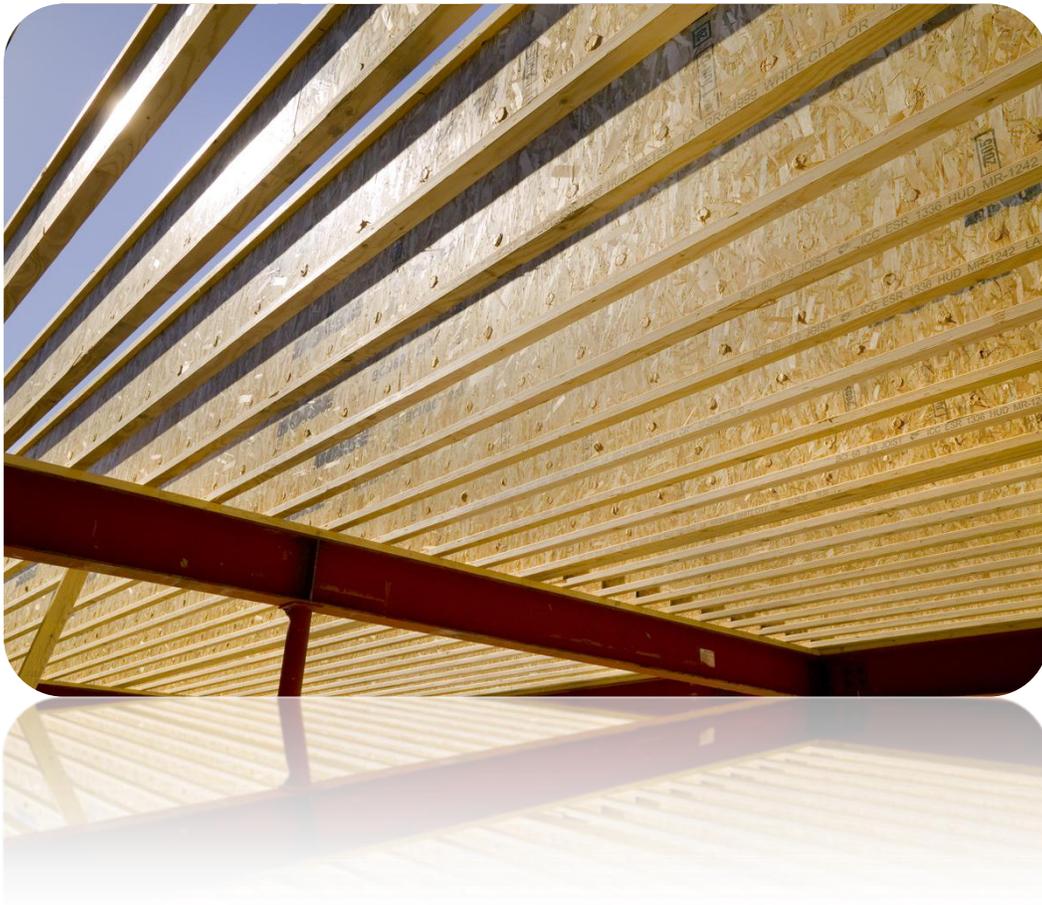


Applied Technical Mathematics

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Math 63: Chapter Objectives

Chapter 1: Tools of Algebra (Page 5)

Section 1.1: Operations with Real Numbers

- +, -, x, ÷ Decimals
- +, -, x, ÷ Fractions
- +, -, x, ÷ Negative Numbers

Section 1.2: Measurement

- Measure with cm, mm, inches accurate to 32nd
- Convert fractions to decimals
- Convert decimals to fractions
- Round decimal measures to the nearest fraction
- Convert feet-inch-fraction measurements to inches and decimals

Section 1.3: Ratio, Proportion & Percent

- Recognize, set up and solve proportion problems
- Convert fractions and decimals to percents
- Convert percents to fractions and decimals
- Solve percentage problems

Section 1.4: Dimensional Analysis

- Convert to different units of measure: length, area, volume, & weight
- Convert from metric to standard units
- Convert from standard to metric units

Section 1.5: Order of Operations

- Understand meaning of an exponent
- Apply order of operations with formulas

Chapter 2: Formulas/Equations (Page 57)

Section 2.1: Solving simple equations

- Solving equations with addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division

Section 2.2: Solving complex equations

- Solving equations with exponents

Section 2.3: Solving formulas for different

- Solving formulas for different letters

Chapter 3: Right Triangle Geometry (Page 78)

Section 3.1: Pythagorean Theorem

- Find the hypotenuse in a right triangle
- Find a leg in a right triangle
- Solve practical problems

Section 3.2: Angles

- Estimate and measure angles in degrees
- Angles with degrees, minutes & seconds
- Solve practical problems

Section 3.3: Trigonometry

- Use sine, cosine & tangent to find missing sides and angles in right triangles
- Solve practical problems

Chapter 4: Quantitative Geometry (Page 104)

Section 4.1: Area & Perimeter

- Find the perimeter of polygons and circles
- Find the area of polygons and circles
- Solve practical problems

Section 4.2: Surface area

- Find the surface area of solids
- Convert to different units of measure
- Solve practical problems

Section 4.3: Volume

- Find the volume of solids
- Convert to different units of measure
- Solve practical problems

Appendix:

- Abbreviations and Symbols
- Conversions
- Area and Perimeter Formulas
- Volume and Surface Area Formulas
- Decimal/Fraction Conversions
- Steel Design Table

Legend of assignment icons:



Manufacturing



Electronics



Construction



Automotive



Welding

About this Book:

This book is designed to be read. Some humor and stories of my personal journey in understanding and applying this beautiful language are included to keep it interesting. There are no shortcuts, however! If you are to understand the material deeply enough to apply it to all the rich problems that life presents, you will need to add a considerable amount of your own thought and dedication to the process. The biggest problem math students have is attempting to memorize steps to solve problems. This guarantees that you will not remember it well enough, or know it deeply enough, to apply it. All mathematics can be understood by any student willing to invest the time to ask questions, think and scribble (and sometimes throw things). Your goal should be to “own” the material rather than merely “borrow” it. Owning it means that you carry the knowledge with you, like a carpenter carries his or her tools, ready to use them as needed. Ownership, however, comes at a cost and the amount you must pay is dependent on your natural ability, interest and the time you have to study. Remember, if it was as easy as digging a ditch, everyone could do it and you would not get paid extra for knowing it.

After a brief introduction, each section will offer examples to introduce new concepts and show how they can be applied. The examples are not intended to provide a step-by-step procedure for you to copy when you solve the problems in the assignment. In fact, you will find that the assigned problems may not even resemble the examples. Real-life problems, such as those that arise in the workplace, are so varied that you cannot expect to follow a memorized set of steps to solve them.

Algebra is, ultimately, a useful method for expressing relationships in the world that people use every day. Every section of this book is devoted to exposing you to, and increasing your skill with, formulas (numerical relationships). Of course there are relationships in the world that you may find more interesting, but you are probably reading this because you have already discovered that you cannot live on love alone.

Consider the common experience of making a car payment. You understand that there is a relationship between your monthly car payment and the price of the car, the interest

rate, and the time it takes to pay off the loan. If either the car’s price or the interest rate go up, so will the monthly payment. On the other hand, if you increase the time period over which you will pay off the loan, the monthly payment will decrease. Without the algebraic formula, however, there would be no way to figure out what the monthly payment should be. The formula that expresses this relationship precisely is:

$$M = \frac{PRI^T}{12(I^T - 1)}$$

Where M = monthly payment, P = price of the car, R = annual percentage rate (APR), $I = 1 + \frac{R}{12}$ (the modified interest rate representing monthly growth), and T = time to pay off the loan in months.

Though this is a daunting formula, complete with multiplication, division, addition, subtraction, exponents and parenthesis, indeed, every operation that will be studied in this course, the meaning and order of operations can be understood by anyone willing to invest the time necessary to speak this most interesting and useful language called algebra.

Although you might not understand all the details until the end of the course, let's attempt to calculate a car payment. Don't worry if you find it too difficult right now. This should motivate your study of algebra since money is an arena of life that every person spends some time caged in, and algebra provides an elegant means of escape.

Example: Calculating a monthly payment

Suppose you purchase a used car for \$8000, to be paid off in 48 months, at 6% APR (annual percentage rate).

Calculate the monthly payment (M) using the formula: $M = \frac{PRI^T}{12(I^T-1)}$

Note that P = 8000, T = 48 and R = .06.

Solution:

$$I = 1 + \frac{R}{12}$$

$$I^T$$

$$M \approx \frac{8000 \cdot .06 \cdot 1.27}{12(1.27-1)}$$

$$8000 \times .06 \times 1.27$$

$$12(1.27 - 1)$$

$$609.6 \div 3.24$$

First, find the value for I. To do this, enter $1 + .06 \div 12$ in your calculator (you should get **1.005**).

Second, find the value for I^T . Since $I = 1.005$ and $T = 48$, we are finding 1.005 to the 48th power. The calculator entry will be $1.005 \wedge 48$ or $1.005 \times^y 48$, depending on the type of calculator that you have (you should get **1.27**, if you round your answer to 2 decimal places).

Third, enter the numbers into the formula.

Fourth, simplify the top (numerator) of the fraction (you should get **609.6**).

Fifth, simplify the bottom (denominator) of the fraction. The quantity in the parentheses is equal to .27. Thus, you can enter $12 \times .27$ in your calculator to get the value of the denominator (you should get **3.24**).

Finally, finish the division (you should get **\$188.15**, when you round to 2 decimal places).

Final Answer: The monthly payment of **\$188.15** would pay off the car including interest in 48 months or 4 years.



Note: a bank would more accurately get \$187.88, since the 1.27 in the 2nd step should be done without rounding.

Although the monthly payment formula is complex, you may not understand the details of the order of operations, or how to use your calculator skillfully, appreciate that algebra is a very practical tool.

This course will focus on the study of algebraic relationships such as may be directly applied to careers in Electronics, Manufacturing, Construction, Diesel, Automotive and Welding. Admittedly, you will face challenges attempting to scale this mountain of understanding. It is not without reason that I see a pained expression when I tell people that I teach math for a living. Climbing a mountain is difficult for anyone, but if you address yourself to the task, you will find your stride and the view from the top will justify the energy you expend. Let's begin in chapter 1 with an equipment check to make sure you have the fuel and fitness to hit the trail with a shot at the summit.

Chapter 1:

Tools of Algebra

Using algebraic formulas requires skill with all types of numbers (negatives, fractions and decimals), an understanding of measurements for lengths and angles, familiarity with units (such as feet, mm^2 , in^3), and a firm grasp of the order of operations. We are at the trail head and this is an equipment check. You should notice that you already have much of what you will need. This chapter will refresh your memory, deepen your grasp of the basics, and introduce a few new concepts that you will find useful on the trail.



1.1: Operations with Real Numbers

The study of Algebra must begin with a review of the basic operations (+, -, ×, ÷) on the numbers that show up in the real world (negatives, fractions, and decimals). Stirred together, they are appropriately called real numbers (such as 5, -3.62, $-\frac{5}{8}$). Recall the facts for negative numbers and fractions:

Negative Number Facts for Multiplication:

1. $(+)(+) = +$
2. $(+)(-) = -$
3. $(-)(+) = -$
4. $(-)(-) = +$

Fraction Facts:

1. $\frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d} = \frac{ad+bc}{bd}$
2. $\frac{a}{b} - \frac{c}{d} = \frac{ad-bc}{bd}$
3. $\frac{a}{b} \times \frac{c}{d} = \frac{ac}{bd}$
4. $\frac{a}{b} \div \frac{c}{d} = \frac{a}{b} \times \frac{d}{c} = \frac{ad}{bc}$

Side note: $-(-7)$ is quite logically $+7$ since $-(-7)$ could represent taking away a debt of \$7. Taking away debt is always positive.

Let's review multiplication with decimals first:

Example 1.1.1: Multiplying decimals with negatives

Simplify: $-4.2 \cdot (-6.3)$

Solution:

Stop and think: The answer will be positive and it is always a good idea to estimate first: $-4 \cdot (-6) = 24$, so we can expect the exact answer to be larger than 24.

Final Answer: 26.46

Apply the negative number facts to an example with fractions:

Example 1.1.2: Dividing fractions with negatives

Simplify: $6\frac{2}{3} \div -5\frac{1}{4}$

Solution:

Stop and think: The answer will be negative and it is always a good idea to estimate first: $6 \div 5$ will be a little larger than 1. We can ignore the sign during the work and just include it in the answer:

$$6\frac{2}{3} \div 5\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{20}{3} \div \frac{21}{4}$$

$$\frac{20}{3} \times \frac{4}{21}$$

$$\frac{80}{63}$$

$$1\frac{17}{63}$$

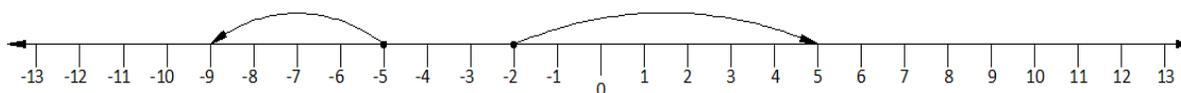
$6 = \frac{18}{3}$ and $\frac{18}{3} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{20}{3}$; $5 = \frac{20}{4}$ and $\frac{20}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{21}{4}$
 invert (flip) the second fraction then multiply
 fractions are multiplied straight across
 $\frac{80}{63} = \frac{63}{63} + \frac{17}{63} = 1 + \frac{17}{63}$

Final Answer: $-1\frac{17}{63}$

Addition and subtraction with negative numbers is simple if you think of the sign as a symbol for direction. A football team could gain 12 yards (+12) or lose 12 yards (-12). The 12 tells us the distance traveled, while the sign tells us the direction. It is an unfortunate but unavoidable fact that all of life's experiences are not positive. A carpenter can cut a rafter that is off by $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. $+\frac{1}{8}$ represents $\frac{1}{8}$ " too long and $-\frac{1}{8}$ represents $\frac{1}{8}$ " too short. Operations with negative numbers are easy to picture if you use a number line to represent direction. Moving right is positive, left is negative.

Examples:

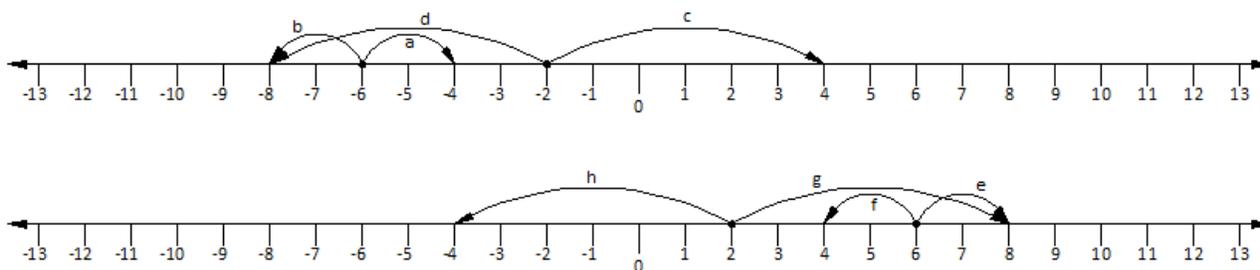
1. $-5 - 4 = -9$: begin at -5 then move left 4 to -9
2. $-2 - (-7) = 5$: begin at -2 and move right 7 to 5 (right because a $(-)(-)$ is a positive)



It is interesting to note that, despite the variety signs add to a problem involving a 6 and a 2,

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| a) $-6 + 2$ | b) $-6 - 2$ | c) $-2 + 6$ | d) $-2 - 6$ |
| e) $6 + 2$ | f) $6 - 2$ | g) $2 + 6$ | h) $2 - 6$ |

the absolute value of the answer (the value of the number ignoring the sign) must either be 8 or 4 in every case. Study the illustration below:



Subtracting and adding with negative numbers is as simple as beginning at the first number then moving the distance and direction specified by the second number. The process can be understood so that you do not need a list of rules and steps to follow for each different case.

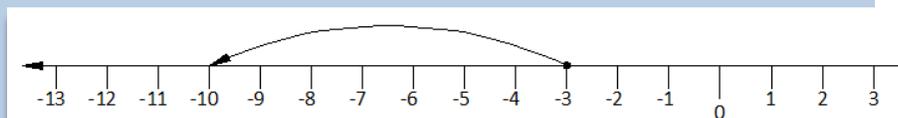
Let's work an addition example:

Example 1.1.3: Adding negative numbers

Simplify: $-3 + (-7)$

Solution:

Start at -3, and move left 7.



Final Answer: -10

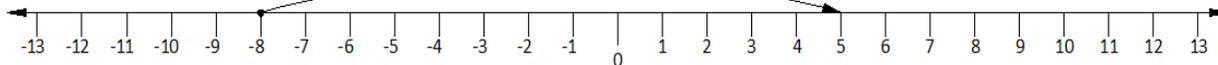
Let's work a subtraction example:

Example 1.1.4: Subtracting negative numbers

Simplify: $-8 - (-13)$

Solution:

Start at -8, and move right 13.



Final Answer: 5

Notice that in example 1.1.3 we ended up adding the 3 and 7 since we started by moving left to -3 then left again 7 more. In example 1.1.4 we subtracted the 13 and 8 since we started by moving left to -8 then 13 back to the right. We could proceed to a rule here but you won't need it if you have a picture of what is happening on the number line.

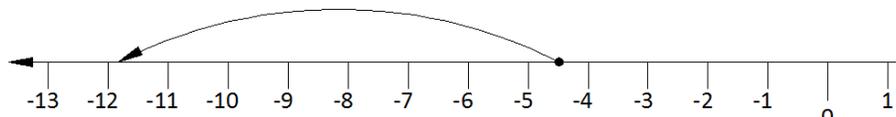
Let's extend our understanding to include decimals:

Example 1.1.5: Subtracting decimals with negatives

Simplify: $-4.548 - 7.289$

Solution:

Start at -4.548 and move left 7.289. You will add the numbers and be on the negative side of 0.



Final Answer: -11.837

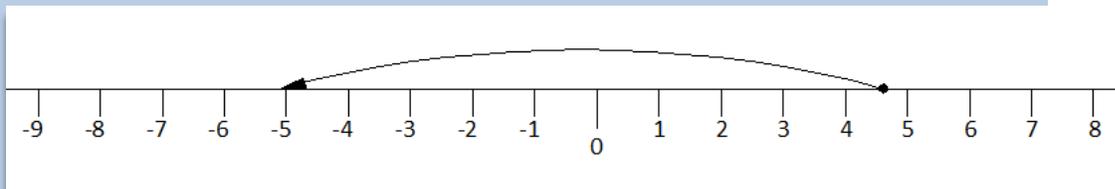
Let's extend our understanding to include fractions:

Example 1.1.6: Adding fractions with negatives

Simplify: $4\frac{5}{8} + (-9\frac{3}{4})$

Solution:

Start at $4\frac{5}{8}$ and move left $9\frac{3}{4}$. You will subtract the numbers and be on the negative side of 0.



$$9\frac{3}{4} - 4\frac{5}{8}$$

set up the subtraction problem

$$9\frac{6}{8} - 4\frac{5}{8}$$

find a common denominator for 4 and 8

$$5\frac{1}{8}$$

simplify

$$-5\frac{1}{8}$$

include the negative sign since the number is on the negative side of zero

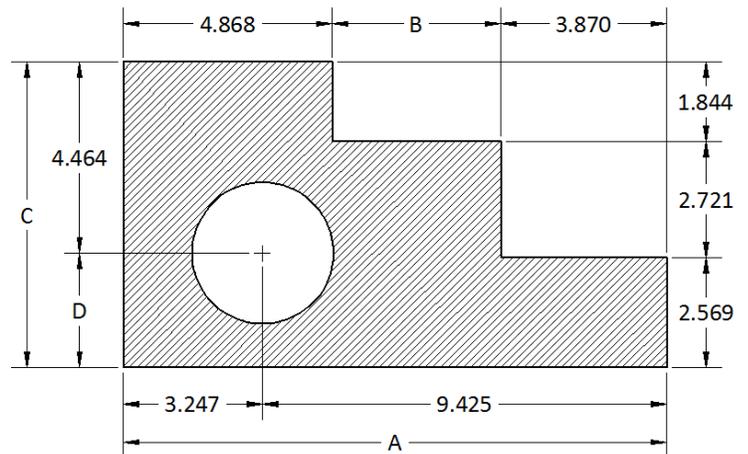
Final Answer: $-5\frac{1}{8}$

Section 1.1: Operations with Real Numbers

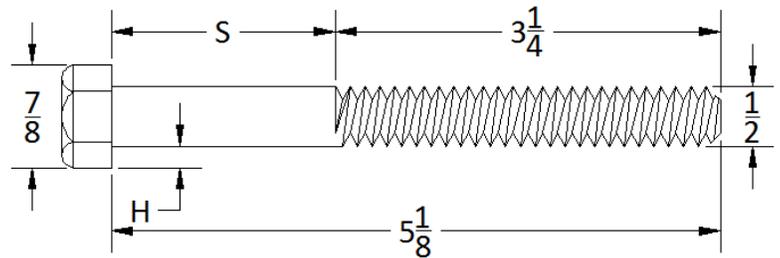
1. A carpenter needs a board that is $79\frac{5}{8}$ " long that she will cut from a board is $96\frac{1}{4}$ " long. If the saw blade has a $\frac{3}{16}$ " kerf blade (kerf is the thickness of wood that the blade removes with a cut), calculate the length of the left over piece.



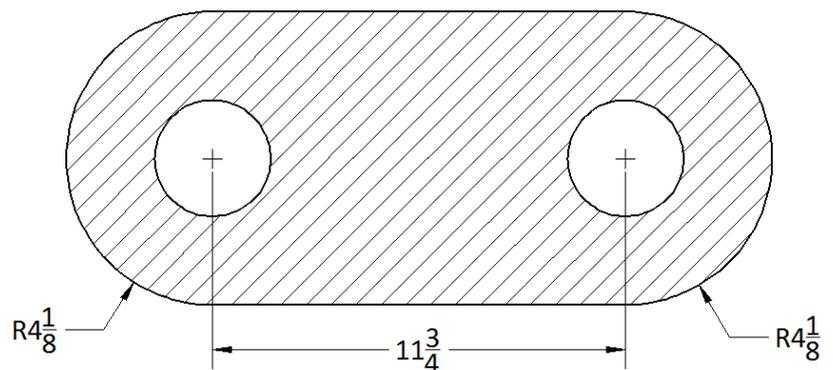
2. Calculate the missing dimensions A, B, C, and D. Measurements are in inches.



3. Calculate the length of the non-threaded portion of the bolt (S). Calculate the size of the overhang (H). Measurements are in inches.

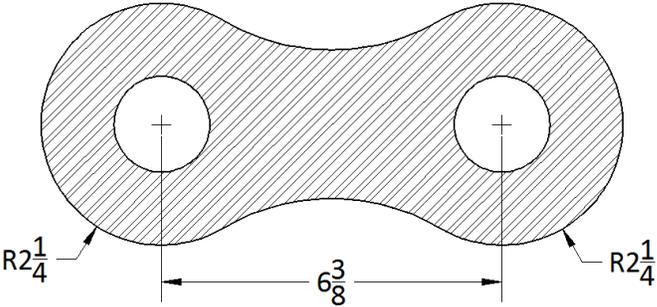


4. If the drawing of the part below is scaled up by a multiple of five, find the new dimensions. Measurements are in inches. Note: An R in drafting denotes the radius of a circle.

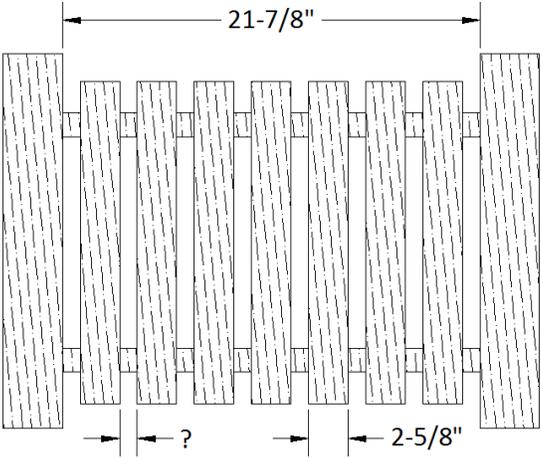




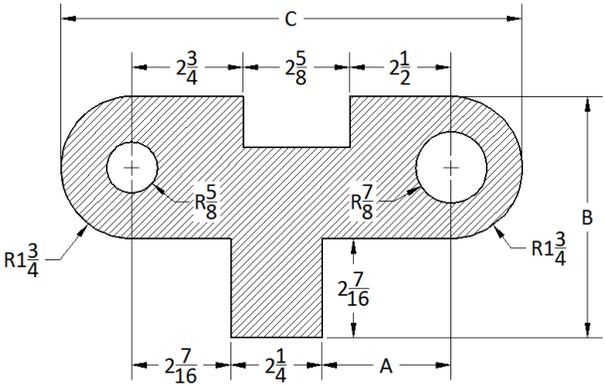
5. If the drawing of the link below is scaled up by a factor of seven, find the new dimensions for the overall width and height. Measurements are in inches. Note: An R in drafting denotes the radius of a circle.



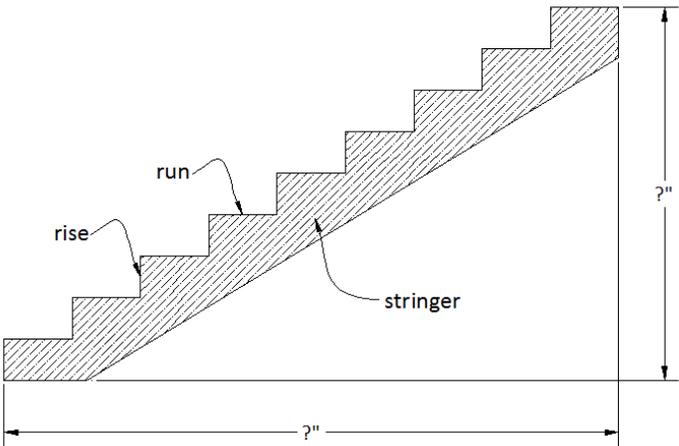
6. a) A fence is to have seven boards between two posts so that the space between each board is the same. Calculate the distance between each board. Answer as a fraction.
- b) If the carpenter decided the distance between boards was too large, would it be possible to add an extra board by decreasing the space between each board? Explain. Note: dashes are commonly placed between whole numbers and fractions so $21 \frac{7}{8}$ is not mistaken for $\frac{217}{8}$.



7. Calculate the missing dimensions A, B, and C. Measurements are in inches. Note: An R in drafting denotes the radius of a circle.



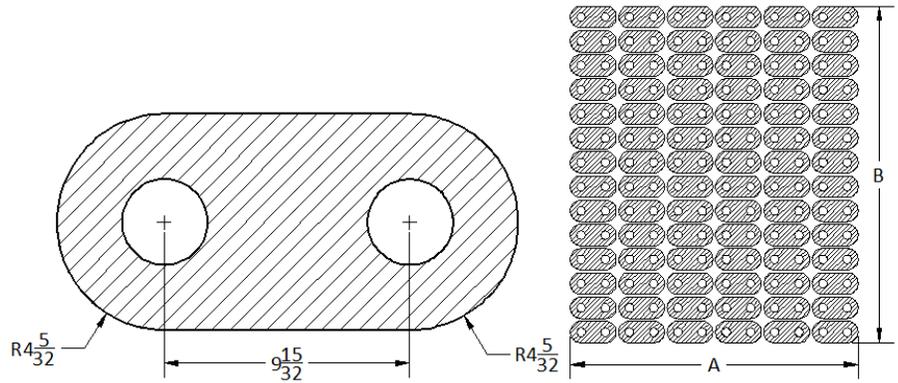
8. A stair stringer is cut with a $7 \frac{9}{16}$ rise and a $11 \frac{5}{8}$ run. Code stipulates that all rises must be the same height and all runs must be the same length to avoid being a trip hazard. Calculate the total rise and total run for the stringer with nine steps.



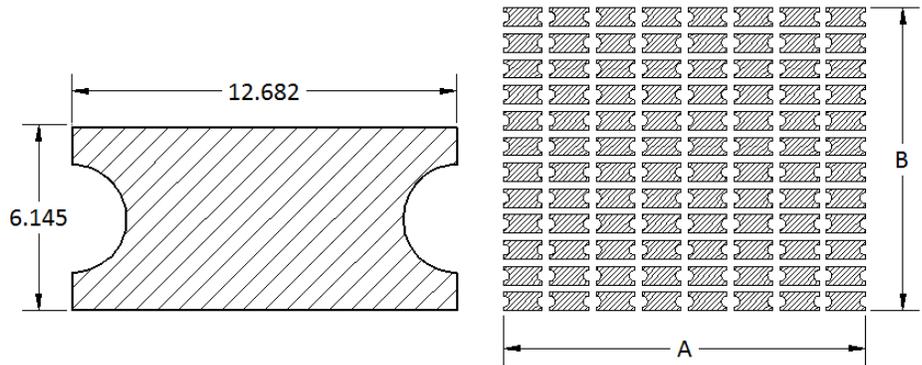
Chapter 1



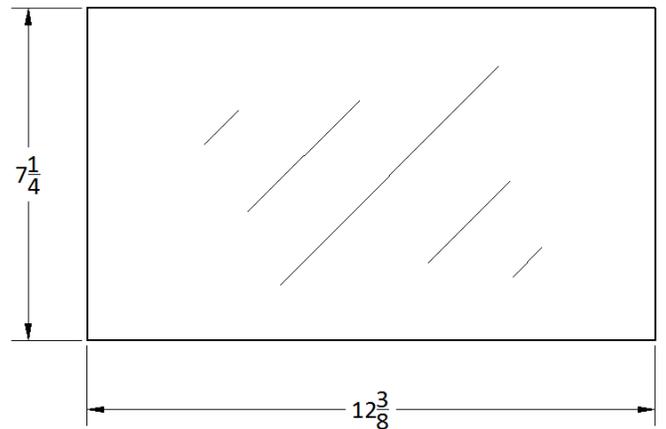
9. A manufacturer wants to layout the parts on a sheet of steel in 14 rows and 6 columns with a $\frac{1}{2}$ " space between each row and column. Calculate the width (A) and length (B) of the sheet that will be needed to produce the parts. How many parts will this design produce? Measurements are in inches.



