

## **Catching the Rays**

by – Lynda Ferneyhough

#### **Activity overview**

Students will fit a sinusoidal function to a set of data. The data are the number of hours of daylight starting January 1<sup>st</sup> and collected on the first and sixteenth days of the months in Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada.

#### Concepts

- Transformations of trigonometric functions.
- Determining the parameters in a sinusoidal function to fit the scenario given.

#### **Teacher preparation**

Distribute the data file to the students' calculators.

#### **Classroom management tips**

Students will have more success if they do some initial calculations before trying a trigonometric function.

#### **TI-Nspire Applications**

TI-Nspire Lists & Spreadsheets, Graphs

### **Step-by-step directions**

Graph the data as a scatter plot. (menu) > Graph Type > Scatter Plot, put the data from "day" in the x-list ( $\frac{1}{100}$ ) and put the data from "sunlight" into the y-list. (menu) > Window/Zoom > Zoom-Data.

Change back to function mode and enter a sinusoidal curve to fit the data.

(menu) > Graph Type > Function

The estimate for *a* is half the distance between the top and bottom data points.  $a \approx \frac{16.13-8.28}{2} = 3.925$ .

The estimate for *b* is for the period of 1 year.  $b \approx \frac{2 \cdot \pi}{365}$ .

The estimate for *c* is the March equinox (or the 70th day) adjustment.  $c \approx -70 \cdot \frac{365}{2 \cdot \pi}$ .

The estimate for d is the average number of hours of daylight which is 12.

# **Catching the Rays**

by: Lynda Ferneyhough Grade level: secondary Subject: Precalc/Trig Time required: 45 to 90 minutes

Materials: TI-Nspire

Adjust the values in the function to a more exact fit. It is easier to work with decimal numbers at this point.

Students may wish to hide the function line at this point. Press (tr) G.



## Student TI-Nspire Document sunlight\_hours.tns

∢1.1	1.2 1.3	sunlight_hours 🔻	A 10
The da	ata on the ne:	xt page is the nun	nber of
hours	of daylight st	arting January 1s	t,
collect	ted at Thunde	er Bay, Ontario, C	Canada.
Graph	the data as	a scatter plot on ti	he
Graph	s page. Adju	ist the window.	
Fit a tr	igonometric f	function in the forr	m
f1(x)=a	a·sin(bx+c)+c	∉ to the data. Exp	Iain the
values	s of the paran	neters in this scer	nario.

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2	16	8.71667					
3	32	9.4					
4	46	10.2					
5	60	10.9333					Ļ
AI	1					<	>

<1.1 1.2 1.3 > sun	3 ▶ sunlight_hours ▼		
13.29	Y		
2		x	
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(ii) f1(x)=		×.	