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UNDERSTANDING THE FUNCTION $F(x) = 36\sin(6x)$ AND SOLVING FOR SPECIFIC VALUES SUCH AS $F(5)$ REQUIRES A SOLID GRASP OF TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS, THEIR PROPERTIES, AND HOW TO EVALUATE THEM AT GIVEN POINTS. IN THIS ARTICLE, WE WILL EXPLORE THE FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS INVOLVED, CLARIFY POTENTIAL INCONSISTENCIES IN THE PROBLEM STATEMENT, AND WALK THROUGH THE STEP-BY-STEP PROCESS OF CALCULATING $F(5)$. WHETHER YOU'RE A STUDENT PREPARING FOR EXAMS OR SOMEONE INTERESTED IN MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM-SOLVING, THIS GUIDE AIMS TO ENHANCE YOUR UNDERSTANDING OF TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS AND THEIR APPLICATIONS.

CLARIFYING THE FUNCTION AND GIVEN CONDITIONS

UNDERSTANDING THE FUNCTION $F(x) = 36\sin(6x)$

THE FUNCTION $F(x) = 36\sin(6x)$ IS A SINUSOIDAL FUNCTION CHARACTERIZED BY:

- AMPLITUDE: 36, WHICH DETERMINES THE MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM VALUES $F(x)$ CAN ATTAIN.
- FREQUENCY: 6, WHICH INFLUENCES HOW MANY CYCLES THE SINE WAVE COMPLETES WITHIN A CERTAIN INTERVAL.
- PERIOD: CALCULATED AS $\left(\frac{2\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$, INDICATING THE LENGTH OF ONE COMPLETE CYCLE OF THE SINE WAVE.

THE SINE FUNCTION, $\sin(\theta)$, OSCILLATES BETWEEN -1 AND 1, SO $F(x)$ WILL OSCILLATE BETWEEN -36 AND 36.

ADDRESSING THE CONFLICTING CONDITIONS: $F(0) = 1$ AND $F(0) = 2$

THE PROBLEM STATEMENT INDICATES:

- $F(0) = 1$
- $F(0) = 2$

THIS PRESENTS A CONTRADICTION SINCE A FUNCTION CANNOT SIMULTANEOUSLY HAVE TWO DIFFERENT VALUES AT THE SAME INPUT ($x=0$). POSSIBLE EXPLANATIONS INCLUDE:

- TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR: PERHAPS THE PROBLEM INTENDED TO PROVIDE DIFFERENT POINTS, SUCH AS $F(\pi/5)$ OR $F(a)$ FOR SOME OTHER VALUE.
- DIFFERENT FUNCTIONS: MAYBE THESE ARE DIFFERENT FUNCTIONS BEING REFERENCED, OR THE SECOND CONDITION RELATES TO A DIFFERENT CONTEXT.
- MISINTERPRETATION: THE STATEMENT MIGHT BE INCORRECTLY FORMATTED OR MISSING SOME CONTEXT.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF THIS ARTICLE, WE WILL FOCUS ON THE PRIMARY FUNCTION $F(x) = 36\sin(6x)$, AND ASSUME THAT THE RELEVANT INITIAL VALUE IS $F(0) = 0$, WHICH ALIGNS WITH THE STANDARD SINE FUNCTION (SINCE $\sin(0) = 0$).

IF THE PROBLEM INTENDS TO FIND $F(\pi/5)$, THEN THE VALUE OF F AT THAT POINT CAN BE DETERMINED USING THE GIVEN FUNCTION.

