

Math 20-1 Trigonometry Written Response

- Write your responses as neatly as possible.
- For full marks, your responses must address **all** aspects of the question.
- All responses, including descriptions and/or explanations of concepts must include pertinent ideas, calculations, formulas, and correct units.
- Your responses must be presented in a well-organized manner. For example, you may organize your responses in point form or paragraphs.

WRITTEN RESPONSE 1

Consider the trigonometric equation, $\cos\theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, where $0^\circ \leq \theta < 360^\circ$.

- **Determine** the reference angle? [1 Mark]

[Determine: *Find a solution, to a specified degree of accuracy, to a problem by showing appropriate formulas, procedures, and/or calculations*]

- In which quadrant or quadrants lies the terminal arm? **Explain.** [1 Mark]

[*Explain: Make clear what is not immediately obvious or entirely known; give the cause of or reason for; make known in detail*]

- **Sketch** the largest possible value of θ in standard position. **Explain.** [1 Mark]

[Sketch: *Provide a drawing that represents the key features or characteristics of an object or graph*]

- **Solve** the equation. [1 Mark]

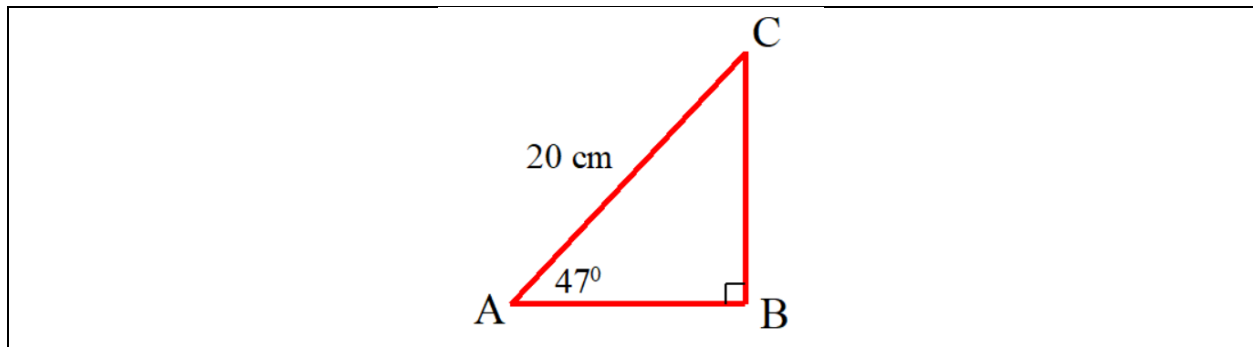
[Solve: *Give a solution to a problem*]

- **Verify** your solution. [1 Mark]

[Verify: *Establish, by substitution for a particular case or by geometric comparison, the truth of a statement*]

WRITTEN RESPONSE 2

Use the diagram below to answer the next question.



- **Determine** the length of BC, accurate to one decimal. [1 Mark]

[Determine: *Find a solution, to a specified degree of accuracy, to a problem by showing appropriate formulas, procedures, and/or calculations*]

- In general, suppose the side opposite $\angle A$ is labelled H. **Interpret** the meaning of the following if:
 - $H < BC$
 - $H > BC$, but less than 20 cm. [1 Mark]

[Interpret: *Provide a meaning of something; present information in a new form that adds meaning to the original data*]

- Suppose $H = 16$ cm. Tom **concluded** that the largest possible measure of $\angle B$ is 114° . Is he correct? **Justify**. [2 Marks]

[Conclude: *Make a logical statement based on reasoning and/or evidence*]

[Justify: *Indicate why a conclusion has been stated, by providing supporting reasons and/or evidence that form a mathematical argument*]

Written Response Possible Solutions

- Write your responses as neatly as possible.
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WRITTEN RESPONSE 1

Consider the trigonometric equation, $\cos\theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, where $0^\circ \leq \theta < 360^\circ$.

- **Determine** the reference angle? [1 Mark]

[Determine: *Find a solution, to a specified degree of accuracy, to a problem by showing appropriate formulas, procedures, and/or calculations*]

Solution

Determine the reference angle using the calculator. Use second function cosine and when given a ratio, we can find the reference angle.

$$\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = 45^\circ.$$

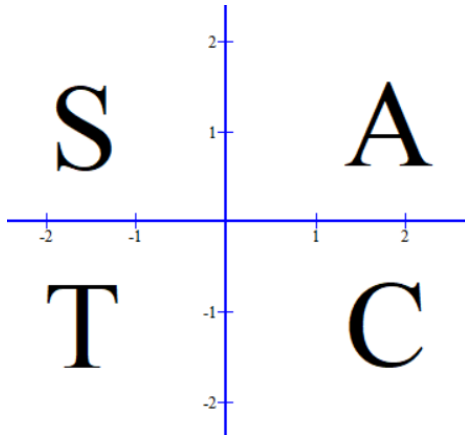
The reference angle is 45° .

- In which quadrant or quadrants lies the terminal arm? **Explain.** [1 Mark]

[*Explain: Make clear what is not immediately obvious or entirely known; give the cause of or reason for; make known in detail*]

Solution

The CAST rule helps us to remember that the cosine ratio is positive in quadrants 1 and 4.

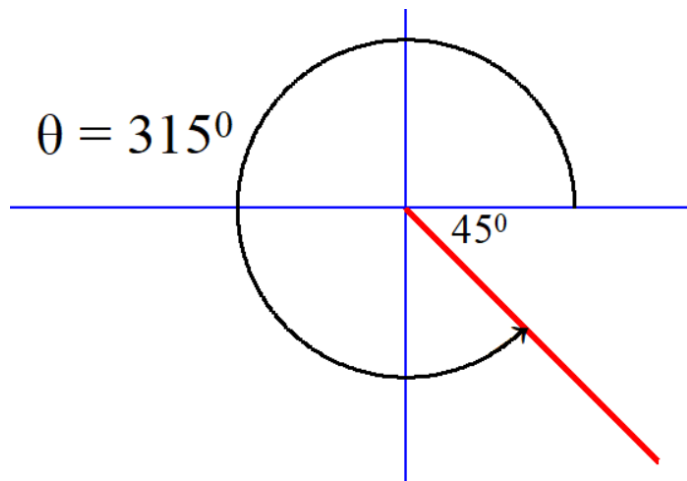


The letters indicate which quadrants have positive ratios. Cosine is positive in quadrants 1 and 4 because the adjacent side in the triangles we will construct are made up of positive x-values on the x-axis. With the hypotenuse of these triangles always positive, any adjacent/hypotenuse (cosine) ratios must be positive.

- **Sketch** the largest possible value of θ in standard position. **Explain.** [1 Mark]

[Sketch: *Provide a drawing that represents the key features or characteristics of an object or graph*]

Solution



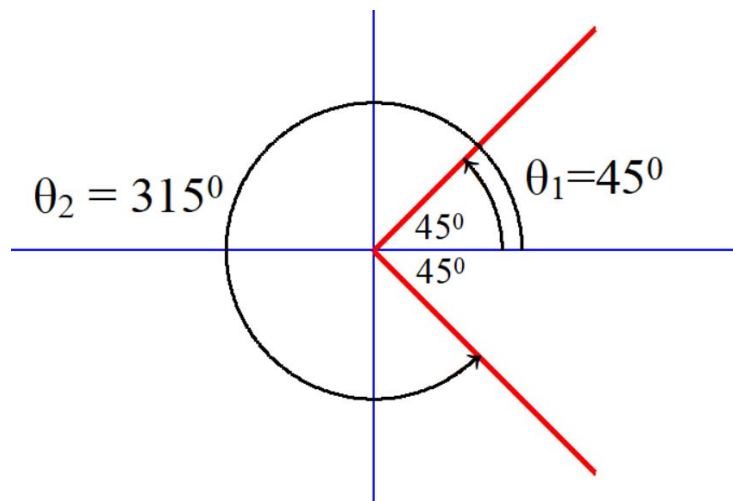
The largest value of θ is in quadrant 4 which is 315° . This number is found by taking a complete revolution of 360° and subtracting the reference angle, or 45° , from it.

- **Solve** the equation. [1 Mark]

[Solve: Give a solution to a problem]

Solution

As shown above, after determining the reference angle of 45° with the calculator and using the CAST rule to state the quadrants having positive cosine ratios, a diagram helps to complete the solution.



Within the given domain of $0^\circ \leq \theta < 360^\circ$, the solutions are 45° and 315° .

- **Verify** your solution. [1 Mark]

[Verify: *Establish, by substitution for a particular case or by geometric comparison, the truth of a statement*]

Solution

Substitute each solution into the equation for θ and show that the left side of the equal sign is equal to the right side. Use the calculator to show the decimal equivalents.

$$\cos 45 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

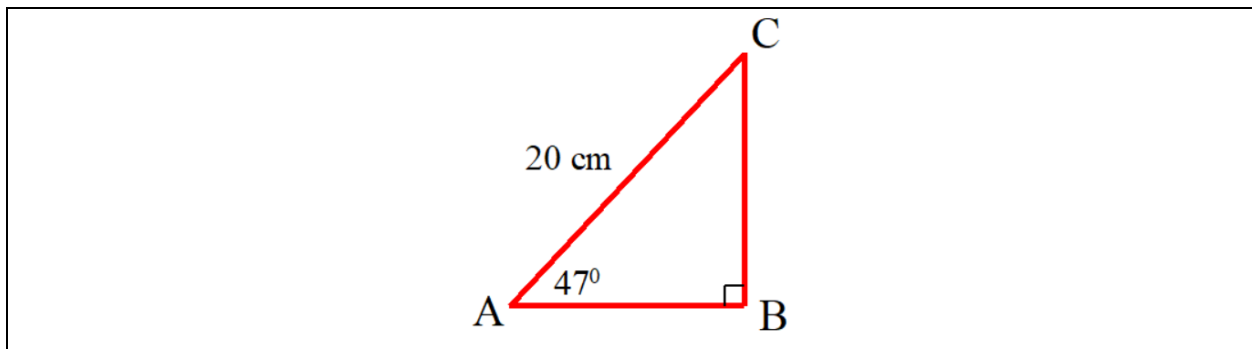
$$0.7071\dots = 0.7071\dots$$

$$\cos 315 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$0.7071\dots = 0.7071\dots$$

WRITTEN RESPONSE 2

Use the diagram below to answer the next question.



- **Determine** the length of BC, accurate to one decimal. [1 Mark]

[Determine: *Find a solution, to a specified degree of accuracy, to a problem by showing appropriate formulas, procedures, and/or calculations*]

Solution

The side opposite the given angle is BC. Since we know the hypotenuse and we are dealing with a right-angled triangle, set up the sine ratio:

$$\sin 47 = \frac{BC}{20}$$

$$BC = (\sin 47)(20)$$

$$BC = 14.627\dots$$

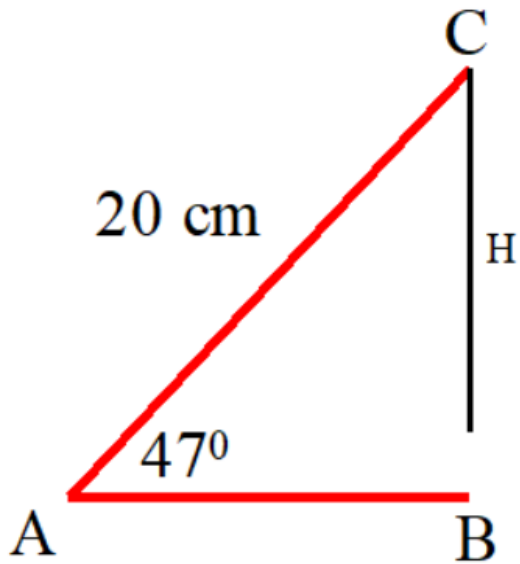
Accurate to one decimal, the length of BC is 14.6 cm.

- In general, suppose the side opposite $\angle A$ is labelled H. **Interpret** the meaning of the following if:
 - $H < BC$
 - $H > BC$, but less than 20 cm. [1 Mark]

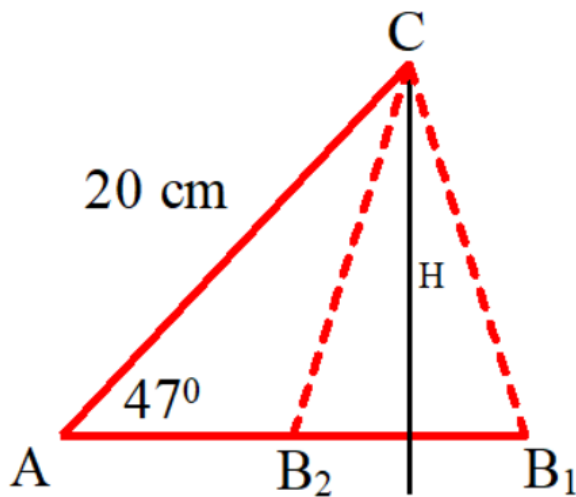
[Interpret: *Provide a meaning of something; present information in a new form that adds meaning to the original data*]

Solution

If $H < BC$, the creation of a triangle with the given 47° angle and side length of 20 cm is not possible. The side opposite the 47° angle (H) is not long enough to connect to side AB to form a triangle.



If $H > BC$, and less than the given side of 20 cm , it is now possible to draw 2 distinct triangles. With this information, an example of the ambiguous case of the sine law is presented.

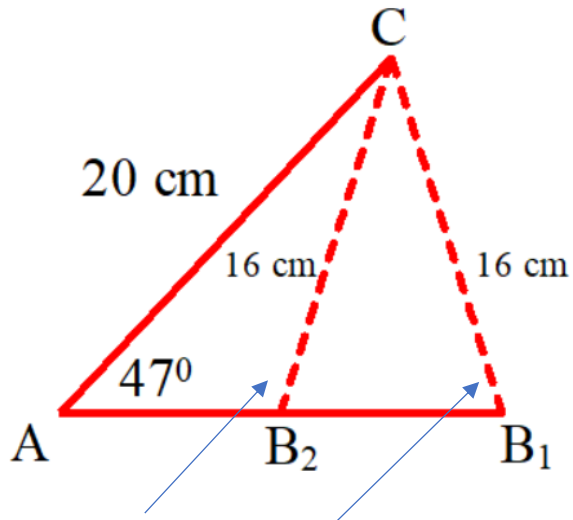


If H stays connected to point C at the top and then swings left or right, it will intersect with line AB , creating two triangles, $\triangle AB_2C$ and $\triangle AB_1C$.

- Suppose $H = 16\text{ cm}$. Tom **concluded** that the largest possible measure of $\angle B$ is 114° . Is he correct? **Justify.** [2 Marks]

[Conclude: Make a logical statement based on reasoning and/or evidence]

[Justify: Indicate why a conclusion has been stated, by providing supporting reasons and/or evidence that form a mathematical argument]



Tom calculated two possible angles for B.

$$\frac{\sin 47}{16} = \frac{\sin B_1}{20}$$

$$\sin B_1 = \frac{(\sin 47)(20)}{16}$$

$$\sin B_1 = 0.9141 \dots$$

$$\sin^{-1}(0.9141 \dots) = 66.091 \dots$$

To the nearest degree, $B_1 = 66^\circ$.

Tom knows that B_1 and B_2 are supplementary.

$$\text{Therefore, } B_2 = 180^\circ - 66^\circ$$

$$B_2 = 114^\circ$$

Tom is correct that the largest possible angle for B is 114° .

