

Section 14-1

Vector Operations

Objectives

- to make a scale drawing of vectors and their sums
- to sketch vector sums, differences and scalars given magnitudes and bearings

Vectors

- vector quantity: any quantity with both magnitude and direction
- \vec{AB} : read as the vector AB has an initial point at A and a terminal point at B. Boldface letters such as **u** and **v** also denote vectors
- equivalent vectors have the same magnitude and direction
- zero vector is denoted by **0**

Vector Addition

- Given two vectors \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} , you can find their sum or resultant, by using either the triangle method or the parallelogram method.
- Triangle Method: place the initial point of \mathbf{v} at the terminal point of \mathbf{u} . Then $\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}$ is the vector extending from the initial point of \mathbf{u} to the terminal point of \mathbf{v} .
- Parallelogram Method: form a parallelogram with \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} as adjacent sides starting from a common point. Then $\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}$ extends from that common point to the opposite vertex of the parallelogram.

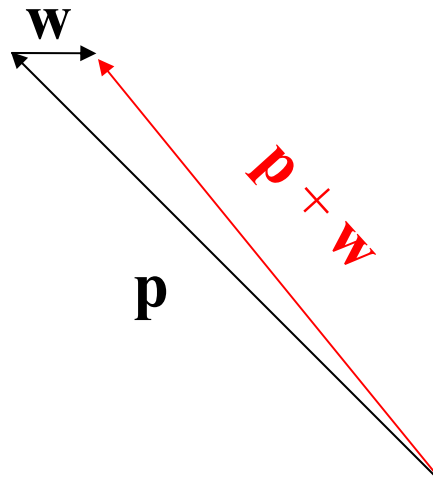
Scalar Multiplication, Magnitude & Bearing

- To multiply the vector \mathbf{v} by the real number t , multiply the length of \mathbf{v} by $|t|$ and reverse the direction if $t < 0$.
- $\|\mathbf{v}\|$: is the magnitude of \mathbf{v} . You can use law of cosines to find magnitude.
- The bearing of a vector \mathbf{v} is the angle measured clockwise from due north around to \mathbf{v} . You can use law of sines to find bearing.

Example for 1-6

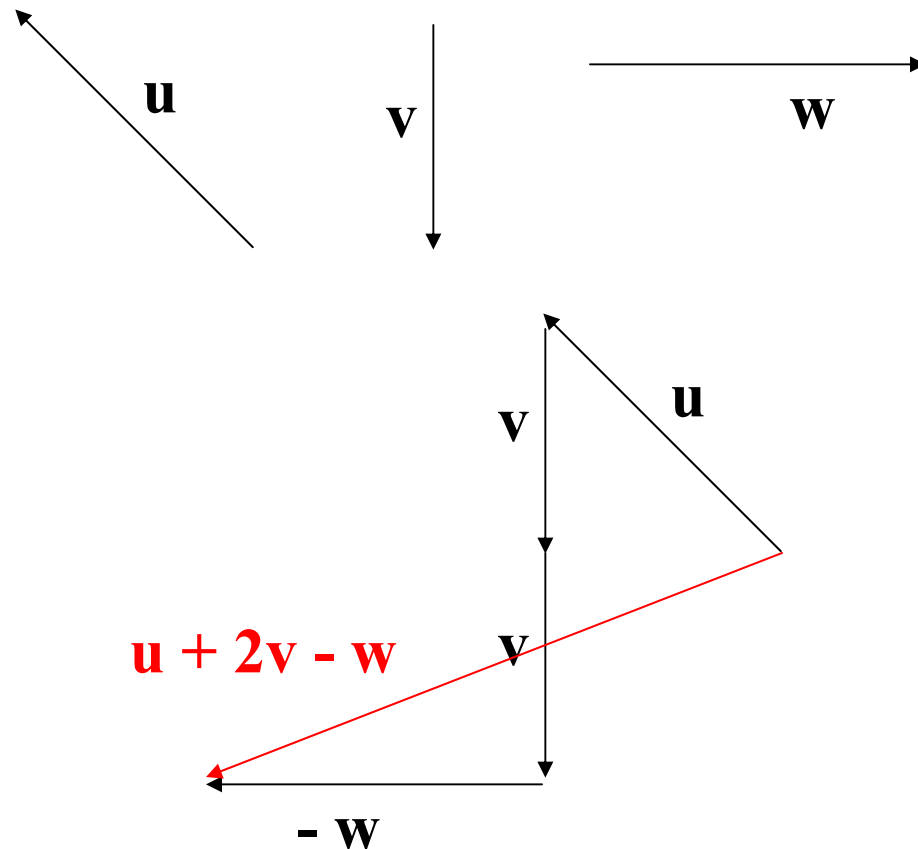
The heading of a plane is northwest, and its speed is 350 km/h.
A wind of 50 km/h is blowing from the west.

Let \mathbf{p} be the plane's vector and let \mathbf{w} be the wind's vector, then $\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{w}$ will be the vector sum.



