

## SM3 10.1: Graphing Sine &amp; Cosine

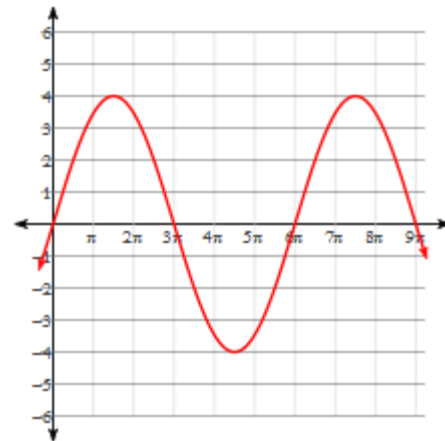
Vocabulary: amplitude, period, midline, phase shift, vertical shift, frequency

Problems:

Identify the amplitude and period for each problem.

1)  $f(x) = \sin(4x)$

9)



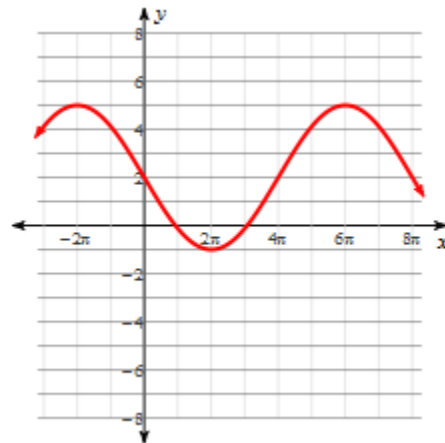
2)  $y = 2 \cos(x)$

3)  $g(x) = 4 \sin(3x)$

4)  $h(x) = \cos(.5x + 2)$

5)  $y = 4 + \sin\left(\frac{3}{2}x\right)$

10)



6)  $f(x) = -2 + \cos(2x + 6)$

7)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cos(x - 2) + 1$

8)  $g(x) = -3 \sin(-x)$

Describe how changes in the given variable change the shape of the curve of  $y = \sin x$ :

$$y = a \sin(b(x - h)) + k$$

11)  $k = 2$

13)  $a = 2$

15)  $b = 2$

17)  $h = -\pi$

12)  $k = \frac{1}{3}$

14)  $a = \frac{1}{3}$

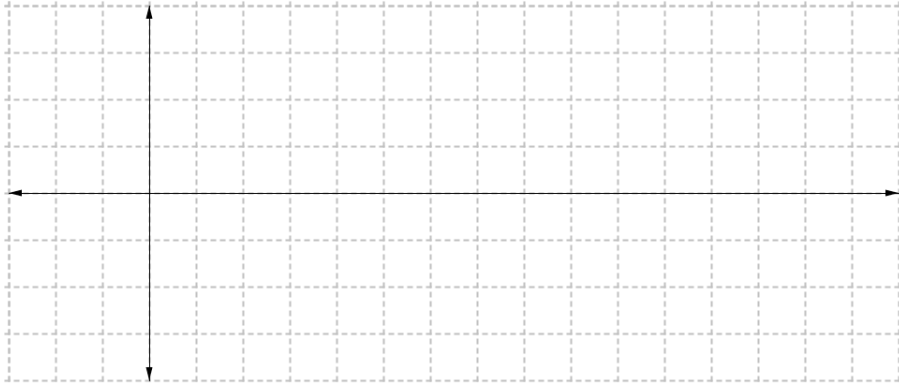
16)  $b = \frac{1}{3}$

18)  $h = \frac{\pi}{3}$

Sketch an appropriate coordinate axis and graph two periods of the function.

19)

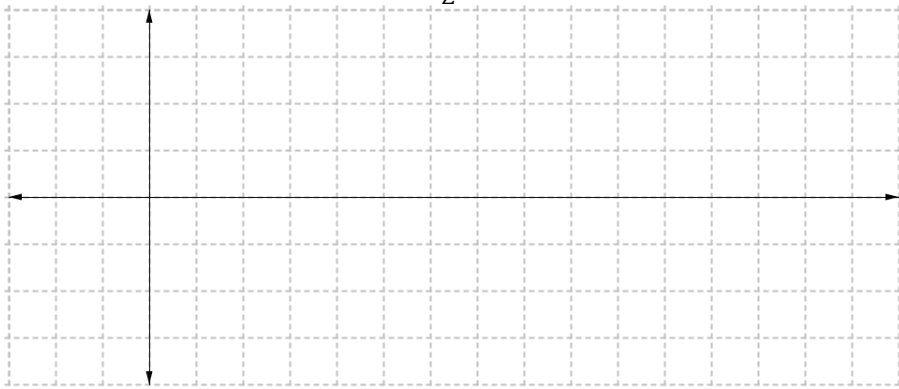
$$y = 3 \sin x$$



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20)

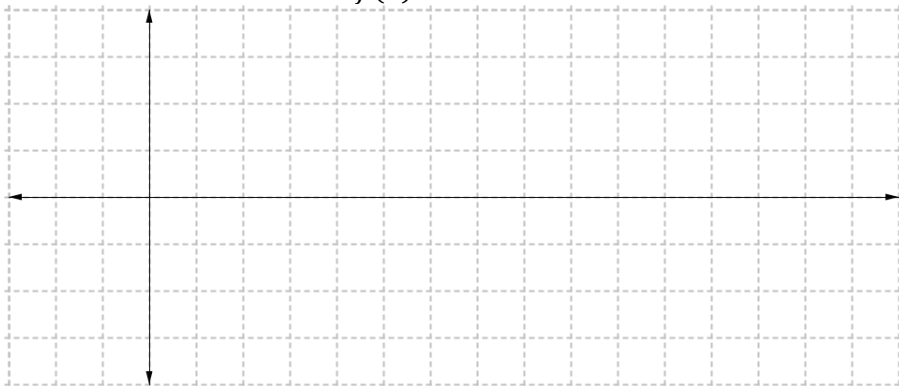
$$y = \frac{1}{2} \cos x$$



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21)

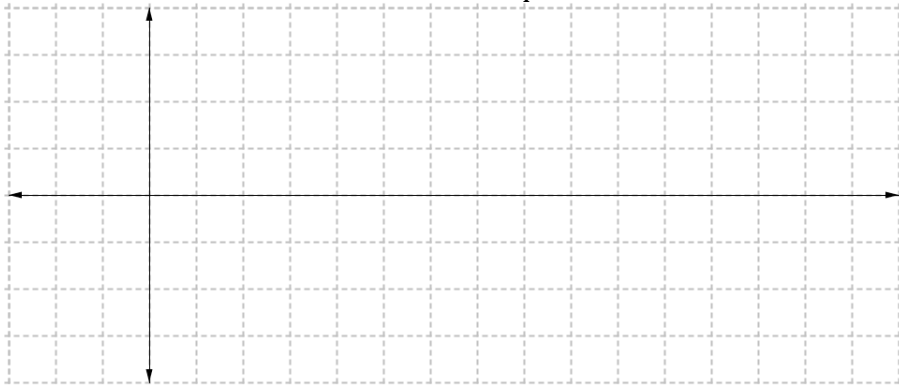
$$f(x) = -4 \sin x$$



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22)

$$g(x) = \sin\left(\frac{x}{4}\right)$$



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23)

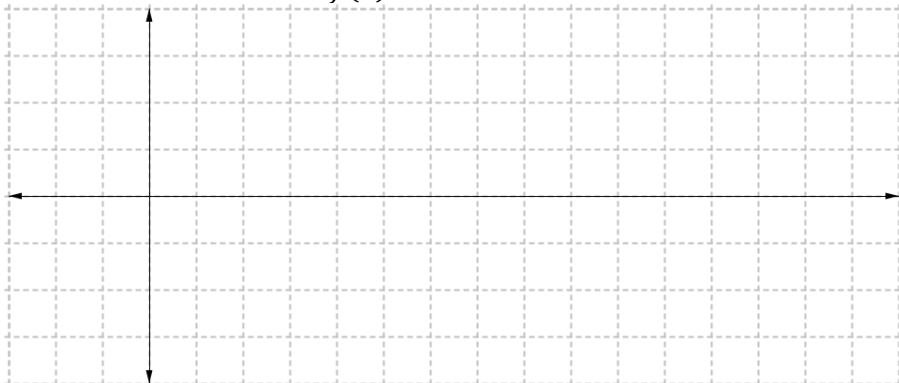
$$y = 1 + 2 \cos x$$



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24)

