

Graphing Sine and Cosine Function In Class Practice Worksheet

$$P = \frac{2\pi}{B}, B = \frac{2\pi}{P}$$

1. Determine the amplitude and period of each function.

a. $y = \sin(2x)$

Amplitude: 1

Period: π

b. $y = 4\cos(x)$

Amplitude: 4

Period: 2π

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

Amplitude: 2

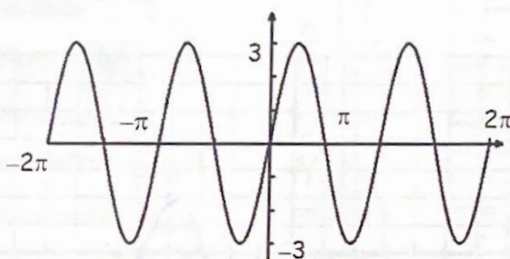
Period: $\pi/2$

d. $3\cos(\frac{2}{3}x)$

Amplitude: 3

Period: 3π

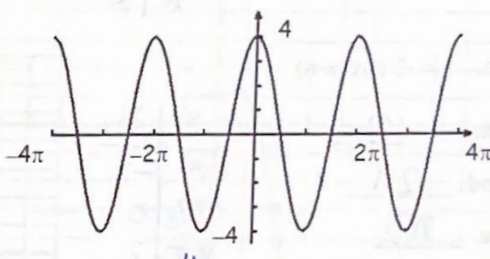
2. Determine the amplitude and period of each function. Then write an equation of each graph.



Amplitude = 3

Period = π $B = \frac{2\pi}{\pi} = 2$

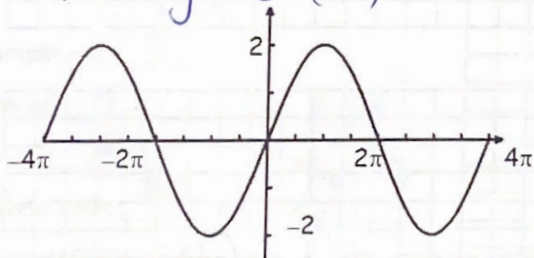
Equation: $y = 3\sin(2x)$



Amplitude = 4

Period = 2π $B = 1$

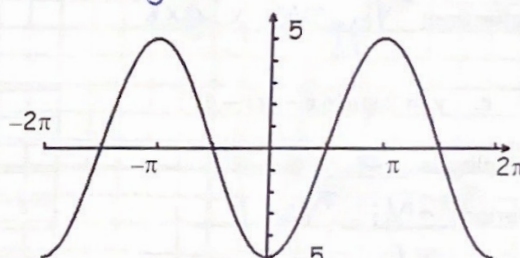
Equation: $y = 4\cos x$



Amplitude = 2

Period = 4π $B = 1/2$

Equation: $y = 2\sin(1/2 x)$



Amplitude = 5

Period = 2π $B = 1$

Equation: $y = -5\cos x$

3. State the amplitude, period, mark, phase shift, vertical shift, and midline for each function. Then graph the function.

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

Amplitude: 3

Period: π

Scale: $\pi/4$ Scale = $\frac{\text{Period}}{4}$

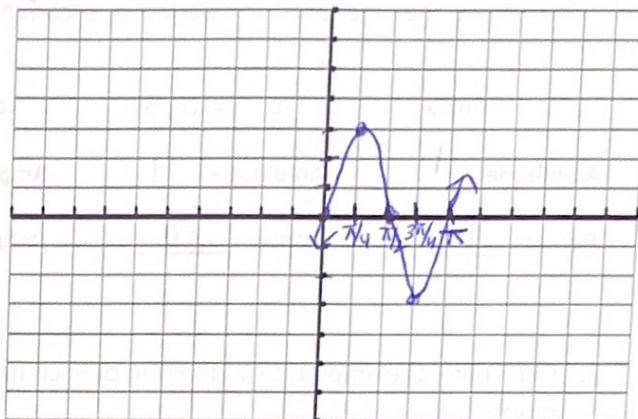
Phase Shift: \emptyset

Vertical Shift: \emptyset

Midline: $y = 0$

Reflection: None

X	Y
0	0
$\pi/4$	3
$\pi/2$	0
$3\pi/4$	-3
π	0



b. $y = -2 \cos(x - \pi)$

Amplitude: 2

Period: 2π

Scale: $\pi/2$

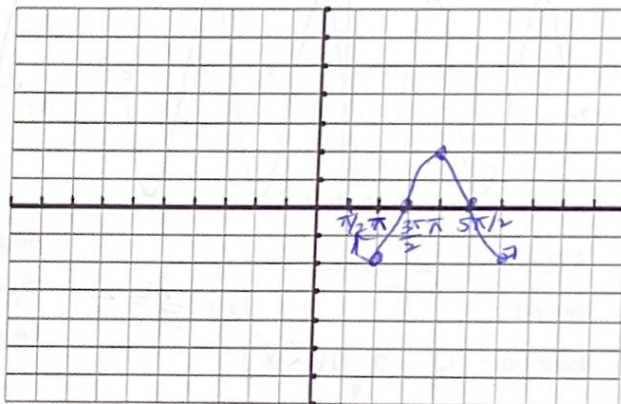
Phase Shift: π

Vertical Shift: \emptyset

Midline: $y = 0$

Reflection: Yes, over x-axis

X	Y
π	-2
$3\pi/2$	0
2π	2
$5\pi/2$	0
$3\pi/2$	-2



c. $y = 3 \sin(4x - \pi) - 1$

Amplitude: 3

Period: $2\pi/4 = \pi/2$

Scale: $\pi/8$

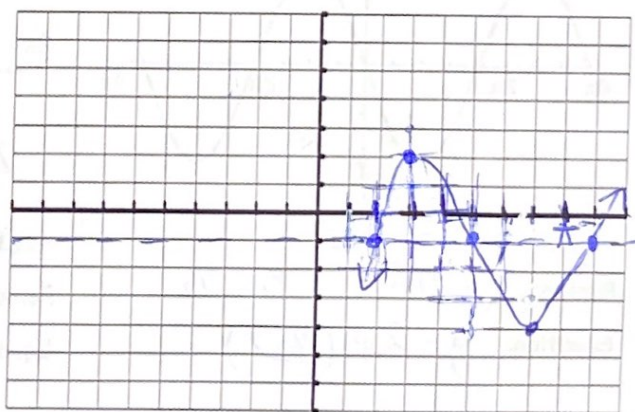
Phase Shift: $\pi/4$

Vertical Shift: -1

Midline: $y = -1$

Reflection: \emptyset

X	Y
$\pi/4$	-1
$3\pi/8$	2
$5\pi/8$	-1
$7\pi/8$	-4
$9\pi/8$	-1



$$\pi/4 + \pi/8 = 3\pi/8$$

d. $y = \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right)$

Amplitude: 1

Period: 4π $0 \leq \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{\pi}{6} \leq 2\pi$

Scale: π $\pi/6 \leq \frac{1}{2}x \leq \pi/6$

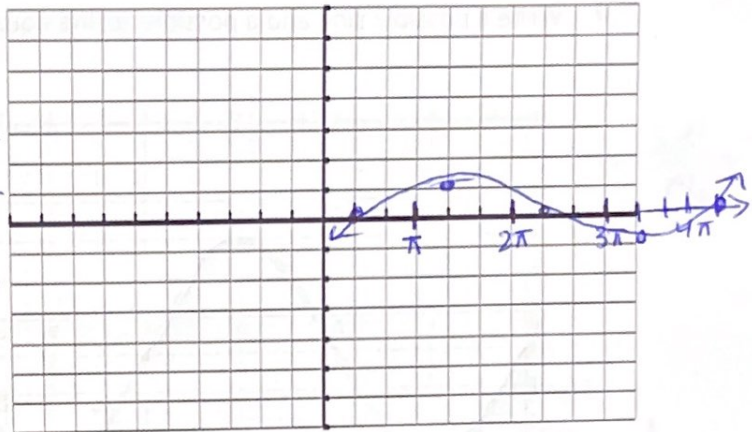
Phase Shift: $\pi/3$ $\pi/3 \leq x \leq \pi/3$

