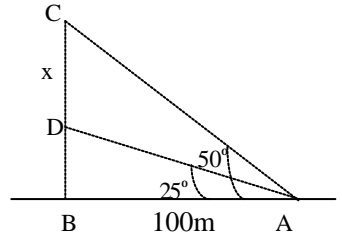


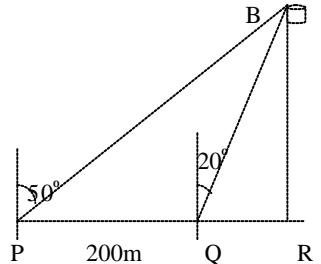
Tutorial 13 : Problems in 2 dimensions

1. A parachutist is descending vertically from C to B as shown in the figure. If $AB = 100$ m, how far (x m) does the parachutist fall as the angle of elevation from A changes from 50° to 25° ?

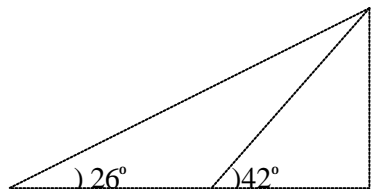


2. Aeroplane B is 12 km and $N65^\circ E$ from aeroplane A. Aeroplane C is 8 km and $N25^\circ W$ from aeroplane B. What is the compass bearing of C from A?

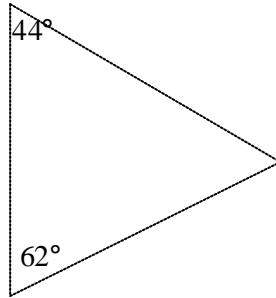
3. P and Q are two points 200 m apart on a beach running east to west (P being west of Q). Find the distance of a buoy B from the beach if the true bearing of the buoy from P is 050° and that from Q is 020° .



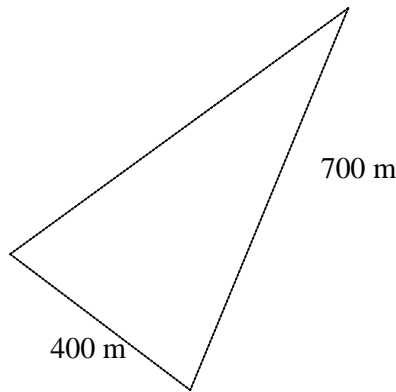
4. The angles of depression of two cars from a building are 26° and 42° respectively. If the distance between the cars is 50 m. find the height of the building.



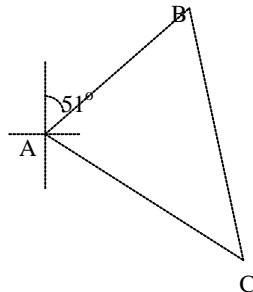
5. A and C are two bus stops on a straight road and 10 km apart. If the bearing of a boy B from A and C are $S44^\circ E$ and $N62^\circ E$ respectively, find
- the distance of the closest bus stop;
 - the shortest distance of the boy to the road in order to get a taxi.



6. A man walks 400m on a bearing of 124° and then 700m on a bearing of 25° . Find the distance and the bearing of the final position from his starting point.



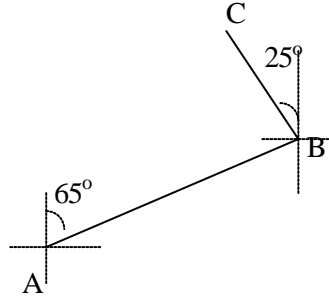
7. In Fig. 3, A, B, C are 3 cities such that $AB = 80$ km, $BC = 120$ km, $AC = 100$ km and the bearing of B from A is $N51^\circ E$. Find the bearings of C from A and B.



