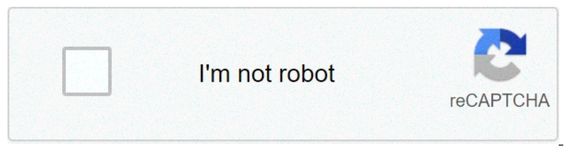

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Remember that sine and cosine functions relate values of real numbers to the XÃ â € "and Y-coordinates of a point in the unit Circle. So, as they look like in a graphic In a coordinate plane? Let's start with the Sine function. We can create a table of values and use them to sketch a graph. (figure) list some of the values for the Sine function in a unit circle.Placement the points of the table and continuing along the X-axis provides the shape of the Sine function. See figure). Figure 2. The function Senoima observe how the sinuous values are positive between 0 and which correspond to the values of the sinusoidal function in quadrants I and II in the unit circle, and the synthesis values are negative between the functions values Senoidal in quadrants III and IV in the unit circle. See figure). Figure 3. Creation of values of the Sine function Now let's take a look similar to the cosine function. Once again, we can create a value table and use them to sketch a graphic. (Figure) Lists some of the values for the cosine function in a unit Circle. As with SINE function, we can plottics to create a graph of the cosine function as in (figure). Figure 4. The cosine function because we can evaluate the sine and cosine of any actual number, both functions are defined for all real numbers. Thinking of sine and cosine values as coordinates of points in a unit circle, it becomes clear that the range of both functions should be the interval in both graphics, the shape of the graphs that the functions are periological with a period of peripardic function is a function for which a specific horizontal change, p, results in a function equal to Original Function: For all domain values than this occurs, we call the smallest horizontal change with the function period. (Figure) shows several periods of sine and cosine functions. Figure 5. Looking again at the sine and cosine functions in a domain centered on the y-axis helps reveal symmetries. As we can see in (figure), the sine function is symmetrical about the origin. Remember the other trigonomous functions that we determine from the unit's circle that the Sine function is an OMPAR function because now we can clearly see this property in the graph. Figure 6. Symmetry of the Sine function (figure) shows that the cosine function is simatic about the Y axis. Once again, we determine that the cosine function is a Pair function. Now we can see in the graph that figure 7. Even symmetry of the cosine functions the sine and cosine functions have several distinct characteristics: they are periodic functions with a domain's period of each fun It is that the interval is the graphic of the Symmetric origin, because it is an OMPAR function. The graphic of is symmatic about theaxis, because it is a pair function. As we can see, the functions sine and cosine have a regular period and reach. If we watch the ocean waves or ripples in a pond, we will see that they resemble the sine or cosine functions. However, they are not necessarily ideas. Some are louder or more than others. A function that has the same general form as a sinus or cosine function is known as a sinusoidal function. The general forms of sinusoidal functions are analyzing the forms of sinusoidal functions, we can see that there are transformations of the sine and cosine functions. We can use what we know about transformations to determine the period. In the General Formula, it is related to the period of the period, the period is less than the function passes through a horizontal compression, while ifhen the period is greater than the function suffers an elongation horizontal. For example, [latex] b = 1, \, [/ latex] then the period is which we knew. IFthenso The Period is the graphic is compressed. Ifthense The Period is the graphic is stretched. Observe in (figure) as the period is indirectly related to Figure 8. If it is numbered the equations in general form of sine and cosine