

S1.6 #5 $\boxed{\begin{matrix} 1-e \\ \text{ALC} \end{matrix}}$, 15-37, 45*, 57-64 ALL, 69, 70, 85
 *Don't need graphs

S1.5 # 53,

See #62 in e-mail

We don't know the "move" for going from

① $\sin(\frac{\pi}{3}x)$ to $\sin(\frac{\pi}{3}x + \pi) = g(x)$

Replacing $\frac{\pi}{3}x$ with $\frac{\pi}{3}x + \pi$

$$\frac{\pi}{\frac{\pi}{3}} = 3$$

② $\sin(x + \pi)$ to $\sin(\frac{\pi}{3}x + \pi)$

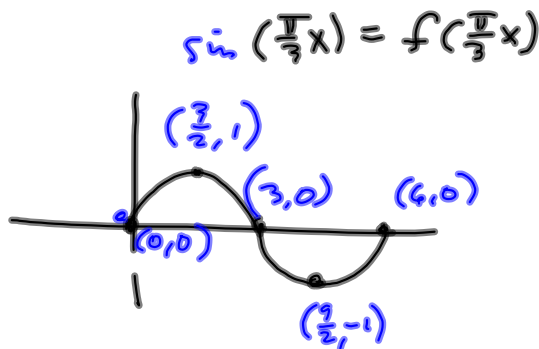
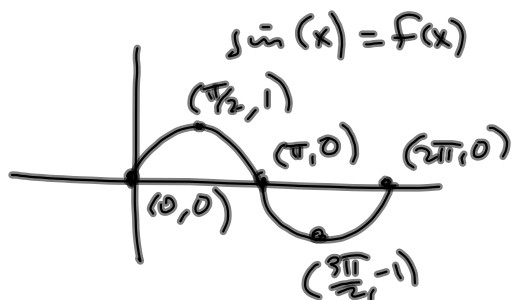
Replacing $x + \pi$ by $\frac{\pi}{3}x + \pi$

Here's the moves:

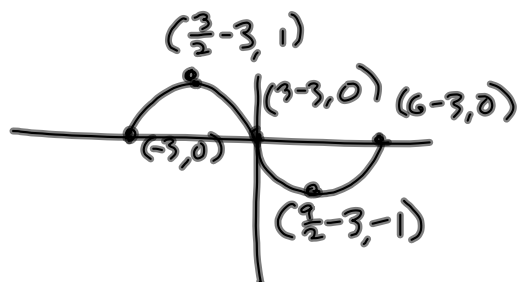
$$\sin(x) \longrightarrow \sin(\frac{\pi}{3}x) \longrightarrow \sin(\frac{\pi}{3}(x+3))$$

$$(x, y) \longrightarrow (\frac{3}{\pi}x, y) \longrightarrow (x-3, y)$$

relative to previous picture



$$g(x) = \sin(\frac{\pi}{3}(x+3)) = \sin(\frac{\pi}{3}x + \pi) = f(\frac{\pi}{3}(x+3))$$



$$\frac{3 \cdot \pi}{\pi \cdot 2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$2\pi \cdot \frac{3}{4} = 6$$

$$\frac{3}{\pi} \cdot \pi$$

$$\frac{3\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{\pi}$$

This is from Wednesday evening

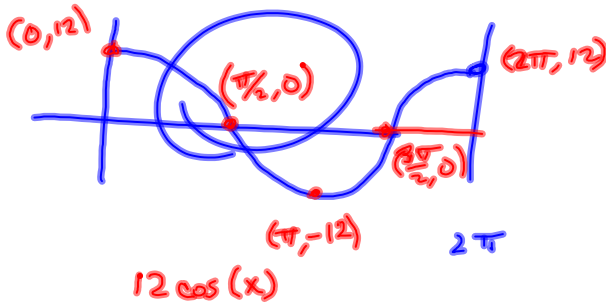
$$12 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}x - 5\right) + 11$$

$$\frac{\pi}{3}x - 5 = \frac{\pi}{3}\left(x - \frac{15}{\pi}\right)$$

$\frac{15}{\pi}$

$$\cos(x) \longrightarrow 12 \cos(x) \longrightarrow 12 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\left(x - \frac{15}{\pi}\right)\right)$$