Solutions

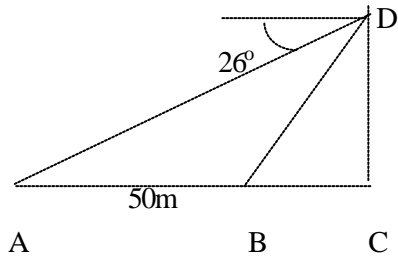
- $\tan 50^\circ = BC/100$, $BC = 100 \tan 50^\circ = 119.2$ m
 $\tan 25^\circ = BD/100$, $BD = 100 \tan 25^\circ = 46.63$ m
 $x = 119.2 - 46.63 = 72.57$ m

- $\angle ABC = 90^\circ$,
 $AC^2 = 8^2 + 12^2$, $AC = 14.42$ km
 $\sin \angle CAB = 8/14.42 = 0.5548$
 $\angle CAB = 33.7^\circ$
 Bearing of C from A is N31.3°E



- $\tan 40^\circ = BR/PR$, $PR = BR/ \tan 40^\circ$
 $\tan 70^\circ = BR/QR$, $QR = BR/ \tan 70^\circ$
 $PR - QR = BR/ \tan 40^\circ - BR/ \tan 70^\circ$
 $200 = BR/ \tan 40^\circ - BR/ \tan 70^\circ$
 $200 = BR(\cot 40^\circ - \cot 70^\circ)$
 $BR = 241.6$ m

- $AC = DC/ \tan 26^\circ$
 $BC = DC/ \tan 42^\circ$
 $AC - BC = DC/ \tan 26^\circ - DC/ \tan 42^\circ$
 $50 = DC/ \tan 26^\circ - DC/ \tan 42^\circ$
 $DC = 53.21$ m



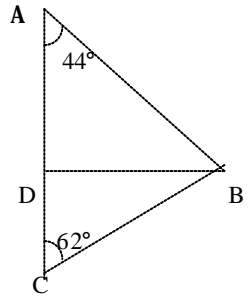
5. a) $\angle ABC = 180^\circ - 44^\circ - 62^\circ$
 $= 74^\circ$

By sine rule, $AB/\sin 62^\circ = BC/\sin 44^\circ = 80\text{km}/\sin 74^\circ$

So, $BC = (80\sin 44^\circ)/\sin 74^\circ$
 $= 57.81 \text{ km}$

b) $\sin 62^\circ = BD/BC$

$BD = 57.81 \sin 62^\circ = 51.04 \text{ km}$



6. $\angle a = 180^\circ - 124^\circ = 56^\circ$

$\angle OAB = \angle a + 25^\circ = 81^\circ$

By cosine rule,

$OB^2 = 400^2 + 700^2 - 2 \times 400 \times 700 \cos 81^\circ$

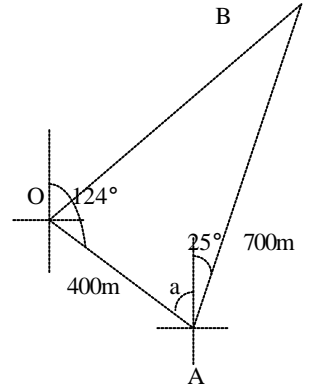
$OB = 749.9 \text{ m}$

By sine rule, $700/\sin \angle BOA = 749.9/\sin 81^\circ$

$\sin \angle BOA = (700 \sin 81^\circ)/749.9$

$\angle BOA = 67.2^\circ$

So, the bearing of B from O is $(124^\circ - 67.2^\circ) = 56.8^\circ$



7. $AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2 - 2 \times AB \times BC \cos \angle ABC$

$100^2 = 80^2 + 120^2 - 2 \times 80 \times 120 \cos \angle ABC$

$\angle ABC = 55.77^\circ$

$120/\sin \angle BAC = 100/\sin \angle ABC$

$\sin \angle BAC = (120 \sin 55.77^\circ)/100 = 0.992$

$\angle BAC = 82.81^\circ$

$\angle ACB = 180^\circ - 55.77^\circ - 82.81^\circ = 41.42^\circ$

so, bearing of C from A = $50^\circ + 82.81^\circ = 132.81^\circ$

bearing of C from B = 174.23°