

Equations in Standard Form

$$y = a \sin[b(x - h)] + k \quad \text{or} \quad y = a \cos[b(x - h)] + k$$

a = **Amplitude** → influences how tall the sine curve is.

$$b = \frac{360}{P} = \frac{2\pi}{P} \quad P = \frac{360^\circ}{b} = \frac{2\pi}{b}$$

→ influences how often the pattern repeats.

h = **Horizontal Translation** → Influences how far to the left or the right that the graph will shift. **Phase Shift**

- If h is positive → Shift Right
 - If h is negative → Shift Left
- } **Inside Brackets**

k = **Vertical Translation** → influences how far up and down the graph will shift.

- If k is positive → Shift Up
- If k is negative → Shift Down

- equation of sin axis : $y = k$

State **a**, **b**, **c**, **d**, and **P** from the following sinusoidal equations:

$$2y + 6 = 4\sin\left(4x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - 2$$

$$\frac{2y}{2} = \frac{4\sin\left(4x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - 8}{2}$$

$$y = 2\sin\left(4x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - 4$$

$$y = \underline{2}\sin\left[\underline{4}\left(x + \frac{\pi}{8}\right)\right] - \underline{4}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} \div 4$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$$

$$a = 2$$

$$b = 4$$

$$h = -\frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$k = -4$$

$$\text{Amp} = 2$$

$$P = \frac{2\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{sin axis: } y = -4$$

Sketching Sinusoidal Functions using Mapping

Development of a standard form for sinusoidal functions...

Standard Form $\longrightarrow y = a \sin [b(x - h)] + k$

1. Reflection: If $a < 0$ the graph will be reflected in the x -axis.
2. Amplitude: The amplitude of the graph will be equal to $|a|$.
3. Period: The period of the graph will be equal to $\frac{360^\circ}{b}$ or $\frac{2\pi}{b}$
4. Horizontal Phase Shift: The graph will shift " h " units to the right.
(Translation)
5. Vertical Translation: The graph will shift " k " units up.

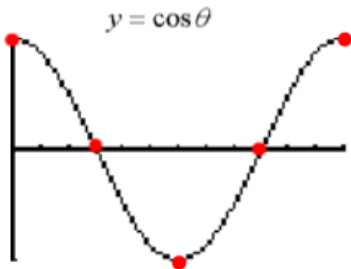
The Mapping Rule: $(x, y) \rightarrow \left[\frac{x}{b} + c, ay + d \right]$

$$(x, y) \rightarrow \left[\frac{1}{b}x + h, ay + k \right]$$

$$y = 3 \cos [2(\theta - 135^\circ)] + 2$$

- ① Put in standard form
- ② State parameters

$a = 3$ $b = 2$ $h = 135^\circ$ $k = 2$
 $P = 180^\circ$



Mapping:

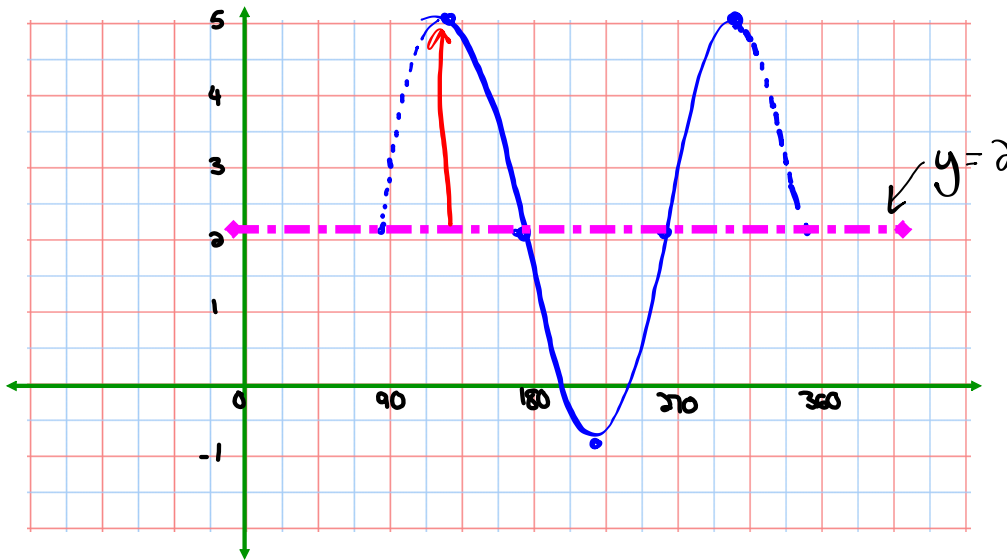
$$(\theta, y) \rightarrow \left[\frac{1}{2}\theta + 135^\circ, 3y + 2 \right]$$

$$y = \cos \theta$$

θ	y
0	1
90	0
180	-1
270	0
360	1

New points after mapping

θ	y
135°	5
180°	2
225°	-1
270°	2
315°	5



DOMAIN	$\{\theta \mid \theta \in \mathbb{R}\}$
RANGE	$\{y \mid -1 \leq y \leq 5, y \in \mathbb{R}\}$
AMPLITUDE	3
PERIOD	$P = \frac{360^\circ}{b} = \frac{360^\circ}{2} = 180^\circ$
PHASE SHIFT	135°
VERTICAL TRANSLATION	2
EQUATION OF SINUSOIDAL AXIS	$y = 2$

Use Mapping to Graph

$$3y = -6 \cos(3x - \pi) - 9$$

$$a = -2 \quad b = 3 \quad h = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$y = -2 \cos(3x - \pi) - 3$$

$$\text{Amp} = 2 \quad P = \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad K = -3$$

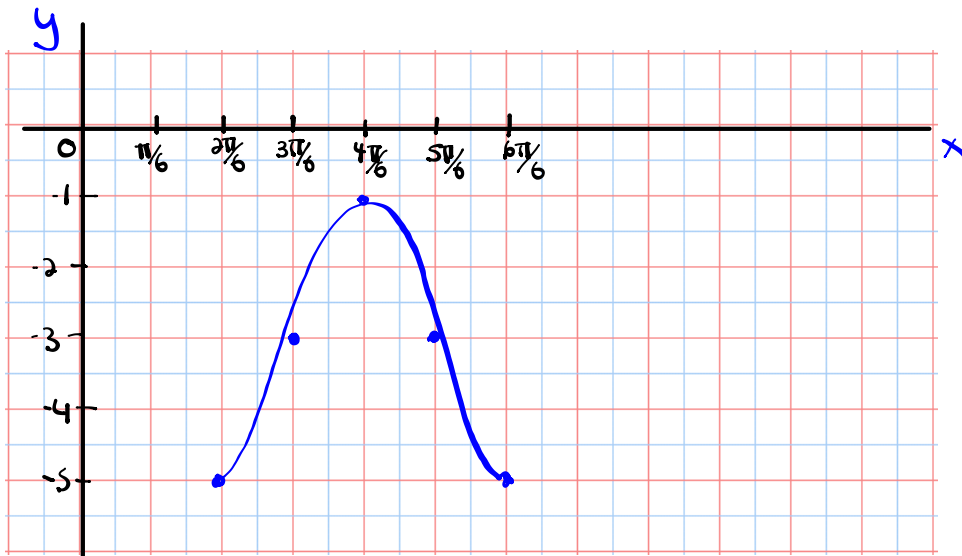
$$y = -2 \cos\left[3\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right] - 3$$

$$(x, y) \rightarrow \left[\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{\pi}{3}, -2y - 3\right]$$

θ	y
0	1
$\frac{\pi}{2}$	0
π	-1
$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	0
2π	1

New points after mapping

θ	y
$\frac{2\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{3}$	-5
$\frac{3\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{2}$	-3
$\frac{4\pi}{6} = \frac{2\pi}{3}$	-1
$\frac{5\pi}{6}$	-3
$\frac{6\pi}{6} = \pi$	-5



DOMAIN	$\{x x \in \mathbb{R}\}$
RANGE	$\{y -5 \leq y \leq -1, y \in \mathbb{R}\}$
AMPLITUDE	2
PERIOD	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$
PHASE SHIFT	$\frac{\pi}{3}$
VERTICAL TRANSLATION	-3
EQUATION OF SINUSOIDAL AXIS	$y = -3$

Use Mapping to Graph

$$\frac{1}{2}(y+1) = 3\sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\theta - 90^\circ\right) + 2$$

Remember...Put in standard form first!!

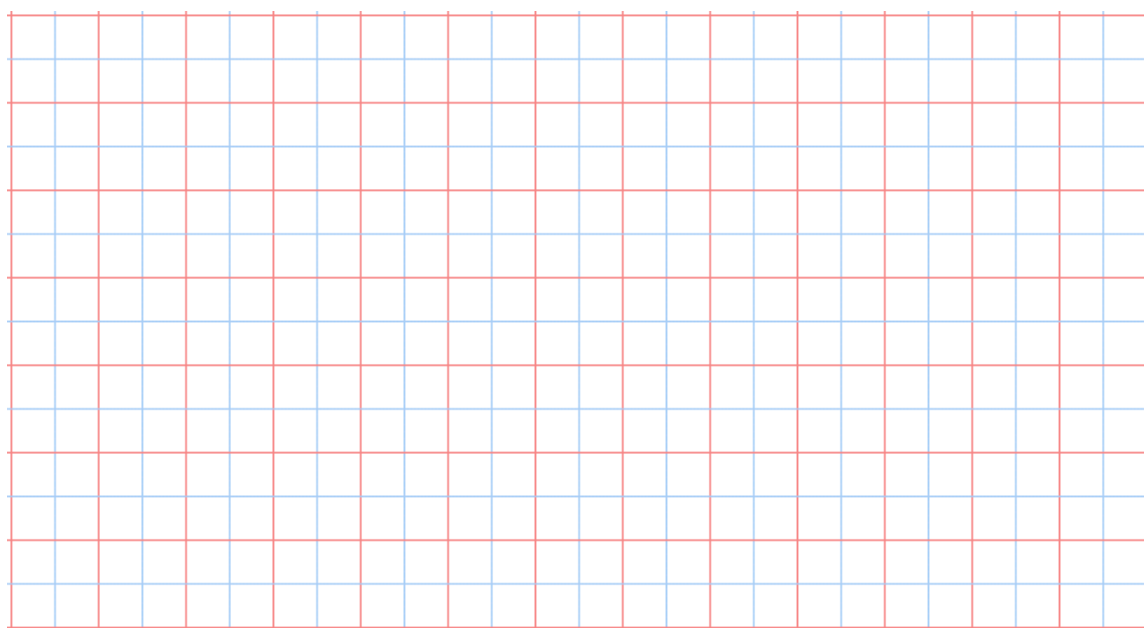
θ	y
0	
90	
180	
270	
360	



New points after mapping



θ	y

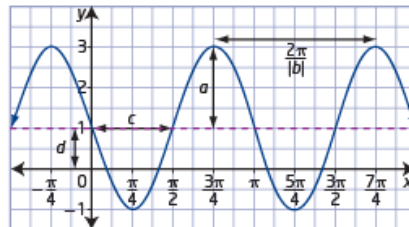


Key Ideas

- You can determine the amplitude, period, phase shift, and vertical displacement of sinusoidal functions when the equation of the function is given in the form $y = a \sin b(x - c) + d$ or $y = a \cos b(x - c) + d$.

For: $y = a \sin b(x - c) + d$
 $y = a \cos b(x - c) + d$

How does changing each parameter affect the graph of a function?



Vertical stretch by a factor of $|a|$

- changes the amplitude to $|a|$
- reflected in the x -axis if $a < 0$

Horizontal stretch by a factor of $\frac{1}{|b|}$

- changes the period to $\frac{360^\circ}{|b|}$ (in degrees) or $\frac{2\pi}{|b|}$ (in radians)
- reflected in the y -axis if $b < 0$

Horizontal phase shift represented by c

- to right if $c > 0$
- to left if $c < 0$

Vertical displacement represented by d

- up if $d > 0$
- down if $d < 0$

$$d = \frac{\text{maximum value} + \text{minimum value}}{2}$$

- You can determine the equation of a sinusoidal function given its properties or its graph.

Homework

Finish worksheet

Sketching Sinusoidal Functions.pdf