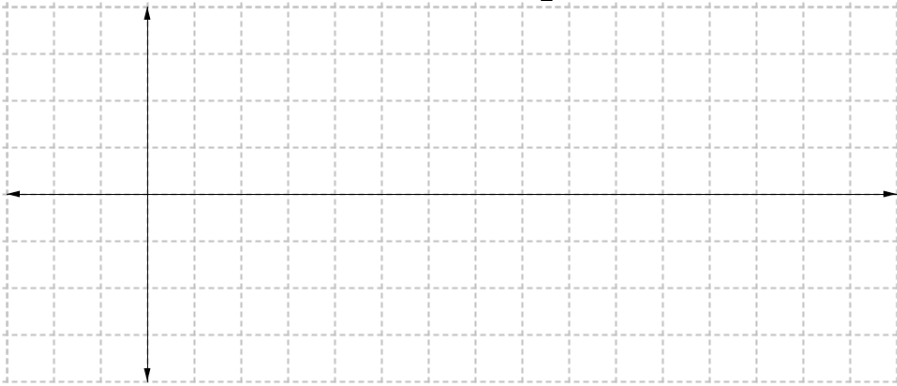
$$f(x) = -2 + 3 \sin x$$



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25)

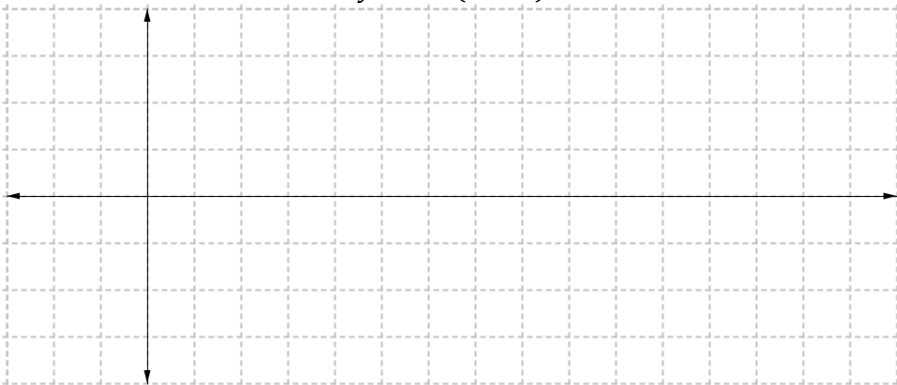
$$h(x) = \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$



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26)

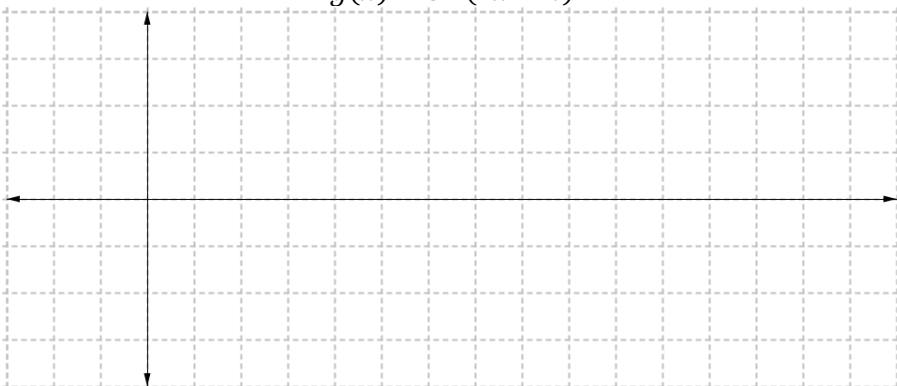
$$y = \cos(x + \pi)$$



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27)

$$g(x) = \sin(2x - \pi)$$



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28)

