

Math.1330 – Section 5.2

Graphs of the Sine and Cosine Functions

In this section, we will graph the basic sine function and the basic cosine function and then graph other sine and cosine functions using transformations. Much of what we will do in graphing these problems will be the same as earlier graphing using transformations.

Definition: A non-constant function f is said to be periodic if there is a number $p > 0$ such that $f(x + p) = f(x)$ for all x in the domain of f . The smallest such number p is called the **period** of f .

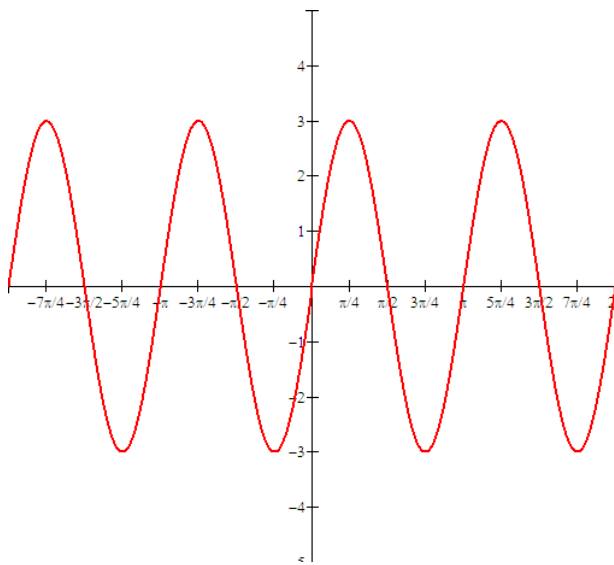
The graphs of periodic functions display patterns that repeat themselves at regular intervals. For a periodic function f , the period of the graph is the length of the interval needed to draw one complete cycle of the graph. For a basic sine or cosine function, the period is 2π .

Definition: For a periodic function f with maximum value M and minimum value m .

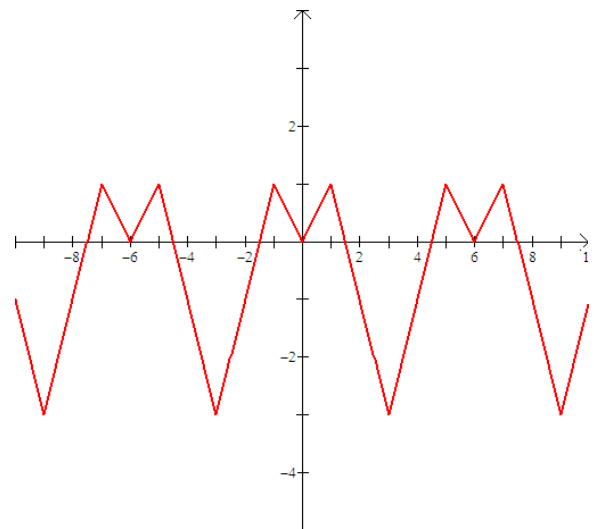
The **amplitude** of the function is: $\frac{M - m}{2}$. In other words *the amplitude is half the height*.

Example 1: State the period and amplitude of the periodic function.

a)



b)



Graph of the Sine Function

We'll start with the graph of the basic sine function, $f(x) = \sin(x)$.

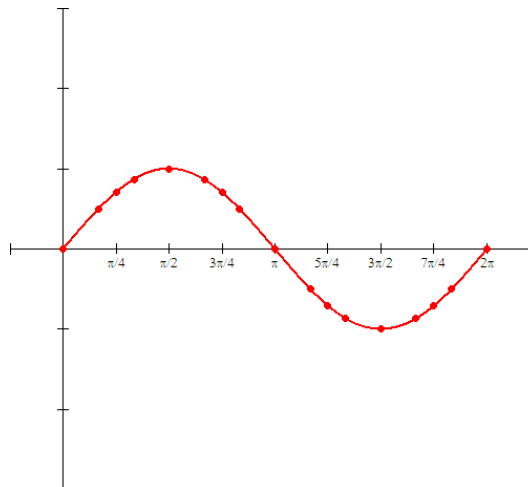
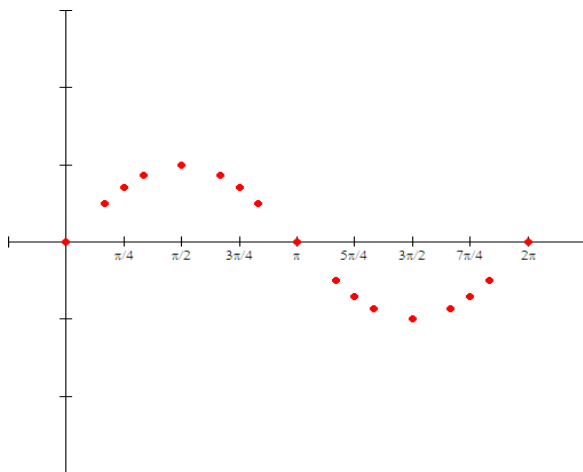
The domain of this function is $(-\infty, \infty)$ and the range is $[-1, 1]$.

We typically graph just one complete period of the graph, that is on the interval $[0, 2\pi]$.

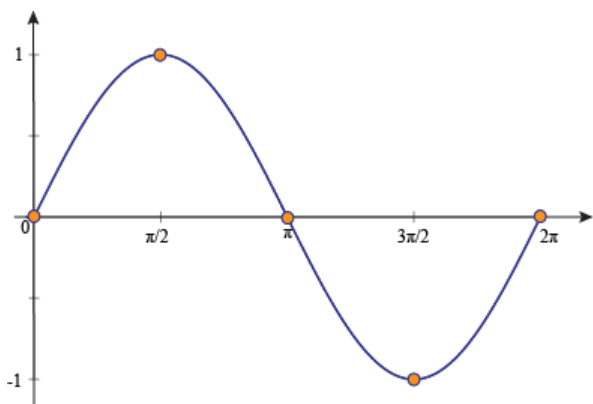
We'll make a table of values:

x	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	$\frac{7\pi}{6}$	$\frac{5\pi}{4}$	$\frac{4\pi}{3}$	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	$\frac{5\pi}{3}$	$\frac{7\pi}{4}$	$\frac{11\pi}{6}$	2π
$\sin x$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	-1	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0

Using these ordered pairs, we can sketch a graph of the function into a smooth curve:



Drawing all of these points is rather tedious. We'll ask you to learn the shape of the graph and just graph five basic points, the x and y intercepts and the maximum and the minimum.



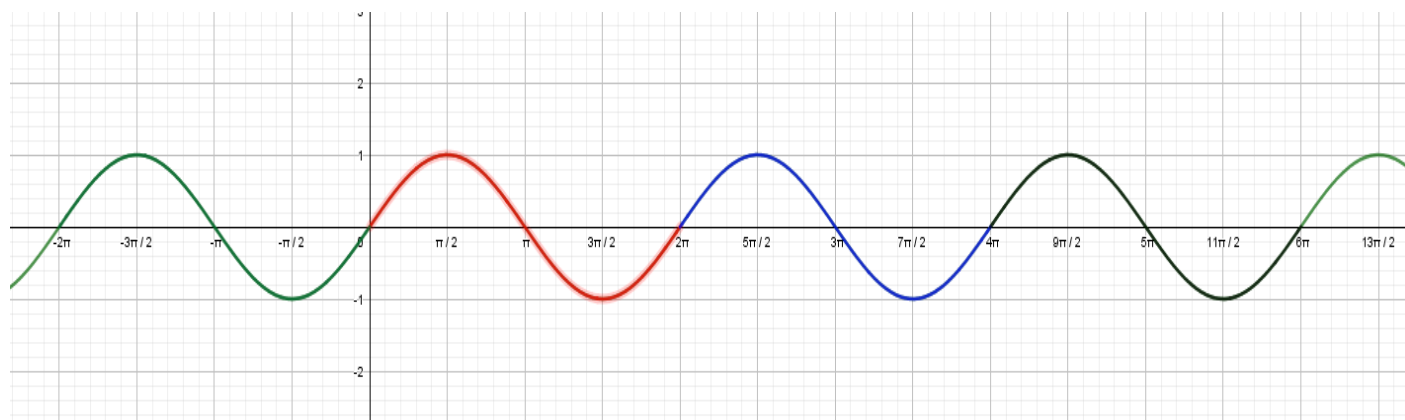
Period: 2π

Amplitude: 1

x -intercepts: $0, \pi, 2\pi$

y -intercept: $(0,0)$

Big picture: $f(x) = \sin(x)$ **Domain:** $(-\infty, \infty)$ **Range:** $[-1,1]$



