

A)
$$a = 60 \sin 80^{\circ}$$
 C) $a = \frac{60}{\cos 80^{\circ}}$

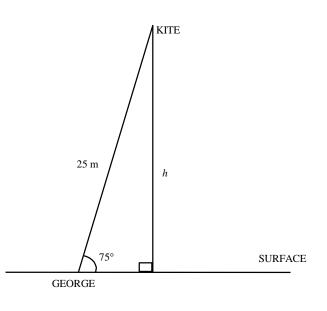
B)
$$a = 60 \cos 80^{\circ}$$
 D) $a = \frac{60}{\sin 80^{\circ}}$

While flying his kite, George completely unrolled his 25 m long string. He wants to find the height *h* of the kite.

He drew the following diagram:

2

Which of the following equations can be used to calculate the height *h* of the kite?



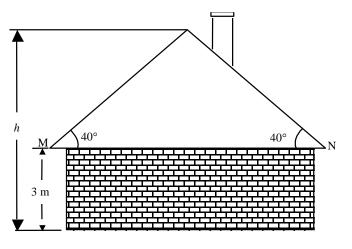
A) $h = 25 \cos 75^{\circ}$

C) $h = 25 \tan 75^{\circ}$

B)
$$h = 25 \sin 75^{\circ}$$
 D) $h = \frac{25}{\tan 75^{\circ}}$

The base MN of the roof of a house measures 12 m and the angle of inclination is 40°.

Which one of the following equations can be used to calculate the height h, in metres?



A)
$$h = \frac{6}{\sin 40^\circ} + 3$$
 C) $h = 6 \tan 40^\circ + 3$

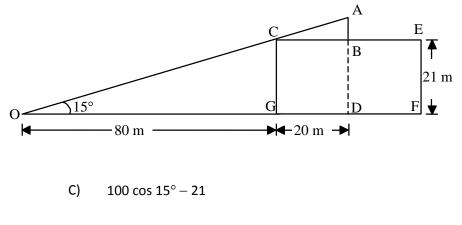
B)
$$h = 6 \sin 40^\circ + 3$$
 D) $h = \frac{6}{\tan 40^\circ} + 3$

An observer **O** is 80 m from the base **G** of a building. At an angle of elevation of 15° he can see just the top **A** of an antenna. The building is 40 m long and 21 m high. The antenna is equidistant from the edges **C** and **E** of the roof of the building.

The diagram below illustrates this situation.

Which expression would enable the observer to calculate the measure of the antenna **AB**?

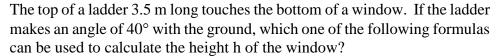
100 tan $15^\circ - 21$



B) $100 \sin 15^\circ - 21$ D) $\frac{100}{\tan 15^\circ} - 21$

4

A)

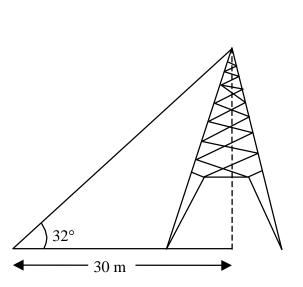


A)
$$h = \frac{3.5}{\sin 40^{\circ}}$$

B) $h = \frac{3.5}{\cos 40^{\circ}}$
C) $h = 3.5 \sin 40^{\circ}$
D) $h = 3.5 \cos 40^{\circ}$

A Hydro worker, standing 30 metres from the center of the base of a Hydro tower, sights the top of the tower at an angle of elevation of 32° .

Which one of the following expressions can be used to find the height h of the tower?



window

ladder ∖ 3.5 cm

40

A)
$$h = 30 \tan 32^{\circ}$$
 C) $h = \frac{30}{\tan 32^{\circ}}$

B)
$$h = 30 \sin 32^{\circ}$$
 D) $h = \frac{30}{\sin 32^{\circ}}$

6

The depth **P** of the land and the measure of angle C are known.

Which expression can be used to calculate the measure of \overline{AC} ?

A)
$$p \cos 84^\circ$$
 C) $\frac{p}{\cos 84^\circ}$

B)
$$p \sin 84^\circ$$
 D) $\frac{p}{\sin 84^\circ}$

An antenna AB is mounted on the edge of the roof of a building which is 21 m high. An engineer is positioned 30 m from the base C of the building and measures the angle of elevation to the top A of the antenna. The angle measures 52°.

Which equation would enable the engineer to calculate the length of the antenna?

 $\frac{30}{\tan 52^\circ} - 21$

A)

C of the
A of the
ength of
$$\frac{30}{\sin 52^{\circ}} - 21$$

A

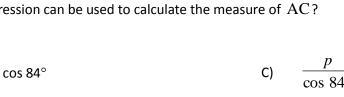
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B)
$$30 \tan 52^\circ - 21$$
 D) $30 \cos 52^\circ - 21$

C)

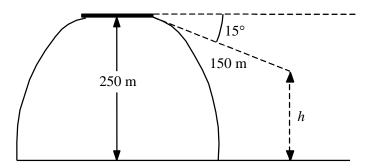
7

А D





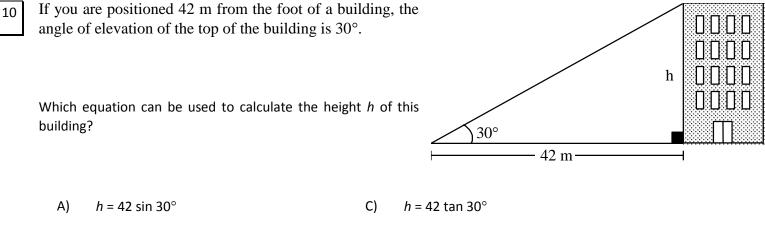
Scott and his friend were hand gliding on Mount Frontenac which is 250 metres high. Scott jumped off a platform. 45 seconds later his friend, who remained on the platform, saw him at an angle of depression of 15E. He calculated the distance covered by the hand glider to be 150 m.



Which equation can Scott's friend use to find out how far he is from the ground?

A)
$$h = 250 - 150 \sin 15^{\circ}$$

B) $h = 250 - 150 \cos 15^{\circ}$
C) $h = 250 - \frac{150}{\sin 15^{\circ}}$
D) $h = 250 - \frac{150}{\cos 15^{\circ}}$



B)
$$h = \frac{42}{\sin 30^{\circ}}$$
 D) $h = \frac{42}{\tan 30^{\circ}}$

CHALLENGE!!!!

11

Jonathan and Katharine are 4 km apart and both looking up at an airplane flying between them. Jonathan views the airplane at an angle of elevation of 28 degrees and Katharine views it at an angle of elevation of 40 degrees. Write an expression that could be used to determine the height of the airplane.

Answers

