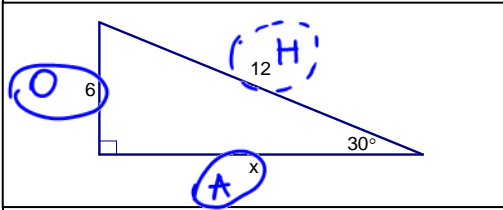


I'm in the Mood for some



Fun!

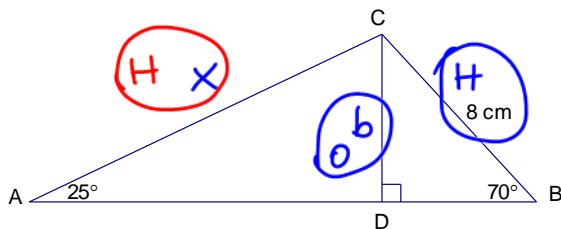
**Warm-Up:** What Do I Do? A SOHCAHTOA Dilemma  
Solve for x.



TOA  
 $\tan 30^\circ = \frac{6}{x}$  OR  
 $x = \frac{6}{\tan 30^\circ}$   
 $x \approx 10.4$

CAH  
 $\cos 30^\circ = \frac{x}{12}$   
 $x = 12 \cdot \cos 30^\circ$   
 $x \approx 10.4$

1. Find the length of AC.



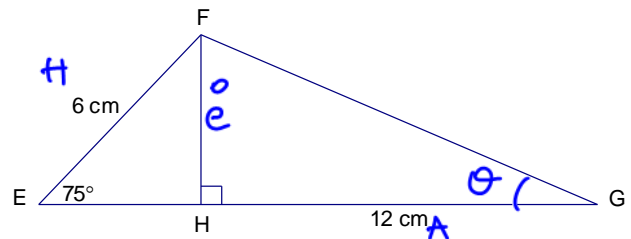
Step 1: Use  $\triangle CBD$  to find CD

SOH  
 $\sin 70^\circ = \frac{b}{8}$   
 $b = 8 \cdot \sin 70^\circ$   
 $b \approx 7.5$

Step 2: Use  $\triangle ACD$  to find AC

$\sin 25^\circ = \frac{7.5}{x}$   
 $x = \frac{7.5}{\sin 25^\circ}$   
 $x \approx 17.8$

2. Find the measure of  $\angle G$ .



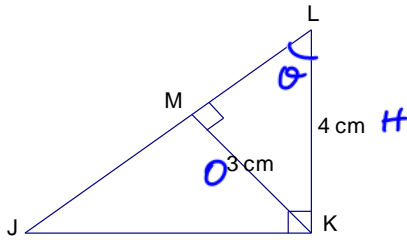
Step 1: Use  $\triangle EFH$  to find FH

$\sin 75^\circ = \frac{e}{6}$   
 $e = 6 \cdot \sin 75^\circ$   
 $e \approx 5.8$

Step 2: Use  $\triangle FGH$  to find  $\theta$

TOA  
 $\tan \theta = \frac{5.8}{12}$   
 $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{5.8}{12}\right) = \theta$   
 $\theta \approx 26^\circ$

3. Find the length of JL.

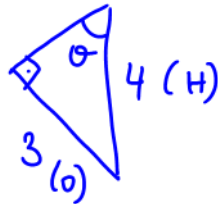


Step 1: Use  $\Delta KLM$  to find  $\angle L (\theta)$

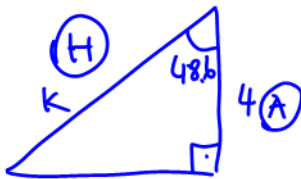
$$\sin \theta = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) = \theta$$

$$\boxed{\theta = 48.6^\circ}$$



Step 2: Use  $\Delta JLK$  to find  $JL$

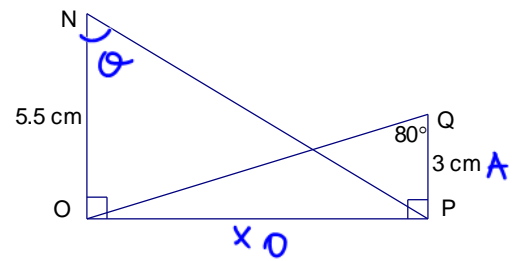


$$\cos 48.6^\circ = \frac{4}{k}$$

$$k = \frac{4}{\cos 48.6^\circ}$$

$$\boxed{k = 6}$$

4. Find the measure of  $\angle N$ .

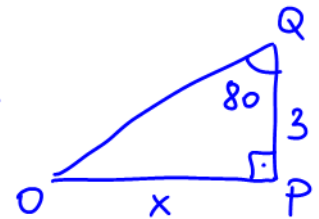


Step 1: Use  $\Delta OPQ$  to find  $OP (x)$

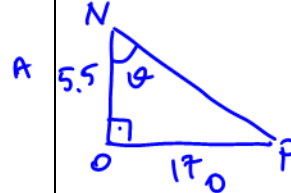
$$\tan 80^\circ = \frac{x}{3}$$

$$x = 3 \cdot \tan 80^\circ$$

$$\boxed{x = 17}$$



Step 2: Use  $\Delta NOP$  to find  $\angle N (\theta)$



$$\tan \theta = \frac{17}{5.5}$$

$$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{17}{5.5}\right) = \theta$$

