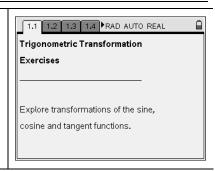
This activity explores transformations of the trigonometric functions sine, cosine, and tangent. The transformations include amplitude changes, period changes, vertical shift, and horizontal shift.



- > Open the TI-Nspire document *Trigonometric\_Transformation\_Exercises*.
- ▶ Press (ctrl) ► to move to page 1.2 and begin the activity.
- Move to page 1.3.
- Looking at the graph of sin(x), what are the amplitude and period? Explain how you can tell by looking at the graph.
  Change the function to graph cos(x). What are the amplitude and period of this graph? Explain.
- 3. Now change the function to graph tan(x). What are the amplitude and period? Explain.

## > Move to page 1.7.

On page 1.8, the graph of sin(x) is represented by the dashed curve, and a transformation of sin(x) is represented by the solid curve.

- 4. How has the sin(x) graph changed? Write an equation in the form of f(x) = sin(Bx) to represent the transformed graph. To check your equation, graph it on the same page.
  - \_\_\_\_\_

## > Move to page 1.10.

On page 1.11, the graph of cos(x) is represented by the dashed curve, and a transformation of cos(x) is represented by the solid curve.

5. How has the cos(x) graph changed? Write an equation in the form of  $f(x) = A^*cos(x)$  to represent the transformed graph. To check your equation, graph it on the same page.

\_\_\_\_\_\_

## ➤ Move to page 1.14.

6. Write an equation in the form of  $f(x) = A^*\cos(Bx)$  to represent the graph shown. To check your equation, graph it on the same page.

\_\_\_\_\_

Along with amplitude and period changes, a trigonometric graph can also be shifted horizontally and vertically. Using the equation  $f(x) = A^*\cos(Bx + C) + D$  as an example, C represents horizontal shift and D represents vertical shift.

7. Now, how can you represent the graph on page 1.14 using the sine function? Write an equation in the form of  $f(x) = A^*\sin(Bx + C)$  to represent the graph. To check your equation, graph it on the same page.

\_\_\_\_\_