In order to help you understand the in-class lessons, you need to read the text BEFORE class. This prereading guide is designed to help you read and identify the information. **NOTE** You may have to research some of the information if you do not remember it from last year. Use a Google search or check out <u>www.purplemath.com</u> for background information.

The gold box on page 330 gives the characteristics of the sine function $f(\theta) = \sin \theta$. How did the graph come to be? Meaning, where did the ordered pairs that generate the sine curve come from?

On page 330, the text says $f(\theta) = \sin \theta$ is periodic. What does it mean if something is *periodic*?

Why is the period of the sine function 2π ?

How is the cosine function different from the sine function?

Why the cosine function different from the sine function?

Define *sinusoid*:

What is the general formula for a sinusoidal function (identify the meaning of letters *a*, *b*, *c*)?

On page 332, the text says, "the graphs of $y = \sin x \& y = \cos x$ can be obtained from the other by a horizontal translation of $\dots \frac{\pi}{2}$." Why is this true?
2
What is <i>amplitude</i> ?
How is amplitude notated?
Assessing to the later process 252 what is the definition of marie 10
According to the blue box on page 353, what is the definition of <i>period</i> ?
How do you find the period of a general sinusoidal function?
Define <i>frequency</i> (use the blue box on pg. 353 and the sentence preceding the blue box):
What is a <i>phase shift</i> ?
Which letters are associated with a phase shift (use pg. 353 and 354 to help answer this):
Why does the text connect sinusoids with electrical engineering on the bottom of pg. 353?
What do the letters <i>d</i> (or <i>k</i>) represent?

Name: _____

Copy the blue box on pg. 354 here: