

2.04 Practice Problems: Graphing Sine & Cosine Functions with Amplitude & Period

For #1 & 2, state the amplitude and period of each function. Then graph at least two periods of the function.

1. $y = -3 \cos 6\theta$

Table/Chart:

Amplitude: _____

Period: _____

Graph:

2. $y = 5 \sin \frac{2\theta}{3}$

Table/Chart:

Amplitude: _____

Period: _____

Graph:

3. Write the equation of a cosine function with amplitude of $\frac{6}{11}$ and period of $\frac{7\pi}{4}$.
-
-

$$y = a \sin(b\theta) \quad | \quad \text{Period} = \frac{2\pi}{b} \quad | \quad \text{Interval} = \frac{P}{4} \text{ or } I = \frac{1}{4} \cdot P$$

$$y = a \cos(b\theta)$$

2.04 Practice Problems: Graphing Sine & Cosine Functions with Amplitude & Period

Key

For #1 & 2, state the amplitude and period of each function. Then graph at least two periods of the function.

1. $y = -3 \cos 6\theta$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= -3 \\ b &= 6 \end{aligned}$$

Amplitude: $\frac{3}{|a|} = \frac{3}{3} = 1$

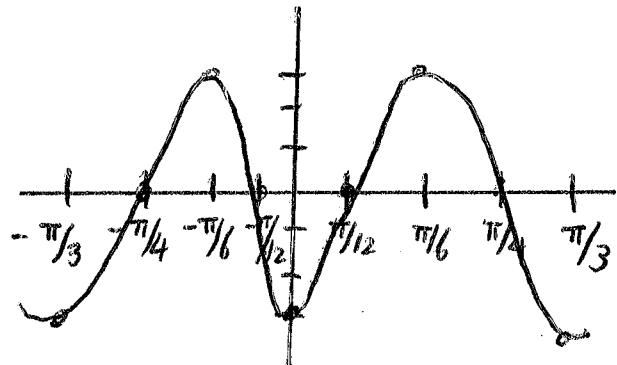
Period: $\frac{2\pi}{b} = \frac{2\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{3}$

$$\text{Period} = \frac{2\pi}{b} \rightarrow \frac{2\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

Graph: $I = \frac{1}{4}P \rightarrow I = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{12}$

Table/Chart:

θ	0	$\frac{\pi}{12}$	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$
$\cos 6\theta$	1	0	-1	0	1
$-3 \cos 6\theta$	-3	0	3	0	-3



2. $y = 5 \sin \frac{2\theta}{3}$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 5 \\ b &= \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

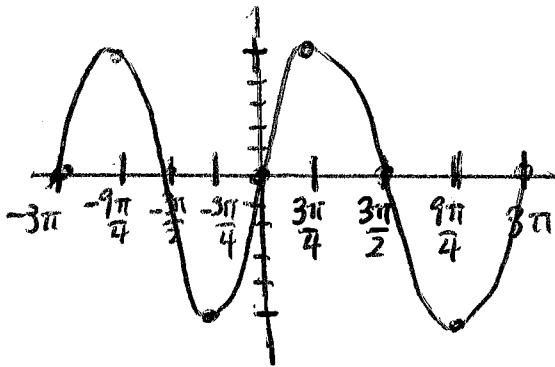
Amplitude: $\frac{5}{|a|} = \frac{5}{5} = 1$

Period: $\frac{2\pi}{b} = \frac{2\pi}{\frac{2}{3}} = 3\pi$

$$\text{Period} = \frac{2\pi}{b} = \frac{2\pi}{\frac{2}{3}} = 2\pi \cdot \frac{3}{2} = 3\pi$$

$$I = \frac{P}{4} = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

Graph:



Table/Chart:

θ	0	$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	$\frac{9\pi}{4}$	3π
$\sin(\frac{2\theta}{3})$	0	1	0	-1	0
$5 \sin(\frac{2\theta}{3})$	0	5	0	-5	0

3. Write the equation of a cosine function with amplitude of $\frac{6}{11}$ and period of $\frac{7\pi}{4}$.

$$a = \pm \frac{6}{11} \quad \text{Period} = \frac{2\pi}{b}$$

$$\frac{7\pi}{4} = \frac{2\pi}{b}$$

$$7\pi b = 8\pi$$

$$\begin{aligned} b &= \frac{8\pi}{7\pi} \\ b &= 8/7 \end{aligned}$$

$$y = a \cos(b\theta)$$

$$y = \pm \frac{6}{11} \cos\left(\frac{8}{7}\theta\right)$$