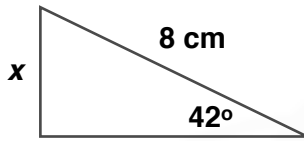


Trigonometry in 3-D

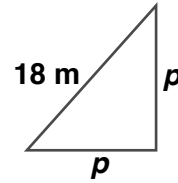
Starter

1. **(Review of Y9 material)** Find the missing side or angle in these right angle triangles:
N.B. We do not use the sine or cosine rule in right-angle triangles

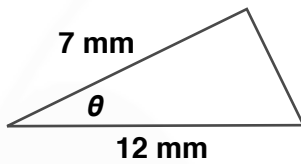
(a)



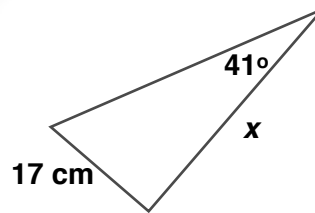
(b)



(c)



(d)



Working:

- (a) **Label the given and unknown side**
Choose which trig. ratio to use: sine

$$\sin 42 = \frac{x}{8}$$

$$x = 8 \sin 42 = 5.35 \text{ cm}$$

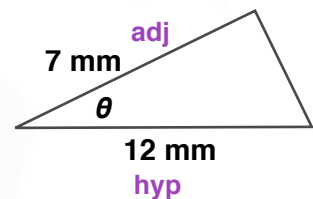


- (b) By Pythagoras: $p^2 + p^2 = 18^2$
 $2p^2 = 324$
 $p^2 = 162$ divide by 2
 $p = \sqrt{162} = 12.7 \text{ m}$

- (c) **Label the given sides**
Choose which trig. ratio to use: cosine

$$\cos \theta = \frac{7}{12}$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1} \frac{7}{12} = 54.3^\circ$$

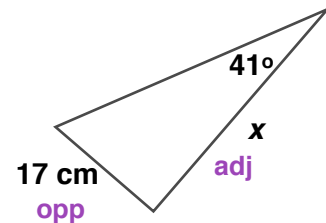


- (d) **Label the given and unknown side**
Choose which trig. ratio to use: tangent

$$\tan 41 = \frac{17}{x}$$

$$x \tan 41 = 17$$

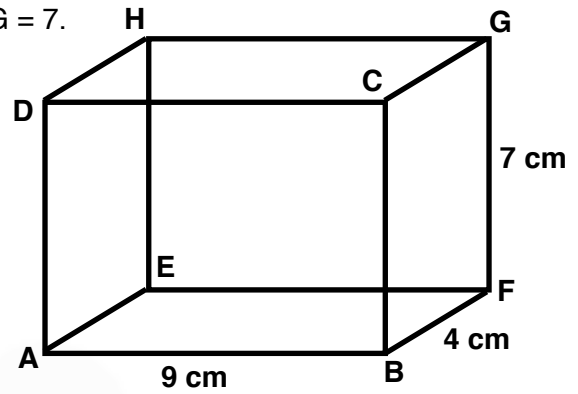
$$x = \frac{17}{\tan 41} = 19.6 \text{ cm}$$



E.g. 1 In the cuboid ABCDEFGH, $AB = 9$, $BF = 4$, $FG = 7$.

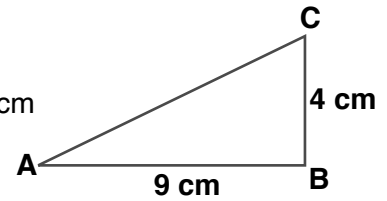
Find the length of:

- (a) AF
- (b) AG

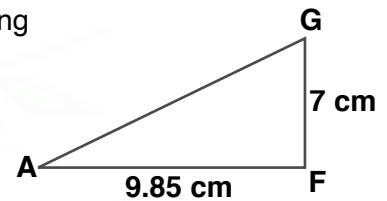


Working:

(a) By Pythagoras: $4^2 + 9^2 = AF^2$
 $AF^2 = 97$
 $AF = 9.85 \text{ cm}$

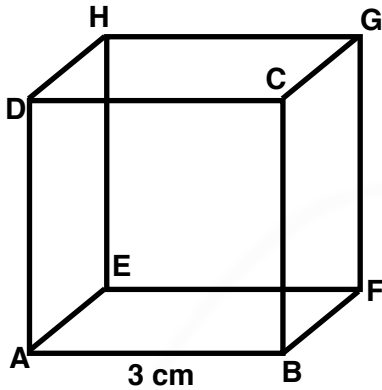


(b) By Pythagoras: $7^2 + AF^2 = AG^2$
Replace AF^2 by 97 rather than replacing AF by 9.85 to avoid rounding error.
 $7^2 + 97 = AG^2$
 $AG^2 = 146$
 $AG = 12.1 \text{ cm}$



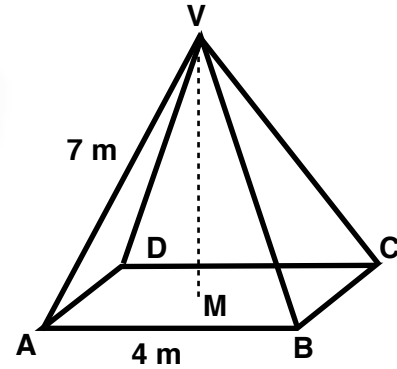
E.g. 2 A cube has sides of length 3 cm. Find:

- (a) the exact value of AF
- (b) the exact value of DF
- (c) the angle DFA.



E.g. 3 A square-based pyramid has base ABCD where AB = 4 m. The point M is the midpoint of the square, which is vertically below the vertex, V. Given that AV = 7 m, find:

- (a) the exact length of AC
- (b) the exact vertical height of the pyramid (i.e. MV)
- (c) the $\angle AVB$



E.g. 2

Working:

(a) By Pythagoras: $3^2 + 3^2 = AF^2$
 $AF^2 = 18$

$AF = 3\sqrt{2} \approx 4.24$ cm

N.B. $\sqrt{18} = \sqrt{9 \times 2} = 3\sqrt{2}$

- (b) By Pythagoras: $3^2 + AF^2 = DF^2$
Replace AF^2 by 18 rather than replacing AF by 4.24 to avoid rounding error.

$3^2 + 18 = DF^2$

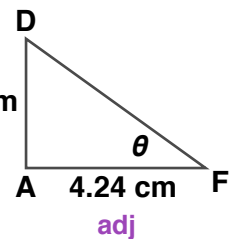
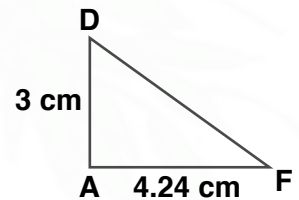
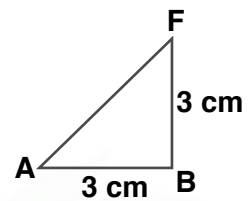
$DF^2 = 27$

$DF = 3\sqrt{3} \approx 5.20$ cm

- (c) **Label the given sides**
Choose which trig. ratio to use: tan

$\tan \theta = \frac{3}{3\sqrt{2}}$

$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{3\sqrt{2}}\right) = 35.3^\circ$ (3 s.f.)

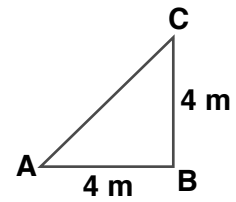


E.g. 3

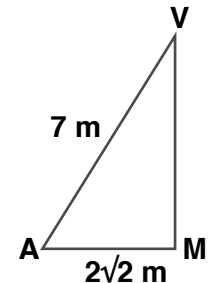
Working:

(a) By Pythagoras: $4^2 + 4^2 = AC^2$
 $AC^2 = 32$
 $AF = \sqrt{32} = 4\sqrt{2} \approx 5.66 \text{ m}$

N.B. $\sqrt{32} = \sqrt{16 \times 2} = 4\sqrt{2}$



(b) $AM = \frac{1}{2}AC = \frac{1}{2} \times 4\sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{2}$
 By Pythagoras: $(2\sqrt{2})^2 + MV^2 = 7^2$
 $8 + MV^2 = 49$
 $MV = \sqrt{41} \approx 6.40 \text{ m}$
 The exact vertical height is $\sqrt{41} \text{ m}$

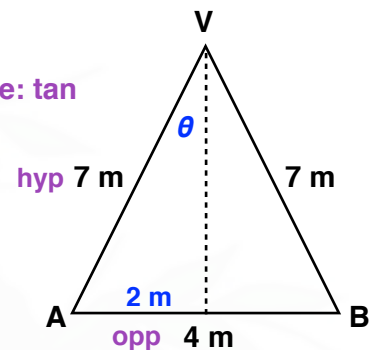


(c) **Split $\triangle AVB$ into 2 equal right-angled triangles.**
Label the given sides
Choose which trig. ratio to use: tan

$$\tan \theta = \frac{2}{7}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{7}\right) = 15.94^\circ$$

$$\angle AVB = 2 \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{7}\right) = 31.9^\circ \text{ (3 s.f.)}$$



Distance between 2 points in 3-D

In 2-D, to find the distance between two points (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) we use Pythagoras. The formula is:

$$\text{Distance in 2-D} = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

In 3-D, we can extend Pythagoras to the points (x_1, y_1, z_1) and (x_2, y_2, z_2) :

$$\text{Distance in 3-D} = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2}$$

E.g. 4 Find the distance between:

(a) $(1, 4)$ and $(13, 9)$

(b) $(1, 3, 4)$ and $(2, 8, 7)$

Working: (a) Label the points: $(1, 4)$ and $(13, 9)$
 (x_1, y_1) (x_2, y_2)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Distance in 2-D} &= \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(13 - 1)^2 + (9 - 4)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{12^2 + 5^2} \\ &= 13 \text{ units} \end{aligned}$$

- (b) Label the points: $(1, 3, 4)$ and $(2, 8, 7)$
 (x_1, y_1, z_1) (x_2, y_2, z_2)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Distance in 3-D} &= \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(2 - 1)^2 + (8 - 3)^2 + (7 - 4)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{1^2 + 5^2 + 3^2} \\ &= 5.92 \text{ units (3 s.f.)}\end{aligned}$$

Video: [Trigonometry in 3-D](#)

[Solutions to Starter and E.g.s](#)

Exercise

9-1 class textbook:	p587 E18.5 Qu 1-10
A*-G class textbook:	p546 E18.4 Qu 1-10
9-1 homework book:	p199 E18.5 Qu 1-6
A*-G homework book:	p152 E18.4 Qu 1-5

[Homework book answers \(only available during a lockdown\)](#)