



# Radio Station KTNS

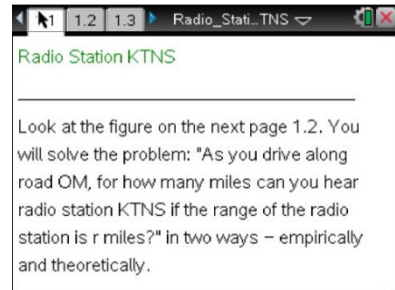
## Student Activity

Name \_\_\_\_\_

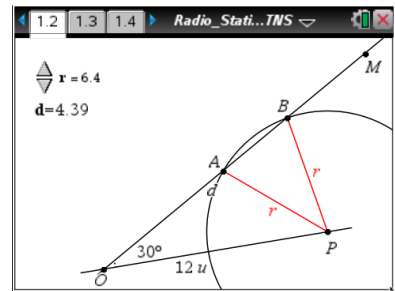
Class \_\_\_\_\_

Open the TI-Nspire document *Radio\_Station\_KTNS.tns*.

In this activity, you will explore a real-world example of the Law of Sines and the Law of Cosines.



Radio Station KTNS is located at point  $P$  in the figure. The range of its signal is  $r$  miles, meaning that people within  $r$  miles of  $P$  would be able to hear the station. You are driving along road  $OM$  at an angle of  $30^\circ$  with  $OP$ . For how many miles,  $d$ , could you hear station KTNS?



In  $\triangle PAB$ , the Law of Cosines tells us that  $d^2 = 2r^2 - 2r^2 \cdot \cos(\angle APB)$ , so it is reasonable to assume that  $d^2$  could be a linear function of  $r^2$ . To solve this problem, you will determine  $d^2$  in terms of  $r^2$  in two ways:

- Find an experimental model by gathering data and fitting an appropriate regression function to the data.
- Find a theoretical model using the Law of Sines, the Law of Cosines, and algebra.

**Move to page 1.2.**

Press **ctrl** **▶** and **ctrl** **◀** to navigate through the lesson.

The figure is a scale drawing with 1 unit = 10 miles so that  $OP = 12$  units or 120 miles.

1. In miles, the reasonable values of  $r$  satisfy  $k < r \leq 120$ . What is the value of  $k$ ? Why?

**Move to page 1.3.**

Using the slider, the following data has been gathered in the spreadsheet in the four columns:  $rad(r)$   $dis(d)$   $r^2 = r^2$   $d^2 = d^2$

**Move to page 1.4.**

A scatterplot of the data has been drawn on this page.



Move to page 1.5.

2. Fit a linear regression function to the data with  $x = r^2$  and  $y = d^2$  in units. Select **MENU > Statistics > Stat Calculations > Linear Regression (mx+b)**. with  $r^2$  for X List,  $d^2$  for Y List, and **Save RegEqn** to:  $f1$ .

Record your answer here:  $d^2 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} r^2 - \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ .

Move back to page 1.4.

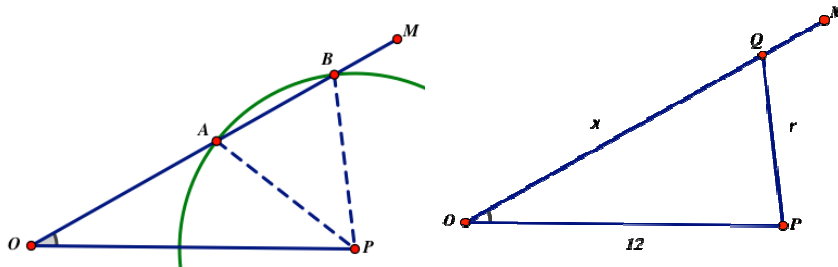
3. Plot the regression equation on the scatterplot, and note how well it fits. Open the entry line, move back up to  $f1(x)$ , and press **enter**.

According to this linear model, for how many miles,  $d$ , could you hear the station if  $r = 90$  miles?  
 Hint: Remember  $r = 9$  units corresponds to  $r = 90$  miles.

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**Theoretical Model**

Find the theoretical function expressing  $d^2$  in terms of  $r^2$  by completing the argument below.



4. The figure for this problem shows an example of an ambiguous case of the Law of Sines since there are two triangles with two sides  $OP = 12$ ,  $r$ , and the non-included angle of  $30^\circ$ . Consequently, if we apply the Law of Cosines to a triangle with sides  $OP = 12$ ,  $r$ ,  $x$  and angle  $30^\circ$ , we obtain the equation:

\_\_\_\_\_ = 0.

On the scale drawing, then, the two solutions for  $x$  are  $OA$  and  $OB$ , and the distance,  $d$ , is  $d = OB - OA$ .

5. a. Find the two solutions for  $x$  of this equation. \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 Hint: You can use “solve” command. Both solutions will be functions of  $r^2$



- b. Find the difference of the two solutions and express  $d^2$  in terms of  $r^2$  in units:

$$d^2 = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

6. How does your theoretical equation compare to the regression equation?

7. According to this theoretical model, for how many miles,  $d$ , could you hear the station if  $r = 90$  miles?

Hint: Remember  $r = 9$  units corresponds to  $r = 90$  miles.

8. Suppose the angle between the two roads  $OP$  and  $OM$  is changed to  $\theta^\circ$ . Express  $d^2$  in terms of  $r^2$  and  $\theta$ :

$$d^2 = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$