Trigonometric modelling

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If you understand graphs of trig functions and their transformations, this should all be very easy.

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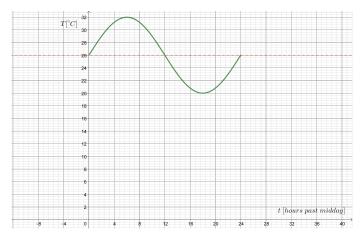
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We want to sketch the graph for  $0 \leqslant t \leqslant 24$ , so for one full period.

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#### We get the following graph:



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- ii. at 2 pm.:  $T(2) = 6\sin(\frac{\pi}{12} \times 2) + 26 = 6\sin\frac{\pi}{6} + 26 = 29^{\circ}C$ .

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The maximum of  $\sin x$  is 1, so the maximum of  $6\sin x + 26$  is 32. The maximum for the first positive argument occurs when  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ . So the maximum of  $6\sin(\frac{\pi}{12}t) + 26$  will occur when

$$\frac{\pi}{12}t = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

this gives t = 6.

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this gives t = 6. So the maximum temperature of  $32^{\circ}C$  occurs at 6 pm.

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$$h(t) = 6\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6} \times t\right)$$

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$$d(t) = 12\sin(2\pi t)$$



Now we move on to finding trigonometric models based on real-life data.

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Consider the following data for the average number of hours of daylight each month in Warsaw.

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#### Sunrise and sunset by month (Warsaw)

Month	Sunrise	Sunset	Hours of daylight
Januar	07:36 am	03:54 pm	8:18 hours
Februar	06:50 am	04:49 pm	9:59 hours
März	05:47 am	05:42 pm	11:55 hours
April	05:35 am	07:36 pm	14:00 hours
Mai	04:38 am	08:26 pm	15:49 hours
Juni	04:11 am	09:01 pm	16:50 hours
Juli	04:31 am	08:52 pm	16:21 hours
August	05:18 am	08:02 pm	14:44 hours
September	06:09 am	06:52 pm	12:43 hours
Oktober	07:00 am	05:43 pm	10:43 hours
November	06:55 am	03:45 pm	8:50 hours
Dezember	07:37 am	03:25 pm	7:49 hours

We will try to model the hours of daylight using *sine* function.

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The maximum  $D_{max} = 16.8(3)$ , the minimum  $D_{min} = 7.81(6)$ . This gives the principle axis D = 12.325 and the amplitude of 4.508(3).

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The maximum  $D_{max}=16.8(3)$ , the minimum  $D_{min}=7.81(6)$ . This gives the principle axis D=12.325 and the amplitude of 4.508(3). The period is of course 12, so we get  $b=\frac{\pi}{6}$ . Finally we need to figure out the horizontal shift. We will use the maximum value to establish it's value. The maximum of  $\sin x$  occurs at  $x=\frac{\pi}{2}$ , in our case maximum occurs for m=6 (June) so we solve:

$$\frac{\pi}{6}(6-c)=\frac{\pi}{2}$$

which gives c = 3.

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We have the following equation:

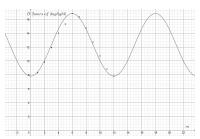
$$D(m) = 4.5083 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}(m-3)\right) + 12.325$$

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Which gives the following graph (together with all the points):

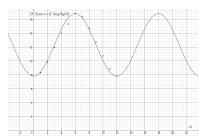


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Looks like we could've done a slightly better job with horizontal shift by choosing a different point.

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- Press REG (or if you are back at the beginning CALC  $\rightarrow$  REG), then press F6 to go to other options and finally choose Sin (F4) and voilá

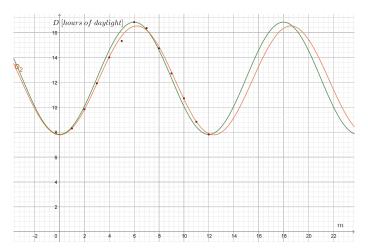
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The function we got is:

$$D(m) = 4.3711\sin(0.5075m - 1.5814) + 12.1548$$

#### Graphs of both functions:



Admittedly the GDC has done a slightly better job.

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In case of any questions you can email me at T.J.Lechowski@gmail.com.