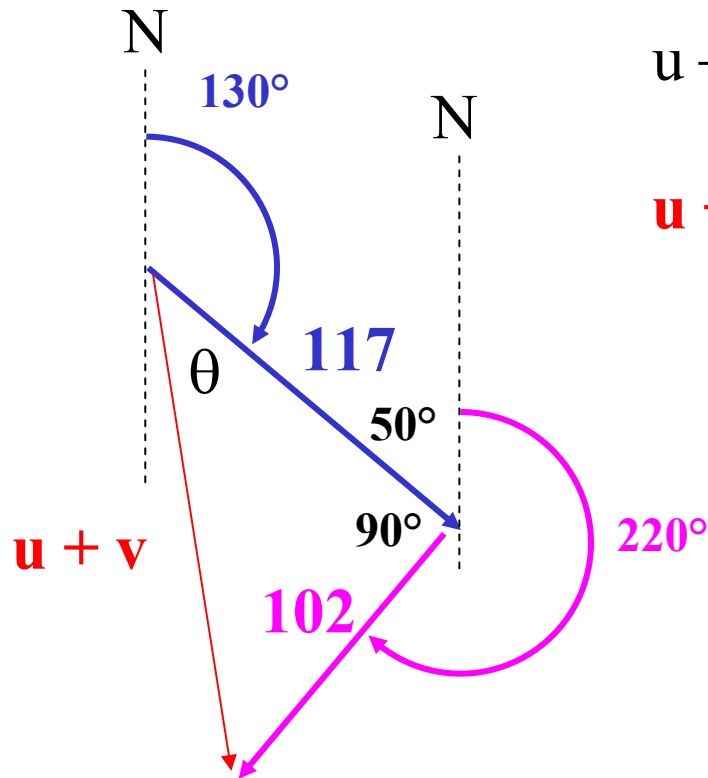
Example for 7-14

vector \mathbf{u} has magnitude 3 and bearing 315° , vector \mathbf{v} has magnitude 2 and bearing 180° , vector \mathbf{w} has magnitude 3 and bearing 90° . Find $\mathbf{u} + 2\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{w}$



Example for 15-22

u has magnitude 117 and bearing 130° , **v** has magnitude 102 and bearing 220° , find the magnitude of $\mathbf{w} = \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}$ to 3 significant digits and the bearing of **w** to the nearest tenth of a degree.



$$u + v = \sqrt{117^2 + 102^2 - 2(117)(102)(\cos 90)}$$

$$\mathbf{u + v = 155}$$

$$\frac{\sin \theta}{102} = \frac{\sin 90}{155}$$

$$\sin \theta = 0.6581$$

$$\theta = 41.2^\circ$$

$$\mathbf{\text{bearing } u + v = 171.2^\circ}$$

Section 14-2

Vectors in the Plane

Objectives

- to express diagrams of vectors in component form
- to find the coordinates of a destination given the coordinates of an origin and a vector
- to find the coordinates of an origin given the coordinates of the destination and the vector
- to find scalars given a vector equation
- to find components, diagrams magnitudes and standard position angles from a vector system
- to use dot product to find the angle between vectors
- to find an orthogonal unit vector
- to find components for and the dot products of two vectors given their standard position angles

Vectors in the Plane

- \mathbf{i} is the horizontal unit vector
- \mathbf{j} is the vertical unit vector
- Every vector \mathbf{u} can be expressed as the resultant of the unit vectors. If $\mathbf{u} = a\mathbf{i} + b\mathbf{j}$ the number a represents the x-component of the vector and the number b represents the y-component of the vector. This is called component form.
- If $\mathbf{u} = a\mathbf{i} + b\mathbf{j}$, $\mathbf{v} = c\mathbf{i} + d\mathbf{j}$ and t is a scalar, then
 - $\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{v}$ if and only if $a = c$ and $b = d$
 - $\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v} = (a + c)\mathbf{i} + (b + d)\mathbf{j}$
 - $t\mathbf{u} = ta\mathbf{i} + tb\mathbf{j}$
 - $\|\mathbf{u}\| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$
- The dot product of two nonzero vectors \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} is defined to be: $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = \|\mathbf{u}\| \|\mathbf{v}\| \cos \theta$ where θ is the angle between

Vectors in the Plane

- If $\mathbf{u} = a\mathbf{i} + b\mathbf{j}$ and $\mathbf{v} = c\mathbf{i} + d\mathbf{j}$ then $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = ac + bd$
- Vectors are orthogonal (either vector is zero or they are perpendicular) if and only if $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0$.

Example for 1-6

$$\vec{QR}$$

$$Q (4, 2) \text{ \& } R (-1, 2)$$

$$a = -1 - 4 = -5$$

$$b = 2 - 2 = 0$$

$$\mathbf{-5i + 0j}$$

Example for 7&8

$$A (4, -3), \vec{AB} = 2\mathbf{i} - 4\mathbf{j}$$

$$B (4 + 2, -3 - 4)$$

$$\mathbf{B (6, -7)}$$

Example for 9&10

$$B(4, 5) \quad \vec{AB} = 2\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j}$$

$$A(4 - 2, 5 - (-1))$$

$$\mathbf{A(2, 6)}$$

Example for 11-14

$$(s + t)\mathbf{i} + (s - t)\mathbf{j} = 5\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j}$$

$$s + t = 5$$

$$s - t = -1$$

$$2s = 4$$

$$\mathbf{s = 2}$$

$$\mathbf{t = 3}$$

Example for 15-18

$$\mathbf{u} = 4\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j}, \mathbf{v} = 2\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j}; \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}$$

$$\mathbf{w} = (4 + 2)\mathbf{i} + (3 - 1)\mathbf{j}$$

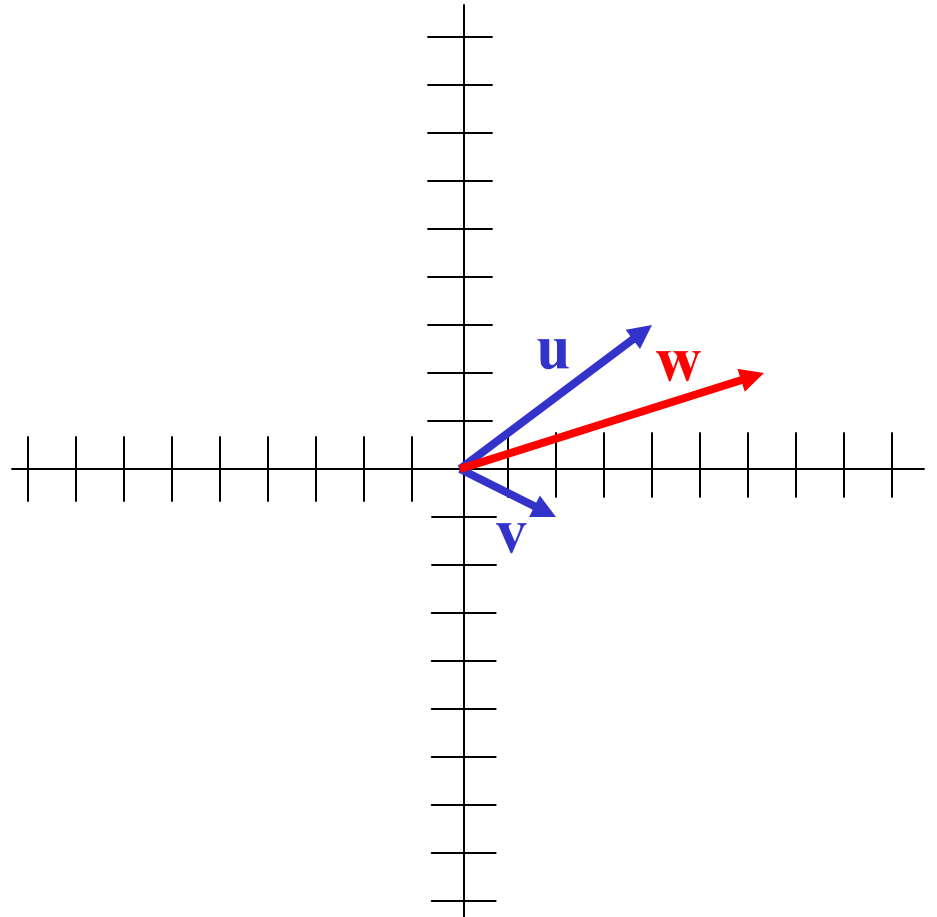
$$\mathbf{w} = 6\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j}$$

$$\|\mathbf{w}\| = \sqrt{6^2 + 2^2}$$

$$\|\mathbf{w}\| = 2\sqrt{10}$$

$$\cos \gamma = \frac{6}{2\sqrt{10}}$$

$$\gamma = 18.4^\circ$$



Example for 19-22

$$\mathbf{u} = 4\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j}, \mathbf{v} = 2\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j}$$

$$\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = (4)(2) + (3)(-1)$$

$$\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = 8 - 3 = 5$$

$$\|\mathbf{u}\| = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = 5$$

$$\|\mathbf{v}\| = \sqrt{2^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$5 = (5)(\sqrt{5})\cos \gamma$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \cos \gamma$$

$$\gamma = 63.4^\circ$$

Example for 23-26

$$\mathbf{v} = 3\mathbf{i} - 4\mathbf{j}$$

$$\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = 3a - 4b = 0$$

$$a = 4, b = 3$$

$$\mathbf{u} = 4\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j}$$

$$\|\mathbf{u}\| = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = 5$$

$$\text{unit vector} = \frac{\mathbf{u}}{\|\mathbf{u}\|} = \frac{4}{5}\mathbf{i} + \frac{3}{5}\mathbf{j}$$