Period: 2π

Amplitude: 1

x -intercepts: $k\pi$

y -intercept: $(0,0)$

Graph of the Cosine Function

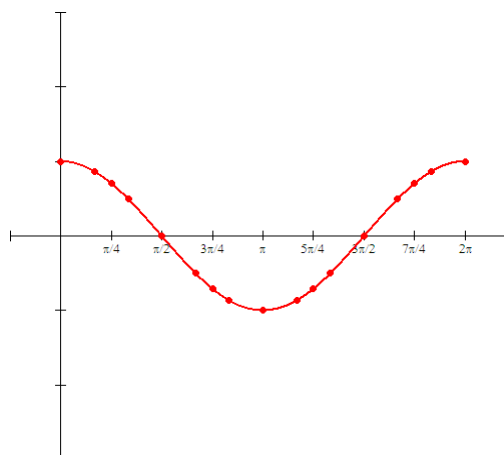
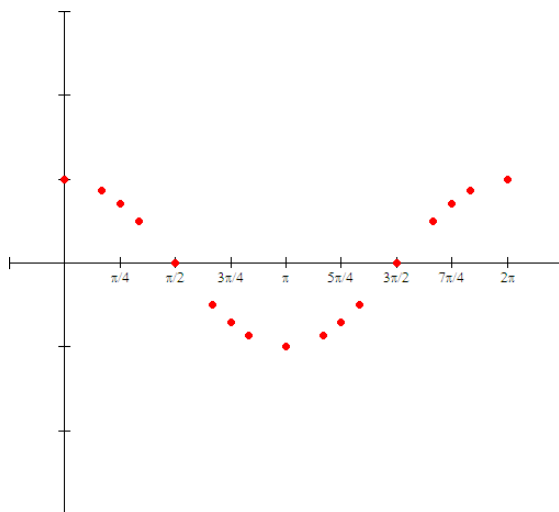
Now we'll repeat the process for the basic cosine function $f(x) = \cos(x)$.

The domain of this function is $(-\infty, \infty)$ and the range is $[-1, 1]$. Again, we typically graph just one complete period of the graph, that is on the interval $[0, 2\pi]$.

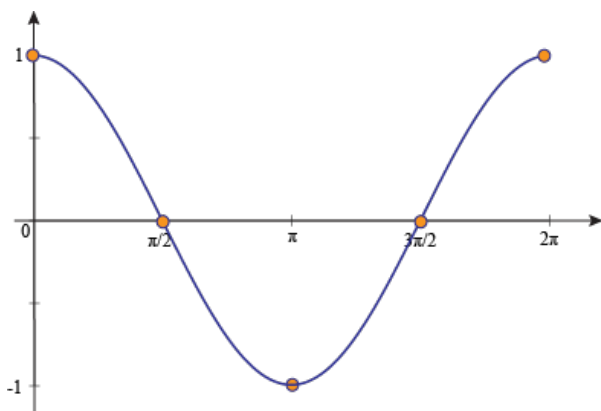
Here is the table of values for $f(x) = \cos(x)$:

x	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	$\frac{7\pi}{6}$	$\frac{5\pi}{4}$	$\frac{4\pi}{3}$	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	$\frac{5\pi}{3}$	$\frac{7\pi}{4}$	$\frac{11\pi}{6}$	2π
$\cos x$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	-1	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1

Using these ordered pairs, we can sketch a graph of the function into a smooth curve:



For the basic cosine graph, you'll need to remember the basic shape and graph the x and y intercepts as well as the maximum and minimum points.



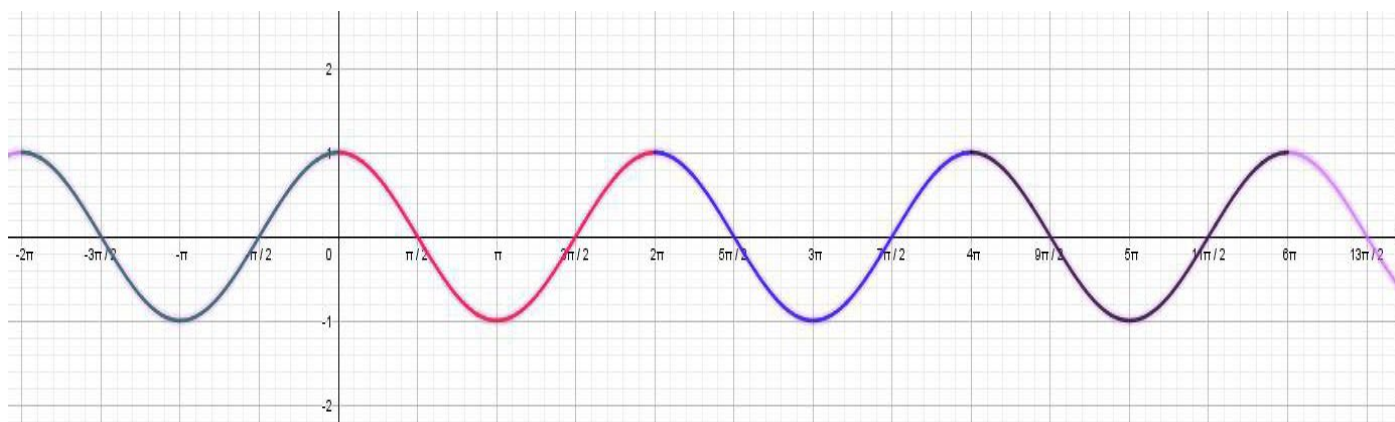
Period: 2π

Amplitude: 1

x-intercepts: $\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}$

y-intercept: $(0,1)$

Big picture: $f(x) = \cos(x)$ **Domain:** $(-\infty, \infty)$ **Range:** $[-1,1]$



Period: 2π

Amplitude: 1

x-intercepts: $k\pi/2$, k is odd

y-intercept: $(0,1)$

Now we'll turn our attention to transformations of the basic sine and cosine functions. These functions will be of the form

$$f(x) = A \sin(Bx - C) + D \text{ or } g(x) = A \cos(Bx - C) + D.$$

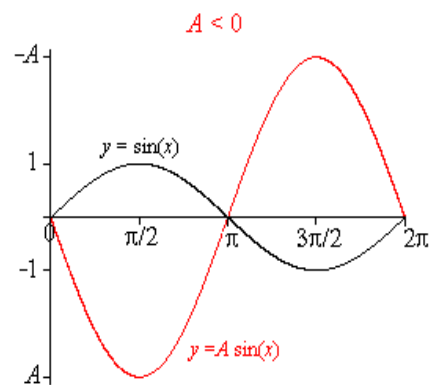
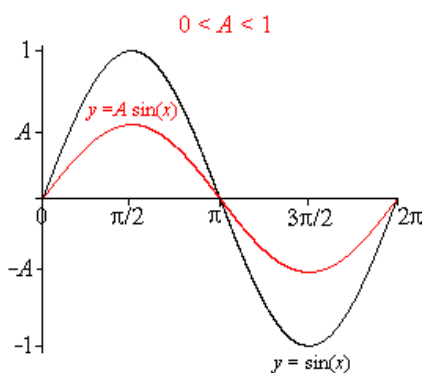
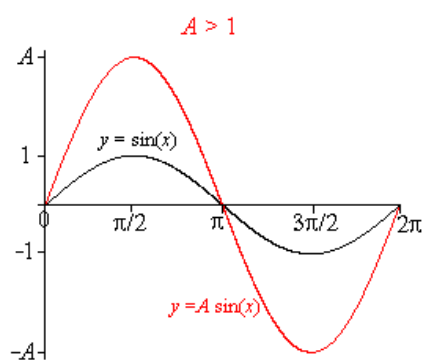
We can stretch or shrink sine and cosine functions, both vertically and horizontally. We can reflect them about the x axis, the y axis or both axes, and we can translate the graphs either vertically, horizontally or both.

So, we'll see how the values for A , B , C and D affect the graph of the sine or cosine function.

