



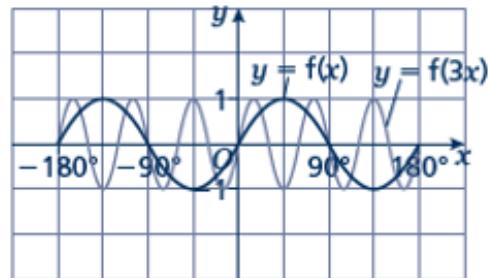
# Transforming trigonometric graphs

## A LEVEL LINKS

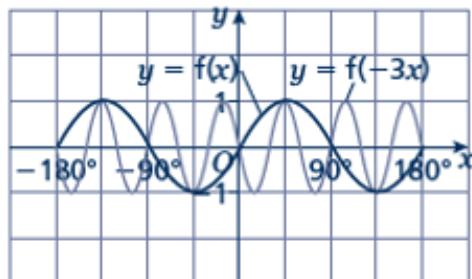
Scheme of work: 4a. Trigonometric ratios and graphs

## Key points

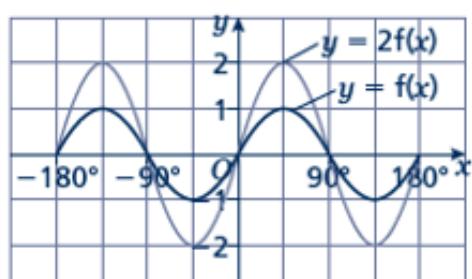
- The transformation  $y = f(ax)$  is a horizontal stretch of  $y = f(x)$  with scale factor  $\frac{1}{a}$  parallel to the  $x$ -axis.



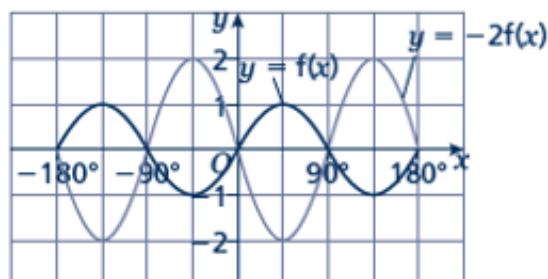
- The transformation  $y = f(-ax)$  is a horizontal stretch of  $y = f(x)$  with scale factor  $\frac{1}{a}$  parallel to the  $x$ -axis and then a reflection in the  $y$ -axis.



- The transformation  $y = af(x)$  is a vertical stretch of  $y = f(x)$  with scale factor  $a$  parallel to the  $y$ -axis.



- The transformation  $y = -af(x)$  is a vertical stretch of  $y = f(x)$  with scale factor  $a$  parallel to the  $y$ -axis and then a reflection in the  $x$ -axis.

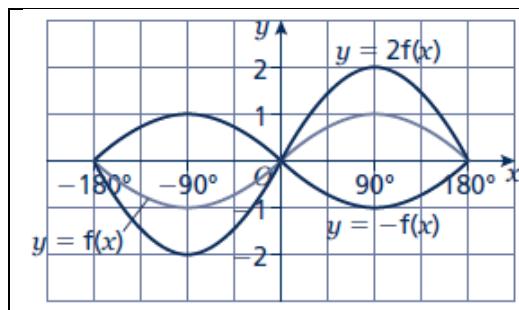
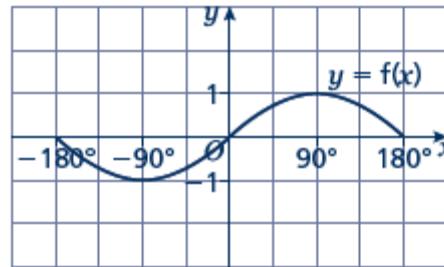




## Examples

**Example 1** The graph shows the function  $y = f(x)$ .

Sketch and label the graphs of  $y = 2f(x)$  and  $y = -f(x)$ .

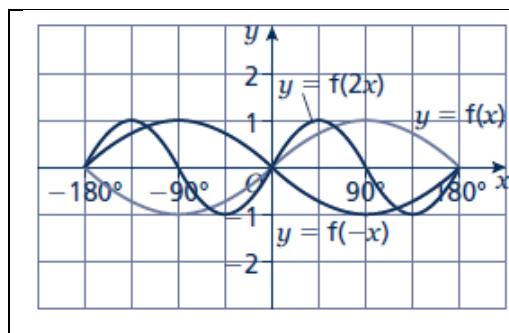
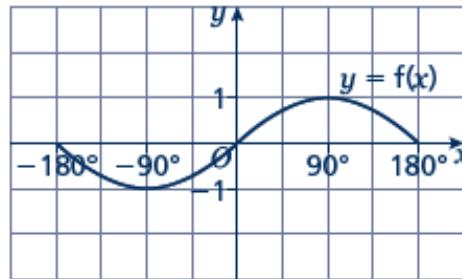


The function  $y = 2f(x)$  is a vertical stretch of  $y = f(x)$  with scale factor 2 parallel to the  $y$ -axis.

