

# **MAT123**

Graph Sine, Cosine

# Periodic Functions

This model has a graph that oscillates, resembling a wave.  
The  $y$ -values repeat in a pattern called a **period**.

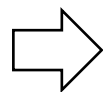
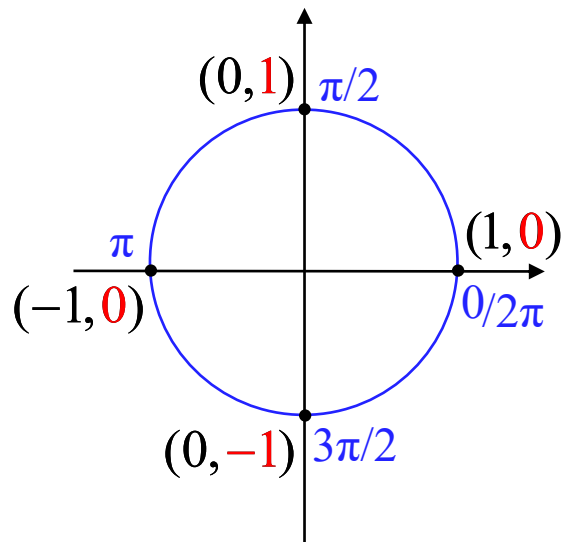


**Real World Example:**

tides

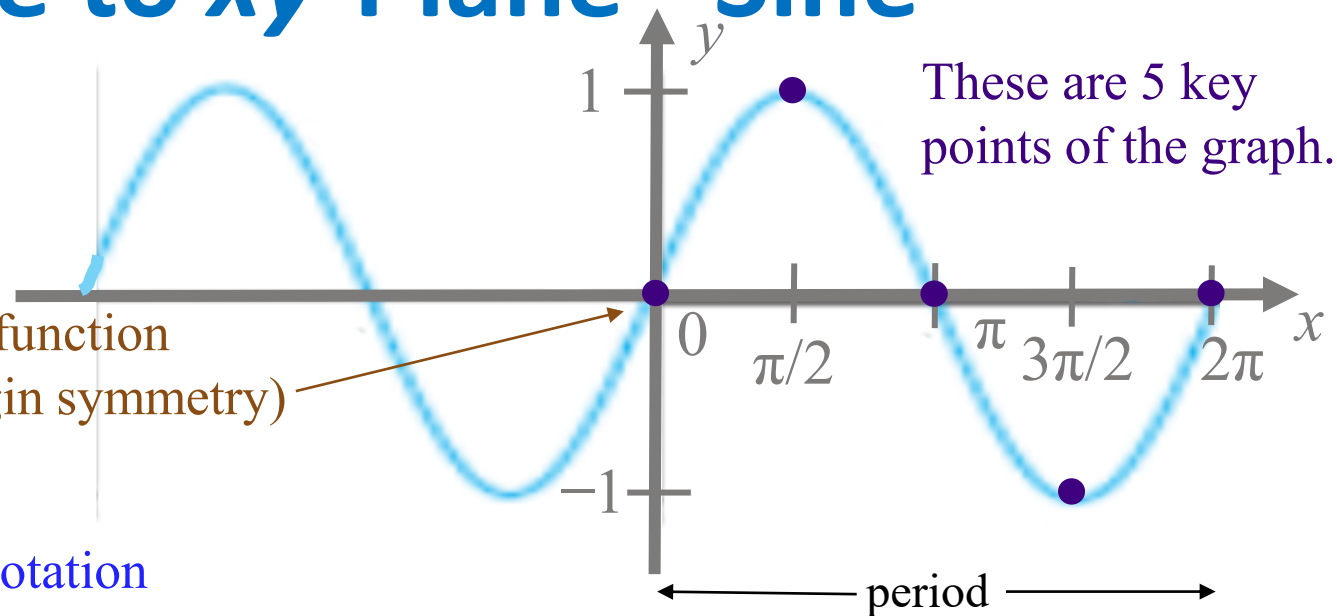
# From Unit Circle to $xy$ -Plane - Sine

Pertinent ordered pairs of sine graph:



plot  $y$ -coordinates  
based on angle of rotation

odd function  
(origin symmetry)



result, " $y$ "  $y = \sin x$  angle or  $\theta$   
 $f(\theta) = \sin \theta$

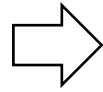
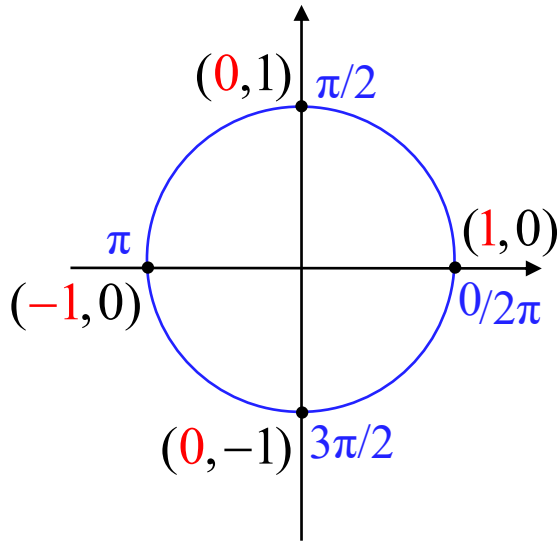
domain:  $(-\infty, \infty)$  (infinitely many periods)

range:  $[-1, 1]$

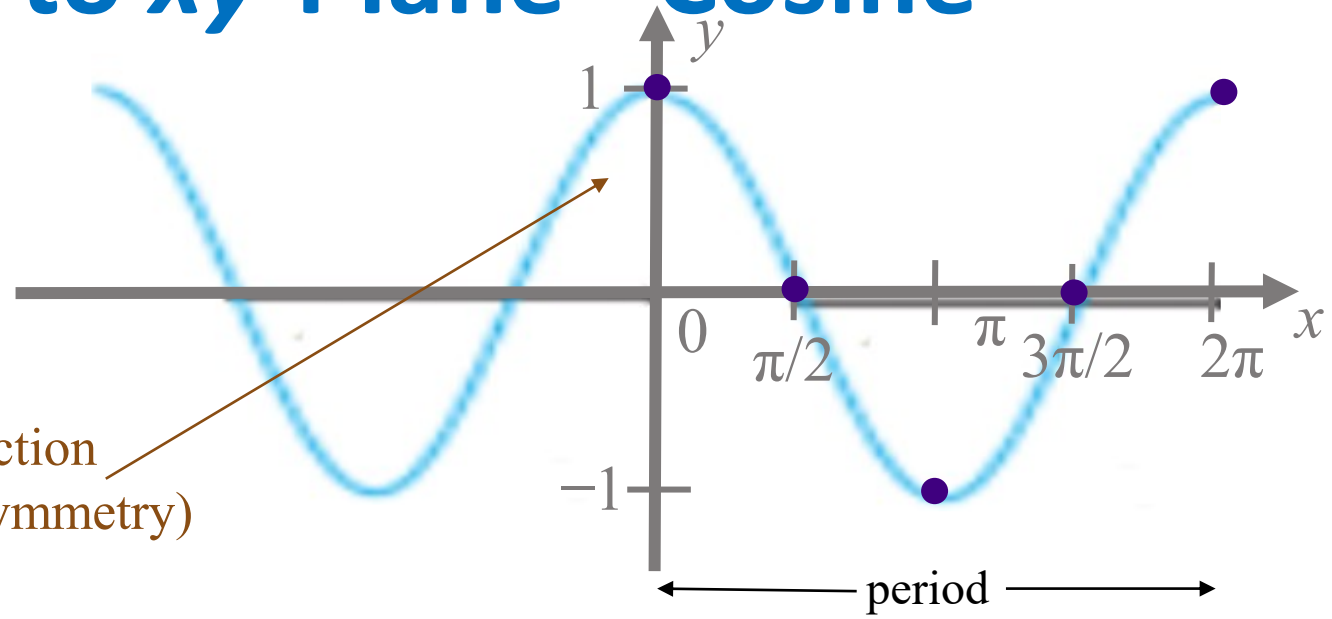
One period of  $y = \sin x$  is  $2\pi$

# From Unit Circle to $xy$ -Plane - Cosine

Cosine uses the  $x$ -coordinates:



even function  
( $y$ -axis symmetry)



$$y = \cos x$$

or

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

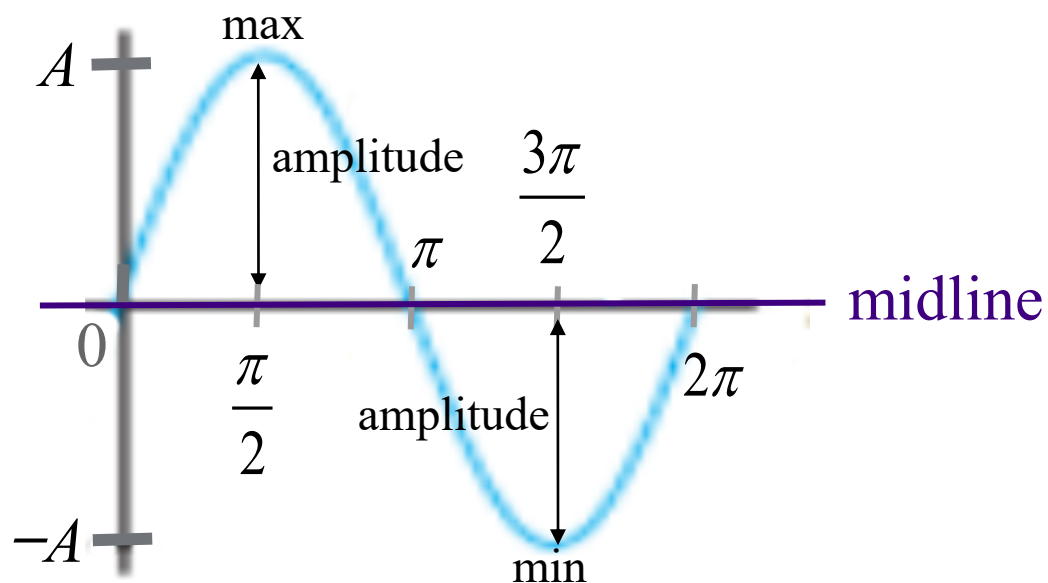
domain:  $(-\infty, \infty)$

range:  $[-1, 1]$

One period of  $y = \cos x$  is  $2\pi$

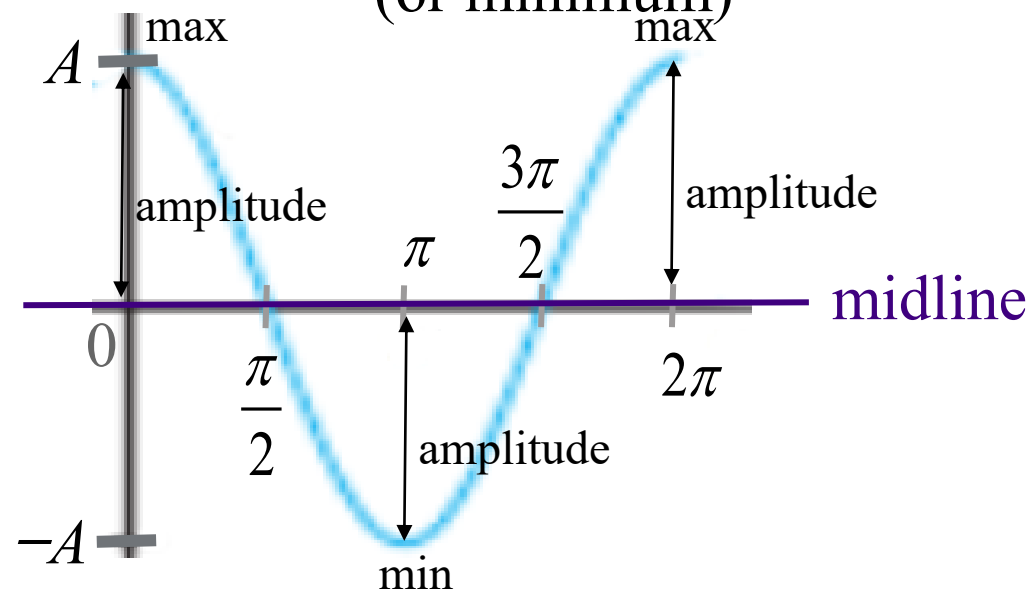
# Sine/Cosine – Vertical Stretch

**Amplitude** (vertical stretch) is the distance between the midline and the maximum  $y$ -value (or minimum)



$$y = A \sin x$$

$$\text{in } y = \sin x, A = 1$$



$$y = A \cos x$$

$$y = \cos x : A = 1$$

Can tell amplitude of function from  $|A|$ .

# Amplitude Examples

ex. Graph one period of  $y = 2 \sin x$ .

ex. Graph one period of  $y = \frac{1}{2} \sin x$ .

ex. Graph one period of  $y = -2 \sin x$ .

note: amplitude is  $|-2| = 2$

reflection about  $x$ -axis

# Sine Graph w Varied Amplitude – Do

Do: Graph one period of  $y = 4\sin x$ .

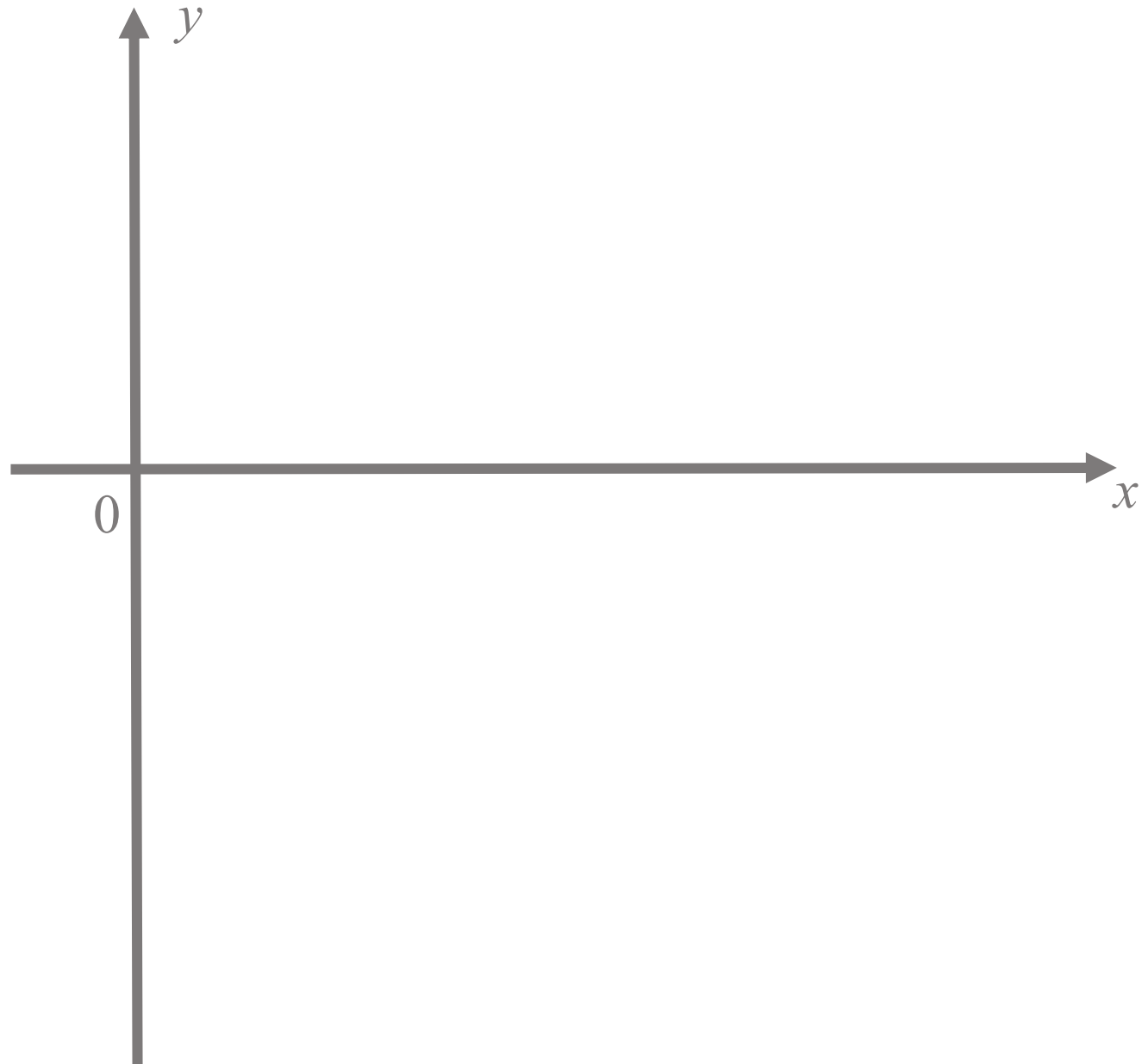
Identify the 5 key points.

Identify domain and range  
of the period.

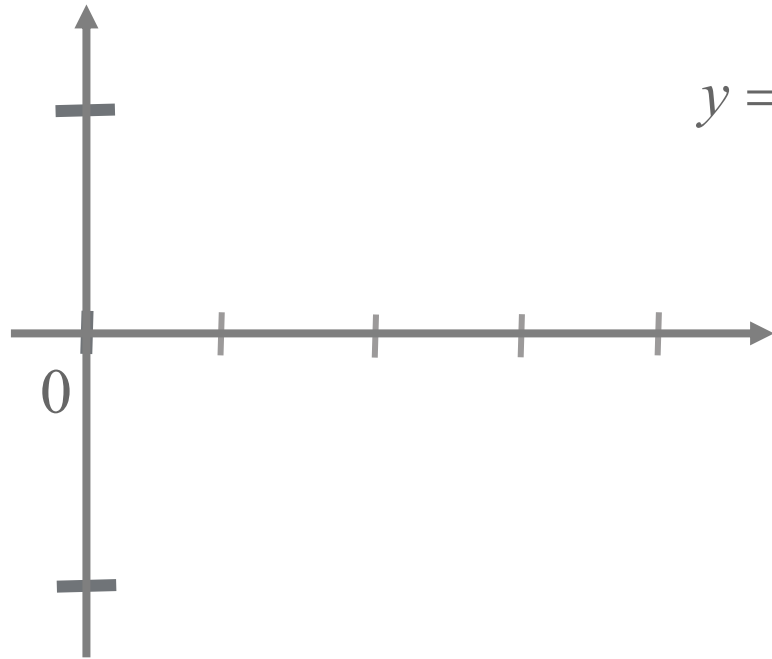
*(in interval notation)*

domain:  $[0, 2\pi]$

range:  $[-4, 4]$

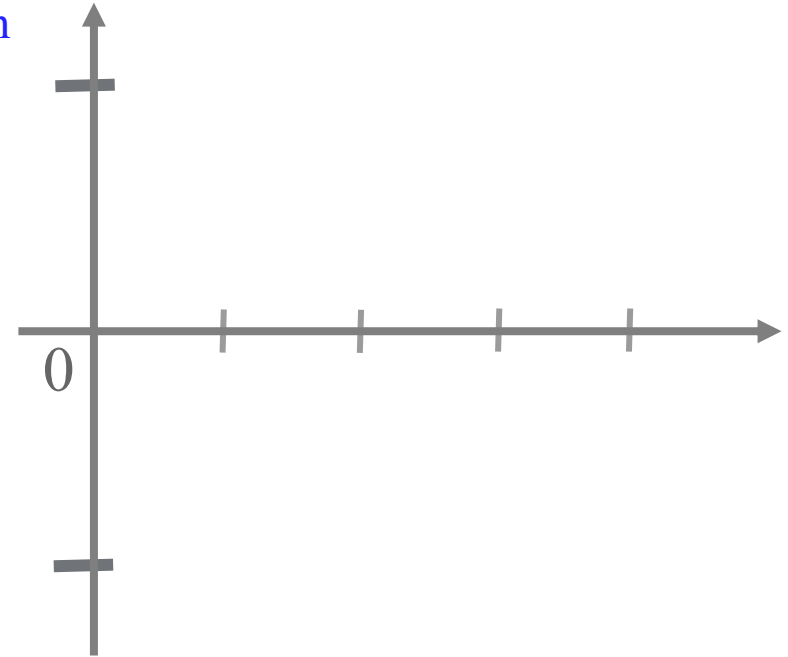


# Sine/Cosine – Period Change



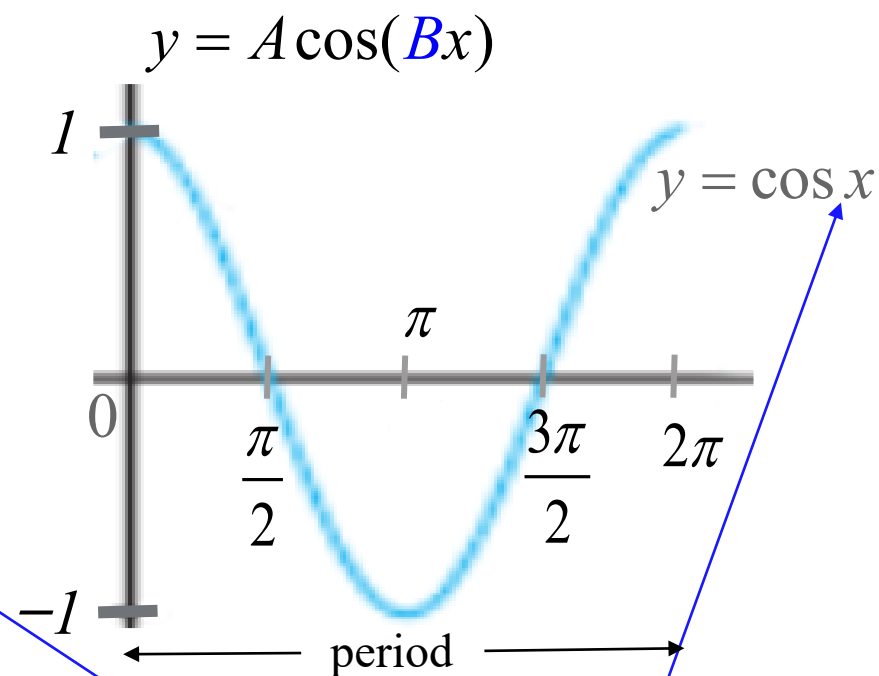
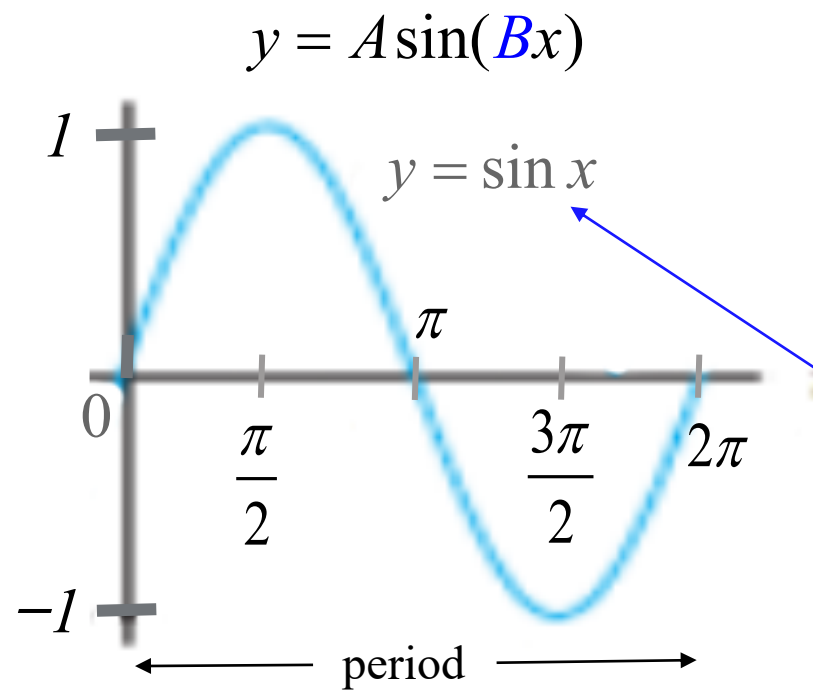
$y = \sin x$

Do: sketch both



$y = \cos x$

# Sine/Cosine – Period Change



Calculate period using  $\frac{2\pi}{B}$

in these examples,  $B = 1$   
therefore period remains  $2\pi$

# Varied Period Examples

Graph one period of  $y = 3\cos(2x)$ .

1. draw shape w amplitude
2. determine period
3. calculate 5 key  $x$ -values

Graph one period of  $y = 4\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$ .

Graph one period of  $y = \cos(8\pi x)$ .

Amplitude is  $|A|$   
Calculate period using  $\frac{2\pi}{B}$

# Sine Graph w Transformations – Do

Do: Graph one period of  $y = -2\sin(\pi x)$ .

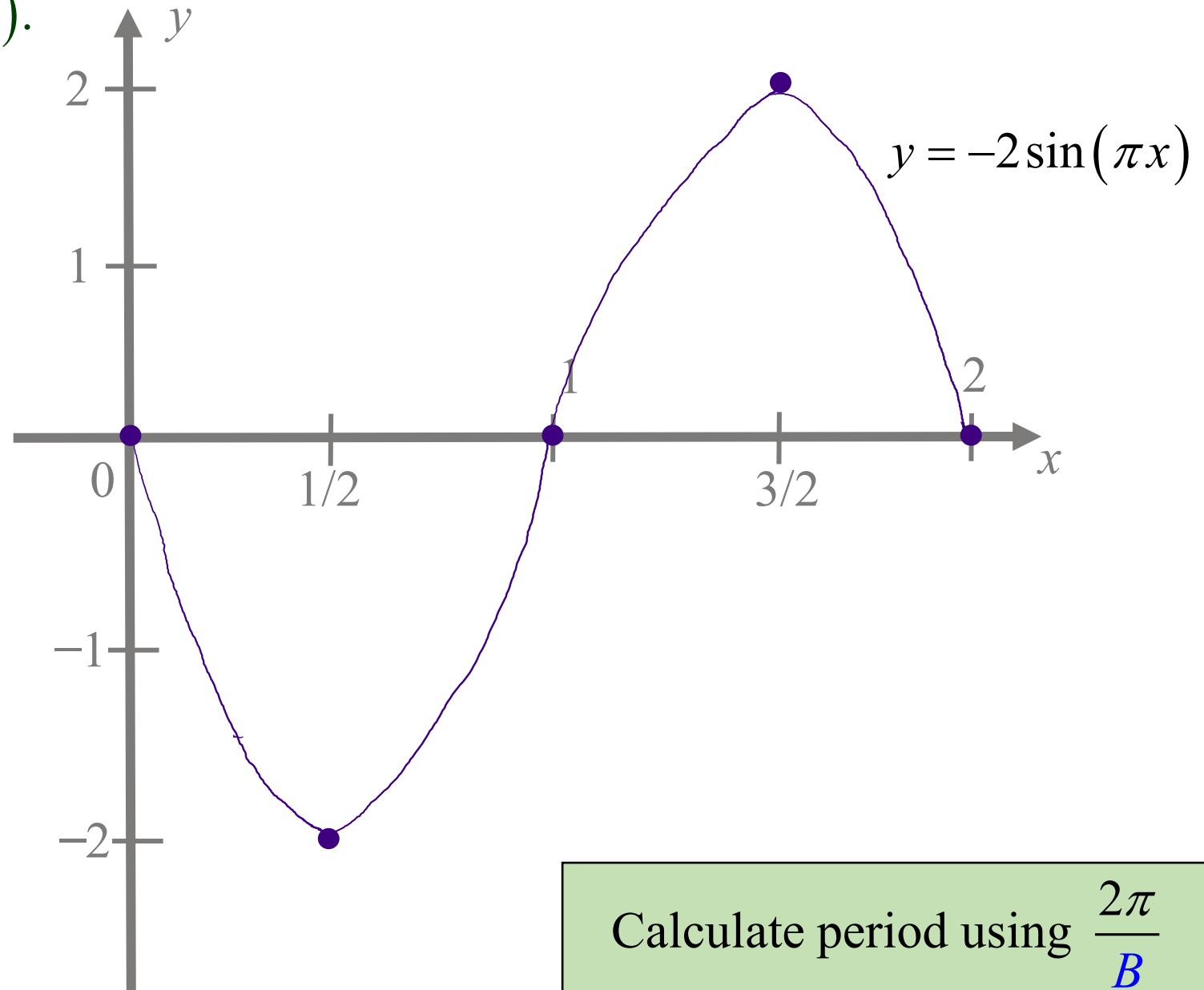
Label the 5 key points.

State amplitude.

$$|-2| = 2$$

State period.

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

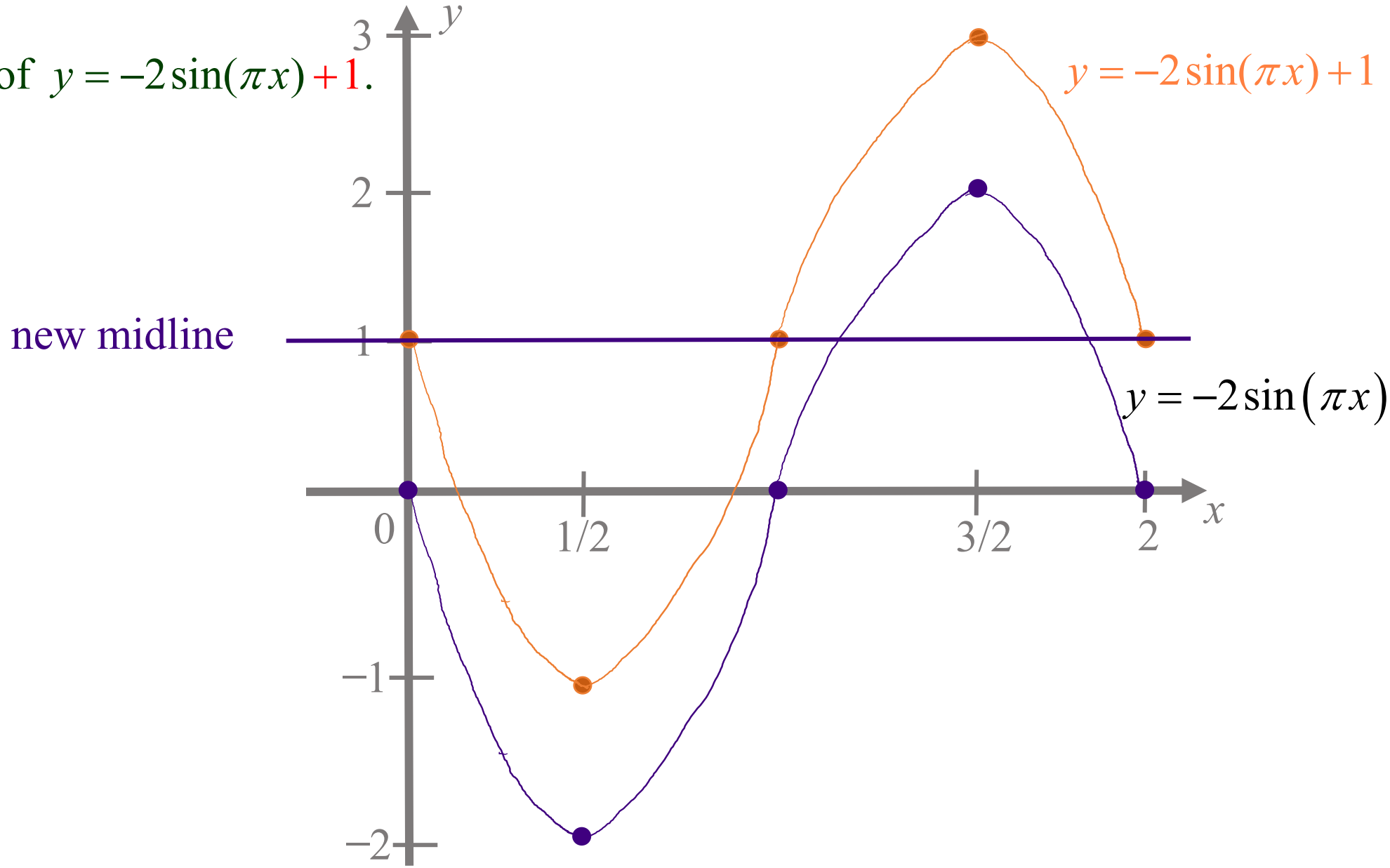


Calculate period using  $\frac{2\pi}{B}$

# Sine/Cosine – Vertical Shift

$$y = A \sin(Bx) + D \quad \leftarrow \text{shifts graph up/down } D \text{ units}$$

ex. Graph one period of  $y = -2 \sin(\pi x) + 1$ .



# Sine/Cosine – Horizontal or Phase Shift

$$y = A \sin(Bx - C) + D$$

Calculate phase shift using  $\frac{C}{B}$

moves graph left/right

Do: Graph one period of  $y = 4 \sin(2x)$ .

period is  $\pi$   
amplitude is  $|4| = 4$

5 Key Points  
pre-shift      w/shift

0

$\frac{\pi}{4}$

$\frac{\pi}{2}$

$\frac{3\pi}{4}$

$\pi$

ex: Graph one period of  $y = 4 \sin\left(2x - \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$ .

phase shift:  $\frac{C}{B} = \frac{\frac{2\pi}{3}}{2} = \frac{2\pi}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{3}$

domain of period:

$$\left[ \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3} \right]$$

# Sine/Cosine – Horizontal or Phase Shift - Do

Do: Graph one period of  $y = 3\sin(2x - \pi)$ .

Do: Graph one period of  $y = \frac{1}{2}\cos\left(4x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ .

Calculate phase shift using  $\frac{C}{B}$

# Alternate Notation

You may see  $Bx-C$  in a factored form:

ex:  $y = 4\sin\left(2x - \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$  versus ex:  $y = 4\sin\left[2\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right]$

$B$

get phase shift by looking  
at this value ONLY

... or you could distribute the 2 to make it look like the familiar format