

9-2

Solving for x and y

in a sinusoidal function

Standard 9d: Given a sinusoidal equation, find values of y from x and vice versa.

Find the the radian values of x for which $\sin x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

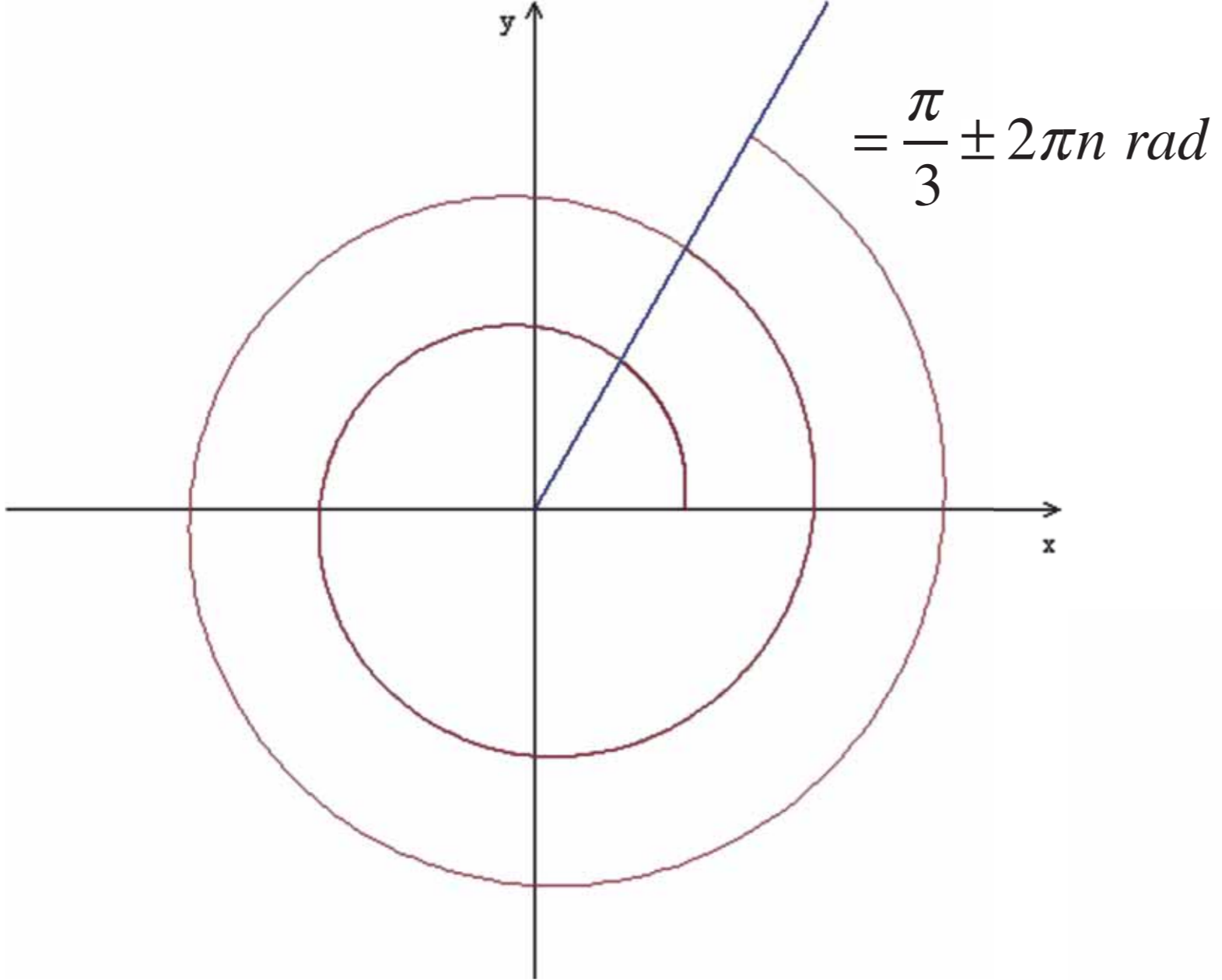
$$x = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$$

