

## Trig 1.8 ~ Models and Applications of Right Triangles

In this lesson you will learn to:

- Solve real-life problems involving right triangles
- Solve real-life problems involving directional bearings

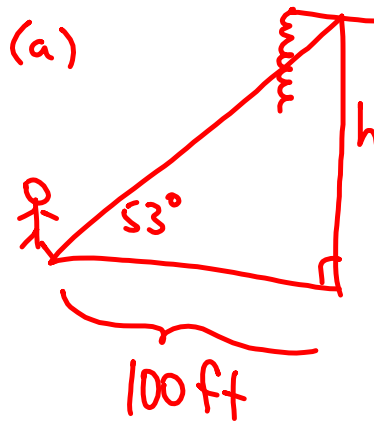
Let's use our knowledge of right triangles to solve a few problems.

Example 1: You are standing 100 feet from the base of a platform from which people are bungee jumping. The angle of elevation from your position to the top of the platform is  $53^\circ$ . What is the height of the bungee platform?

- ✓ a) Draw a sketch of the situation, labeling known and unknown quantities.
- ✓ b) Write an equation involving the unknown height of the platform.
- c) Find the height of the platform.

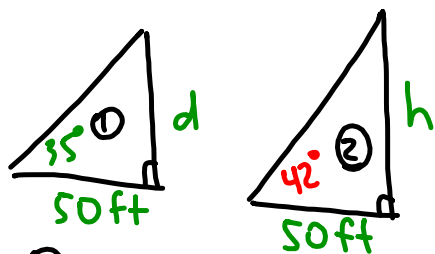
(b) 
$$\tan 53^\circ = \frac{h}{100}$$

(c) 
$$100 \tan 53^\circ = h$$
$$h \approx 119.18 \text{ ft}$$



Example 2: From a point 50 feet from the base of a building, the angles of elevation to the base of the weather vane and the peak of the weather vane (located on the corner of the building) are  $35^\circ$  and  $42^\circ$  respectively.

- Draw a sketch of the situation, labeling known and unknown quantities.
- Write an equation involving the unknown height of the weather vane.
- Find the height of the weather vane.



$$\textcircled{1} \quad \tan 35^\circ = \frac{d}{50}$$

$$d = 50 \tan 35^\circ$$

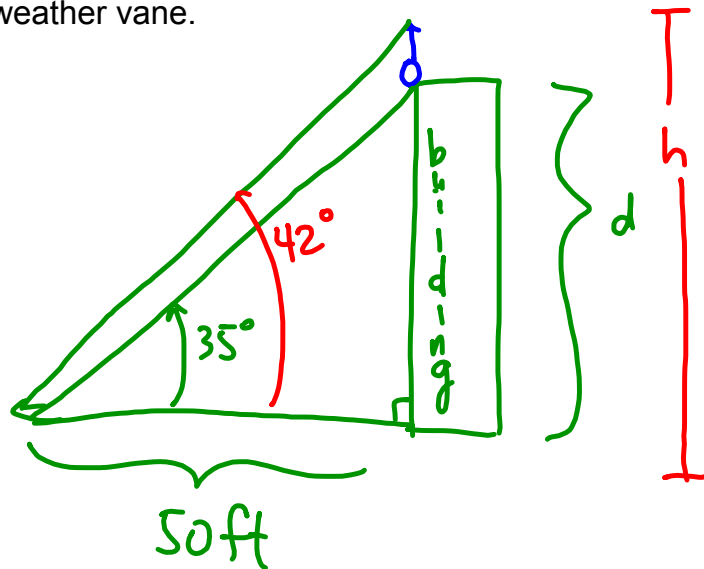
$$\textcircled{2} \quad \tan 42^\circ = \frac{h}{50}$$

$$h = 50 \tan 42^\circ$$

$\Rightarrow$  height of weather vane

$$= h - d = 50 \tan 42^\circ - 50 \tan 35^\circ$$

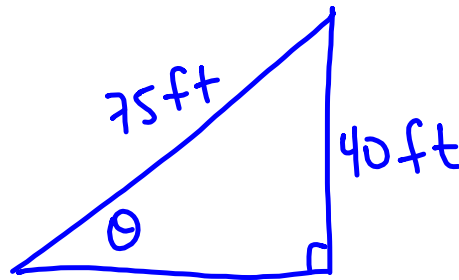
$$\approx 45.02 - 35.01 \approx 10 \text{ ft}$$



Example 3: A tight-rope walker ties a 75-ft rope from the ground to the top of a 40-ft post.

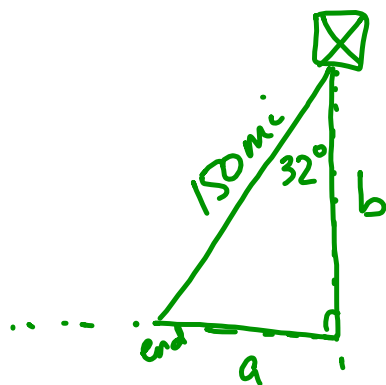
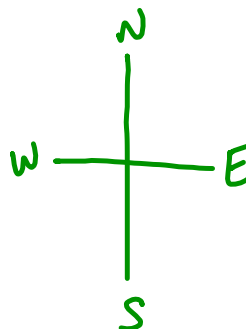
- Draw a sketch of the situation, labeling known and unknown quantities.
- Write an equation involving the unknown angle between the rope and ground.
- Find the angle that the rope makes with the ground.

$$\sin \theta = \frac{40}{75}$$
$$\theta = \arcsin\left(\frac{40}{75}\right)$$
$$\approx 32.2^\circ$$



Example 4: A ship travels at a bearing of S 32° W for 150 miles. How many miles south and west of the original position is it?

- Draw a sketch of the situation.
- Find the requested distances.



① Find a:  $\sin 32^\circ = \frac{a}{150}$

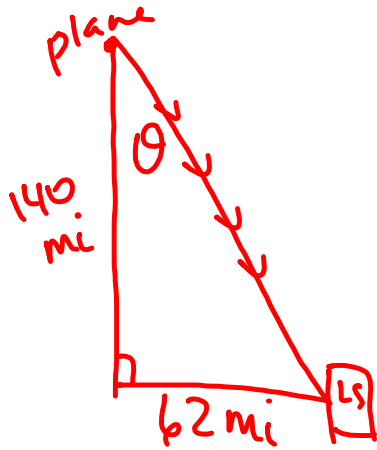
$$a = 150 \sin 32^\circ \approx 77.2 \text{ mi (west)}$$

② Find b:  $\cos 32^\circ = \frac{b}{150}$

$$b = 150 \cos 32^\circ \approx 124.5 \text{ mi (south)}$$

Example 5: A plane is 140 miles north and 62 miles west of the landing strip.  
What should their bearing be to head directly to the landing strip?

- Draw a sketch of the situation.
- Find the requested bearing.



$$\tan \theta = \frac{62}{140}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{62}{140}\right) \approx 24^\circ$$

bearing: S 24° E