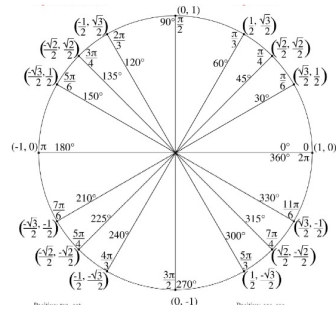
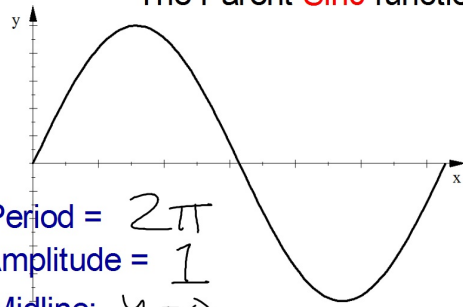


The Parent Sinθ function:



Period = 2π

Amplitude = 1

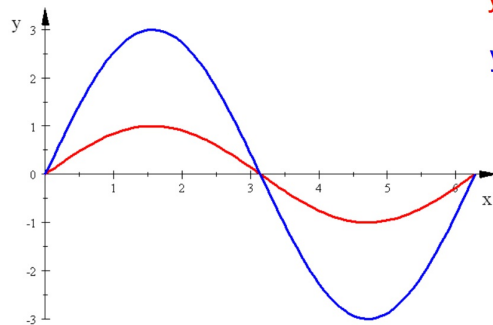
Midline: $y = 0$

Max = 1 at $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ x-int at $\theta = 0, \pi, 2\pi$ Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$

Min = -1 at $\theta = \frac{3\pi}{2}$ y-int when $\theta = 0$ Range: $[-1, 1]$

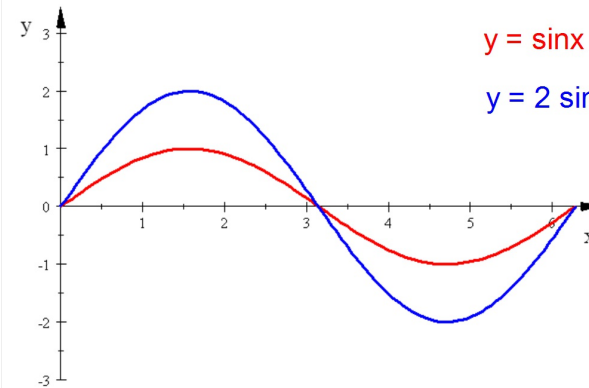
Graph of $y = \sin x$ Exploration

Results and conclusions on the following pages



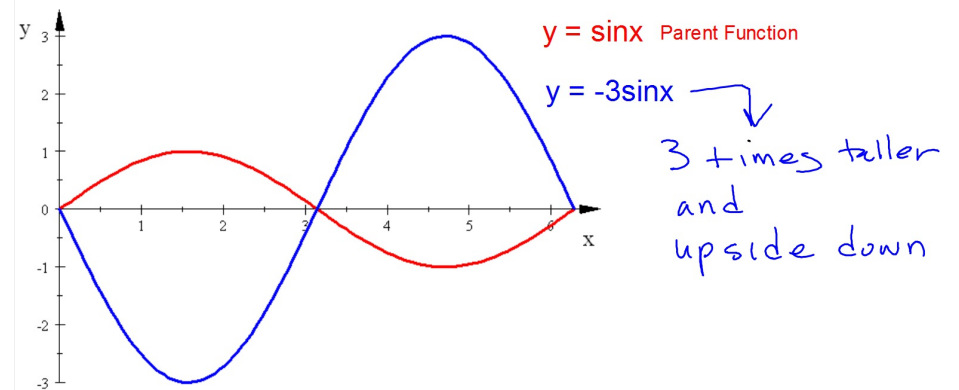
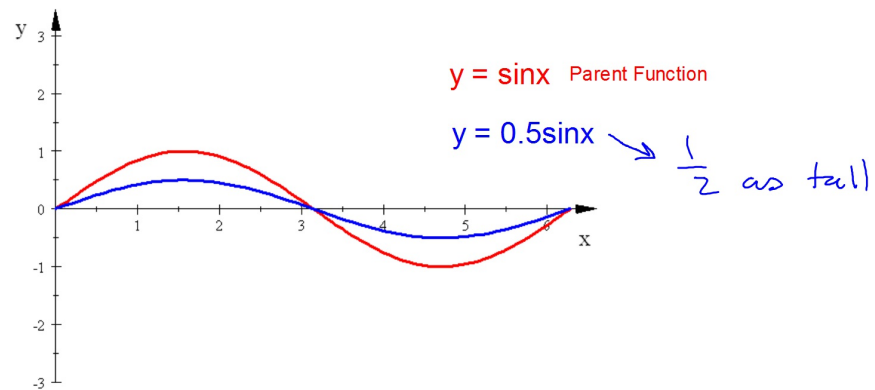
$y = \sin x$ Parent Function

$y = 3 \sin x$ →
Vertical Stretch
factor of 3
or
3 times taller



$y = \sin x$ Parent Function

$y = 2 \sin x$ →
Twice as tall



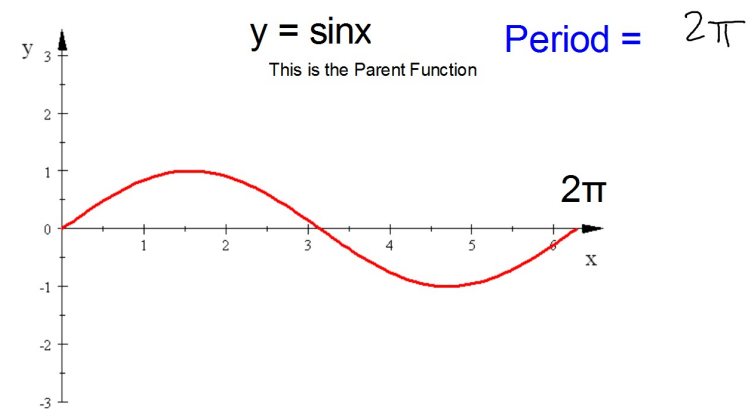
$$y = a \sin x$$

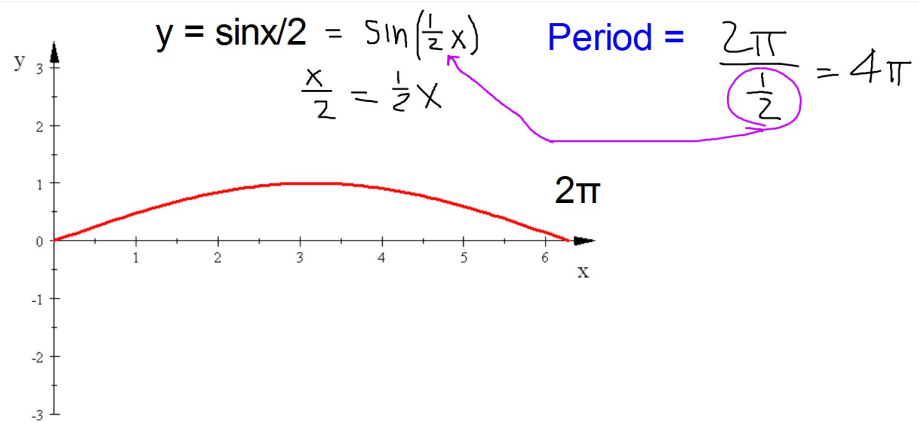
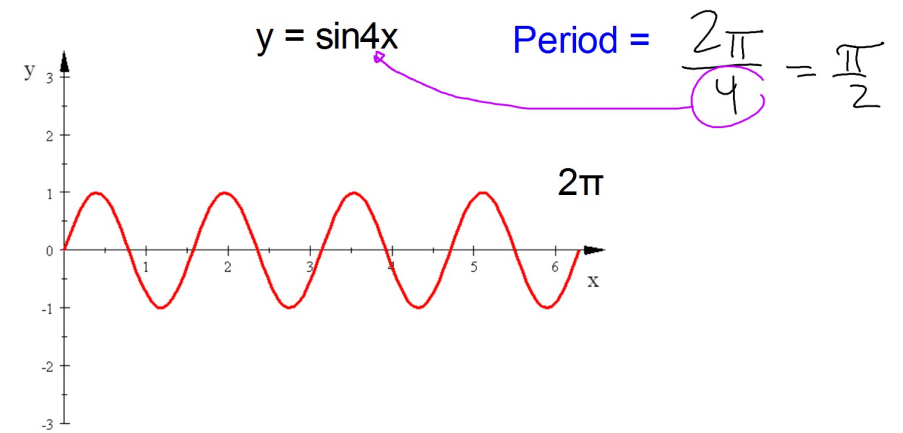
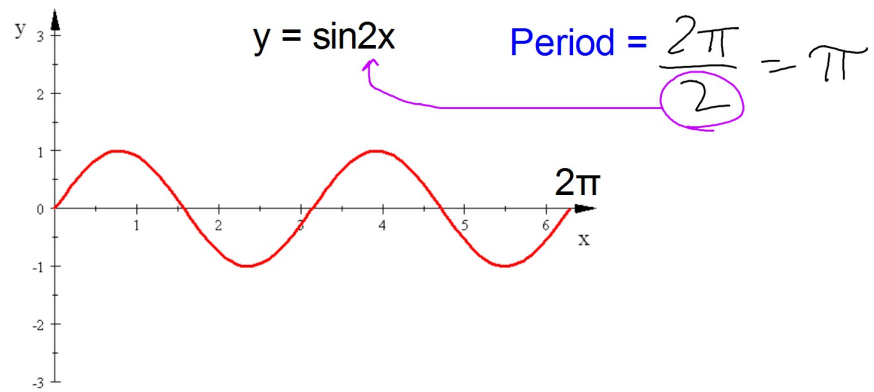
$|a|$ = Amplitude (Vertical Stretch Factor)

Can you have a negative Amplitude?

No, since amplitude is a distance, it can't be negative.

If $a < 0$ then there is an x-axis reflection.
Upside down





$$y = \sin bx$$

$$\text{Period} = \frac{2\pi}{b}$$

Find the amplitude and period for each Sine Function:

1. $y = 7 \sin 5x$

Amplitude= 7

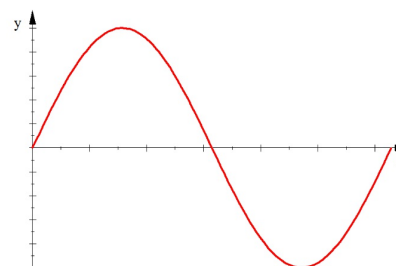
Period= $\frac{2\pi}{5}$

2. $y = -4 \sin \frac{x}{3}$

Amplitude= 4

Period= $\frac{2\pi}{\frac{1}{3}} = 6\pi$

The Parent Function: $y = \sin x$



Period= 2π

Amplitude= 1

Eq of Midline: $y = 0$

$y = a \sin bx$

$|a|$ = Amplitude

When $a < 0$ there is an x-axis reflection (upside down)

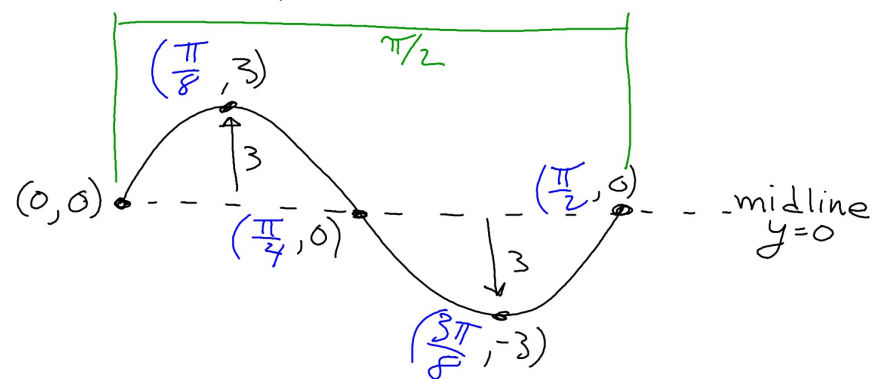
b : $\longrightarrow$ Period = $\frac{2\pi}{b}$

Sketch one period of the graph of

$y = 3 \sin 4x$ Label the coordinates of all x-intercepts, minimums, and maximums.

Amplitude = 3

period = $\frac{2\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$



Sketch one period of the graph of
 $y = -5\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$ Amplitude = 5
upside down period = $\frac{2\pi}{1/2} = 4\pi$

Label the coordinates of all x-intercepts, minimums, and maximums.