CALCULATING $F(\pi/5)$: STEP-BY-STEP PROCESS

STEP 1: SUBSTITUTING THE VALUE INTO THE FUNCTION

TO FIND $F(\pi/5)$:

$$F\left(\frac{\pi}{5}\right) = 36 \sin\left(6 \times \frac{\pi}{5}\right)$$

MULTIPLYING:

$$6 \times \frac{\pi}{5} = \frac{6\pi}{5}$$

SO THE EXPRESSION SIMPLIFIES TO:

$$F\left(\frac{\pi}{5}\right) = 36 \sin\left(\frac{6\pi}{5}\right)$$

STEP 2: SIMPLIFY THE ANGLE

THE ANGLE $\left(\frac{6\pi}{5}\right)$ CAN BE ANALYZED IN TERMS OF KNOWN SINE VALUES:

- IT EXCEEDS (π) , SINCE $(\pi = \frac{5\pi}{5})$, AND:

$$\frac{6\pi}{5} = \pi + \frac{\pi}{5}$$

- RECOGNIZING THAT $(\sin(\pi + \theta) = -\sin \theta)$, WE CAN REWRITE:

$$\sin\left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{5}\right) = -\sin \frac{\pi}{5}$$

STEP 3: FIND $(\sin \frac{\pi}{5})$

THE EXACT VALUE OF $(\sin \frac{\pi}{5})$ (WHICH IS $(\sin 36^\circ)$) CAN BE DERIVED FROM KNOWN SPECIAL ANGLES OR THE GOLDEN RATIO:

$$\sin 36^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{10 - 2\sqrt{5}}}{4}$$

ALTERNATIVELY, APPROXIMATE CALCULATIONS:

$$\sin 36^\circ \approx 0.5878$$

USING THE EXACT FORM:

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{5} = \frac{\sqrt{10 - 2\sqrt{5}}}{4}$$

THEREFORE, THE VALUE OF $(\sin \frac{6\pi}{5})$ IS:

$$-\sin \frac{\pi}{5} = -\frac{\sqrt{10 - 2\sqrt{5}}}{4}$$

STEP 4: CALCULATE $F(\pi/5)$

PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER:

$$F\left(\frac{\pi}{5}\right) = 36 \times \left(-\frac{\sqrt{10 - 2\sqrt{5}}}{4}\right) = -36 \times \frac{\sqrt{10 - 2\sqrt{5}}}{4}$$

SIMPLIFY:

$$F\left(\frac{\pi}{5}\right) = -9 \times \sqrt{10 - 2\sqrt{5}}$$

IF AN APPROXIMATE DECIMAL VALUE IS PREFERRED:

$$\sqrt{10 - 2\sqrt{5}} \approx 1.1756$$

THUS,

$$F\left(\frac{\pi}{5}\right) \approx -9 \times 1.1756 \approx -10.58$$

FINAL ANSWER:

$$\boxed{F\left(\frac{\pi}{5}\right) \approx -10.58}$$

UNDERSTANDING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF TRIGONOMETRIC EVALUATIONS

WHY EXACT VALUES MATTER

KNOWING EXACT VALUES LIKE $(\sin 36^\circ)$ HELPS IN PRECISE CALCULATIONS, ESPECIALLY IN GEOMETRY, ENGINEERING, AND ADVANCED MATHEMATICS. THESE VALUES OFTEN INVOLVE RADICALS AND IRRATIONAL NUMBERS, WHICH PROVIDE MORE

ACCURACY THAN DECIMAL APPROXIMATIONS.

USING KNOWN ANGLES AND IDENTITIES

COMMON ANGLES SUCH AS 30° , 45° , AND 60° HAVE WELL-KNOWN SINE AND COSINE VALUES. FOR ANGLES LIKE 36° , WHICH ARE RELATED TO PENTAGON GEOMETRY AND THE GOLDEN RATIO, EXACT EXPRESSIONS INVOLVE RADICALS, ENABLING EXACT CALCULATIONS.

ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER PROBLEMS

ONCE YOU UNDERSTAND HOW TO EVALUATE $F(x)$ AT SPECIFIC POINTS, YOU CAN EXTEND THIS PROCESS TO OTHER ANGLES AND FUNCTIONS INVOLVING SINUSOIDAL COMPONENTS. PRACTICE WITH DIFFERENT VALUES ENHANCES PROBLEM-SOLVING SKILLS.

HANDLING CONTRADICTIONS AND MISTAKES

IN REAL-WORLD SCENARIOS OR EXAMS, ALWAYS DOUBLE-CHECK THE PROBLEM STATEMENT FOR INCONSISTENCIES. IF MULTIPLE CONDITIONS CONFLICT, CLARIFY ASSUMPTIONS OR SEEK CLARIFICATION IF POSSIBLE.

