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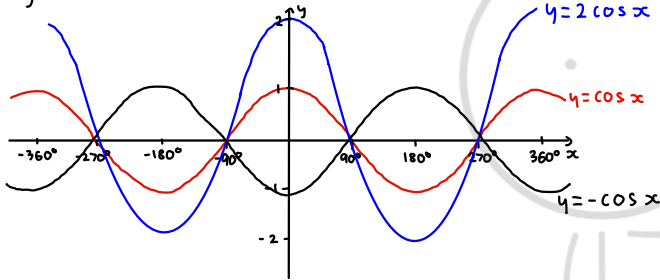
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9.6 Transforming trigonometric graphs

1. a) $y = \cos x$

$y = 2 \cos x \rightarrow$ stretch by 2 in vertical direction

$y = -\cos x \rightarrow$ reflection of $y = \cos x$ in x -axis



b) i) $y = 2 \cos x$

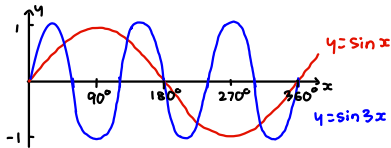
\hookrightarrow stretch by scale factor 2 parallel to the y axis

ii) $y = -\cos x$

\hookrightarrow reflection in the x -axis

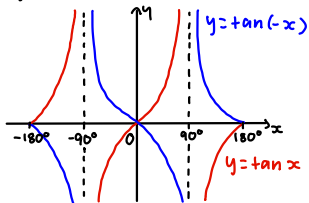
2. a) $y = \sin x$

$y = \sin 3x \rightarrow$ stretch by $\frac{1}{3}$ in horizontal direction



b) $y = \tan x$

$y = \tan(-x) \rightarrow$ reflection of $\tan x$ in y -axis



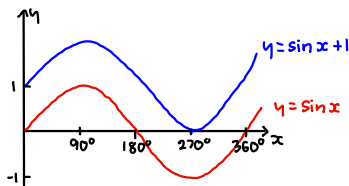
c) i) $y = \sin x$ onto $y = \sin 3x$

\hookrightarrow stretch by scale factor $\frac{1}{3}$ parallel to the x -axis

ii) $y = \tan x$ onto $y = \tan(-x)$

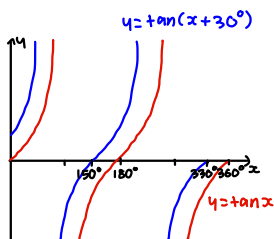
\hookrightarrow reflection in the y -axis

3. a) $y = \sin x$
 $y = \sin x + 1 \rightarrow$ translate by vector $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$



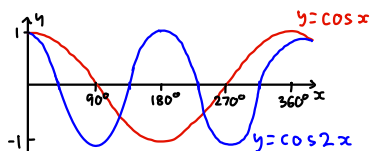
- b) $y = \sin x$ onto $y = \sin x + 1$
 \hookrightarrow translation by $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

4. a) $y = \tan x$
 $y = \tan(x + 30^\circ) \rightarrow$ translate by vector $\begin{pmatrix} -30^\circ \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

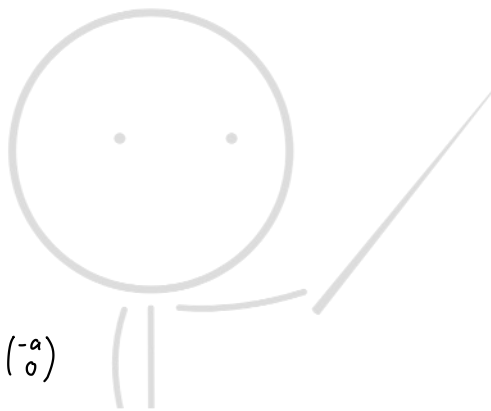


- b) $y = \tan x$ onto $y = \tan(x + 30^\circ)$
 \hookrightarrow translation by vector $\begin{pmatrix} -30^\circ \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

5. a) $y = \cos x$
 $y = \cos 2x \rightarrow$ stretch by $\frac{1}{2}$ in horizontal direction

