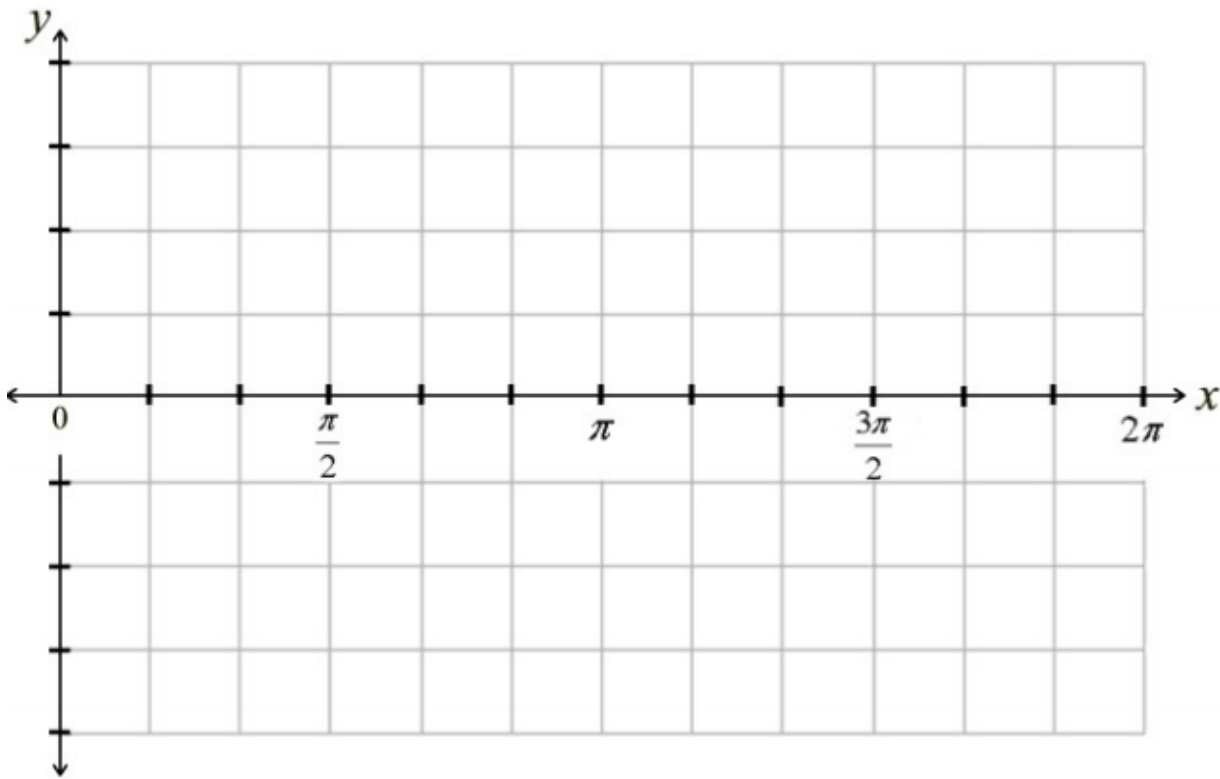


Using our approximations for coordinates on a unit circle we will create the parent graph for all sine and cosine functions.

Sine Parent Function $y = \sin(\theta)$

Think about how you got the coordinates on the unit circle.

- 1) For the sine function, what does the input value or independent variable represent?
- 2) For the sine function, what does the output value or dependent variable represent?
- 3) Use your unit circle coordinates and your answers from #1-2 to create a graph of the sine function.



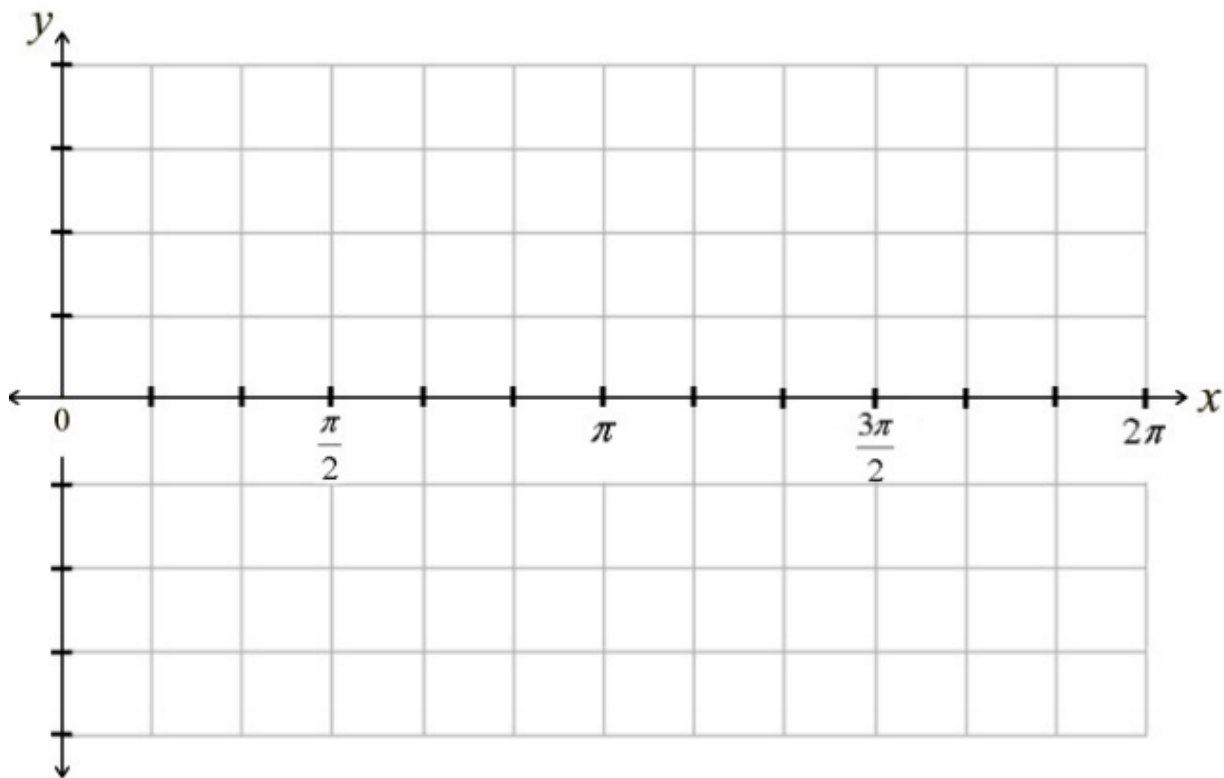
- 4) Identify the key features listed below for this graph.

Domain:	Range:
Maximum Coordinate(s):	Minimum Coordinate(s):
Interval(s) of Increase	Interval(s) of Decrease:
x-intercept(s):	y-intercept:

Cosine Parent Function $y = \cos(\theta)$

Think about how you got the coordinates on the unit circle.

- 5) For the cosine function, what does the input value or independent variable represent?
- 6) For the cosine function, what does the output value or dependent variable represent?
- 7) Use your unit circle coordinates and your answers from #5-6 to create a graph of the cosine function.



8) Identify the key features listed below for this graph.

Domain:	Range:
Maximum Coordinate(s):	Minimum Coordinate(s):
Interval(s) of Increase	Interval(s) of Decrease:
x-intercept(s):	y-intercept:

9) Compare and Contrast the key features of the sine and cosine parent function. Be as detailed as possible.