UNIT 4: TRIGONOMETRY (WEEK 3) DAY 1: THE GENERAL FORMULA

In General:		

b)

Ex. 1) Use mapping to find the critical points for the following equations.

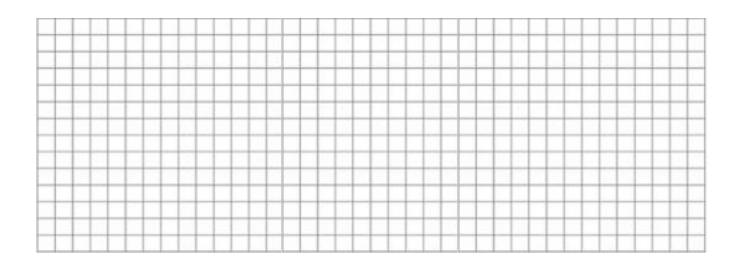
a)

c) d)

Ex. 2) Graph using mapping.

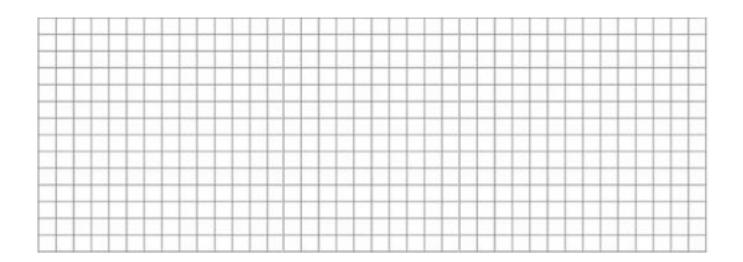
a)
$$y = 2\sin x + 3$$

b)
$$y = 3\sin 2(x - \pi/2)$$



c)
$$y = 0.5\cos(x + \pi/2)$$

d)
$$y = 4\cos(\frac{1}{2}x + \pi/4)$$



Ex. 3) Determine the amplitude, period, vertical translation and phase shift for each.

a)
$$y = \sin x + 4$$

b)
$$y = -2\cos 3(x + \pi/4) + 5$$

c)
$$y = 4\cos(1/2)(x + 3\pi) - 4$$

d)
$$y = 2\sin(3x + \pi) + 4$$

Ex. 4) Write an equation for the function with the given information.

a)

b)

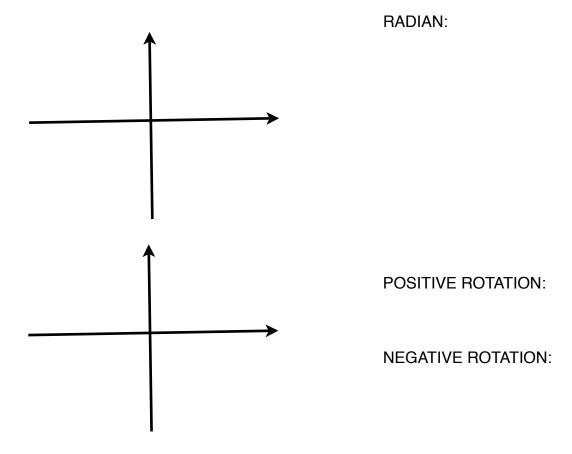
sine function a = 6 $prd = 2\pi$ vt = -4 $phs = \pi/2$ left cosine function a = -2prd = $\pi/2$ vt = none phs = π right

DAY 2: APPLICATIONS OF TRIGONOMETRIC GRAPHS

Ex. 1) The alternating half-daily cycles of the rise and fall of oceans are called tides. Tides in one section of the Bay of Fundy caused water to rise 6.5 m above average sea level and to drop 6.5 m below. The tide completes one cycle every 12 hours. Assuming the height of water with respect to average sea level to be modelled by a sine function,
A) draw a graph for a 24 hr period. B) Find an equation of the graph in a.

Ex. 2) A carnival ferris wheel with a radius of 7m makes one complete revolution every 16 s. The bottom of the wheel is 1.5 m above the ground.
A) draw a graph to show how a person's height above the ground varies with time. B) Find an equation of the graph in (a).
1

DAY 3: REVIEW



CONVERTING DEGREES ---> RADIANS

Ex) 90°

Ex) $2\pi/3$

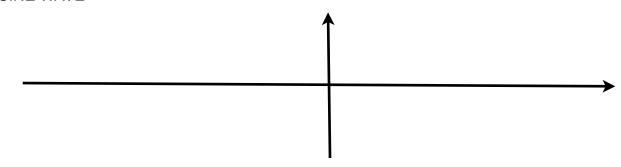
Ex) 2.14 rad

ARC LENGTH FORMULA

$$\theta = a/r$$

$$a = \theta \times r$$

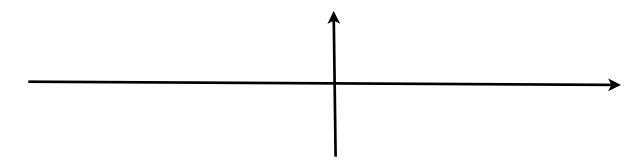
SINE WAVE



Points:

PRD:

COSINE WAVE



Points:

PRD:

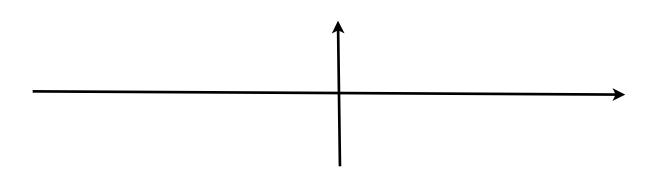
TRANSFORMING TRIG. FUNCTIONS

MAPPING

Ex)
$$y = 2\sin 3\theta$$

Ex)
$$y = 4\cos(\frac{1}{2}\theta + \pi/4) - 1$$

Graph: $y = 4\cos(\frac{1}{2}\Theta + \pi/4) - 1$



TRIG. APPLICATIONS:

- Tides
- Ferris Wheel