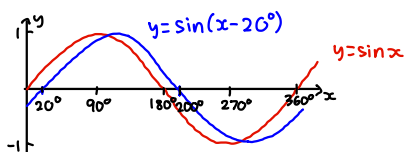


- b) $y = \cos x$ onto $y = \cos 2x$
 \hookrightarrow stretch by scale factor $\frac{1}{2}$ parallel to the x-axis
- c) $y = \cos 2x$ repeats after 180° so period = 180°
- d) stretch by scale factor $\frac{1}{2}$ in horizontal direction
 \therefore Roots of graph = $45^\circ, 135^\circ, 225^\circ, 315^\circ$



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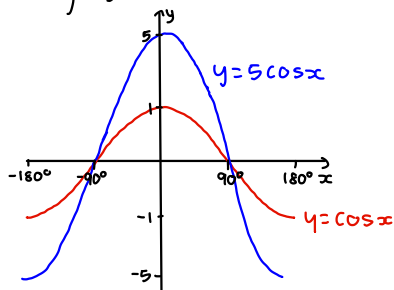
6. a) $y = \sin x$
 $y = \sin(x - 20^\circ) \rightarrow$ translate by vector $\begin{pmatrix} 20^\circ \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$



b) $y = \sin x$ onto $y = \sin(x - 20^\circ)$
 \hookrightarrow translation by vector $\begin{pmatrix} 20^\circ \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

c) i) when $\sin(x - 20^\circ) = 1$, $x = 110^\circ$ ($90^\circ + 20^\circ$)
 ii) when $\sin(x - 20^\circ) = -1$, $x = 290^\circ$ ($270^\circ + 20^\circ$)

7. a) $y = \cos x$
 $y = 5 \cos x \rightarrow$ stretch by 5 in vertical direction



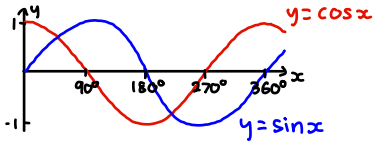
b) $y = \cos x$ onto $y = 5 \cos x$
 \hookrightarrow stretch by scale factor 5 parallel to the y-axis

c) stretch by scale factor 5 parallel to the y-axis
 \therefore max. value = 5
 min. value = -5

d) $5 \cos x = k$
 $x = \theta$
 Using symmetry:
 $x = -\theta$

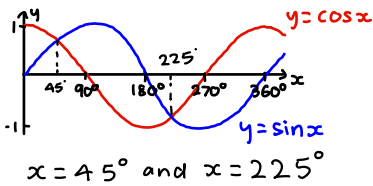
8.

a) $y = \sin x$
 $y = \cos x$

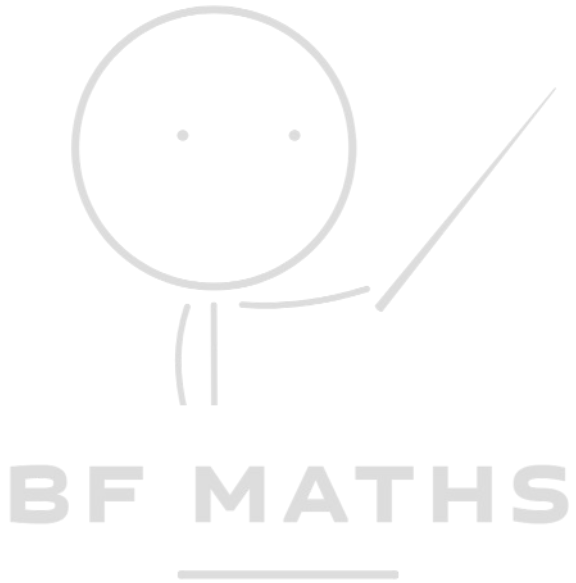


b) 2 points of intersections
 \therefore 2 solutions

c) Points of intersections



$x = 45^\circ$ and $x = 225^\circ$



d) i) $\sin x = \cos(x + k)$

$y = \cos(x - 90^\circ)$ overlays $y = \sin x$

$\therefore k = -90^\circ$

ii) $\cos x = \sin(x + k)$

$y = \sin(x + 90^\circ)$ overlays $y = \cos x$

$\therefore k = 90^\circ$