Sets & Steps
Math Practice & Worked Solutions

Precalculus

Finding Function Parameters from Features & Data | 6-Topic Precalculus Bundle

6-topic bundle | 576 problems | Four activity formats

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01 **Finding Parameters in Function Models**

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View individual product and its full preview

In every topic

Answer Bank Challenge	24 tasks
Grid Rounds	24 tasks
Match & Move	24 cards
Error Analysis & Strategy	24 tasks
Quick Answer Key and Full Worked Solutions	included
Teacher / Parent Use Guide and Terms of Use	included

Product previews

The following preview pages show the cover, all four activity formats, and worked examples for each included resource, in the listed order.

48 PDFs and 6 README; 505 buyer PDF pages across the 6 products.

Preview pages are not included in the buyer page count. Check the list against resources you already own.

This is a fixed collection of the listed products. Purchase includes the existing individual resource files. To open a product's online preview, follow its title link and select View Preview.

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Sets & Steps
Math Practice & Worked Solutions

AP Precalculus

Finding Parameters in Function Models

Finding Parameters in Function Models | APPC-U01-P23

96 problems · Four activity formats

Topic focus

Across 96 tasks this topic asks for existence, free family, freedom, parameter, parameters and check and parameters.

8 PDFs and a README; 59 buyer pages.

The following pages use the same questions, given data, and notation as the final files. Question/card serial numbers and internal IDs are omitted in this preview only. Table values and matching responses are retained. Full answer keys are not included.

Published by Tusils LLC.

AP Precalculus

Finding Parameters in Function Models

Name: _____ **Date:** _____ **Class:** _____

Answer each question and record the matching bank letter. Give exact values. A value without its unit is not a complete answer.

Find k using the allowed input. For the answer bank, record the complete response required by the original task; use the given context to distinguish responses that share a numerical value. Use the function $f(x) = \frac{k}{x}$. The graph passes through $(4, 7)$.

Bank label: _____

Read the shifts and calibrate the scale. For the answer bank, record the complete response required by the original task; use the given context to distinguish responses that share a numerical value. Use the function $a(x - h)^2 + k$. The graph passes through $(0, 5)$. The vertex is $(-1, 2)$.

Bank label: _____

State the input-output feature encoded by 7 and 12. For the answer bank, record the complete response required by the original task; use the given context to distinguish responses that share a numerical value. Use the model $y = a(x - 7)^2 + 12$.

Bank label: _____

Use the two observations to recover the slope and intercept. For the answer bank, record the complete response required by the original task; use the given context to distinguish responses that share a numerical value.

Given domain/context: motion

0	4
3	19

Bank label: _____

AP Precalculus

Finding Parameters in Function Models

Name: _____ **Date:** _____ **Class:** _____

Answer each question and show your reasoning in the workspace. Give exact values rather than decimals unless the question supplies a decimal. A value without its unit is not a complete answer.

Are a and b identifiable? Use the function $f(x) = ax + b$.

Complete response required: freedom.

1	4
1	4

Give units for a, b, and c. height is measured in meters. Use the model $h(t) = at^2 + bt + c$. time is measured in seconds.

Audit the fitted denominator. The calibration input is 2. A student claims $b = 2$. Use the function $\frac{a}{x-b}$.

Interpret $100, 500$, and a. Use the model $C(q) = a(q - 100)^2 + 500$.

Explain the effect of the small slope difference at $x = 100$. Both models have intercept 1. Evaluate at input 100. Their slopes are $(2.0, 2.03)$.

Find the first observation the claimed fit violates. A student claims $(2, 1)$. Use the function $ax + b$.

Given domain/context: linear fit

0	1
1	3
2	6

AP Precalculus

Finding Parameters in Function Models

Name: _____ **Date:** _____ **Class:** _____

Begin at START. Answer the card, then find the matching final answer at the top of another card. Use the recording sheet for your reasoning. Visit each card once and continue to FINISH.

START

Calibrate k at the allowed input. Use the complete final response to identify the next Match & Move card; show the reasoning required by the original task. Use the function $\frac{k}{x-1}$. The graph passes through $(4, 6)$.

Your response: _____

Incoming: a has liters per hour cubed, $t0$ has hours, and $R0$ has liters per hour.

Determine a and c. Use the complete final response to identify the next Match & Move card; show the reasoning required by the original task. Use the function $ax^2 + c$.

Given domain/context: quadratic

0	3
2	15

Your response: _____

Incoming: a = 2 and $b = 2$.

Decide uniqueness and recover k. Use the complete final response to identify the next Match & Move card; show the reasoning required by the original task. Use the function $10\frac{x}{x+k}$. The graph passes through $(2, 5)$.

Your response: _____

Incoming: a = 3 and $b = 1$; the third row is consistent but adds no freedom.

Recover the limiting level and inverse offset from the two features. Use the complete final response to identify the next Match & Move card; show the reasoning required by the original task. Use the function $a + \frac{b}{x+1}$. The horizontal limiting value is 4. The output at input zero is 10.

Your response: _____

Incoming: k is pressure-volume in kilopascal-liters.

Recover slope and baseline from the two measurements. Use the complete final response to identify the next Match & Move card; show the reasoning required by the original task.

Given domain/context: linear

0	−2
4	10

Your response: _____

Incoming: a = 3 and $b = -2$.

Decide whether k is identifiable and solve it. Use the complete final response to identify the next Match & Move card; show the reasoning required by the original task. Use the function $\frac{k}{x+2}$. The graph passes through $(1, 7)$.

Your response: _____

AP Precalculus

Finding Parameters in Function Models

Name: _____ **Date:** _____ **Class:** _____

Evaluate the supplied statement or method. Say whether it is correct, repair it if it is not, and verify the result exactly. Not every prompt contains an error.

What do 6 and 18 represent? Student work: At reference time $t = 6$, the modeled temperature is 17. Identify the precise mathematical error or omitted condition, then complete the original task and verify the correction from the supplied givens. Use the model $T(t) = m(t - 6) + 18$.

Correct the claimed slope. Identify the precise error or unsupported step in the stated claim or method, then give the corrected conclusion and justify it from the supplied information. A student claims $a = 2$. Use the function $ax + 2$. The graph passes through $(3, 11)$.

Finding Parameters in Function Models

Full Worked Solutions - excerpt

Worked example

Problem. Audit the fitted denominator. The calibration input is 2. A student claims $b = 2$. Use the function $\frac{a}{x-b}$.

Answer. The fit is invalid because x = 2 is undefined when $b = 2$.

Explanation and check.

A calibration equation cannot be cleared at a forbidden input.

Worked example

Problem. Interpret $100, 500$, and a. Use the model $C(q) = a(q - 100)^2 + 500$.

Answer. The reference quantity is 100, cost there is 500, and a controls curvature away from that quantity.

Explanation and check.

Shifted form attaches parameters to the vertex rather than input zero.

Sets & Steps
Math Practice & Worked Solutions

AP Precalculus

Exponential Parameters and Reference Points

Exponential Parameters and Reference Points | APPC-U02-P03

96 problems · Four activity formats

Topic focus

Across 96 tasks this topic asks for adjusted ratios and limitation, adjusted sequences and conclusion, actual constant, base sign and consequence, degenerate class and failed condition and domain failures.

8 PDFs and a README; 57 buyer pages.

The following pages use the same questions, given data, and notation as the final files. Question/card serial numbers and internal IDs are omitted in this preview only. Table values and matching responses are retained. Full answer keys are not included.

Published by Tusils LLC.

AP Precalculus

Exponential Parameters and Reference Points

Name: _____ **Date:** _____ **Class:** _____

Answer each question and record the matching bank letter. Give exact values. Give the whole requested response, including any reasoning the question asks for.

Classify $h(x) = 4(1^{x-7}) - 2$ and give its actual value for every x. For the answer bank, record the complete response required by the original task; use the given context to distinguish responses that share a numerical value. Bank label: _____	Does $f(x) = (\frac{1}{2})(\frac{5}{4})^x$ define a real nonconstant exponential on all real inputs? Explain. For the answer bank, record the complete response required by the original task; use the given context to distinguish responses that share a numerical value. Bank label: _____
Is $f(x) = -8(6^x)$ a real nonconstant exponential on all real x? Explain. For the answer bank, record the complete response required by the original task; use the given context to distinguish responses that share a numerical value. Bank label: _____	For $N(t) = 40(0.9^{t-6}) + 12$, what happens at day 6, and what does 40 measure there? For the answer bank, record the complete response required by the original task; use the given context to distinguish responses that share a numerical value. Bank label: _____
Translate the base 0.875 in $q(x) = 90(0.875^x)$ into a percent change per unit x. For the answer bank, record the complete response required by the original task; use the given context to distinguish responses that share a numerical value. Bank label: _____	For which real p is $g(x) = 7(5 - 2p)^x$ a real nonconstant exponential on all real inputs? For the answer bank, record the complete response required by the original task; use the given context to distinguish responses that share a numerical value. Bank label: _____

AP Precalculus

Exponential Parameters and Reference Points

Name: _____ **Date:** _____ **Class:** _____

Answer each question and show your reasoning in the workspace. Give exact values rather than decimals unless the question supplies a decimal. Give the whole requested response, including any reasoning the question asks for.

For which real m does $f(x) = 4(m+2)^x$ define a real nonconstant exponential for every real x?	For $f(x) = 7(2^x) + 5$, what ratio stays constant when x increases by 1?
A student says $P(t) = 800(1.04^t)$ grows by 1.04% per year. Correct the statement.	Does $g(x) = 2(-3)^x$ define a real exponential for every real x? Give a decisive input.
For $f(x) = 6(2^{x-3})$, identify the input where the coefficient 6 appears as an output, then find $f(0)$.	Interpret the base 0.73 in $A(t) = 320(0.73^t)$ as a percent change per unit time.

AP Precalculus

Exponential Parameters and Reference Points

Name: _____ **Date:** _____ **Class:** _____

Begin at START. Answer the card, then find the matching final answer at the top of another card. Use the recording sheet for your reasoning. Visit each card once and continue to FINISH.

START

For $f(x) = 9(2^x) + 4$, find $f(0)$ and interpret the coefficient 9 relative to the baseline. Use the complete final response to identify the next Match & Move card; show the reasoning required by the original task.

Your response: _____

Incoming: $f(0) = 13$; the coefficient 9 is the displacement $13 - 4$ from baseline 4.

For $g(x) = -11(3^x)$, find $g(0)$ and interpret the coefficient. Use the complete final response to identify the next Match & Move card; show the reasoning required by the original task.

Your response: _____

Incoming: $g(0) = -11$; the coefficient is the zero-input output.

Is $q(x) = 7((2 - \sqrt{3})^x)$ a valid real nonconstant exponential for all real x? Justify the base bounds. Use the complete final response to identify the next Match & Move card; show the reasoning required by the original task.

Your response: _____

Incoming: Yes. Since $1 < \sqrt{3} < 2$, the base $2 - \sqrt{3}$ lies strictly between 0 and 1 and is not 1.

For $f(x) = 4(3^x) - 10$, state the constant ratio involving displacement from the baseline. Use the complete final response to identify the next Match & Move card; show the reasoning required by the original task.

Your response: _____

Incoming: $\frac{f(x+1)+10}{f(x)+10} = 3$.

For $D(t) = 22(0.75^{t-3}) - 5$, find $D(3)$ and express $D(0)$. What does 22 represent? Use the complete final response to identify the next Match & Move card; show the reasoning required by the original task.

Your response: _____

Incoming: $D(3) = 17$ and $D(0) = 22(\frac{4}{3})^3 - 5$; 22 is displacement above baseline -5 at day 3.

Compare $f(x) = 12(0.6^x)$ and $g(x) = 6(0.6^x)$. How does the coefficient change affect every output? Use the complete final response to identify the next Match & Move card; show the reasoning required by the original task.

Your response: _____

AP Precalculus

Exponential Parameters and Reference Points

Name: _____ **Date:** _____ **Class:** _____

Evaluate the supplied statement or method. Say whether it is correct, repair it if it is not, and verify the result exactly. Not every prompt contains an error.

Compare $f(x) = 8(1.2^{x-2}) + 5$ and $g(x) = 8(0.7^{x-2}) + 5$. Give their shared reference point and describe their directions to its right. Student work: Both pass through $(3, 13)$. To the right, f's displacement grows while g's displacement decays. Identify the precise mathematical error or omitted condition, then complete the original task and verify the correction from the supplied givens.

A table of integer inputs makes $u(x) = 5(-2)^x$ look defined. Why is it not a real exponential on all real inputs? Student work: Fractional inputs such as $x = \frac{1}{2}$ produce nonreal values, so integer evidence does satisfy the all-real domain requirement. Identify the precise mathematical error or omitted condition, then complete the original task and verify the correction from the supplied givens.

Interpret factors 1.12 and 0.12 as percent changes of a positive quantity. Distinguish percent of the prior value from percent increase or decrease. Student work: Factor 1.12 means 112% remains and $a12\%$ increase. Factor 0.12 means 12% remains and an 87% decrease. Identify the precise mathematical error or omitted condition, then complete the original task and verify the correction from the supplied givens.

For $f(x) = 3(4^x) - 2$, compare raw output ratios and baseline-adjusted ratios at $x = 0, 1, 2$. Student work: Outputs $1, 10, 46$ have raw ratios 10 and 4.6. Adding 2 gives displacements $3, 12, 47$ with ratio 4. Identify the precise mathematical error or omitted condition, then complete the original task and verify the correction from the supplied givens.

Exponential Parameters and Reference Points

Full Worked Solutions - excerpt

Worked example

Problem. For $h(x) = 5(4^{x-1}) - 3$, compute $h(1)$ and $h(0)$. Which quantity is represented directly by the coefficient 5?

Answer. $h(1) = 2$ and $h(0) = -\frac{7}{4}$. The coefficient 5 is the displacement $h(1) - (-3)$, not either displayed output by itself.

Explanation and check.

At $x = 1$ the factor is 1, then the baseline -3 must still be added.

Worked example

Problem. For which real c is $h(x) = (c - 5)(2^x)$ a nonconstant exponential?

Answer. All real c except c = 5.

Explanation and check.

The base is already valid; only the coefficient must be nonzero.

Sets & Steps
Math Practice & Worked Solutions

AP Precalculus

Exponential Functions from Two Points

Exponential Functions from Two Points | APPC-U02-P08

96 problems · Four activity formats

Topic focus

Across 96 tasks this topic asks for parameters and model, sufficiency decision and parameters, uniqueness and parameters, a and model, base and model and consistency and information decision.

8 PDFs and a README; 92 buyer pages.

The following pages use the same questions, given data, and notation as the final files. Question/card serial numbers and internal IDs are omitted in this preview only. Table values and matching responses are retained. Full answer keys are not included.

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AP Precalculus

Exponential Functions from Two Points

Name: _____ **Date:** _____ **Class:** _____

Answer each question and record the matching bank letter. Give exact values. Give the whole requested response, including any reasoning the question asks for.

Can any exponential function fit exact rows $(1, 4)$ and $(1, 5)$? For the answer bank, record the complete response required by the original task; use the given context to distinguish responses that share a numerical value.

Points:

x	f(x)
1	4
1	5

Bank label: _____

Relative to baseline 5, the exact outputs at $x = 0$ and $x = 1$ are 45 and 25. Determine the scale and positive base of their exponential displacement. For the answer bank, record the complete response required by the original task; use the given context to distinguish responses that share a numerical value.

Points:

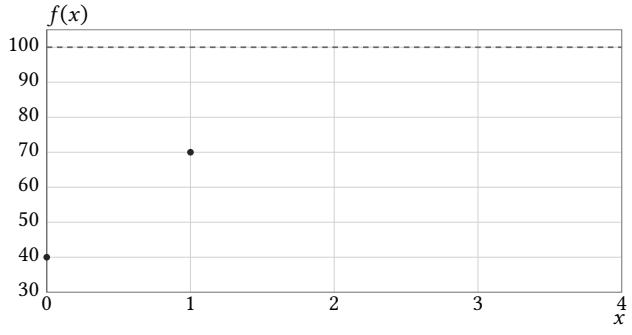
x	f(x)
0	45
1	25

Bank label: _____

For $f(x) = 10 + a(0.5)^x$, is $f(2) = 15$ sufficient to determine the model? For the answer bank, record the complete response required by the original task; use the given context to distinguish responses that share a numerical value.

Bank label: _____

A graph on x: 0 to 4 by 1 and y: 30 to 105 by 10 has exact asymptote $y = 100$ and exact marks $(0, 40)$ and $(1, 70)$. Determine $f(x) = 100 + ab^x$. For the answer bank, record the complete response required by the original task; use the given context to distinguish responses that share a numerical value.



x	exact marked f(x)
0	40
1	70

Bank label: _____

AP Precalculus

Exponential Functions from Two Points

Name: _____ **Date:** _____ **Class:** _____

Answer each question and show your reasoning in the workspace. Give exact values rather than decimals unless the question supplies a decimal. Give the whole requested response, including any reasoning the question asks for.

Can one nonconstant real model $f(x) = ab^x$ with $b > 0$ pass through the exact points $(0, 5)$ and $(2, -20)$? Explain.

Points:

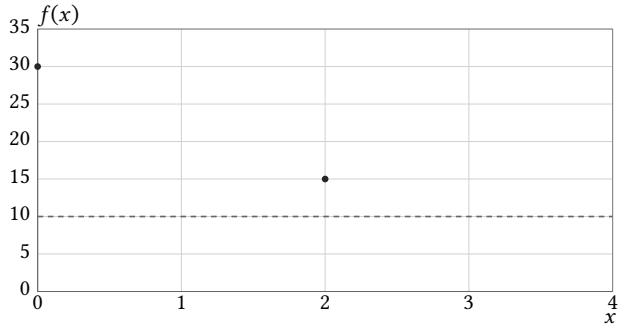
x	f(x)
0	5
2	−20

The exact equally spaced values are $f(0) = 20$, $f(1) = 35$, and $f(2) = 42.5$. Fit $f(x) = L + ab^x$ with $b > 0$ and $b \neq 1$.

Points:

x	f(x)
0	20
1	35
2	42.5

A graph on x: 0 to 4 by 1 and y: 0 to 35 by 5 has exact marked points $(0, 30)$ and $(2, 15)$ and horizontal asymptote $y = 10$. Estimate $f(x) = L + ab^x$ and state why these marks permit an exact result.



x	exact marked f(x)
0	30
2	15

Fit a pure exponential to exact points $(0, 50)$ and $(2, 72)$, then test the unused exact observation $(4, 103.68)$.

Unused Point: $(4, 103.68)$

x	f(x)
0	50
2	72

AP Precalculus

Exponential Functions from Two Points

Name: _____ **Date:** _____ **Class:** _____

Begin at START. Answer the card, then find the matching final answer at the top of another card. Use the recording sheet for your reasoning. Visit each card once and continue to FINISH.

START

Fit $f(x) = ab^x$ through exact points $(-2, 9)$ and $(0, 36)$. Use the complete final response to identify the next Match & Move card; show the reasoning required by the original task.

Points:

x	f(x)
-2	9
0	36

Your response: _____

Incoming: The two-unit ratio is 4, so $b = 2$. Since $f(0) = a, a = 36$; $f(x) = 36(2)^x$.

Fit a pure exponential to exact values $30, 45$, and then check the unused value 67.5 at successive inputs $0, 1, 2$. Use the complete final response to identify the next Match & Move card; show the reasoning required by the original task.

Unused Point: $(2, 67.5)$

x	f(x)
0	30
1	45

Your response: _____

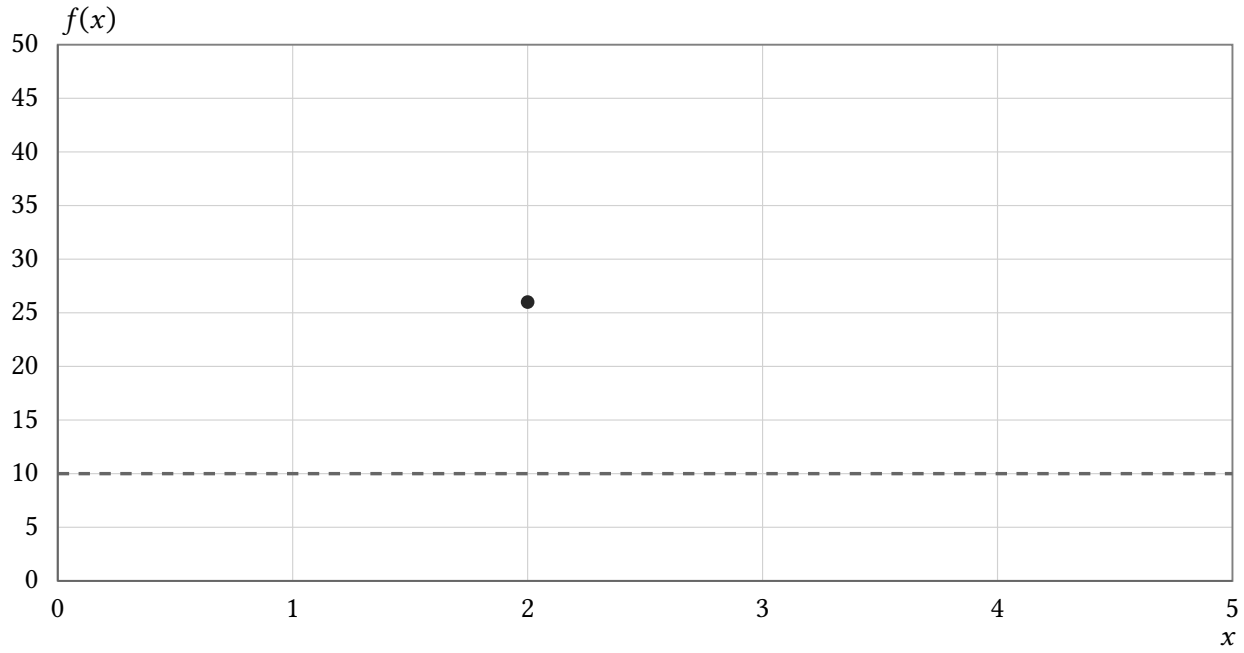
AP Precalculus

Exponential Functions from Two Points

Name: _____ **Date:** _____ **Class:** _____

Evaluate the supplied statement or method. Say whether it is correct, repair it if it is not, and verify the result exactly. Not every prompt contains an error.

A graph has exact baseline $y = 10$ and only exact point $(2, 26)$. Can $f(x) = 10 + ab^x$ be uniquely determined? Student work: No. The mark gives a $b^2 = 16$, leaving infinitely many negative bases and matching scales. A second point at a different input is needed. Identify the precise mathematical error or omitted condition, then complete the original task and verify the correction from the supplied givens.



x	exact marked f(x)
2	26

Exponential Functions from Two Points

Full Worked Solutions - excerpt

Worked example

Problem. Does exact value $f(3) = 25$ determine $f(x) = 20 + a(0.5)^x$? For the answer bank, record the complete response required by the original task; use the given context to distinguish responses that share a numerical value.

Answer. Yes. Since $20 + \frac{a}{8} = 25, a = 40$ and $f(x) = 20 + 40(0.5)^x$.

Explanation and check.

Only the scale is unknown once baseline and base are fixed.

Worked example

Problem. For $f(x) = a(3)^x$, does $f(2) = 45$ determine the model? For the answer bank, record the complete response required by the original task; use the given context to distinguish responses that share a numerical value.

Answer. Yes. Since $9a = 45, a = 5$ and $f(x) = 5(3)^x$.

Explanation and check.

The fixed base leaves one scale parameter, so one nonzero observation suffices.

Sets & Steps
Math Practice & Worked Solutions

AP Precalculus

Sinusoidal Amplitude and Midline

Sinusoidal Amplitude and Midline | APPC-U03-P08

96 problems · Four activity formats

Topic focus

Across 96 tasks this topic asks for exact transformed local range, feature comparison and invariant, global pointwise relation and proof, vertical transformation equation, first error and minimal repair and invalid claim or first invalid step, corrected conclusion, brief mathematical reason, and the requested underlying result.

8 PDFs and a README; 70 buyer pages.

The following pages use the same questions, given data, and notation as the final files. Question/card serial numbers and internal IDs are omitted in this preview only. Table values and matching responses are retained. Full answer keys are not included.

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AP Precalculus

Sinusoidal Amplitude and Midline

Name: _____ **Date:** _____ **Class:** _____

Answer each question and record the matching bank letter. Give exact values. Give the whole requested response, including any reasoning the question asks for.

For $y = -4\cos x + 1$, complete the table by applying the vertical output map to each listed parent output. Use the sign of the scale rather than reading a decorative graph height.

Required response

parent output	transformed output
0	_____
1	_____

Bank label: _____

Under $y = 3\sin x + 2$, a transformed output $Y = \frac{23}{4}$ is requested. Reverse the output map to find the required parent output, then decide whether that output is available from the sin parent.

Required response

required parent output	transformed output
_____	$\frac{23}{4}$

Bank label: _____

For $y = 2\cos x + 5$, complete the table by applying the vertical output map to each listed parent output. Use the sign of the scale rather than reading a decorative graph height.

Required response

parent output	transformed output
-1	_____
0	_____
1	_____

Bank label: _____

A complete cycle has minimum 2 and maximum 6. For the supplied parent $p(x) = \sin x$, the labeled anchor has parent output -1 and transformed output 6. Recover amplitude, midline, and every coefficient sign supported by this evidence.

Required response

feature	output	model output	parent output
global minimum	2	_____	_____
global maximum	6	_____	_____
anchor $x = 3\frac{\pi}{2}$	_____	6	-1

Bank label: _____

AP Precalculus

Sinusoidal Amplitude and Midline

Name: _____ **Date:** _____ **Class:** _____

Answer each question and show your reasoning in the workspace. Give exact values rather than decimals unless the question supplies a decimal. Give the whole requested response, including any reasoning the question asks for.

For $y = (-\frac{1}{2})\cos x + 2$, the horizontal rule is fixed as the cos parent. State the amplitude, midline, full-cycle range, and whether the parent output is vertically reflected.	On the stated x-window $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$, the sin parent has certified local output range $[0, 1]$. Under $y = 2\sin x + 1$, determine the transformed range on this same window, preserving open or closed endpoints. Do not substitute the full-cycle range.
For $y = -3\sin x - 2$, the horizontal rule is fixed as the sin parent. State the amplitude, midline, full-cycle range, and whether the parent output is vertically reflected.	On the stated x-window $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0]$, the sin parent has certified local output range $[-1, 0]$. Under $y = 4\sin x + 1$, determine the transformed range on this same window, preserving open or closed endpoints. Do not substitute the full-cycle range.
For $y = 4\sin x - 3$, the horizontal rule is fixed as the sin parent. State the amplitude, midline, full-cycle range, and whether the parent output is vertically reflected.	Compare $y = 3\cos x - 1$ and $y = -3\cos x - 1$. State amplitudes, midlines, full-cycle ranges, whether the ranges overlap, relative vertical orientation, and the horizontal invariant.

AP Precalculus

Sinusoidal Amplitude and Midline

Name: _____ **Date:** _____ **Class:** _____

Begin at START. Answer the card, then find the matching final answer at the top of another card. Use the recording sheet for your reasoning. Visit each card once and continue to FINISH.

START

On the stated x-window $[\frac{\pi}{3}, \pi]$, the cos parent has certified local output range $[-1, \frac{1}{2}]$. Under $y = -2\cos x + 2$, determine the transformed range on this same window, preserving open or closed endpoints. Do not substitute the full-cycle range.

Your response: _____

Incoming: $[1, 4]$; order reversed under the negative scale

Starting from $p(x) = \cos x$, perform this vertical-only task: Translate parent outputs by $\frac{3}{2}$, scale the result by 2, and finally translate by -5. Write an equation with the same horizontal rule and show how the operation order controls the midline.

Your response: _____

Incoming: $y = 2(\cos x + \frac{3}{2}) - 5$

On the stated x-window $[0, \frac{\pi}{2})$, the cos parent has certified local output range $(0, 1]$. Under $y = 3\cos x - 1$, determine the transformed range on this same window, preserving open or closed endpoints. Do not substitute the full-cycle range.

Your response: _____

Incoming: $(-1, 2]$; order preserved under the positive scale

A complete cycle has minimum -9 and maximum -1. For the supplied parent $p(x) = \cos x$, the labeled anchor has parent output 1 and transformed output -1. Recover amplitude, midline, and every coefficient sign supported by this evidence.

Required response

feature	output	model output	parent output
global minimum	-9	_____	_____
global maximum	-1	_____	_____
anchor $x = 0$	_____	-1	1

Your response: _____

AP Precalculus

Sinusoidal Amplitude and Midline

Name: _____ **Date:** _____ **Class:** _____

Evaluate the supplied statement or method. Say whether it is correct, repair it if it is not, and verify the result exactly. Not every prompt contains an error.

Audit the student's vertical-feature inference using full-cycle extrema, the affine output map, operation order, and visible-window limits as relevant. Identify the first mathematical error and give the smallest sufficient repair. output map: $Y = -2p + 3$; restricted parent range: $[0, 1]$; student range: $[1, 5]$. Identify the error or first invalid step, give the corrected result, and state a brief mathematical reason.

A student claims: "Using the first two rows gives $a = 1$ and $d = 3$, so $Y = \cos x + 3$ fits all three rows." Diagnose the first invalid step or assumption, give the corrected conclusion, and justify the correction. Then complete or verify the underlying task: Fit $Y = ap + d$ to the first two distinct parent-output rows in the supplied cos table, then audit the third row. State whether one vertical-only sinusoid fits all observations.

Identify the stated incorrect claim or first invalid step, give the corrected result, and state a brief mathematical reason.

parent output	target output
-1	-2
0	1
1	4

Sinusoidal Amplitude and Midline

Full Worked Solutions - excerpt

Worked example

Problem. Starting from $p(x) = \cos x$, perform this vertical-only task: First multiply every cos output by -3, then translate outputs by -1. Write an equation with the same horizontal rule and show how the operation order controls the midline.

Answer. y = $-3\cos x - 1$

Explanation and check.

Apply the actions to the output p in order. $Y = -3p - 1$; hence $y = -3\cos x - 1$.

Worked example

Problem. Starting from $p(x) = \cos x$, perform this vertical-only task: Reflect the graph $y = \cos x$ across the horizontal line $y = 4$. Write an equation with the same horizontal rule and show how the operation order controls the midline.

Answer. y = - $\cos x + 8$

Explanation and check.

Apply the actions to the output p in order. $Y = 2(4) - p = -p + 8$; hence $y = -\cos x + 8$.

Sets & Steps
Math Practice & Worked Solutions

AP Precalculus

Period and Frequency of Sinusoids

Period and Frequency of Sinusoids | APPC-U03-P09

96 problems · Four activity formats

Topic focus

Across 96 tasks this topic asks for period and ordinary frequency, normalized frequencies and comparison, possible b values and verification, complete traversals, residual cycle, ending phase, first error and repair and supported candidates and needed evidence.

8 PDFs and a README; 75 buyer pages.

The following pages use the same questions, given data, and notation as the final files. Question/card serial numbers and internal IDs are omitted in this preview only. Table values and matching responses are retained. Full answer keys are not included.

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AP Precalculus

Period and Frequency of Sinusoids

Name: _____ **Date:** _____ **Class:** _____

Answer each question and record the matching bank letter. Give exact values. A value without its unit is not a complete answer.

For $y = \cos((-\frac{\pi}{4})x)$, the argument is in radians and x is measured in seconds. Find the smallest positive period and the ordinary frequency in cycles per input unit. Explain why the inside multiplier itself is not generally the ordinary frequency. Bank label: _____	Construct $y = \sin(bx)$ or $y = \cos(bx)$ with period 4π; input is measured in radian units. The parent phase at the origin is fixed. Respect the stated sign information (either) and list every supported b, converting units before using $\lvert b\rvert = \frac{2\pi}{T}$. Bank label: _____
A sinusoid has period $\frac{4}{3}$ seconds. An inclusive observation window lasts 5 seconds and begins $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cycle after the fixed cycle origin. Count complete cycle traversals within the elapsed window, the residual fraction of a traversal, and the ending phase modulo one cycle. Do not count an endpoint event as an extra traversal. Bank label: _____	For $y = \cos((4)x)$, the argument is in radians and x is measured in seconds. Find the smallest positive period and the ordinary frequency in cycles per input unit. Explain why the inside multiplier itself is not generally the ordinary frequency. Bank label: _____
Construct $y = \sin(bx)$ or $y = \cos(bx)$ with frequency $\frac{1}{8}$ cycles per hour; input is measured in hours. The parent phase at the origin is fixed. Respect the stated sign information (either) and list every supported b, converting units if needed before using $\lvert b\rvert = \frac{2\pi}{T}$. Bank label: _____	A sinusoid has period 8 seconds. An inclusive observation window lasts 17 seconds and begins $\frac{7}{8}$ of a cycle after the fixed cycle origin. Count complete cycle traversals within the elapsed window, the residual fraction of a traversal, and the ending phase modulo one cycle. Do not count an endpoint event as an extra traversal. Bank label: _____
For $y = \cos((3\frac{\pi}{2})x)$, the argument is in radians and x is measured in hours. Find the smallest positive period and the ordinary frequency in cycles per input unit. Explain why the inside multiplier itself is not generally the ordinary frequency. Bank label: _____	Construct $y = \sin(bx)$ or $y = \cos(bx)$ with frequency 2 cycles per second; input is measured in seconds. The parent phase at the origin is fixed. Respect the stated sign information (either) and list every supported b, converting units if needed before using $\lvert b\rvert = \frac{2\pi}{T}$. Bank label: _____

AP Precalculus

Period and Frequency of Sinusoids

Name: _____ **Date:** _____ **Class:** _____

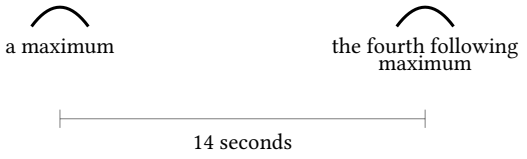
Answer each question and show your reasoning in the workspace. Give exact values rather than decimals unless the question supplies a decimal. A value without its unit is not a complete answer.

Map the listed parent-angle anchors u to the graph of $y = \cos(-3x)$. Complete the transformed x-inputs using $u = bx$, retain each parent output, and state whether left-to-right anchor order is preserved or reversed.

Required response

parent angle	parent output	transformed input
0	1	_____
$\frac{\pi}{2}$	0	_____
π	-1	_____
$3\frac{\pi}{2}$	0	_____
2π	1	_____

A sinusoidal graph labels a maximum and the fourth following maximum 14 seconds apart. The graph explicitly certifies the stated events as consecutive or gives the exact number skipped, and crossing directions are shown. Determine the smallest period and justify the cycle fraction used.



Map the listed parent-angle anchors u to the graph of $y = \cos(\frac{1}{3}x)$. Complete the transformed x-inputs using $u = bx$, retain each parent output, and state whether left-to-right anchor order is preserved or reversed.

Required response

parent angle	parent output	transformed input
0	1	_____
$\frac{\pi}{2}$	0	_____
π	-1	_____
$3\frac{\pi}{2}$	0	_____

Construct $y = \sin(bx)$ or $y = \cos(bx)$ with period 360; input is measured in degrees of physical input. The parent phase at the origin is fixed. Respect the stated sign information (either) and list every supported b, converting units before using $|b| = \frac{2\pi}{T}$.

AP Precalculus

Period and Frequency of Sinusoids

Name: _____ **Date:** _____ **Class:** _____

Begin at START. Answer the card, then find the matching final answer at the top of another card. Use the recording sheet for your reasoning. Visit each card once and continue to FINISH.

START

A sinusoid has period 3 seconds. An inclusive observation window lasts 8 seconds and begins 0 of a cycle after the fixed cycle origin. Count complete cycle traversals within the elapsed window, the residual fraction of a traversal, and the ending phase modulo one cycle. Do not count an endpoint event as an extra traversal.

Your response: _____

Incoming: 2 complete cycles; residual $\frac{2}{3}$ cycle; ending phase $\frac{2}{3}$ cycle

Construct $y = \sin(bx)$ or $y = \cos(bx)$ with period 5; input is measured in minutes. The parent phase at the origin is fixed. Respect the stated sign information (positive) and list every supported b, converting units before using $|b| = \frac{2\pi}{T}$.

Your response: _____

Incoming: b = $2\frac{\pi}{5}$

For $y = \cos((\frac{1}{2})x)$, the argument is in radians and x is measured in radian input. Find the smallest positive period and the ordinary frequency in cycles per input unit. Explain why the inside multiplier itself is not generally the ordinary frequency.

Your response: _____

Incoming: period 4π; frequency $\frac{1}{4\pi}$ cycles per input unit

A sinusoid has period 2 seconds. An inclusive observation window lasts 6 seconds and begins $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cycle after the fixed cycle origin. Count complete cycle traversals within the elapsed window, the residual fraction of a traversal, and the ending phase modulo one cycle. Do not count an endpoint event as an extra traversal.

Your response: _____

AP Precalculus

Period and Frequency of Sinusoids

Name: _____ **Date:** _____ **Class:** _____

Evaluate the supplied statement or method. Say whether it is correct, repair it if it is not, and verify the result exactly. Not every prompt contains an error.

The supplied cos sample table is finite. Audit the listed candidate rules against every row and decide whether the period is identified. Explain any aliasing and name one minimal additional sample or bound that would resolve or narrow it. Measure the trigonometric arguments in radians. Compare the candidate rules $\cos(2\pi t), \cos(4\pi t)$. Work with sinusoidal recurrence with fixed origin and phase. No additional constraint is supplied. Only the displayed finite samples are given. The supplied samples are $(\text{output } 1;\ t0), (\text{output } -\frac{1}{2};\ t\frac{1}{3}), (\text{output } -\frac{1}{2};\ t\frac{2}{3}), (\text{output } 1;\ t1)$.

Identify the error or first invalid step, give the corrected result, and state a brief mathematical reason.

output	t
1	0
$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$
$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{3}$
1	1

Audit the proposed horizontal-scaling explanation. Check nonconstancy, full-cycle phase change, landmark direction, sampling limits, and input units as relevant. Identify the first error and give the smallest sufficient repair. Work with sinusoidal recurrence with fixed origin and phase. Use $y = \sin(\pi\frac{t}{30})$. A student claims: frequency is $\frac{\pi}{30}$ cycles/s Measure t in seconds.

Period and Frequency of Sinusoids

Full Worked Solutions - excerpt

Worked example

Problem. For $y = \sin((\pi)x)$, the argument is in radians and x is measured in seconds. Find the smallest positive period and the ordinary frequency in cycles per input unit. Explain why the inside multiplier itself is not generally the ordinary frequency.

Answer. period 2; frequency $\frac{1}{2}$ cycles per input unit

Explanation and check.

For a nonconstant parent, $T = \frac{2\pi}{|b|} = 2$. Then ordinary frequency is $\frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{2}$; b instead measures radians of phase per input unit.

Worked example

Problem. For $y = \sin((6)x)$, the argument is in radians and x is measured in days. Find the smallest positive period and the ordinary frequency in cycles per input unit. Explain why the inside multiplier itself is not generally the ordinary frequency.

Answer. period $\frac{\pi}{3}$; frequency $\frac{3}{\pi}$ cycles per input unit

Explanation and check.

For a nonconstant parent, $T = \frac{2\pi}{|b|} = \frac{\pi}{3}$. Then ordinary frequency is $\frac{1}{T} = \frac{3}{\pi}$; b instead measures radians of phase per input unit.

Sets & Steps
Math Practice & Worked Solutions

AP Precalculus

Writing Sinusoidal Equations from Features

Writing Sinusoidal Equations from Features | APPC-U03-P11

96 problems · Four activity formats

Topic focus

Across 96 tasks this topic asks for existence decision and first contradiction, equivalence decision and decisive normalized evidence, one compatible rule and sufficiency explanation, one complete rule and parameter verification, one example rule or impossibility proof and one sine rule with directional check.

8 PDFs and a README; 152 buyer pages.

The following pages use the same questions, given data, and notation as the final files. Question/card serial numbers and internal IDs are omitted in this preview only. Table values and matching responses are retained. Full answer keys are not included.

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AP Precalculus

Writing Sinusoidal Equations from Features

Name: _____ **Date:** _____ **Class:** _____

Answer each question and record the matching bank letter. Give exact values. Give the whole requested response, including any reasoning the question asks for.

A nonconstant sinusoid has the exact global features shown. The timed events are consecutive. Construct one cosine rule, allowing a negative cosine coefficient when convenient, and verify the range, period, and event times.

Required response

event	value	x
global minimum	-3	$-\frac{5}{2}$
next global maximum	1	$\frac{5}{2}$

Bank label: _____

Determine which sinusoidal parameters are forced by the partial exact features and which remain free. Demonstrate any nonuniqueness by checking the two explicit candidate constructions, or replace either if it fails.

The first proposed rule is $y = 3\cos(2\pi\frac{x+\frac{5}{2}}{6})$.

The second proposed rule is $y = 3\cos(2\pi\frac{x+\frac{5}{2}}{3})$.

The global range is $[-3, 3]$.

The two stated maxima are not specified to be consecutive.

Maxima occur at $x = -\frac{5}{2}$ and $x = \frac{7}{2}$.

Bank label: _____

A nonconstant sinusoid has the exact global features shown. The timed events are consecutive. Construct one cosine rule, allowing a negative cosine coefficient when convenient, and verify the range, period, and event times.

Required response

event	value	x
global minimum	-3	$\frac{3}{2}$
next global maximum	3	$\frac{21}{2}$

Bank label: _____

Two rules are proposed as constructions for the same feature data. Decide whether they define the same function for every real x. Normalize sign, period, family, and phase; agreement at one landmark alone is not sufficient.

The claimed period is 10.

The claimed range is $[-4, 4]$.

The reference input is $x = -\frac{3}{2}$.

The first proposed rule is $y = 4\sin(2\pi\frac{x+\frac{3}{2}}{10})$.

The second proposed rule is $y = 4\cos(2\pi\frac{x-1}{10})$.

Bank label: _____

AP Precalculus

Writing Sinusoidal Equations from Features

Name: _____ **Date:** _____ **Class:** _____

Answer each question and show your reasoning in the workspace. Give exact values rather than decimals unless the question supplies a decimal. Give the whole requested response, including any reasoning the question asks for.

An exact partial graph is supplied with its global range, labeled events and directions, and the stipulation that the curve continues sinusoidally. Construct one compatible cosine rule and explain why clipping does or does not hide needed information.

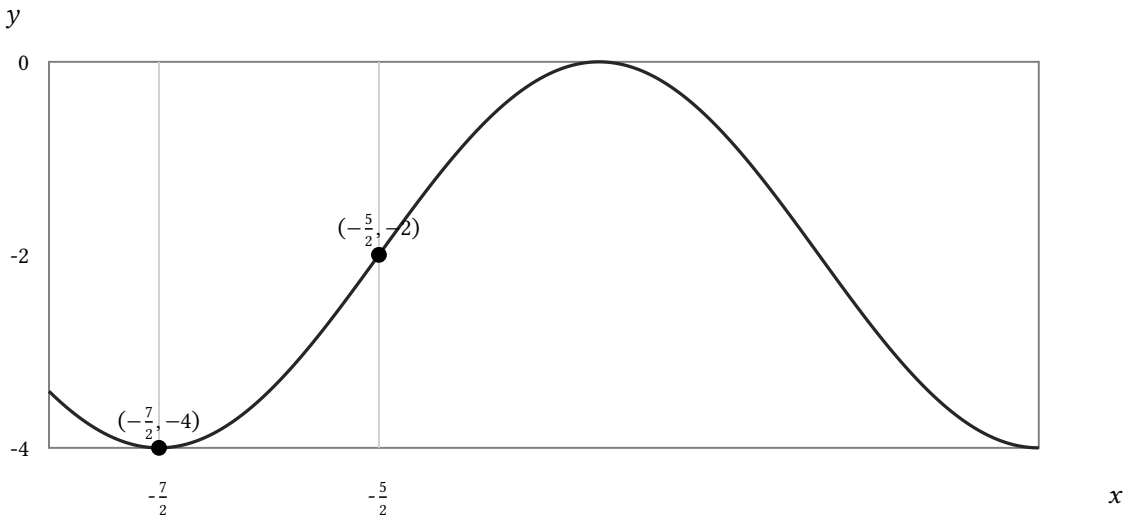
The curve continues sinusoidally beyond the displayed interval.

The global range is $[-4, 0]$.

The labeled minimum is $(-\frac{7}{2}, -4)$.

The labeled upward midline is $(-\frac{5}{2}, -2)$.

The displayed x-interval is $[-4, \frac{1}{2}]$.



event	x	y
minimum	$-\frac{7}{2}$	-4
upward midline	$-\frac{5}{2}$	-2

AP Precalculus

Writing Sinusoidal Equations from Features

Name: _____ **Date:** _____ **Class:** _____

Begin at START. Answer the card, then find the matching final answer at the top of another card. Use the recording sheet for your reasoning. Visit each card once and continue to FINISH.

Incoming: No compatible sinusoidal function exists: the range forces midline $\frac{-2+2}{2} = 0$, not 1.

A nonconstant sinusoid has the exact global features shown. The timed events are consecutive. Construct one cosine rule, allowing a negative cosine coefficient when convenient, and verify the range, period, and event times.

event	value	x
global maximum	0	$\frac{21}{2}$
next global maximum	0	$\frac{57}{2}$
global minimum	-6	not specified

Your response: _____

AP Precalculus

Writing Sinusoidal Equations from Features

Name: _____ **Date:** _____ **Class:** _____

Evaluate the supplied statement or method. Say whether it is correct, repair it if it is not, and verify the result exactly. Not every prompt contains an error.

Audit the student's multi-parameter reconstruction against every exact feature. Identify the earliest failed parameter relation, retain valid deductions, give a corrected complete rule, and verify the repaired model.

Preserve the valid deductions when repairing the model.

The supplied features are: range $[0, 6]$, period 4, upward midline at $x = 1$.

The student proposes $y = 3 + 3\sin(2\pi\frac{x-1}{8})$.

Two rules are proposed as constructions for the same feature data. Decide whether they define the same function for every real x. Normalize sign, period, family, and phase; agreement at one landmark alone is not sufficient.

The claimed period is 14.

The claimed range is $[-3, 1]$.

The reference input is $x = \frac{11}{2}$.

The first proposed rule is $y = -1 + 2\sin(2\pi\frac{x-\frac{11}{2}}{14})$.

The second proposed rule is $y = -1 + 2\sin(2\pi\frac{x-9}{14})$.

Writing Sinusoidal Equations from Features

Full Worked Solutions - excerpt

Worked example

Problem. Test whether one nonconstant sinusoidal function can have every exact feature shown. Check range, recurrence, event direction, and single-valuedness before attempting a formula.

The claimed midline is $y = 1$.

The global range is $[-2, 2]$.

Answer. No compatible sinusoidal function exists: the range forces midline $\frac{-2+2}{2} = 0$, not 1.

Explanation and check.

The first decisive contradiction is that the range forces midline $\frac{-2+2}{2} = 0$, not 1. Therefore the feature set is inconsistent.

Worked example

Problem. Test whether one nonconstant sinusoidal function can have every exact feature shown. Check range, recurrence, event direction, and single-valuedness before attempting a formula.

The claimed midline is $y = -1$.

The global range is $[-4, 0]$.

Answer. No compatible sinusoidal function exists: the range forces midline $\frac{-4+0}{2} = -2$, not -1.

Explanation and check.

The first decisive contradiction is that the range forces midline $\frac{-4+0}{2} = -2$, not -1. Therefore the feature set is inconsistent.