Precal - 4.8 Worksheet Applications and Models Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Upper case letters represent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Lower case letters represent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

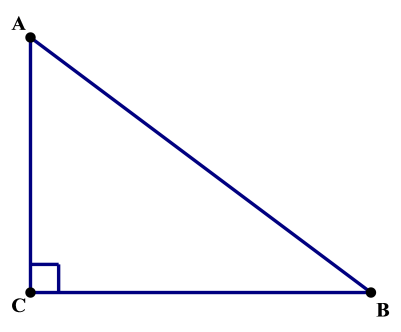
3. A will always be opposite \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. B will always be opposite \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. C will always be opposite \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

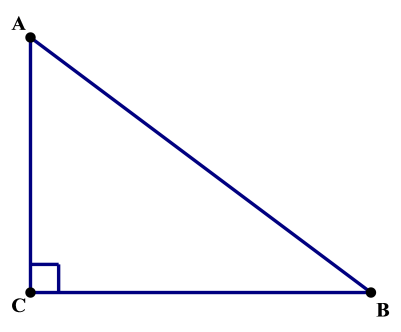
**Easy way to check if your answers are realistic:**  
6. The biggest side will always be opposite the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

7. The smallest side will always be opposite the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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Solve (find all side lengths and angle measures) the right triangle shown in the figure to the right with the given information:**

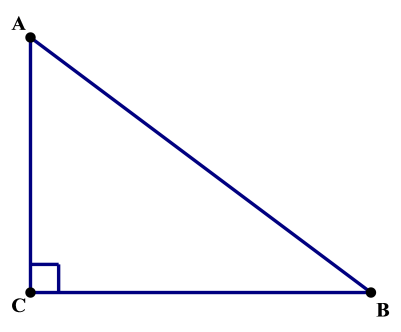
1. A = 20 degrees a = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
     
   B = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ b = 10

C = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ c = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_



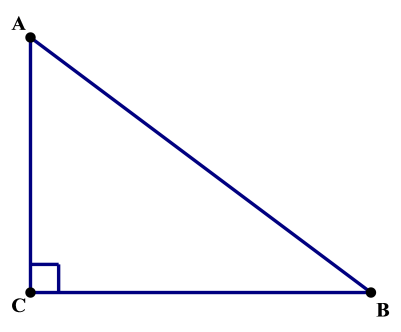
1. A = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
     
   B = 54 degrees b = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

C = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ c = 15

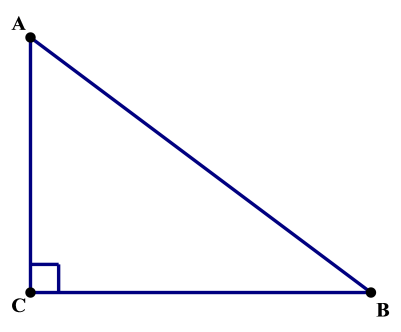


1. A = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
     
   B = 71 degrees b = 24

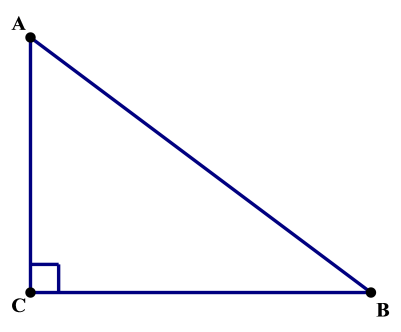
C = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ c = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. A = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a = 6  
     
   B = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ b = 16

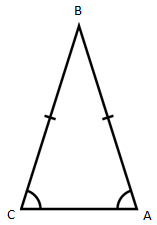
C = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ c = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. A = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a = 25  
     
   B = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ b = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

C = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ c = 35

1. A = a = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
     
   B = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ b = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

C = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ c = 430.5

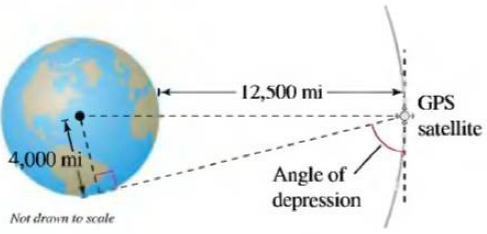


1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Find the altitude of the isosceles triangle.

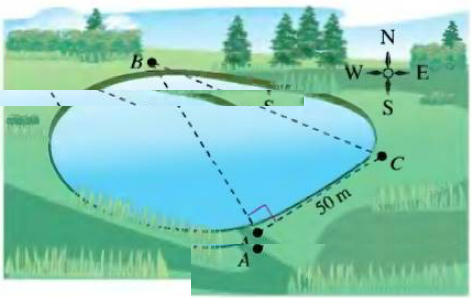
Round your answer to the nearest thousandths.

A = 52 b = 4 inches

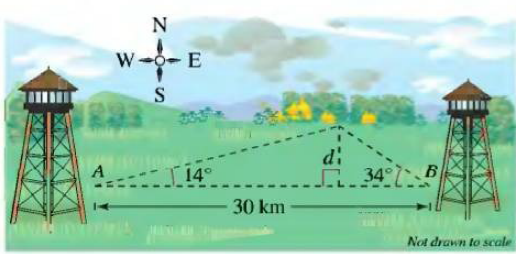
1. A ladder 20 feet long leans against the side of a house. The angle of elevation of the ladder is 80 degrees. Find the height from the top of the ladder to the ground.
2. From a point 100 feet in front of a public library, the angle of elevation to the base of the flag-pole and the top of the flagpole are ̊ and respectively. The flagpole is mounted on the front of the library’s roof. Find the height of the flagpole.
3. An engineer erects a 75-foot vertical cellular-phone tower. Find the angle of elevation to the top of the tower from a point on level ground 95 feet from its base.
4. A Global Positioning System satellite orbits 12,500 miles above Earth’s surface. Find the angle of depression from the satellite to the horizon. Assume the Earth has a radius of 4000 miles.



1. When an airplane leaves the runway, its angle of climb is and its speed is 275 feet per second. Find the plane’s altitude after 1 minute.
2. A ship leaves port at noon and has a bearing of . The ship sails at 20 knots. How many nautical miles south and how many nautical miles west will the ship have traveled by 6:00 P.M.?
3. A surveyor wants to find the distance across a swamp. The bearing from A to B is . The surveyor walks 50 meters from A, and at the point C the bearing to B is . Find (a) the bearing from A to C and (b) the distance from A to B.



1. Two fire towers are 30 kilometers apart, where tower A is due west of tower B. A fire is spotted from the towers, and the bearings from A and B are and , respectively. Find the distance d of the fire from the line segment AB.



1. A ship is 45 miles east and 30 miles south of port. The captain wants to sail directly to port. What bearing should be taken?