

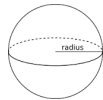
If you missed unit 6 test, make up by Friday

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ACT review questions...
Save these for after notes

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Calendar Math:



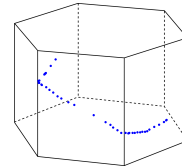
Sphere

Any cross section on a sphere is a circle

1. Horizontal slice: circle
2. Vertical slice: circle
3. Diagonal slice: circle

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Hexagonal Prism:



1. Horizontal slice: Hexagon
2. Vertical slice: rectangle
3. Diagonal slice through all lateral faces: hexagon
4. Can you make an octagon by slicing the shape? no - max is 6

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Rotating of 2D Objects

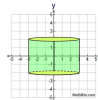
Rotating a 2D figure around an axis creates a 3D figure

Start with a rectangle that has a side on each axis: it touches x-axis and y-axis



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Rotating around the y-axis creates:



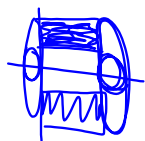
Right Cylinder

Rotating around the x-axis creates:

Right Cylinder

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Rotating a rectangle that has only one side on an axis creates:



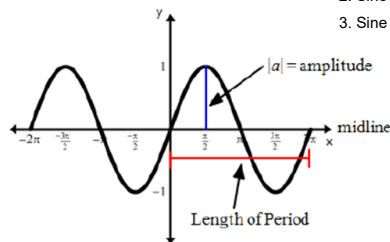
Right cylinder with a hole

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7.1 Graphs of Sine and Cosine

$f(x) = a \sin(bx) + k$

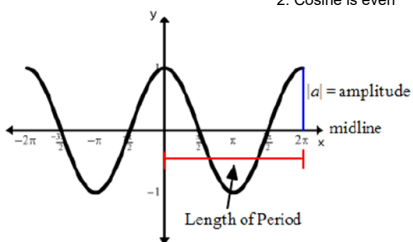
1. Sine goes through (0,0)
2. Sine goes up on the right
3. Sine is odd



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$f(x) = a \cos(bx) + k$

1. Cosine starts high at 1
2. Cosine is even



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Amplitude: The height of the wave

$f(x) = a \sin(bx) + k$

(half the distance from the max to min)

amplitude is never negative

Examples:

a) $f(x) = 3 \cos(2x) + 5$

$a = 3$

b) $f(x) = -2 \sin(4x) - 2$

$a = 2$

c) $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sin(3\pi x)$

$a = \frac{1}{2}$

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Period: One cycle of the wave

(how long before it repeats)

Period of parent $\sin x$; $\cos x$ 2π

To find the period in a function: $\frac{2\pi}{|b|}$

b is next to x

Examples:

a) $f(x) = -3 \sin(3x) - 4$

$b = 3$
 $\frac{2\pi}{3}$
 Period = $\frac{2\pi}{3}$
 horizontal shrink

b) $f(x) = 2 \cos(\frac{1}{3}\pi x)$

$b = \frac{1}{3}\pi$
 $\frac{2\pi}{\frac{1}{3}\pi} = \frac{2\pi \cdot 3}{\pi} = 6$
 h. Shrink $\frac{1}{3}$
 $\frac{2\pi}{1} : \frac{1\pi}{3}$
 $\frac{2\pi}{1} \cdot \frac{3}{1\pi} = \frac{6\pi}{\pi} = 6$

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If $|b| > 1$ then it is a horizontal shrink
 a horizontal shrink = period smaller

If $|b| < 1$ then it is a horizontal stretch
 a horizontal stretch = period longer

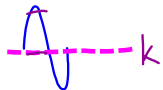
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Midline: The horizontal line that cuts the function in half vertically.

The midline is the vertical shift k

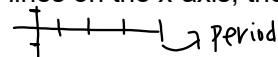
The distance from the midline to the max is the amplitude

The distance from the midline to the min is the amplitude



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Steps to graph:

1. Identify amplitude, period, midline
2. Mark 4 lines on the x-axis, the last one is the period. 
3. Mark amplitude from the midline up and down
4. Determine if the graph is sin or cos

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Recall:

$\sin 0 = 0$

$\sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 1$

$\sin \pi = 0$

$\sin \frac{3\pi}{2} = -1$

$\sin 2\pi = 0$

Then it repeats

$\cos 0 = 1$

$\cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$

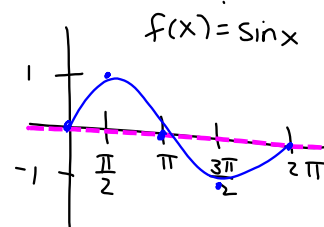
$\cos \pi = -1$

$\cos \frac{3\pi}{2} = 0$

$\cos 2\pi = 1$

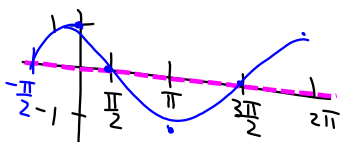
Then it repeats

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$f(x) = \cos x$



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Identify the amplitude, period, and midline and then sketch one period of the graph

