Lesson Plan 4 Math 48C Mitchell Schoenbrun

Attendance
Homework

Graphing the Sine and Cosine function

Take a look at this animation.

http://schoenbrun.com/foothill/math48c-2/gsps/rCircularMotion2.gsp

Demonstrate how to graph a function on the calculator

We want to write a very general form of these functions and understand it.

$$f(\theta) = A\sin(B(\theta - C)) + D$$
$$f(\theta) = A\cos(B(\theta - C)) + D$$

 $f(\theta) = A\sin(B(\theta - C)) + D$

Start with a simple sine function A=1, B=1, C=0, D=0!



 $f(\theta) = \sin(\theta) + D$

What does having $D \neq 0$ do?



So D moves the function up and down. Notice that D is the **midline**. This is a **Vertical Translation**.

 $f(\theta) = A\sin(\theta)$

What does changing A do?



Notice that *A* is the **Amplitude**.

 $f(\theta) = A\sin(\theta)$

What if *A* is negative?



This causes a reflection across the x axis. This is also a type of translation.

 $f(\theta) = \sin(B\theta)$

What does changing *B* do?



Note that as *B* gets larger, the period gets smaller.

 $f(\theta) = \sin(B\theta)$

What happens when *B* gets smaller?

$$f(x) = sin\left(\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot x\right)^{2}$$

When *B* gets smaller, the period gets larger.

So *B* changes the PERIOD or the FREQUENCY! Note the inverse relationship to Period.

- B = 1 Period = 2π
- B = 2 Period = π
- B = 1/2 Period = 4π

So the Period of a Sine or Cosine function is $2\pi/B$.

What is the Frequency? Its reciprocal = $B/2\pi$

 $f(\theta) = \sin(\theta - C)$

Finally what does *C* do?



Notice the starting point (0,0) has now moved to the right ($\pi/4$, 0). This is a horizontal translation. It is also known as a **PHASE SHIFT**!

Definition: A **phase shift** is the portion of one period shifted horizontally. Note that a Phase shift of $\frac{3\pi}{2}$ of a sine function gives you a cosine function



Problems on handout

HW: P. 558 #1-6, 9, 13,16,35,48