Example for 27-30

$$\|\mathbf{u}\| = 8, \alpha = 20^\circ; \|\mathbf{v}\| = 17, \beta = 80^\circ$$

$$\mathbf{u} = (8 \cos 20)\mathbf{i} + (8 \sin 20)\mathbf{j}$$

$$\mathbf{v} = (17 \cos 80)\mathbf{i} + (17 \sin 80)\mathbf{j}$$

$$\mathbf{u} = 7.52\mathbf{i} + 2.74\mathbf{j}, \mathbf{v} = 2.95\mathbf{i} + 16.7\mathbf{j}$$

$$\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = (8)(17) \cos 60 = \mathbf{68.0}$$

$$\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = (7.52)(2.95) + (2.74)(16.7) = \mathbf{67.9}$$

Section 14-3

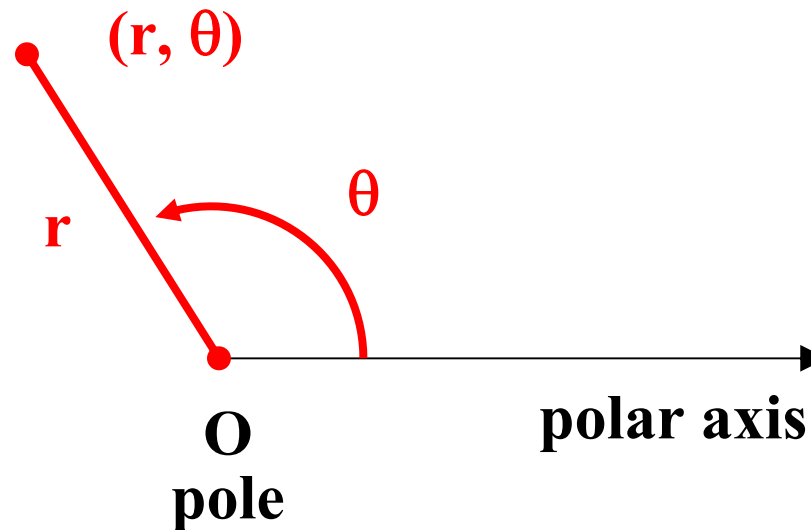
Polar Coordinates

Objectives

- to graph polar coordinates and convert to rectangular coordinates
- to convert from rectangular to polar coordinates
- to write a rectangular equation in polar form
- to write a polar equation in rectangular form
- to graph polar equations

Polar Coordinates

- polar coordinate system: consists of a point O called the pole and a ray called the polar axis having O as its endpoint. The polar coordinates of any point are an ordered pair (r, θ) where $r = OP$ and θ is the measure of the angle from the polar axis to OP . Negative values of r indicate that a point is on the ray opposite to the terminal side of θ .



Converting Coordinate Systems

- From Polar to Rectangular:

- $x = r \cos \theta$

- $y = r \sin \theta$

- From Rectangular to Polar:

- $r = \pm\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

- $\cos \theta = \frac{x}{r}, \quad \sin \theta = \frac{y}{r}$

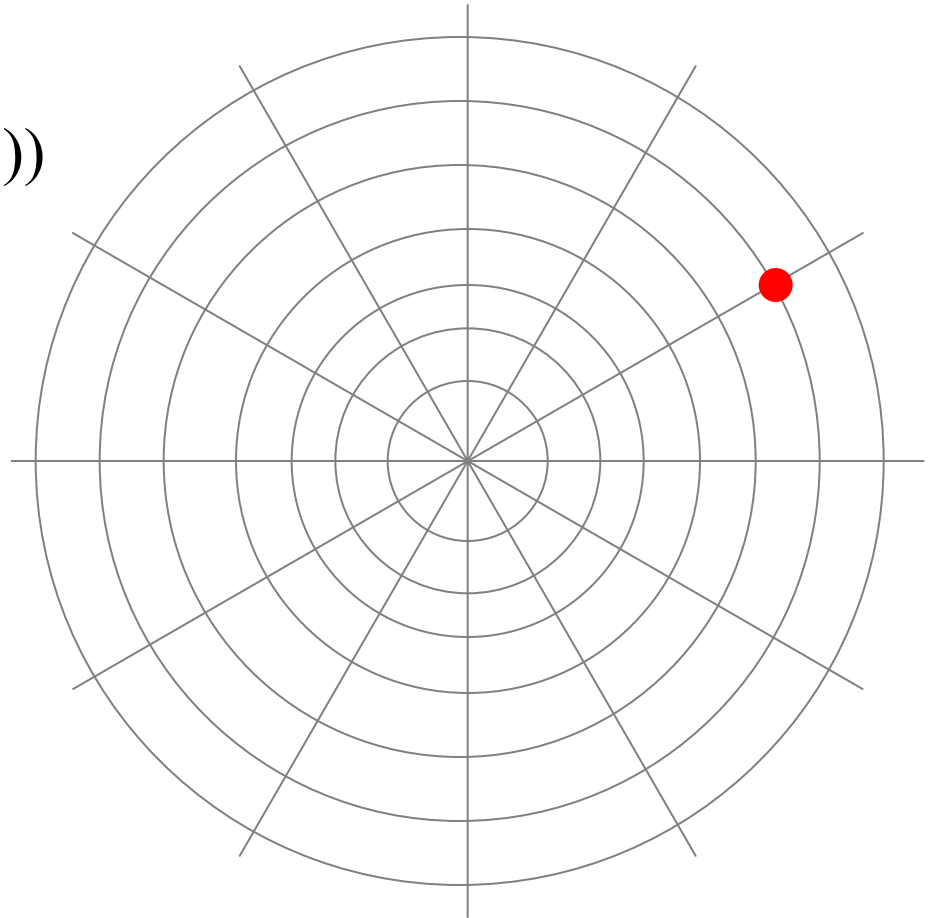
Example for 1-8

$$(-6, -150^\circ)$$

$$(-6 \cos(-150^\circ), -6 \sin(-150^\circ))$$

$$\left(-6\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right), -6\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right)$$