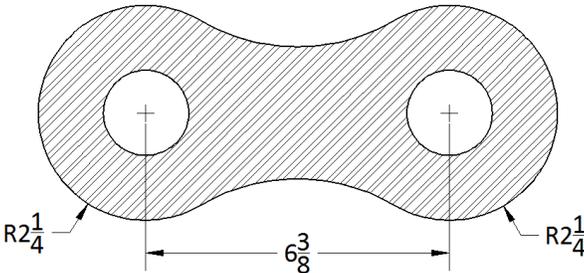
10. A manufacturer wants to lay out the parts on a sheet of plastic in 12 rows and 8 columns with a .15-inch space between each row and column. Calculate the width (A) and length (B) of the sheet of that will be needed to produce the parts. How many parts will this design produce? Measurements are inches.



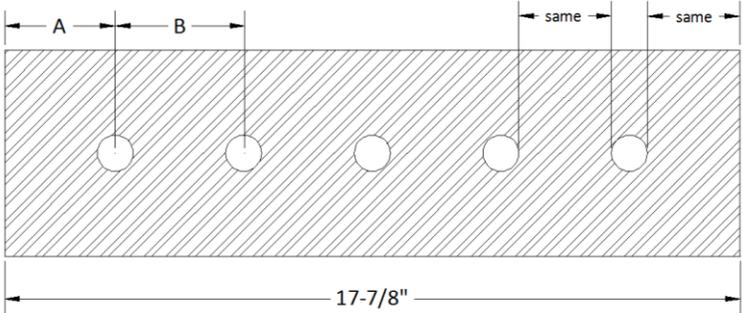
11. Calculate the area and perimeter of a rectangular sheet of glass that is $12 \frac{3}{8}$ x $7 \frac{1}{4}$, answer as a fraction.



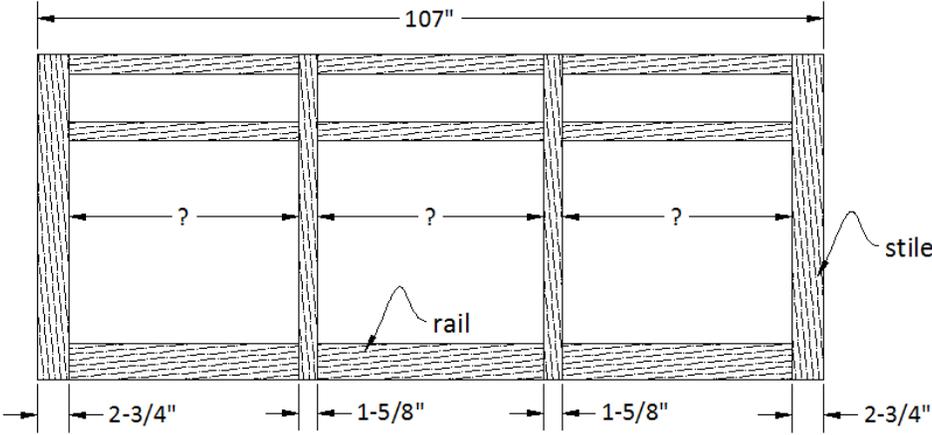
12. If the drawing of the link below is scaled down by a factor of four (divide by four), find the new dimensions for the overall width and height. Measurements are in inches.



13. A steel plate is to have five $\frac{7}{8}$ " diameter holes drilled so that the distance between the edges of each hole and the distance between the edge of each hole and the edge of the plate is the same. Calculate the distance from the edge of the plate to the center of the first hole (A), then the distance between the center of each hole (B). Answer as a fraction.



14. The face frame of a cabinet is made of vertical stiles and horizontal rails. Calculate the width of the rails in the design below so that all nine rails are the same length.



15. In electronics large or small quantities are written using metric prefixes. For example:



$$3.2 \mu\text{A} = 3.2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ A} = 3.2 \times .000001 \text{ A} = .0000032 \text{ A}$$

$$8.3 \text{ k}\Omega = 8.3 \times 10^3 \Omega = 8.3 \times 1000 \Omega = 8300 \Omega$$

Notice that the power of 10 moves the decimal left or right according to the sign of the number.

Expand the following without prefixes:

Common Electronics Units	
Unit	Symbol
W	Watt
Ω	Ohm
V	Volt
A	Amp
F	Farad
H	Henry
Hz	Hertz

a) 6.32 GV

b) 9.8 nA

c) .47 μF

d) 14.2 MW

Table of Common Metric Prefixes			
Metric Prefix	Symbol	Power of 10	Factor
Tera	T	10^{12}	1,000,000,000,000
Giga	G	10^9	1,000,000,000
Mega	M	10^6	1,000,000
kilo	k	10^3	1,000
milli	m	10^{-3}	.001
micro	μ	10^{-6}	.000001
nano	n	10^{-9}	.000000001
pico	p	10^{-12}	.000000000001

16. Scientific Notation is a number between 1 and 10 times a power of ten.



Engineering Notation is a modification of Scientific Notation where the number is between 1 and 1000 and the power of 10 is always a multiple of three, making it easy to write the number using a metric prefix.

Consider the two examples in the table and fill in the rest using the table of common metric prefixes.

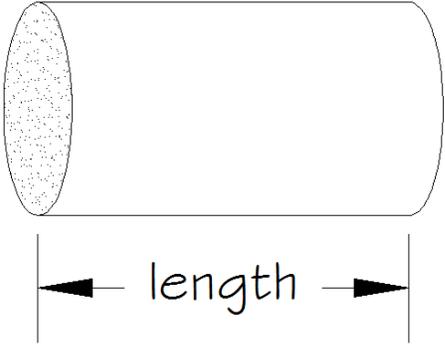
Standard Form	Scientific Notation	Engineering Notation	Metric Prefix
12,300 Ω	1.23×10^4	12.3×10^3	12.3 k Ω
.000072 A	7.2×10^{-5}	72×10^{-6}	72 μA
480,000 Hz			
.00043 V			
7,500 W			
.000000042 F			
62,000,000 H			

Table of Common Metric Prefixes			
Metric Prefix	Symbol	Power of 10	Factor
Tera	T	10^{12}	1,000,000,000,000
Giga	G	10^9	1,000,000,000
Mega	M	10^6	1,000,000
kilo	k	10^3	1,000
milli	m	10^{-3}	.001
micro	μ	10^{-6}	.000001
nano	n	10^{-9}	.000000001
pico	p	10^{-12}	.000000000001

17. Consider a rod being cut to a length. The length can never be perfect and so must be cut for accuracy based on a desired tolerance. Tolerance is the amount that a measurement can vary above or below a design size.



Design Length	Tolerance	Maximum Length	Minimum Length
17.317 in	$\pm .034$ in		
18.12 cm	$\pm .15$ cm		
$26 \frac{5}{8}$ in	$\pm \frac{1}{32}$ in		
3.2 meters	$\pm .06$ cm	cm	cm

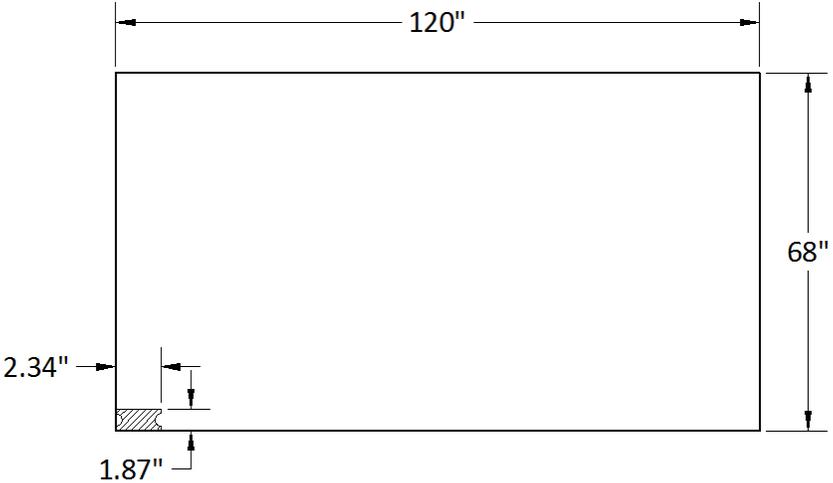


18. Calculate the difference between the design size and the actual size in the chart. Actual sizes that are less than the design size should be denoted with negative numbers.



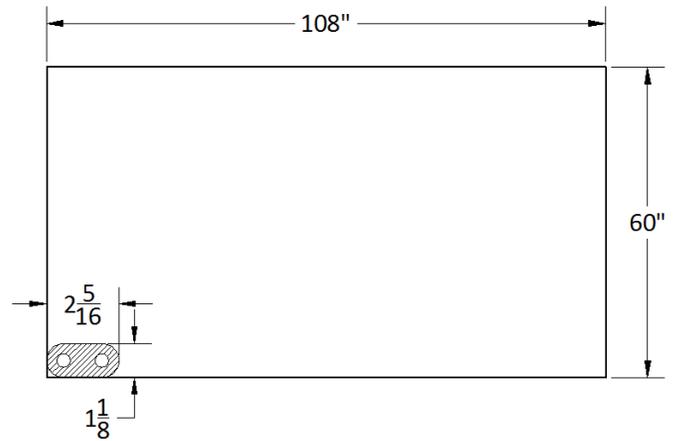
Design Size	Actual Size	Difference
$14 \frac{3}{16}$ in	$13 \frac{29}{32}$ in	
18.43 mm	18.38 mm	
17.972 in	18.013 in	

19. **Challenge Problem:** A manufacturer wants to lay out parts on a sheet of steel that is 120" x 68". If the part is 2.34" wide and 1.87" tall, calculate the number of rows and columns that will fit if there is a .6" space between each part. How many parts will this design produce? Note: the drawing is not to scale.





20. **Challenge Problem:** A manufacturer wants to lay out parts on a sheet of steel that is 108" x 60". If the part is $2\frac{5}{16}$ " wide and $1\frac{1}{8}$ " tall, calculate the number of rows and columns that will fit if there is a $\frac{3}{4}$ " space between each part. How many parts will this design produce? Note: the drawing is not to scale.



1.2: Measurement

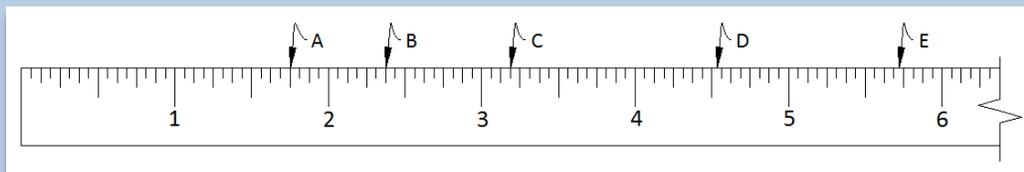
Simply put, measurement is the language of industry. A familiarity with the metric and standard systems of measurement is essential in creating and reading blueprints.

The standard system is cumbersome, based on the size of thumbs, arms and feet and divided and named without any thought as to the trouble it would cause us here in the 21st century. There are 3 feet in a yard, 12 inches in a foot, and 5280 feet in a mile; and this without even mentioning rods, chains, furlongs or fathoms. The key for most applications is an understanding of feet, inches and parts of an inch. For most applications, measuring accurately to the nearest 32nd of an inch is more than sufficient. Most rulers and tape measures divide the inch into 16 equal parts so it takes practice to measure to the nearest 32nd. The number of divisions also evolved slowly as the need for accuracy increased with technology. First the inch was divided in half (1/2), then the halves in half for quarters (1/4), then the quarters in half for eighths (1/8), next the eighths in half for sixteenths (1/16), and finally the sixteenths in half for thirty-seconds (1/32).

In the ruler below, notice the inches are divided into 16 parts, so each division represents $\frac{1}{16}$:

Example 1.2.1: Naming measures on a standard ruler

Name the measurements:



Final Answers: $A = 1 + \frac{12}{16}$ or $1 \frac{3}{4}$
 $B = 2 + \frac{6}{16}$ or $2 \frac{3}{8}$
 $C = 3 + \frac{3}{16}$ or $3 \frac{3}{16}$
 $D = 4 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{32}$ or $4 + \frac{16}{32} + \frac{1}{32}$ or $4 \frac{17}{32}$
 $E = 5 + \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{32}$ or $5 + \frac{24}{32} - \frac{1}{32}$ or $5 \frac{23}{32}$



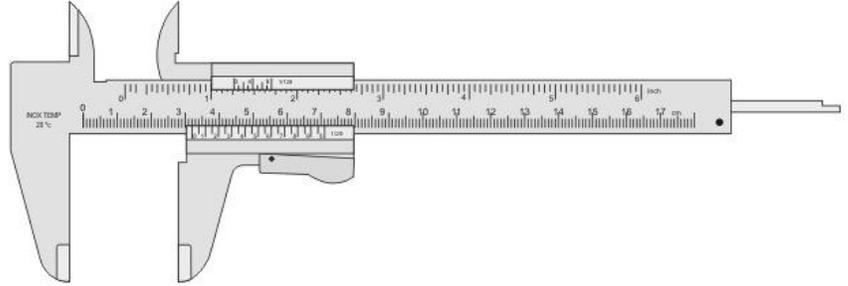
Note: the marks indicating half inches are shorter than those indicating inches. The marks for quarters are shorter than those for halves; marks for eighths are even shorter, and so on.

With practice you should be able to identify a measurement like $3 \frac{5}{8}$ without counting individual lines.

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A notable exception to this degree of accuracy in the standard system exists in manufacturing where the inch is divided into 1000 equal parts. A measurement off by $\frac{1}{32}$ " is beyond tolerance for pistons in an automobile engine, for example. One nice advantage, beyond the increased level of accuracy, is that a measurement of $5\frac{243}{1000}$ " can easily be written in decimal form as 5.243". Admittedly this may disappoint manufacturing students not to be able to work with fractions, but some sacrifices must be made in the name of progress!

It is interesting to note that 1000 marks between each inch would be impossible to distinguish on a typical ruler, so a brilliant device called a vernier caliper is used. Half an hour with someone familiar with this device will enable you to confidently measure with it.



As you are probably aware, the entire world, save the Englishman, recognized the ease of dividing measurements by powers of ten (tenths, hundredths, thousandths, etc.). The basic unit of length in the metric system is the meter, and all other units are found by multiplying or dividing the meter by a power of 10. Measurements in the metric system can always be written in decimal form, making calculations much easier. The same prefixes are used in the metric system, regardless of whether one is measuring a length, weight, or liquid measure.

