## MTH 30 LECTURE NOTES (Ojakian)

## Topic 21: Graphing the trigonometric functions

OUTLINE

## (References: 6.1, 6.2)

- 1. General Points on graphing trig functions
  - (a) The input: Angles in radians (all values allowed: 0, negative, positive).
  - (b) Strategy: At least calculate every  $\pi/2$  step.
- 2. Basic graphs of sin and cos

Questions: What do sound and light "look like?" How do we explain difference in pitch of sound? How do we explain color?

**PROBLEM 1.** Graph  $y = \sin(x)$ .

**PROBLEM 2.** Graph y = cos(x).

**PROBLEM 3.** Make some observations about the sin and cos graph.

- (a) What is the domain?
- (b) What are the possible values?
- (c) In what way are the graphs repetitive?

## 3. Period of a graph

(Roughly) to find the **period** of a graph (if it exists!):

- (a) Choose a piece of the graph.
- (b) Can you get the whole graph by shifting this piece to the left and right?
- (c) Is this the shortest piece that works?
- (d) Then, the length of this piece is the period of the graph.
- 4. Graph Transformations on sin and cos

General Form:  $y = A\sin(Bx) + C$  or maybe even:  $y = A\sin(B(x-k)) + C$ (Note: A is amplitude)

1

- (a) <u>Vertical Shift</u>
- (b) <u>Horizontal Shift</u>
- (c) Vertical Stretch/Compression
- (d) Horizontal Stretch/Compression
- (e) Reflection: Across y axis
- (f) <u>Reflection: Across x axis</u>

# 5. Graphing Tan Function

Recall:  $\tan(x) = \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)}$ 

- (a) New issue: Asymptotes
- (b) Period Change
- (c) Graphing Strategy:
  - i. Mark the number line at  $\pi/2$  steps
  - ii. Put sin on top and cos on bottom
  - iii. For each function, mark its zeros and when positive and negative
- (d) Problems: 6.2: 22 26

#### 6. Applications of Waves

- (a) Sound waves
  - i. Frequency: cycles per second (this measurement is Hertz).
  - ii. See:

http://www-users.math.umn.edu/~rogness/math1155/soundwaves/

- (b) Light waves
  - i. The frequency of visible light is referred to as color, and ranges from 430 trillion hertz, seen as red, to 750 trillion hertz, seen as violet.
  - ii. See:

https://science.howstuffworks.com/light4.htm