

## 7.8 Phase Shift

p.1

Let  $y = A \sin(\omega x - \phi) + C$  with  $\omega > 0$

$$y = A \sin\left[\omega\left(x - \frac{\phi}{\omega}\right)\right] + C$$

has amplitude  $= |A|$

$$\text{period} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$

phase shift  $= \frac{\phi}{\omega}$  units to the right

Similarly for cos, csc and sec functions.

$$y = A \tan\left[\omega\left(x - \frac{\phi}{\omega}\right)\right] + C \quad \text{and}$$

$$y = A \cot\left[\omega\left(x - \frac{\phi}{\omega}\right)\right] + C$$

have period  $= \frac{\pi}{\omega} \leftarrow$

phase shift  $= \frac{\phi}{\omega}$  units to the right

amplitude is not meaningful



Ex: Graph  $y = \sin(2x - \frac{\pi}{3})$

p. 2

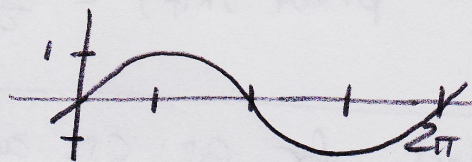
$$y = \sin[2(x - \frac{\pi}{6})]$$

amplitude = 1

$$\text{period} = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$$

phase shift =  $\frac{\pi}{6}$  units right

| $x$      | $y = \sin x$ |
|----------|--------------|
| 0        | 0            |
| $\pi/2$  | 1            |
| $\pi$    | 0            |
| $3\pi/2$ | -1           |
| $2\pi$   | 0            |



New x-values:

Divide each  $x$  by  $w=2$

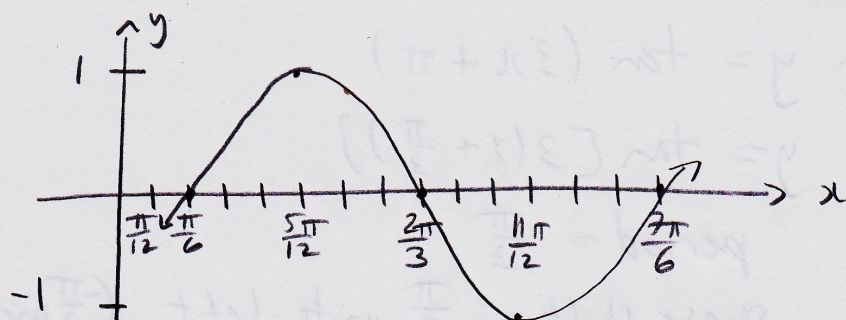
Then add  $\frac{\phi}{w} = \frac{\pi}{6}$

Caution: sign of  $\frac{\phi}{w}$

$$y = A \sin[w(x - \frac{\phi}{w})] + c$$

| $x$                                                 | $y$ |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----|
| $0/2 + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{6}$               | 0   |
| $\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{5\pi}{12}$   | 1   |
| $\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{2\pi}{3}$    | 0   |
| $\frac{3\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{11\pi}{12}$ | -1  |
| $\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{7\pi}{6}$              | 0   |





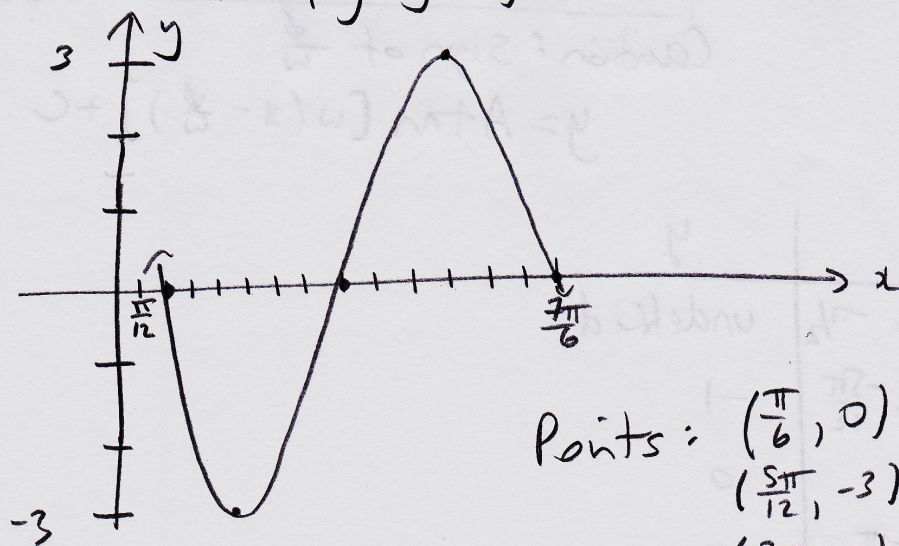
Ex: Graph  $y = 3\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - 2x\right)$

Need wzo :  $y = 3\sin\left[-\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right]$

$y = -3\sin\left[2x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right]$  ( $\sin \theta$  is odd)

$y = -3\sin\left[2\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)\right]$

Previous function with a vertical stretch and reflection (multiply  $y$  by  $-3$ )



Points :  $\left(\frac{\pi}{6}, 0\right)$   
 $\left(\frac{5\pi}{12}, -3\right)$   
 $\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}, 0\right)$   
 $\left(\frac{11\pi}{12}, 3\right)$   
 $\left(\frac{7\pi}{6}, 0\right)$



Ex: Graph  $y = \tan(3x + \pi)$

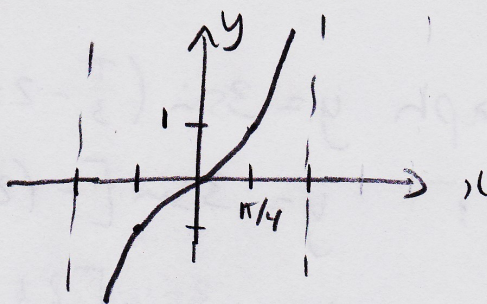
p. 4

$$y = \tan\left[3\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right]$$

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

phase shift =  $\frac{\pi}{3}$  units Left ( $-\frac{\pi}{3}$  units right)

| $x$      | $y = \tan x$ |
|----------|--------------|
| $-\pi/2$ | undefined    |
| $-\pi/4$ | -1           |
| 0        | 0            |
| $\pi/4$  | 1            |
| $\pi/2$  | undefined    |



New x-values

Divide each  $x$  by  $w = 3$   
Then add  $\frac{\phi}{w} = -\frac{\pi}{3}$

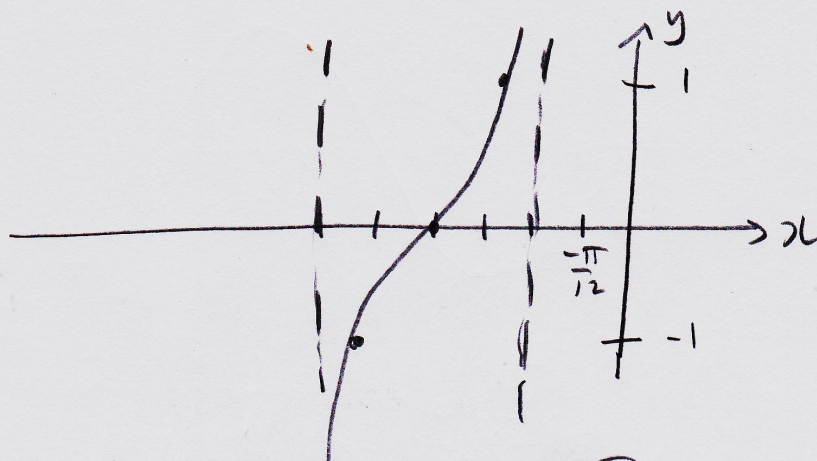
Caution: Sign of  $\frac{\phi}{w}$

$$y = A \tan\left[w\left(x - \frac{\phi}{w}\right)\right] + C$$

| $x$                          | $y$       |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| $-\pi/6 - \pi/3 = -\pi/2$    | undefined |
| $-\pi/12 - \pi/3 = -5\pi/12$ | -1        |
| $-\pi/3$                     | 0         |
| $\pi/12 - \pi/3 = -\pi/4$    | 1         |
| $\pi/6 - \pi/3 = -\pi/6$     | undefined |



P.5



V.A.  $x = -\frac{\pi}{2}, x = -\frac{\pi}{6}$

Points: (-