

## 9-4 Graphing Trigonometric Functions

### Objectives:

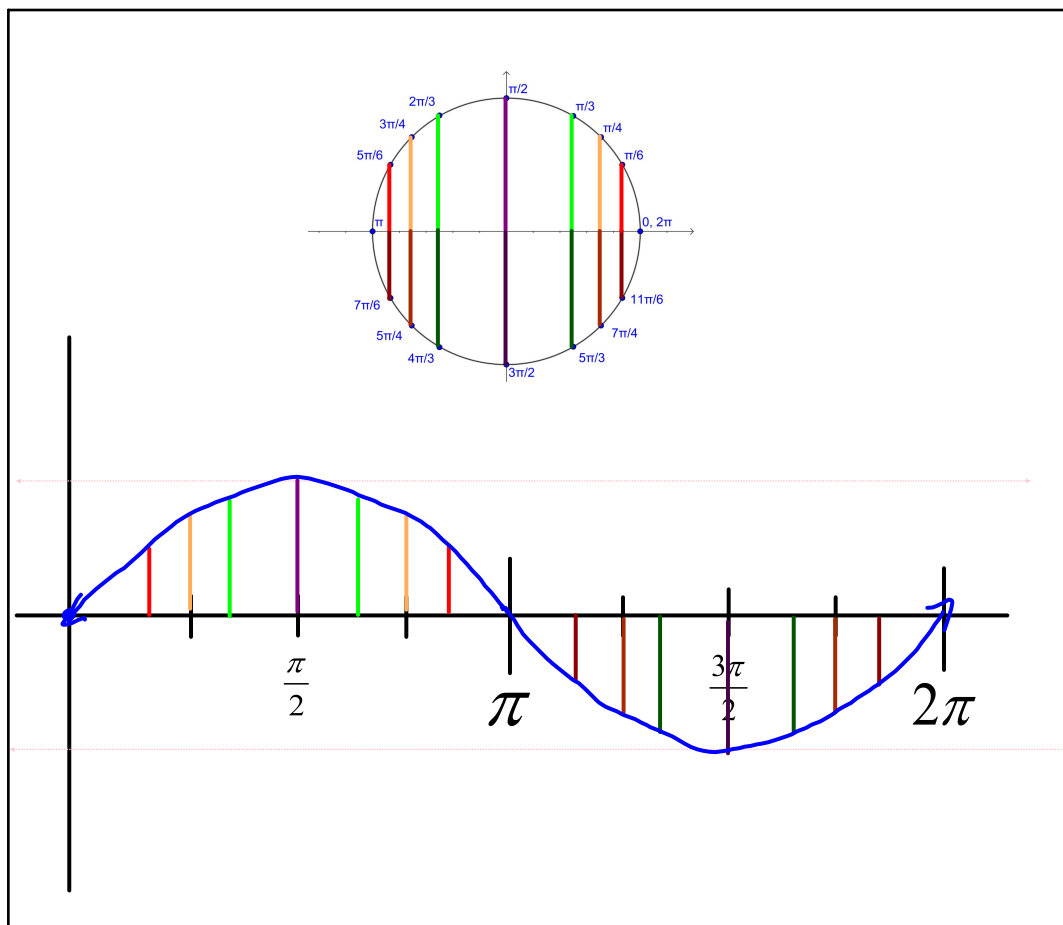
- I can graph basic sine, cosine, and tangent functions
- I can use transformations to graph sine and cosine functions
- I can identify characteristics of trigonometric functions

[https://youtu.be/oLjHyJgQwxw?](https://youtu.be/oLjHyJgQwxw?list=PLh5WsirnSoLDRxz2WQcEZFvG4XVXWRUWa)

[list=PLh5WsirnSoLDRxz2WQcEZFvG4XVXWRUWa](https://youtu.be/oLjHyJgQwxw?list=PLh5WsirnSoLDRxz2WQcEZFvG4XVXWRUWa)



