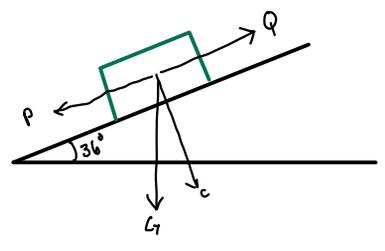
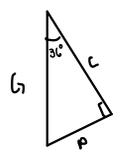


# SI Week 12 Answers

1. a.  $\tan(36^\circ) = \frac{p}{c}$   
 $\tan(36^\circ) = \frac{p}{690} \Rightarrow p = 690 \tan(36^\circ)$   
 $p = 501.31$

Notice that  $|Q| = |P| \therefore Q = 501.31$

$p^2 + c^2 = G^2 \therefore 501^2 + 690^2 = 727101$   
 $G = \sqrt{727101} \Rightarrow G = 852.7$



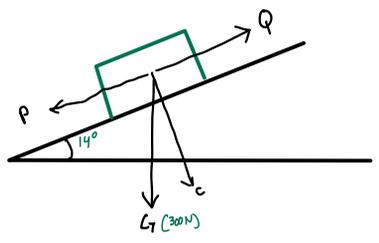
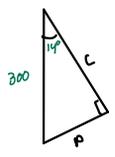
b. Find Q:

$\sin(14^\circ) = \frac{p}{G}$   
 $\sin(14^\circ) = \frac{p}{300} \Rightarrow p = 300 \sin(14^\circ)$   
 $p = 72.58$

$|P| = |Q| \therefore Q = 72.58$

Find C:

$p^2 + c^2 = G^2$   
 $c = \sqrt{G^2 - p^2} \Rightarrow c = \sqrt{300^2 - 72.58^2}$   
 $c = 291.09$



c. Remember,  $w = F_x D$ , so we need the force in the x direction

$F_x = F \cos(\theta)$        $w = F_x D$   
 $F_x = 30 \cos(7^\circ)$        $w = 9.767 \cdot 14$   
 $F_x = 9.767 \text{ N}$        $w = 136.74 \text{ J}$

2.

a.  $(-2, \frac{\pi}{4})$

$x = r \cos \theta$

$x = -2 \cos(\frac{\pi}{4})$

$x = -2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$x = -\sqrt{2}$

$y = r \sin \theta$

$y = -2 \sin(\frac{\pi}{4})$

$\therefore$

$y = -\sqrt{2}$

$(-\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2})$

b.  $x = -1 \cdot \cos(\frac{11\pi}{6})$

$x = -1 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$x = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$y = -1 \cdot \sin(\frac{11\pi}{6})$

$y = -1 \cdot (-\frac{1}{2})$

$y = \frac{1}{2}$

$(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$

c.  $x = r \cos \theta$

$y = r \sin \theta$

$r^2 = x^2 + y^2$

$\therefore r^2 - 3r \cos \theta = 0$

$r(r - 3 \cos \theta) = 0$

$\therefore r = 0$  or  $r - 3 \cos \theta = 0$   
 or  $r = 3 \cos \theta$

pole, which included in

$r = 3 \cos \theta$

d.  $y = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} x$

$r \sin \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} r \cos \theta$

$r \sin \theta + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} r \cos \theta = 0$

$r(\sin \theta + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \cos \theta) = 0$

$r = 0$  or  $\sin \theta + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \cos \theta = 0$

or  $\sin \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \cos \theta$

or  $\tan \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

$\therefore$

pole, included in  $\rightarrow$

$\theta = -\frac{\pi}{6}$