

Vectors: Trigonometry Review

Pythagorean theorem and SOH CAH TOA

Right Δ's

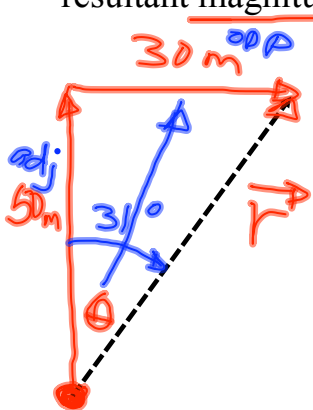
$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{hyp}}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{adj}}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{hyp}}$$

Julien walks 50 m [N] and then turns and walks 30 m [E]. Determine the resultant magnitude and direction.



$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2 \quad \text{Mag}$$

$$50^2 + 30^2 = r^2$$

$$3400 = r^2$$

$$58.3\text{m} = r$$

Ans: $58.3\text{m} [31^\circ]$

58.3m E of N 31°

58.3m N 31° E

Direction

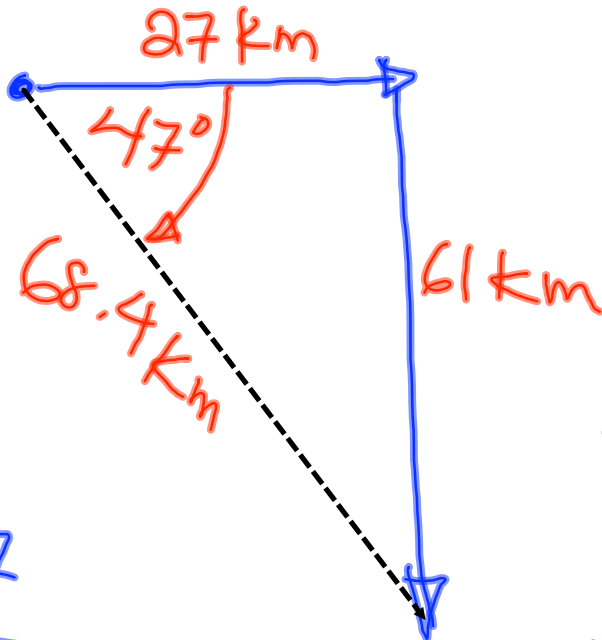
$$\tan \theta = \frac{o}{a}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{30}{50}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{30}{50} \right)$$

$$\theta = 31^\circ$$

*Angles are rounded to whole degrees.

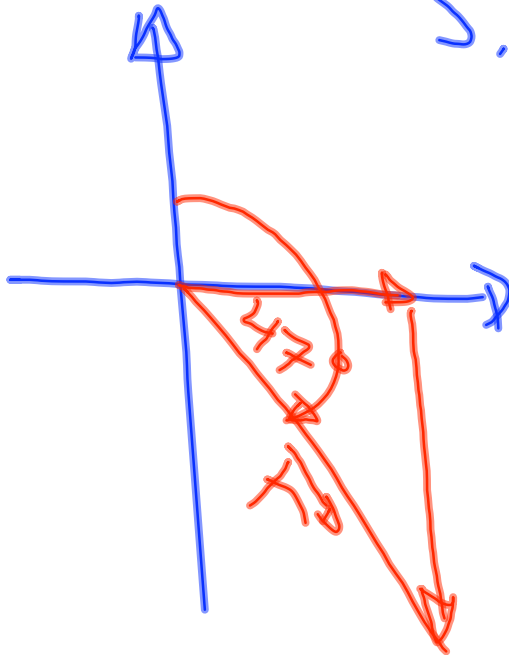


1. 68.4 km [137°]

