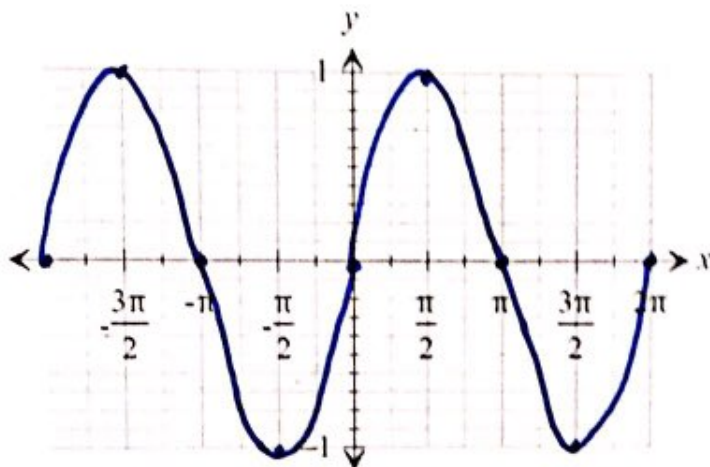


10.1 – Graphing Sine and Cosine

A. Graph Sine and Cosine

Parent sine graph $f(\theta) = \sin \theta$

Draw the graph and make a table.



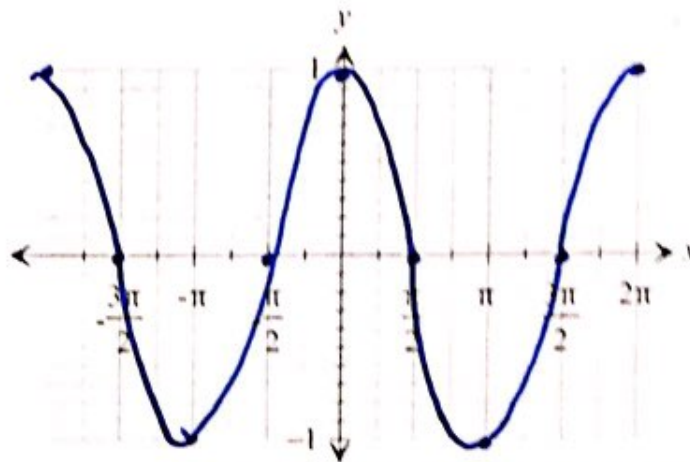
Parent Graph of $y = \sin \theta$

Rad.

θ	0	$\pi/2$	π	$3\pi/2$	2π
$y = \sin \theta$	0	1	0	-1	0

Parent cosine graph $f(\theta) = \cos \theta$

Draw the graph and make a table.



Parent Graph of $y = \cos \theta$

Rad.

θ	0	$\pi/2$	π	$3\pi/2$	2π
$y = \cos \theta$	1	0	-1	0	1

B. Transformations

1. What are the 4 types of transformations?

- Reflection
- Stretch or Shrink

Slide / translation

Rotation

stretch
shrink

up/down
↓

2. What is the general equation for a trigonometric function?

$$f(x) = a \sin(b(x-c)) + d$$

$$f(x) = a \cos(b(x-c)) + d$$

* y value changes

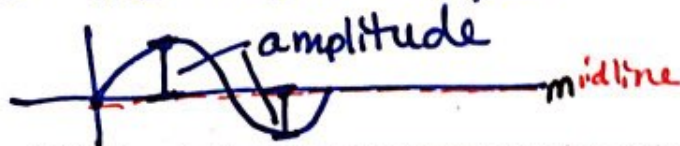
Amplitude and Vertical Shift: stretch or shrink

$|a|$
 $|A| = \text{amplitude}$

Vertical Shift = d

moves graph up or down

The distance from
midline of wave (middle)
to the max or min point



4. Which part of the equation corresponds with a vertical stretch (dilation)? a

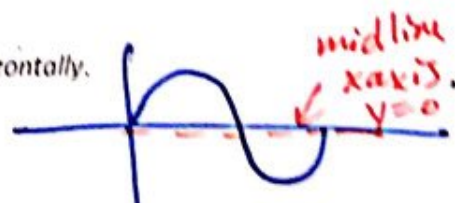
- In the parent graph this is: 1

5. Which part of the equation corresponds with a vertical shift (translate up or down)? d

- In the parent graph this is: 0

6. The **midline** of the graphs of $\sin \theta$ and $\cos \theta$ divide the graph in half horizontally.

- The midline of the of the parent graphs is: x axis
 $y = 0$



C. Making the Graph (Amplitude, Midline, Vertical Shift and Reflections)

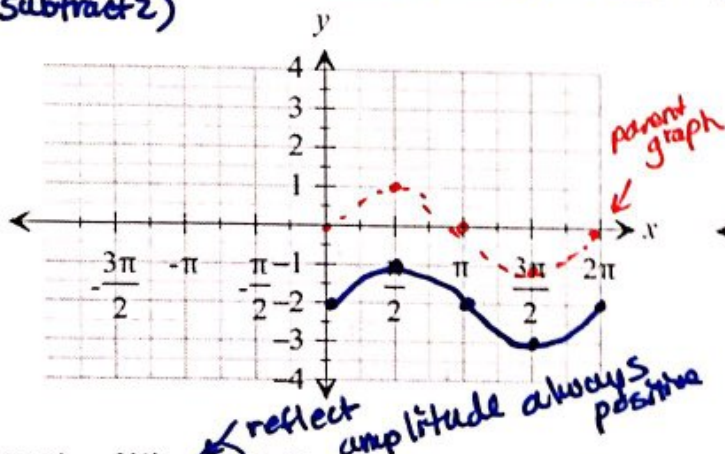
EX. 1) $f(\theta) = 1\sin\theta - 2$

Midline $y = -2$ Amplitude 1 Vertical Shift down 2

Parent graph $y = \sin\theta$

θ	0	$\pi/2$	π	$3\pi/2$	2π *
$y = \sin\theta$	0	1	0	-1	0
down 2	-2	-1	-2	-3	-2

(Subtract 2)

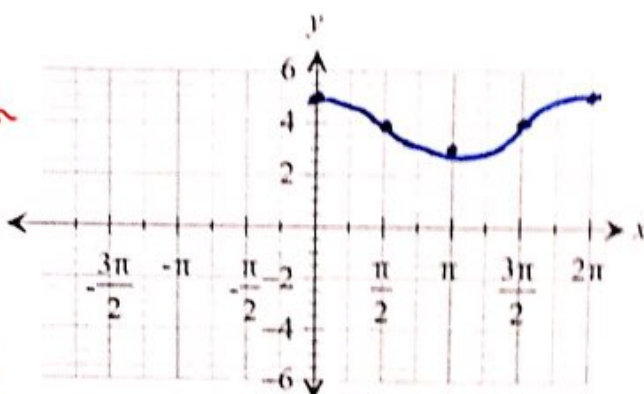


EX. 2) $f(\theta) = \cos\theta + 4$

Midline $y = 4$ Amplitude 1 Vertical Shift up 4

Parent $y = \cos\theta$

θ	0	$\pi/2$	π	$3\pi/2$	2π *
$y = \cos\theta$	1	0	-1	0	1
Add 4	5	4	3	4	5

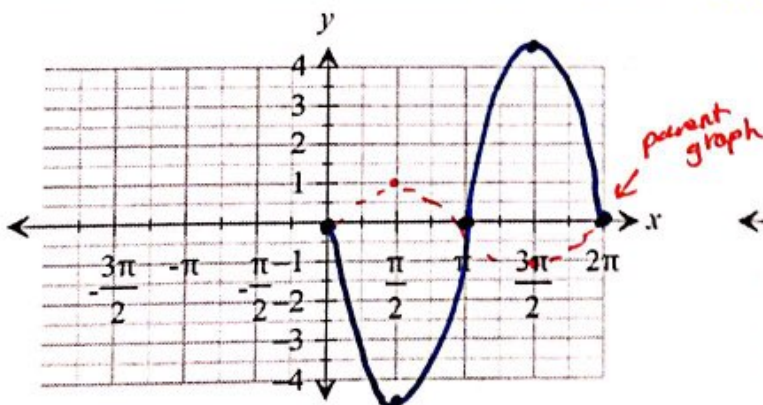


EX. 3) $f(\theta) = -5\sin\theta$

Midline $y = 0$ Amplitude 5 Vertical Shift 0

$y = \sin\theta$

θ	0	$\pi/2$	π	$3\pi/2$	2π *
$y = \sin\theta$	0	1	0	-1	0
mult. by -5	0	-5	0	5	0



EX. 4) $f(\theta) = -2\cos\theta - 3$

Midline $y = -3$ Amplitude 2 Vertical Shift down 3

$y = \cos\theta$

θ	0	$\pi/2$	π	$3\pi/2$	2π *
$y = \cos\theta$	1	0	-1	0	1
mult. by -2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2
subtract 3	-5	-5	2	-5	-5