Vertical Shift: \emptyset

Midline: $y=0$

Reflection: \emptyset

x	y
$\pi/3$	0
$4\pi/3$	1
$7\pi/3$	0
$10\pi/3$	-1
$13\pi/3$	0



e. $y = -4\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - 3$

Amplitude: 4

Period: 2π

Scale: $\pi/2$

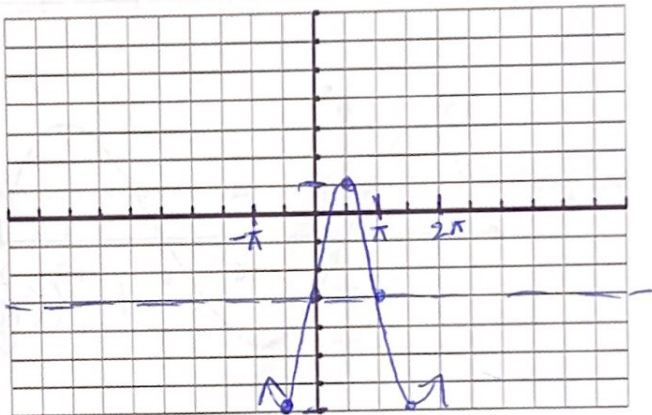
Phase Shift: $-\pi/2$

Vertical Shift: -3

Midline: $y = -3$

Reflection: Yes, over x-axis

x	y
$-\pi/2$	-7
0	-3
$\pi/2$	1
π	-3
$3\pi/2$	-7



f. $y = -5\sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

Amplitude: 5

Period: π

Scale: $\pi/4$

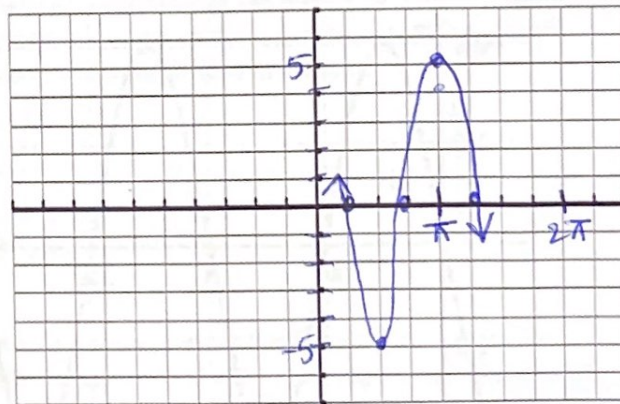
Phase Shift: $\pi/4$

Vertical Shift: \emptyset

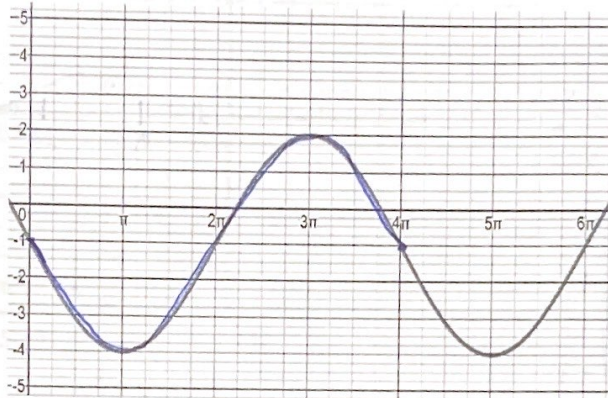
Midline: $y=0$

Reflection: π

x	y
$\pi/4$	0
$\pi/2$	-5
$3\pi/4$	0
π	5
$5\pi/4$	0



4. Write a possible sine and a possible cosine equation for the graph below:



$$\text{Min} = -4 \quad \text{Max} = 2$$

$$D = -\frac{-4+2}{2} = -1$$

Sine Equation:

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

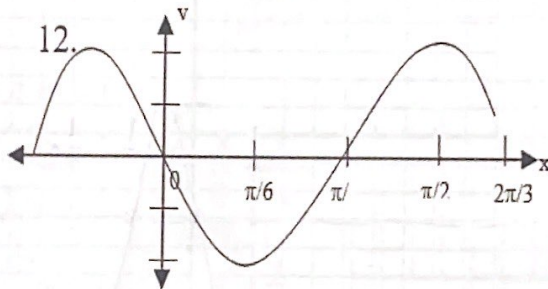
$$A = 3$$

$$P = 4\pi$$

$$B = \frac{1}{2}$$

Cosine Equation:

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



Sine Equation:

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

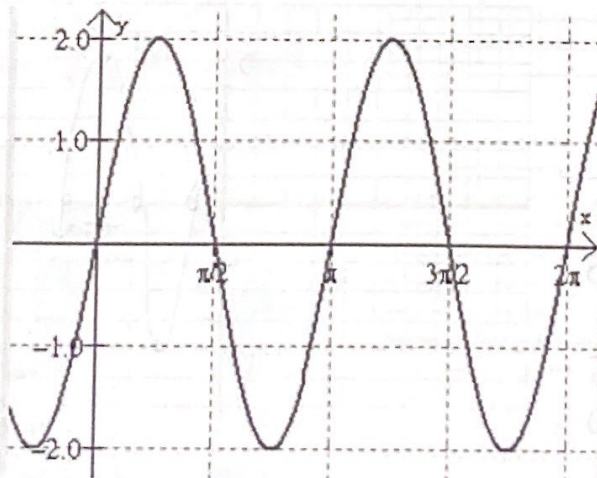
$$D = 0 \quad A = 2$$

$$P = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$B = 3$$

Cosine Equation:

$$y = -2 \cos(3(x - \pi/6))$$



Sine Equation:

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

$$D = 0 \quad A = 2$$

$$B = 2$$

$$P = \pi$$

Cosine Equation:

$$y = 2 \cos(2(x - \pi/4))$$

Additional Questions:

1. Write an equation of a sine function with an amplitude of $\frac{2}{5}$ and a period of $\frac{\pi}{2}$.

$$B = \frac{2\pi}{\pi/2} = 4$$

$$y = \frac{2}{5} \sin(4x)$$

2. Write an equation of a sine function with a period of 4π and a phase shift of π to the right.

$$\frac{2\pi}{4\pi} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

3. Write an equation of a cosine function with amplitude 2, period of π , phase shift left by $\frac{\pi}{4}$, and shift down by 1.

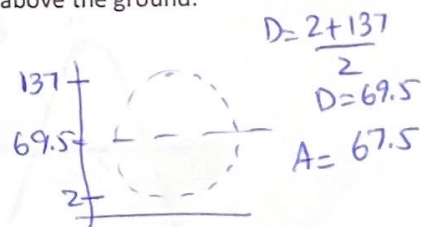
$$B = \frac{2\pi}{\pi} = 2$$

$$y = 2\cos\left(2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right) - 1$$

4. The London Eye is a huge Ferris wheel with a diameter of 135 meters (443 feet). It completes one rotation every 30 minutes. Riders board from a platform 2 meters above the ground. Express a rider's height above ground as a function of time in minutes.

$$P = 30 \text{ min} \quad B = \frac{2\pi}{30} = \frac{\pi}{15}$$

$$y = -67.5 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{15}x\right) + 69.5$$



5. Outside temperatures over the course of a day can be modeled as a sinusoidal function. Suppose the high temperature of 105°F occurs at 5 PM and the average temperature for the day is 85°F . Find the temperature, to the nearest degree, at 9 AM. $P = 24 \text{ hrs}$ $B = \pi/12$

$$y = 20 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}(x - 17)\right) + 85$$

$$y = 20 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}(9 - 17)\right) + 85$$

$$y = 75^\circ\text{F}$$