2. 68.4 km 47° S of E

3. 68.4 km E 47° S

$$\begin{array}{r} 90 \\ + 47 \\ \hline 137 \end{array}$$



Sine Law

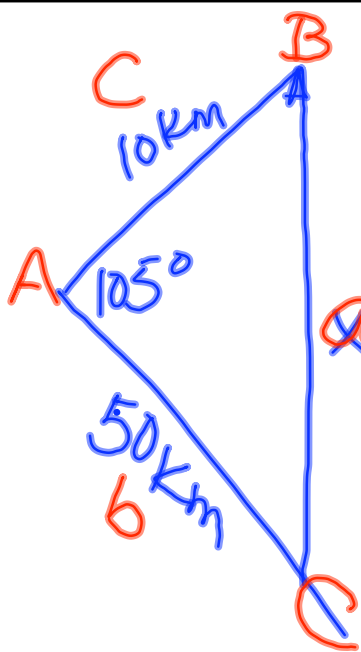
$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

* To use Sine Law
you MUST know
one side and the
angle across from
that side.

Cosine Law

side: $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$

Angle: $\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$



$$\underline{a^2} = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$

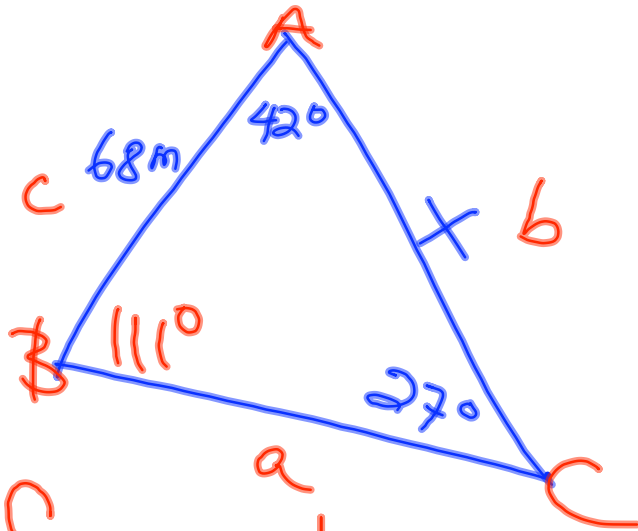
$$a^2 = 50^2 + 10^2 - 2(50)(10)$$

$$\cos(105^\circ)$$

$$a^2$$

$$a^2 = 2858.82$$

$$a = 53.5 \text{ km}$$



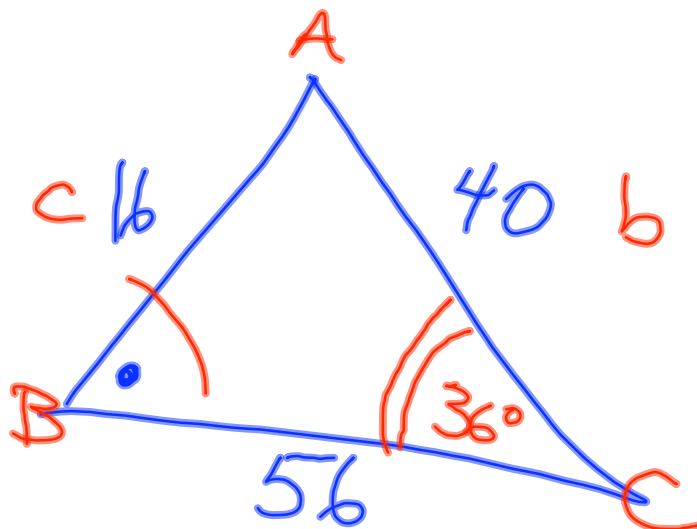
$$\frac{c}{\sin C} = \frac{b}{\sin B}$$

$$\frac{68}{\sin 27} = \frac{b}{\sin 111}$$

$$\Rightarrow b \cdot (\sin 27) = 68 \cdot \sin 111$$

$$b = \frac{68 \cdot \sin(111)}{\sin(27)}$$

$$b = \underline{\underline{139.8m}}$$



$$\frac{c}{\sin C} = \frac{a}{\sin A}$$

$$\frac{16}{\sin 36} \neq \frac{40}{\sin B}$$

$$\rightarrow 40 \cdot \sin(36) = 16 \cdot \sin B$$

$$\frac{40 \cdot \sin(36)}{16} = \sin B$$

$$1.469... = \sin B$$

$$\sin^{-1}(1.469) = B$$