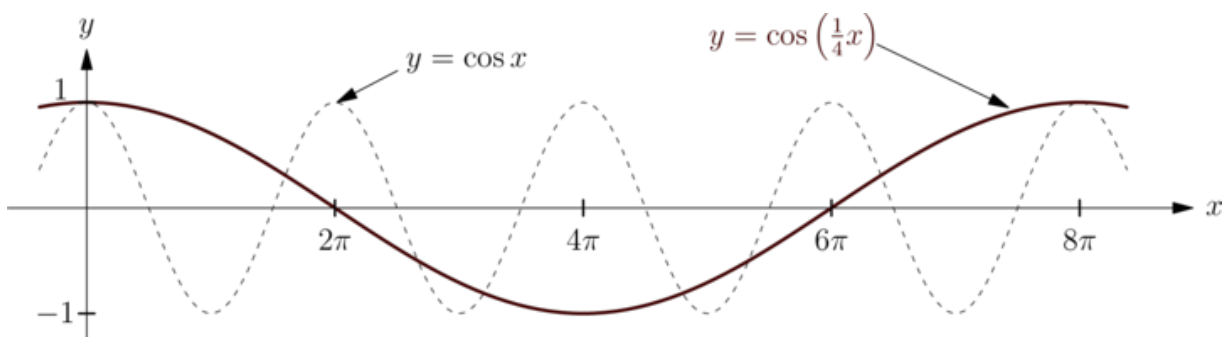
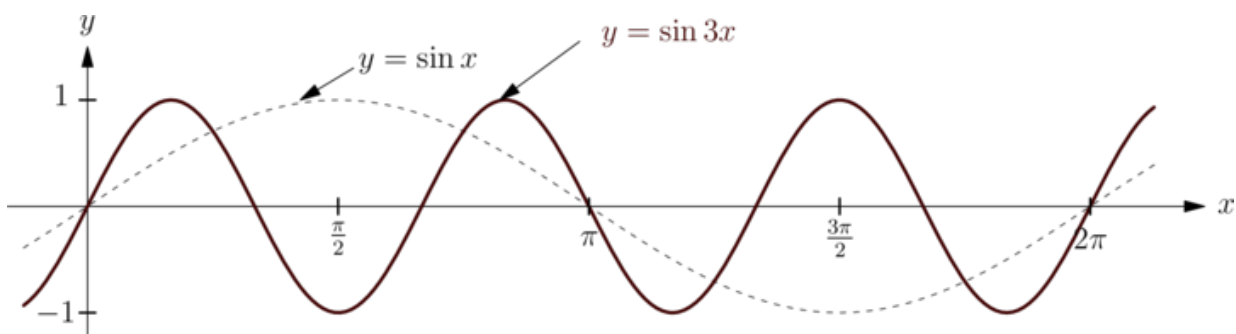
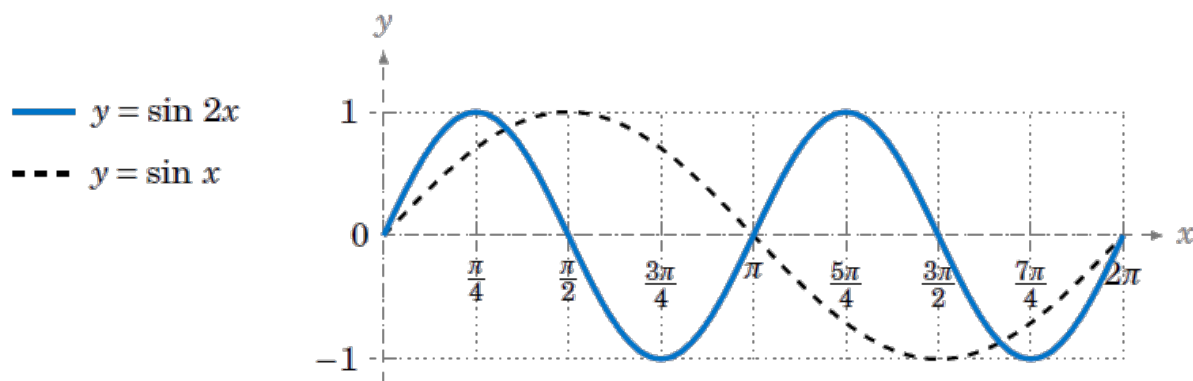
Graphing

$$f(x) = A \sin(Bx - C) + D \text{ or } g(x) = A \cos(Bx - C) + D$$

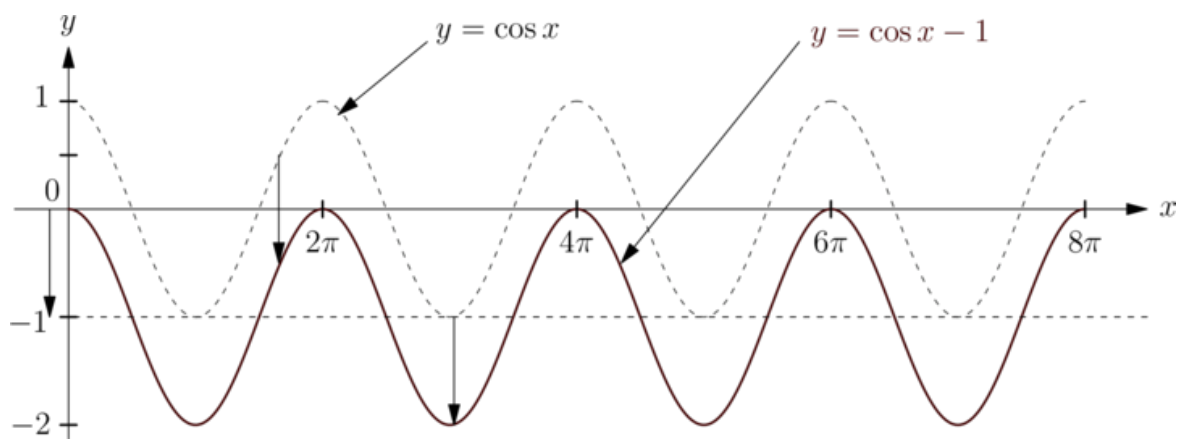
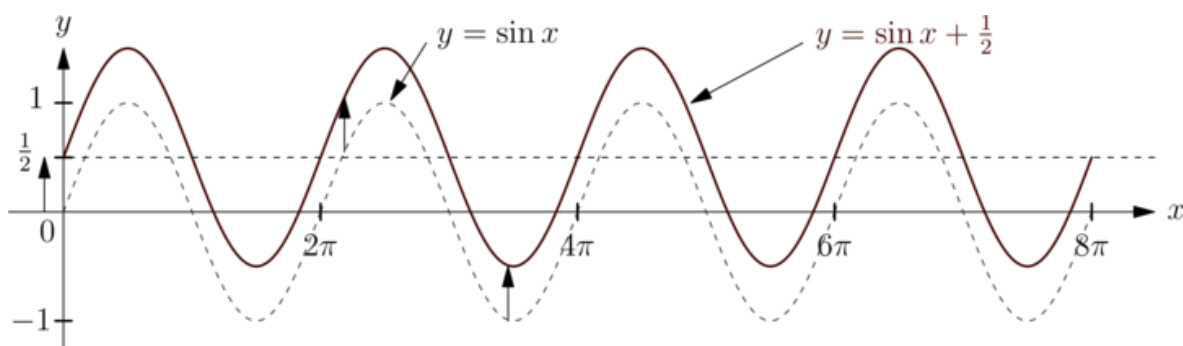
- The **amplitude** of the graph of is $|A|$.
- If $A > 1$, this will **stretch** the graph vertically.
 $0 < A < 1$, this will **shrink** the graph vertically
 If $A < 0$, the graph will be a reflection about the x axis.