Common Metric Prefixes

Prefix	Meaning
Kilo-	1 thousand = 1000
Centi-	1 hundredth = $\frac{1}{100}$
Milli-	1 thousandth = $\frac{1}{1000}$
Micro-	1 millionth = $\frac{1}{1000000}$

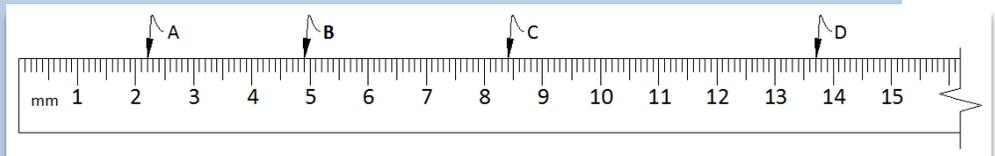
7.8 kilometers is 7800 meters and

346 centimeters is 3.46 meters, for example.

In the typical metric ruler below, the numbers represent centimeters (cm) which are divided into 10 parts. Each division represents a millimeter (mm):

Example 1.2.2: Naming measures on a metric ruler

Name the measurements:



Final Answers: A = 2.2 cm or 22 mm
B = 4.9 cm or 49 mm
C = 8.4 cm or 84 mm
D = 13.7 cm or 137 mm

The ability to convert back and forth from decimals to fractions is essential since many of the calculations that we will explore in this text involve formulas that will result in decimal answers. Our standard system of measurement requires that numbers be in fraction form so that they can be measured. Consider the following practical example:

Example 1.2.3: Applying skills with fractions and decimals

A cabinet is to be built with 3 equal spaces for sinks and drawers. Find the size of each space if the overall size is $112\frac{3}{4}$ " , rounded to the nearest 32^{nd} of an inch.

Solution:

It is simple to use a calculator to convert a fraction into a decimal. A fraction bar is a symbol for division so $\frac{3}{4} = 3 \div 4 = .75$. This should come as little surprise since with money three quarters is 75 cents. With a calculator then $112.75 \div 3 \approx 37.5833$, rounded to four decimal places. It is a little more than 37", but how many 32^{nds} of an inch is .5833? Restated as a simple equation it becomes apparent, $\frac{?}{32} = .5833$. Multiplying $.5833 \times 32$ and rounding gives the answer 18.7 which is close to 19 so it is nearest to $\frac{19}{32}$.

Final Answers: $37\frac{19}{32}$ "

One more example just to be sure you have it:

Example 1.2.4: Skills with fractions and decimals

A $91\frac{3}{8}$ " piece of steel is to be divided into 5 equal pieces. Find the size of each piece rounded to the nearest 16^{th} of an inch.

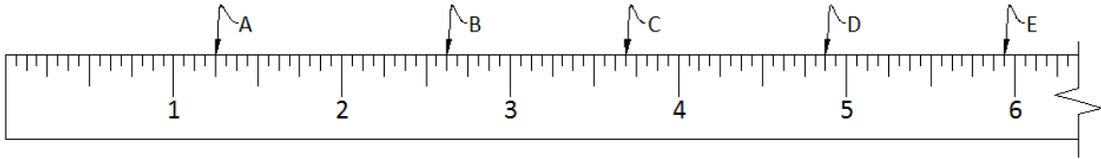
Solution:

Again, $\frac{3}{8} = 3 \div 8 = .375$. With a calculator then $91.375 \div 5 = 18.275$. Notice that in the previous example the decimal required rounding, since the decimal never stops, whereas this time it does not. Mathematicians get pretty excited about this difference since you cannot technically get the previous example correct in decimal form. Again the simple equation, $\frac{?}{16} = .275$. Multiplying $.275$ by 16 and rounding gives the answer. $.275 \times 16 = 4.4$ which is closer to 4 so it is nearest to $\frac{4}{16}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$.

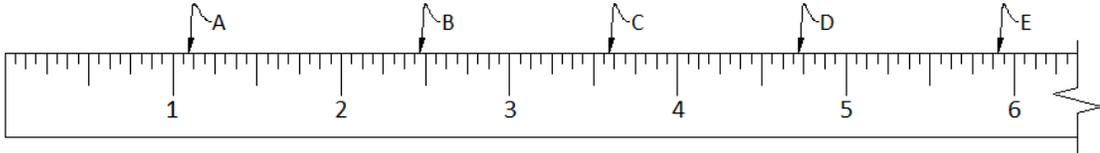
Final Answers: $18\frac{1}{4}$ "

Section 1.2: Measurement

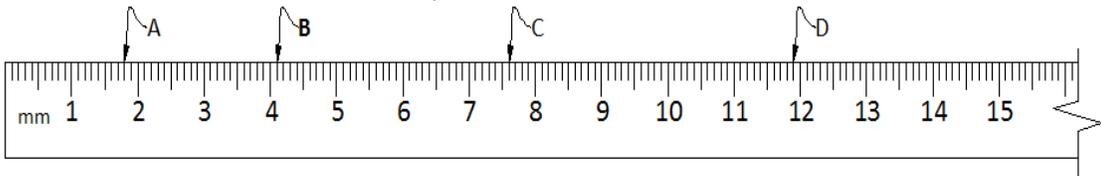
1. Find the measurements indicated by the arrows on the standard ruler.



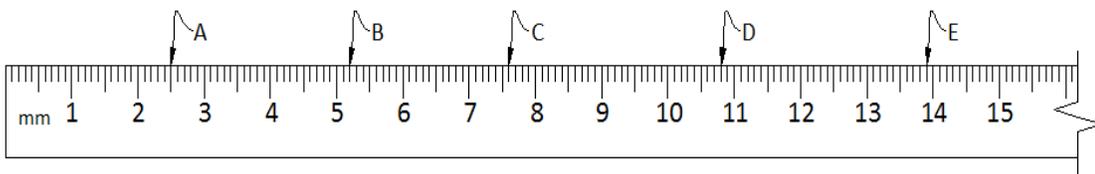
2. Find the measurements indicated by the arrows on the standard ruler. All measurements fall between 16ths, answer to the nearest 32nd of an inch.



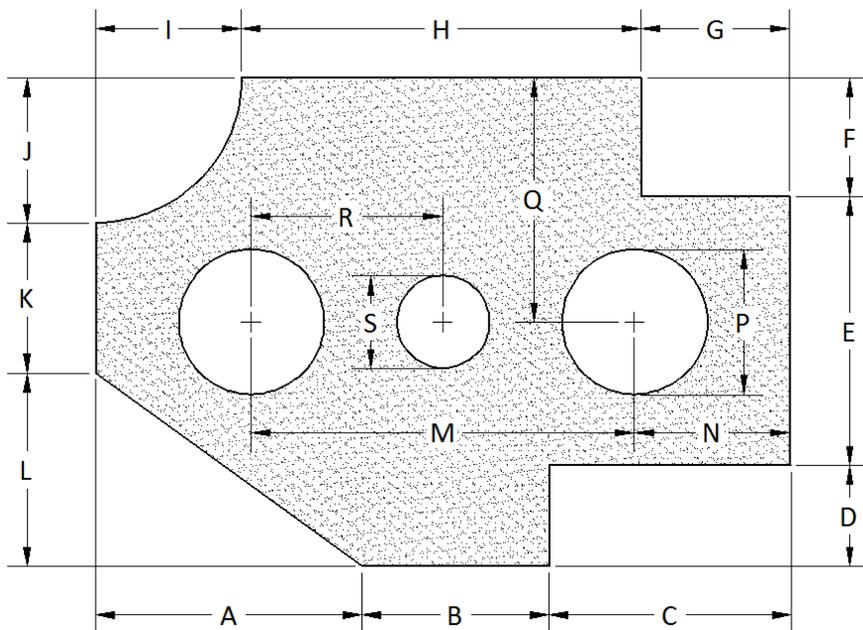
3. Find the measurements indicated by the arrows on the metric ruler in centimeters.



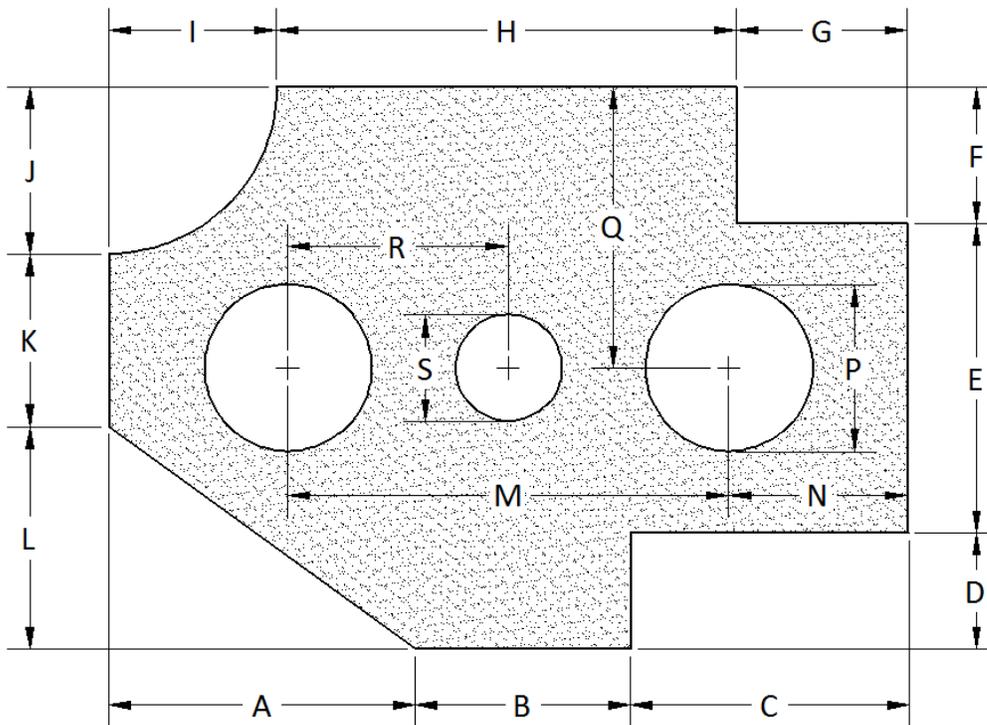
4. Find the measurements indicated by the arrows on the metric ruler in millimeters.



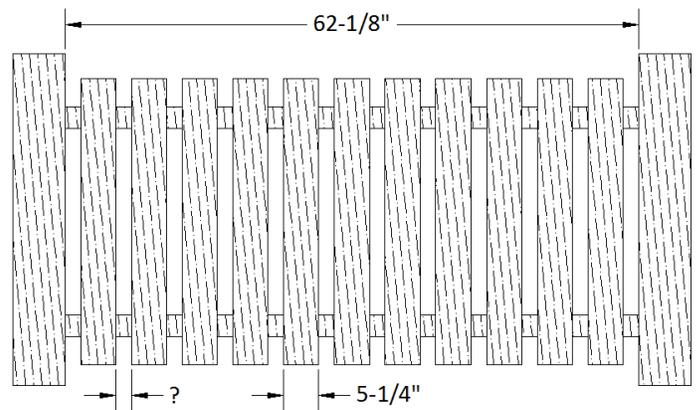
5. Measure the dimensions A through S on the part to the nearest millimeter.



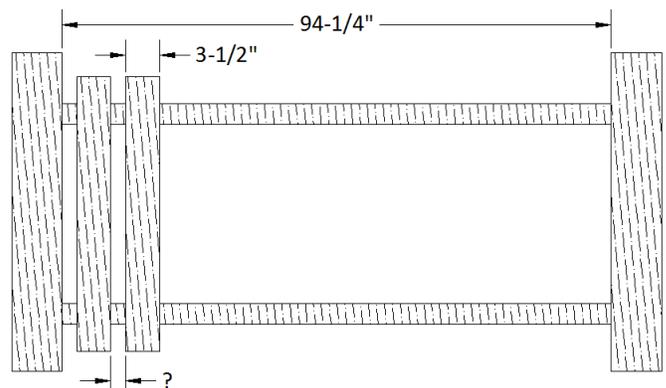
6. Measure the dimensions A through S on the part to the nearest 32nd of an inch. Answer as a reduced fraction.



7. A fence is to have 11 boards between two posts so that the space between each board is the same. Calculate the distance between each board rounded to the nearest 16th of an inch.



8. A fence is to have $3\frac{1}{2}$ " wide boards between two posts that are $94\frac{1}{4}$ " apart so that the space between each board is the same. Calculate the number of boards and the spacing so that the spacing between the boards is as small as possible. Round your answer for the spacing to the nearest 16th of an inch.

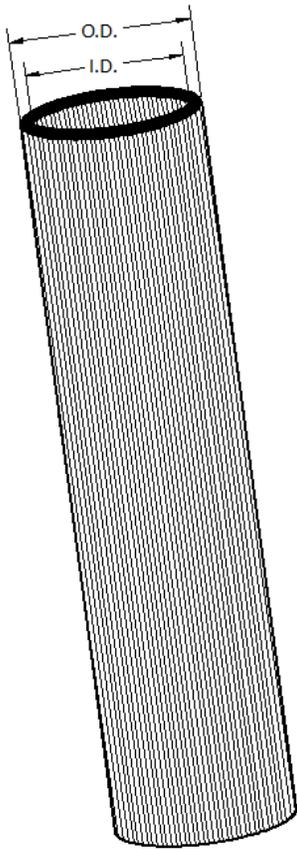


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9. Copper pipe is manufactured in three types according to wall thickness. Use the outside and inside diameter measurements from the chart to calculate the wall thickness as a decimal rounded to three places and as a fraction rounded to the nearest 32nd of an inch. All measurements are in inches.



- a) Size 3/8 Type M
- b) Size 5/8 Type L
- c) Size 1 1/4 Type K



Size	outside diameter (O.D.)	Type		
		K	L	M
		inside diameter (I.D.)		
3/8	1/2	0.402	0.430	0.450
1/2	5/8	0.528	0.545	0.569
5/8	3/4	0.652	0.668	0.690
3/4	7/8	0.745	0.785	0.811
1	1-1/8	0.995	1.025	1.055
1 1/4	1-3/8	1.245	1.265	1.291
1 1/2	1-5/8	1.481	1.505	1.527
2	2-1/8	1.959	1.985	2.009



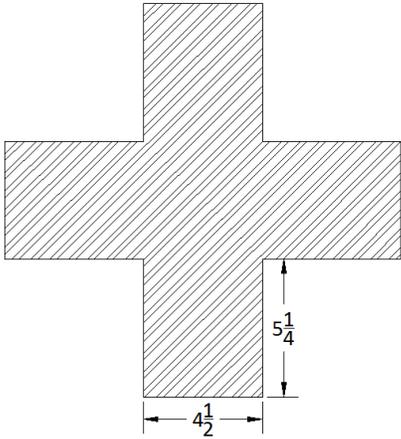


10. Fill in the missing columns in the pilot-hole size chart below. Loose pilot holes should be fractions rounded up to the nearest 32nd of an inch so that the screw can slide through. Tight pilot holes should be rounded down to the nearest 32nd of an inch so the screw threads have wood to grip. Answer as a reduced fraction.