REMEMBER:

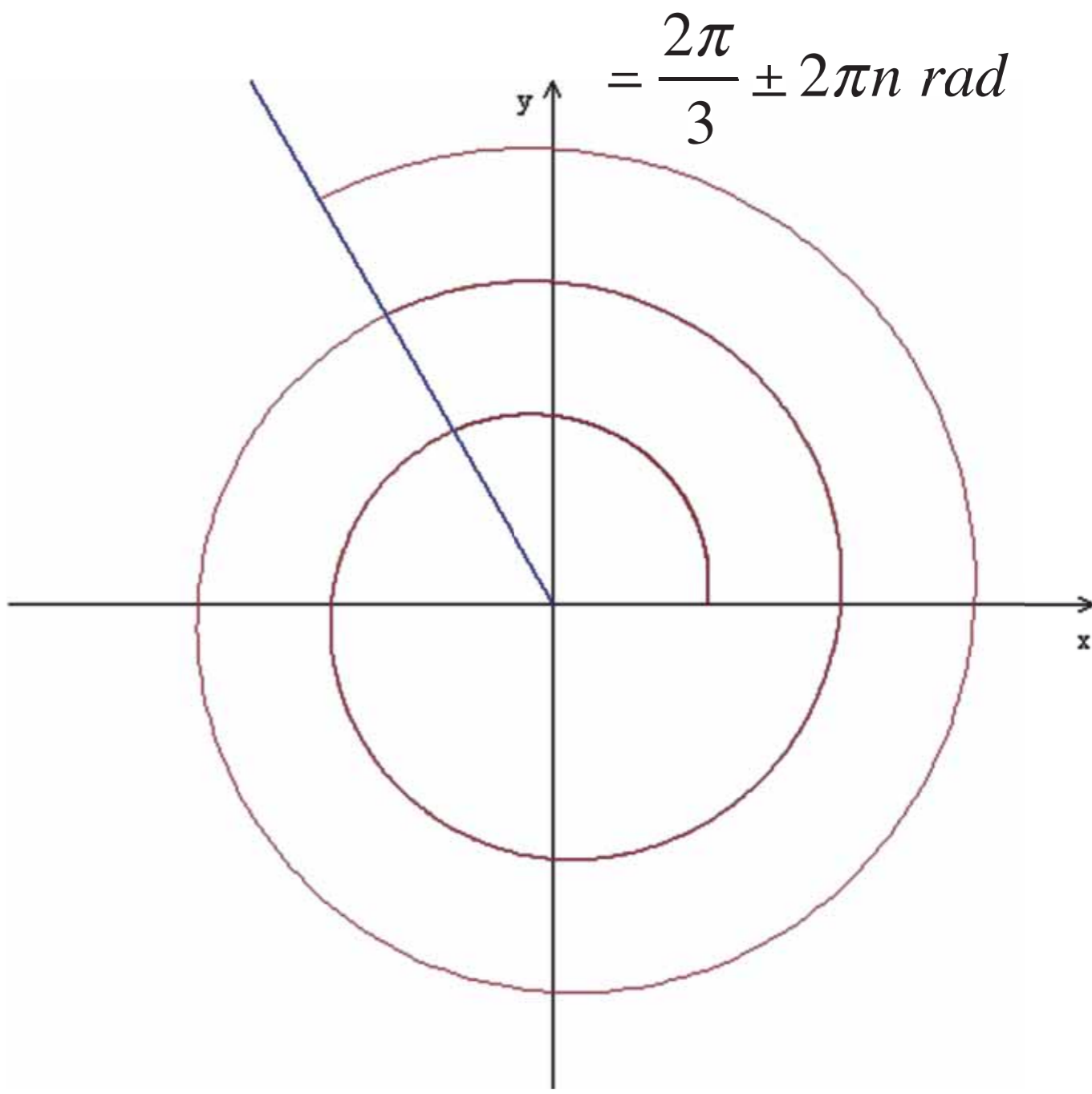
$$\cos^{-1} \frac{x}{r} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{calculator} \pm 2\pi n \\ -\text{calculator} \pm 2\pi n \end{array} \right\} \quad \sin^{-1} \frac{y}{r} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{calculator} \pm 2\pi n \\ \pi - \text{calculator} \pm 2\pi n \end{array} \right\}$$

$$x = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\pi}{3} \pm 2\pi n \\ \pi - \frac{\pi}{3} \pm 2\pi n \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\pi}{3} \pm 2\pi n \\ \frac{2\pi}{3} \pm 2\pi n \end{array} \right\} \quad \text{Excuse me?}$$

