{4}\sin \pi x$ **6.** $y = \frac{1}{3}\cos \pi x$ **7.** $f(x) = 2\sin 3x$ **8.** $g(x) = 3\cos 4x$

15 mins at each station

1)Finish worksheet from last class or work on the extra credit worksheet.

2) **student.desmos.com**

CODE- QP9ZN

Intro to Amplitude and Vertical Shift

https://teacher.desmos.com/activitybuilder/custom/583f4544575b0ce408f7ae68#

3) **student.desmos.com**

CODE- K282D

Graphing the Sine Function using Amplitude, Period, and Vertical Translation

https://teacher.desmos.com/activitybuilder/custom/56b3e682b884dbd81be6ed09#

Homework

- Graphing WS
- Quiz next class over graphing trig functions!