The function  $y = -f(x)$  is a reflection of  $y = f(x)$  in the  $x$ -axis.

**Example 2** The graph shows the function  $y = f(x)$ .

Sketch and label the graphs of  $y = f(2x)$  and  $y = f(-x)$ .



The function  $y = f(2x)$  is a horizontal stretch of  $y = f(x)$  with scale factor  $\frac{1}{2}$  parallel to the  $x$ -axis.

The function  $y = f(-x)$  is a reflection of  $y = f(x)$  in the  $y$ -axis.

## Practice questions

1

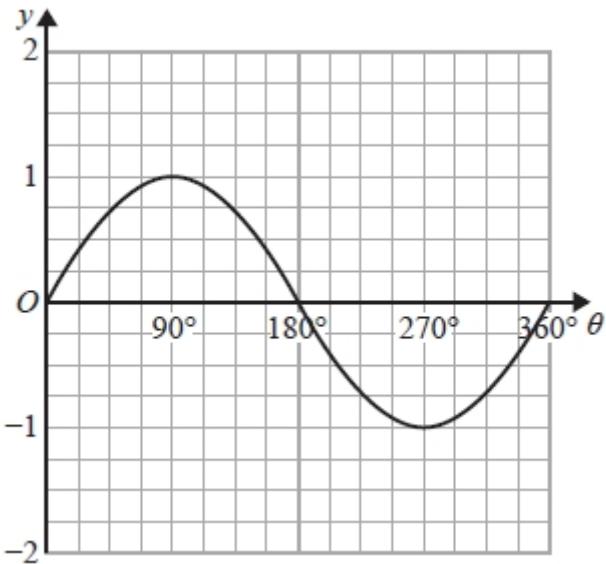


Figure 3

Figure 3 shows a plot of the curve with equation  $y = \sin \theta$ ,  $0 \leq \theta \leq 360^\circ$

(a) State the coordinates of the minimum point on the curve with equation

$$y = 4 \sin \theta, \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 360^\circ$$

A copy of Figure 3, called Diagram 1, is shown here.

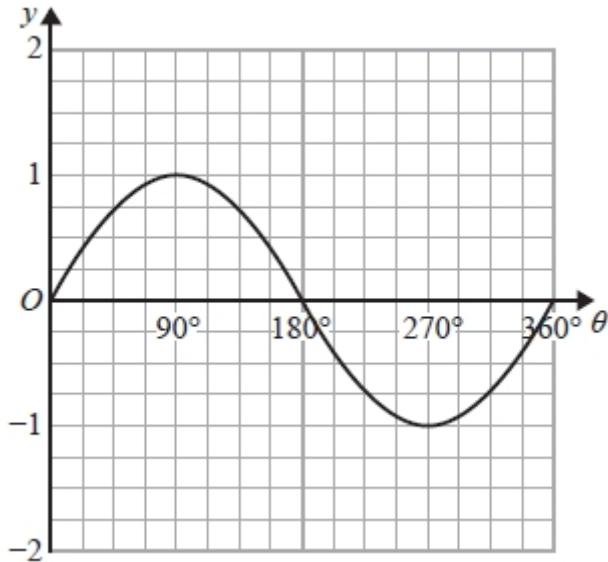


Diagram 1

(b) On Diagram 1, sketch and label the curves

$$(i) \quad y = 1 + \sin \theta, \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 360^\circ$$

(ii)  $y = \tan \theta$ ,  $0 \leq \theta \leq 360^\circ$

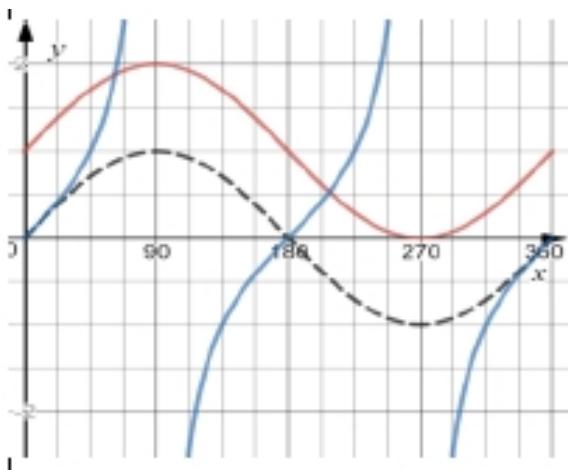
(c) Hence find the number of solutions of the equation

- $\tan \theta = 1 + \sin \theta$  that lie in the region  $0 \leq \theta \leq 2160^\circ$
- $\tan \theta = 1 + \sin \theta$  that lie in the region  $0 \leq \theta \leq 1980^\circ$

## Answers

1 (a)  $(270^\circ, -4)$

(b)



(c) (i)  $6 \times 2 = 12$

(ii) 11