

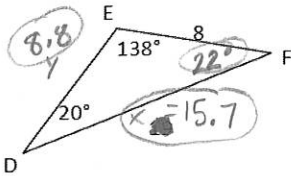
$$\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b}$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C \quad \text{Key}$$

Law of Sines/Cosines, Vectors, Sequences and Series

Solve each of the following triangles using either the law of sines or cosines.

1.)



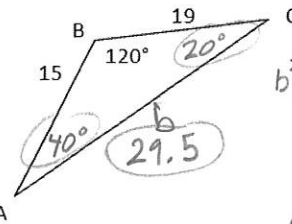
$$\frac{\sin 20^\circ}{8} = \frac{\sin 138^\circ}{x}$$

$$x = 15.7$$

$$\frac{\sin 20^\circ}{8} = \frac{\sin 22^\circ}{y}$$

$$y = 8.8$$

2.)



$$\frac{\sin A}{19} = \frac{\sin 120^\circ}{29.5}$$

$$A = 33.9^\circ \approx 40^\circ$$

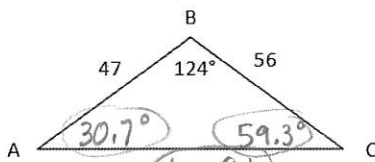
$$b^2 = 15^2 + 19^2 - 2(15)(19) \cos 120^\circ$$

$$586 - 570 \cos 120$$

$$586 + 285$$

$$\sqrt{b^2} = \sqrt{871} \quad b = 29.5$$

3.)



$$b^2 = 47^2 + 56^2 - 2(47)(56) \cos 124$$

$$5345 - 5264 \cos 124$$

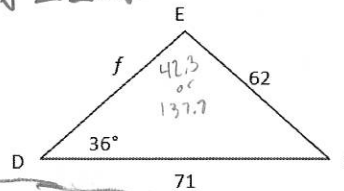
$$5345 + 2943.6$$

$$b = 91$$

$$\frac{\sin 124^\circ}{91} = \frac{\sin A}{56}$$

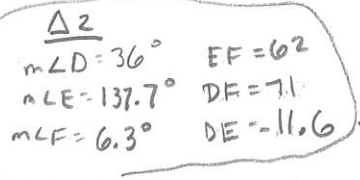
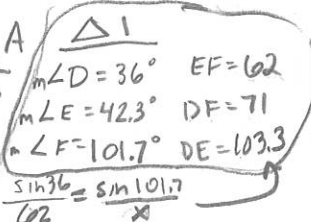
$$A = 30.7$$

4.)

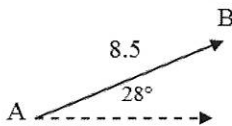


$$\frac{\sin 36^\circ}{62} = \frac{\sin E}{71}$$

$$E = 42.3$$



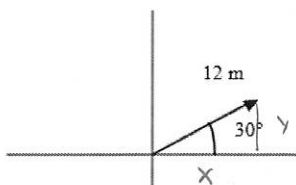
5.) What is the magnitude and direction of \vec{AB} ?



Magnitude: 8.5

Direction: 28°

7.) Find the x and y components of each of the following vectors.



$$\cos 30^\circ = \frac{x}{12}$$

$$\sin 30^\circ = \frac{y}{12}$$

$$x = 10.4$$

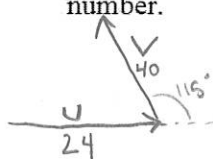
$$y = 6$$

$$\cos 60^\circ = \frac{x}{25}$$

$$\sin 60^\circ = \frac{y}{25}$$

$$x = 12.5$$

$$y = 21.7$$

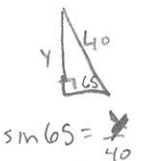


U	V
x = 24	x = -16.9
y = 0	y = 36.3

Resultant x = 7.1
y = 36.3

$$\frac{\sin 36^\circ}{62} = \frac{\sin 6.3^\circ}{y}$$

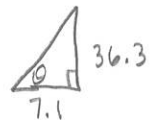
$$y = 11.6$$



$$\sin 6.3^\circ = \frac{y}{40}$$

$$\cos 6.3^\circ = \frac{x}{40}$$

$$x = 16.9$$



$$7.1^2 + 36.3^2 = c^2$$

$$c = 36.99 \approx 37$$

magnitude

$$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{36.3}{7.1}\right) = 78.9^\circ$$

Direction

$$a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d \quad a_n = a_1 r^{n-1}$$

PC Midterm Review #2

Use the formulas provided to you to complete the following. Determine what type of sequence the following are and then complete the problem.

8. $a = -5, d = 4, n = 9$; find the n^{th} term

$$a_9 = -5 \quad -5 = a_1 + (9-1)4$$

$$-5 = a_1 + 8(4) \quad a_n = -37 + (n-1)4$$

$$-32 \quad -32 \quad -37 + 4n - 4$$

$$a_1 = -37 \quad a_n = 4n - 41$$

9. $a = 5, n = 4, r = 3$; find the n^{th} term

$$a_4 = 5 \quad 5 = a_1 (3)^{4-1}$$

$$5 = a_1 3^3 \quad a_n = \frac{5}{27} (3)^{n-1}$$

$$\frac{5}{27} \quad \frac{5}{27} \quad a_1 = \frac{5}{27}$$

10. $a = 3, d = -4, n = 6$; find the n^{th} term

$$a_6 = 3 \quad 3 = a_1 + (6-1)(-4) \quad a_n = 23 + (n-1)(-4)$$

$$3 = a_1 + (-20) \quad 23 + -4n + 4$$

$$23 = a_1 \quad a_n = -4n + 27$$

11. $a = -4, n = 6, r = -2$; find the n^{th} term

$$a_6 = -4 \quad -4 = a_1 (-2)^{6-1}$$

$$-4 = a_1 (-2)^5 \quad a_n = \left(\frac{1}{8}\right) (-2)^{n-1}$$

$$\frac{-32}{-32} \quad \frac{-32}{-32} \quad a_1 = \frac{1}{8}$$

Find the missing terms in each sequence. You are given what type of sequence represents each one.

12. $\frac{2}{9}, \frac{2}{3}, 2, 6, 18, 54$ (geometric)

13. $3, \frac{26}{3}, \frac{43}{3}, 20$ (arithmetic)

14. $32, 48, 72, 108, 162$ (geometric)

15. Find the 15th term for the arithmetic sequence $-3, 3, 9, \dots$ $d = 6$ $a_{15} = -3 + (15-1)(6)$

$$a_{15} = 81$$

16. Find the first 4 terms of the geometric sequence with $a = -6$ and $r = -2/3$

Find S_n for each series described. You will need to determine if the series is arithmetic or geometric.

17. $160 + 80 + 40 + \dots, n = 6$
 Geometric $r = 1/2$
 $S_6 = \frac{160(1 - (1/2)^6)}{1 - 1/2} = \frac{160(\frac{63}{64})}{1/2} = 315$

18. $a = 5, r = -1/2, n = 7$

Geometric $a_7 = 5$

$$5 = a_1 (-1/2)^6 \quad a_1 = 320 \quad S_7 = \frac{320(1 - (-1/2)^7)}{1 - 1/2}$$

$$5 = a_1 (\frac{1}{64}) \quad \frac{320(\frac{129}{128})}{3/2}$$

Find "a" for each geometric series.

19. $S_n = -55, r = -2/3, n = 5$

20. $S_n = 2457, a = 3072, r = -4$

$$S_7 = 215$$