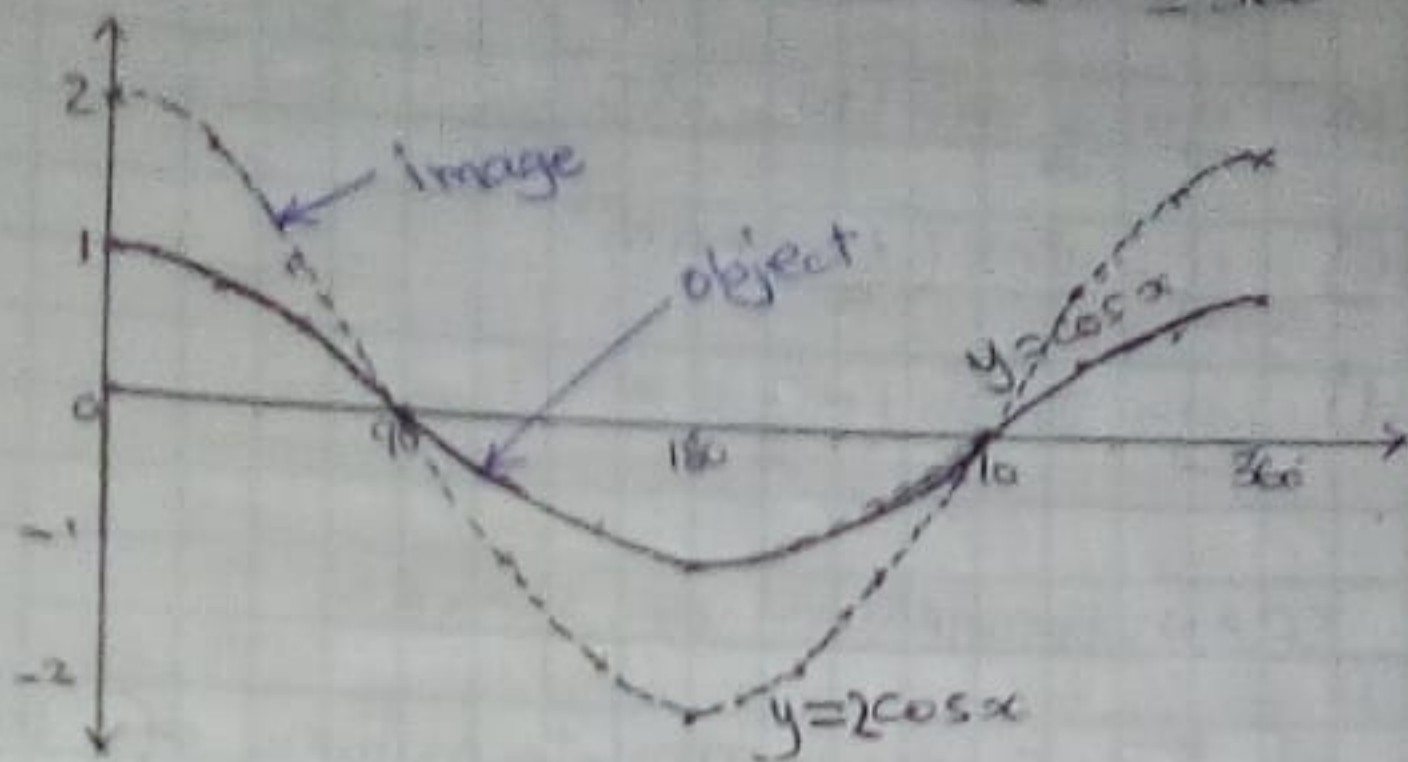


Example 2:

The figure below shows the graphs of $y = 2\cos x$ and $y = \cos x$ in the domain $0 \leq x \leq 360^\circ$



The two waves have the same period (360°) but different amplitudes.

$y = \cos x$ can be transformed onto $y = 2\cos x$

by applying a stretch factor 2 with x-axis invariant.

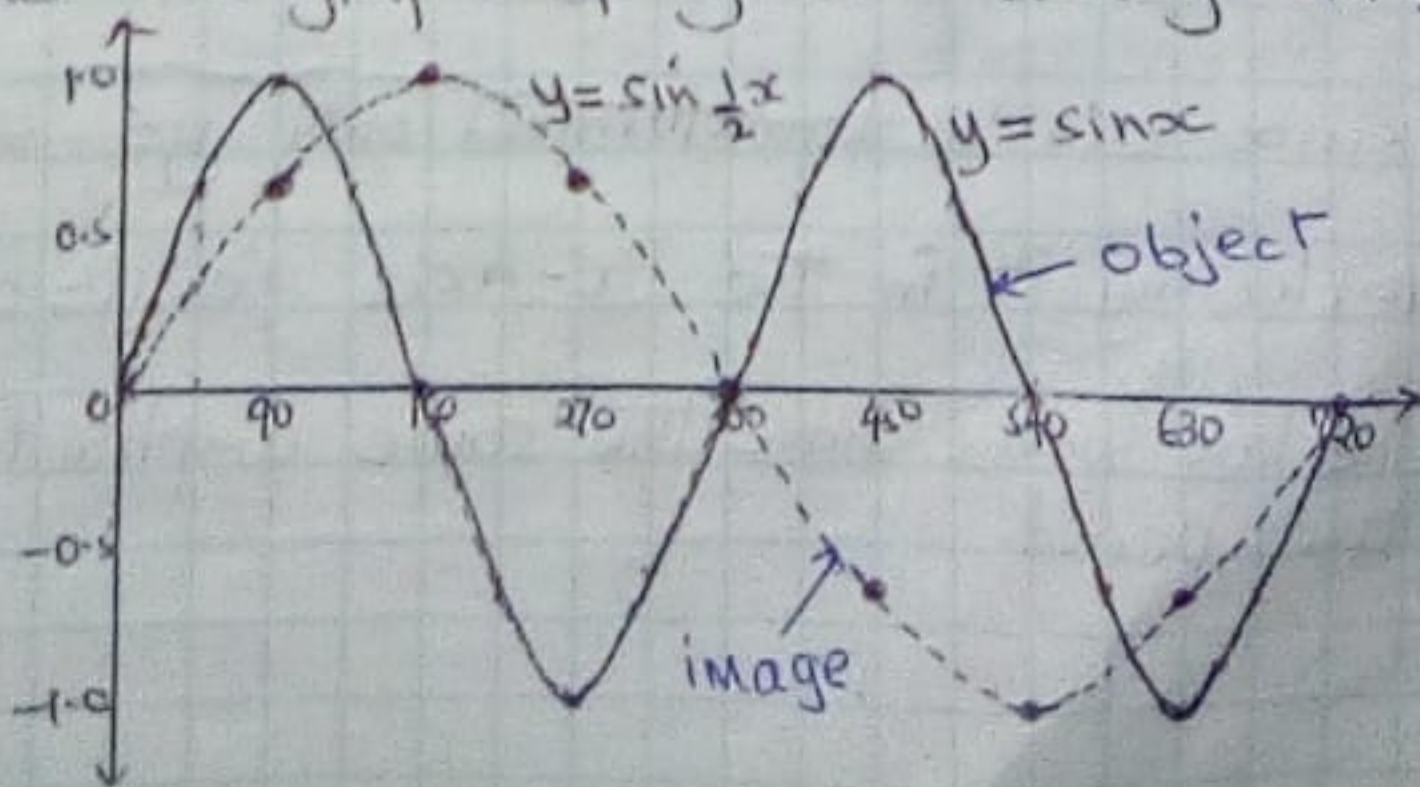
$$\text{NB: stretch factor} = \frac{\text{amplitude of image}}{\text{amplitude of object}}$$

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

$$= 2.$$

Example 3:

Consider the graphs of $y = \sin x$ and $y = \sin \frac{1}{2}x$



The two waves have the same amplitude (1 unit) but different periods of 360° and 720° respectively.

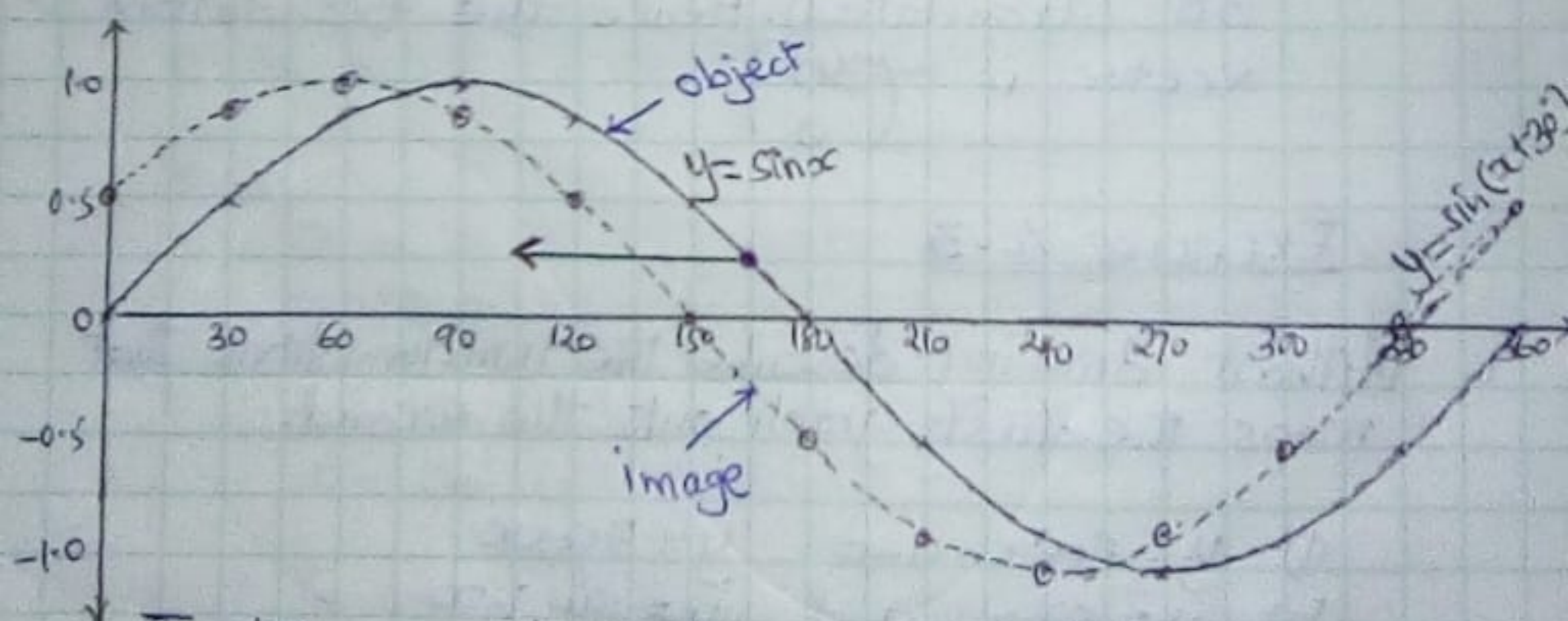
$y = \sin x$ can be mapped onto $y = \sin \frac{1}{2}x$ by applying a stretch factor 2 with y-axis invariant.

NB. stretch factor = $\frac{\text{Period of image}}{\text{Period of object}}$
 $= \frac{720^\circ}{360^\circ}$
 $= 2.$

Example 4:

Consider the waves of $y = \sin x$ and $y = \sin(x + 30^\circ)$.

x°	0	30	60	90	120	150	180	210	240	270	300	330	360	390
$y = \sin x$	0.0	0.50	0.87	1.00	0.87	0.50	0.0	-0.5	-0.87	-1.00	-0.87	-0.50	0.0	0.50
$y = \sin(x + 30)$	0.50	0.87	1.00	0.87	0.50	0.0	-0.50	-0.87	-1.00	-0.87	-0.50	0.0	0.50	0.87



- The two waves have the same amplitude and period. $y = \sin x$ leads $y = \sin(x + 30^\circ)$ by 30°
- To map $y = \sin x$ onto $y = \sin(x + 30^\circ)$ we translate (move) $y = \sin x$ to the left as shown by the arrow through 30° , i.e. $(180^\circ - 150^\circ)$
- Hence $y = \sin x$ can be mapped onto $y = \sin(x + 30^\circ)$ by a translation of (-30)

NB:

(i) If both amplitudes and periods are different the transformation is a two-way stretch.

eg What transformation that would map $y = \sin x$ onto $y = 3 \sin 2x$

Soln

	Amplitude	Period
$y = \sin x$	1	360°
$y = 3 \sin 2x$	3	180°

Transformation is a stretch factor 3 with x -axis invariant followed by a stretch factor $\frac{1}{2}$ with y -axis invariant.

(ii) In example 4 above, to map $y = \sin(x + 30^\circ)$ onto $y = \sin x$, then $y = \sin(x + 30^\circ)$ should be moved to the right through 30° (translated). Hence the translation vector is $\begin{pmatrix} 30 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

EXERCISE 4.3

1. Without drawing describe the transformations that maps the first graph onto the second.

- a) $y = \cos x$ and $y = 5 \cos x$
- b) $y = \sin x$ and $y = \sin \frac{1}{4}x$
- c) $y = 3 \cos x$ and $y = 3 \cos(x + 145^\circ)$
- d) $y = \sin x$ and $y = 4 \sin(x - 60^\circ)$

2 Draw on the same axes the following graphs hence describe that maps the first graph onto the second.

- a) $y = \cos x$ and $y = \cos \frac{1}{3}x$ $0 \leq x \leq 720^\circ$
- b) $y = \sin 2x$ and $y = 4 \sin 2x$ $0 \leq x \leq 360^\circ$
- c) $y = \sin x$ and $y = \sin(x - 60^\circ)$ $0 \leq x \leq 540^\circ$