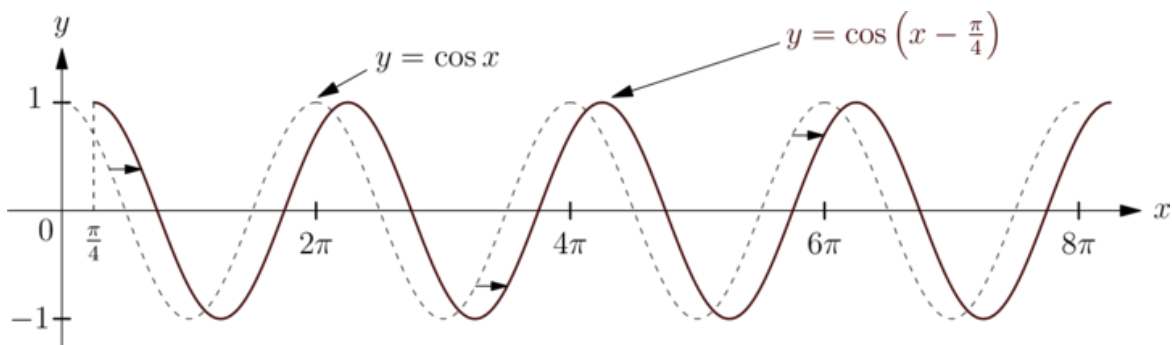
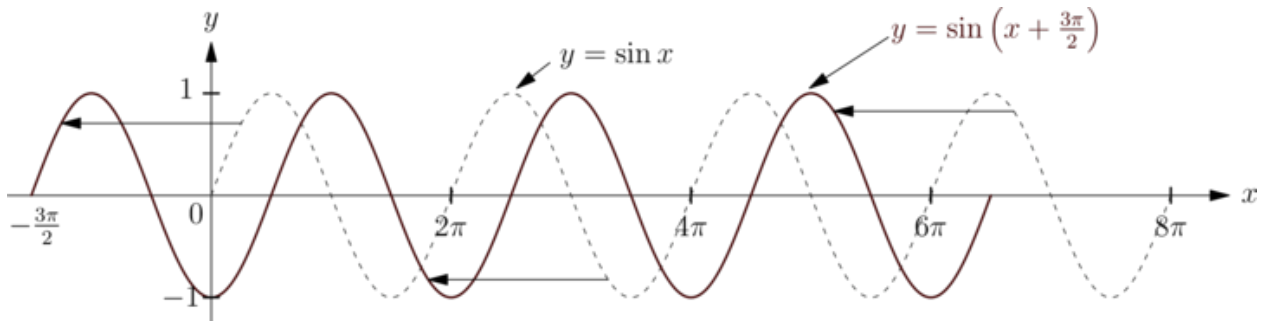
- The period of the function is: $\frac{2\pi}{B}$.
- If $B > 1$, this will **shrink the graph horizontally by a factor of $1/B$** .
If $0 < B < 1$, this will **stretch the graph horizontally by a factor of $1/B$** .



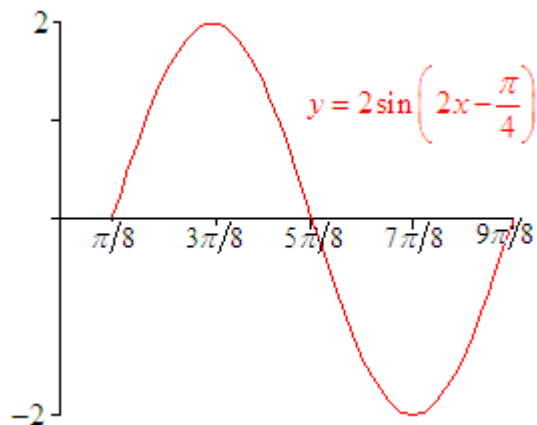
- **Vertical Shift:** Shift the original graph D units UP if $D > 0$, D units DOWN if $D < 0$.



- **Horizontal Shift:** If the function is of the form $f(x) = \sin(x - C)$ or $f(x) = \cos(x - C)$, then shift the original graph C units to RIGHT if $C > 0$ and C units to LEFT if $C < 0$.



- **Phase shift:** The function will be shifted $\frac{C}{B}$ units to the right if $\frac{C}{B} > 0$ and it will be shifted $\frac{C}{B}$ units to the left if $\frac{C}{B} < 0$. The number $\frac{C}{B}$ is called the **phase shift**.



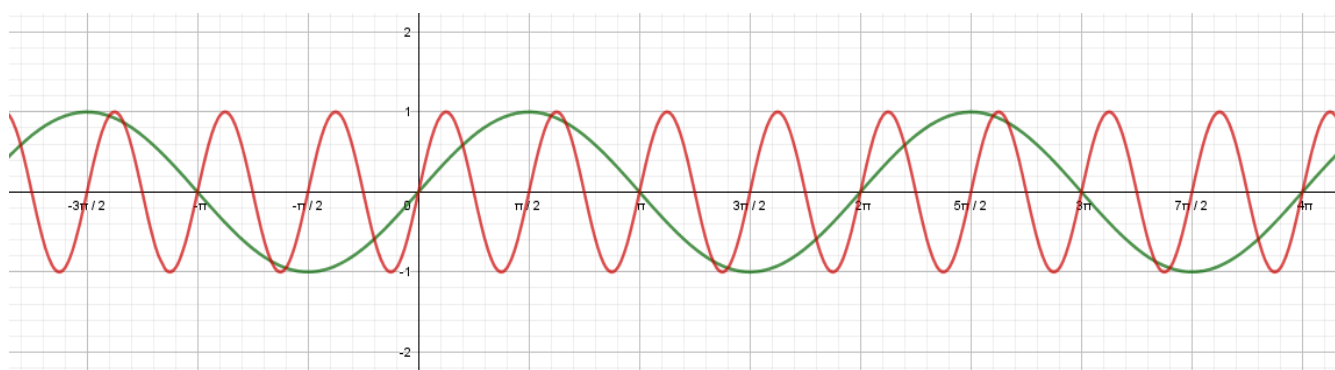
Example 3: Write down the transformations needed to graph:

a) $f(x) = \sin(4x)$

Period:

Amplitude:

Transformations:

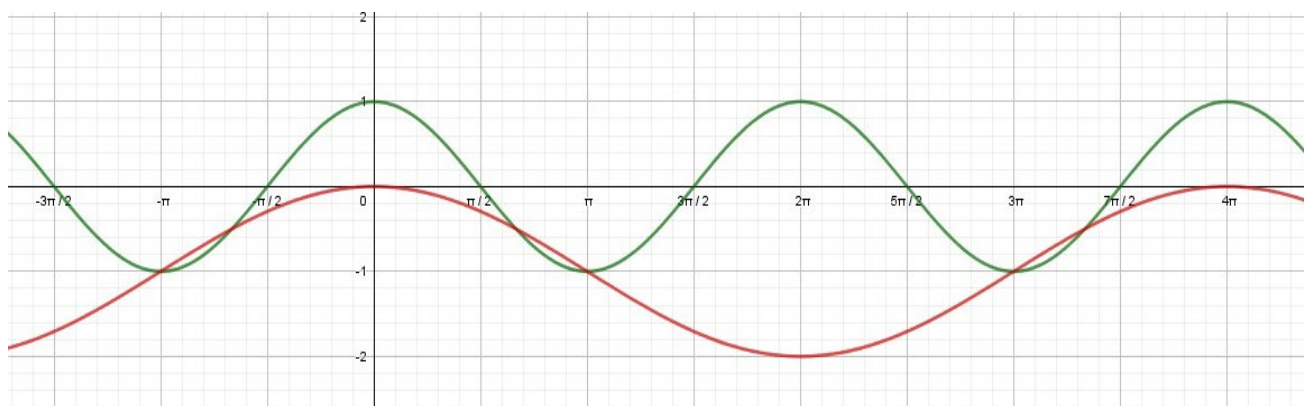


b) $f(x) = \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right) - 1$

Period:

Amplitude:

Transformations:

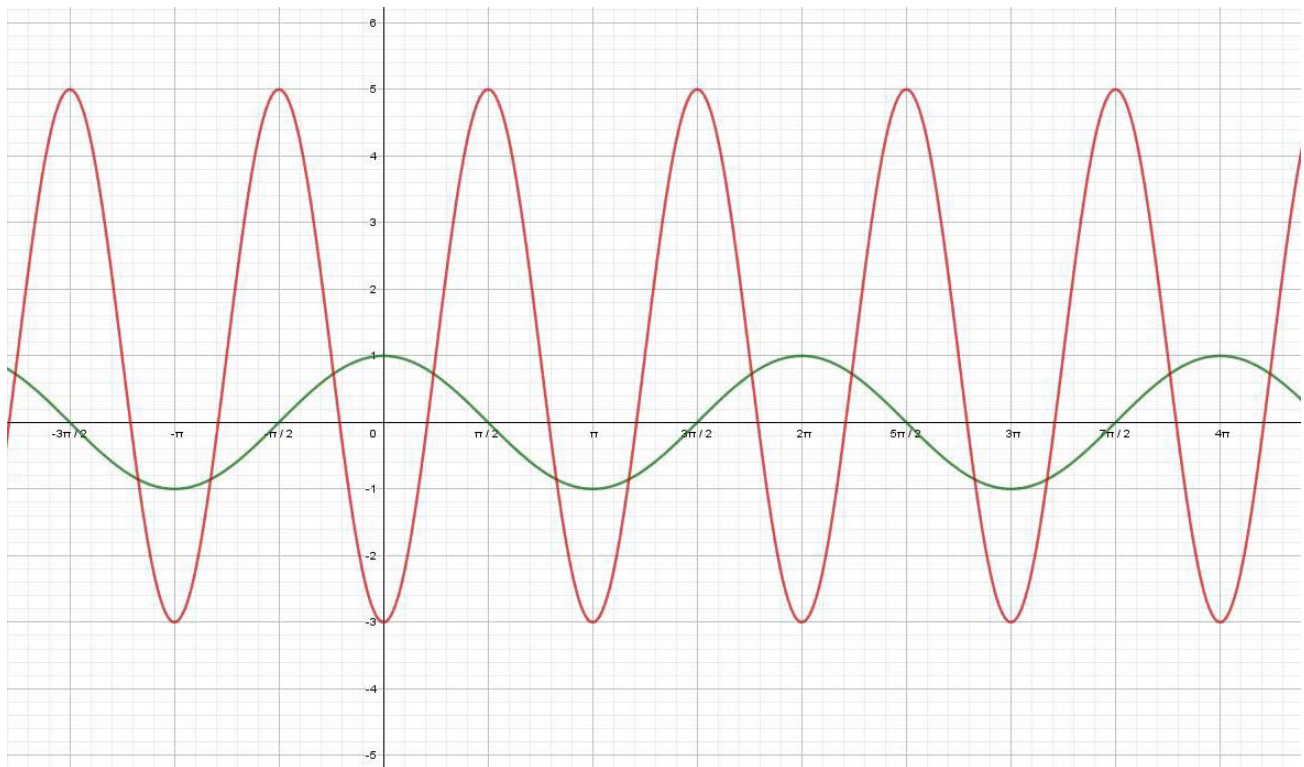


c) $f(x) = 4 \cos(2x - \pi) + 1$

Period:

Amplitude:

Transformations:

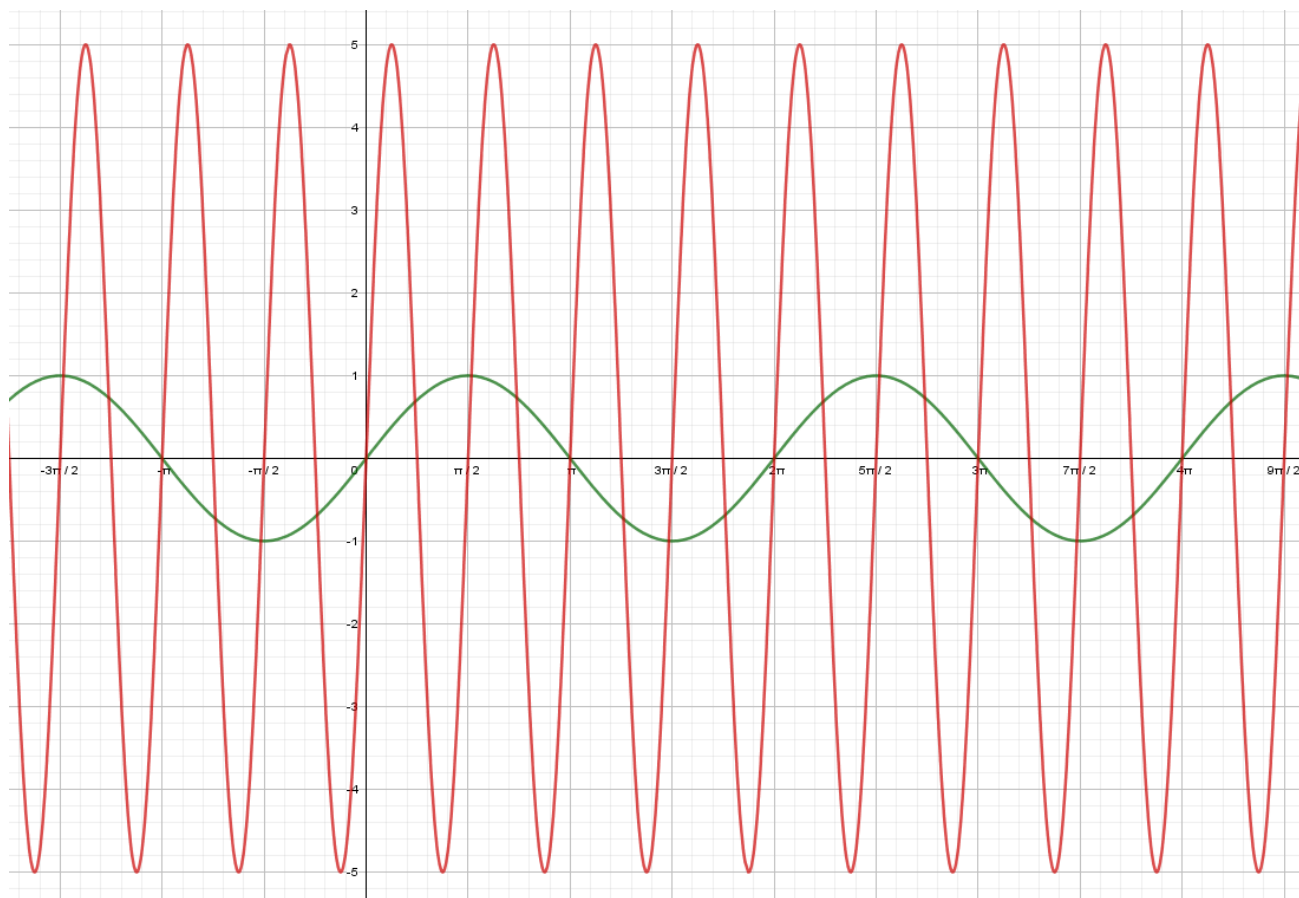


d) $f(x) = -5\sin(4x + \pi)$

Period:

Amplitude:

Transformations:

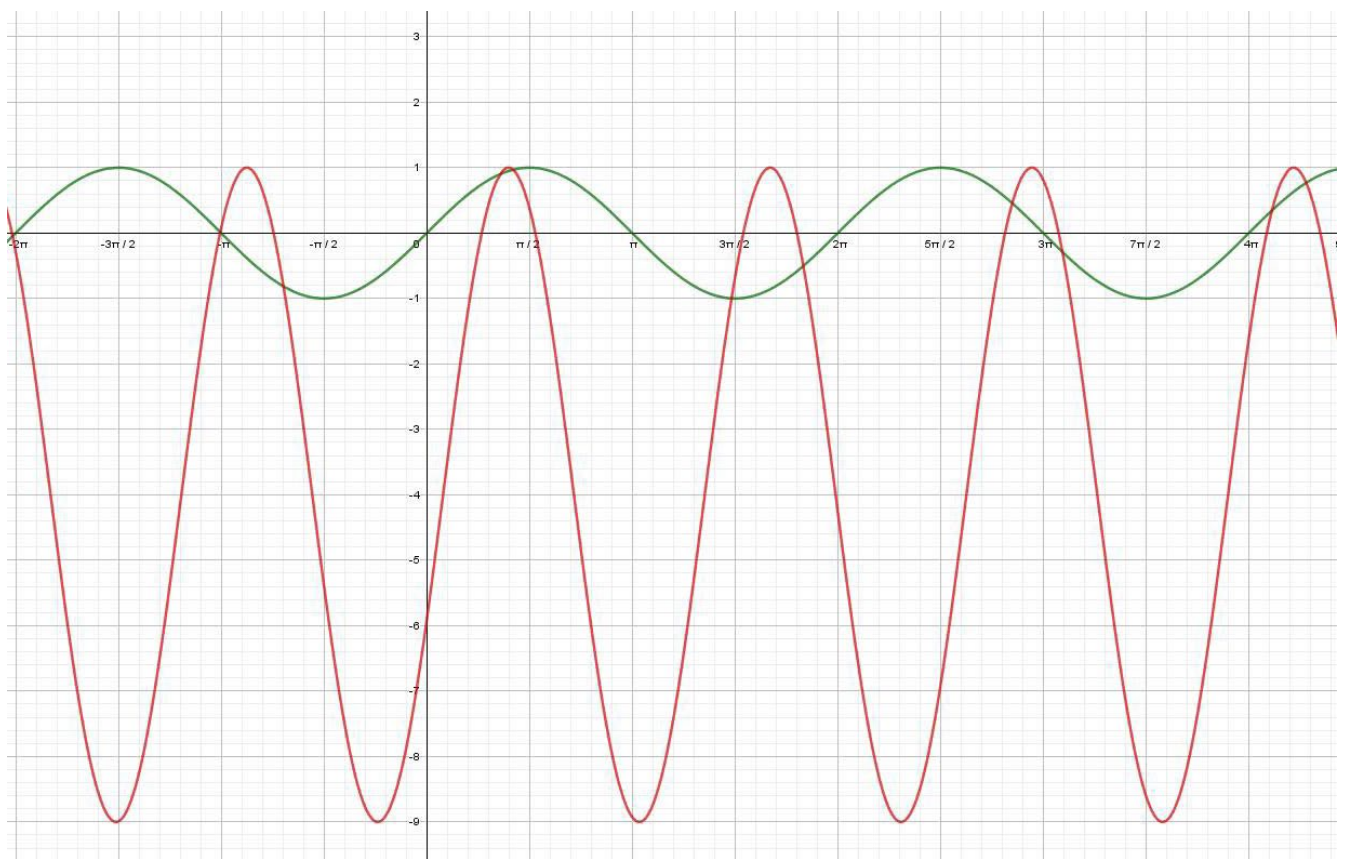


e) $f(x) = 5 \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8}\right) - 1$

Period:

Amplitude:

Transformations:

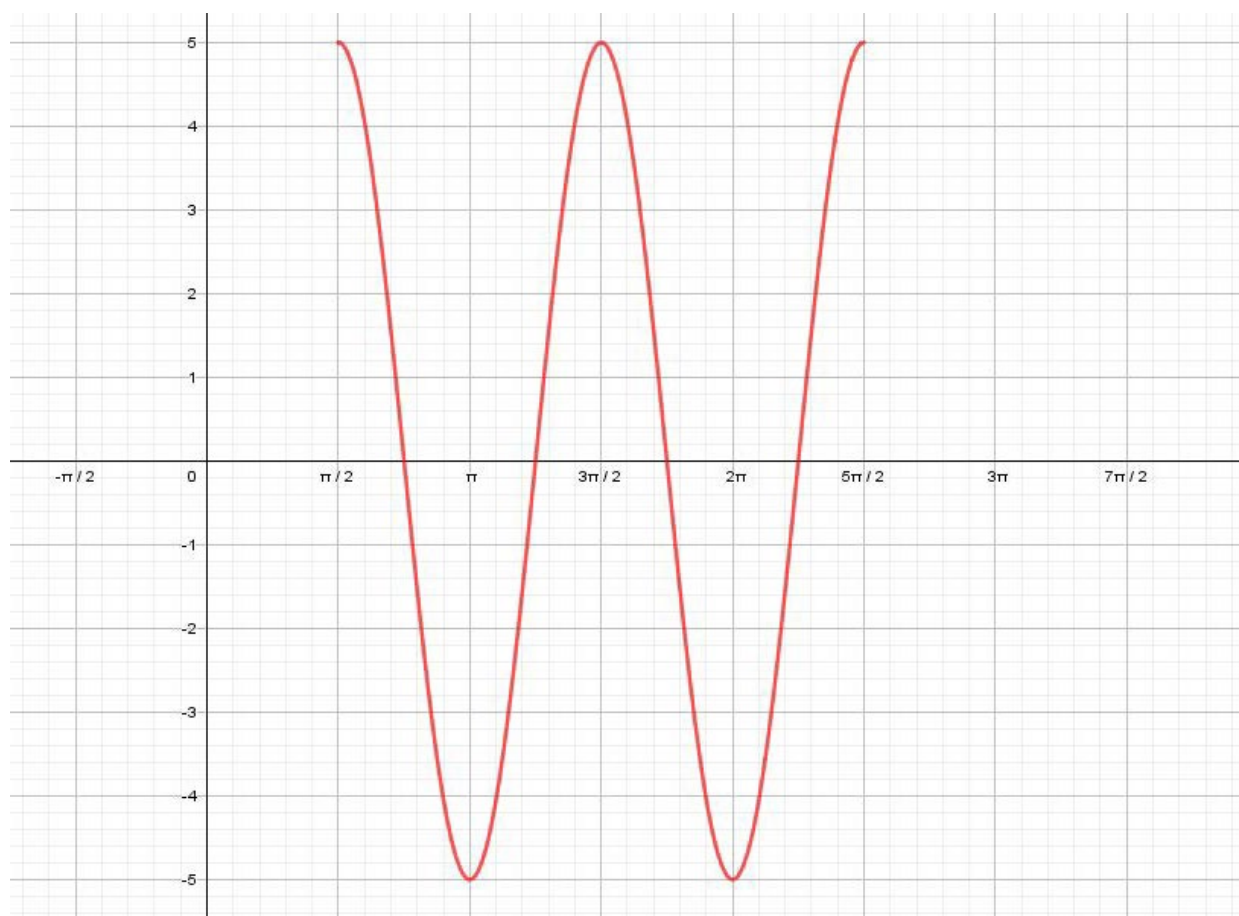


It can be helpful to identify the starting and ending points for one period of the graph of a function that has a phase shift. To do this, solve the equations $Bx - C = 0$ and $Bx - C = 2\pi$.

For example, for the function $f(x) = 5\cos(2x - \pi)$;

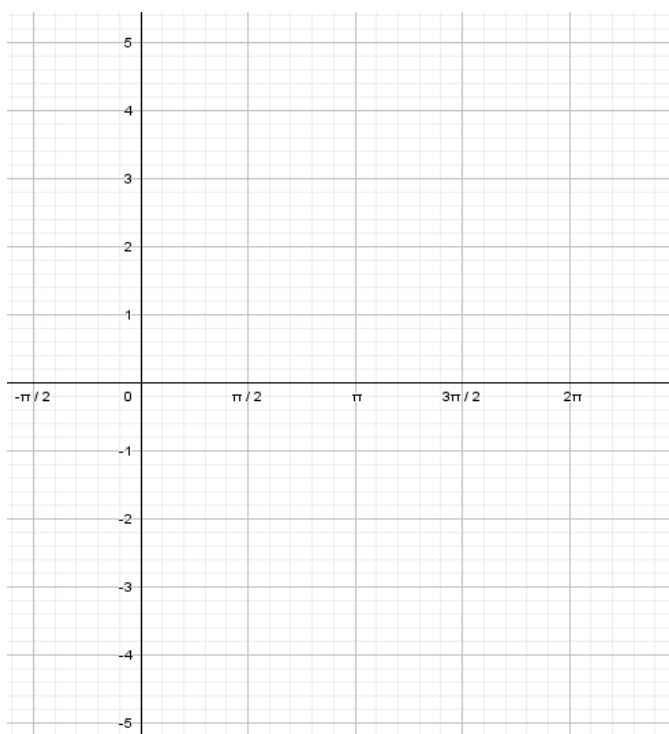
$$\text{starting point: } 2x - \pi = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{ending point: } 2x - \pi = 2\pi \rightarrow 2x = 3\pi \rightarrow x = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$



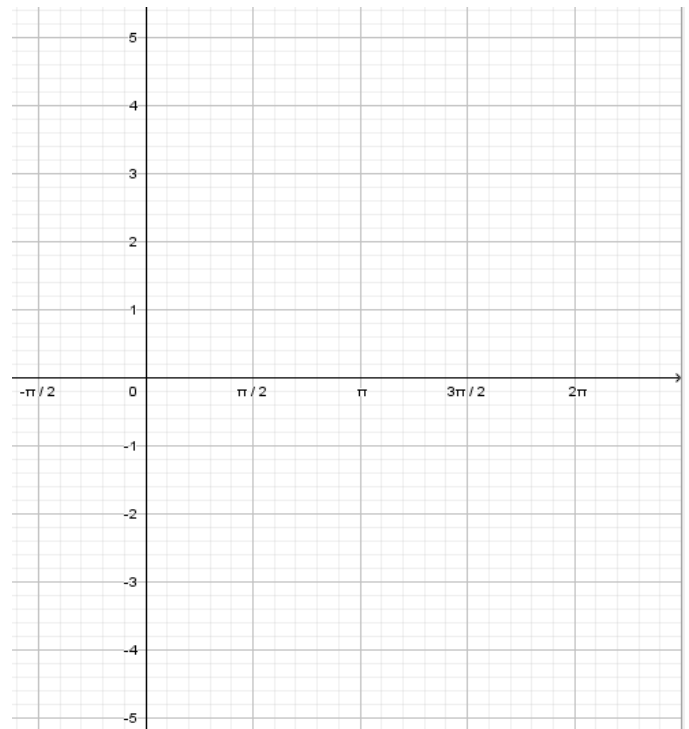
Now, we will graph some functions. You will need to identify the transformations required to change a basic sine or cosine function to the desired one. You must know the **five key points** on a basic sine function and the **five key points** on a basic cosine function. Using the information about the amplitude, reflections, vertical and horizontal stretching or shrinking and vertical and horizontal translations, you will be able to correctly plot the translated key points and sketch the desired function.

