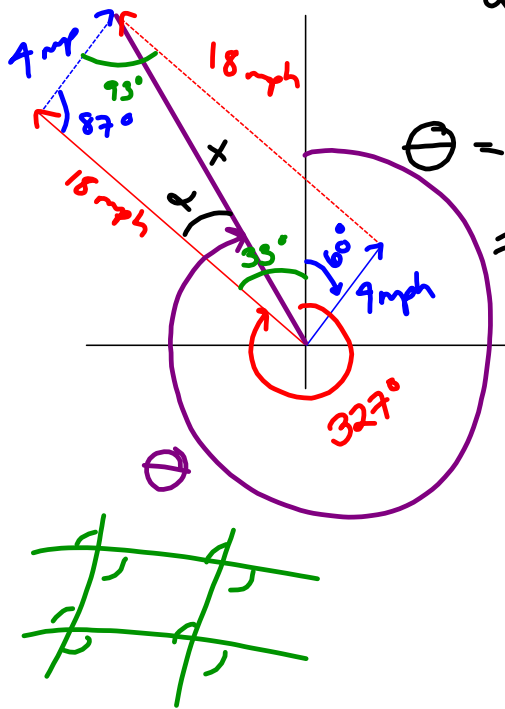


7.3 #40

boat heading 327° @ 18mph
 current heading 60° @ 4 mph
 course (angle heading) of boat?



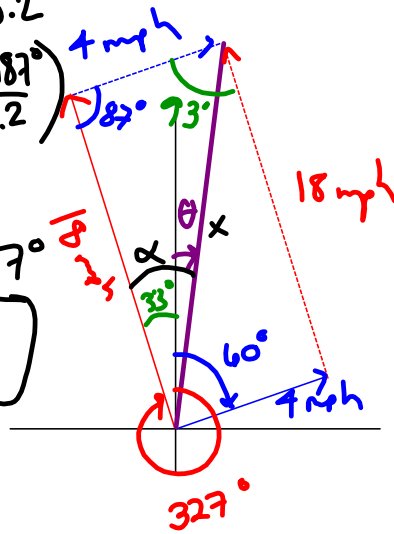
$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{4} = \frac{\sin 87^\circ}{18.2}$$

$$\alpha = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{4 \sin 87^\circ}{18.2} \right)$$

$$= 12.7^\circ$$

$$\theta = 327^\circ + 12.7^\circ$$

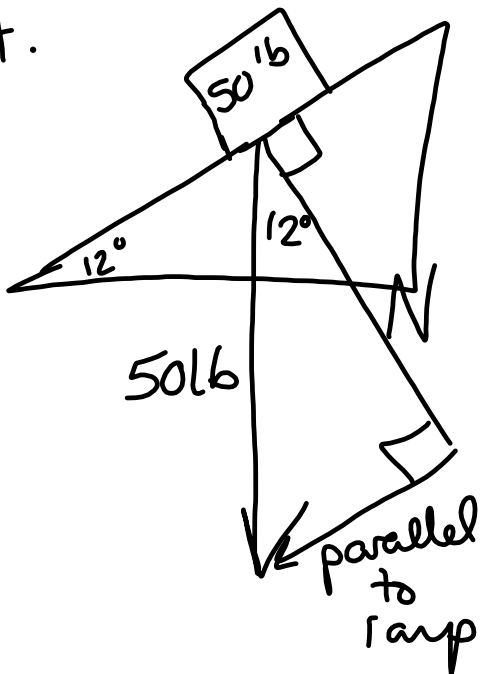
$$= \boxed{339.7^\circ}$$



$$x = \sqrt{4^2 + 18^2 - 2(4)(18)\cos 87^\circ}$$

$$= 18.2$$

44.



