

1. Which of the following represents the *range* of the trigonometric function $y = 7 \sin(x)$?

(1) $(-7, 7)$

(3) $[0, 7]$

(2) $[-7, 7]$

(4) $(-7, 7]$

2. Which of the following is the period of $y = \cos(x)$?

(1) π

(3) 2π

(2) 2

(4) $\frac{3\pi}{2}$

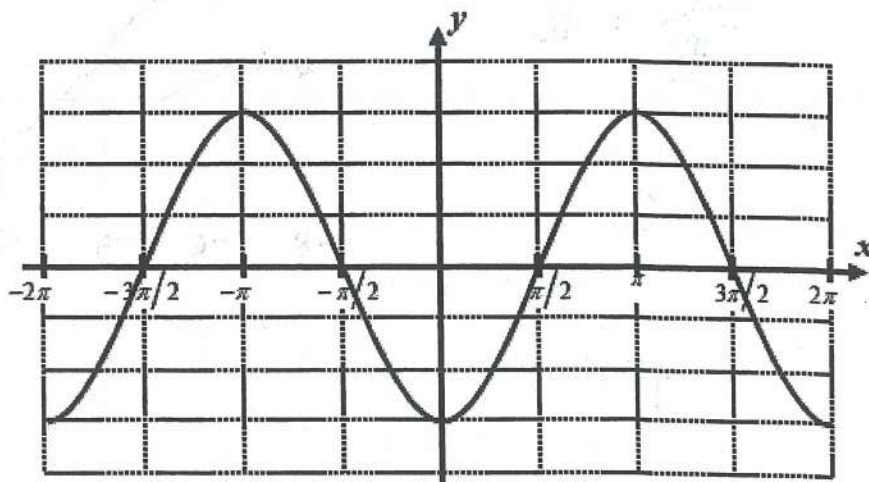
3. Which of the following equations describes the graph shown below?

(1) $y = 3 \cos(x)$

(2) $y = -3 \cos(x)$

(3) $y = 3 \sin(x)$

(4) $y = -3 \sin(x)$



4.

State the range of each of the following sinusoidal functions in interval form.

(a) $y = 10 \sin(x) - 3$

centerline = -3

amp = 10

$-3 + 10 = 7$

$-3 - 10 = -13$

$[-13, 7]$

(b) $y = -8 \cos(x) + 2$

centerline = 2

amp = 8

$2 + 8 = 10$

$2 - 8 = -6$

$[-6, 10]$

(c) $y = 22 \sin(x) + 30$

centerline = 30

amp = 22

$30 + 22 = 52$

$30 - 22 = 8$

$[8, 52]$

5.

Exercise #2: The height of a yo-yo above the ground can be modeled using the equation $h = 1.75 \cos(\pi t) + 2.25$, where h represents the height of the yo-yo in feet above the ground and t represents time in seconds since the yo-yo was first dropped from its maximum height.

- (a) Determine the maximum and minimum heights that the yo-yo reaches above the ground. Show the calculations that lead to your answers.

Do on calc by graphing, or
look at centerline and amplitude
 $2.25 + 1.75 = 4 \leftarrow \text{max ht}$
6. $2.25 - 1.75 = .5 \leftarrow \text{min ht}$

- (b) How much time does it take for the yo-yo to return to the maximum height for the first time?

8 min

$4 = 1.75 \cos(\pi t) + 2.25$
 \uparrow
solve graphically $\rightarrow y_1 = 4$
 $\rightarrow y_2 = 1.75 \cos(\pi x) + 2.25$
or
solve algebraically

Consider the curve whose equation is $y = -2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{8}x\right) + 3$.

- (a) Determine the exact period of this sinusoidal function.

$$\frac{2\pi}{\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right)} = 16$$

- (b) What is the amplitude of this sinusoidal function?

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- (c) What is the midline value of this sinusoidal function?

$$y = 3$$

- (d) Sketch the function on the axes for a full period on both sides of the y-axis. Label the scale on your x-axis.

