

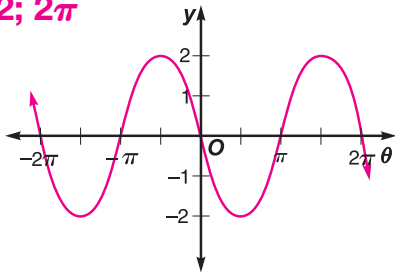
Practice

Amplitude and Period of Sine and Cosine Functions

State the amplitude and period for each function. Then graph each function.

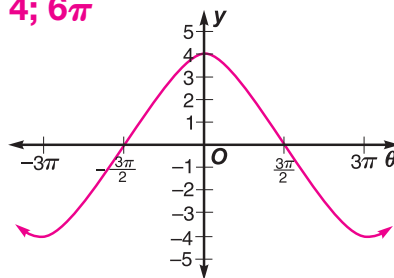
1. $y = -2 \sin \theta$

2; 2π



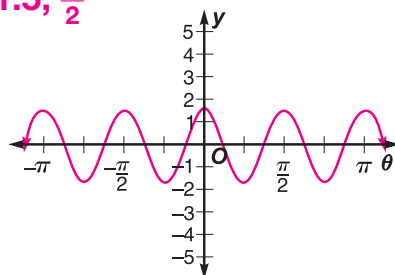
2. $y = 4 \cos \frac{\theta}{3}$

4; 6π



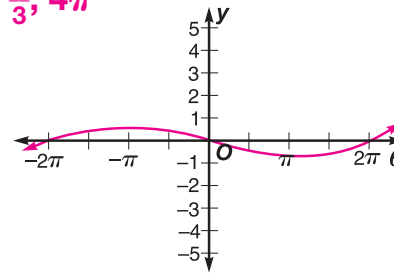
3. $y = 1.5 \cos 4\theta$

1.5; $\frac{\pi}{2}$



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

$\frac{2}{3}$; 4π



Write an equation of the sine function with each amplitude and period.

5. amplitude = 3, period = 2π

$y = \pm 3 \sin \theta$

6. amplitude = 8.5, period = 6π

$y = \pm 8.5 \sin \frac{\theta}{3}$

Write an equation of the cosine function with each amplitude and period.

7. amplitude = 0.5, period = 0.2π

$y = \pm 0.5 \cos 10\theta$

8. amplitude = $\frac{1}{5}$, period = $\frac{2}{5}\pi$

$y = \pm \frac{1}{5} \cos 5\theta$

9. **Music** A piano tuner strikes a tuning fork for note A above middle C and sets in motion vibrations that can be modeled by the equation $y = 0.001 \sin 880\pi t$. Find the amplitude and period for the function.

0.001; $\frac{1}{440}$

Mass of

An object bobbing in water exhibits periodic motion. The longer the period of motion, the larger the area of the cross-section. To know the period, you can find the

Imagine a person representing the waterline with a waterline with a waterline.) motion of the

where A is the cross-section of the object in the beginning in radians a

1. A 4-kg log has a mass line. Find begins to ≈ 0.26

2. Find an e

$p = 2\pi$

3. Find the ≈ 0.28

4. A buoy bobbing cross-section the period of buoy. ≈ 116.5

5. Write an the ampl