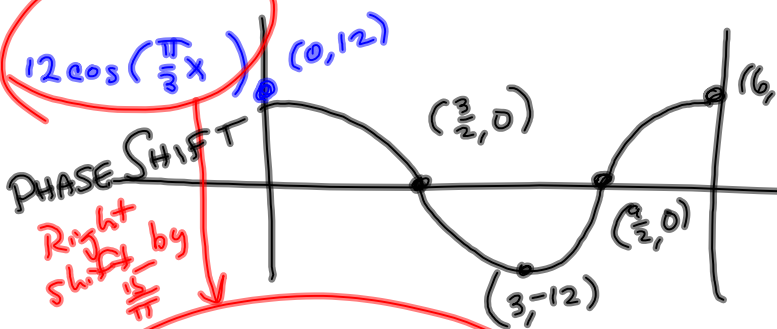
$$\longrightarrow 12 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\left(x - \frac{15}{\pi}\right)\right)$$



$\frac{\pi}{3}x$ changes faster than x
 so $\cos\frac{\pi}{3}x$ changes faster
 shrinks graph towards y-axis

$$(x, y) \longrightarrow \left(\frac{3}{\pi}x, y\right)$$

$$\frac{3}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$



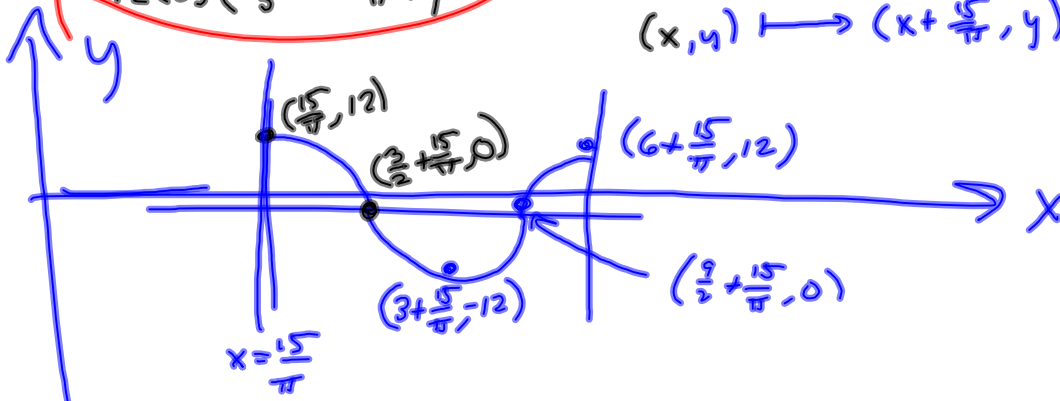
$$\frac{3}{\pi} \cdot \pi = 3$$

$$\frac{3}{\pi} \cdot \frac{3\pi}{2} = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$\frac{3}{\pi} \cdot 2\pi = 6$$

$$12 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\left(x - \frac{15}{\pi}\right)\right)$$

$$(x, y) \longrightarrow \left(x + \frac{15}{\pi}, y\right)$$



$f(x)$ (x, y)