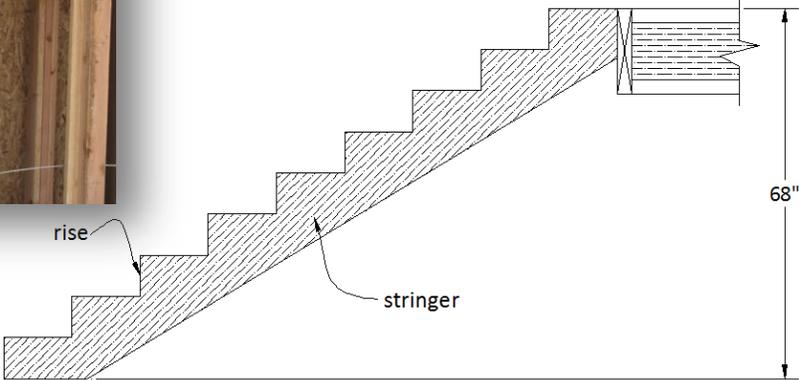
Wood Screw Pilot Hole Sizes			
Screw Size	Thread Diameter	Loose Pilot Hole	Tight Pilot Hole
4	.112		
6	.138		
11	.203		
14	.242		



11. If the first aid sign below is scaled down by a factor of nine, find the new dimensions for the overall width and height rounded to the nearest 16th of an inch. Assume the shape to be symmetrical and all dimensions to be in inches.



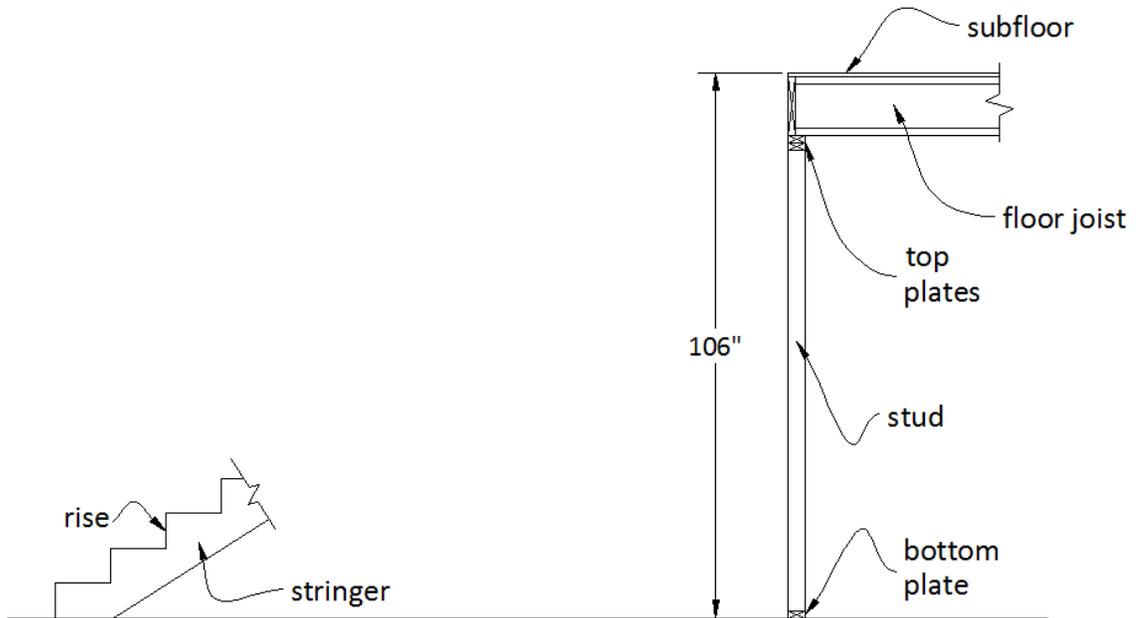
12. A stair stringer is to be cut with nine rises to reach a deck that is 68 inches above the ground. Construction code stipulates that each rise must be equal so that the stair case will not be a trip hazard. Calculate the height of each rise rounded to the nearest 16th of an inch.



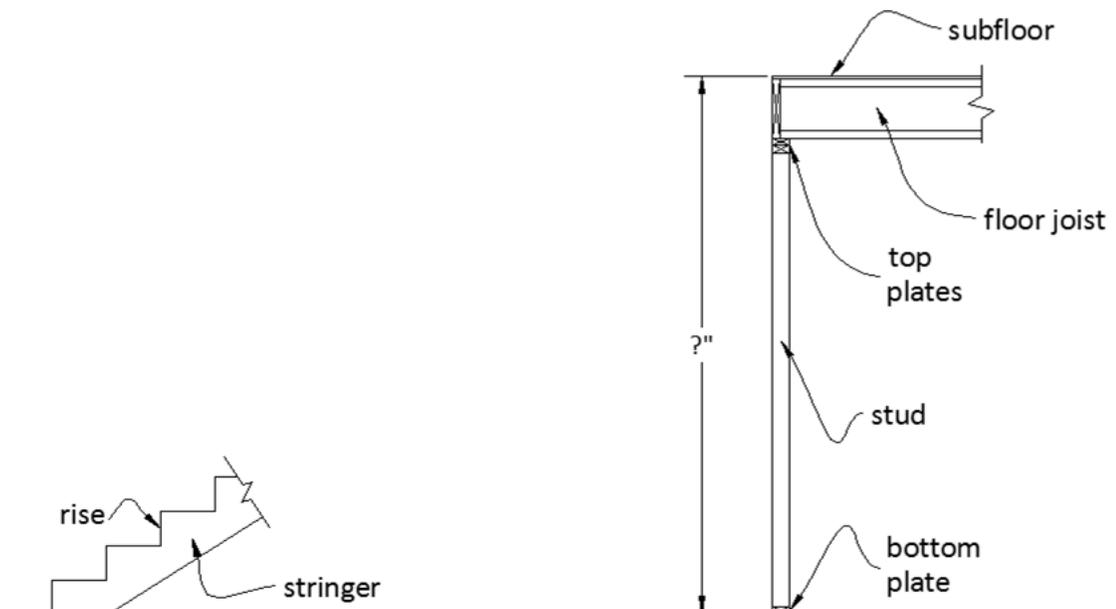
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13. A stair stringer is to be cut to reach a 2nd story floor that is 106 inches above the ground floor. Construction code stipulates that each rise must be equal so that the stair case will not be a trip hazard. Calculate the whole number of rises so the height of each rise is as near the ideal of seven inches as possible. Next, use the whole number of rises to calculate the height of each rise rounded to the nearest 16th of an inch.

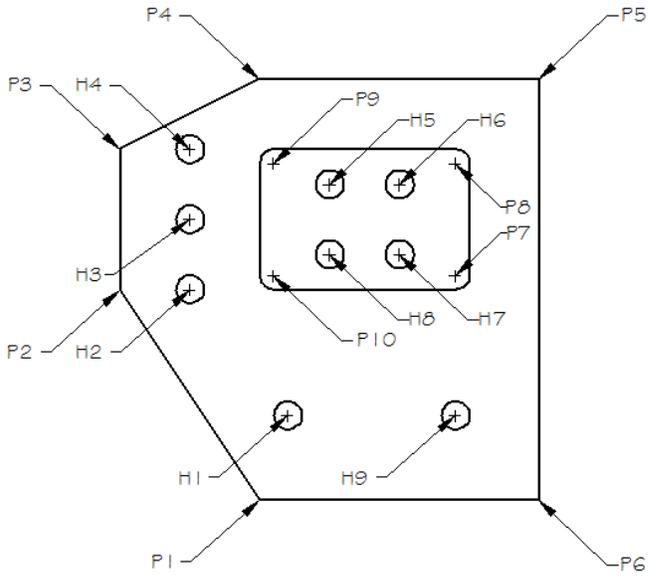
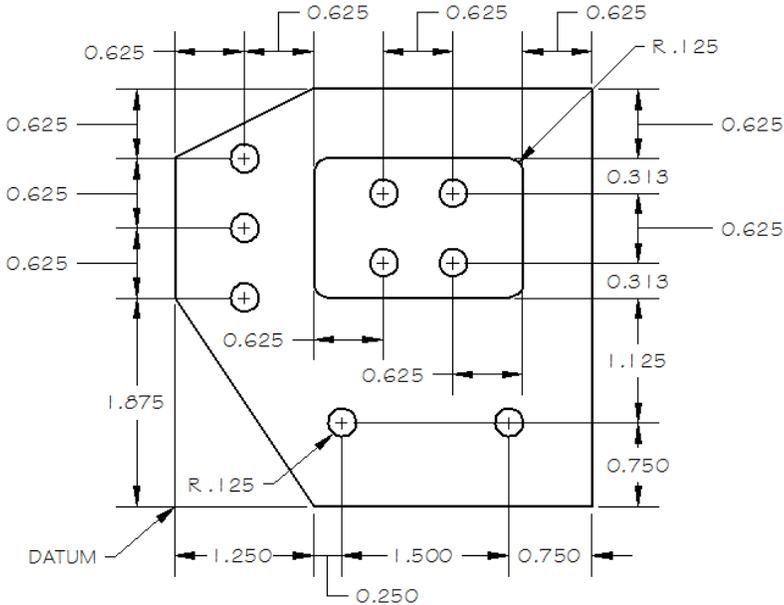


14. A stair stringer is to be cut to reach a 2nd story floor in a house with nine foot ceilings. The distance from the 1st to the 2nd floor can be calculated by adding up the height of each material. Bottom plate $1\frac{1}{2}$ " , stud $104\frac{1}{4}$ " , two top plates $1\frac{1}{2}$ " each, floor joist $11\frac{7}{8}$ " , and subfloor $\frac{3}{4}$ ". Construction code stipulates that each rise cannot exceed eight inches and must be equal so that the stair case will not be a trip hazard. Calculate the number of rises and the height of each rise (rounded to the nearest 16th of an inch) for all possible designs where the rise is between six and eight inches.





15. A manufacturer must describe a dimensioned part according to its x & y coordinates for a CNC (computer numerically controlled) machine to produce it. These coordinates are measured relative to a datum. The x-coordinate is the horizontal distance from the datum and the y-coordinate is the vertical distance from the datum. Fill in the chart that locates the holes and points that define the part.

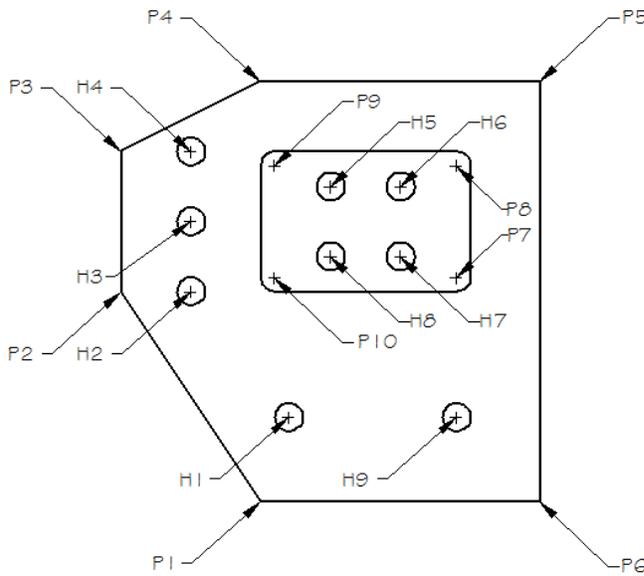
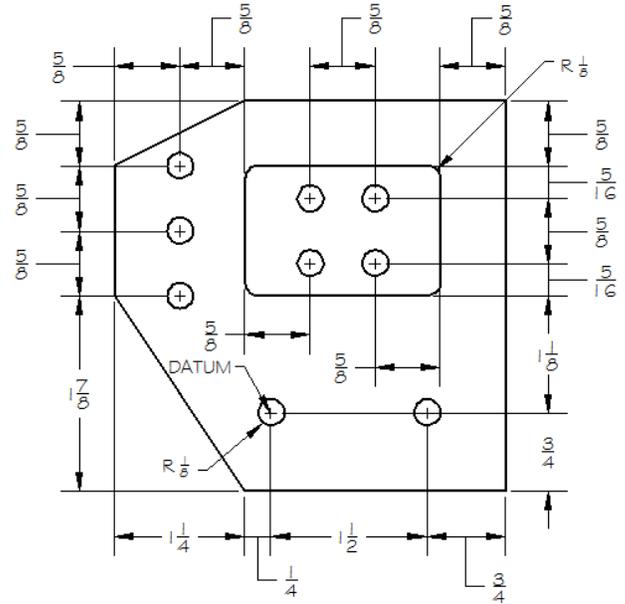


	X - Coordinate	Y - Coordinate
P2		
P4		
P6		
P9		
H3		
H6		
H8		
H9		

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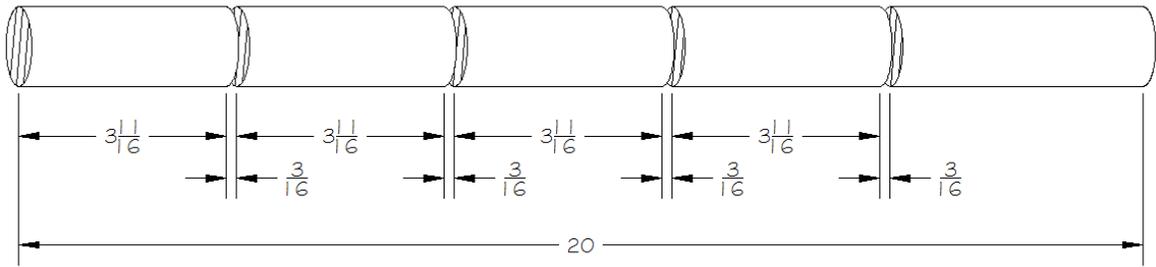


16. A manufacturer must describe a dimensioned part according to its x & y coordinates for a CNC (computer numerically controlled) machine to produce it. These coordinates are measured relative to a datum. The x-coordinate is the horizontal distance from the datum, right is positive and left is negative. The y-coordinate is the vertical distance from the datum, up is positive and down is negative. Fill in the chart that locates the holes and points that define the part.

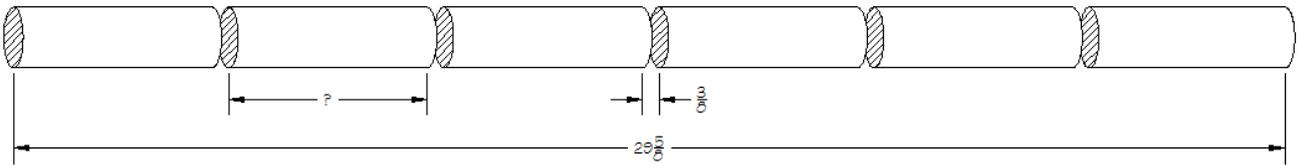


	X - Coordinate	Y - Coordinate
P1		
P3		
P5		
P7		
P8		
P10		
H1		
H2		
H4		
H5		
H7		

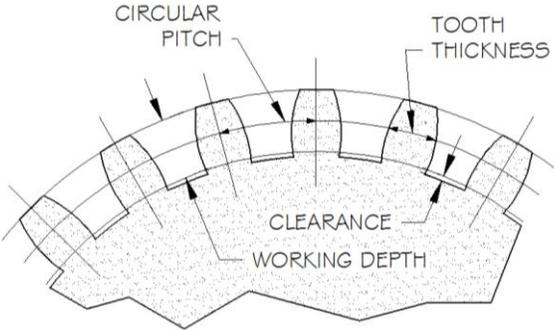
17. Four pieces of equal length are cut from the 20 inch length of round stock. If the saw takes $\frac{3}{16}$ ", calculate the length of the left over piece as a fraction. All dimensions are in inches.