CONCLUSION: MASTERING TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTION EVALUATION

EVALUATING FUNCTIONS LIKE $F(x) = 36\sin(6x)$ AT SPECIFIC POINTS INVOLVES UNDERSTANDING THE PROPERTIES OF THE SINE FUNCTION, MANIPULATING ANGLES, AND APPLYING IDENTITIES. FOR THE SPECIFIC CASE OF $F(\pi/5)$, THE CALCULATED VALUE IS APPROXIMATELY -10.58 , DERIVED THROUGH EXACT RADICAL EXPRESSIONS AND APPROXIMATIONS.

BY MASTERING THESE TECHNIQUES, STUDENTS AND ENTHUSIASTS CAN CONFIDENTLY SOLVE A VARIETY OF TRIGONOMETRIC PROBLEMS, ENHANCING THEIR MATHEMATICAL PROFICIENCY AND PROBLEM-SOLVING TOOLKIT. REMEMBER, PRECISE EVALUATIONS AND A CLEAR UNDERSTANDING OF ANGLE PROPERTIES ARE KEY TO SUCCESS IN TRIGONOMETRY.

KEYWORDS FOR SEO:

- TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS
- EVALUATE $F(x) = 36\sin(6x)$
- FIND $F(\pi/5)$
- SIN 36 DEGREES
- EXACT SINE VALUES
- SINUSOIDAL FUNCTIONS
- TRIGONOMETRY PROBLEMS
- CALCULATING SINE AT SPECIFIC ANGLES
- SIN, COSINE IDENTITIES
- MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM-SOLVING

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

GIVEN $F(x) = 36\sin(6x)$ AND $F(0) = 1$, WHAT IS THE VALUE OF $F(0)$?

$F(0) = 36\sin(0) = 0$. SINCE $F(0)$ IS GIVEN AS 1, THIS SUGGESTS THE FUNCTION IS ADJUSTED TO FIT THIS VALUE, POSSIBLY INDICATING A VERTICAL SHIFT OR AN ERROR IN THE PROBLEM STATEMENT.

HOW DO YOU FIND $F(\pi/30)$ IF $F(x) = 36\sin(6x)$?

CALCULATE $F(\pi/30) = 36\sin(6 \pi/30) = 36\sin(\pi/5) \approx 36 \cdot 0.5878 \approx 21.16$.

WHY IS THERE A DISCREPANCY BETWEEN $F(0) = 1$ AND THE FUNCTION $F(x) = 36\sin(6x)$?

BECAUSE $36\sin(0) = 0$, BUT $F(0)$ IS GIVEN AS 1, INDICATING THE FUNCTION MAY NEED A VERTICAL SHIFT OR THE PROBLEM HAS INCONSISTENT INFORMATION.

WHAT IS THE GENERAL FORM OF $F(x)$ IF IT NEEDS TO SATISFY $F(0) = 1$?

A POSSIBLE FORM IS $F(x) = 36\sin(6x) + C$, WHERE $C = 1$, BECAUSE AT $x=0$, $F(0) = 36 \cdot 0 + C = 1$, SO $C=1$.

GIVEN $F(x) = 36\sin(6x) + 1$, WHAT IS $F(0)$?

$F(0) = 36\sin(0) + 1 = 0 + 1 = 1$.

HOW DO YOU EVALUATE $F(/5)$ IF $F(x) = 36\sin(6x) + 1$ AND $/5$ REPRESENTS $\pi/5$?

CALCULATE $F(\pi/5) = 36\sin(6 \pi/5) + 1 = 36\sin(6\pi/5) + 1$.

WHAT IS THE VALUE OF $\sin(6\pi/5)$?

$\sin(6\pi/5) = \sin(\pi + \pi/5) = -\sin(\pi/5) \approx -0.5878$.

WHAT IS $F(\pi/5)$ APPROXIMATELY EQUAL TO?

$F(\pi/5) \approx 36(-0.5878) + 1 \approx -21.16 + 1 \approx -20.16$.

IS THE QUESTION ' $F(/5)=$ _____' CORRECTLY FORMULATED?

IT APPEARS THAT ' $/5$ ' IS A TYPO OR FORMATTING ERROR; IT LIKELY SHOULD BE ' $\pi/5$ '. ASSUMING THAT, THE ANSWER IS APPROXIMATELY -20.16.

WHAT IS THE IMPORTANCE OF CLARIFYING THE NOTATION IN THESE TYPES OF PROBLEMS?

CLARIFYING NOTATION ENSURES ACCURATE CALCULATIONS AND UNDERSTANDING, ESPECIALLY WHEN SYMBOLS LIKE ' $/$ ' ARE USED AMBIGUOUSLY OR AS TYPOS.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Given $F(x) = 36\sin(6x)$ and $F(0) = 1$ and $F(0) = 2$ Find $F(\pi/5) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ — THIS PROBLEM PRESENTS AN INTERESTING EXPLORATION INTO THE PROPERTIES OF SINUSOIDAL FUNCTIONS, THEIR INITIAL CONDITIONS, AND HOW TO EVALUATE THE FUNCTION AT SPECIFIC POINTS. WHETHER YOU'RE A STUDENT PREPARING FOR CALCULUS EXAMS OR A MATH ENTHUSIAST KEEN ON UNDERSTANDING THE NUANCES OF TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS, BREAKING DOWN THIS PROBLEM STEP-BY-STEP WILL DEEPEN YOUR COMPREHENSION OF HOW SINUSOIDAL FUNCTIONS BEHAVE AND HOW THEIR VALUES ARE COMPUTED AT GIVEN POINTS.

UNDERSTANDING THE PROBLEM

THE PROBLEM PROVIDES US WITH A FUNCTION:

$$F(x) = 36 \sin(6x)$$

AND TWO INITIAL CONDITIONS:

- $F(0) = 1$
- $F(0) = 2$

FINALLY, IT ASKS US TO FIND $F(\pi/5)$.

AT FIRST GLANCE, THE TWO INITIAL CONDITIONS SEEM CONTRADICTORY BECAUSE BOTH SPECIFY THE VALUE OF THE FUNCTION AT $x=0$, BUT THEY ASSIGN DIFFERENT OUTPUTS: 1 AND 2. THIS SUGGESTS A POTENTIAL TYPO OR AN INCONSISTENCY THAT NEEDS CLARIFICATION. TYPICALLY, A FUNCTION IS DEFINED WITH A SINGLE INITIAL CONDITION.

CLARIFYING THE CONDITIONS

IN MOST MATHEMATICAL PROBLEMS, INITIAL CONDITIONS ARE USED TO DETERMINE PARAMETERS OF THE FUNCTION, ESPECIALLY WHEN THE FUNCTION INCLUDES CONSTANTS OR COEFFICIENTS. HERE, THE FUNCTION IS ALREADY GIVEN AS $F(x) = 36 \sin(6x)$, WHICH IS A STANDARD SINUSOIDAL FUNCTION WITH NO ADDITIONAL CONSTANTS.

GIVEN THE CONFLICTING INITIAL CONDITIONS, WE NEED TO INTERPRET THE PROBLEM CAREFULLY:

- POSSIBILITY 1: THE PROBLEM MIGHT BE ASKING US TO VERIFY THE VALUE OF $F(0)$ BASED ON THE PROVIDED FUNCTION.
- POSSIBILITY 2: THE INITIAL CONDITIONS ARE PART OF AN EARLIER OR DIFFERENT PROBLEM, AND THE MAIN TASK IS TO EVALUATE $F(\pi/5)$ BASED ON THE GIVEN FUNCTION.

SINCE THE QUESTION EXPLICITLY STATES "GIVEN $F(x) = 36 \sin(6x)$ AND $F(0) = 1$ AND $F(0) = 2$ ", IT'S LIKELY THERE'S A TYPO, OR PERHAPS IT'S TESTING UNDERSTANDING OF INITIAL CONDITIONS OR THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT CONSTANTS.

STEP-BY-STEP BREAKDOWN

1. CONFIRM THE FUNCTION AND INITIAL CONDITIONS

LET'S VERIFY THE VALUE OF $F(0)$ BASED ON THE GIVEN FUNCTION:

$$F(0) = 36 \sin(6 \times 0) = 36 \sin(0) = 36 \times 0 = 0$$

THIS CONTRADICTS THE STATED INITIAL CONDITIONS OF $F(0) = 1$ AND $F(0) = 2$. THEREFORE, EITHER:

- THE FUNCTION SHOULD INCLUDE AN ADDITIVE CONSTANT C , SUCH AS $F(x) = A \sin(Bx) + C$, ALLOWING FOR DIFFERENT INITIAL VALUES.

- OR, THE INITIAL CONDITIONS ARE MEANT TO BE ILLUSTRATIVE OR PART OF A DIFFERENT CONTEXT.

2. CONSIDERING THE GENERAL FORM OF SINUSOIDAL FUNCTIONS

THE GENERAL FORM OF A SINUSOIDAL FUNCTION WITH PHASE SHIFT AND VERTICAL SHIFT IS:

$$F(x) = A \sin(Bx + D) + C$$

- A : AMPLITUDE
- B : FREQUENCY (RELATED TO PERIOD)
- D : PHASE SHIFT
- C : VERTICAL SHIFT

IN OUR CASE, THE FUNCTION IS $F(x) = 3\sin(6x)$, WHICH HAS:

- AMPLITUDE $A = 3$
- FREQUENCY $B = 6$
- NO PHASE SHIFT $D = 0$
- NO VERTICAL SHIFT $C = 0$

3. ADDRESSING THE CONTRADICTION IN INITIAL CONDITIONS

SINCE THE INITIAL CONDITIONS GIVEN ARE INCONSISTENT WITH THE FUNCTION $F(x) = 3\sin(6x)$, THE MOST LOGICAL ASSUMPTION IS THAT THE PROBLEM ORIGINALLY INTENDED TO INCLUDE A CONSTANT TERM, LIKE:

$$F(x) = 3\sin(6x) + K$$

WHERE K IS A CONSTANT TO BE DETERMINED BASED ON INITIAL CONDITIONS.

SUPPOSE THE PROBLEM WANTS US TO FIND K SUCH THAT:

$$F(0) = 1$$

THEN:

$$F(0) = 3\sin(0) + K = 0 + K = 1 \implies K = 1$$

SIMILARLY, IF THE INITIAL CONDITION IS $F(0) = 2$:

$$0 + K = 2 \implies K = 2$$

BUT THESE ARE INCOMPATIBLE UNLESS THE FUNCTION IS DIFFERENT IN EACH CASE.

4. CLARIFYING THE MOST PROBABLE SCENARIO

GIVEN THE ABOVE, THE MOST REASONABLE INTERPRETATION IS:

- THE FUNCTION IS $F(x) = 3\sin(6x)$, WHICH YIELDS $F(0) = 0$.
- THE INITIAL CONDITIONS $F(0) = 1$ AND $F(0) = 2$ MAY BE EXTRANEIOUS OR MISPRINTED.

ALTERNATIVELY, PERHAPS THE PROBLEM INTENDS FOR US TO FIND THE VALUE OF $F(\pi/5)$ BASED ON THE GIVEN FUNCTION,

IGNORING THE INITIAL CONDITIONS, OR CONSIDERING THAT THE FUNCTION MIGHT BE SHIFTED VERTICALLY BY SOME CONSTANT.

EVALUATING $f(\pi/5)$

ASSUMING THE FUNCTION IS:

$$f(x) = 36 \sin(6x)$$

AND IGNORING THE CONFLICTING INITIAL CONDITIONS, WE CAN PROCEED TO COMPUTE $f(\pi/5)$.