Example 4: Sketch over one period: $f(x) = 4\sin(x)$. State the range of this function.



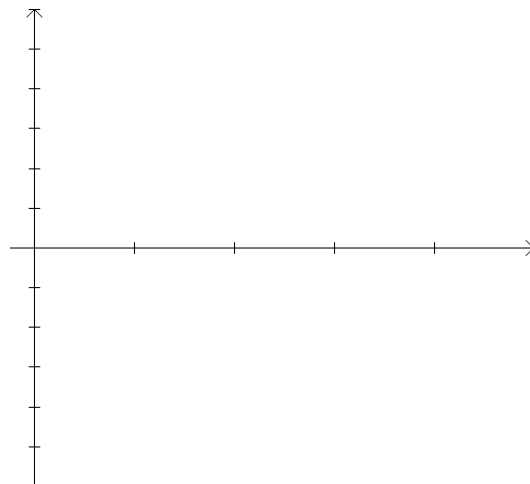
x	$f(x) = 4\sin(x)$
0	
$\frac{\pi}{2}$	
π	
$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	
2π	

Example 5: Sketch over one period: $f(x) = 2 \cos(x) + 1$. State the range of this function.



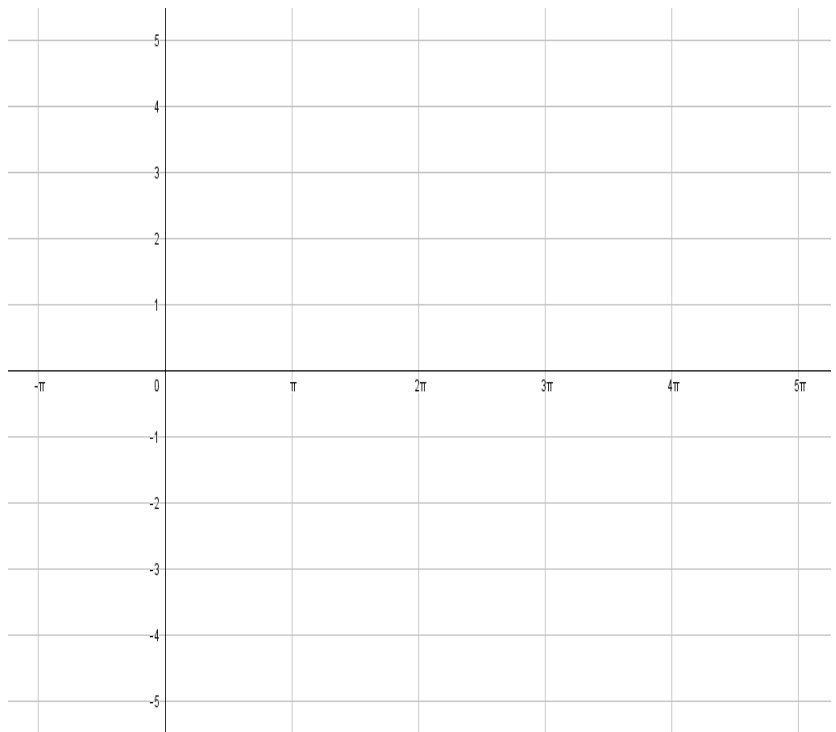
x	$f(x) = 2\cos(x) + 1$
0	
$\frac{\pi}{2}$	
π	
$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	
2π	

Example 6: Sketch over one period: $f(x) = 3\sin(2x)$. State the range of this function.



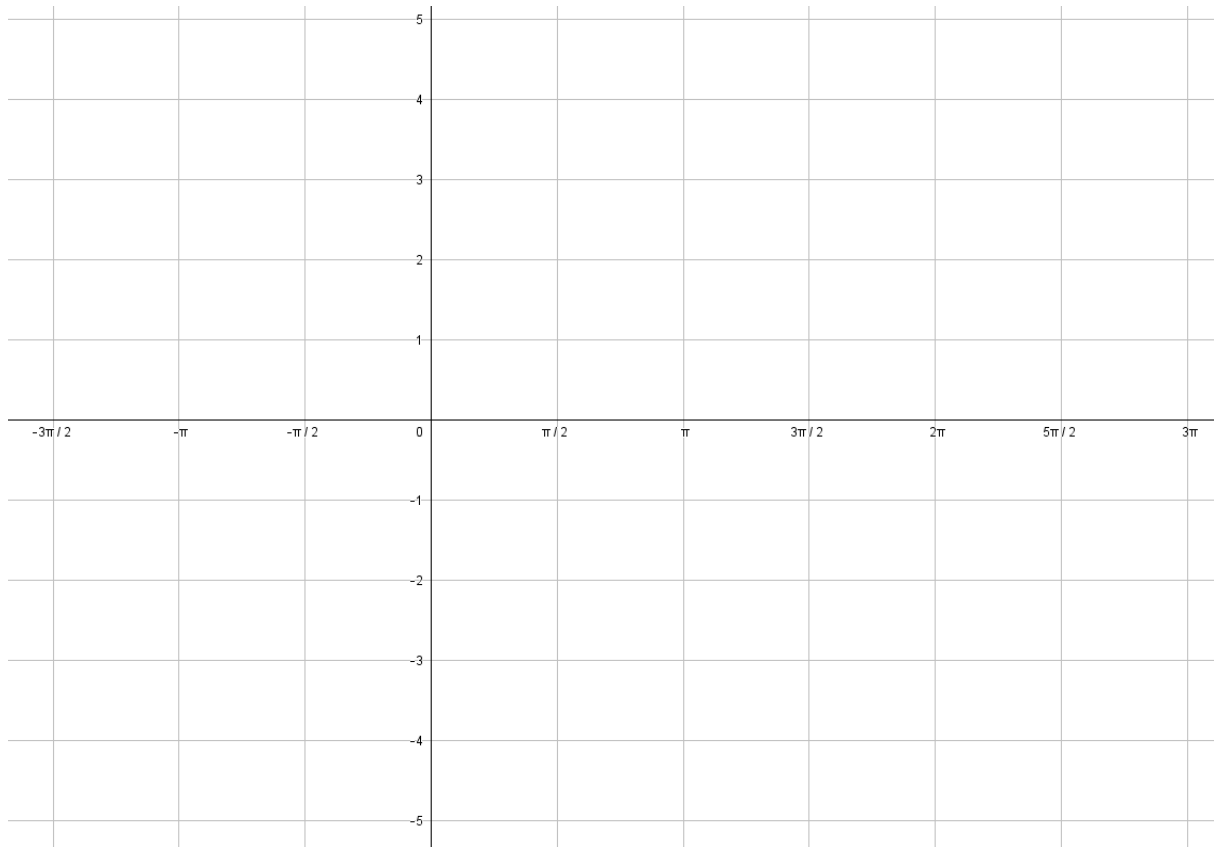
x	$f(x) = 3\sin(2x)$
0	
$\frac{\pi}{4}$	
$\frac{\pi}{2}$	
$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	
π	

Example 7: Sketch over one period: $f(x) = 4 \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - 1$. State the range.