18. A length of round stock is to be cut into six equal lengths using a saw that removes $\frac{3}{8}$ " with each cut. Calculate the length of the equal piece. All dimensions are in inches.



19. A section of a gear is shown. Given the formulas below and the circular pitch in the chart, determine the working depth, clearance, and tooth thickness. Answer as decimals rounded to 3 decimal places.



Working Depth = $.6366 \times \text{Circular Pitch}$
 Clearance = $.05 \times \text{Circular Pitch}$
 Tooth Thickness = $.5 \times \text{Circular Pitch}$

Circular Pitch	Working Depth	Clearance	Tooth Thickness
.398 inches			
2.65 cm			
$\frac{9}{16}$ inches			
$\frac{472}{1000}$ of an inch			

1.3: Ratio, Proportion and Percent

Proportions are one of the simplest and most powerful tools that math has to offer. I recently replaced the ridge cap on a colleague's roof. The lineal footage to be replaced measured 256 feet. How many boxes to order? My problem was easily solved making a proportion by setting 2 ratios equal to each other. Each box of ridge cap contained 20 lineal feet so: $\frac{1 \text{ box}}{20 \text{ ft}} = \frac{? \text{ boxes}}{256 \text{ feet}}$. The answer was 12.8 boxes so I ordered 13 boxes. Each box of ridge cap contained 30 individual ridge caps which are attached with 2 nails each. I would need 60 nails per box times 13 boxes, so 390 nails. Counting this many nails would take an unreasonable amount of time so the salesman used a proportion based on the table to sell me the nails by weight. I used $1 \frac{1}{2}$ nails so:

$$\frac{1 \text{ lb}}{180 \text{ nails}} = \frac{? \text{ lbs}}{390 \text{ nails}}. \text{ He sold me 2.2 lbs.}$$

Length	Gauge	Head	Nails/Lb.
7/8"	11	3/8"	272
1"	11	3/8"	250
1-1/4"	11	3/8"	202
1-1/2"	11	3/8"	180
1-3/4"	11	3/8"	156
2"	11	3/8"	136

The power of the proportion lies in establishing one ratio relating two quantities you are interested in, then equating that to another. I found that I was able to install 24 feet of ridge cap in 32 minutes. I wanted to know if I would be done in time to pick up my daughter from school. A proportion allowed me to predict how long it would take to finish the job.

Example 1.3.1: Roofing application

How much time will it take to install 256 feet of ridge cap if the first 24 feet are installed in 32 minutes?

Solution:

Set up a proportion: $\frac{32 \text{ min}}{24 \text{ ft}} = \frac{? \text{ min}}{256 \text{ ft}}$.

$$\frac{32}{24} = \frac{t}{256}$$

$$32 \cdot 256 = 24 \cdot t$$

$$8192 = 24t$$

$$t \approx 341$$

rewrite without the units

We will discuss solving equations more carefully in chapter 2, for now, cross multiplying eliminates the fractions. The dot (\cdot) is a common symbol for multiplication in algebra since the usual symbol (\times) is also used as a letter.

simplify

divide both sides by 24

Final Answer: total time for the job 341 minutes. I had already worked for 18 minutes so that left about 323 minutes.



Side note 1: I didn't factor in that I am 44 years old I cannot bend over for $5 \frac{1}{2}$ hours straight. I was late.

Side note 2: I only estimated this since the situation did not call for a great deal of accuracy, and more importantly, carrying your calculator with you in life is universally regarded as nerdy.



Consider another example:

Example 1.3.2: Sloping concrete for drainage

Concrete contractors typically slope garage floors at $\frac{1}{4}$ " per foot so that water will drain off. If the floor is 26 feet long, find the total amount of fall or drop in the floor.



Solution:

Set up a proportion: $\frac{\frac{1}{4} \text{ in}}{1 \text{ ft}} = \frac{? \text{ in}}{26 \text{ ft}}$.

$$\frac{\frac{1}{4}}{1} = \frac{x}{26} \quad \text{without the units}$$

$$26 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = 1 \cdot x \quad \text{cross multiply}$$

$$6\frac{1}{2} = x \quad \text{simplify}$$

Final Answer: The total fall in the floor will be $6\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Another excellent use for proportions arises when converting decimal calculations to fractions in the standard system of measurement. This was briefly considered in section 1.2.

Example 1.3.3: Roof slope application

A roof slopes with a rise of 7 and run of 12. Find the rise accurate to the nearest 16^{th} of an inch for a run of $118\frac{5}{8}$ ".

Solution:

$$\frac{7}{12} = \frac{x}{118.625} \quad \text{both rises on the top of the fraction,}$$

both runs on the bottom

$$7 \cdot 118.625 = 12 \cdot x \quad \text{cross multiply}$$

$$830.375 = 12x \quad \text{simplify}$$

$$x \approx 69.198 \quad \text{divide both sides by 12}$$



Although this answer is correct, it is not measurable with a typical ruler.

We need to figure out how many 16^{ths} are in .198, which can also be solved with a proportion.

$$\frac{.198}{1} = \frac{?}{16} \quad \text{how many } 16^{\text{ths}} \text{ equal } .198?$$

$$? \approx 3.2 \quad \text{cross multiply (.198" is approximately } \frac{3}{16} \text{)}$$

Final Answer: The roof will rise approximately $69\frac{3}{16}$ ".

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A final application is found in reading plans:

Example 1.3.4: Scale drawing application

A manufacturer is drawing a plan scaled at $\frac{1"}{8} = 1"$ (meaning the plan is drawn $\frac{1}{8}$ the size of the real part). If the part measures 35.348 inches, find the length of the measure on the plan to the nearest 10th of an inch.

Solution:

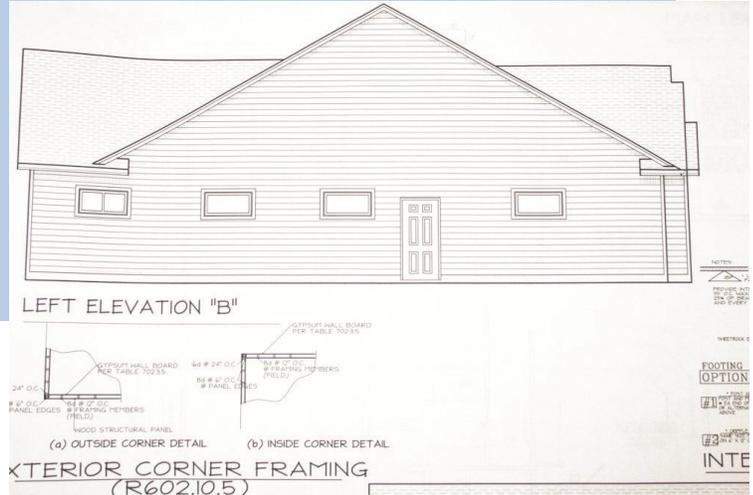
$$\frac{\frac{1}{8}}{1} = \frac{x}{35.348}$$

set up a proportion

$$x \approx 4.4"$$

cross multiply

Final Answer: Draw the part approximately 4.4".



A fraction can have any number in the denominator. A percent is simply a fraction with a denominator of 100. Percents are convenient for comparison because as the name (per-cent) implies, they are always per 100 or $\frac{?}{100}$. The symbol “%” is used in place of the fraction for convenience. If you think about the

word percent it should be evident that $32\% = \frac{32}{100} = .32$. When you see “37%”, think “37 hundredths”.

When you encounter a fraction like $\frac{2}{5}$, keep in mind that changing it to percent means the same thing as changing it to hundredths. Thus, $\frac{2}{5} = \frac{40}{100} = 40\%$.

In example 1.3.1, I noted that I had completed $\frac{24 \text{ ft}}{256 \text{ ft}}$ of my roofing job. If this fraction is changed to a percent, it is easier to have a feel for how much of the job I have completed. One method for changing to a percent is to use a proportion. We must change $\frac{24}{256}$ to hundredths, so we write $\frac{24}{256} = \frac{x}{100}$. Cross-multiplying, we see that $2400 = 256x$, so $x \approx 9$. From this, we can conclude that $\frac{24}{256}$ is about 9 hundredths, so I had completed about 9% of the job.

A second method for changing a fraction to a percent involves the fraction bar in $\frac{24}{256}$, indicating that 24 is divided by 256. The fraction $\frac{24}{256} = .09375$ which rounds to .09 or 9%.

Percents are regularly used in the financial aspects of trade.

Example 1.3.5: Costing out a job

A welder agrees to build a trailer for cost plus 18%. Calculate the total bill for the job if the costs totaled \$1,460.

Solution:

18% of 1,460	find the amount to add to the cost
$\frac{18}{100} \cdot 1,460$	18 percent = 18 hundredths and "of" is a word implying multiplication
$.18 \cdot 1,460$	18 hundredths in decimal form
262.8	simplify
$1,460 + 262.8$	costs plus the added 18%

Final Answer: He will expect to be paid $\$1,460 + \$262.80 = \$1,722.80$.

Example 1.3.6: Applying a discount

A lumber bill arrives with a note that you can subtract 7% if you pay on time. Calculate the amount you should pay if the bill is for \$17,654.

Solution:

7% of 17,654	find the amount to subtract from the bill
$.07 \cdot 17,654$	"of" means multiply and 7% as a decimal
1,235.78	simplify
$17,654 - 1,235.78$	bill amount minus the 7% discount

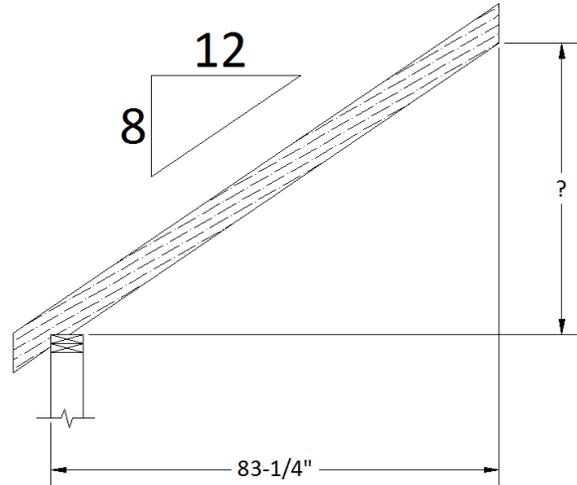
Final Answer: You would pay $\$17,654 - \$1,235.78 = \$16,418.22$.



Note: A wonderful shortcut: Saving 7% would mean that you are paying 93%. And $.93 \times 17,654 = 16,418.22$, which is the same result.

Section 1.3: Ratio, Proportion and Percent

1. Use a proportion to calculate the height that a rafter will reach above the wall that it rests on if it is sloped at $8/12$.



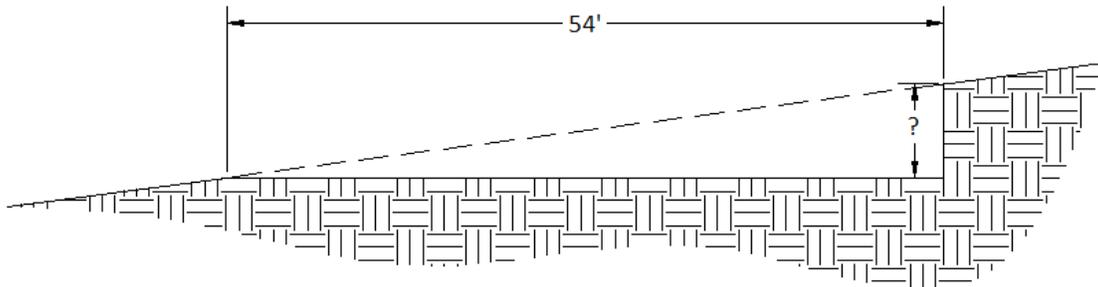
2. A slope of $\frac{1}{4}$ " per foot is commonly used by concrete companies to ensure the water doesn't pool. Use a proportion to calculate the amount of fall that a garage floor should have if it is $18'-6"$ long. Note: $18'-6"$ means 18 feet plus 6 inches.



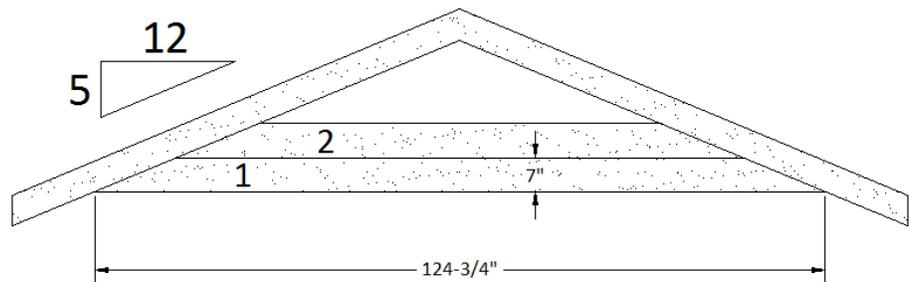
3. Plumbers use a slope of $\frac{1}{4}$ " per foot to ensure the proper flow in waste pipes. Use a proportion to calculate the amount of fall that a pipe should have if it is $31'-3"$ long.



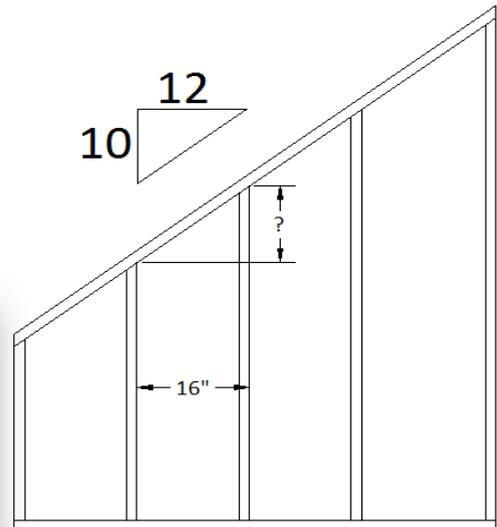
4. The slope of a hill is $1/8$. If an excavator is making a level cut for a house pad that is $54'$, calculate the height of the bank that will result at the uphill side of the cut. Answer in inches.