functions, The forms The Period is determination of the function of the function [Reveal-response Q = The FS-ID1165137434852 Â³] Show Solution [/ Reveal-Response] [Hidden-Reply AA = FS-ID1165137434852 Â³T] Leta S Begin by comparison of equation for the general form in the given equation, so that the period will be [/ occult-response] Determination The function of the function of the function [reveal-response q = a fs-id1165137507692 ³] show solution [/ reveal-answer] [hidden-respond AA = fs-id1165137507692Ã ¢ ³] [/ -Refore hidden] returning to the general formula for a sinusoidal function, analyzed as variablerelates for the period. Now lettains turn to the variable can we analyze how it is related to the amplitude, or greater distance rest.Represents the vertical elongation, and its absolute values, the amplitude. The maximum place will be a distance tool to the horizontal graphic line, which is the linebecausein in this case, the center line is the x-axis. The local minimum are the same distance below the middle-day line. IFTHE functions is stretched. For example, the amplitude UOF twice the range of OFIFTHE function is compressed. (Figure) compares several sine functions with different amplitudes. Figure 9. If Letandin the general equations form of the sine and co-seno functions, we obtain the forms the amplitude isand the vertical height from the physician line isin of it, notice in the example that which is the amplitude of the Functionis sinusoidal functions or stretched compressed vertically? [Reveal-response Q = A FS-ID11651353] [/ reveal-response] [Hidden-Replying AA = FS-ID1165135195832Ã ¢ ³] LETA S BEGIN FOR FUN For the simplified to form the given function, so that the function isthhe amplitude is stretched. [/ Hidden-response] The negative value in a reflection on the other side of the x-axis of the sine function, as shown in (figure). Figure 10. What represents the amplitude of sinusoidal functions to functions stretched or compressed vertically? Now that we understand howandrelate for the general equation of form for the sine and cosine functions, we will explore the variablesandrecall the general form: the valuefor a sinusoidal function is called the change of Phase, or the horizontal displacement of the basic sine or cosine function. Iphthe Graphic shifts to the right. Iphehe graphic shifts to the left. The higher the value plus the graphic is dislocated. (Figure) shows that the graphic dedeslocations for the right byunits, which is more than to see in the top ofwhich moves to the right ByUnits. Figure 11. Whylerelates for horizontal displacement, indicates the vertical displacement of the multi-line line in the General Formula for a sinusoidal function. See figure). The functions your multi-line line in Figure 12. Any value ofother than zero moves the top or down graph. (Figure) CompareWhich is displaced to 2 units in a graph. Figure 13. Given a equation in the formor [tortex] \ frac {c} {b} \, [/ tortex] is the phase change and vertical displacement. Determine the direction of the magnitude of the phase change to [reveal-response q = the FS-ID116513444483435 Â³] [/ reveal-response] [hidden-reply AA = FS-ID116513483435Ã ¢ Leta s begin to compare equation to the general form in the given equation, thaatandso warning the phase change is orunits left. [/ Hidden-Answer] We must pay attention to the signal in the equation for the general form of a sinusoidal function. The equation shows a sign of less BefeetherForecan to be rewritten ASIF negative the value of, the displacement is left. Determine the direction and magnitude of the phase change to [reveal-response Q = A FS-ID116513] Show Solution [/ Revelation-Response] [Hidden-Reply AA = FS-ID1165131959464Ã ¢³] Law [/ occult-response] Determine the direction and magnitude of vertical displacement to [reveal-response Q = the FS-ID1165137427502 Â³] Show solution [/ reveal-response] [Hidden-Reply AA = FS- ID11651374275O2Ã ¢ ³] Leta S By comparison of the equation for the general form in the given equation, so