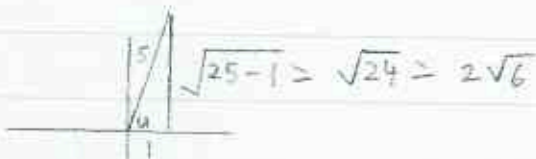


$$2. \quad \cos u = \frac{1}{5}$$



u, v , 1st quadrant

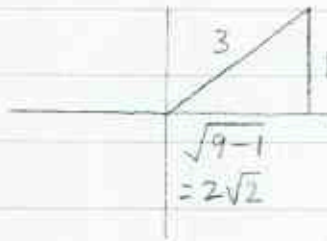
$$\therefore \sin u = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin 2u &= 2 \sin u \cos u \\ &= 2 \left(\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5} \right) \left(\frac{1}{5} \right) \\ &= \frac{4\sqrt{6}}{25} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos 2u &= 2 \cos^2 u - 1 \\ &= 2 \left(\frac{1}{5} \right)^2 - 1 \\ &= \frac{2}{25} - \frac{25}{25} \\ &= -\frac{23}{25} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tan 2u &= \sin 2u / \cos 2u \\ &= -4\sqrt{6} / 23 \end{aligned}$$

$$2. \sin v = \frac{1}{3}$$



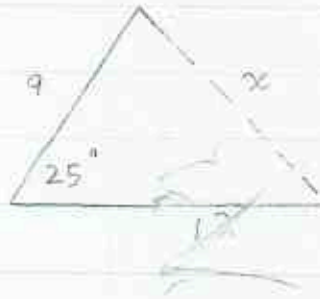
$$\cos v = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin 2v &= 2 \sin v \cos v \\ &= 2 \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) \left(\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \right) \\ &= \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{9} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos 2v &= 1 - 2 \sin^2 v \\ &= 1 - 2 \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^2 \\ &= 1 - \frac{2}{9} \\ &= \frac{7}{9} \end{aligned}$$

$$\tan 2v = \frac{\sin 2v}{\cos 2v} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}/9}{7/9} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{7}$$

3



Law of cosines

$$x^2 = 9^2 + 12^2 - 2(9)(12)\cos 25^\circ$$

$$x^2 = 27.2375$$

$$\underline{\underline{x = 5.407}}$$

4

$$\vec{b} = |\vec{b}| \cos \theta \vec{i} + |\vec{b}| \sin \theta \vec{j}$$

$$= 25 \cos(193^\circ) \vec{i} + 25 \sin(193^\circ) \vec{j}$$

$$= -24.3 \vec{i} + -5.62 \vec{j}$$

5.
$$\vec{c} = -8\vec{i} - 3\vec{j}$$

$$|\vec{c}| = \sqrt{(8)^2 + (3)^2}$$

$$|\vec{c}| = 8.54$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{-3}{-8}\right)$$

$$\theta = 20.56^\circ$$

but \vec{c} is in 3rd quadrant

so direction of \vec{c}

$$\text{is } 180^\circ + 20.56^\circ = 200.56^\circ$$

mag. 8.54 direction of 200.56^o

$$6. \quad a) \quad \vec{d} + \vec{e} = (-6+2)\vec{i} + (10-4)\vec{j} \\ = -4\vec{i} + 6\vec{j}$$

$$b) \quad \vec{d} - \vec{e} = (-6-2)\vec{i} + (10-(-4))\vec{j} \\ = -8\vec{i} + 14\vec{j}$$

$$c) \quad \vec{d} \cdot \vec{e} = (-6)(2) + (10)(-4) = -12 + -40 = -52$$

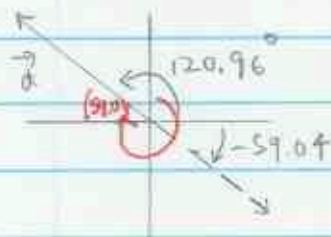
$$d) \quad \vec{d} \cdot \vec{e} = |\vec{d}| |\vec{e}| \cos \theta \\ \cos \theta = \frac{\vec{d} \cdot \vec{e}}{|\vec{d}| |\vec{e}|} = \frac{-52}{\sqrt{136} \sqrt{20}}$$

$$\cos \theta = -0.997054$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1}(-0.997054)$$

$$\theta = 175.6^\circ$$

$$e) \quad |\vec{d}| = \sqrt{(-6)^2 + (10)^2} = \sqrt{136} \approx 11.7 \\ \theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{10}{-6}\right) = -59.04^\circ, \text{ but } \vec{d} \text{ in } 2^{\text{nd}} \text{ quadrant}$$



$$\text{bearing} = 270^\circ + 59.04^\circ \\ = 329.04^\circ$$

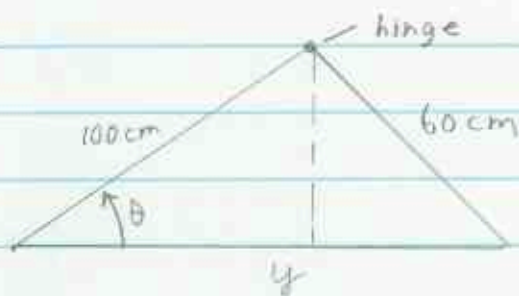
$$|\vec{e}| = \sqrt{2^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5} \approx 4.47$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{-4}{2}\right) = -63.43^\circ \quad \vec{e} \text{ in } 4^{\text{th}} \text{ quadrant}$$



$$\text{bearing} = 90 + 63.43 = 153.43^\circ$$

7. p 279 #16



a) Law Cosines:

$$c^2 = b^2 + a^2 - 2ab \cos C$$

$$(60)^2 = y^2 + 100^2 - 2(y)(100) \cos 20^\circ$$

$$y^2 - (200 \cos 20^\circ) y + 6400 = 0$$

$$\underline{y \geq 143.3 \text{ cm}} \quad \text{or} \quad \underline{y \geq 44.7 \text{ cm}}$$

(use quadratic eq. to solve)

b) If $\theta = 50^\circ$, $b^2 - 4ac < 0$

$$[-200 \cos(50^\circ)]^2 - 4(1)(6400) < 0$$

$$-29873.0 < 0$$

Therefore, no triangles can have this combination of sides and included angle.

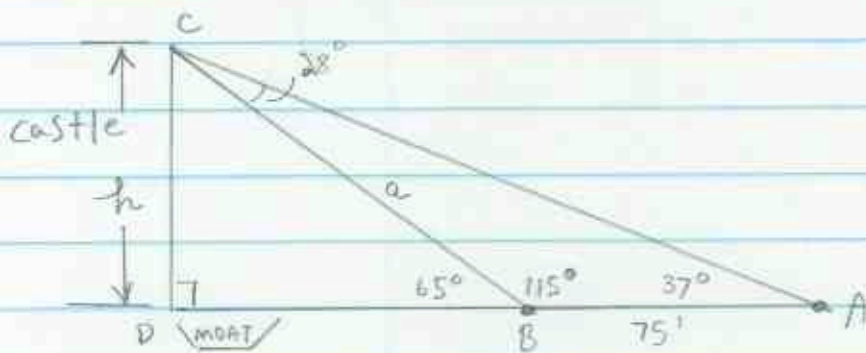
c) Just one possible triangle occurs when the angle between side opposite θ and base is 90° . Thus, use right Δ properties:

$$\sin \theta = \frac{60}{100}$$

$$\theta = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{60}{100}\right)$$

$$\underline{\theta = 36.87^\circ}$$

8. Castle Height Problem



Plan: 1) find a using $\triangle ABC$

2) use a and $90^\circ \angle D$ to find h

1) LAW OF SINES:
$$\frac{a}{\sin 37^\circ} = \frac{75'}{\sin 28^\circ} \Rightarrow a = 75' \frac{\sin 37^\circ}{\sin 28^\circ}$$

$$a = 96.142 \text{ ft}$$

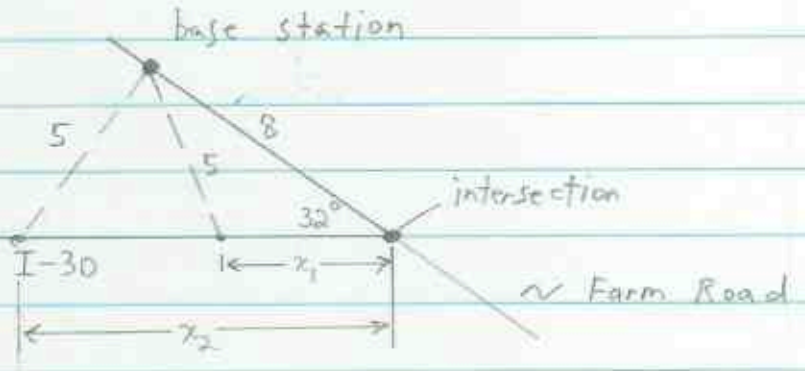
2) def. of sine:
$$\sin \angle B = \frac{h}{a}$$

$$h = a \sin \angle B$$

$$= (96.142) \sin 65^\circ$$

$$\underline{h = 87.1 \text{ ft}}$$

9. CB Radio.



LAW OF COSINES

$$(5)^2 = (8)^2 + x^2 - 2(8)(x) \cos 32^\circ$$

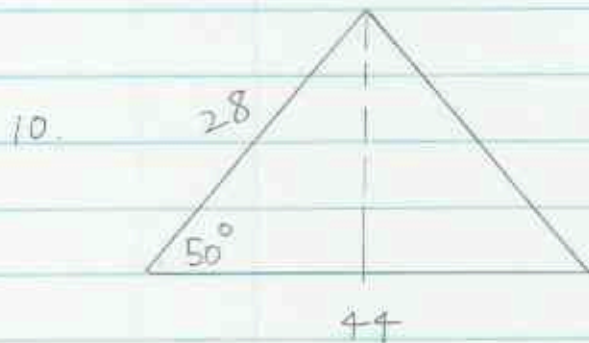
$$25 = 64 + x^2 - (16 \cos 32^\circ)x$$

$$0 = x^2 - (16 \cos 32^\circ)x + 39$$

USE QUADRATIC FORMULA

$$\Rightarrow x_2 = 9.44 \text{ mi}$$

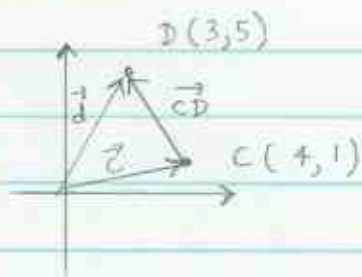
$$x_1 = 4.13 \text{ mi}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area} &= \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (28)(44) \sin 50^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\text{Area} = 471.9 \text{ ft}^2}}$$

11.



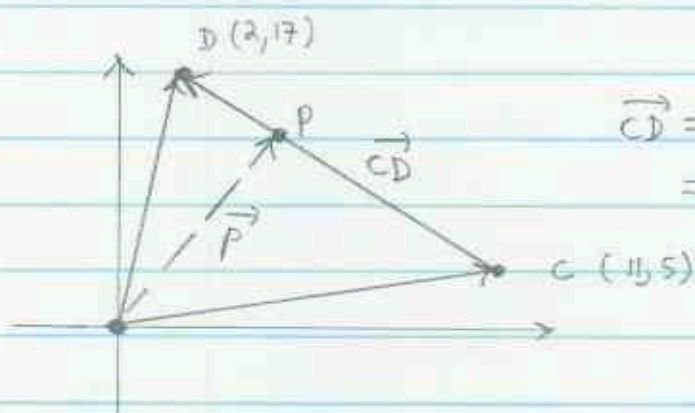
$$\vec{c} = 4\vec{i} + 1\vec{j}$$

$$\vec{d} = 3\vec{i} + 5\vec{j}$$

$$\vec{CD} = \vec{d} - \vec{c} = (3-4)\vec{i} + (5-1)\vec{j}$$

$$\vec{CD} = -1\vec{i} + 4\vec{j}$$

12.



$$\vec{CD} = (2-11)\vec{i} + (17-5)\vec{j}$$

$$= -9\vec{i} + 12\vec{j}$$

$$\vec{p} = \vec{c} + \frac{2}{3}(\vec{CD})$$

$$= 11\vec{i} + 5\vec{j} + \frac{2}{3}(-9\vec{i} + 12\vec{j})$$

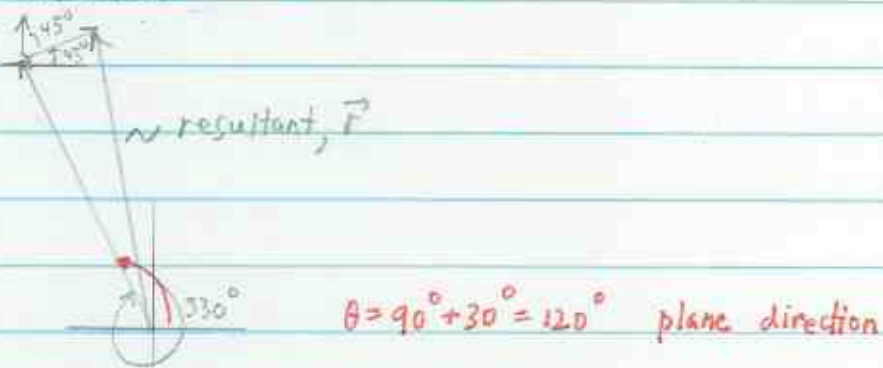
$$= 11\vec{i} + 5\vec{j} + -6\vec{i} + 8\vec{j}$$

$$\vec{p} = 5\vec{i} + 13\vec{j} \quad (\text{position vector, so})$$

So point P located at (5,13)

13. Although you solve this graphically, I think using components is much more straightforward.

exaggerated drawings



$$\text{Plane; } \vec{p} = 500 \cos(120^\circ) \vec{i} + 500 \sin(120^\circ) \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{p} = -250 \vec{i} + 433 \vec{j}$$

$$\text{wind; } \vec{w} = 70 \cos(45^\circ) \vec{i} + 70 \sin(45^\circ) \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{w} = 49.5 \vec{i} + 49.5 \vec{j}$$

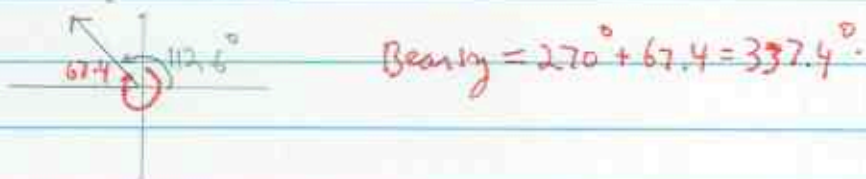
$$\vec{r} = \vec{p} + \vec{w} = -200.5 \vec{i} + 482 \vec{j}$$

$$|\vec{r}| = \sqrt{(-200.5)^2 + (482)^2} = 522.04 \text{ mph} \quad \text{note 2}^{\text{nd}} \text{ quad.}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{482}{-200.5}\right) = -67.41 \quad \therefore \text{direction is } -67.41 + 180$$

112.6°

Note as a bearing 112.6° is 337.4°



14. $\cos x (\cos x + 1) = 0$ $[-\pi, 2\pi]$ $-3.14, 6.28$

$\cos x = 0$	or	$\cos x + 1 = 0$
$x > \arccos(0)$		$x > \arccos(-1)$
$x = \pm \cos^{-1}(0) + 2\pi n$	or	$x = \pm \cos^{-1}(-1) + 2\pi n$
n	$+\cos^{-1}(0)$	$-\cos^{-1}(0)$
0	$1.57 (\frac{\pi}{2})$	$-1.57 (-\frac{\pi}{2})$
1	$7.85+$	$4.71 (+\frac{3\pi}{2})$
n	$+\cos^{-1}(-1)$	$-\cos^{-1}(-1)$
-1	$-3.14 + 2(-\pi) = -9.425$	
0	$3.14 + 2(\pi)$	$-\pi$
1	3π	π

Note there are duplicate answers:

should be able to do this problem w/out calculator.

$[-\pi, 2\pi]$ $x = -\pi, -\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \pi$

15. $3 \sec x + 4 = 10$ $[-\pi, 2\pi]$

$3 \sec x = 6$

$\sec x = 2$

$\cos x = \frac{1}{2}$

$x > \arccos(\frac{1}{2}) = \pm \cos^{-1}(\frac{1}{2}) + 2\pi n$

n	$+\cos^{-1}(0.5) + 2\pi n$	$-\cos^{-1}(0.5) + 2\pi n$
0	$1.047 \checkmark$	$-1.047 \checkmark$
1	7.330	$5.236 \checkmark$

$x = 1.047, 1.047, 5.236$