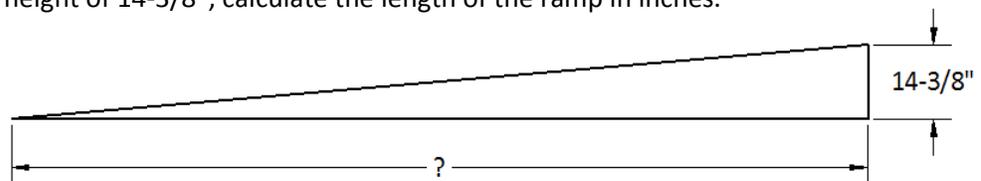
5. In a gable, each trapezoidal piece of lap siding is shorter than the one below by the same amount. A proportion can be used to calculate that amount, allowing a carpenter to cut the pieces without taking measurements. The bottom of each piece of siding is placed 7 inches above the bottom of the piece below. Use the roof's slope of 5/12 and the long point to long point measurement of the first piece, to set up a proportion and calculate the long point to long point measurement of the 2nd piece. Round your answer to the nearest 16th of an inch.



6. Studs in a framed wall are placed 16 inches apart. A sloped wall presents a challenge in that each stud must be cut to a different length. If the top plate has a slope of 10/12, set up a proportion to calculate the difference in length rounded to the nearest 16th of an inch.



7. The ADA (American Disabilities Act) specifies that a ramp must have a slope of 1/12. If a ramp must attain a height of 14-3/8", calculate the length of the ramp in inches.



Chapter 1

8. A well produces 18 gallons per minute (GPM). Find the time it will take to fill a 1320 gallon pool rounded to one decimal place.



9. A car gets 32 miles per gallon (MPG). Find the number of gallons required to travel 857 miles rounded to one decimal place.



10. A car travels at 68 miles per hour (MPH). Find the time necessary to travel 487 miles rounded to one decimal place.



11. A shaper has a feed rate of 14 feet per minute. Find the time necessary to mill 1700 feet of trim rounded to one decimal place.

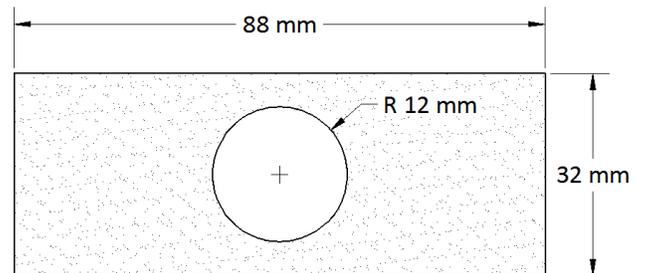


12. The lumber bill for a job totaled \$18,400. If a 7% discount was then applied, find the discounted cost for the lumber.

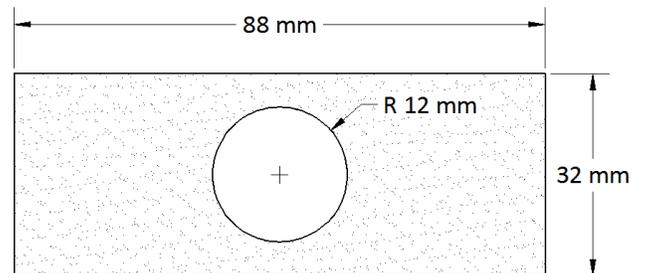
13. If a contractor bills out his work at cost plus 15% (cost + 15% of the cost = total amount), figure the total bill if his costs were \$1,340.



14. If the part below is scaled up 18%, find all three new dimensions.



15. If the part below is scaled down 24%, find all three new dimensions.

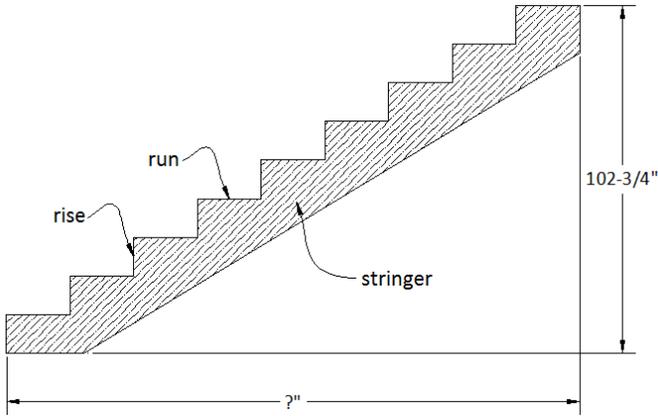


16. The Manual of Steel Construction states the tolerance for weight variation is plus or minus 2.5%. A 28 foot length of structural tubing is designed to weigh 60.75 pounds per foot. Calculate its weight and the heaviest and lightest it can be inside of the 2.5% tolerance. Round your answer to the nearest pound.

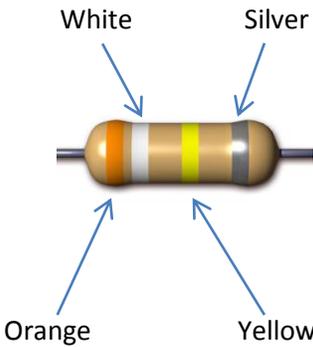




17. A stair stringer is to be cut with a ratio of rise to run of $7 \frac{1}{8}$ to $11 \frac{1}{2}$. If the total rise is $102 \frac{3}{4}$ ", calculate the total run rounded to the nearest 16th of an inch. Note: The picture is only to help understand the problem; the actual stringer will have more than nine steps.



18. Resistors are common in electrical circuits and used to resist the flow of electricity. The colors identify the value of the resistor. Example:



Orange = 3, White = 9 and Yellow = 10^4 .

Standard EIA Color Code Table 4 Band: ±2%, ±5%, and ±10%

Color	1st Band (1st figure)	2nd Band (2nd figure)	3rd Band (multiplier)	4th Band (tolerance)
Black	0	0	10^0	
Brown	1	1	10^1	
Red	2	2	10^2	±2%
Orange	3	3	10^3	
Yellow	4	4	10^4	
Green	5	5	10^5	
Blue	6	6	10^6	
Violet	7	7	10^7	
Gray	8	8	10^8	
White	9	9	10^9	
Gold			10^{-1}	±5%
Silver			10^{-2}	±10%

The design value of the resistor is 39×10^4 or 390000 Ω or 390 kΩ. The silver band represents a tolerance of ± 10%. 10% of 390 = 39, so the minimum value is 390 – 39 or 351 kΩ and the maximum value is 390 + 39 or 429 kΩ.

Find the design value, minimum value and maximum value for each of the resistors. Answer in kΩ.

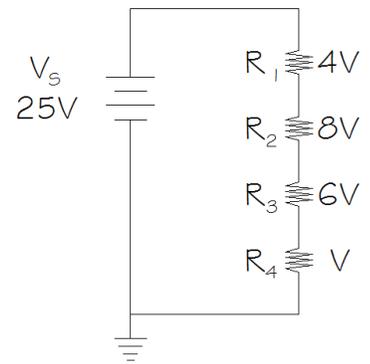
- a) 1st band = red, 2nd band = green, 3rd band = orange, 4th band = gold
- b) 1st band = gray, 2nd band = blue, 3rd band = yellow, 4th band = red
- c) 1st band = violet, 2nd band = white, 3rd band = red, 4th band = silver

Chapter 1

19. Kirchhoff's Voltage Law (KVL) states that $V_t = V_1 + V_2 + V_3 + V_4 \dots$ for a series circuit.



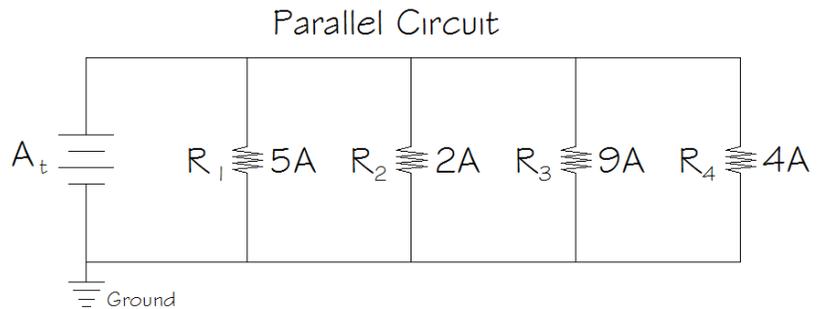
- Calculate the voltage at R_4 in the series circuit using KVL.
- Calculate the percentage of the total voltage at R_2 .
- Calculate the percentage of the total voltage across R_1 and R_2 combined.



20. Kirchhoff's Current Law (KCL) states that $I_t = I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + I_4 \dots$ for a parallel circuit. Current is measured in amps but abbreviated with an I.



- Calculate the total current I_t in the parallel circuit using KCL.
- Calculate the percentage of the total current at R_3 .
- Calculate the percentage of the total current across R_1 and R_2 combined.

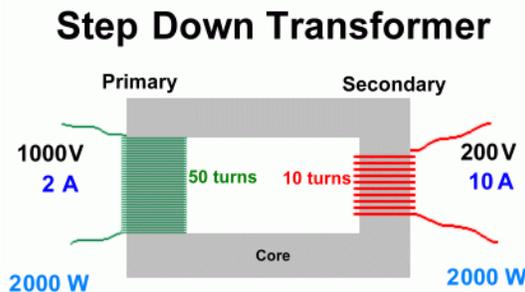


21. Transformers are used in electronics to step up to a higher voltage or step down to a lower voltage. Step down transformers are often located at the top of telephone poles to reduce the overhead voltage to a level suitable for a home.



The Step Down Transformer diagram shows 1000 V on the primary side stepping down to 200 V on the secondary side. As the diagram illustrates, it is done with the number of turns or windings. The following ratio describes the relationship:

$$\frac{V_p}{V_s} = \frac{N_p}{N_s}$$

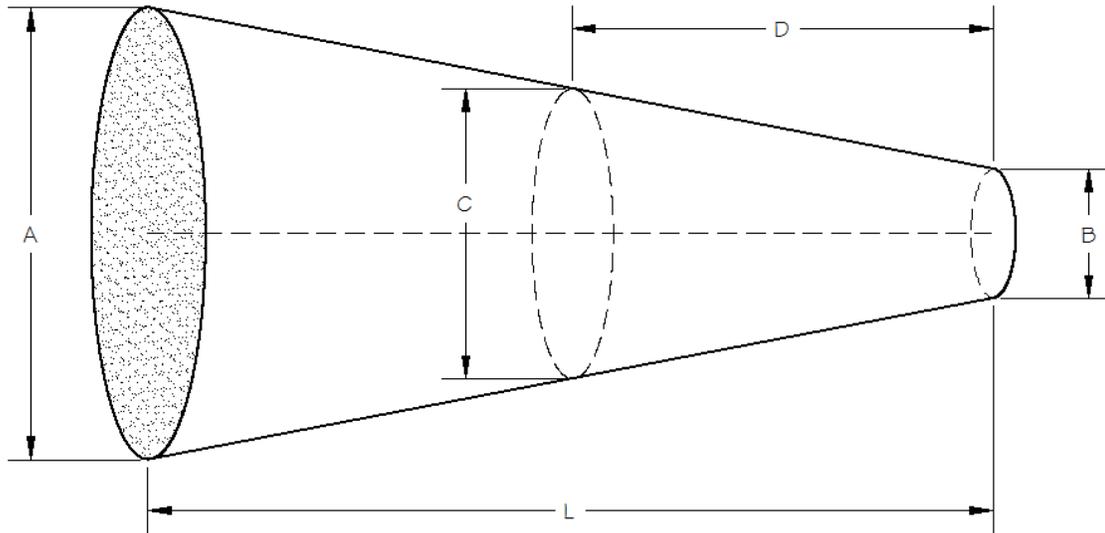


- V_p = Voltage at the Primary side
- V_s = Voltage at the Secondary side
- N_p = Number of turns of wire at the Primary side
- N_s = Number of turns of wire at the Secondary side

Calculate the missing values in the table. Round all values to the nearest whole number when necessary.

V_p	V_s	N_p	N_s
240 V	40 V	32	
320 V	24 V		14
65 V		25	4
	8 V	20	12

22. Taper is the difference between the diameters at each end of a part of a given length. A reamer is a tapered drill bit that can bore a hole of diameter C if inserted to depth D. Use a proportion to fill in the missing values in the chart accurate to 3 decimal places.



Example:

Length L	Diameter A	Diameter B	Depth D	Diameter C
4"	1.2"	.5"	1.4"	see example
5"	1.5"	.75"	2"	
84 mm	2.8 mm	1.2 mm		2 mm
9.5 cm	4.2 cm	3.2 cm		3.6 cm

$$\frac{Taper_1}{Length_1} = \frac{Taper_2}{Length_2}$$

$$\frac{1.2 - .5}{4} = \frac{T_2}{1.4}$$

$$\frac{.7}{4} = \frac{T_2}{1.4}$$

$$1.4 \times .7 = 4 \times T_2$$

$$.98 = 4 \times T_2$$

$$.245 = T_2$$

$$C - .5 = .245 \dots C = .745"$$

1.4: Dimensional Analysis

Do not get intimidated by the title of this section, the concept is simple. The units (dimensions) for a number will help, rather than add to, your mathematical difficulties.

Students often have trouble remembering if area, with dimensions measured in feet, is labeled ft , ft^2 or ft^3 . Pay attention to the units of the numbers and there is nothing to remember. Finding the area of a rectangular concrete porch that is $8\text{ft} \times 9\text{ft}$ is 72, since the area of a rectangle is $L \times W$. Notice that if you pay attention to the units you are also multiplying $\text{ft} \times \text{ft}$ which equals ft^2 . The answer is 72ft^2 .

A typical concrete problem involves calculating the amount to order for a sidewalk shaped like a rectangular box. Suppose it is 4 inches deep, 6 feet wide and 100 feet long. If you do not pay attention to the units you cannot order the correct amount. To make matters worse, concrete is ordered by the cubic yard (yd^3). Analyzing the dimensions or units of a number is indispensable in mathematics.

Let's put these two concepts together to solve the sidewalk problem:

Example 1.4.1: Calculating concrete volume

Find the volume of concrete in yd^3 needed for a sidewalk that is 4 in deep by 6 ft wide by 100 ft long.

Solution:

You may remember that the volume of a box is $L \times W \times H$ (see the appendix for common formulas). If you multiply $4\text{ in} \times 6\text{ ft} \times 100\text{ ft}$, you would get 2400, which is wrong, and the units would be $\text{ft}^2\text{-in}$ which do not make sense.

A cubic inch (in^3) is not only a unit; it is literally a cube that is $1\text{ in} \times 1\text{ in} \times 1\text{ in}$.

Start by converting the dimensions of the sidewalk to inches. Since there are

12 inches in 1 foot, let the units and some basic algebra skills do the work. $6\text{ft} \cdot \frac{12\text{in}}{1\text{ft}}$

would change the units of 6 ft without changing the actual length. You multiply fractions straight across

$$\text{so } \frac{6\text{ft}}{1} \cdot \frac{12\text{in}}{1\text{ft}} = \frac{6\text{ft}}{1} \cdot \frac{12\text{in}}{1\text{ft}} = 72\text{in}.$$

The idea is this, if you need the units of feet to change to inches then you would have to multiply by the unit $\left(\frac{\text{in}}{\text{ft}}\right)$. Similarly, $100\text{ ft} = 1200\text{ in}$, so we have $4\text{ in} \times 72\text{ in} \times 1200\text{ in} = 345,600\text{ in}^3$.

