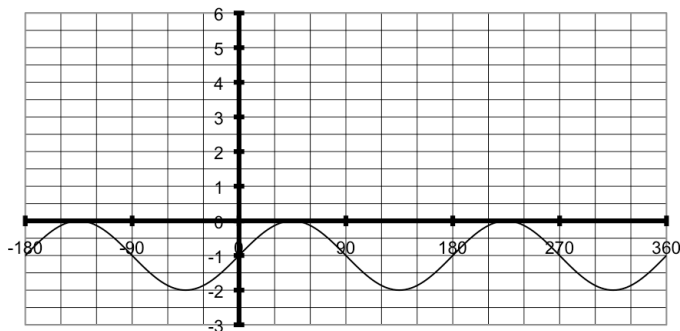
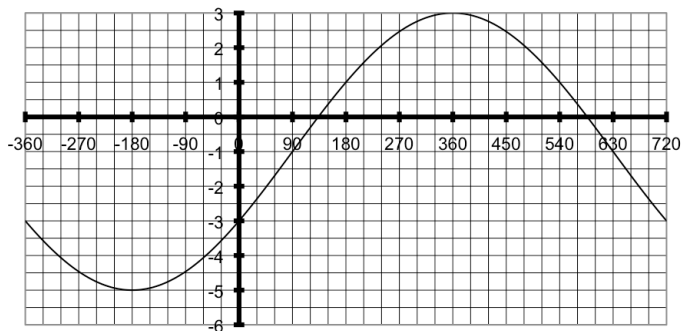


1. Write equations to model the sinusoidal functions shown in the following graphs.

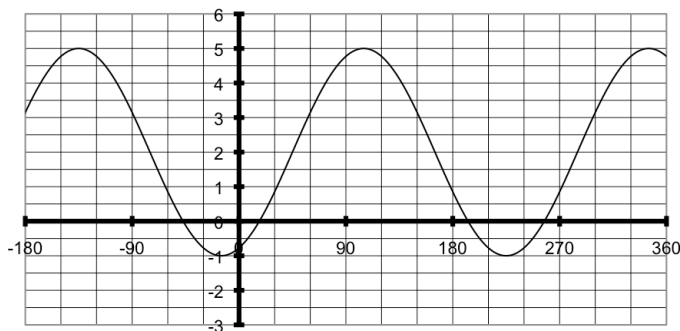
a)



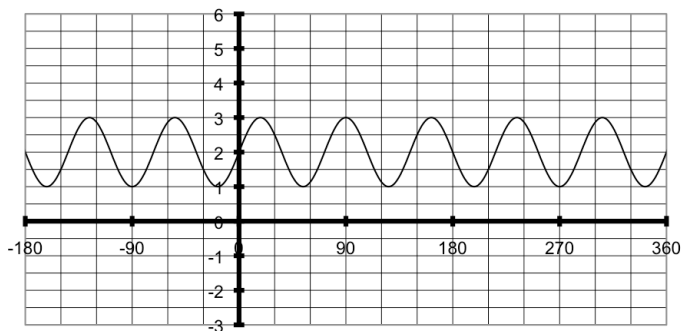
b)



c)



d)



2. The height, h , in metres, of the tide in a given location on a given day at t hours after midnight can be modeled using the sinusoidal function $h(t) = 3.4 \sin[30(t - 7)] + 5.2$.

- Find the maximum and minimum values for the depth, h , of the water.
- What time is high tide? What time is low tide?
- What is the depth of the water at 11 am?

3. Create graphs to represent the following sinusoidal functions. Label the amplitude and period of each.

a) $y = -\cos(x - 45^\circ) - 4$

b) $y = 2\sin\frac{3}{4}(x + 60^\circ)$

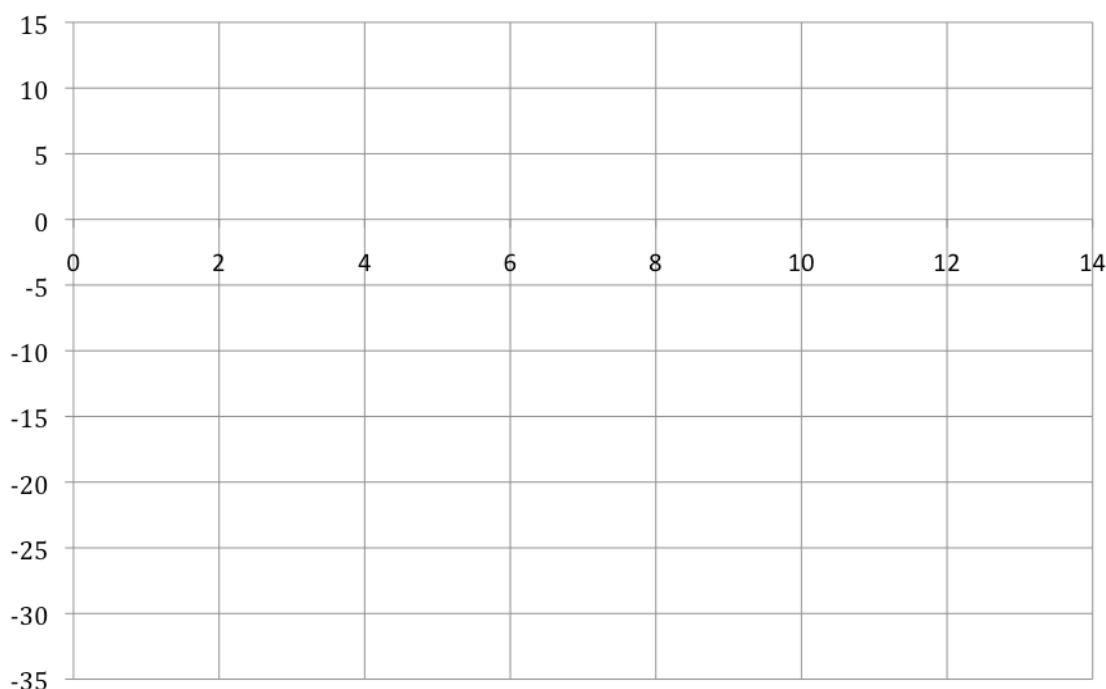
c) $y = 3\sin\frac{1}{2}(x - 60^\circ) + 3$

d) $y = 4\cos(3x + 315^\circ) + 1$

4. The following table lists average monthly low temperatures in Yellowknife for one year.

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
-31	-28	-24	-13	0	8	12	10	3	-3	-18	-27

- Determine an equation to model this data.
- Graph the equation and data below.
- Describe any discrepancies between the equation and the data.



5. A tide chart at a coastal marina lists the following information one day: 4.6 m high tide at 4:50 am and 1.2 m low tide at 11:00 am. The next high tide will be at 5:10 pm.

- Estimate the period and amplitude of the tide height at this location.
- Predict the time of the next low tide.

6. Represent the graph of $f(x) = 5\sin[2(x - 60^\circ)]$ with an equation using a cosine function.

7. Textbook questions: p. 347 # 14 and p. 349 # 15.