

2. 0/2 points

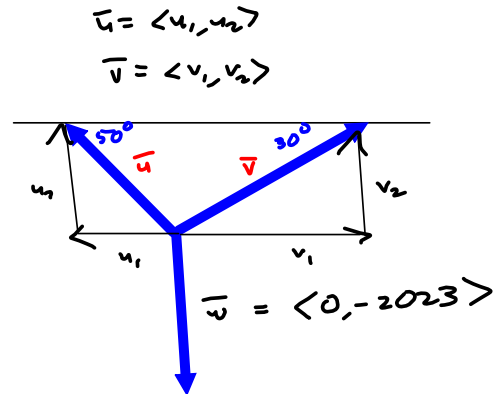
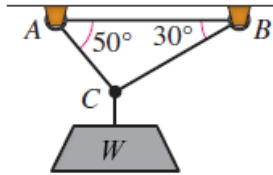
LarTrig10

Use the figure to determine the tension in each cable supporting the load. (Round your answers to one dec

$W = 2023$ lb

tension in \overline{AC} \times lb

tension in \overline{BC} \times lb



Need Help?

$$u_2 + v_2 = 2023$$

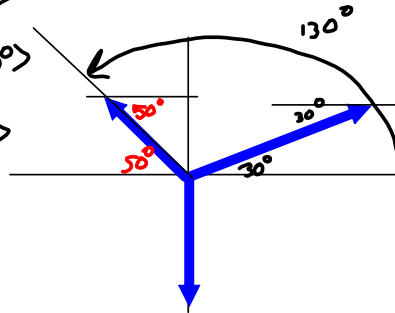
$$u_1 + v_1 = 0$$

$$\vec{u} + \vec{v} = \langle 0, 2023 \rangle$$

$$\vec{u} = \langle \|\vec{u}\| \cos 130^\circ, \|\vec{u}\| \sin 130^\circ \rangle$$

$$= \|\vec{u}\| \langle \cos 130^\circ, \sin 130^\circ \rangle$$

$$\vec{v} = \|\vec{v}\| \langle \cos 30^\circ, \sin 30^\circ \rangle$$



Now:

$$u_1 + v_1 = 0$$

$$\|\vec{u}\| \cos 130^\circ + \|\vec{v}\| \cos 30^\circ = 0$$

$$x \cos 130^\circ + y \cos 30^\circ = 0$$

$$\cos(130^\circ)x + \cos(30^\circ)y = 0$$

where

$$x = \|\vec{u}\| \quad \& \quad y = \|\vec{v}\|$$

$$ax + by = 0$$

$$a = \cos 130^\circ$$

$$b = \cos 30^\circ$$

$$u_2 + v_2 = 2023$$

$$\|\vec{u}\| \sin 130^\circ + \|\vec{v}\| \sin 30^\circ = 2023$$

$$cx + dy = 2023$$

where

$$c = \sin 130^\circ, \quad d = \sin 30^\circ$$

$$ax + by = 0$$

$$cx + dy = 2023$$

$$ax = -by$$

$$x = -\frac{by}{a}$$

$$c\left(-\frac{by}{a}\right) + dy = 2023$$

$$-\frac{bcy}{a} + dy = 2023$$

$$y\left(-\frac{bc}{a} + d\right) = 2023$$

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2023/(-cos(30)*s
in(130)/cos(130)
+sin(30))
1320.419473
Ans*-cos(30)/cos
(130)
1778.996344

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$$y = \frac{2023}{-\frac{bc}{a} + d}$$

$$= \frac{2023}{-\frac{(\cos 30^\circ)(\sin 130^\circ)}{\cos 130^\circ} + \sin 30^\circ}$$

$$\approx 1320.419473 \text{ lbs} \approx y$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-by}{a} = \frac{-\cos(30^\circ)(1320.419473)}{\cos(130^\circ)}$$

$$\approx 1778.996344 \text{ lbs} \approx x$$

3. + 0/2 points

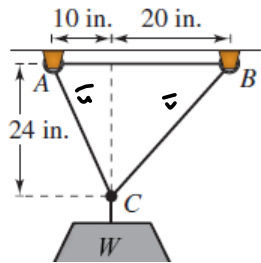
LarTrig10 3.3.086. [38832]

Use the figure to determine the tension in each cable supporting the load. (Round your answers to one decimal point.)