that the deviation is 3 units down. [/ Occult-answer] Determine Determine Direction and magnitude of vertical displacement to [reveal-response Q = A FS-ID1165137432 / Reveal-response] [Hidden-Reply AA = FS-ID1165137432579Ã ¢ ³] 2 Units above [/ Hidden-response] Given a sinusoidal function in the formidentify of the middle-day line, amplitude, period, and phase deviation. Determine the amplitude how to determine the period of how to determine the phase change as determining the middle-day line as determining the middle day, amplitude, period, and phase change of functions -Respondue Q = the FS-ID1165137] Show Solution [/ Reveal-Response] [Hidden-Replying AA = FS-ID1165137454382Ã ¢ ³] Leta S Begin by Comparison of Equace For the general form so that the amplitude is then, so that the period is not added constant within the parameters, so the phase change is finally, so that the line MCH is [/ hidden-response] Chart of the graph, one can determine that the multi-day line isthhe isthhe the amplitude is 3. See (figure). Figure 14. Determine the middle-day line ,,, and amplitude stage diversion of the function [Reveal-response Q = A FS-ID1165134042358 Â³] Show Solution [/ Reveal-Reply] [Hidden-respond to = A FS -D1165134042358 Â³] Miscellaneous Line: Amplitude: Phase change :: Period of [/ hidden-response] Determine the tremula for the co-seno function in the (Figure). Figure 15. [Reveal-response Q = A FS-ID116513535 / Reveal-Response] [Hidden-Reply AA = FS-ID1165135329784Ã ¢³] To determine equation, It is necessary to identify each value in the general form of a sinusoidal function. The graph can represent both sine or a co-syncine that is moved and / or reflected. Whenthe Graphical has an extreme point, already the funÃ§Ã £ cosine has an extreme point forlet us write our equaÃ§Ã £ o in terms of a £ funÃ§Ã the cosine. Initiate LETA S with the middle-day line. We can see that the graph rises and descends an equal distance above and belowthis value, which is the middle line, isin of the equation, then the biggest distance above and below the line MCH is the breadth. Maximums are 0.5 units above the middle-day line and the minimum are 0.5 units below the middle-day line. Soanother mode if it could have determined the amplitude is by recognizing that the difference between the height of local makims and the minimum represents one, soalso, the graphic is reflected on the x-axis so that the graphic is not stretched horizontally or tablet, soand the graphic is not moved horizontally, so put this all together, [/ hidden-response] determine the formula for the sine function in (figure). Figure 16. [Reveal-Response Q = A FS-ID116513] Show Solution [/ Reveal-Response] [Hidden-Reply AA = FS-ID1165137526465 Â³] [/ Hidden-Reply] Determine Equant For sinusoidal function in (figure). Figure 17. [Reveal-response Q = A FS-ID116513] Show Solution [/ Reveal-Reply] [Hidden-Reply AA = FS-ID1165137598813Ã ¢³] with the highest value in one and the smallest value atthe line-day will be halfway between ATSO The distance from the middle day to the higher or lower value Give a breadth of the graph of the graph is 6, the That can be measured from the peak Atto the next peak actor from the distance between the lowest points. Therefore, using the positive value forwe to think that until now, our equation is eitherorfor the form and change, we have more than one option. We could write this as any of the following: The co-sequined shifted to the right a negative cosine shifted to the left, a Sine condition moved to the left, a negative Sine condition shifted to the right, While any of these would be correct, the cosine changes are greater than working than the changes sine in this case because they involve integer values. Therefore, our function becomes once, these functions are equivalent, so that both get the same [/ Hidden-answer] Add a formula for the function represented graphically on (figure). Figure 18. [Reveal-response Q = A FS-ID1165135173377-response] [Hidden-Reply-AA = FS-ID1165135173772Ã ¢ ³] Two possibilities: or [/ occult-response] In all this section, we learned about the types of variations of sine and cosine function variations and used this information for equations record recording graphics. Now we can use the same information to create equations graphics. Instead of concentrating on equations in general, we will explain the work with a simplified form of equations in the following examples. Given the operation OKETCHETCH your graph. Identify the amplitude, identify the period, start at the source, with the function increasing to the right IFIS positive or decreasing the negative IFIS. The local maximum local is a minimum for the curve returns to the x-axis at a local minimum for (maximum for) Atwith curve returns back to the X-axis in the outline of a graph of [response Answer q = â € ¬ fs-id1d1165134190732Ã ¢ â € ¬³] Show solution [/ reveal-response] [hidden response a = Ã â € 00 fs-id1165134190732Ã ¢ â ³] let's start Comparing the equation to the step of the form 1. We can see from the equation that the amplitude is 2. Step 2. The equation shows that the period is step 3. Because negative, the graph descends as we move to the right of the origin. Step 4 â € "7. X intercepts are in the beginning of a period, the horizontal medical points are atand at the end of a period in the quarter, the points include the minimum minimum local minimum occur 2 Units below the MÃ³-day line, in a local maximum will occur in 2 units above the middle-day line, the (figure) shows the graph of the function. Figure 19. [/ Hidden -Respondue] Sketch a graphic of determining the multi-day line, amplitude, pale and phase change. [Reveal-response Q = â € â € ¬ FS-ID116513534279OÃ ¢ â € ¬³] Show SOLUTION [/ Reveal-response] [Hidden response A = â € € FS-ID1D1165135342790 Mid Line: Amplitude: Period: or none [/ Hidden response] Given a sinusoidal function With a phase change and a vertical change, sketch your graphic. Express the function in general identify the amplitude, identify the period, identify the phase displacement, draw the grain I am moved to the right or up or up or down for sketching a graph of [reveal-response q = â € ™ 178576Ã ° â € ¬ Ã³ ¬ ¬ ¬ ¬ ¬ ¬ ¬ ³ ³ â ã Function is already written in general: This graph will have the form of a sine function, beginning in the middle-day line and increasing to the right. Step 2. The amplitude is 3. Step 3. Since we determine the period as follows. The period is 8. Step 4. Sinthe Phase Shift is the phase change is 1 unit. Step 5. (figure) shows the graph of the function. Figure 20. A horizontally compressed hydrated sinusoid, vertically and horizontally displaced [/ hidden-answer] draw a graph of the middle-day line, amplitude, pertimal and phase change. [Reveal-response q = â € â € ¬ fs-ID1165137480594 Ã ¢ â € ¬3] MIDLINE: Amplitude: Period: Phase Shift: [/ hidden -answer] Givendermine The amplitude, period, phase change and horizontal change. Then shout the function. [Reveal-response q = â € â € ™ fs-id165135487183 Â³] Show solution [/ reveal-response] [hidden answer a = â € â € â €165135487183 Ã ¢ â € ™ ³] Begin by comparing the equation to the general form and use the steps described in (figure). Step 1. Function is already written in general. Step 2. Sinche amplitude is the 3.She period of the period is the period 4.SÃ £ 4.Stå £ 4 We calculate the phase change The phase displacement is the 5th stage The male line is that the vertical change is up 3. Since the graph of the cosine function was reflected on the x-axis (figure) shows a cycle of the graph of the FUNCTION. Figure 21. [/ Hidden Response] We can use the transformations of sine and cosine functions in innermum applications. As mentioned in the beginning of the chapter, the circular movement can be modeled using the sinus or cosine function. A spot rotates around a 3-rary circle centered on the origin. Sketch a gratum of the coordinate y from the point in function of the angle of rotation. [Reveal-response Q = â € â € €1165137] Show solution [/ reveal-response] [Hidden answer A = q FS-ID116513516516516516516513513551351313 Constant 3 causes a vertical stretch of the y-values of the function by a factor of 3, which we can see in the graph in (figure). Figure 22. [/ Hidden-Hidden-Hidden] Note that the period of the function is the news that we travel by the circle, we return to the PointForBecause the outputs of the graph now oscillaria between the range of the sine wave is That is the functionketch amplitude a graph of this function. [Reveal-response Q = â € ™ fs-ID1165137534006 Ã Â Ã³ Â³] Show solution [/ reveal-response] [Hidden response A = Ã ¢ â € €165137534006 Ã ¢ â € ™ Ã³] 7 [/ hidden response] A circle with 3 ft radius is mounted with its center 4 ft off the ground. The nearest ground point is labeled P, as shown in (figure). Sketch a graph from the height above the ground of the tips that the circle is rotated; Then find a function that gives the height in terms of the route angle. Figure 23. [Reveal-response Q = â € â € ™ fs-Id1165137863854 Ã³] Show solution [/ reveal-response] [hidden response a = â € â € â € ¢ € , ¬ ¬³] sketching the height, we notice that start 1 feet above the ground and increase until 7 feet above the ground, and continue to oscillate 3 feet above and below the center value of 4 feet S, as shown in (figure). Figure 24. Although we could use a transformation of the sinus or cosine function, we begin by looking for characteristics that would make a faster function of using than the other. Let's use a Cosina function because it starts at the highest or lower value, while a Sine function starts at the MEDICAL value. A cossine pattern begins in the highest value, and this graph begin with the lowest value, so we need to incorporate a vertical reflection. Secondly, we see that the graphic oscillates 3 above and below the center, while a basic cosine has a range of 1, so this graphic was stretched vertically by 3, as in the last example. Finally, to move the center of the circle to a height of 4, the graph was vertically shifted by 4. putting these transformations together, we find that [/ hidden-response] a weight is attached to a spring that © then hanging from a plate, as shown in (figure). As spring rangs up and down, the weight post in relation to the board varies. (at timeetoin. (at timebelow the tray. Take the position of a sinusoidal function of a graph of the function and then find a cosine function that dans To the terms of the positioning of Figure 25. [Reveal-response Q = ã, â € ¬ FS-ID1165137736527 â € ¬3] Show Solution [/ Revelation-Reply] [Hidden Answer A = â € €1165137736527 [/ Hidden-response] The London Eye is a huge giant wheel with a 135-meter diameter (443 feet). Complete a rotation every 30 minutes. Board Riders A from a platform 2 meters above the ground. Express the height of the pilot above the ground as a time function in minutes. [Revelation-Response Q = â € € FS -ID1165137837117 ¬ ¬³] Show solution [/ reveal-response] [hidden response A = Ã â € â € â €1165137837117 Ã °] With a 135 m diameter, the wheel has a radius of 67.5 m. The height will oscillate with amplitude 67.5 m above and below the center. Passengers Board 2 M above the ground level, so The center of the wheel must be located above the ground level. The oscillation line of the oscillation will be at 69.5 m. T The wheel takes 30 minutes to complete 1 revolution, so that the height will oscillate with a period of 30 minutes. Finally, because the pilot plates at the lowest point, the height will begin at the lowest value and will increase, after the form of a cosine curve reflected vertically. Amplitude: So, Mother Line: So Period: So form: A equation for the height of the pilot would be where in Andis minutes they measured in meters. [/ Hidden-response] Why did the senoid and cosine functions called peripinal functions? [Reveal-response q = â € â € ¢ â € fâ € œ3] Show solution [/ reveal-response] [hidden response a = â € â € â €165137415637 Ã ¢ â € The functions seneroid and cosine are the property