

PROBLEM CORNER

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Problem 1

A student uses a simple theodolite to measure the angle of elevation above the horizontal of a distant radio tower. The resulting angle is $\theta_1=1^\circ25'29.907''$ above horizontal. He then moves exactly $d=50$ meters closer to the tower and measures the angle again, giving $\theta_2=1^\circ25'55.546''$. What is the height of the tower h in meters, measured to the nearest centimeter? Be sure to include the curvature of the earth in your calculations, if necessary, with $R_e=6371\text{km}$. Assume that the measurements are made from a height of $m=2$ meters above the ground. Figure 1 illustrates these measurements. Note: the figure is not to scale.

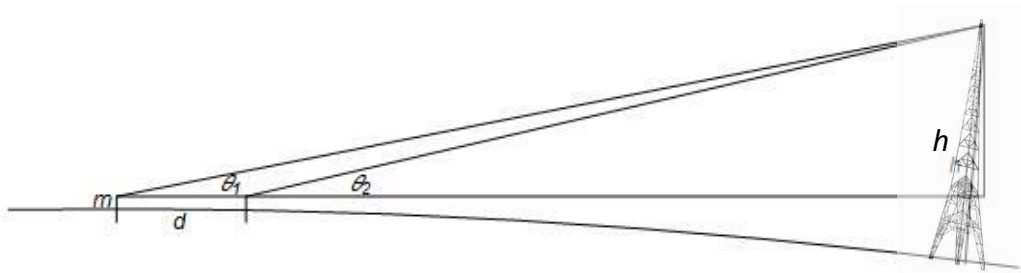


Figure 1 - Tower Measurements

Problem 2

A trebuchet, as illustrated in Figure 2, is a medieval machine for launching stone projectiles against enemy castles. The path of such a projectile (as shown in Figure 3) is modeled by a parabolic path with equation: $y = a x^2 + b x + c$. A set of two dimensional (x, y) measurements are made and recorded in the table below, where, unfortunately, the x value for $y = 631$ is missing.

x	5	8	10	13	xxxx
y	576	697	740	770	631

These points do not lie exactly on a parabola, so a linear least squares method was used to fit a parabola to the points by solving the matrix equation $A^T A x = A^T b$ where the matrix A and the vector b represent the set of linear equations created by plugging the (x, y) coordinates of the points into the parabola equation $a x^2 + b x + c = y$. The exact result of the least squares fit was the equation:

$$y = \frac{7839578}{2592212}x^2 + \frac{1357123223}{1728142}x + \frac{2692232981}{10368852}$$

A plot of the fitted equation along the four known points is shown in Figure 3. Your challenge is to determine exact value of the missing x coordinate of the 5th point that will give this least squares solution.



Figure 2 - A Projectile Launcher (Trebuchet)

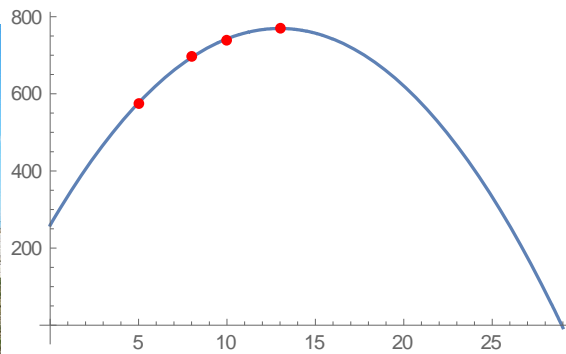


Figure 3 - The Projectile Path