$$(3\sqrt{3}, 3)$$



Example for 9-16

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

$$r = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

$$\cos \theta = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad \sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\theta = 120^\circ$$

$$(2, 120^\circ)$$

Example for 17-22

$$x^2 + y^2 = 6y$$

$$(r \cos \theta)^2 + (r \sin \theta)^2 = 6 r \sin \theta$$

$$r^2 \cos^2 \theta + r^2 \sin^2 \theta = 6 r \sin \theta$$

$$r^2 (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) = 6 r \sin \theta$$

$$r^2 = 6 r \sin \theta$$

$$**r = 6 \sin \theta**$$

Example for 23-30

$$r(1 - \cos \theta) = 2$$

$$r\left(1 - \frac{x}{r}\right) = 2$$

$$r - x = 2$$

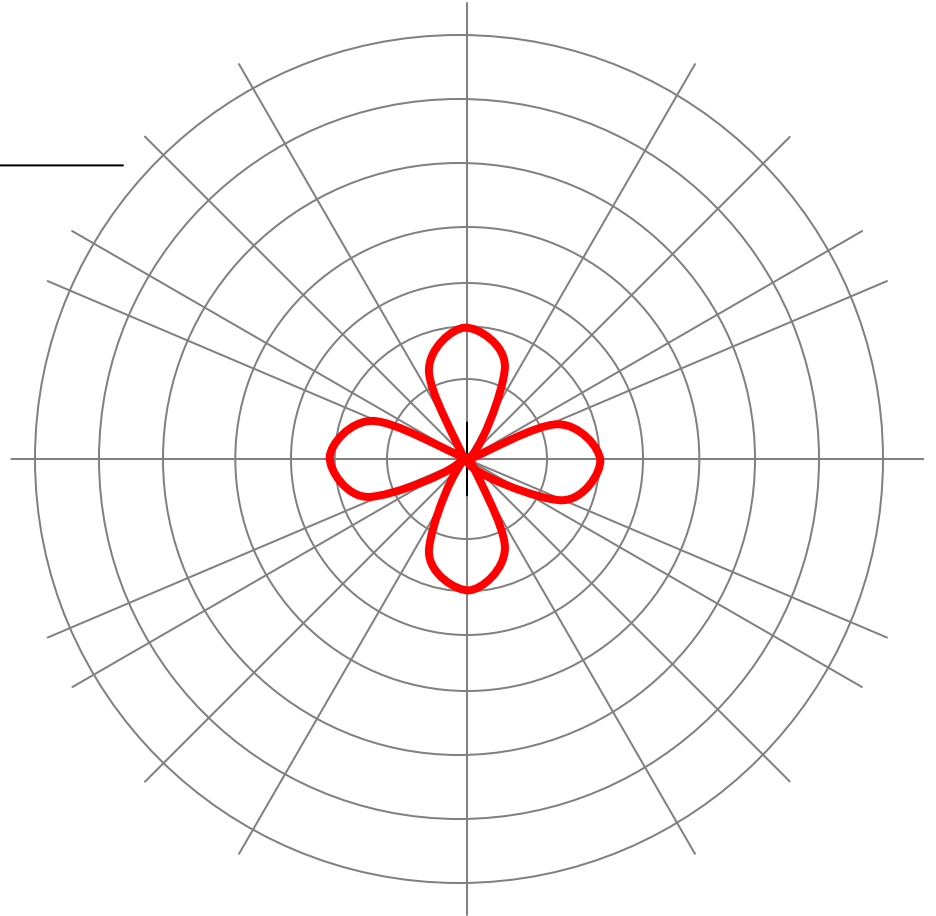
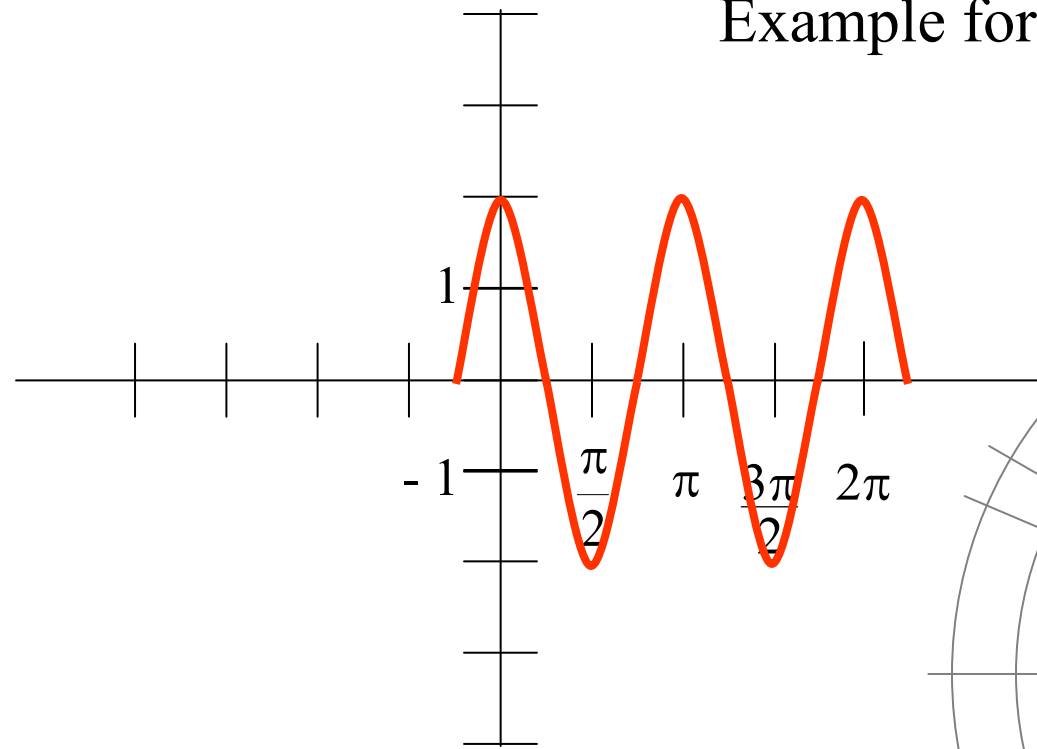
$$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - x = 2$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = x + 2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = x^2 + 4x + 4$$

