

Graphing Sine and Cosine

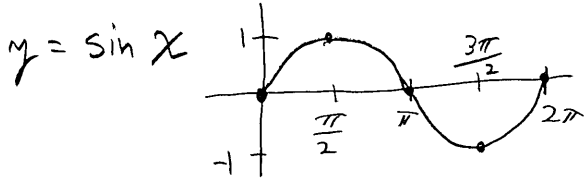
$$y = a \sin (bx - c) + d$$

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

$$\text{period} = \frac{2\pi}{b}$$

$$\text{phase shift} = \frac{c}{b}$$

$$\text{vertical translation} = d$$



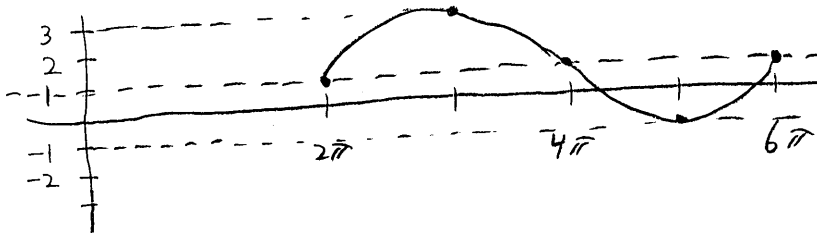
example: $y = 2 \sin \left(\frac{1}{2} x - \pi \right) + 1$

$$\text{amplitude} = 2$$

$$\text{period} = 4\pi$$

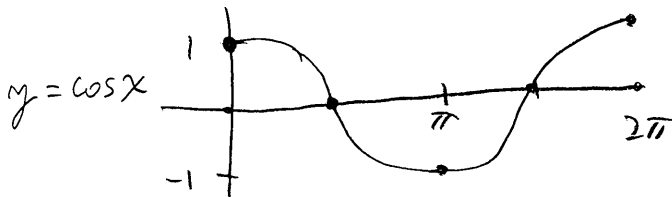
$$\text{phase shift} = 2\pi$$

$$\text{vert. transl.} = 1$$



$$y = a \cos (bx - c) + d$$

same as the sine



Graphing Tangent and Cotangent

$$y = a \tan(bx - c) + d$$

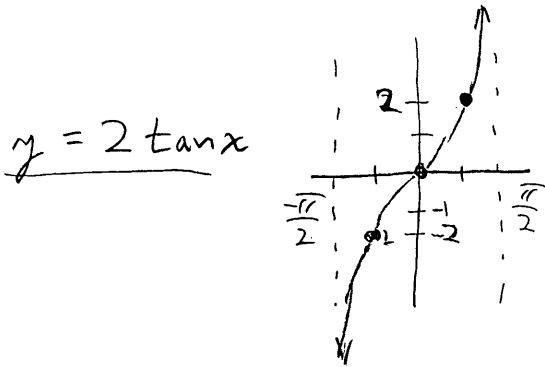
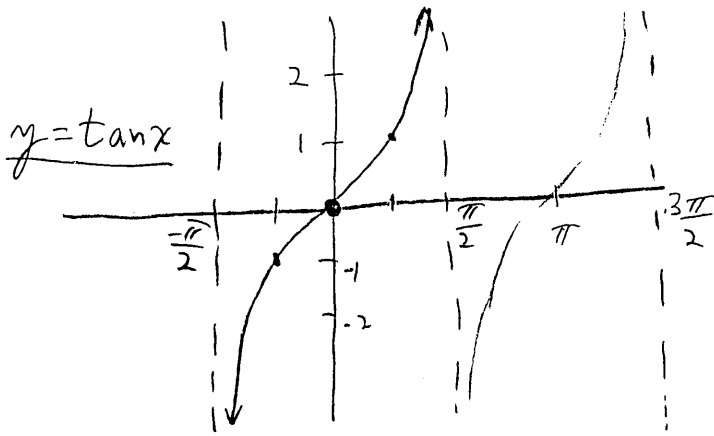
a = height of point
half way between
center and asymptote
(vertical stretch)

$$\text{period} = \frac{\pi}{b}$$

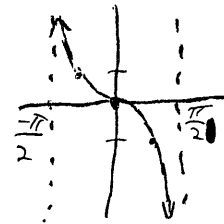
$$\text{phase shift} = c$$

$$\text{vertical shift} = d$$

if a is negative,
reflect across x -axis



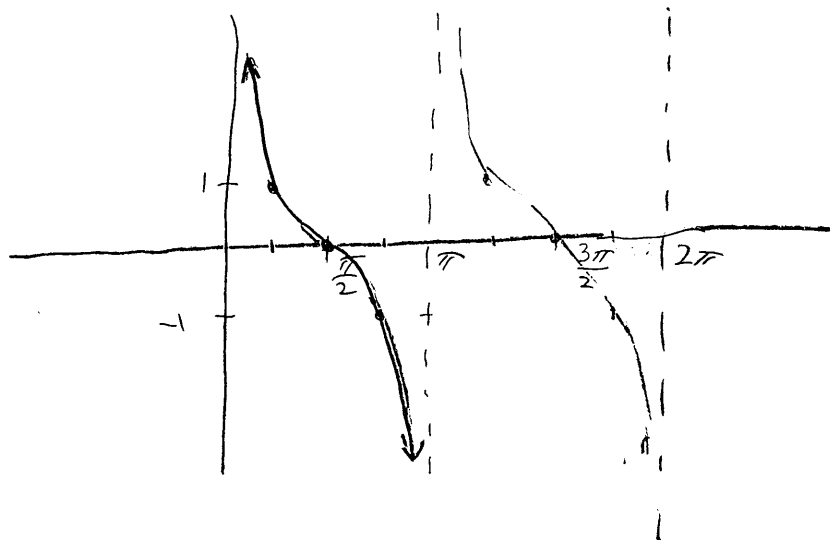
$y = -\tan x$



$$y = a \cot(bx - c) + d$$

same as tangent

$y = \cot x$



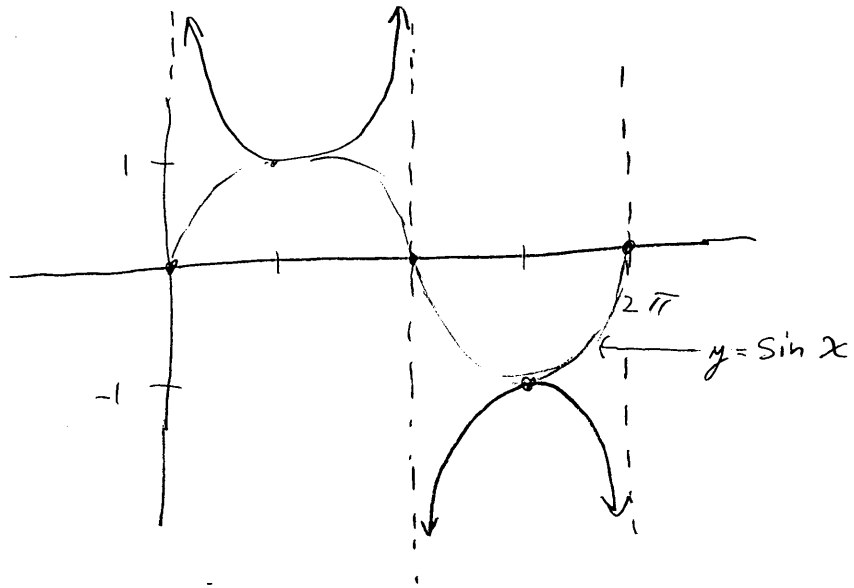
Graphing Cosecant and Secant

$$y = a \csc(bx - c) + d$$

First graph the sin function.

Then draw in the cosecant function as shown.

$$y = \csc x$$



$$y = a \sec(bx - c) + d$$

First graph the cosine function.

Then draw in the secant function as shown.

$$y = \sec x$$