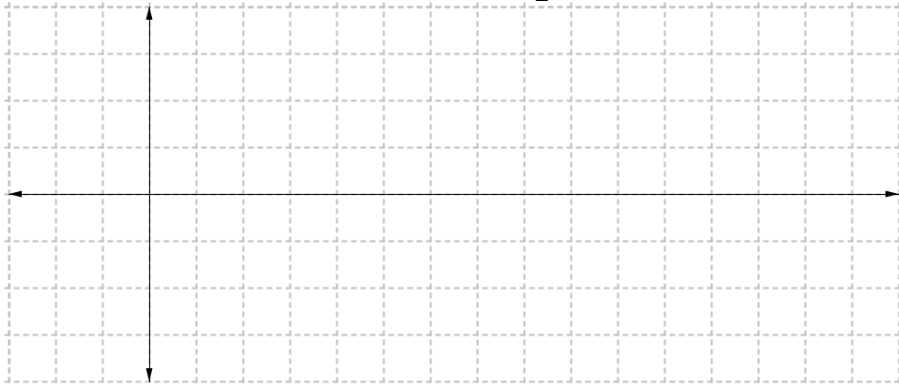
$$f(x) = \cos\left(3x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$



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29)

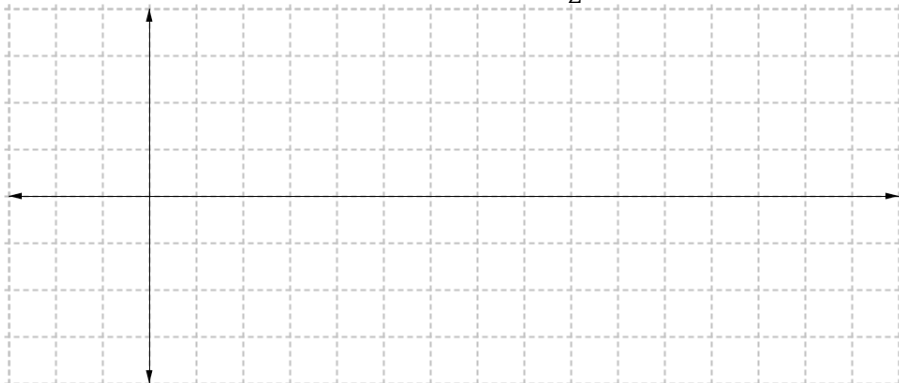
$$f(x) = 3 \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - 2$$



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30)

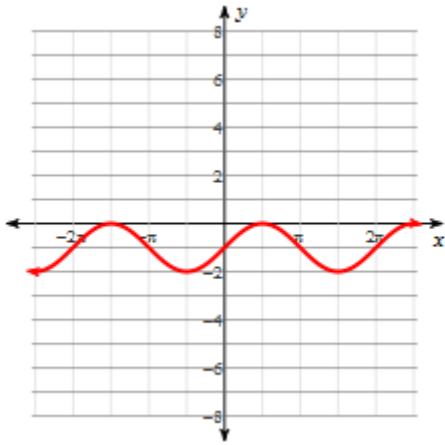
$$y = 1 + 2 \cos\left(3x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$



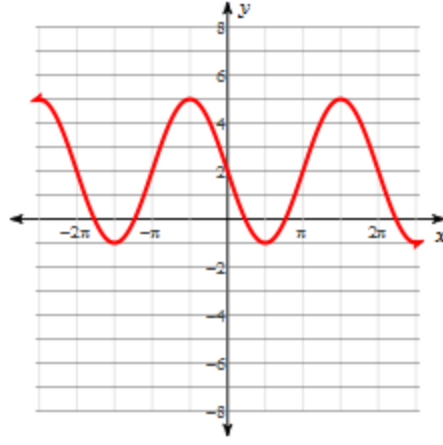
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For 31-32, write the simplest form of a) the sine function and b) the cosine function for the graphs shown below.

31)



32)



33) The frequency of a sound wave is 750 cycles per second. If the sound intensity can be modeled by the sine function  $S(t) = 0.05 \sin(750t)$ , what is the period of the sound wave?

34) The voltage in an alternating current circuit can be modeled by the function  $V(t) = 175 \sin(110\pi t)$ . How many times does the voltage reach a peak positive or negative value in 1 second?

35) The alarm in a smoke detector produces a high-pitched sound when smoke is detected. The intensity of the sound can be modeled by the function  $I(t) = \cos(3 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \pi \cdot t)$ . What are the period and frequency of the sound intensity? The frequency is measured in cycles per second.