$$**y^2 = 4x + 4**$$

Example for 31-34



$$r = 2 \cos 2 \theta$$

Section 14-4

The Geometry of Complex Numbers

Objectives

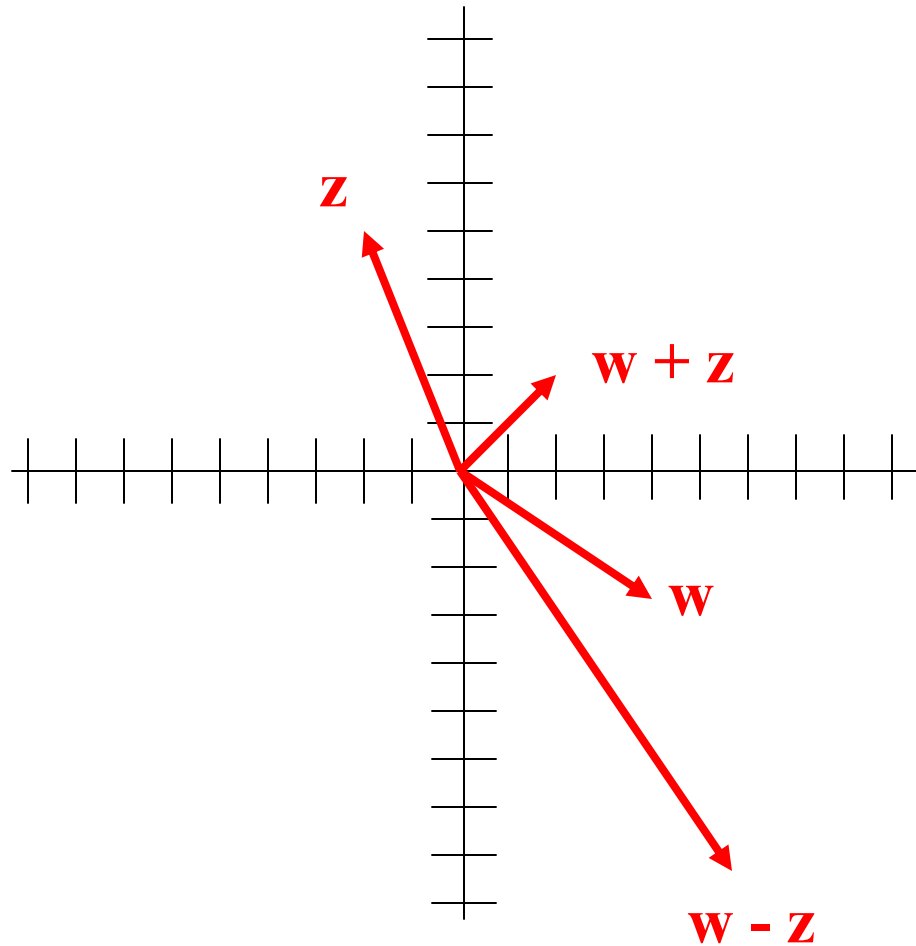
- to plot complex numbers in an Argand plane
- to find the products and quotients of complex numbers in the polar plane
- to write complex numbers in radical form
- to calculate complex numbers to four significant digits
- to convert complex numbers to polar form with absolute value in exact form and amplitude to the nearest tenth

Geometry of Complex Numbers

- Complex plane: horizontal axis is the real axis, vertical axis is the imaginary axis
- absolute value of a complex number $z = x + yi$ is $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$
the conjugate of z is $\bar{z} = x - yi$ and $-z = -x - yi$.
- the polar form of a complex number $z = x + yi$ is $z = r (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$ where r and θ have the same conversion formulas as they did for the rectangular coordinate plane.
- θ is called the amplitude or argument of z
- $r = |z|$ is called the modulus of z .
- If $w = a (\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha)$ and $z = b (\cos \beta + i \sin \beta)$
 - $wz = ab [\cos (\alpha + \beta) + i \sin (\alpha + \beta)]$
 - $\frac{w}{z} = \frac{a}{b} [\cos (\alpha - \beta) + i \sin (\alpha - \beta)]$

Example for 1-6

$$w = 4 - 3i, z = -2 + 5i$$



Example for 7-10

$$w = 5(\cos 30^\circ + i \sin 30^\circ), z = 2(\cos 80^\circ + i \sin 80^\circ)$$

$$wz = (5)(2)[\cos(30^\circ + 80^\circ) + i \sin(30^\circ + 80^\circ)]$$

$$\mathbf{wz = 10[\cos 110^\circ + i \sin 110^\circ]}$$

$$\frac{w}{z} = \frac{5}{2}[\cos(30^\circ - 80^\circ) + i \sin(30^\circ - 80^\circ)]$$

$$\frac{w}{z} = \frac{5}{2}(\cos 310^\circ + i \sin 310^\circ)$$

Example for 11-14

$$3(\cos 30^\circ + i \sin 30^\circ)$$

$$3\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i\right)$$

$$\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{3}{2}i$$

Example for 15-18

$$5(\cos 36^\circ + i \sin 36^\circ)$$

$$**4.045 + 2.939i**$$

Example for 19-26

$$1 - i\sqrt{3}$$

$$r = \sqrt{1^2 + (-\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{1+3} = 2$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \sin \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\theta = 300^\circ$$

$$\mathbf{2(\cos 300^\circ + i \sin 300^\circ)}$$

Example for 27-30

$$w = 3 (\cos 120^\circ + i \sin 120^\circ), z = 6(\cos 150^\circ + i \sin 150^\circ)$$

$$**wz = 18 (\cos 270^\circ + i \sin 270^\circ)**$$

$$**wz = -18i**$$

$$w = -\frac{3}{2} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

$$z = -3\sqrt{3} + 3i$$

$$\left(-\frac{3}{2} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right)(-3\sqrt{3} + 3i) = -18i$$

Section 14-5

De Moivre's Theorem

Objectives

- to use DeMoivre's Theorem
- to find roots of complex numbers in polar form
- to find roots of complex numbers in rectangular form

De Moivre's Theorem

- If $z = r (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$ and n is a positive integer then $z^n = r^n (\cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta)$
- The n th roots of the number 1 are called the n th roots of unity and can be found with the formula:

$$\cos \frac{k \bullet 360^\circ}{n} + i \sin \frac{k \bullet 360^\circ}{n} \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n - 1)$$

Example for 1-8

$$(1 - i\sqrt{3})^7$$

$$r = \sqrt{1^2 + (-\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{1+3} = 2$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} \quad \sin \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\theta = 300^\circ$$

$$2^7 (\cos 7 \cdot 300^\circ + i \sin 7 \cdot 300^\circ)$$

$$128 \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} i \right)$$

$$64 - 64i\sqrt{3}$$

Example for 9-12

The cube roots of $4\sqrt{3} - 4i$

$$r = \sqrt{(4\sqrt{3})^2 + (-4)^2} = \sqrt{48 + 16} = 8$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{8} \quad \sin \theta = -\frac{4}{8}$$

$$\theta = 330^\circ$$

$$r^3 (\cos 3\theta + i \sin 3\theta) = 8 (\cos 330 + i \sin 330)$$

$$3\theta = 330^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \text{ (k is an integer)}$$

$$\theta = 110^\circ + k \cdot 120^\circ \text{ (k is an integer)}$$

$$\theta = 110^\circ, 230^\circ, 350^\circ$$

$$r^3 = 8$$

$$r = 2$$

$$\mathbf{2(\cos 110^\circ + i \sin 110^\circ)}$$

$$\mathbf{2(\cos 230^\circ + i \sin 230^\circ)}$$

$$\mathbf{2(\cos 350^\circ + i \sin 350^\circ)}$$

Example for 13-20

The cube roots of unity.

