

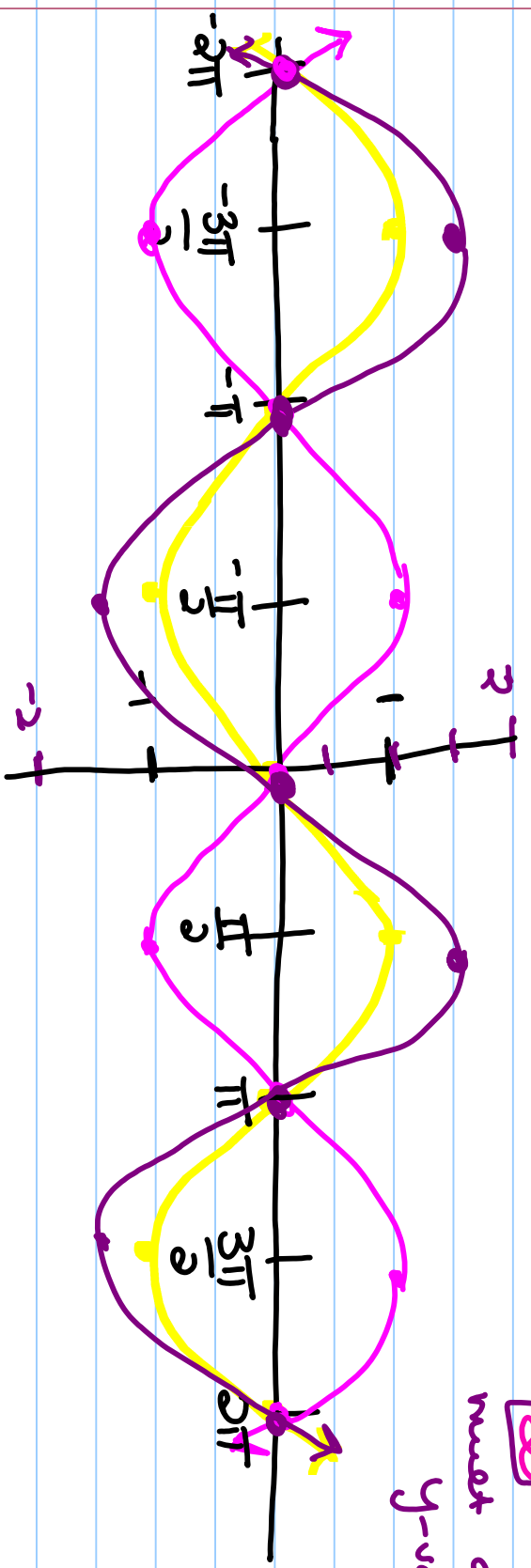
# Graphing Trig Functions

Objectives: To 1) identify the amplitude, period, & phase shift for a trig function + 2) use parent functions + "shifting" techniques to graph trig functions.

