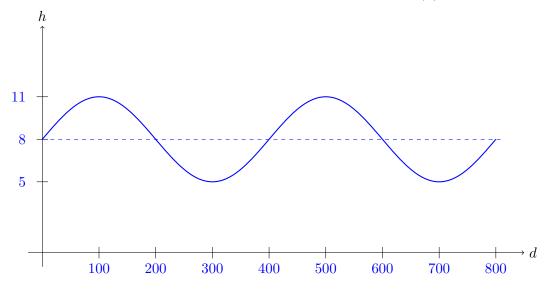
6. [14 points] On the planet of Sinosia, the number of hours of direct sunlight at a particular location varies sinusoidally throughout the year (which is not the same length as a year on Earth). In particular, the number of hours of daylight on the *d*th day is given by

$$S(d) = 8 + 3\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{200}d\right)$$

a. [4 points] On the axes below, sketch a graph of **two periods** of h = S(d). Your second cycle should end at the *d*-value indicated by the tick mark furthest to the right. Clearly label at least two of the tick marks on the *d*-axis. On the *h*-axis, add and label at least two tick marks to indicate the maximum and minimum values of S(d).



b. [5 points] Find the first 3 positive d values for which there is 10 hours of direct sunlight. Show your work and give answers in exact form or rounded to the nearest day.

Solution: We solve the equation S(d) = 10 for d algebraically to find the two fundamental solutions:

$$8 + 3\sin((\pi/200)d) = 10$$

$$\sin((\pi/200)d) = 2/3$$

$$(\pi/200)d = \arcsin(2/3)$$

or
$$(\pi/200)d = \pi - \arcsin(2/3).$$

This leads to solutions of $d = (200/\pi) \arcsin(2/3) \approx 46$ and $d = (200/\pi)(\pi - \arcsin(2/3)) = 200 - (200/\pi) \arcsin(2/3) \approx 154$.

Then the third solution must be one period after the first, so $d = (200/\pi) \arcsin(2/3) + 400 \approx 446$.

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46

154

446

(Problem continues on the next page.)

On the nearby planet of Cosinia, the number of hours of direct sunlight also varies sinusoidally throughout its year.

- On the 30th day, the amount of sunlight reaches a peak of 16 hours.
- On the 80th day, the amount of sunlight is at its minimum of 4 hours.

Let C(d) represent the number of hours of daylight on the dth day.

c. [1 point] How many days are there on Cosinia per year? In other words, what is the period of the function C(d)?

Answer: <u>100</u> days

d. [4 points] Find a formula for the function C(d).

Answer: $C(d) = \frac{6\cos(\frac{2\pi}{100}(d-30)) + 10}{100}$