Teacher <u>DeLaMora</u> Subject <u>Algebra 2</u> Dates <u>5/11-5/15 (Week 4)</u> 7-12 Weekly Planner Welcome to our Distance Learning Classroom!

Student Time Expectation per day: 30 minutes

Content Area & Materials	Learning Objectives	Tasks	n per day: 30 minutes Check-in	Opportunities	Submission of Work for Grades
Digital (If you can work digitally, please do. It will help to keep us all safe (3)) Khan Academy (KA) Access Code: G2Z9QPT5 EdPuzzle (EP) Access Code: WEFOBEC Desmos Access Code: 4JXG5D	 Suggested Order / Pacing Graphing sin, cos and tan (Khan Academy) Monday Graphing by hand sin, cos, tan, (EdPuzzle) Tuesday Midline, Amplitude, Period Khan Academy Wednesday Trigonometric Graphing: Introduction to Amplitude and Vertical Shift (Desmos) Thursday 	All links will be provided via	during the office hours at the times indicated below. demy, Desmos.		 KA assignments will be recorded with the highest scores attained Submit the summary assignment through a picture via Remind App. (Scored on Accuracy)
Hard Copy (Please only use this if you do not have technology available) Notes + Examples Assignments Do these assignments ONLY if you do not have digital access.	 Suggested Order / Pacing Graphing sin, cos and tan (Khan Academy) Monday Graphing by hand sin, cos, tan, (EdPuzzle) Tuesday Midline, Amplitude, Period Khan Academy Wednesday Trigonometric Graphing: Introduction to Amplitude and Vertical Shift (Desmos) Thursday 	 Students are the lesson are examples property. On a separation of paper for assignment, ALL problems your work. 	during the the times to the tim	Mora is available office hours at a ndicated below. 100 – 2:00 pm onday-Friday mind App DDE: 9b69ee delamora@tusd.net	Group your work together for your math class IN ORDER, and with the following labels clearly displayed: Student Name: Teacher Name: Class Name/Subject: Period: Assignment Week # Assignments will be scored on accuracy.
Scheduled, if possible,DiscussionScaffolds & Supports	Zoom classes can be held a kimballmath.wordpress.cor Discussions will revolve arou KA assignments can often be	n nd discovery and	application of concep		
councies a supports	Videos are utilized to demo	onstrate not only ke	ey concepts, but also fi		. •
Teacher Office Hours 2 hours daily (all classes): Contact Platform	Monday	Tuesday 2:00 – 2:00 pm	Wednesday Thursday 12:00 – 2:00 pm 12:00 – 2:00 p		Friday m 12:00 – 2:00 pm

Student Name:

Teacher:

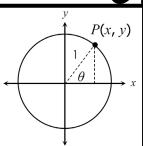
Subject: Algebra 2

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

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

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 θ are defined as:

$$\sin \theta = \frac{opp}{hyp} = \frac{y}{1} = y$$

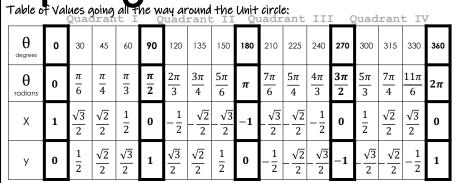
$$\cos\theta = \frac{adj}{hyp} = \frac{x}{1} = x$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{opp}{adj} = \frac{y}{x}$$

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**.

 θ and $\sin\theta \rightarrow (\theta, y)$ θ and $\cos\theta \rightarrow (\theta, x)$ θ and $\tan\theta \rightarrow (\theta, \frac{y}{x})$



Approximate Radical Values for common Trig Ratios

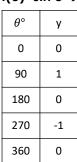
0.0

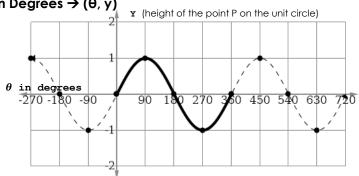
 $\frac{1}{2} \qquad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

1.0

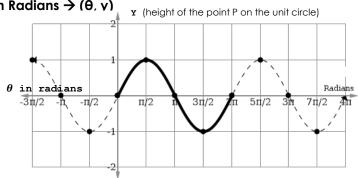
 $f(\theta)$ =Sin $\theta \rightarrow$ in Degrees $\rightarrow (\theta, y)$





 $f(\theta)$ =Sin $\theta \rightarrow$ in Radians \rightarrow (θ, y)

θrad	У
0	0
$\frac{\pi}{2}$	1
π	0
$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	-1
2π	0
	$\frac{\pi}{2}$ π $\frac{3\pi}{2}$

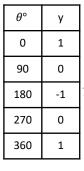


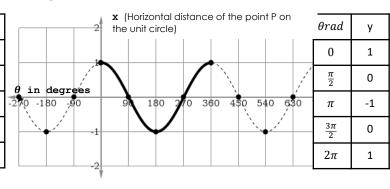
STEPS for GRAPHING Parent Trig Functions

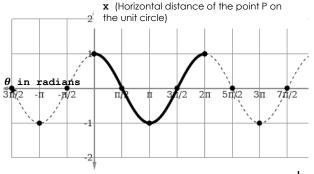
- 1.Identify Function □Sin
 - □Cos □Tan
- 2.Identify Axis and scale & if degrees OR radians □Sin → (θ, y)
 - □Cos \rightarrow (θ , x)
 □Tan \rightarrow (θ , $\frac{y}{x}$)
- 3. Use "Friendly" Angles (0, 90, 180, 270, 360) to scale the horizontal axis.
- 3. Extend the horizontal axis forward and backward (rotations go forever forward and/or back)
- Connect...NO sharp points, curves only.

$f(x)=\cos\theta \Rightarrow \text{in Degrees} \Rightarrow (\theta, x)$

$f(x)=\cos\theta \rightarrow \text{in Radians} \rightarrow (\theta, x)$







Student Name:

Teacher:

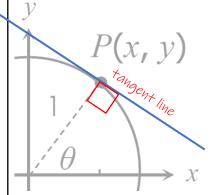
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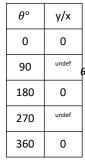
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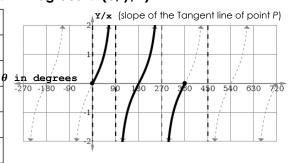
Graphing Tangent



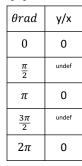
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edegrees	0	30	45	60	90	120	135	150	180	210	225	240	270	300	315	330	360
heta radians	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$	$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	$\frac{5\pi}{6}$	π	$\frac{7\pi}{6}$	$\frac{5\pi}{4}$	$\frac{4\pi}{3}$	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	$\frac{5\pi}{3}$	$\frac{7\pi}{4}$	$\frac{11\pi}{6}$	2π
Χ	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	-1	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	0
У	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	-1	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	1

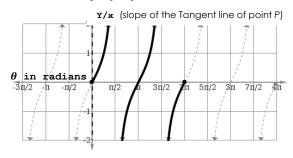
$f(\theta)$ =Tan $\theta \rightarrow$ in Degrees $\rightarrow (\theta, y/x)$





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

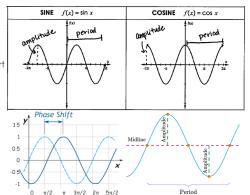




Key Features of Periodic Functions

Definitions:

- Periodic functions are functions that repeat exactly in regular intervals, called **cycles**.
- Trigonometric functions are periodic!
- **Period**: the length of a cycle. Periods can start at any point on the graph.
- **Amplitude:** Half the distance between the minimum and maximum values.
- Phase Shift: Horizontal shifts. Be careful here, the b-value MUST be factored out to find the phase shift represented by the h-value.
- Midline: The reference line to which a graph oscillates. The midline is represented by the k-value.



Finding the Key Features from Transformed Functions $g(x) = a \sin(b(x-h)) + k$ Amplitude: |a|Period: $\frac{2\pi}{b}$ OR $\frac{360^{\circ}}{b}$ Phase Shift: h, but make sure the b value is factored out. Midline: k

Steps for graphing a Sinusoidal Function of the form

$$g(x) = a \sin(b(x - h)) + k$$

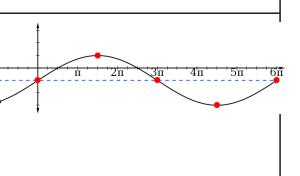
$$OR$$

$$g(x) = a \cos(b(x - h)) + k$$

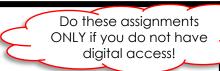
- Identify if
 measurements are in
 degrees or radians.
- 2. Identify transformation parameters a, b, h, and k, make sure the b-value is factored out
- 3. Start with parent function reference points
- 4. Apply Transformations
- 5. To scale horizontal axis, it is often easiest to make fractions with common denom

Applying Amplitude and Period:

$g(x) = 2\sin\left(\frac{1}{3}x\right) - 1$									
3	Х	sin x	2	1					
0	0	0	0	-1					
$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	1	2	1					
3π	π	0	0	-1					
$\frac{9\pi}{2}$	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	-1	- 2	-3					
6π	2π	0	0	-1					



Student Name: Teacher: Subject: Algebra 2 Period: Week #: 4



Complete all work on a separate sheet of paper. Show all work. Include the heading provided on each worksheet you turn in. Use the Unit Circle, not a calculator!

Monday & Tuesday

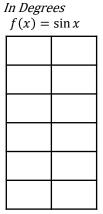
Read and STUDY the notes pages!!!

Do all work by HAND

Complete the table for the parent function

Scale your axis

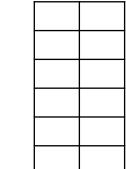
Graph the sinusoidal, continuing throughout the extent of the coordinate plane.

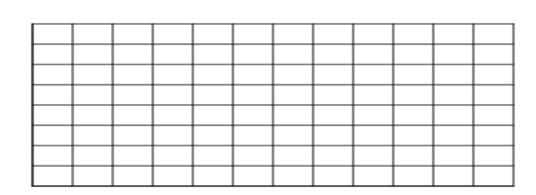


How would you extend the graphs of these functions?

Why can they be extended?

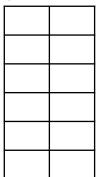
In Radians $f(x) = \cos x$

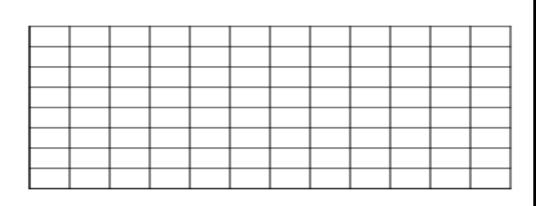




In Radians $f(x) = \tan x$

Why are there undefined values for some of the tangents?





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

Identify the amplitude and period of each function.

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}\sin(4x)$$

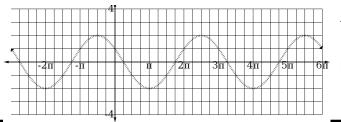
$$f(x) = -3\cos\left(\frac{1}{4}x\right)$$

Amplitude:

Amplitude:

Period:

Period



Amplitude:

Period:

Student Name: Teacher: Subject: Algebra 2 Period: Week #: 4 Do these assignments ONLY if you do not have digital access! Complete all work on a separate sheet of paper.

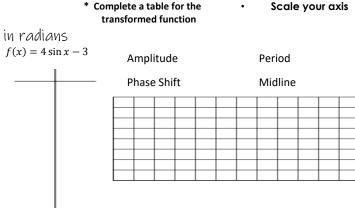
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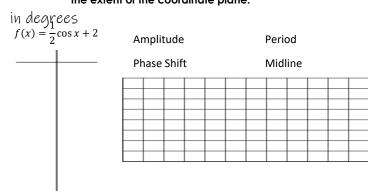
Wednesday & Thursday

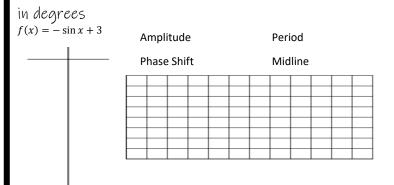
Do all work by HAND

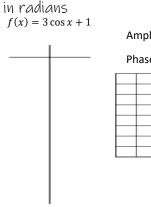
Scale your axis

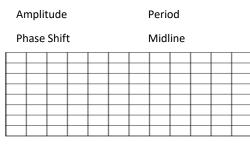
Graph the sinusoidal, continuing throughout the extent of the coordinate plane.

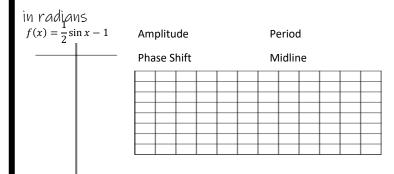


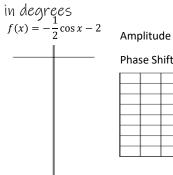




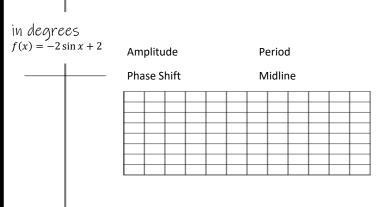


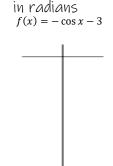






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