3π

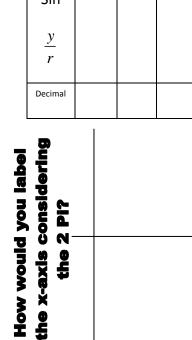
4

 $2\pi$ 

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

 $5\pi$ 

6

0

Cos

<u>x</u> r

Decimal

the x-axis considering How would you label

 $\frac{\pi}{6}$ 

 $\pi$ 

4

 $5\pi$ 

4

 $3\pi$ 

2

 $4\pi$ 

3

 $5\pi$ 

3

 $7\pi$ 

4

 $7\pi$ 

6

 $11\pi$ 

6

 $2\pi$ 

 $2\pi$ 

 $2\pi$ 

**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:

