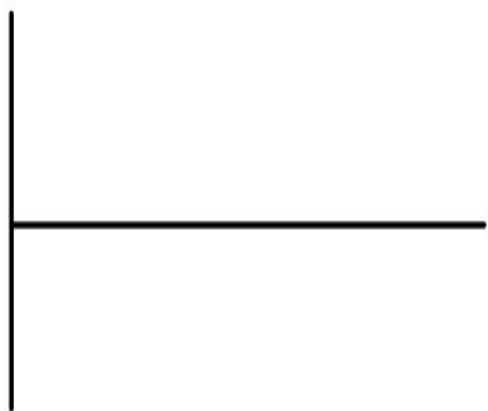


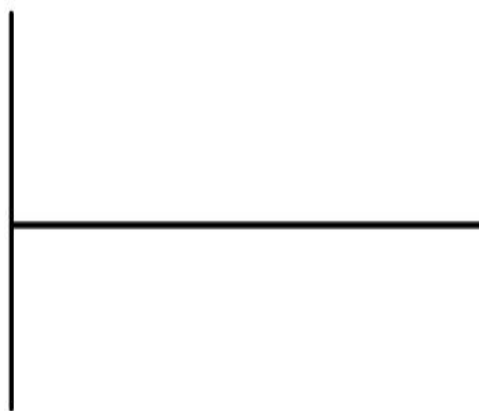
For each of the following, identify the period and amplitude of the equation, then graph one period of the function.

1. $y = \frac{2}{3}\sin(x)$

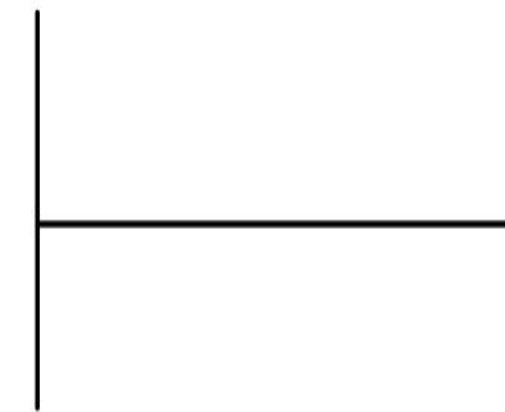
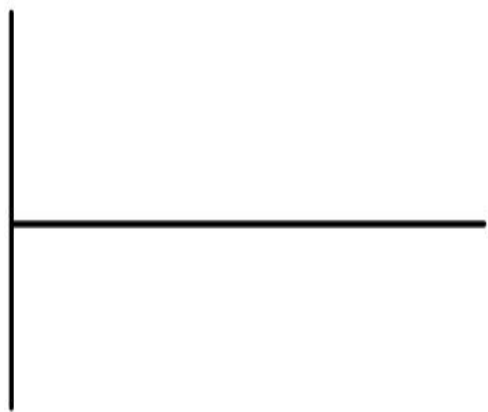
2. $y = 4\sin(3x)$



3. $y = 2\sin(\frac{1}{2}x)$

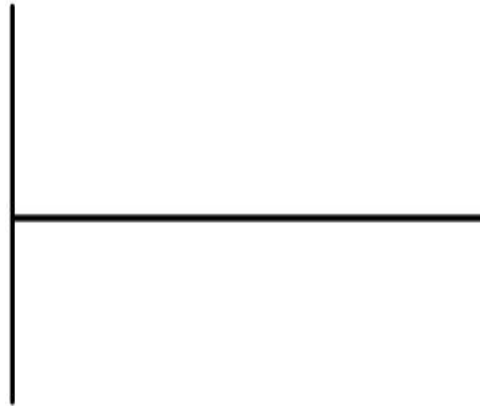
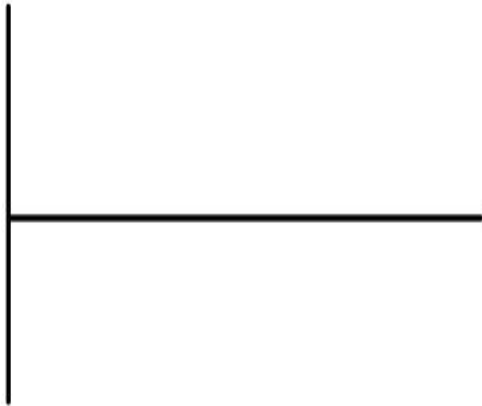


4. $y = \frac{4}{3}\sin(2x)$

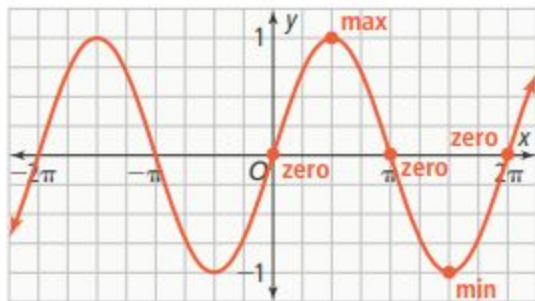


5. $y = -3\cos(\frac{4}{3}x)$

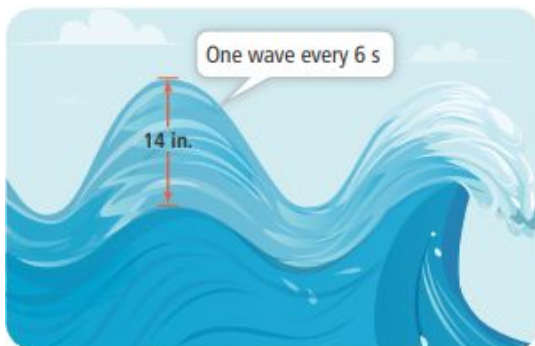
6. $y = \frac{3}{5}\cos(\frac{2}{5}x)$



7. **Look for Relationships:** A “five-point pattern” can be used to graph sine and cosine functions. The five-point pattern for the sine function is zero-max-zero-min-zero, as shown below. What is the five-point pattern for the cosine function?



8. A particle in the ocean moves with a wave. The motion of the particle can be modeled by the cosine function. If a 14 inch wave occurs every 6 sec, write a function that models the height of the particle in inches as it moves in seconds. What is the period of the function?

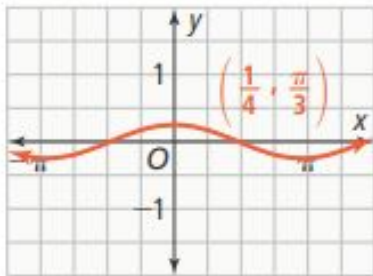


9. The unicycle wheel has a diameter of 2ft. A marker was placed on the wheel at time $t = 0$ sec with a height of $h = 0$ ft. When Esteban is riding the unicycle, it takes $\frac{\pi}{2}$ sec for the unicycle wheel to make one complete rotation.

- What is the period of the function?
- What is the amplitude of the function?
- Write an equation to represent this situation.
- Graph the function.
- How many rotations will the unicycle wheel make in 4π sec when Esteban is riding it?

10. The midline for a sine and cosine graph with no transformations will have a midline of $y = 0$ (the x-axis). How would we have to change the equation $y = A \cdot \sin(Bx)$ or $y = A \cdot \cos(Bx)$ in order to change the midline of the functions?

11. How do the periods of the two functions below compare?



$$f(x) = \frac{1}{4} \cos \frac{\pi}{3} x$$