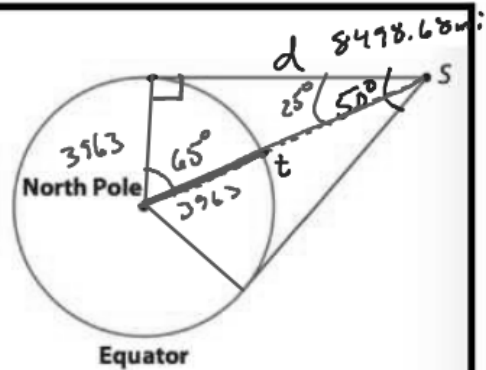


# SOH-CAH-TOA

Suppose a satellite is located in space at point S. In this view of Earth in the plane of the equator, the angle between the lines of sight at S is  $50^\circ$ . The radius of the Earth is 3,963 miles.



1847.97

What is the distance from S to the horizontal along the equator, that is, the length of a tangent from S to the Earth's surface along the equator?

$$d(\tan 25^\circ) = \left(\frac{3963}{d}\right)d$$

$$d \cdot \tan 25^\circ = 3963$$

$$d = \frac{3963}{\tan 25^\circ}$$

$$\tan 65^\circ = \frac{d}{3963}$$

$$d = 3963 \cdot \tan 65^\circ$$

$$8498.68 \text{ mi}$$

How high is the satellite S above Earth's surface, that is, the length of a segment S to the closest point on Earth's surface along the equator?

$$(3963)^2 + (8498.68)^2 = c^2$$

$$c - r = ST \quad 9377.256 - 3963$$

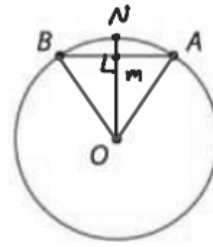
$$5414.256 \text{ mi}$$

Measure of Central Angle is the same as intercepted arc.

Chords, Arcs, and Central Angles	
<p>Chords - Line segment with endpoints on circle.</p> <p>Central Angle - <math>\angle</math> with vertex at center of <math>\odot</math></p> <p>Minor Arc - <math>0^\circ</math> and <math>180^\circ</math> <math>0 &lt; x &lt; 180</math></p> <p>Major Arc - <math>180^\circ - 360^\circ</math> <math>180 &lt; x &lt; 360</math></p> <p>Semicircle <math>\rightarrow 180^\circ</math> Half Circle</p> <p>Congruent Arcs</p>	<div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <p>Central <math>\angle</math>'s <math>\rightarrow \angle OPB</math> <math>\angle OPD</math></p> <p>Minor arc <math>\rightarrow \widehat{AB}</math> <math>\widehat{CD}</math> <math>\widehat{BD}</math></p> <p>major arc <math>\rightarrow \widehat{BDC}</math> <math>\widehat{DAC}</math> <math>\widehat{ABC}</math></p> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;"> </div> <p><math>\widehat{RS} \cong \widehat{XZ}</math></p> <p><math>\overline{RS} \cong \overline{XZ}</math></p>

Relationships between Chords

Given the figure at the right.



Estimate the midpoint M on segment  $\overline{AB}$  and label that point.

Draw a line through O and M so that  $\overline{OM} \perp \overline{AB}$ .

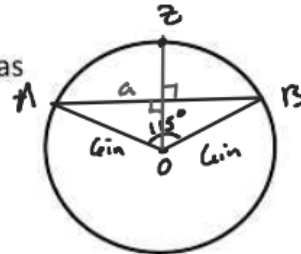
What Three things happen?

- Bisect Chord  $\overline{AM} \cong \overline{BM}$
- Bisect Intercepted arc  $\widehat{AN} \cong \widehat{BN}$
- Bisect Central Angle  $\angle AOM \cong \angle BOM$

SOH-CAH-TDH

Suppose that a given circle has a radius of 6 inches.

What is the length of a chord that has a central angle of  $115^\circ$ ?



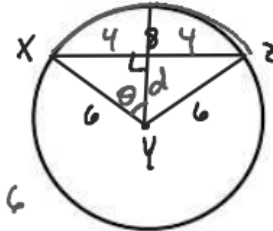
$$\sin 57.5^\circ = \frac{a}{6}$$

$$a = 6 \sin 57.5$$

$$a = 5.06$$

Chord  
 $2(5.06) = 10.12 \text{ in}$   
 $83.6$

What is the measure of the arc of a chord that is 8 inches long? What is the perpendicular distance from the center of the circle to the chord?



$$m\widehat{XZ} = 83.6$$

$$m\angle XYZ = 83.6$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{4}{6}$$

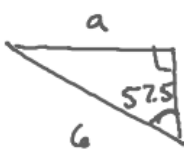
$$\sin^{-1} \frac{4}{6} = \theta$$

$$\theta = 41.8$$

Congruent Chords

• Have  $\cong$  intercepted Arc

• Same Distance from center



$\theta \rightarrow$  theta

Angle measure

Inverse trig Function

$\sin^{-1}$   $\cos^{-1}$   $\tan^{-1}$

$$d^2 + 4^2 = 6^2$$

$$d^2 + 16 = 36$$

$$d^2 = 20$$

$$d = \sqrt{20} \approx 4.47$$