Ex 1:  $f(x) = -\sin x$

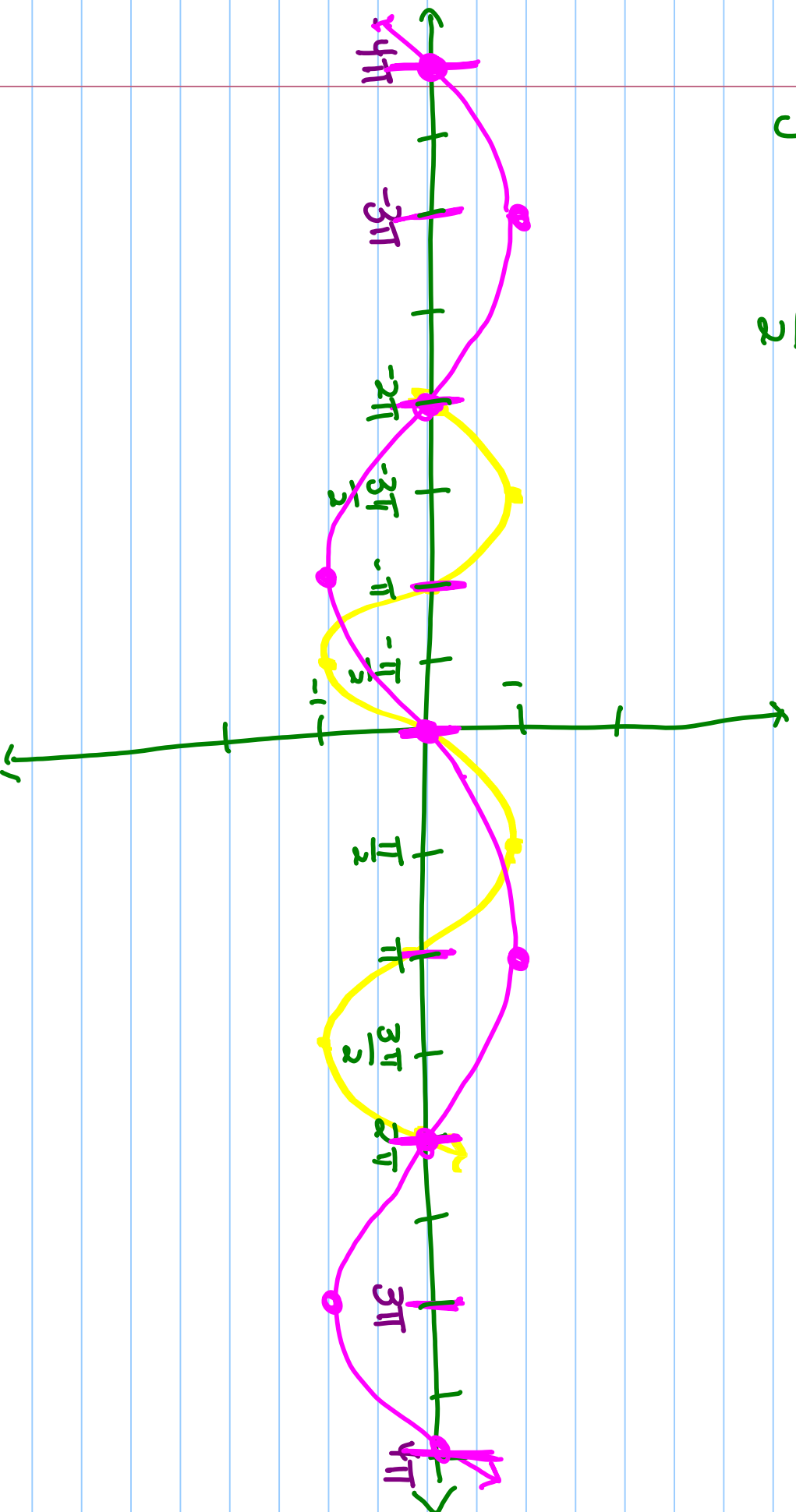
Ex 2:  $f(x) = \frac{3}{2} \sin x$

must all y-values!



only sine + cosine have amplitude!

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



$$\text{Period change} = \frac{\text{Normal period}}{k} = \frac{2\pi}{2} \neq \pi$$