that for one that the function For all units in the X axis. [/ Hidden-Reply] as the Graphic Graphic Compare with the graphic of explaining how you could translate the graphic horizontally to get to the equation that the constants affect the scope of the function and how do they affect the reach? [Reveal-response Q = â € â € ™ fs-Id1165137811265 â € â €] Absolute of the constant (amplitude) increases the total range and the constant (vertical change) moves the graph vertically. [/ Hidden-response] As the scope of a Sine translated function refers to equation as the circle of the unit can be used to construct the graph of [Reveal-response Q = ã, â € "FS-ID1165137407584 ã, â € • Show solution [/ reveal-response] [Respond to hidden A = Ã ¢ â € ™ fs-id1165137407584Ã ° The terminal side assigns the unit circle, can determine that the teques of the coordinate Y do Point. [/ Hidden response] For the following exercises, graphic Two complete periods of each function and indicate the amplitude, the Period and the middle-day line. Indicate the values and maximum and minimum values and their values x corresponding in a pertimal answers to two decimal places, if necessary. [Reveal-answer Q = â € ™ fs-ID1165135456747 Â € œ3] Show Solution [/ Revelator-Response] [Hidden Answer A = Ã ~ â € â € â € -] Amplitude: Period: Midline: Maximum: Athmine occurs: a period, the graph starts at 0 and ends In [/ Hidden-Answer] [Revelation Response = ~ € 486349 Â °] Show solution [/ reveal-response] [Hidden response A = Ã ¢ â € € 486349Â Â³T] Amplitude: 4; Period: Miscellaneous Line: Maxeitoccurs Athimimum: Okay full pertone occurs [/ hidden-response] [rejection response q = ã, â € - FS-ID1165137871346 Ã ¢ â ³³] [/ Reveal-answer] [Hidden response Â »FS-ID1165137871346 Â⁹] Amplitude: 1; Period: METHOD: Maximum: Athimimum occurs: the complete ate period occurs is graphically of [/ hidden-answer] [response response Q = ã, â € 12808 Ã Â °] show soluã [/ Resell-answer] [Hidden response A = 12808 Â³] Amplitude: 4; Period: 2; Mis-day line: Maximum: Atmimimum occurs: Occurs in [/ Hidden-Answer] [Response Response Q = ã, â € - FS-ID1165137843946 ã, ³] Show solution [/ reveal-response] [Hidden response A = â € â € €1165137843946 Â³] Amplitude: 3; Period: Miscellaneous Line: Max: Athmine occurs: Atorizontal change occurs: Vertical translation 5; A period occurs from [/ Hidden-Answer] [Revelation Response = â € ™ fs-ID1165134284471 â € œ3] Show Solution [/ Reveal-answer] [Hidden response A = ã, Ã ,, ¬ fs-ID1165134284471 Ã ¢ Â³] Amplitude: 5; Period: Max: Maximum: Atmimum occurs: Vertical translation occurs: Vertical translation: a complete period can be graphically in [/ Hidden-response] for the following exercises, graphic full permissions of each function, starting the breadth of each function,, pertimal and line-day line. Indicate the maximum and minimum values and their values x corresponding in a period for the phase foundation and vertical translation, if applicable. Round answers for two decimal places if necessary. [Reveal-response q = â € â € €1165134541171 Â Â³] Show solution [/ reveal-response] [hidden response A = â € â € â €165134541171 ã â € Â ° amplitude: 1; Period: Miscellaneous Line: Maximum: Atmaximum: Atmimum occurs: ATPA changes occurs: Vertical Translation: 1; A complete period is [/ hidden-answers] [Reveal-response Q = â € â € ¢ Â³ â â â ¬ â â â â â ã ã â ã ã â ã ã â ã ã â ã ã â ã ã â ã ã ¬ Â € â € ¢ FS-ID1165137541180 Ã Â °] amplitude: 1; Period: Maximum: Athmimmother occurs: Offase Shift Occurs: Vertical Shift: 0 [/ Hidden-answer] Determine the amplitude, the middle-day line, the period and a equation involving the function Senoidal for the graph shown (figure). Figure 26. [Reveal-response q = â € ¬ FS-ID1165135708054 Ã ¢ â € ¬3] Â ° amplitude: 2; Mis-day line: Period: 4; Equace: [/ hidden answers] The amplitude, period, the middle-day and a equation involving cosine for the graph shown in (figure). Figure 27. Determine the amplitude, the period, the middle-line and an equation