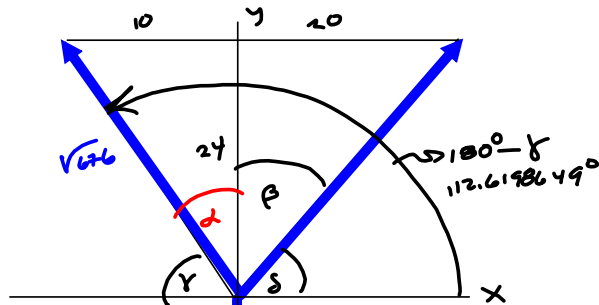
$W = 5100$ lb

tension in \overline{AC} lb

tension in \overline{BC} lb



$$\vec{u} + \vec{v} = \langle 0, -5100 \rangle$$



676

```
1778.996344
24^2-100      476
tan^-1(5/12)
22.61986495
tan^-1(5/6)
39.80557109
```

$$\alpha = \arctan\left(\frac{10}{24}\right)$$

$$\approx 22.61986495^\circ$$

$$\beta = \arctan\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)$$

$$\approx 39.80557109^\circ$$

$$\gamma = 90^\circ - \alpha \approx 67.38013505^\circ$$

$$\delta = 90^\circ - \beta \approx 50.19442891^\circ$$

We need

$$\vec{u} + \vec{v} = \langle 0, 5100 \rangle$$

$$\vec{u} = \|\vec{u}\| \langle \cos 122.38^\circ, \sin 122.38^\circ \rangle$$

$$\vec{v} = \|\vec{v}\| \langle \cos 50.19^\circ, \sin 50.19^\circ \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\cos 122.38^\circ) \|\vec{u}\| + \cos(50.19^\circ) \|\vec{v}\| &= 0 \\ (\sin 122.38^\circ) \|\vec{u}\| + \sin(50.19^\circ) \|\vec{v}\| &= 5100 \end{aligned}$$

```
rref([A])
[[1 0 3424.7933...
[0 1 2883.8234...
```

$$\begin{aligned} \cos a + \cos b &= 0 \\ \sin a + \sin b &= 5100 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos a & \cos b & 0 \\ \sin a & \sin b & 5100 \end{bmatrix}$$

- 1. 0. 3683.33333412984
- 0. 1. 2212.90407280603

Diagram illustrating the projection of vector \bar{u} onto vector \bar{v} . The projection is labeled $\text{proj}_{\bar{v}} \bar{u}$. The perpendicular component is labeled $\bar{u} - \text{proj}_{\bar{v}} \bar{u}$. The angle between \bar{u} and \bar{v} is θ .

Equations derived from the diagram:

$$\frac{\|\text{proj}_{\bar{v}} \bar{u}\|}{\|\bar{u}\|} = \cos \theta$$

$$\|\text{proj}_{\bar{v}} \bar{u}\| = \|\bar{u}\| \cos \theta$$

$$\text{proj}_{\bar{v}} \bar{u} = \|\text{proj}_{\bar{v}} \bar{u}\| \frac{\bar{v}}{\|\bar{v}\|}$$

$$= (\|\bar{u}\| \cos \theta) \frac{\bar{v}}{\|\bar{v}\|}$$

$$\bar{u} = \text{proj}_{\bar{v}} \bar{u} + (\bar{u} - \text{proj}_{\bar{v}} \bar{u})$$

These are perpendicular

GRAM-SCHMIDT
ORTHOGONALIZATION

$$\text{proj}_{\bar{v}} \bar{u} = \frac{\bar{u} \cdot \bar{v}}{\|\bar{v}\|^2} \bar{v}$$

Read & Start
on the complex #s stuff

