U6D3 MCR 3UI Vertical Stretches of Periodic Functions

5-Point Graphing Method

Rather than using a table of many values to determine the general shape of a trig function, a convenient, 5-point method can be used when you know the functions amplitude and period.

In *sine* and *cosine* graphs, there are 5 key points that one can use to graph. These key points occur at angle values of 0°, 90°, 180°, 270° and 360°

One reason why these are key points is because, each cycle of a sine or cosine function includes a maximum, a minimum and three zeros.

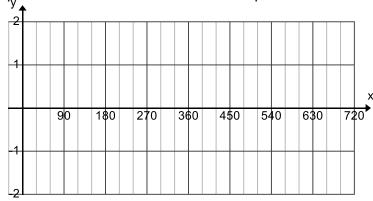
Notice that the angle values are equally spaced apart. The key points split the function's period into quarters: $\frac{360^{\circ}}{4} = 90^{\circ}$ (key points occur every 90°)

The "Sinusoidal Axis" is the horizontal line halfway between the maximum and the minimum.

Example 1:

Use the 5-Point method to graph the sine and cosine functions for 2 periods.

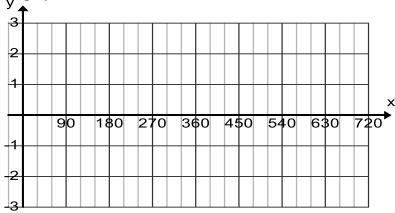
x	sin x	$\cos x$
0°		
90°		
180°		
270°		
360°		



Vertical Stretch

Complete the table of values and graph both curves on the same axis.

х	sin x	$3\sin x$
0°		
90°		
180°		
270°		
360°		

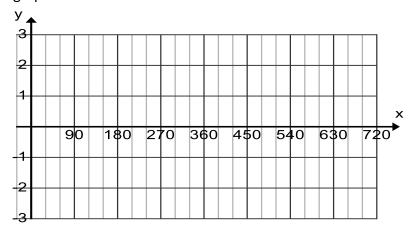


How do the amplitudes of each graph relate to each other?

Vertical Compression

Complete the table of values and graph both curves on the same axis.

х	$\cos x$	$\frac{1}{2}\cos x$
0°		
90°		
180°		
270°		
360°		



How do the amplitudes relate to each other?

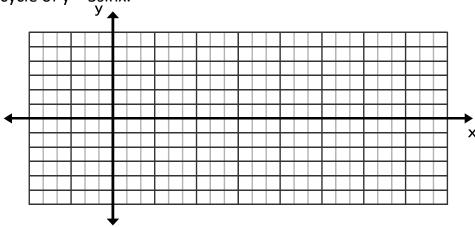
In general:

Transformations that applied to f(x), also apply to trig functions:

For functions in the form y = asinx or y = acosx,

- If |a| > 1, the graphs are vertically stretched by a factor of |a|
- If 0 < |a| < 1, the graphs are vertically <u>compressed</u> by a factor of |a|
- Amplitude becomes |a|. (max is |a|, min is -|a|)
- Period is unchanged

Example: Graph one cycle of $y = 5\sin x$.



U6D3 Practice: p. 374 #1, 7a, 10a, 11a