Let's sketch these angles



$$x = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{3} \pm 2\pi n \\ \frac{2\pi}{3} \pm 2\pi n \end{cases}$$



Find the x intercepts of $y = 2 + 3\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}(x-1)\right)$

$$0 = 2 + 3\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}(x-1)\right)$$

$$-2 = 3\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}(x-1)\right)$$

$$-\frac{2}{3} = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}(x-1)\right)$$

$$\cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{\pi}{3}(x-1)$$

$$\frac{3}{\pi}\cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) = (x-1)$$

$$\frac{3}{\pi}\cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) = (x-1)$$

$$\frac{3}{\pi}\cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) + 1 = x$$

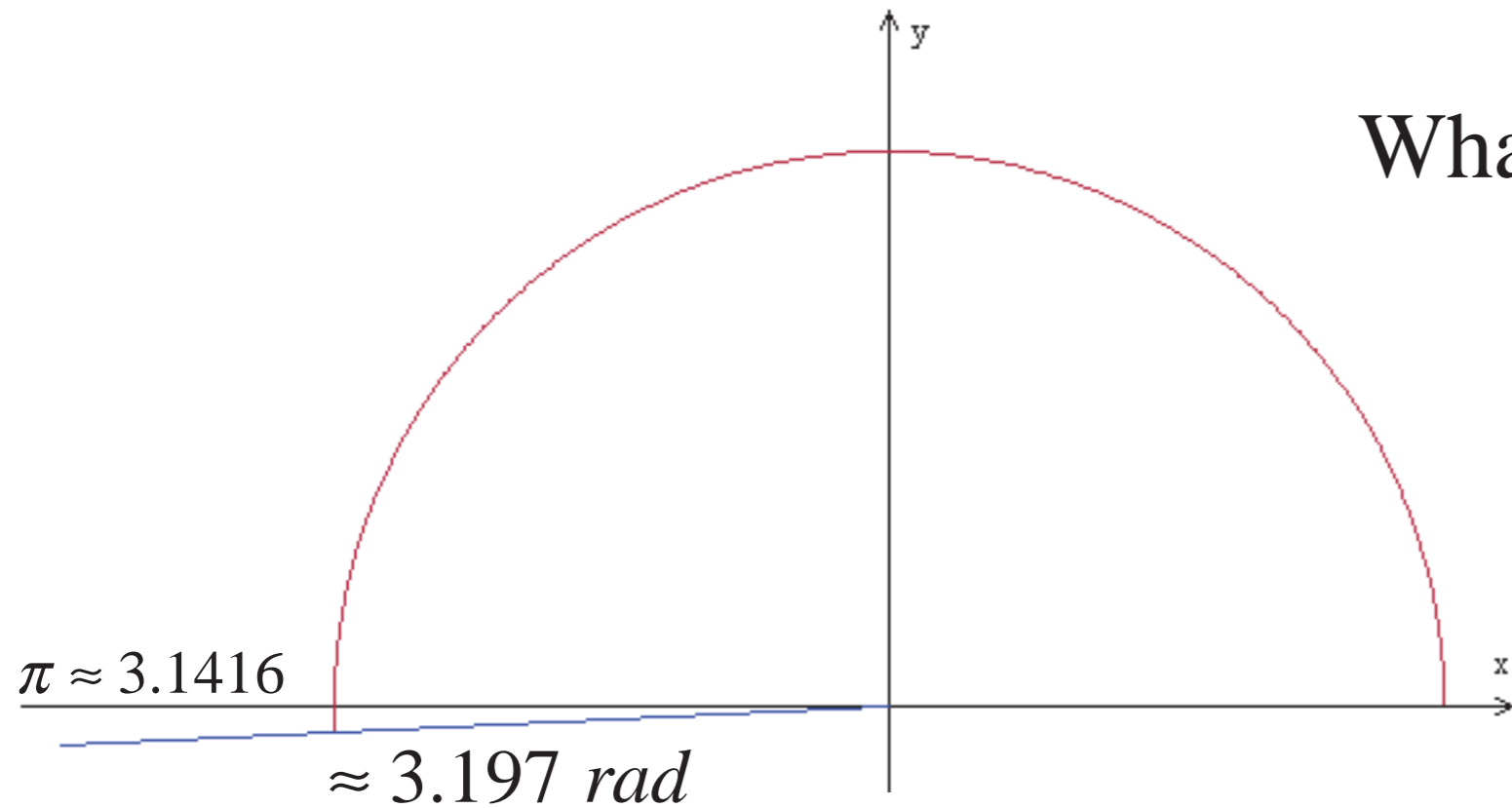
$$x = \frac{3}{\pi}\cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) + 1 \approx 3.197$$

