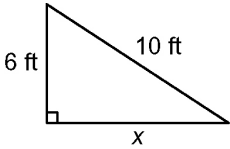


BLM Answers

BLM 1-1 Prerequisite Skills

- a) $x = 3$ b) $x = 5$ c) $x = 15$
d) $x = \pm 40$ e) $x = \pm 11$ f) $x = \pm 5$
- a) 39 b) 12 c) 56
- a) 
 - 8 ft
 - 1:3 b) 2:7 c) 2:5 d) 3:1
 - oil 1:8; gas 7:8
 - 2:1
 - a) $x = 2$ b) $x = 10$ c) $x = 55$
d) $y = 12$ e) $b = 4$ f) $x = 9, y = 81$
 - 9 g walnuts
 - a) 7.5 b) 14.1 c) 3.5 d) 20.4
 - a) $a = 60^\circ, b = 60^\circ$ b) $d = 35^\circ, e = 110^\circ$

BLM 1-3 Section 1.1 Revisit the Primary Trigonometric Ratios

- a) AB and AC b) DE and EF c) GI and GH
- a) 0.707 b) 0.5 c) 0.577
- a) $\angle A = 56.68^\circ$ b) $\angle B = 75.78^\circ$ c) $\angle C = 61.81^\circ$
- BC = 17 cm, AB = 20 cm, $\angle A = 60^\circ$
- a) 9.4 m b) 32° c) 58°
- $\angle A = 73^\circ$, BC = 13.1 m, AC = 13.7 m
- 2.2 m
- $x = 11.9$ m, $y = 8.3$ m

BLM 1- Section 1.2 Solving Problems Using Trigonometric Ratios

- a) The angle of elevation is the angle between the horizontal and the sight line from the observer's eye to some object above eye level.
b) The angle of depression is the angle between the horizontal and the sight line from the observer's eye to a point below eye level.
- 66.4°
- 81.5 m
- 53 m
- 187 m
- 104.3 m
- 23 m
- 1150 m
- 46.5 m

BLM 1-8 Section 1.3 The Sine Law

- $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$ or $\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c}$
- a) 36.6° b) 52.4° c) 66.1°
- a) 20.8 ft b) 50.2 m c) 27.6 cm
- At least one angle in the triangle is needed to solve using the sine law.
- a) $\angle A = 51^\circ$, $a = 17$ m, $c = 20$ m
b) $\angle E = 75^\circ$, $d = 9$ ft, $f = 7$ ft
c) $\angle I = 78^\circ$, $\angle H = 30^\circ$, $i = 15$ cm
- 47 in.
- 52.6 m
- a) 27.4 m b) 14.3 m
- $b = 28$ ft, $c = 20$ ft
- a), b) $x = 10.4$
c) Since $\sin 90^\circ = 1$, the two methods reduce to the same equation: $x = \frac{8}{\sin 50^\circ}$.

BLM 1-10 Section 1.4 The Cosine Law

- $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$, $b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos B$,
 $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$
- $\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$, $\cos B = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac}$,
 $\cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$,
- a) $\angle C = 39^\circ$ b) $\angle D = 61^\circ$ c) $\angle K = 77^\circ$
- a) $b = 34.9$ ft b) $d = 13.9$ ft c) $y = 6.5$ in
- $\angle B = 83^\circ$, $\angle C = 45^\circ$, $a = 20.8$ cm
- $\angle A = 73.4^\circ$, $\angle B = 48.2^\circ$, $\angle C = 58.4^\circ$
- 6.9 km
- AC = 7.4 cm, BD = 11.8 cm

BLM 1-12 Section 1.5 Make Decisions Using Trigonometry

- a) cosine law
b) sine law
c) primary trigonometric ratios
- first hotel: 472 m; second hotel: 430 m
- a) Jayveer: 693 m; Seema: 191 m b) 151 m
- 75 m
- 21.8 cm
- 3902 m
- 24.6 m

BLM 1-15 Chapter Review

- a)** $\angle R = 25^\circ$, $QR = 15.4$ ft, $PQ = 6.5$ ft
b) $XY = 14.0$ m, $\angle Z = 36^\circ$, $\angle X = 54^\circ$
- $b = 77.1$ cm, $\angle B = 41.2^\circ$, $\angle A = 48.8^\circ$
- 40.5 m
- 5.3 km
- Two angle measures and one side measure, or an angle measure and two side measures, provided one of the sides is opposite the given angle.
- $\angle C = 84^\circ$, $c = 19.1$ ft, $a = 10.8$ ft
- 204 m
- 66.9° , 53.6° , 59.5°
- 118.4 m
- Miami 64.8° , Bermuda 55.3° , Puerto Rico 59.9°
- 60.5 m

BLM 1-16 Practice Test

- a)** F **b)** T **c)** T **d)** T
- C
- B
- no
- $\angle A = 62.7^\circ$, $\angle B = 27.3^\circ$, $AC = 103$ yd
- $\angle M = 57.8^\circ$, $\angle L = 80.2^\circ$, $KM = 21.6$ cm
- a)** $a = 15.6$ **b)** $e = 7.3$ cm **c)** $\angle I = 28.6^\circ$
- 9.6 ft
- $AC = 95$ m, $BC = 105$ m
- Boat 1: 7.7 km; Boat 2: 9.3 km
- 285.5 m
- 78.8 m
- Simone's building: 13.2 m; other building: 33.9 m

BLM 1-17 Chapter Test

- a)** T **b)** F **c)** F **d)** F
- $AC = 120$ yd, $\angle B = 37^\circ$, $\angle C = 53^\circ$
- $XZ = 12.8$ cm, $\angle Y = 53^\circ$, $\angle Z = 51^\circ$
- a)** $a = 17$ **b)** $e = 7$ cm **c)** $\angle Q = 37^\circ$
- yes
- 8.9°
- 12.6 km