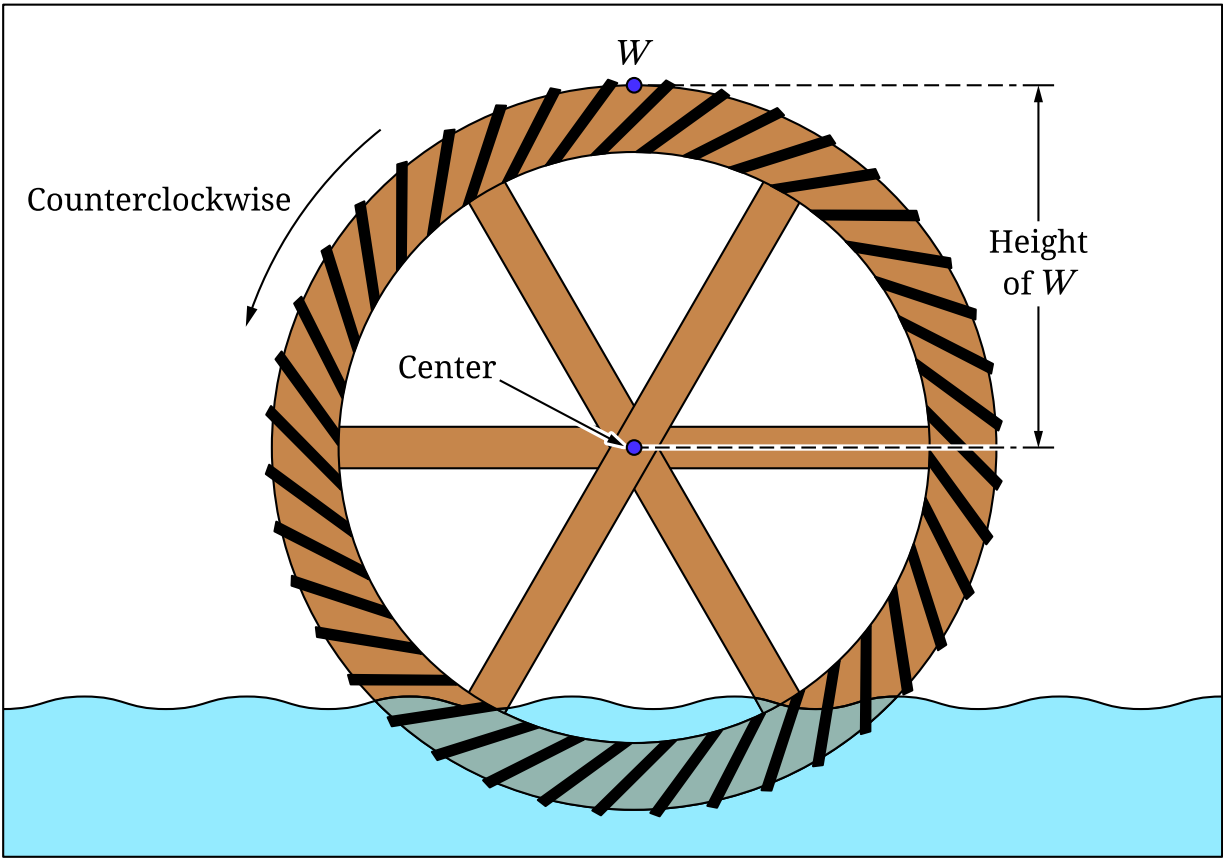


3. The figure shows a circular waterwheel that rotates in a counterclockwise direction at a constant rate and completes 1 revolution in 10 seconds. At time $t = 0$, point W on the edge of the waterwheel is at a height of 6 feet directly above the center of the waterwheel. The height of point W from the horizontal line through the center of the waterwheel periodically decreases and increases as the waterwheel moves.

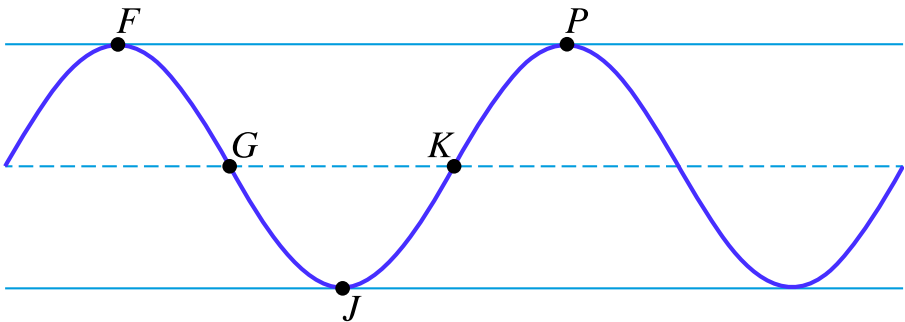


Note: Figure not drawn to scale.

The sinusoidal function h models the height of point W from the horizontal line through the center of the waterwheel, in feet, as a function of time t , in seconds. A positive value of $h(t)$ indicates W is above the line through the center; a negative value of $h(t)$ indicates W is below the line through the center.

- 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 J is t_1 , and the t -coordinate of K 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.