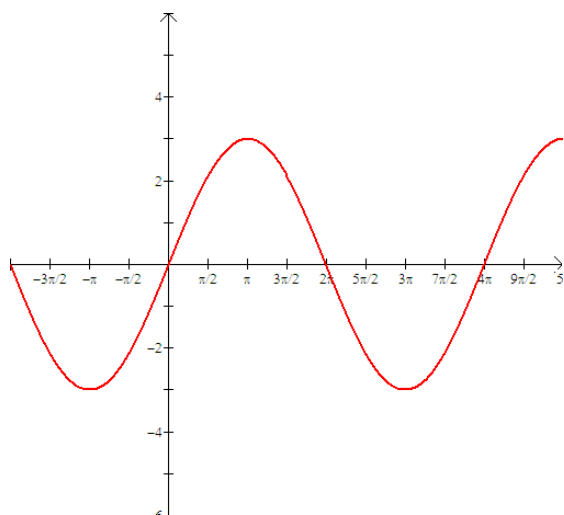


x	$f(x) = 4\cos(x/2) - 1$
0	
π	
2π	
3π	
4π	

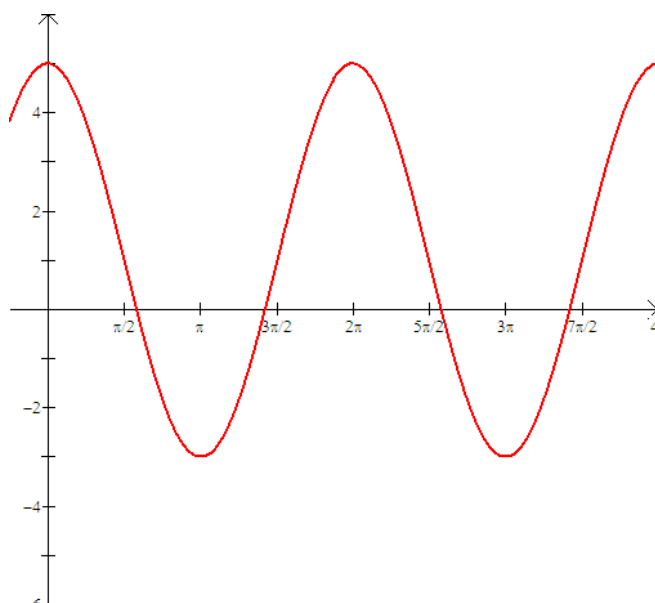
Example 8: Sketch over one period: $f(x) = -2 \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$.



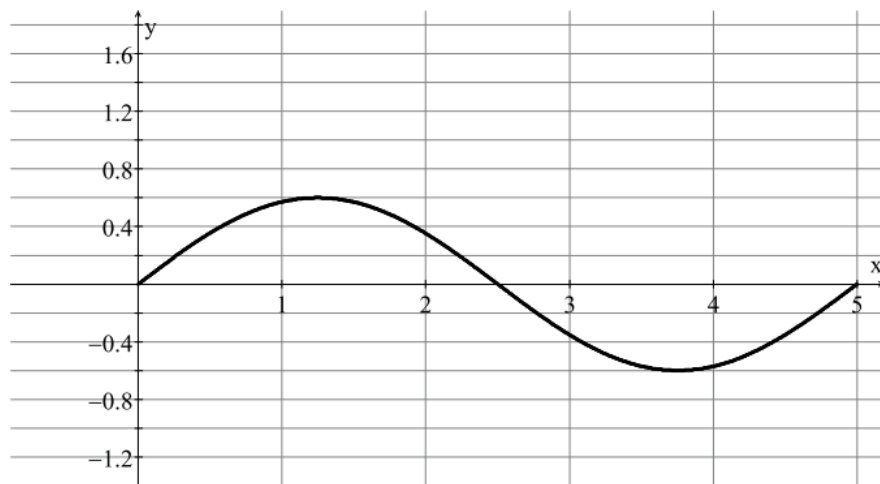
Example 9: Consider the graph: Write an equation of the form $f(x) = A\sin(Bx - C) + D$ and an equation of the form $f(x) = A\cos(Bx - C) + D$ which could be used to represent the graph. Note: these answers are not unique!



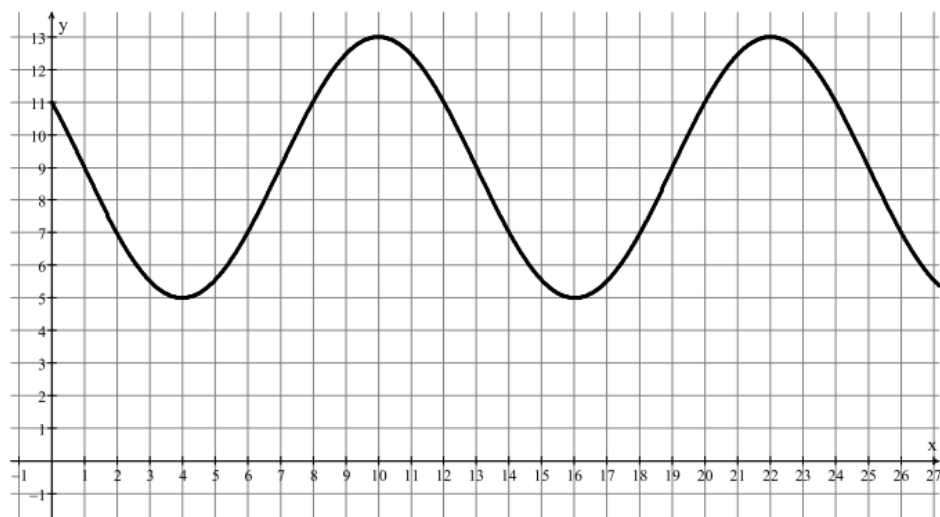
Example 10: Consider the graph: Write an equation of the form $f(x) = A\sin(Bx - C) + D$ and an equation of the form $f(x) = A\cos(Bx - C) + D$ which could be used to represent the graph. Note: these answers are not unique!



Example 11: Determine the function of the form $f(x) = A\sin(Bx)$ given by the graph:



Example 12: Determine the function of the form $f(x) = A\sin(Bx - C) + D$ given by the graph below:



Modeling Using Sinusoidal Functions

Sine and cosine functions model many real-world situations. Physical phenomenon such as tides, temperatures and amount of sunlight are all things that repeat themselves, are easily modeled by sine and cosine functions (collectively, they are called “sinusoidal functions”).

Here are some other situations that can be modeled by a sinusoidal function:

- Suppose you are on a Ferris wheel at a carnival.
Your height (as you are sitting in your seat) varies sinusoidally.
- Suppose you are pushing your child as s/he sits in a swing.
Your child’s height varies sinusoidally.
- The motion of a swinging pendulum varies sinusoidally.
- Stock prices sometimes vary sinusoidally.

We’ll work a couple of examples involving sinusoidal variation.

Recall: Given the functions $f(x) = A\sin(Bx - C) + D$ or $f(x) = A\cos(Bx - C) + D$;

The period is: $\frac{2\pi}{B}$

The amplitude is: $|A|$

The vertical shift is: D (up if positive)

The horizontal shift is $\frac{C}{B}$ (to the right if positive)

Example 1: Determine the equation of the sine function which has amplitude is 5, the phase shift is 4 to the left, the vertical shift is 3 down, and the period is 2.

Example 2: The function $P(t) = 120 + 40\sin(2\pi t)$ models the blood pressure (in millimeters of mercury) for a person; t represents seconds.

What is the period of this function?

What is the amplitude?

What is the maximum blood pressure?

What is the minimum blood pressure?

Example 3: The number of hours of daylight in Boston is given by $f(x) = 3 \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{365}(x - 79)\right) + 12$ where x is the number of days after January 1.

What is the:

- a. amplitude?
- b. period?
- c. maximum value of $f(x)$?
- d. minimum value of $f(x)$?

Example 4: Assume that you are aboard a research submarine doing submerged training exercises in the Pacific Ocean. At time $t = 0$ you start porpoising (alternately deeper and then shallower). At time $t = 4$ min you are at your deepest, $y = -1000$ m. At time $t = 9$ min you next reach your shallowest, $y = -200$ m. Assume that y varies sinusoidally with time. Find an equation expressing y as a function of t .

Example 5: A signal buoy in the Gulf of Mexico bobs up and down with the height h of its transmitter (in feet) above sea level modeled by $h(t) = A\sin(Bt) + 5$. During a small squall its height varies from 1 ft to 9 ft and there are 4 seconds from one 9-ft height to the next. What are the values of the constants A and B ?