Normal vector
 = perpendicular

$$\cos 12^\circ = \frac{\text{magnitude of Normal}}{50 \text{ lb}}$$

$$N = 50 \cos 12^\circ \text{ lb}$$

\approx

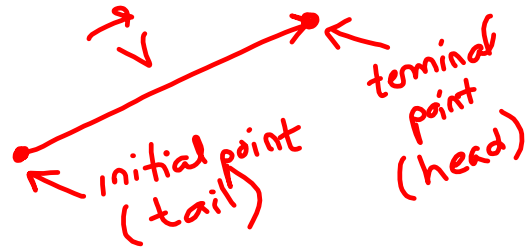
$$\sin 12^\circ = \frac{\text{magnitude of parallel}}{50 \text{ lb}}$$

Vectors

A vector is a directed line segment; it has a unique length (magnitude) and direction angle

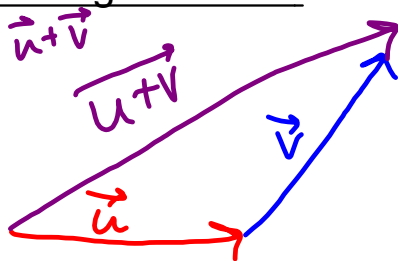


magnitude of $\vec{v} = |\vec{v}|$

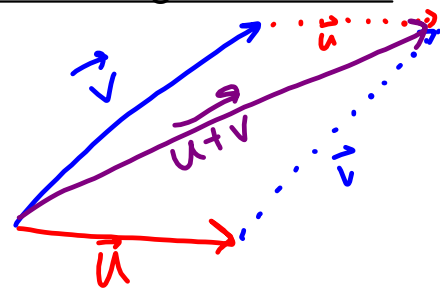


Vector Addition:

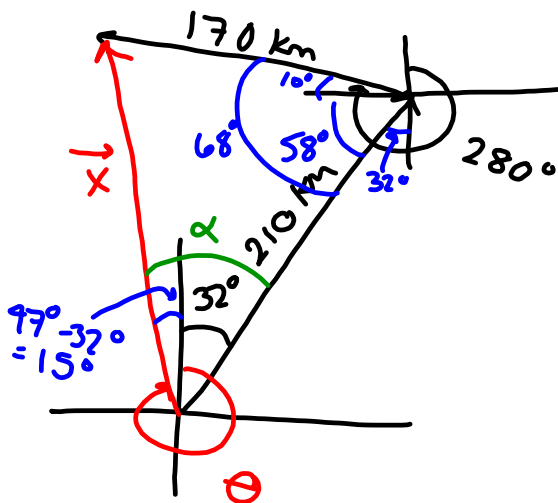
Vectors can be added using the Triangle Method or the



Parallelogram Method



7.5 #28. An airplane flies 032° for 210 km, and then 280° for 170 km. How far is the plane then, from the starting point, and in what direction?



$$X = \sqrt{170^2 + 210^2 - 2(170)(210)\cos 68^\circ}$$

$$= 215 \text{ km}$$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{170} = \frac{\sin 68^\circ}{215}$$

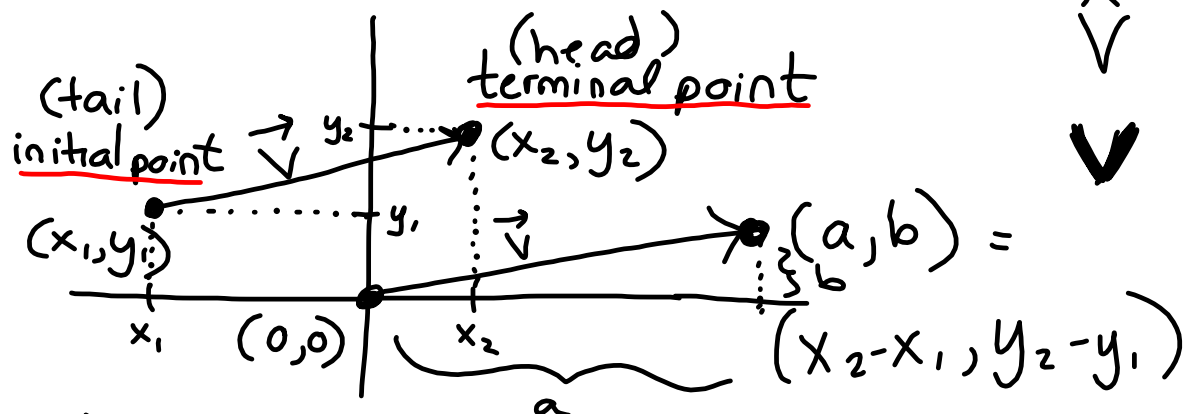
$$\alpha = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{170 \sin 68^\circ}{215} \right)$$

$$= 47^\circ$$

$$\theta = 360^\circ - 15^\circ$$

$$= 345^\circ$$

Vectors!



