

Algebra Skills: (cont)

3. Solve each equation for the given variable.

a) $f_n = \left(\frac{n}{2L}\right) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{F}{\mu}}$ for F

b) $F = \frac{m \cdot v^2}{r}$ for v

c) $P = P_0 + \rho \cdot g \cdot h$ for h

$$F = \left(\frac{f_n \cdot 2L}{n}\right)^2 \cdot \mu$$

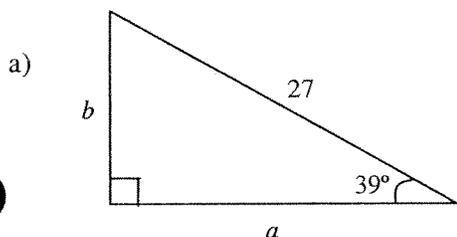
$$v = \sqrt{\frac{F \cdot r}{m}}$$

$$h = \frac{P - P_0}{\rho \cdot g}$$

Right Triangle Trigonometry:

1. The three basic trigonometric functions for a right triangle can be expressed using an angle (θ), and the opposite, adjacent, and hypotenuse sides of the triangles. These functions are: $\cos \theta = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{hyp}}$ $\sin \theta = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{hyp}}$ $\tan \theta = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{adj}}$

Use these functions to solve for each unknown variable in the right triangles shown below.

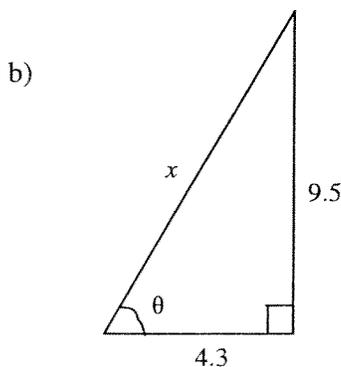


$a = \underline{21.0}$

$a = 27 \cdot \cos 39^\circ$

$b = \underline{17.0}$

$b = 27 \cdot \sin 39^\circ$

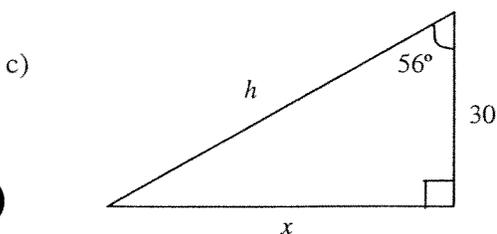


$x = \underline{10.4}$

$x^2 = (4.3)^2 + (9.5)^2$

$\theta = \underline{65.6^\circ}$

$\tan \theta = \frac{9.5}{4.3}$



$x = \underline{44.5}$

$\tan 56 = \frac{x}{30}$

$h = \underline{53.6}$

$\sin 56 = \frac{44.5}{h}$