

Caseism.com

Stephan Collier



Caseism.com

Trig Graphs

Caseism.com

The first thing about Trigonometric graphs is that any function that repeats itself in a fashion that can be measured is called periodic. Examples of these are sine and cosine. In math, a function is a set of inputs with a set of related outputs.

Caseism.com

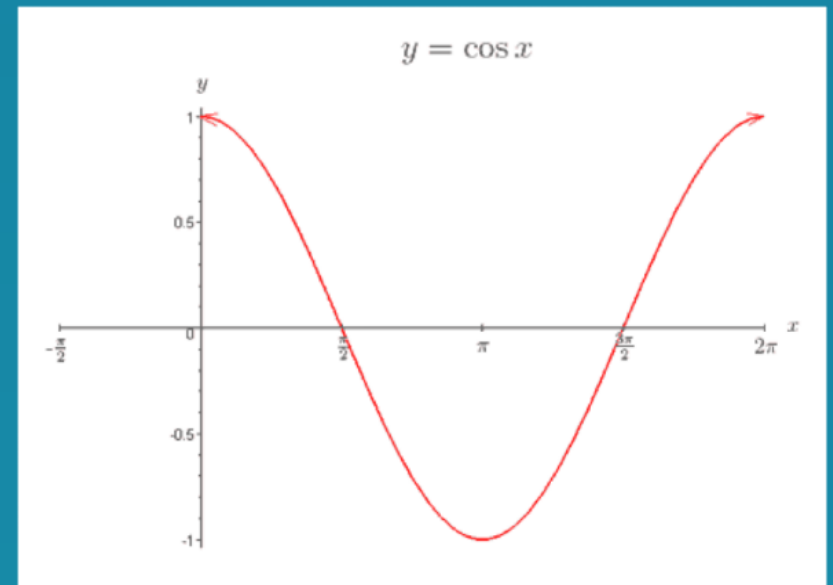
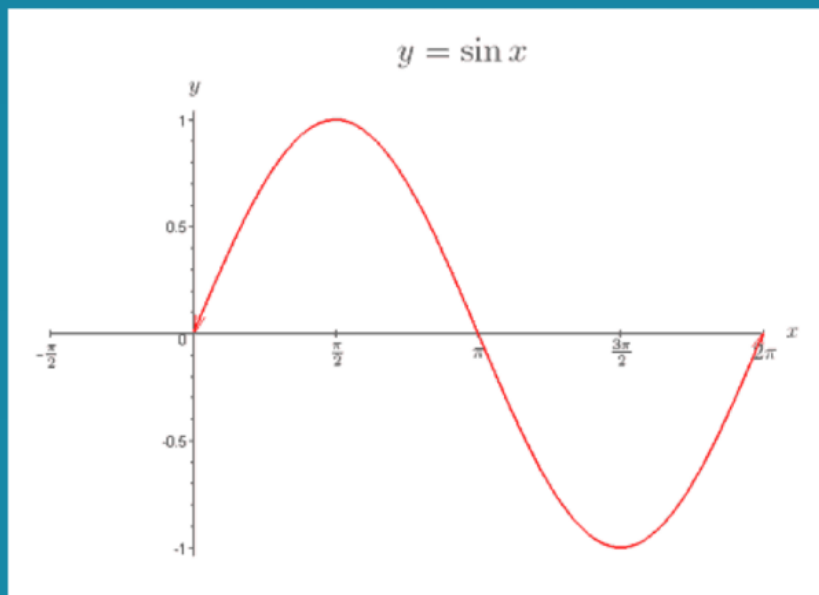
To measure a period, we must be familiar with the unit circle, shown here.

Caseism.com

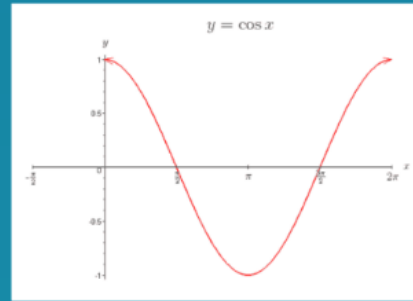
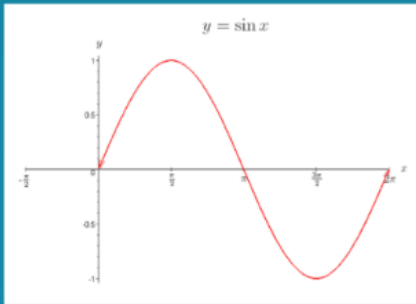
A full period, or trip around the unit circle then, is π to 2π .

Caseism.com

These are the graphs for sine and cosine for one period, or one trip around the unit circle.



These are the graphs for sine and cosine for one period, or one trip around the unit circle.



There are two more terms we need to know when discussing trig graphs. The first is amplitude. This is the measure of a graph's lowest point to its highest divided by two. I look at graphs like geographic figures. Measure the distance between the highest mountain and lowest valley and take half of it.

is [Caseism.com](https://www.caseism.com)

Caseism.com

When you take the absolute value of this number and it is less than 1, it is compressed vertically.

horizontal translation of a

if $c \neq 0$, the graph shifts to
formula shift = $-c/b$

midline.
vertical

Then
The
high
dist
it.