According to the calculator

But this is not the final answer...

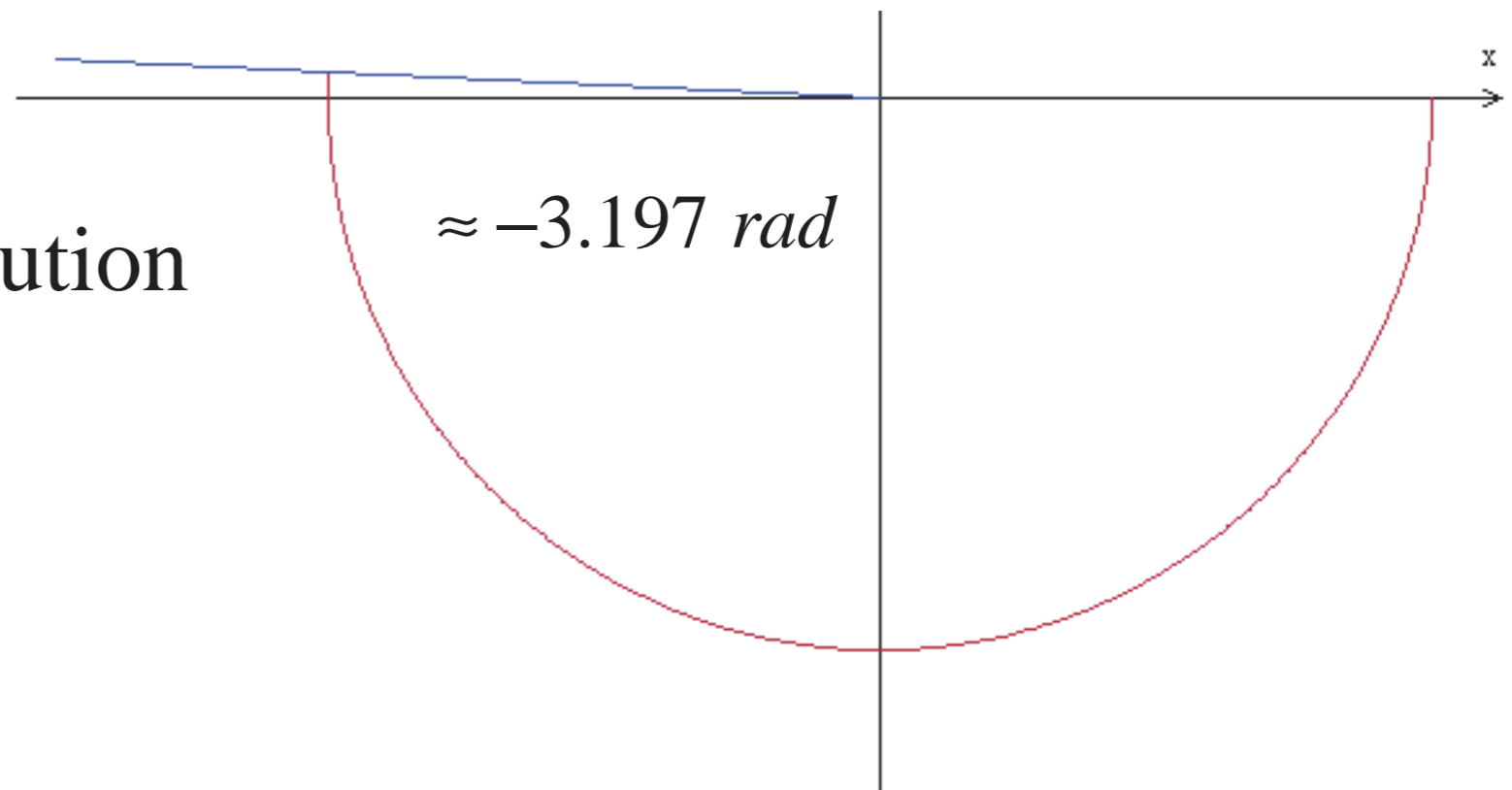
$$x = \frac{3}{\pi} \cos^{-1} \left(-\frac{2}{3} \right) + 1 \approx 3.197$$

What other angles are solutions?



Don't forget about

$$\cos^{-1} \frac{x}{r} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{calculator} \pm 2\pi n \\ -\text{calculator} \pm 2\pi n \end{array} \right\}$$



$\approx -3.197 \text{ rad}$

Now let's go back to our solution

Find the x intercepts of $y = 2 + 3\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}(x-1)\right)$

$$0 = 2 + 3\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}(x-1)\right)$$

$$\frac{3}{\pi}\cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) \pm 6n = (x-1)$$

$$-2 = 3\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}(x-1)\right)$$

$$\frac{3}{\pi}\cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) + 1 \pm 6n = x$$

$$-\frac{2}{3} = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}(x-1)\right)$$

$$x \approx \pm 3.197 \pm 6n$$

$$\cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) \pm 2\pi n = \frac{\pi}{3}(x-1)$$

Let's not forget all the coterminals

$$\frac{3}{\pi}\cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) \pm \frac{3}{\pi}2\pi n = (x-1)$$

Nor that the distributive property requires that we multiply

$\frac{3}{\pi}$ by the 2π as well

Given $y = 4 - 6 \sin(\pi(x + 1))$ find the first three positive values of x for which $y = 2$

$$2 = 4 - 6 \sin(\pi(x + 1))$$

$$-2 = -6 \sin(\pi(x + 1))$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = \sin(\pi(x + 1))$$

$$\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = \pi(x + 1)$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = x + 1$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) - 1 = x$$

$$x = \frac{1}{\pi} \left\{ \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \right\} - 1$$

$$x \approx \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{\pi} (0.33983 \pm 2\pi n) + 1 \\ \frac{1}{\pi} (\pi - 0.33983 \pm 2\pi n) + 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

Let's distribute the $\frac{1}{\pi}$

$$x \approx \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (0.108173 \pm 2n) + 1 \\ (0.891829 \pm 2n) + 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

Notice that we also multiplied the $\frac{1}{\pi}$ by 2π

Given $y = 4 - 6 \sin(\pi(x + 1))$ find the first three positive values of x for which $y = 2$