STEP 1: SUBSTITUTE $x = \pi/5$:

$$f(\pi/5) = 36 \sin\left(6 \times \frac{\pi}{5}\right)$$

STEP 2: SIMPLIFY THE ARGUMENT:

$$6 \times \frac{\pi}{5} = \frac{6\pi}{5}$$

STEP 3: EVALUATE $\sin\left(\frac{6\pi}{5}\right)$

RECALL THAT:

$$\sin(\theta) = \sin(\pi + \theta) = -\sin(\theta)$$

AND $\frac{6\pi}{5} = \pi + \frac{\pi}{5}$.

THUS:

$$\sin\left(\frac{6\pi}{5}\right) = \sin\left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{5}\right) = -\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{5}\right)$$

STEP 4: COMPUTE $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{5}\right)$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{5}\right) = \sin(36^\circ)$$

WHICH IS A WELL-KNOWN SPECIAL ANGLE. THE EXACT VALUE OF $\sin(36^\circ)$ CAN BE DERIVED USING THE GOLDEN RATIO:

$$\sin(36^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{10 - 2\sqrt{5}}}{4}$$

STEP 5: FINAL CALCULATION

PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER:

$$F(\pi/5) = 36 \times \left(-\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{5}\right) \right) = -36 \times \frac{\sqrt{10 - 2\sqrt{5}}}{4}$$

SIMPLIFY:

$$F(\pi/5) = -9 \times \sqrt{10 - 2\sqrt{5}}$$

FINAL ANSWER

$$\boxed{F\left(\frac{\pi}{5}\right) = -9 \times \sqrt{10 - 2\sqrt{5}}}$$

THIS EXACT EXPRESSION CAPTURES THE PRECISE VALUE OF THE FUNCTION AT $(x = \pi/5)$. NUMERICALLY, THIS VALUE IS APPROXIMATELY:

$$F(\pi/5) \approx -9 \times 2.045 = -18.405$$

ADDITIONAL INSIGHTS AND CONSIDERATIONS

PERIODICITY AND PHASE

- THE PERIOD OF $(F(x) = 36 \sin(6x))$ IS:

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

- THE FUNCTION COMPLETES ONE FULL CYCLE EVERY $(\pi/3)$ UNITS ALONG THE X-AXIS.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE NEGATIVE VALUE

- THE NEGATIVE SIGN INDICATES THAT AT $(x = \pi/5)$, THE SINE FUNCTION IS IN THE NEGATIVE PHASE OF ITS CYCLE, RESULTING IN A NEGATIVE FUNCTION VALUE.

HOW TO HANDLE CONFLICTING INITIAL CONDITIONS

- WHEN INITIAL CONDITIONS CONFLICT OR SEEM INCONSISTENT, CHECK FOR TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRORS.
- IF THE FUNCTION INCLUDES AN ADDITIVE CONSTANT, USE INITIAL CONDITIONS TO SOLVE FOR IT.
- ALWAYS VERIFY THE BASE FUNCTION'S VALUE AT THE INITIAL POINT TO ENSURE CONSISTENCY.

SUMMARY

IN THIS COMPREHENSIVE GUIDE, WE EXAMINED THE PROBLEM INVOLVING THE FUNCTION $(F(x) = 36 \sin(6x))$, CLARIFIED THE IMPLICATIONS OF INITIAL CONDITIONS, AND DEMONSTRATED THE PROCESS OF EVALUATING $(F(\pi/5))$. DESPITE SOME

INCONSISTENCIES IN THE INITIAL CONDITIONS PROVIDED, THE CORE PROCESS INVOLVES UNDERSTANDING THE PROPERTIES OF SINUSOIDAL FUNCTIONS, RECOGNIZING SPECIAL ANGLE VALUES, AND SIMPLIFYING THE EXPRESSION TO AN EXACT FORM. THIS APPROACH NOT ONLY PROVIDES THE ANSWER BUT ALSO REINFORCES FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS IN TRIGONOMETRY AND FUNCTION ANALYSIS ESSENTIAL FOR ADVANCED MATHEMATICS STUDIES.

Given $f(x) = 36\sin 6x$ And $f(0) = 1$ And $f(0) = 2$ Find $f(5)$

Given $f(x) = 36\sin 6x$ And $f(0) = 1$ And $f(0) = 2$ Find $f(5)$

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