

Graphing Trigonometric Function

Turn on the calculator. Now press the **Mode** key and make sure all of the following is highlighted.

Normal	Sci	Eng
Float	0123456789	
Radian	Degree	
Func	Par	Pol Seq
Connected	Dot	
Sequential	Simul	
Real	a+bi	re ⁱ
Full	Horiz	G-T

Now press the 2nd key and then the **Zoom** button to get into the **Format** window and make sure all of the following is highlighted.

RectGC	Polar GC
CoordOn	CoordOff
GridOff	GridOn
AxesOn	AxesOff
LabelOff	LabelOn
ExprOn	ExprOff

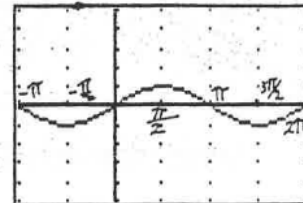
Now that you have all of the items highlighted press the **Window** key and set to these values:

WINDOW	
Xmin	= -π
Xmax	= 2π
Xscl	= π / 2
Ymin	= -5
Ymax	= 5
Yscl	= 1
Xres	= 1

Okay, Let's graph! Press the **y =** key on the top left row of the calculator. If there is anything on the **y =** just move the cursor to the line and depress the **Clear** key. Your screen should look like this:

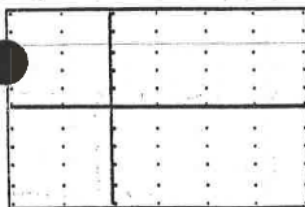
Y1 =	
Y2 =	
Y3 =	
Y4 =	

Now press **Sin X** to graph $y = \sin x$ and press the **Graph** key. You should get this ----

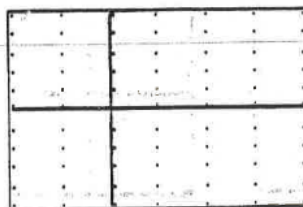


Now you are going to graph some trig functions and record your pictures. Remember we are looking for patterns or characteristics common among these graphs so that we will be able to sketch these graphs without using a graphing calculator.

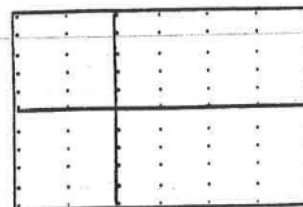
$y = 2 \sin x$



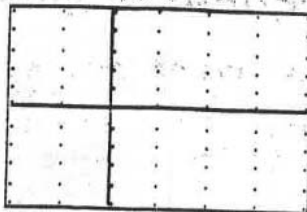
$y = 3 \sin x$



$y = 4 \sin x$



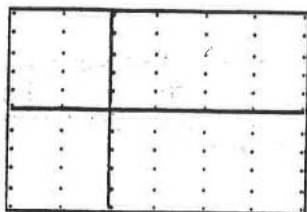
$y = \frac{1}{2} \sin x$ or $.5 \sin x$



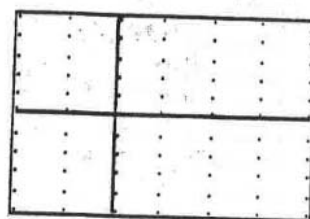
What observations can you make looking at these graphs in relation with $y = \sin x$

Now graph the following:

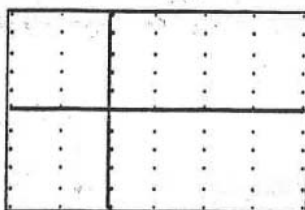
$y = \sin 2x$



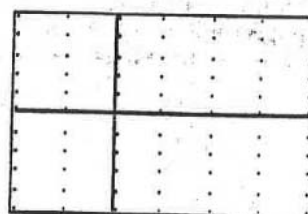
$y = \sin 4x$



$y = \sin 8x$



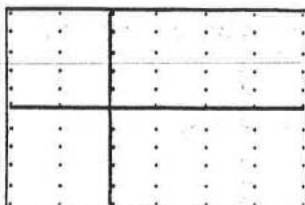
$y = \sin .5x$



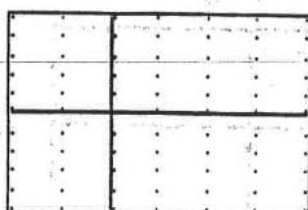
What observations can you make looking at these graphs in relation with $y = \sin x$

Graph these functions

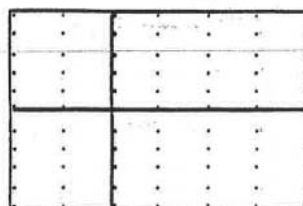
$y = \sin x + 2$



$y = \sin x - 3$

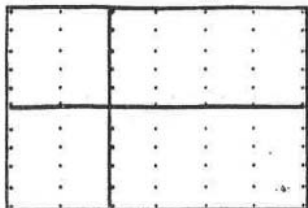


$y = \sin x + 1$

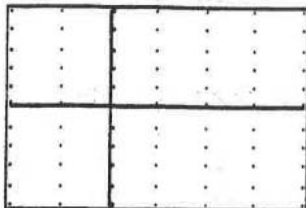


Graph these functions:

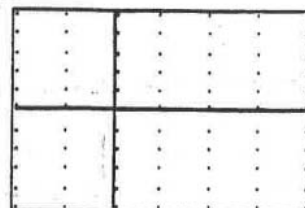
$$y = \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$



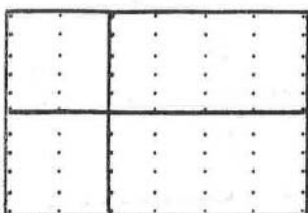
$$y = \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$



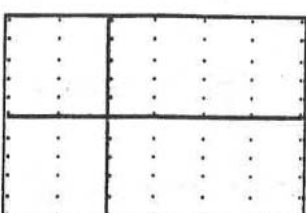
$$y = \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$



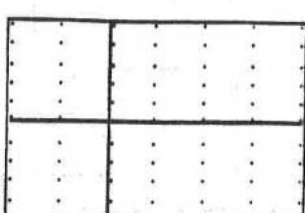
$$y = \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$



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

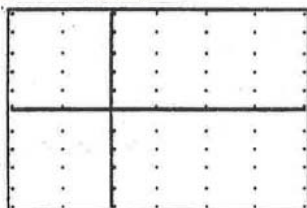


$$y = \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$



What observations can you make looking at these graphs in relation with $y = \sin x$

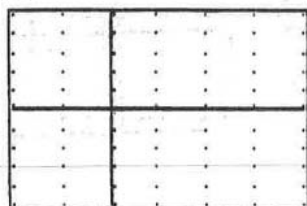
Graph $y = -\sin x$



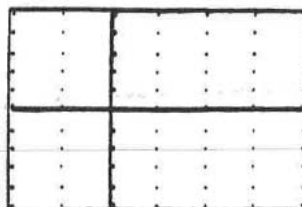
What is your observation: _____

Now Graph the Cosine Curve.

$$y = \cos x$$



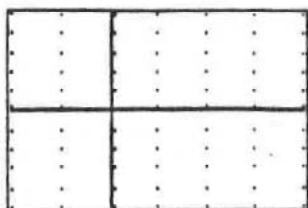
$$y = -\cos x$$



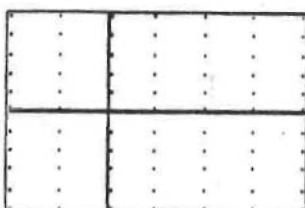
What is the difference in the two above graphs _____

Using the relationships you observed with the sin curve, sketch the following cosine curves and then enter them into your graphing calculator.

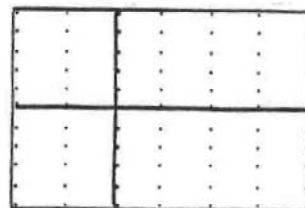
$$y = 2 \cos x$$



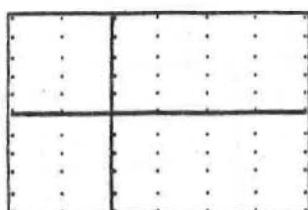
$$y = \cos 2x$$



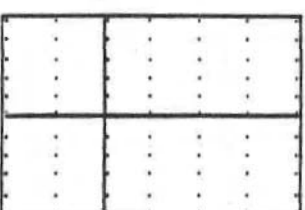
$$y = \cos x + 3$$



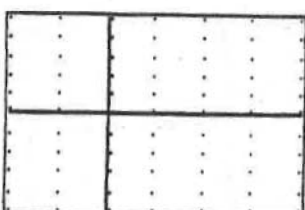
$$y = 3 \cos x$$



$$y = \cos 4x$$

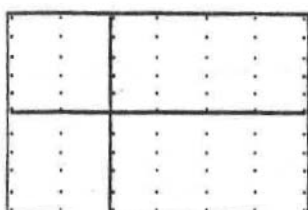


$$y = \cos x - 1$$

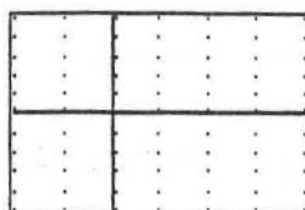


Now try to sketch these first and then check on your calculator

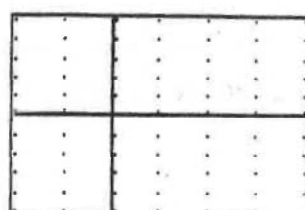
$$y = 2 \sin x + 2$$



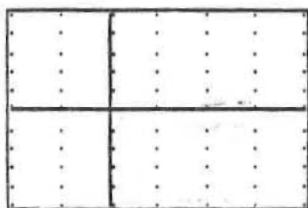
$$y = 3 \cos 2x$$



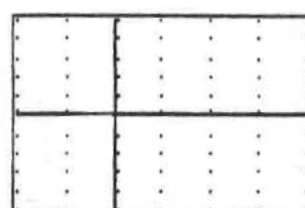
$$y = -3 \sin x$$



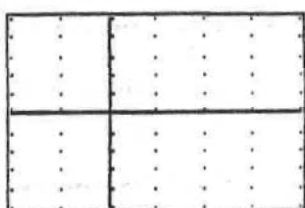
$$y = \cos \frac{1}{2} x - 1$$



$$y = \sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{3} \right)$$

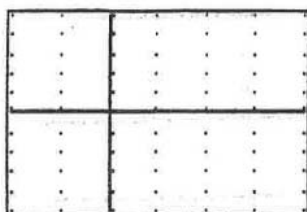


$$y = \cos \left(x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

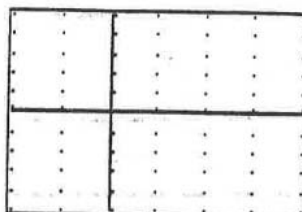


Challenge Problems: Sketch first and then check with the calculator

$$y = 2\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 3$$



$$y = 3\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$



This graph will probably not match your sketch. What happened?

Now your teacher will go over some definitions of the following terms.

Amplitude -

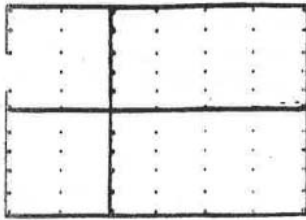
Period -

Shift-up or Shift-down

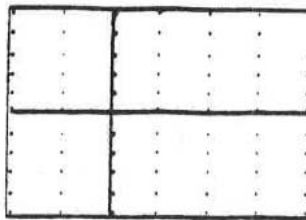
Phase-Shift-

-3

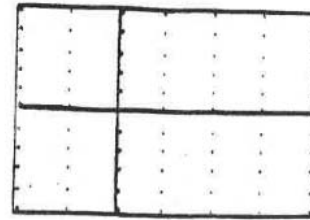
$$y = \tan x$$



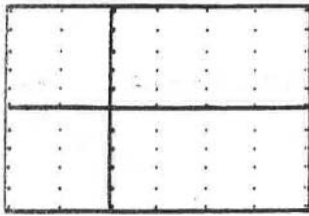
$$y = \sec x$$



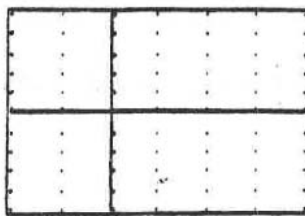
$$y = \csc x$$



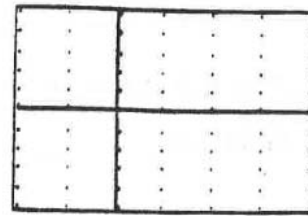
$$y = \tan 2x$$



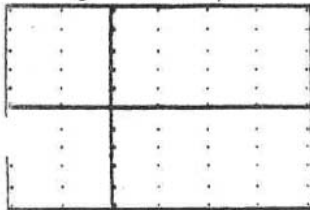
$$y = \sec 2x$$



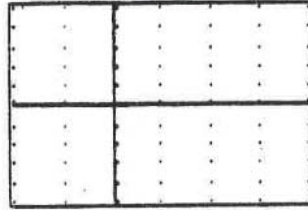
$$y = \csc 2x$$



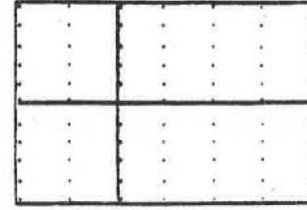
$$y = 2 \tan x$$



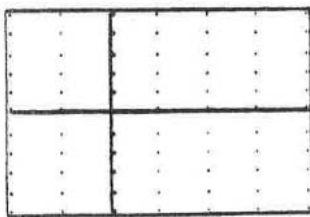
$$y = 2 \sec x$$



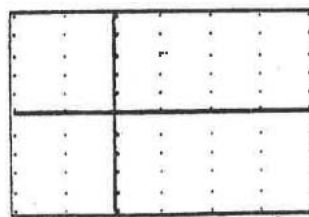
$$y = 2 \csc x$$



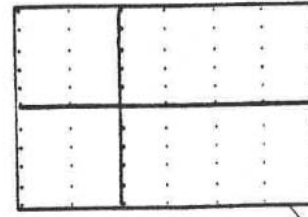
$$y = \tan x + 1$$



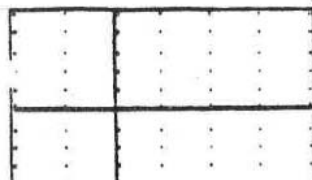
$$y = \sec x + 1$$



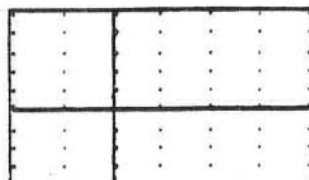
$$y = \csc x + 1$$



$$y = \tan(x - \pi/4)$$



$$y = \sec(x - \pi/4)$$



$$y = \csc(x - \pi/4)$$