$$\boxed{\theta = 72^\circ}$$

**DAY 2** 5. A 3-dimensional problem:

Some measurements were taken by a surveyor, as shown on the diagram, to find the measurement of an inaccessible height. Find the height of the cliff.

① XY is perpendicular to WX

What do you need to assume to do this question?

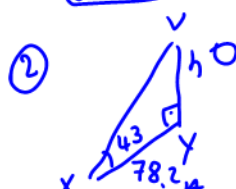
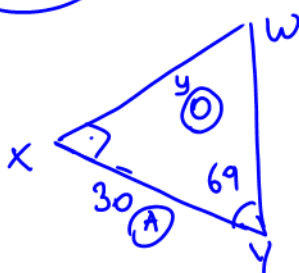
② The cliff rises with a 90 angle.

$$\tan 69^\circ = \frac{y}{30}$$

$$y = 30 \cdot \tan 69$$

$$\boxed{y = 78.2}$$

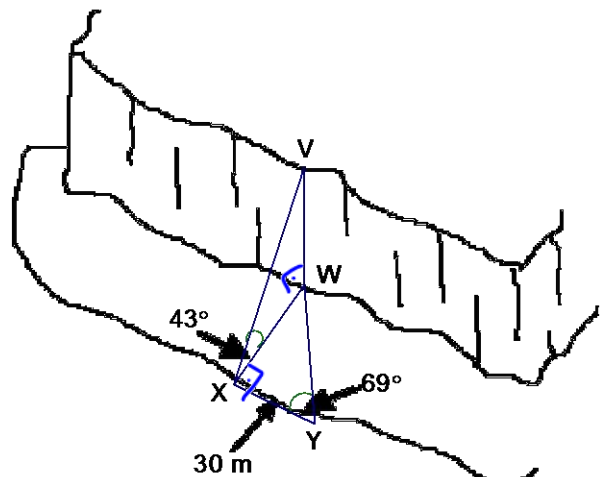
**Step 1**



$$\tan 43^\circ = \frac{h}{78.2}$$

$$h = 78.2 (\tan 43)$$

$$\boxed{h = 73m}$$



6. A 53 m high transmission tower has a supporting guy wire that makes an angle of  $68^\circ$  with the ground. The company that maintains the tower wishes to move the base of the guy wire 4 m farther from the base of the tower.

- How much additional wire is needed? (2 m)
- What angle will the wire make with the ground at its new position? ( $64^\circ$ )

Step 1 find KL & ML

$$\tan 68^\circ = \frac{53}{k}$$

$$b = \frac{53}{\tan 68^\circ}$$

$$b = 21.4$$

SOH

$$\sin 68^\circ = \frac{53}{k}$$

$$k = \frac{53}{\sin 68^\circ}$$

$$h = 57.2$$

Step 2 find MN

$$\tan \theta = \frac{53}{25.4}$$

$$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{53}{25.4}\right) = \theta$$

$$\theta = 64^\circ$$

$$\sin 64^\circ = \frac{53}{x}$$

$$x = \frac{53}{\sin 64^\circ}$$

$$x = 59$$

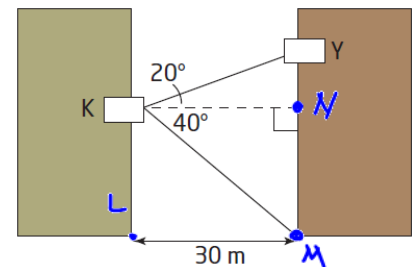
②  $59 - 57.2 = 2m$   
additional approximately  
 $\therefore 2m$  needed

7. Kim and Yuri live in apartment buildings that are 30m apart, as shown. The angle of depression from Kim's balcony to where Yuri's building meets the ground is  $40^\circ$ . The angle of elevation from Kim's balcony to Yuri's balcony is  $20^\circ$

- How high is Kim's balcony about the ground, to the nearest metre?

$$\tan 40^\circ = \frac{m}{30}$$

$$m = 30 \cdot \tan 40^\circ$$

$$m = 25m$$


- How high is Yuri's balcony above the ground, to the nearest metre?

find  $h+k$

$$\tan 20^\circ = \frac{h}{30}$$

$$h = 30 \cdot \tan 20^\circ$$

$$h = 11m$$

$$\therefore 25 + 11 = 36m$$