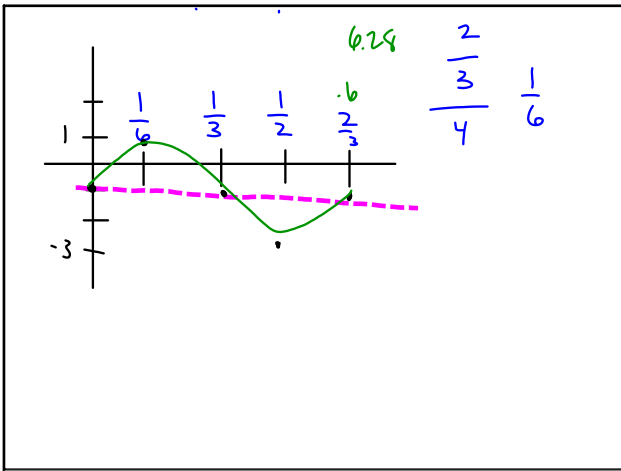
$f(x) = 2\sin(3\pi x) - 1$

amplitude: 2

period: $b = 3\pi \rightarrow \frac{2\pi}{3\pi} = \frac{2}{3}$

midline: -1

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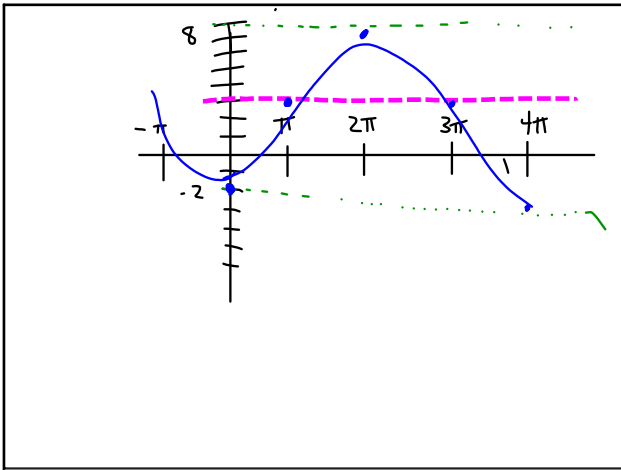
Example 2: $f(x) = -5\cos(\frac{1}{2}x) + 3$

amplitude: 5

period: $\frac{2\pi}{\frac{1}{2}} = 4\pi$

midline: $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 = 1$

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Example 3:
Identify the amplitude, period, and midline
Then write the equation for the function.

sine or cosine

amplitude (a) 3

period (b) stretch or shrink $b=1$ 2π

midline (k) 2

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$f(x) = a \sin(bx) + k$

$f(x) = -3 \sin x + 2$

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sine or cosine Cos

amplitude (a) 1

period (b) stretch or shrink $b=2$ π

midline (k) -4

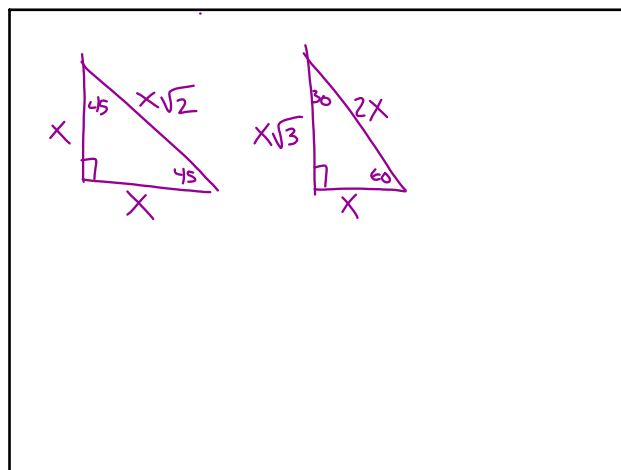
$\frac{2\pi}{b} = \pi$

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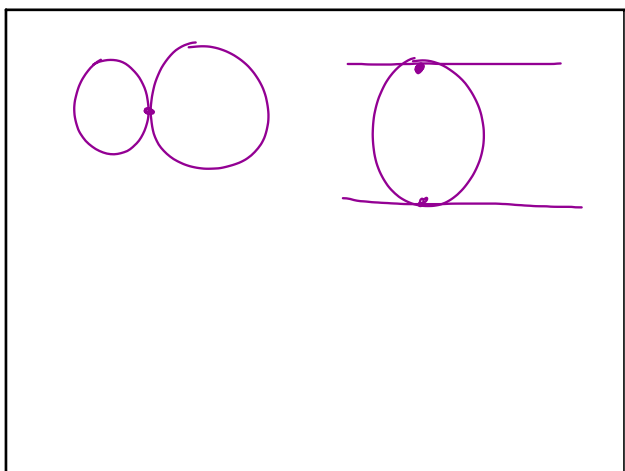
$$f(x) = a \cos(bx) + k$$

$$f(x) = \cos(2x) - 4$$

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⑤ 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

3	8	4	96
hundreds	tens	units	

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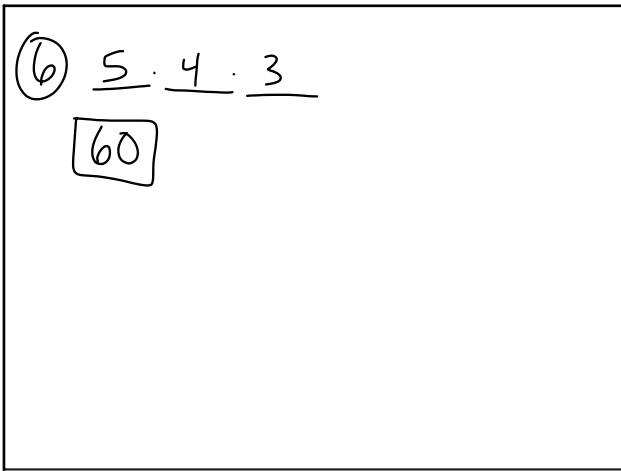
⑦ $h(1 - \frac{2}{100})$

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②

C C C C C m m m m	$\frac{6}{10} \cdot \frac{5}{9}$
$\frac{30}{90}$	$\frac{1}{3}$

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