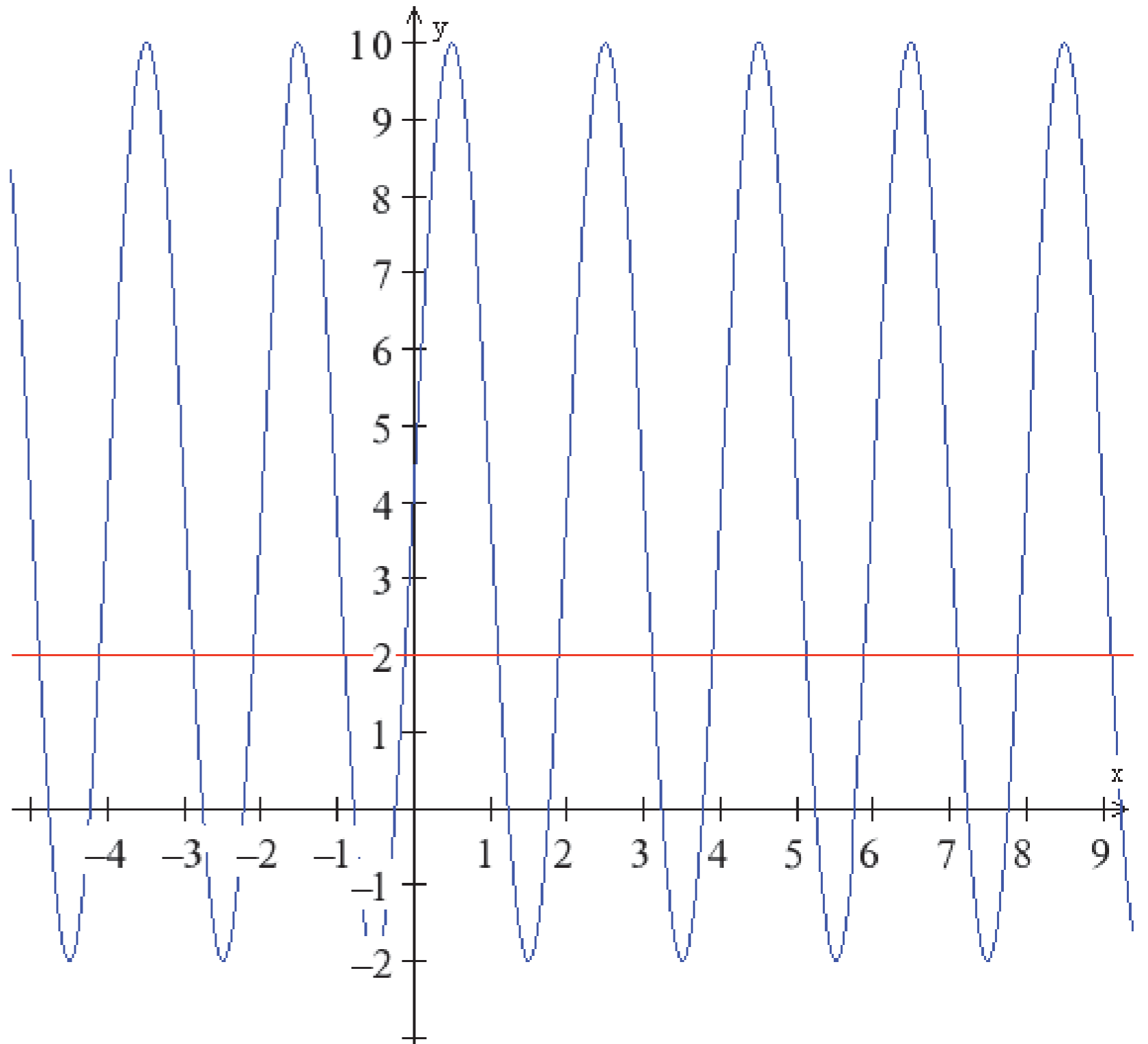
$$x \approx \begin{cases} (0.108173 \pm 2n) + 1 \\ (0.891829 \pm 2n) + 1 \end{cases}$$

Add the 1 to both solutions

$$x \approx \begin{cases} 1.108173 \pm 2n \\ 1.891829 \pm 2n \end{cases}$$

Now let's see this on the graph

And we'll focus on the three points at which the graph intersects the line $y = 2$



Given $y = 4 - 6 \sin(\pi(x + 1))$ find the first three positive values of x for which $y = 2$

$$x \approx \begin{cases} (0.108173 \pm 2n) + 1 \\ (0.891829 \pm 2n) + 1 \end{cases}$$

Notice that these two values differ by 2

Add the 1 to both solutions

$$x \approx \begin{cases} 1.108173 \pm 2n \\ 1.891829 \pm 2n \end{cases}$$

Now let's see this on the graph

And we'll focus on the three points at which the graph intersects the line $y = 2$