Feb 9-10:44 AM



Mar 29-9:25 AM

Sinusoid: Word to describe a sine or cosine graph

$$f(x) = \underline{a} \sin(\underline{b}(x - \underline{h})) + \underline{k}$$

a: Amplitude: V. stretch

b: Period Finder: length of one repetition

$$\text{Period: } \frac{2\pi}{|b|}$$

h: Phase Shift: horizontal shift

k: Vertical Shift: also the midline

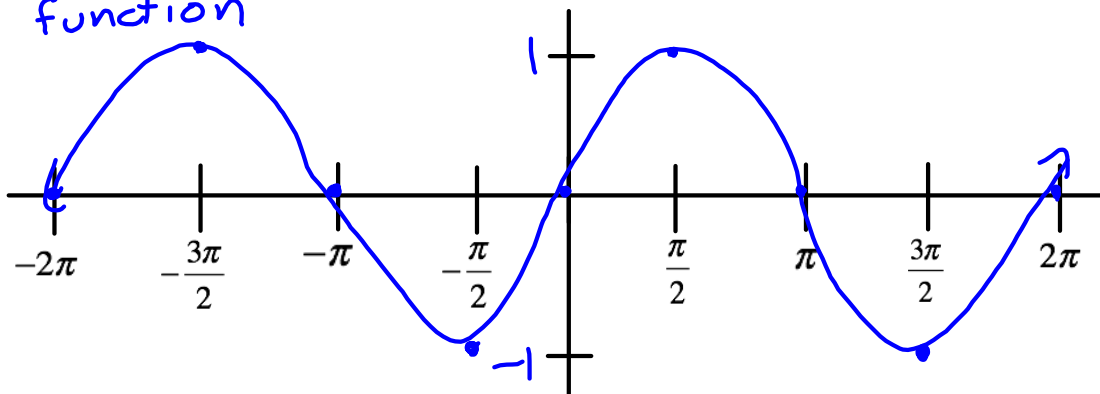
Frequency: b

usually Number of times the graph repeats between 0 and  $2\pi$

Jan 7-9:59 AM

Graph  $y = \sin x$

parent function



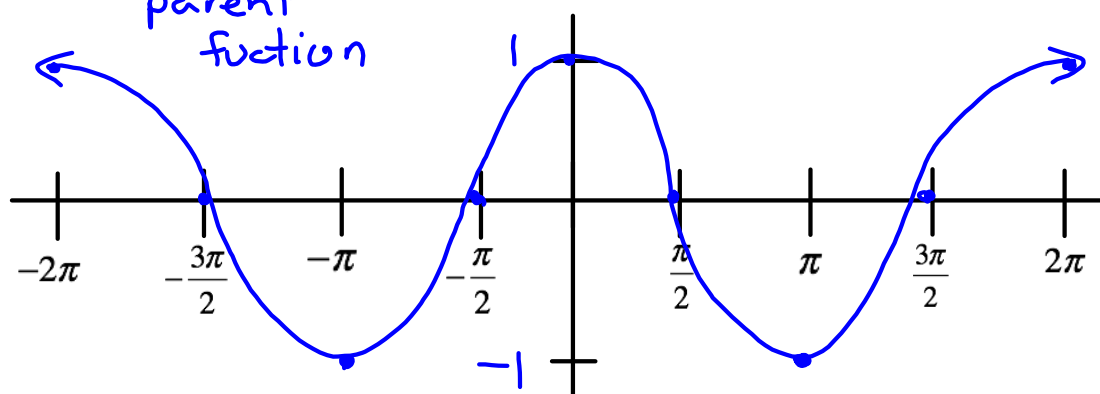
Amplitude: 1

starts @ (0,0)

Period:  $2\pi$

Frequency: 1

Feb 9-10:45 AM

Graph  $y = \cos x$ parent  
function

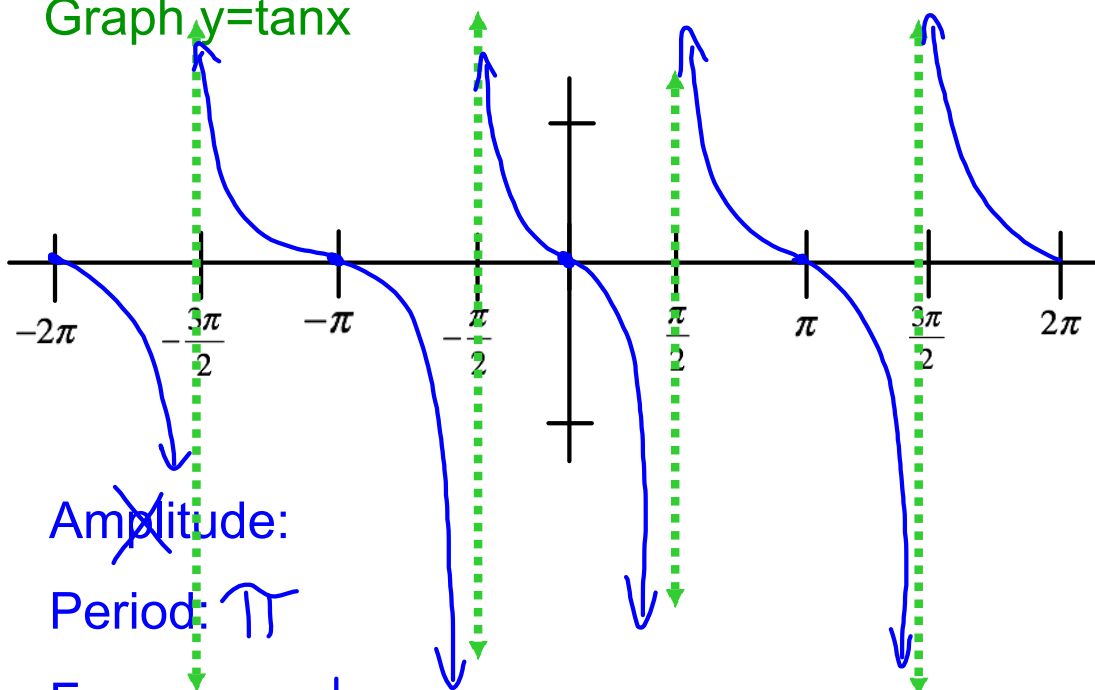
Amplitude: 1

Period:  $2\pi$ 

Frequency: 1

Starts @  
(0, 1)

Feb 9-4:13 PM

Graph  $y = \tan x$ ~~Amplitude:~~Period:  $\pi$ 

Frequency: 1

Feb 9-4:15 PM

State the amplitude, period, frequency, phase shift, and vertical shift of each function.

$$y = -2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

a                  b                  h                  k

Amp:  $|-2| = 2$

Period:  $\frac{2\pi}{b} = \frac{2\pi}{1/3} = 6\pi$

Frequency:  $= b = \frac{1}{3}$

Phase Shift: left  $\frac{\pi}{3}$

Vertical Shift: none

Jan 7-10:04 AM

State the amplitude, period, frequency, phase shift, and vertical shift of each function.

$$y = 3 \sin(2x) - 1$$

a                  b                  h                  k

Amp:  $|3| = 3$

Period:  $\frac{2\pi}{b} = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$

Frequency:  $b = 2$

Phase Shift: none

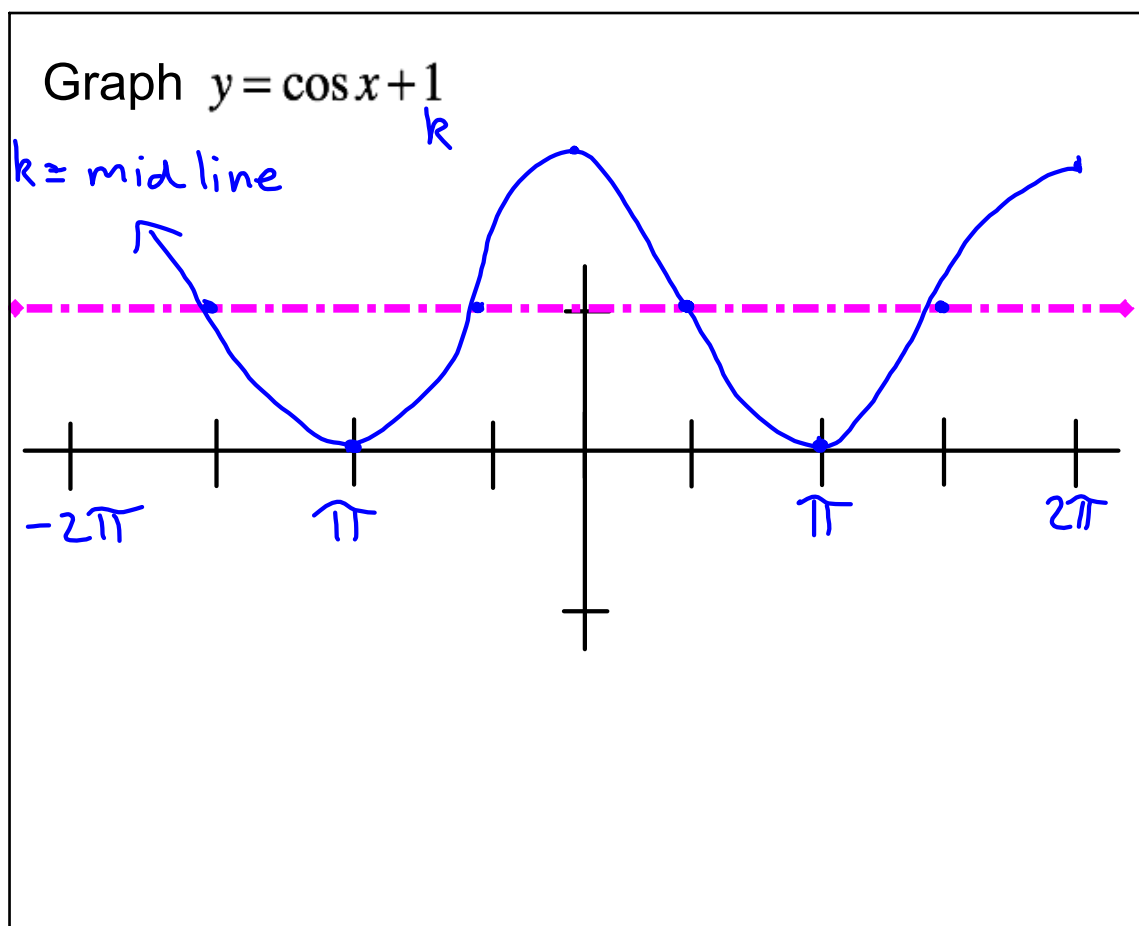
Vertical Shift: down 1

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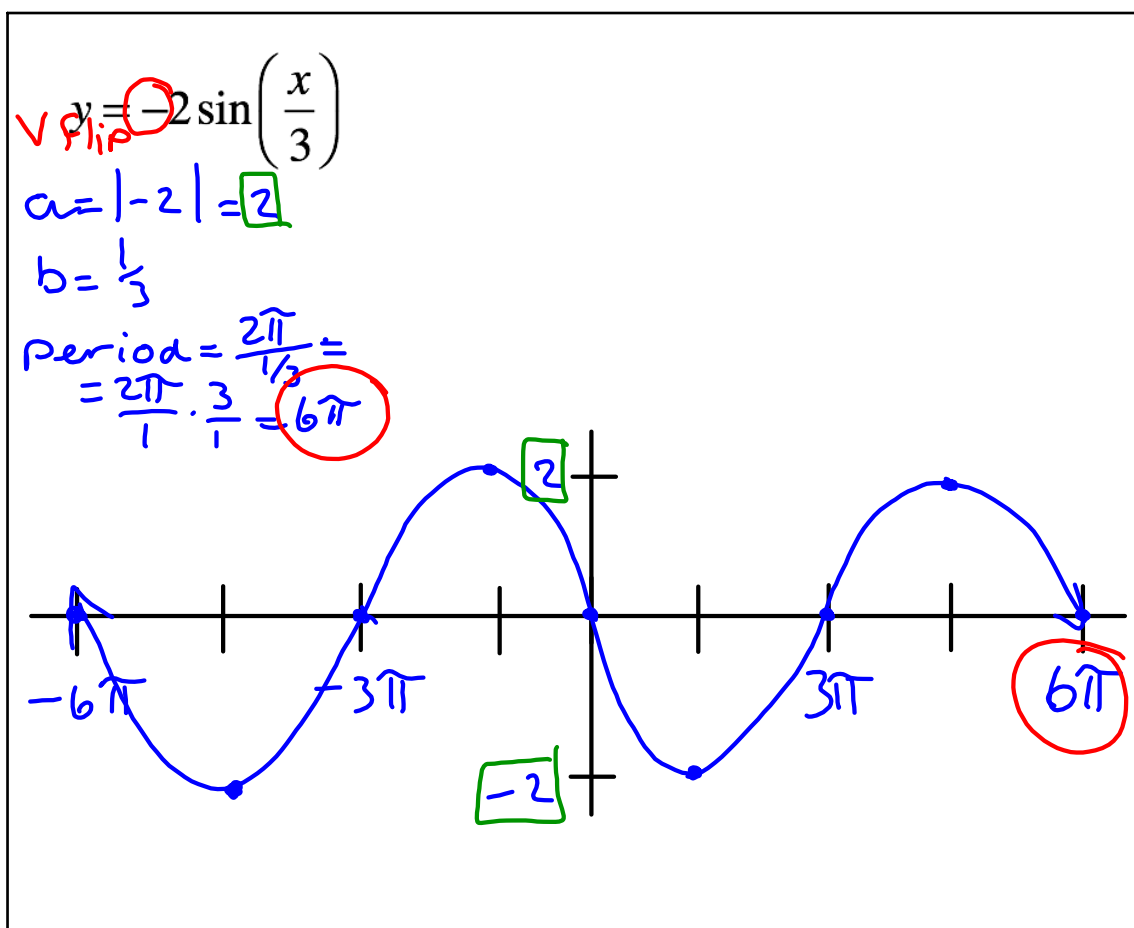
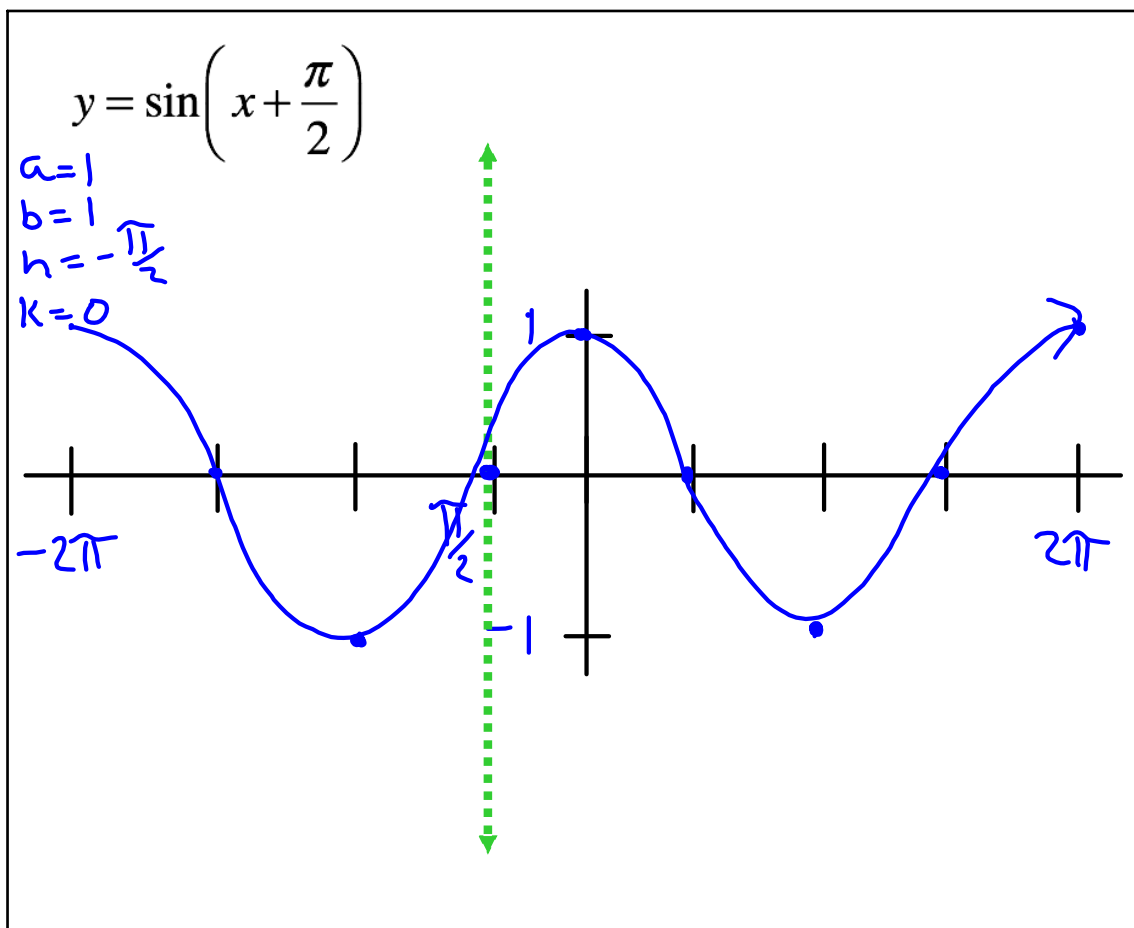
## Graphing Tips

