**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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |