3π

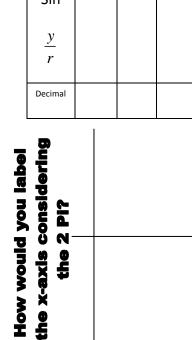
4

 2π

3

 $\frac{\pi}{2}$

 $\frac{\pi}{3}$



		0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$	$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	$\frac{5\pi}{6}$	π	$\frac{7\pi}{6}$	$\frac{5\pi}{4}$	$\frac{4\pi}{3}$	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	$\frac{5\pi}{3}$	$\frac{7\pi}{4}$	$\frac{11\pi}{6}$	2
S	in																	
	$\frac{y}{r}$																	
Dec	imal																	
			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	<u> </u>	

P12				
the 2				

All you wanted to know about graphing!

π

 5π

6

0

Cos

<u>x</u> r

Decimal

the x-axis considering How would you label

 $\frac{\pi}{6}$

 π

4

 5π

4

 3π

2

 4π

3

 5π

3

 7π

4

 7π

6

 11π

6

 2π

 2π

 2π

Period: The **period** is the duration of one <u>cycle</u> in a repeating event or how long it takes to repeat an interval.

Frequency: **Frequency** is the number of occurrences of a repeating event per unit <u>time</u>, so the frequency is the <u>reciprocal</u> of the period.

Amplitude: Maximum displacement/height from the midline (middle of function).

Notes about graphing sine and cosine functions:

 $y = a \cdot \cos b(x - h) + k$

 $y = a \cdot \sin b(x - h) + k$

Your standard grid for graphing in this class:

