

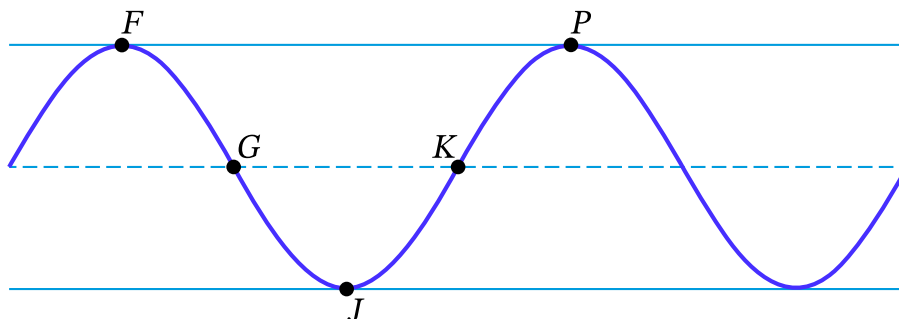
3. For a guitar to make a sound, the strings need to vibrate, or move up and down or back and forth, in a motion that can be modeled by a periodic function.

At time $t = 0$ seconds, point X on one vibrating guitar string starts at its highest position, 2 millimeters above its resting position. Then it passes through its resting position and moves to its lowest position, 2 millimeters below the resting position. Point X then passes through its resting position and returns to 2 millimeters above the resting position. This motion occurs 200 times in 1 second.

The sinusoidal function h models how far point X is from its resting position, in millimeters, as a function of time t , in seconds. A positive value of $h(t)$ indicates the point is above the resting position; a negative value of $h(t)$ indicates the point is below the resting position.

- A. The graph of h and its dashed midline for two full cycles is shown. Five points, F , G , J , K , and P , are labeled on the graph. No scale is indicated, and no axes are presented.

Determine possible coordinates $(t, h(t))$ for the five points: F , G , J , K , and P .



- B. The function h can be written in the form $h(t) = a \sin(b(t + c)) + d$. Find values of constants a , b , c , and d .
- C. Refer to the graph of h in part A. The t -coordinate of G is t_1 , and the t -coordinate of J is t_2 .
- On the interval (t_1, t_2) , which of the following is true about h ?
 - h is positive and increasing.
 - h is positive and decreasing.
 - h is negative and increasing.
 - h is negative and decreasing.
 - On the interval (t_1, t_2) , describe the concavity of the graph of h and determine whether the rate of change of h is increasing or decreasing.