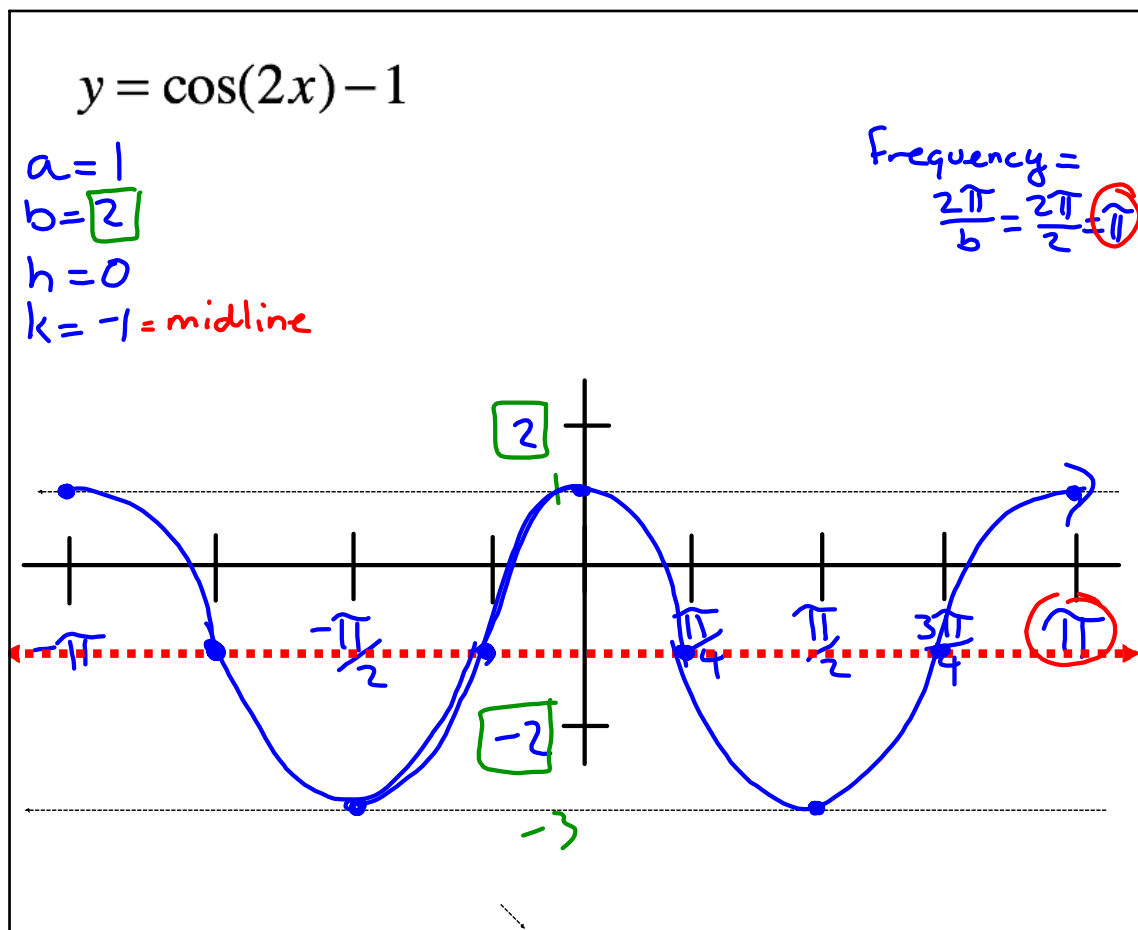
- Always graph 2 periods (One in each direction)
- Make 4 tick marks in each direction
- The last tick mark is the period
- Find a, h and k and graph

Feb 9-4:27 PM

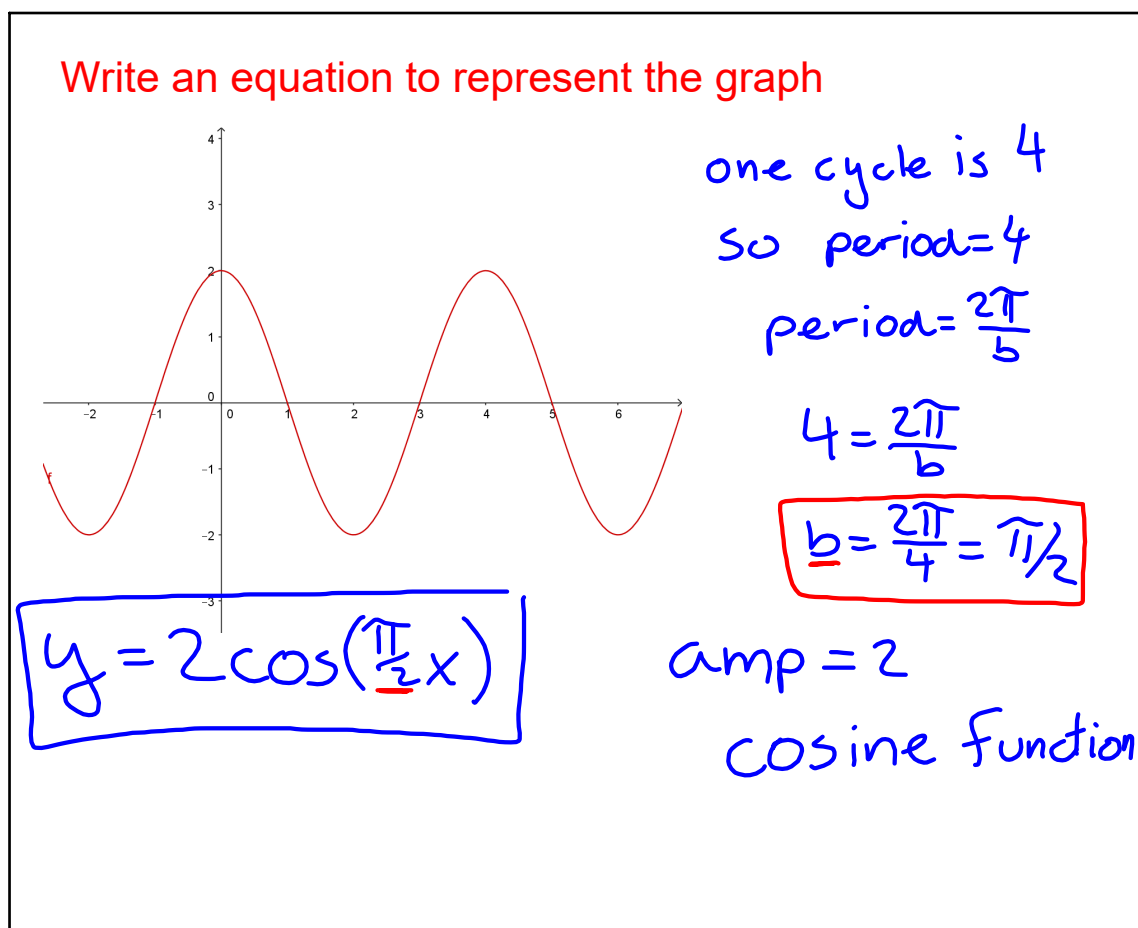


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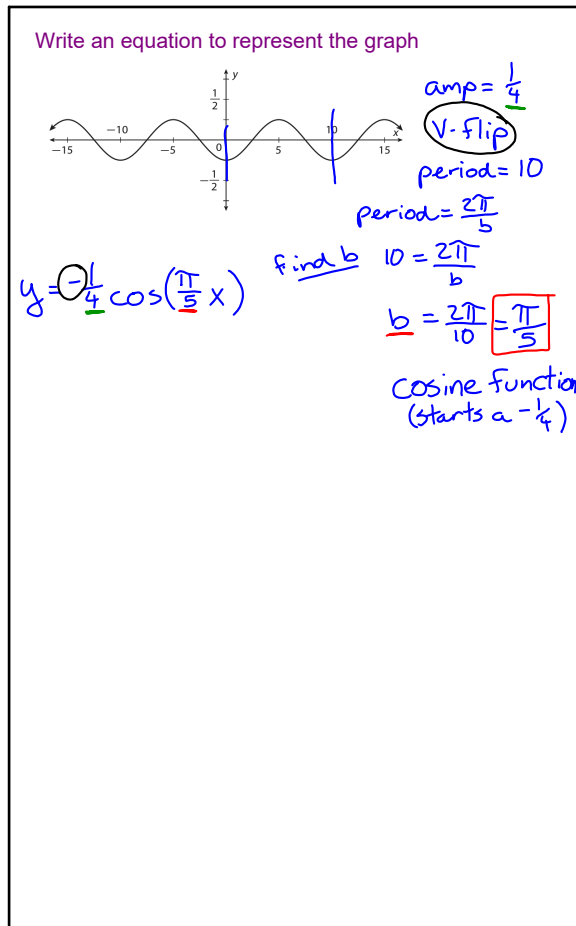




Jan 16-3:10 PM



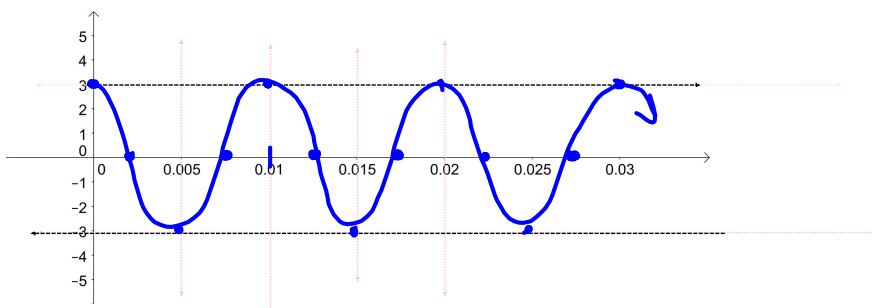
Feb 1-5:29 PM



Feb 1-5:28 PM

**Physics:** Use a cosine function to graph a sound wave with a period of 0.010 seconds and an amplitude of 3 pascals. Note that the recording of the sound wave started when the wave was at its maximum height. Graph the function.

$$\text{Frequency} = \frac{1 \text{ sec}}{\text{period}} = \frac{1}{\boxed{\phantom{00}}} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \text{ Hz}$$



The frequency represents the number of cycles of the sound wave every \_\_\_\_\_. The amplitude represents the maximum change in \_\_\_\_\_. The period represents the amount of time it takes for the sound wave to [end/repeat].

Feb 1-5:31 PM



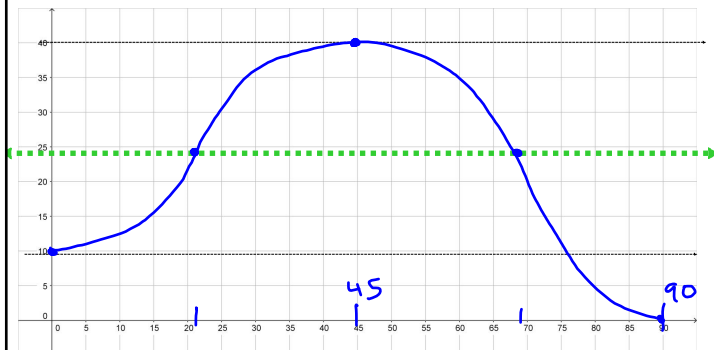
**Amusement Parks** The height  $h$  in feet of a car on a different Ferris wheel can be modeled by

$$h(t) = -16 \cos \frac{\pi}{45} t + 24$$

$\underbrace{-16}_a \cos \frac{\pi}{\underbrace{45}_b} t + \underbrace{24}_k$

where  $t$  is the time in seconds. Identify the period, midline, amplitude, and maximum and minimum values of the graph. For one cycle starting from  $t=0$ , find all points where the graph intersects its midline and the coordinates of any local maxima and minima. Interpret these points in the context of the problem, and graph one cycle.

$k$  is  
midline  
 $24 + 16 = 40$   
 $24 - 16 = 8$



How tall is the Ferris Wheel?

How far off the ground is the Ferris wheel?

How long does it take to get to the top?

How long does it take to make one full revolution?

Describe where the rider is at the midpoint line.

Feb 1-5:34 PM