

**Before we begin, are there any questions from last day's work?**

**Collect Homework: 4.1.2 Tues. Apr.3  
4.2.4 Wed. Apr.4**

**Today's Learning Goal(s):**

By the end of the class, I will be able to:

- a) Sketch a trig function with 4 transformations.

4.6.1 Combined Transformations of Trigonometric Functions

Date: Apr. 12/18

$$y = a \sin(k(x-d)) + c \text{ and } y = a \cos(k(x-d)) + c$$

Ex. 1 Given  $y = 3 \sin(2(x - 60^\circ)) + 1$ , describe the effects of  $a$ ,  $k$ ,  $d$ ,  $c$ .

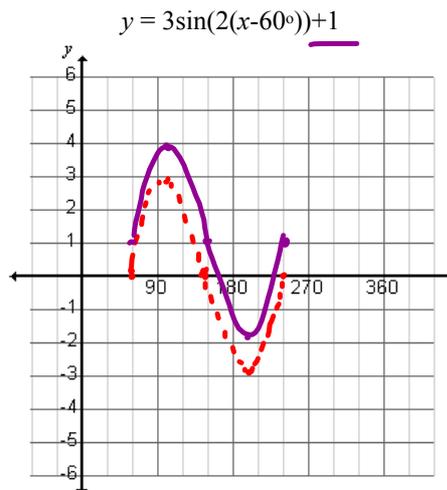
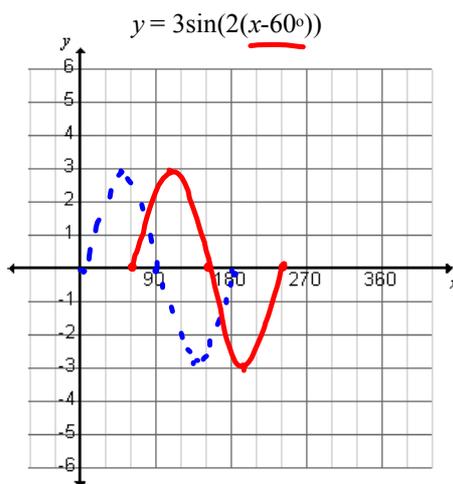
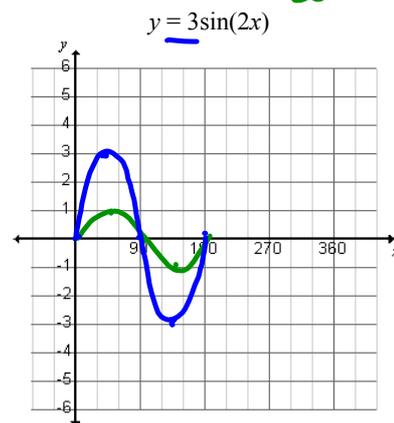
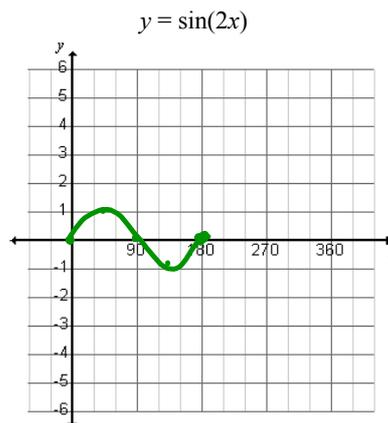
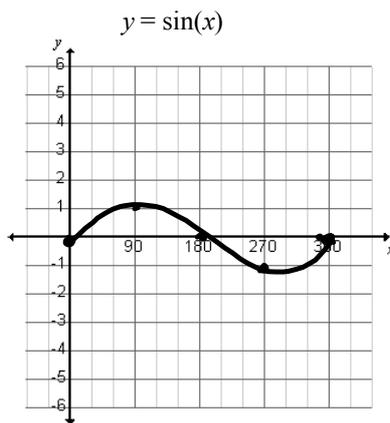
- $a$  vertical stretch by a factor of 3 *V.S. by a factor of 3*
- $k$  horizontal compression by a factor of 2 (the period will now be  $180^\circ$ )
- $d$  horizontal translation of  $60^\circ$  to the right
- $c$  vertical translation of 1 unit up

Ex.2 Sketch  $y = 3 \sin(2(x - 60^\circ)) + 1$  by hand.

- Method: 1. sketch the base function [ $y = \sin x$  or  $y = \cos x$ ]  
 2. apply any compressions and stretches and then sketch again.

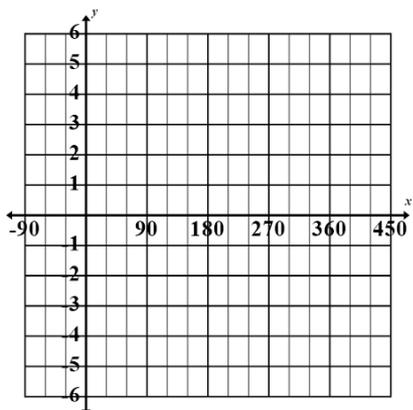
[use the key points:  $0^\circ, 90^\circ, 180^\circ, 270^\circ, 360^\circ$ ]

3. apply any translations and sketch the final curve  *$k=2 \therefore \text{period} = \frac{360}{2} = 180$*

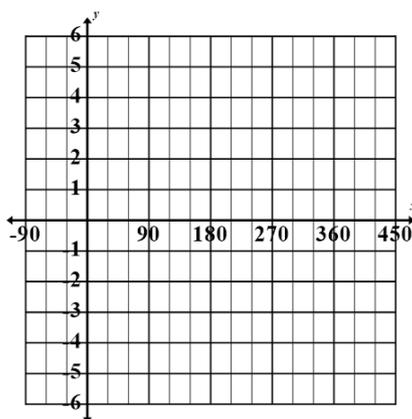


## 4.6.2 Practice Sketch by hand.

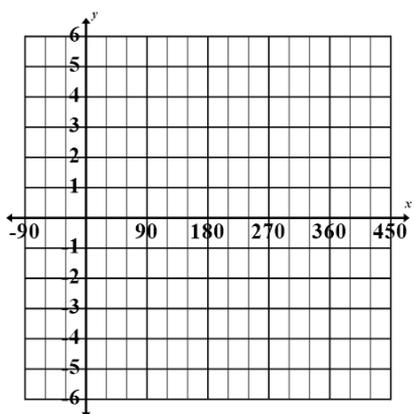
a)  $y = 2 \sin(x - 90^\circ)$



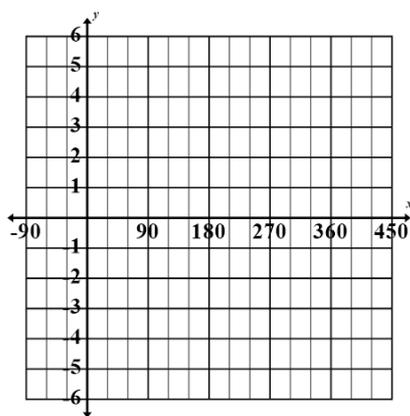
b)  $y = \sin(3x) + 4$



c)  $y = \cos(2(x + 30^\circ))$

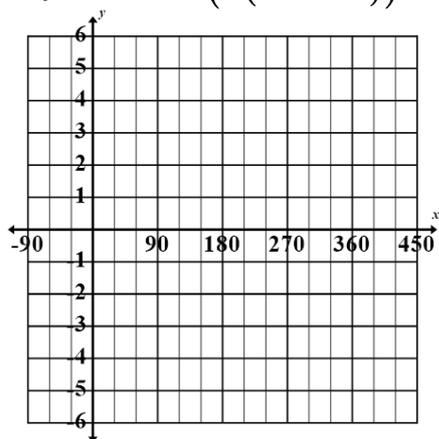


d)  $y = 3 \sin(4(x - 60^\circ)) - 2$

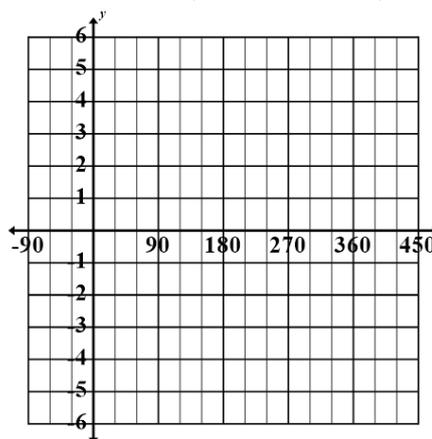


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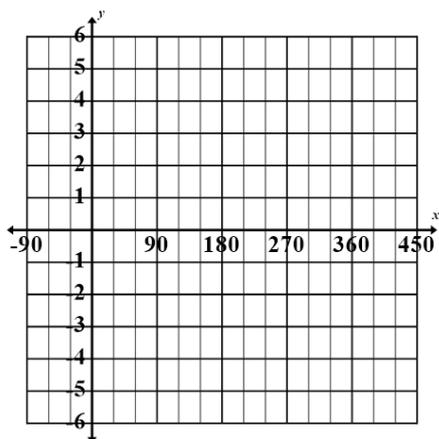
e)  $y = -4\sin(3(x + 60^\circ)) + 2$



f)  $y = 6\cos(4(x - 120^\circ))$



g)  $y = -5\cos(2(x - 45^\circ)) + 1$



h)  $y = 4\sin\left(\frac{1}{2}(x - 60^\circ)\right) + 2$

