**f(x)= a trig b (x – c) + d**

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| * a is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* If a is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ then the graph reflects across the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* If a is > 1, then the graph has a vertical \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* If a is a number between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, then the graph has a vertical \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* ONLY \_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have amplitude.
* The sign is always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!
 | * b affects the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The period formula is \_\_\_\_\_for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* If b > 1, then the graph has a horizontal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* If b is a number between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the graph has a horizontal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
 | * Be careful with the sign of c! It is always the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of what you see in the equation.
* c is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* It is your first point on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of your graph
* If c is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the equation, then the graph moves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* If c is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the equation, then the graph moves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
 | * d is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* It is the new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of your graph.
* If d is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the equation, the graph moves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* If d is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the equation, the graph moves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
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