$$\cos \frac{0 \bullet 360^\circ}{3} + i \sin \frac{0 \bullet 360^\circ}{3} = \cos 0^\circ + i \sin 0^\circ$$

$$\cos \frac{1 \bullet 360^\circ}{3} + i \sin \frac{1 \bullet 360^\circ}{3} = \cos 120^\circ + i \sin 120^\circ$$

$$\cos \frac{2 \bullet 360^\circ}{3} + i \sin \frac{2 \bullet 360^\circ}{3} = \cos 240^\circ + i \sin 240^\circ$$

$$1 + 0i = 1$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

Section 14-6

The Inverse Cosine and Sine Functions

Objectives

- to find the values of inverse trigonometric functions
- to eliminate all trigonometric functions from an equation by using inverse trigonometric functions
- to prove basic trigonometric identities about the inverse trigonometric functions

Inverse Trigonometric Functions

- inverse cosine (Arc cosine): Arccos or Cos^{-1} is the way to find an angle that has the given value of cosine.
 $y = \text{Cos}^{-1} x$ if and only if $\cos y = x$ and $0 \leq y \leq \pi$
- inverse sine (Arc sine): Arcsin or Sin^{-1} is the way to find an angle with the given value of sine. $y = \text{Sin}^{-1} x$ if and only if $\sin y = x$ and $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq y \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$

Example for 1-17 page 692

$$\sin \left[\cos^{-1} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) - \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$\sin (120^\circ - 30^\circ)$$

$$\sin 90^\circ$$

1

Example for 18-23 page 692

$$\cos (\text{Sin}^{-1} 1 - \text{Sin}^{-1} v)$$

$$y = \text{Sin}^{-1} v \text{ then } \sin y = v$$

$$\cos (90 - y) = \cos 90 \cos y + \sin 90 \sin y$$

$$(0)(\cos y) + (1)(v)$$

v

Section 14-7

The Other Inverse Functions

Objectives

- to find the values of inverse trigonometric functions
- to eliminate all trigonometric functions from an equation by using inverse trigonometric functions
- to prove basic trigonometric identities about the inverse trigonometric functions

Inverse Trigonometric Functions

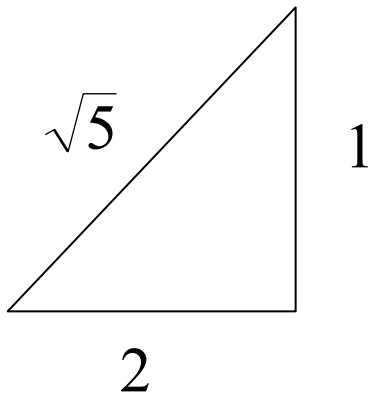
- inverse tangent (Arc tangent): Arctan or Tan^{-1} is the way to find an angle with the given value of tangent.
 $y = \text{Tan}^{-1} x$ if and only if $\tan y = x$ and $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq y \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$
- inverse cotangent (Arc cotangent): Arccot or Cot^{-1} is the way to find an angle with the given value of cotangent.
 $y = \text{Cot}^{-1} x$ if and only if $\cot y = x$ and $0 < y < \pi$
- inverse secant (Arc secant: Arcsec or Sec^{-1} is the way to find an angle with the given value of secant. If $|x| \geq 1$, then
 $\text{Sec}^{-1} x = \text{Cos}^{-1} \frac{1}{x}$ and $\text{Csc}^{-1} x = \text{Sin}^{-1} \frac{1}{x}$

Example for 1-18 page 697

$$\sin (2 \operatorname{Cot}^{-1} 2)$$

$$\sin \left(2 \operatorname{Tan}^{-1} \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\sin 2\alpha = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$



$$2 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \right) \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \right)$$

$$\frac{4}{5}$$

Example for 19-26 page 697

$$\tan (\operatorname{Cot}^{-1} x + \operatorname{Cot}^{-1} y)$$

$$\tan \left(\operatorname{Tan}^{-1} \frac{1}{x} + \operatorname{Tan}^{-1} \frac{1}{y} \right)$$

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}}{1 - \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)\left(\frac{1}{y}\right)} = \frac{\frac{x+y}{xy}}{\frac{xy-1}{xy}}$$

$$\frac{x+y}{xy-1}$$

Section 14-8

Trigonometric Equations

Objectives

- to find primary solutions to trigonometric equations
- to find formulas for the general solution of a trigonometric equation

Trigonometric Equations

- primary solutions: solutions in the interval $0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 360^\circ$ or $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$
- general solutions: the formula for coterminal angles based on the period of the function you are solving

Example for 1-12

$$\sin(\theta + 25^\circ) = 0$$

$$a = \theta + 25^\circ$$

$$\sin a = 0$$

$$a = 0^\circ \text{ or } 180^\circ$$

$$\theta + 25^\circ = 0^\circ \qquad \theta + 25^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$\theta = -25^\circ \text{ or } 335^\circ \qquad \theta = 155^\circ$$

$$\theta = 155^\circ + 180k$$

Example for 13-42

$$\cos 2\theta = 2 \sin^2 \theta$$

$$1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta = 2 \sin^2 \theta$$

$$1 = 4 \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\pm \frac{1}{2} = \sin \theta$$

{30°, 150°, 210°, 330°}