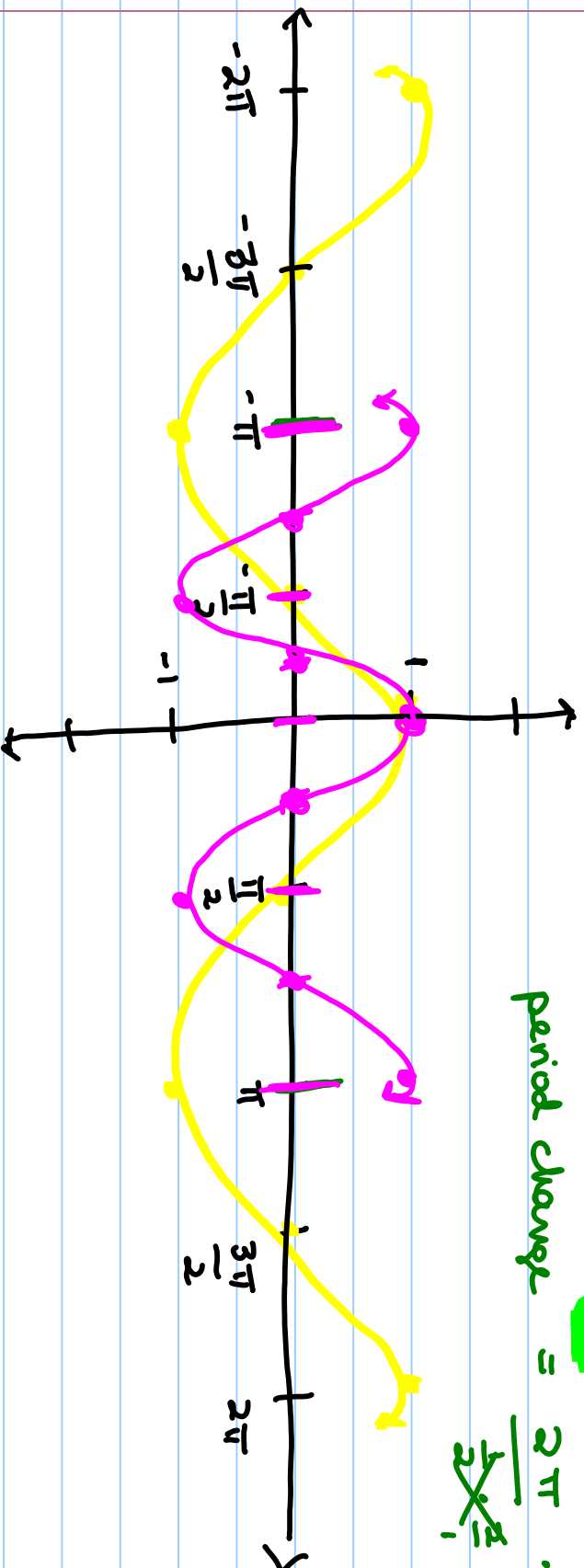
## Period Change

Ex3  $f(\theta) = \cos 2\theta$

$g(x) = \sin \frac{x}{2}$

period change =  $2\pi \cdot 2$

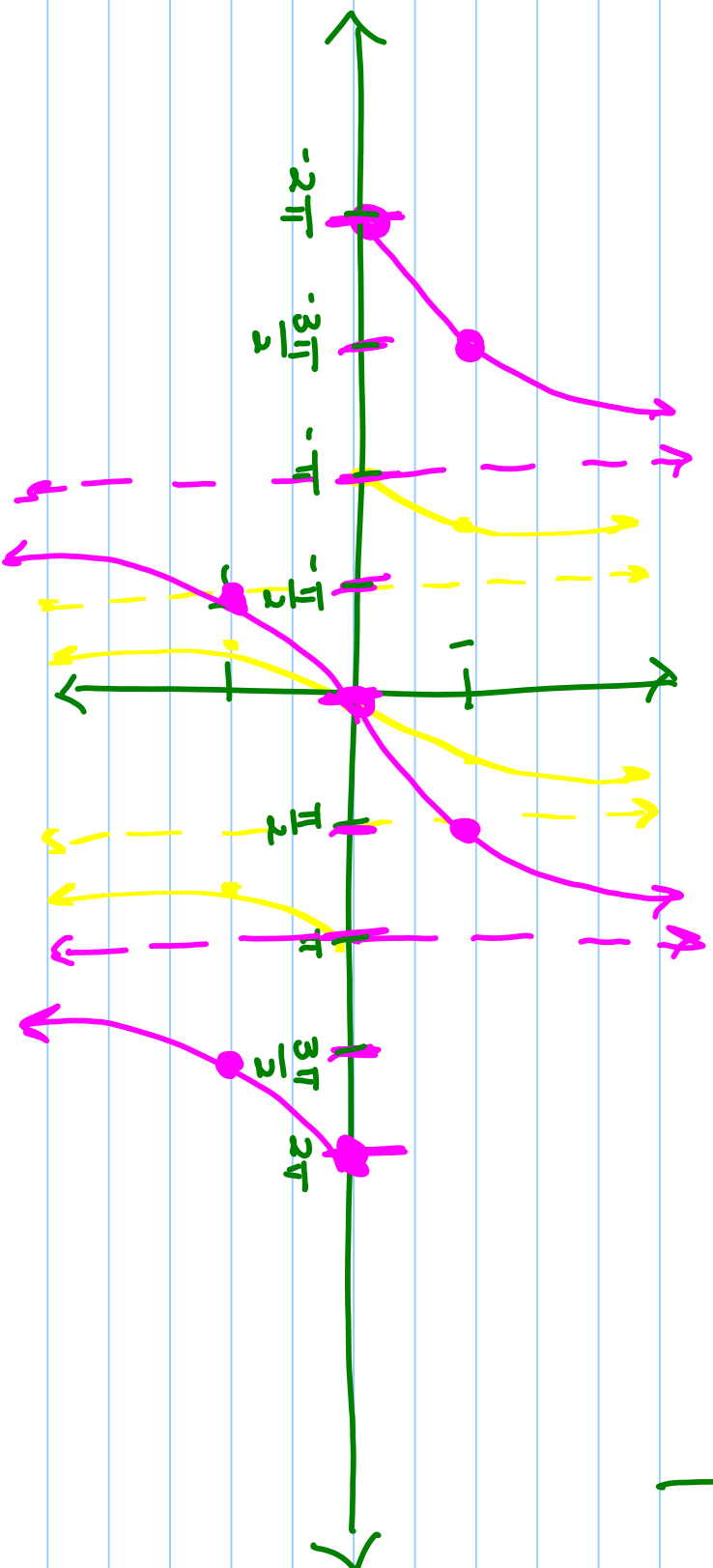
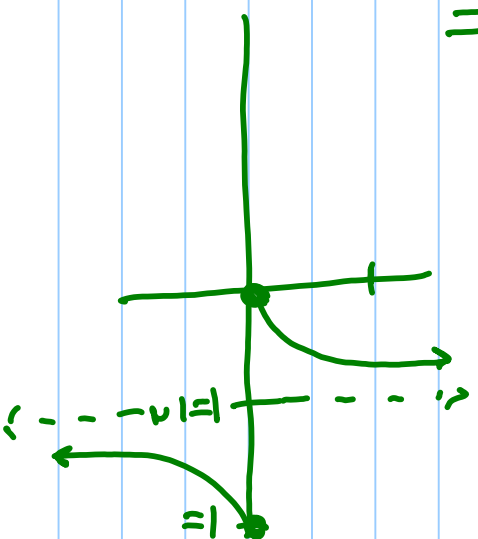
~~$\frac{1}{2} \times 2\pi = 4\pi$~~



$$g(x) = \sin \frac{1x}{2}$$

$$y = \tan^{-1} x$$

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



# Phase Shift

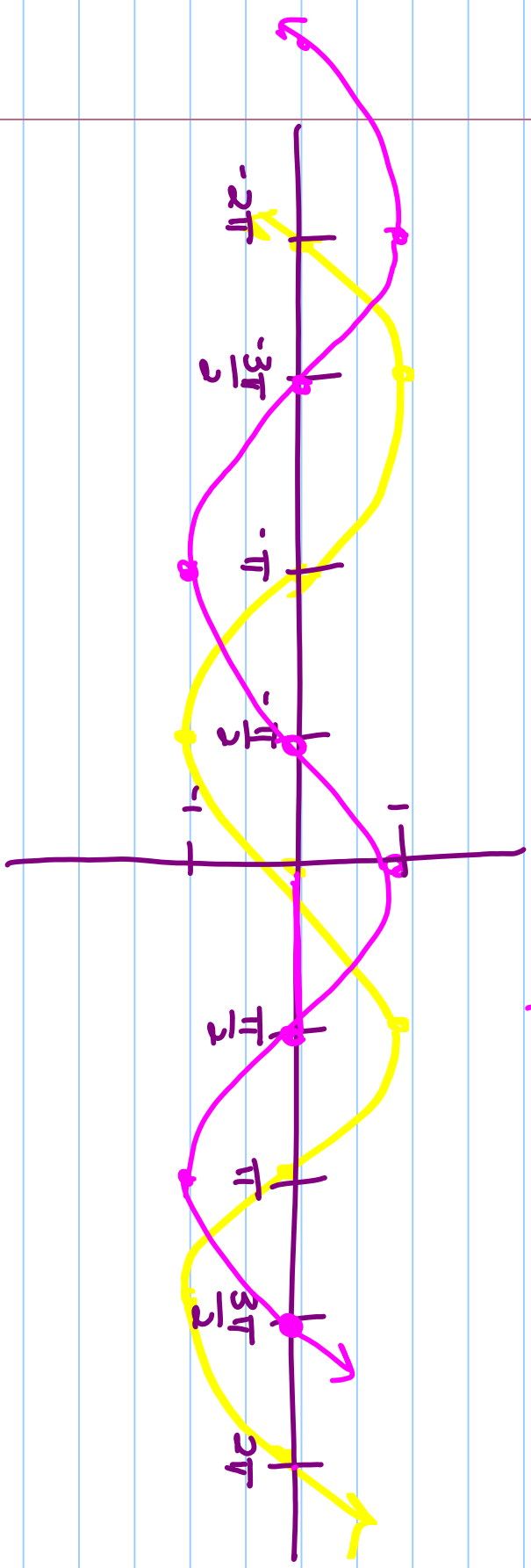
$$y = A + \text{trig} \left( kx + c \right)$$

amp ↓

period ↓

phsh:           

$$y = \sin \left( kx + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \quad \text{left} + \frac{\pi}{2}$$



$$y = -3 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + 2 \rightarrow \text{up } 2$$

Annotations:  
-  $3$ : must y's \* 3  
-  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ : over  $x$   
-  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ :  $p = \frac{2\pi}{a}$   
-  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ : right