

## Student Name:

Teacher:
Subject: Algebra 2
Period:
Assignment
Week\#: 4

NOTES: Complete all work on a separate sheet of paper. Include the heading provided on each worksheet you turn in. Show all work.

## Graphing Sine and Cosine <br> Table of Values going all the way around the Unit circle:



Because the value of $r$ is 1 for each point $P(x, y)$ on the unit circle, the trig functions for $\theta$ are defined as:
$\boldsymbol{\operatorname { s i n }} \boldsymbol{\theta}=\frac{o p p}{h y p}=\frac{y}{1}=\boldsymbol{y}$
$\boldsymbol{\operatorname { c o s }} \boldsymbol{\theta}=\frac{\text { adj }}{\text { hyp }}=\frac{x}{1}=\boldsymbol{x}$
$\boldsymbol{\operatorname { t a n }} \boldsymbol{\theta}=\frac{o p p}{a d j}=\frac{\boldsymbol{y}}{\boldsymbol{x}}$
Our parent functions begin with the UNIT Circle.

If you are working from the UNIT circle, then you can graph trig functions using the corresponding coordinates.
$\theta$ and $\sin \theta \rightarrow(\theta, y)$
$\theta$ and $\cos \theta \rightarrow(\theta, x)$
$\theta$ and $\tan \theta \rightarrow\left(\theta, \frac{y}{x}\right)$

| $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ <br> degrees | $\mathbf{0}$ | 30 | 45 | 60 | $\mathbf{9 0}$ | 120 | 135 | 150 | $\mathbf{1 8 0}$ | 210 | 225 | 240 | $\mathbf{2 7 0}$ | 300 | 315 | 330 | $\mathbf{3 6 0}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\frac{\pi}{6}$ | $\frac{\pi}{4}$ | $\frac{\pi}{3}$ | $\frac{\boldsymbol{\pi}}{\mathbf{2}}$ | $\frac{2 \pi}{3}$ | $\frac{3 \pi}{4}$ | $\frac{5 \pi}{6}$ | $\boldsymbol{\pi}$ | $\frac{7 \pi}{6}$ | $\frac{5 \pi}{4}$ | $\frac{4 \pi}{3}$ | $\frac{\mathbf{3 \pi}}{\mathbf{2}}$ | $\frac{5 \pi}{3}$ | $\frac{7 \pi}{4}$ | $\frac{11 \pi}{6}$ | $\mathbf{2 \pi}$ |
| radians | X | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ | $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $-\frac{1}{2}$ | $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ | $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ | $\mathbf{- 1}$ | $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ | $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ | $-\frac{1}{2}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ | $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ |
| $\mathbf{0}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| y | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ | $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ | $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $-\frac{1}{2}$ | $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ | $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ | $-\mathbf{1}$ | $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ | $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ | $-\frac{1}{2}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | Approximate Radical Values for common Trig Ratios

$$
\overline{0.0}
$$

$f(\theta)=\operatorname{Sin} \theta \rightarrow$ in Degrees $\rightarrow$

$f(\theta)=\operatorname{Sin} \theta \rightarrow$ in Radians $\rightarrow(\theta, y)$

| Orad | y |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0 |
| $\frac{\pi}{2}$ | 1 |
| $\pi$ | 0 |
| $\frac{3 \pi}{2}$ | -1 |
| $2 \pi$ | 0 |

STEPS for GRAPHING Parent Trig Functions
1.Identify Function
$\square$ Sin
-Cos
-Tan
2.Identify Axis and scale \& if degrees OR radians
$\square \operatorname{Sin} \rightarrow(\theta, y)$ $\square \operatorname{Cos} \rightarrow(\theta, x)$ $\square T a n \rightarrow$
$\left(\theta, \frac{y}{x}\right)$
3. Use "Friendly"

Angles $0,90,180$, 270, 360) to scale the horizontal axis.
3. Extend the
horizontal axis forward and backward
(rotations go forever forward and/or back)
3. Connect...NO sharp points, curves only.
$f(x)=\operatorname{Cos} \theta \rightarrow$ in Degrees $\rightarrow(\theta, x)$

| $\theta^{\circ}$ | $y$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 1 |
| 90 | 0 |
| 180 | -1 |
| 270 | 0 |
| 360 | 1 |

## $f(x)=\operatorname{Cos} \theta \rightarrow$ in Radians $\rightarrow(\theta, x)$



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Graphing Tangent
Table of Values going all the way around the Unit circle:

| $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ <br> degrees | $\mathbf{0}$ | 30 | 45 | 60 | $\mathbf{9 0}$ | 120 | 135 | 150 | $\mathbf{1 8 0}$ | 210 | 225 | 240 | $\mathbf{2 7 0}$ | 300 | 315 | 330 | $\mathbf{3 6 0}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ <br> radians | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\frac{\pi}{6}$ | $\frac{\pi}{4}$ | $\frac{\boldsymbol{\pi}}{3}$ | $\frac{\boldsymbol{\pi}}{\mathbf{2}}$ | $\frac{2 \pi}{3}$ | $\frac{3 \pi}{4}$ | $\frac{5 \pi}{6}$ | $\boldsymbol{\pi}$ | $\frac{7 \pi}{6}$ | $\frac{5 \pi}{4}$ | $\frac{4 \pi}{3}$ | $\frac{\mathbf{3 \pi}}{\mathbf{2}}$ | $\frac{5 \pi}{3}$ | $\frac{7 \pi}{4}$ | $\frac{11 \pi}{6}$ | $\mathbf{2} \boldsymbol{\pi}$ |
| X | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ | $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $-\frac{1}{2}$ | $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ | $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ | $\mathbf{- 1}$ | $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ | $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ | $-\frac{1}{2}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ | $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ |
| y | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ | $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ | $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $-\frac{1}{2}$ | $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ | $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ | $-\mathbf{1}$ | $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ | $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ | $-\frac{1}{2}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ |

$f(\theta)=\operatorname{Tan} \theta \rightarrow$ in Degrees $\rightarrow(\theta, y / x)$

$f(\theta)=\operatorname{Tan} \theta \rightarrow$ in Radians $\rightarrow(\theta, y / x)$

| Orad | $\mathrm{y} / \mathrm{x}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0 |
| $\frac{\pi}{2}$ | undef |
| $\pi$ | 0 |
| $\frac{3 \pi}{2}$ | undef |
| $2 \pi$ | 0 |



| Key Features of Periodic Functions | Definitions: <br> - Periodic functions are functions that repeat <br> - Trigonometric functions are periodic! <br> - Period: the length of a cycle. Periods can start <br> at any point on the graph. <br> - Amplitude: Half the distance between the <br> Phase Shift: $\boldsymbol{h}$, but make <br> - Phase Shift: Horizontal shifts. Be careful <br> sure the $b$ value is here, the $\mathbf{b}$-value MUST be factored ou to find the phase shift represented by <br> factored out. the $h$-value. <br> Midline: $\boldsymbol{k}$ <br> Midline: The reference line to which a graph oscillates. The midline is epresented by the $\mathbf{k}$-value |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| Steps for graphing <br> a Sinusoidal <br> Function of the form $\begin{aligned} & g(x)=a \sin (b(x-h))+k \\ & g(x)=a \cos (b(x-h))+k \end{aligned}$ | 1. Identify if measurements are in degrees or radians. <br> 2. Identify transformation and $k$. make sure the b-value is factored out. <br> 3. Start with parent function reference points <br> . Apply Transformations To scale horizontal axis, it is often easiest to make fractions with common denom. | Applying <br> $g(x)=2$ <br> 30 <br> 30 <br> 0 <br> $\frac{3 \pi}{2}$ <br> $3 \pi$ <br> $\frac{9 \pi}{2}$ <br> $6 \pi$ |  | mplitude | 20 | $\frac{-1}{-1}$ |  | $\frac{3 \pi}{3 \pi}+\cdots$ |

Do all work by HAND In Degrees

- Complete the table for the parent function
- Scale your axis
- Graph the sinusoidal, continuing throughout the extent of the coordinate plane


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How would you extend the graphs of these functions?

Why can they be
extended?

## In Radians

$f(x)=\cos x$


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In Radians
$f(x)=\tan x$
Why are there undefined values for some of the tangents?

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On the graph below, diagram ONE period, and the Amplitude. Then give the appropriate measurements.

Identify the amplitude and period of each function.
$\mathrm{f}(\mathrm{x})=\frac{1}{2} \sin (4 x)$
Amplitude:
Period:
Amplitude:

Period


## Wednesday \& Thursday

## Do all work by HAND

in radians
$f(x)=4 \sin x-3$

in degrees
$f(x)=-\sin x+3$

in radians
$f(x)=\frac{1}{2} \sin x-1$


Amplitude
Phase Shift

in degrees
$f(x)=-2 \sin x+2$


Amplitude
Phase Shift


* Complete a table for the transformed function

Scale your axis

Period
Midline


Graph the sinusoidal, continuing throughout the extent of the coordinate plane.
in degrees
$f(x)=\frac{1}{2} \cos x+2$

|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |


| Amplitude | Period |
| :--- | :--- |
| Phase Shift | Midline |


in radians
$f(x)=3 \cos x+1$


Amplitude
Phase Shift

in degrees
$f(x)=-\frac{1}{2} \cos x-2$


| Amplitude | Period |
| :--- | :--- |
| Phase Shift | Midline |


in radians
$f(x)=-\cos x-3$

| Amplitude | Period |
| :--- | :--- |
| Phase Shift | Midline |