involving cosine for the graph shown in (figure). Figure 28. [Reveal-Response Q = â € ™ fs-Id1165134378700 Ã ¢ â € ³] Show Solution [/ Revelator-Reply] [Hidden Answer A = Ã ¢ â € ™ FS-ID1165134378700 Ã Â °] amplitude: 2; Period: 5; 5; [/ hidden response] Determine the amplitude, the period, the middle-day line and a equation involving sine for the graph shown in (figure). Figure 29. Determine the amplitude, period, a line-line and an equation involving cosine for the graph shown in (figure). Figure 30. [Reveal-response Q = â € â € ™ fs-ID1165135534972 Â³] Show solution [/ reveal-response] [hidden response A = â € â € €165135534972Ã ¢ â € ¬ Â³] Amplitude: 4; Period: 2; MISSION LINE: Equace: [/ hidden answers] determine the amplitude, period, mute line and a equation involving sine for the graph shown in (figure). Figure 31. Determine the amplitude, the pertimal, the middle-day line and an equation involving cosine for the graph shown in (figure). Figure 32. [Reveal-response q = â € â € ¢ â € œ3] Show Solution [/ Reveal-Response] [Hidden Answer A = â € ™ fs-ID1165137600948 Ã ¢ Â °] amplitude: 2; Period: 2; MIDLINEEQUATION: [/ hidden-response] Determine the amplitude, period, hand line and an equation involving sine for the graph shown in (figure). Figure 33. For the following exercises, let Onsolver Onsolve [Revelease-Response Q = â € ™ fs-ID1165137832261 Ã ¢ â € fâ € fâ € œ3 Â € â € ™ fs-ID1165137832261 Ã ¢ â € °] [/ Hidden-response] Evaluate Onfind all values of [reveal-response q = â € £ ¬ fs-ID1165137837133 [/ Reveal-response] [Hidden response A = Ã Â °] [/ hidden response] No maximum functions (s) of the function (s)) In what value (ES) x? In the minimum value (s) of the function (s) in which (s) value (s) x? [Reveal-response q = â € â € ¢ â € fâ € œ3] Show solution [/ reveal-response] [hidden response A = â € â € €165134042136 Ã ¢ â € ™ Â °] [/ hidden-response] Show this means that it is a strange function and has symmetry in relation to _____. For the following exercises, let the equation insert the [Reveal-response Q = â € ™ fs-ID1165134129955 Ã ¢ Â³] Show solution [/ reveal-answer] [Hidden response to = Â € ¢ â € ¢ â € ™11651341299955 Ã ¢ â € °] Show Solution [/ Reveal-Response] [Hidden Answer A = Ã ¢ â € â € €1165135440505 Ã °] [/ hidden response] Onfind the values x in which the function functions It has a maximum or minimum value. Onsolve the equation [reveal-response Q = â € â € ¢ â € œ3] show solution [/ reveal-response] [hidden response a = Ã â € € FS -Ind1165137933103 Ã ¢ Â³] [/ hidden answer] GraphoneExplain The graph appears as it does. Grapondid The graph appears as predicted in the previous exercise? [Reveal-response q = â € â € €1165137433807 Â Â³] Show solution [/ reveal-answer] [hidden response a = â € â € â €165137433807 Ã ¢ â € ™ ³] The graph appears linear. The linear functions dominate the shape of the graphs for large graphic values [/ hidden-responses] and verbalize as the graph varies from the graph of the window graph and explain what the graph shows. [Reveal-response Q = â € ™ fs-Id1165135322029 Â Â³ â â â ¢ ³³] The graphic is simother in relation to the ye axis there is no amplitude because the function is not periological. [/ Hidden-answer] Graphon the window and explain what the graph shows. A giant wheel is 25 meters of diameter and embedded from a platform that is 1 meter above the ground. The six-hour position on the giant wheel is level with the loading platform. The full wheel 1 total revolution in 10 minutes. The height functionalgives of a person in meters above the ground t minutes after the wheel begins to turn. Find the amplitude, MÃ © Day and Period of Finding a Formula for the Function Of Height How high out of the ground is a person after 5 minutes? [Reveal-response q = â € â € â € ¢ â € œ3] Show solution [/ revelator-response] [hidden response a = â € â € €1165135205671Â ¢ â € € °] Amplitude: 12.5; Period: 10; Mis-day line: 26 ft [/ [/ Resposta Hidden] Hidden]

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