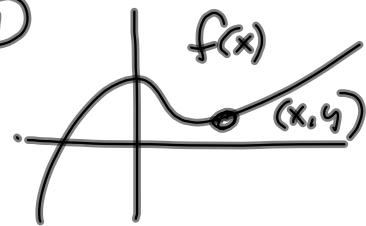
$a f(x)$

$f(bx)$

$f(x+c)$

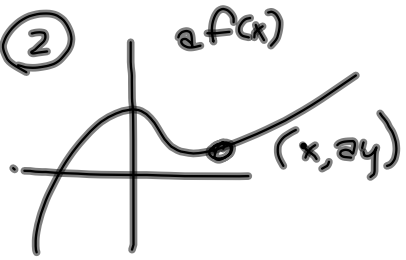
$f(x)+d$

①

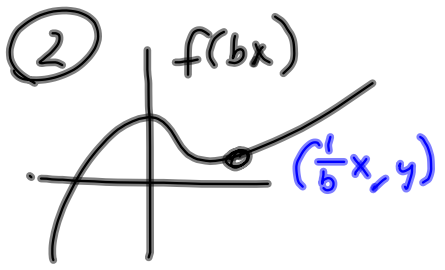


x^3
 $3x$

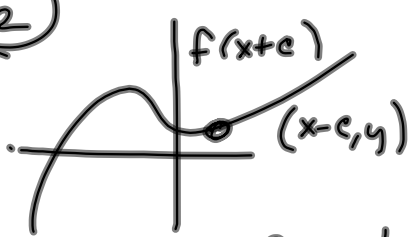
②



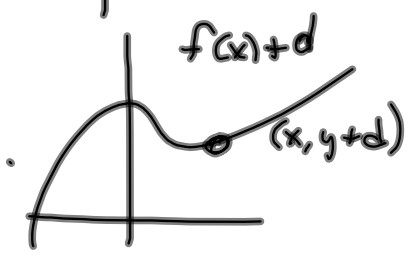
②



②



②



Ⓘ

Stretches

Ⓚ

Shifts

§ 1.5 #5

$$y = 2 - \sin\left(\frac{2\pi x}{3}\right)$$

ONE PERIOD!

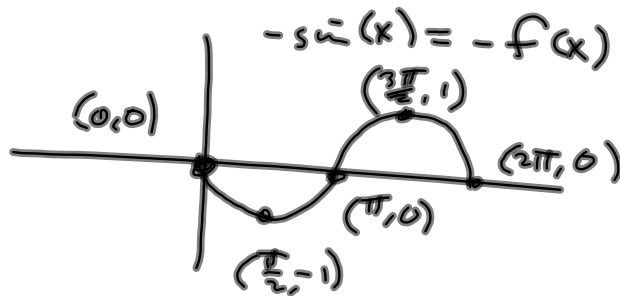
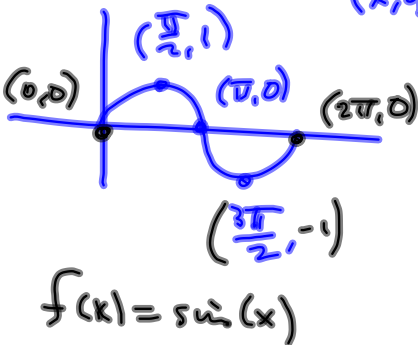
① $\sin(x)$ $\xrightarrow{\text{②}}$ $-\sin(x)$ $\xrightarrow{\text{③}}$ $-\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}x\right)$

$(x, y) \rightarrow (x, -y)$

$(x, y) \rightarrow \left(\frac{3}{2\pi}x, y\right)$

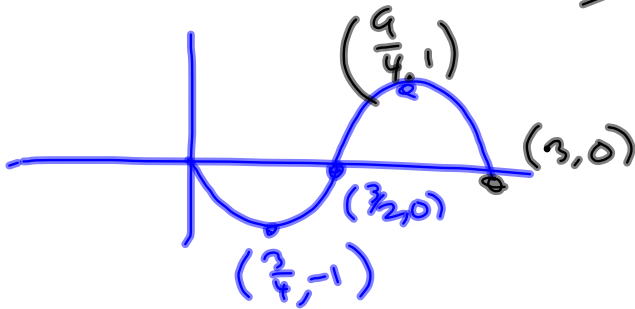
$\rightarrow -\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}x\right) + 2$

$(x, y) \rightarrow (x, y+2)$



$$\frac{3}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$-\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}x\right) = -f\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}x\right) \quad \frac{3}{2\pi} \cdot \pi = \frac{3}{2}$$



$$\frac{3}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{3\pi}{2} = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\frac{3}{2\pi} \cdot 2\pi = 3$$

$$-\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}x\right) + 2 = -f\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}x\right) + 2$$