$\vec{v} = \langle a, b \rangle =$ "component form" of the vector whose initial point is $(0,0)$ and terminal point is (a,b) .

$$\overrightarrow{CD}, \quad C(2,5), \quad D(3,-1)$$

|
|
initial pt
terminal pt

find a vector \vec{v} equivalent to \overrightarrow{CD} whose initial point is $(0,0)$.

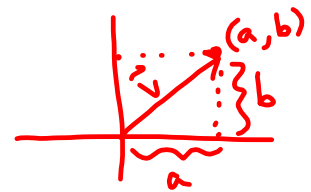
terminal point - initial point

$$(3-2, -1-5) = (1, -6)$$

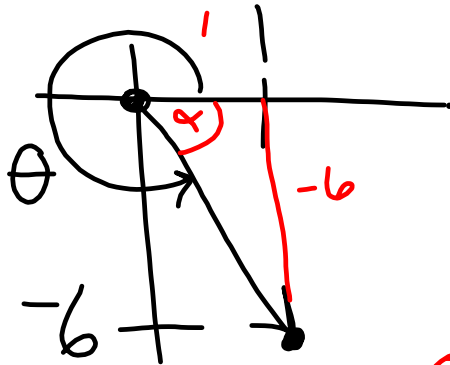
$$\vec{v} = \langle 1, -6 \rangle$$

magnitude of $\vec{v} = \langle a, b \rangle$

$$|\vec{v}| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$



direction $\angle \theta$ is measured counter-clockwise from 0° .



$$\vec{w} = \langle 1, -b \rangle$$

$$\tan \alpha = \left| \frac{-b}{1} \right|$$

$$\alpha = \tan^{-1} \left| \frac{b}{a} \right|$$

$$\theta = 360^\circ - \alpha$$

$$\tan \alpha = \left| \frac{b}{a} \right|$$

$$\alpha = \tan^{-1} \left| \frac{b}{a} \right|$$

Vector Operations

$$\vec{v} = \langle a, b \rangle ; \vec{w} = \langle c, d \rangle ; k \in \mathbb{R}$$

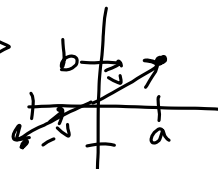
$$1. |\vec{v}| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$2. k\vec{v} = k\langle a, b \rangle = \langle ka, kb \rangle$$

"scalar multiplication"

$$3. \vec{v} + \vec{w} = \langle a+c, b+d \rangle$$

$$4. -\vec{v} = \langle -a, -b \rangle$$



$$5. \vec{v} - \vec{w} = \langle a-c, b-d \rangle$$

$$6. \vec{0} = \langle 0, 0 \rangle \text{ "zero vector"}$$

$$\vec{v} = \langle 12, -5 \rangle; \vec{w} = \langle 2, 7 \rangle$$

$$a. |\vec{v}| = \sqrt{12^2 + (-5)^2} = 13$$

$$b. \vec{v} + \vec{w} = \langle 12+2, -5+7 \rangle = \langle 14, 2 \rangle$$

$$c. -5\vec{v} = -5 \langle 12, -5 \rangle = \langle -60, 25 \rangle$$

$$d. 3\vec{v} - 4\vec{w} = \langle 3(12) - 4(2), 3(-5) - 4(7) \rangle$$

$$= \langle 36 - 8, -15 - 28 \rangle$$

$$= \langle 28, -43 \rangle$$

Homework #9 (due Fri. 10/17):

- 7.1 #1-21 odd solving triangles with Law of Sines
- 7.1 #29,30,33,34,35 word problems with Law of Sines
- 7.2 #9-19 odd solving triangles with Law of Cosines
- 7.2 #25-29 odd; area
- 7.2 #38,43,46,47,48 word problems with Law of Cosines
- 7.3 #37,41,43 word problems with Law of Sines/Cosines

Homework #10 (due Fri. 10/24)

- 7.3 #1-35 odd vector operations
- 7.3 #45-59 odd dot product and angle between vectors
- 7.4 #1-65 odd trigonometric form of complex numbers

Quiz #7 - Friday 10/17

Law of Sines/Cosines

Test #4 - ~~next week?~~

Wed, 10/22