This is the correct answer but needs to be in yd^3 . We would have to multiply by the unit $\frac{\text{yd}^3}{\text{in}^3}$ to change to yd^3 . The appendix at the end of this text lists all the conversions you will need for this section. Observe that $46,656\text{ in}^3 = 1\text{ yd}^3$. Therefore the problem becomes:

$$\frac{345,600\text{in}^3}{1} \cdot \frac{1\text{yd}^3}{46,656\text{in}^3}$$

notice that you are actually multiplying by 1 since $46,656\text{ in}^3 = 1\text{ yd}^3$

$$\frac{345,600\text{in}^3}{1} \cdot \frac{1\text{yd}^3}{46,656\text{in}^3}$$

cubic inches "cancel" out leaving cubic yards and we are led to divide

$$\frac{345,600\text{yd}^3}{46,656} \approx 7.4\text{ yd}^3$$

simplify

Final Answer: Volume $\approx 7.4\text{ yd}^3$ of concrete.



This technique can also be used to change to different types of units like ft^3 to gallons, as the following example illustrates:

Example 1.4.2: Changing from cubic feet to gallons

Volumes of liquid are commonly measured in gallons. Find the number of gallons needed to fill a 4 ft x 9 ft x 14 ft box.

Solution:

The volume of the box would be 504 ft^3 using the formula from the previous example. Changing the units to gallons (gal) from ft^3 would require us to multiply by the unit $\left(\frac{\text{gal}}{\text{ft}^3}\right)$. The appendix gives the conversion: $1 \text{ ft}^3 = 7.5 \text{ gal}$.

$$\frac{504\text{ft}^3}{1} \cdot \frac{7.5 \text{ gal}}{1\text{ft}^3}$$

$$\frac{504\text{ft}^3}{1} \cdot \frac{7.5 \text{ gal}}{1\text{ft}^3} \quad \text{cubic feet cancel out leaving gallons and we are led to multiply}$$

$$504 \times 7.5 \text{ gal} = 3780 \text{ gallons} \quad \text{simplify}$$

Final Answer: A volume of 3780 gallons of water are needed to fill the box.

It may seem that multiplying 504 by 7.5 would change the answer, but remember that since $1 \text{ ft}^3 = 7.5 \text{ gal}$ that the fraction $\frac{7.5 \text{ gal}}{1\text{ft}^3}$ actually equals 1. We are changing the units and the number without changing the actual amount of liquid.

This technique also helps convert back and forth from metric to standard units:

Example 1.4.3: Converting from metric to standard weight

A length of steel tubing is labeled to weigh 8700 grams, convert this weight to pounds to determine how much trouble it will be to lift.

Solution:

Changing the units to pounds (lbs) from grams (g) would require us to multiply by the unit $\left(\frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{g}}\right)$. The appendix gives the conversion: $1 \text{ lb} = 453.6 \text{ g}$.

$$\frac{8700\text{g}}{1} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ lb}}{453.6 \text{ g}}$$

$$\frac{8700\text{g}}{1} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ lb}}{453.6 \text{ g}} \quad \text{the grams cancel out leaving pounds and we are led to divide}$$

$$\frac{8700 \text{ lbs}}{453.6} \approx 19.2 \text{ pounds} \quad \text{simplify}$$

Final Answer: Weight ≈ 19.2 pounds, an easy size to work with, let's carry three at a time!



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Consider an example where there are multiple units to change:

Example 1.4.4: Converting a metric speed to miles per hour (MPH)

Convert a speed of 24 meters/sec to mph ($\frac{\text{miles}}{\text{hour}}$).

Solution:

Start with 24 m/s and multiply by conversion factors that change seconds into hours and meters into miles:

$$\begin{array}{l} \frac{24 \text{ m}}{1 \text{ sec}} \cdot \frac{60 \text{ sec}}{1 \text{ min}} \cdot \frac{60 \text{ min}}{1 \text{ hr}} \cdot \frac{3.281 \text{ ft}}{1 \text{ m}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mile}}{5280 \text{ ft}} \\ \frac{24 \text{ m}}{1 \text{ sec}} \cdot \frac{60 \text{ sec}}{1 \text{ min}} \cdot \frac{60 \text{ min}}{1 \text{ hr}} \cdot \frac{3.281 \text{ ft}}{1 \text{ m}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mile}}{5280 \text{ ft}} \\ \frac{24 * 60 * 60 * 3.281 \text{ mile}}{5280 \text{ hr}} \approx 53.7 \text{ mph} \end{array}$$

conversions taken from the appendix

the remaining units are $\frac{\text{miles}}{\text{hour}}$

we know exactly what to multiply and divide

Final Answer: Speed ≈ 53.7 mph



Note: Here is another possibility: $\frac{24 \text{ m}}{1 \text{ sec}} \cdot \frac{3600 \text{ sec}}{1 \text{ hr}} \cdot \frac{100 \text{ cm}}{1 \text{ m}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ in}}{2.54 \text{ cm}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ ft}}{12 \text{ in}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mile}}{5280 \text{ ft}} \approx 53.7 \text{ mph}$.

The key is that the units lead you to the math that is required. This problem would be daunting if left entirely to common sense, unless you are uncommonly sensible.

Section 1.4: Dimensional Analysis

Refer to the appendix for common conversions

Length Conversions

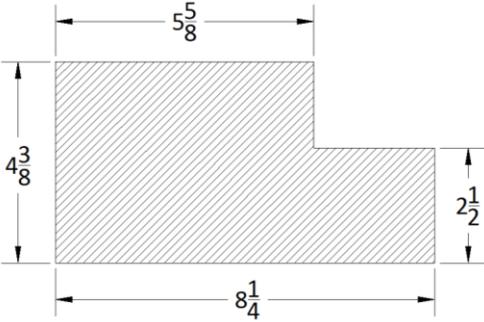
- 1. Convert 38 inches into a measurement in centimeters, rounded to one decimal place.
- 2. Convert 157 centimeters into a measurement in inches, rounded to the nearest 16th of an inch.
- 3. Convert 51 inches into a measurement in millimeters, rounded to one decimal place.
- 4. Convert 9 meters into a measurement in feet and inches, rounded to the nearest 16th of an inch.



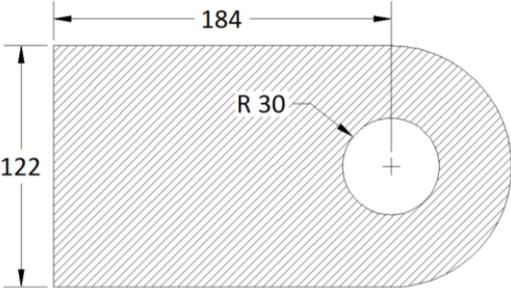
- 5. Convert 9456 feet into a measurement in miles, rounded to two decimal places.



- 6. The measurements in the drawing are given in inches. Convert each dimension to centimeters, rounded to one decimal place.



- 7. The measurements in the drawing are given in millimeters. Convert each dimension to inches rounded to the nearest 16th of an inch.



Area Conversions



- 8. Convert 17 square inches into a measurement in square centimeters, rounded to two decimal places.
- 9. Convert 236 square inches into a measurement in square feet, rounded to two decimal places.
- 10. A lot in a subdivision is listed as .32 acres, convert .32 acres to a measurement in square feet, rounded to the nearest square foot.

Chapter 1

11. Convert 78 square feet into a measurement in square yards, rounded to two decimal places.



12. Convert 789 square inches into a measurement in square meters, rounded to two decimal places.

13. Convert five square meters into a measurement in square feet, rounded to two decimal places.

Volume Conversions

14. Convert four cubic feet into a measurement in cubic inches.



15. Convert five cubic feet into a measurement in gallons, rounded to two decimal places.

16. Convert 167 cubic feet into a measurement in cubic yards, rounded to two decimal places.

17. Convert 183,487 cubic inches into a measurement in cubic yards, rounded to one decimal place.

Rate Conversions

18. Convert a rate of 18 feet per second into miles per hour (MPH), rounded to one decimal place.



19. Convert 23 gallons per minute (GPM) into cubic feet per day, rounded to the nearest whole number.

20. A tree grows $3/8$ " per day. Convert this growth rate into feet per year, rounded to two decimal places.



21. Convert 27 miles per hour (MPH) into meters per second, rounded to one decimal place.



22. A paint striper covers 100 meters in 28 seconds. Convert this speed to MPH, rounded to one decimal place.

23. An assembly line manufactures I-beams at a rate of 58 feet per second. Convert this speed to miles per hour (MPH), rounded to one decimal place.



Weight Conversions

24. Use the chart of weights of common metals to make the conversions rounded to one decimal place:



Weights of Common Metals

<u>Material</u>	<u>Weight (oz/in³)</u>
Magnesium	1.006
Aluminum	1.561
Titanium	2.641
Zinc	4.104
Stainless Steel	4.538
Copper	5.180
Tungsten	11.157
Gold	11.169

- a. Convert the weight of Copper to ounces per cubic foot.
- b. Convert the weight of Tungsten to grams per cubic inch.
- c. Convert the weight of Magnesium to grams per cubic foot.
- d. Convert the weight of Stainless steel to pounds per cubic foot.
- e. Convert the weight of Titanium to grams per cubic centimeter.

25. Find the weight of a five gallon bucket of concrete measured in pounds, rounded to one decimal place. Concrete weighs 3,915 pounds per cubic yard.

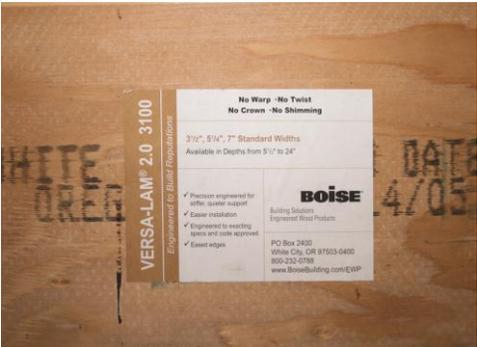


26. Find the weight of a four cubic foot wheel barrow filled with concrete measured in pounds, rounded to the nearest pound. Concrete weighs 3,915 pounds per cubic yard.

27. Find the weight of a 3,072 cubic inch Douglas fir header measured in pounds, rounded to one decimal place. Douglas fir weighs 38 pounds per cubic foot.



28. Find the weight of a 16 cubic foot laminated veneer lumber (LVL) beam measured in pounds, rounded to the nearest pound. LVL beams weigh .34 ounces per cubic inch.



29. Find the weight of two 5 gallon buckets of water measured in pounds, rounded to one decimal place. Water weighs 62.4 pounds per cubic foot.



1.5: Order of Operations

We finish the chapter with the order of operations used without explanation in the introduction to this book. It is impossible to understand algebra in a meaningful way without a deep understanding of this foundational concept. The order is easily memorized with the acronym PEMDAS, which is often expanded to Please Excuse My Dear Aunt Sally, as a mnemonic device.

1. **P**arentheses
2. **E**xponents
3. **M**ultiply/**D**ivide
4. **A**dd/**S**ubtract

For me this is a bit uninspired for such an important concept so my personal favorite is: **People Enjoying Math Display Awkward Symptoms**. It is acceptable to have a little fun while learning math, in fact, if you are not having fun you are doing something wrong. To deepen your grasp of this pivotal concept, let's take a minute and discuss the reason for this order.

I am embarrassed to admit that I graduated from college with a math degree without knowing what this reason is. Addition is the foundational math operation; it can be argued that addition is the only math operation. Consider the problem 3×4 , you have memorized that it is 12 to save time. The answer is 12 because 3×4 means three-fours or $4 + 4 + 4$. We invent multiplication to speed up the process when repeatedly adding the same number. For example, you buy 42 studs to build a wall costing \$3.52 each. The total cost is found by adding \$3.52 to itself 42 times. Multiplication thankfully speeds this process up, but the fact remains that multiplication is merely a useful technique for adding quickly.

If a formula requires you to find $3 \times 6 + 5$, understanding that it is shorthand for $6 + 6 + 6 + 5$ which equals 23, implies that you must multiply first or you won't get it right. If you add before multiplying, cashier would charge you \$33 instead of \$23 for three \$6 pipes and one \$5 saw. The order does not result from my dear Aunt Sally. She became famous later merely for being a dear woman whose name started with an S. What does she have to say about exponents preceding multiplication?

Again the issue is resolved in the meaning of an exponent. 5^3 means $5 \times 5 \times 5$. Exponents are shorthand for multiplication. Consider the expression $5 \times 4 + 3^2$.

$5 \times 4 + 3 \times 3$ using the definition of exponents

$4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 3 + 3 + 3$ using the definition of multiplication

29 simplify (notice the complex expression is all addition when expanded to show its meaning)

Multiplication and exponents make it convenient for writing math expressions that would otherwise be very cumbersome, but the shorthand comes at the price of needing some skill to interpret it.

I have made no mention of subtraction and division. This is because they are simply invented as inverse operations. Division is just the inverse of multiplication and subtraction is the inverse of addition. It is important to understand that multiplication does not precede division; in fact, these operations must be performed from left to right as you would read a sentence. Similarly, addition and subtraction operations must also be performed working left to right.

Indeed then, in a sense, there is only one operation in math, addition. All other operations are either inverse operations or shortcuts. Although I would not recommend shouting this revelation the next time you are in a crowd for fear of being misunderstood, the fact should solidify your grasp on the order of operations. It should also drive home the fact that mathematics is not the memorization of useless and unrelated facts. It can be understood at a foundational level and applied to life in useful and time-saving ways.

Finally, parentheses are first in the order simply as a grouping symbol with the express meaning “do this first”. It must be noted that large division bars in an expression like $\frac{3+4 \times 6}{5^2-7}$ imply parentheses, so that you must simplify the top (numerator) and the bottom (denominator) before performing the division. Most calculators allow for entering an entire expression like this, but do not have a large division symbol and so must be entered as $(3 + 4 * 6)/(5^2 - 7)$. It must also be noted that large square root symbols carry the same implication. An expression like $\sqrt{1 + 4^2}$ requires that the inside of the square root be determined as 17 before taking the square root. Again you must enter $\sqrt{(1 + 4^2)}$ into a calculator to get the correct answer since there is no large square root symbol.

Consider a simple example involving money growing at an interest rate:

Example 1.5.1: Calculating simple interest

Solve for the final amount of money (A), if the principal (P) = \$460, the interest rate (r) = 8.3%, and the time (t) = 10 years. Use the formula: $A = P + Prt$.

Solution:

$A = 460 + 460 * .083 * 10$	substitute the numbers into the formula
$A = 460 + 381.8$	multiplication is before addition and is done from left to right
$A = 841.8$	simplify

Final Answer: The amount is \$841.80.

Chapter 1

Consider an example involving the cornering force that a vehicle exerts on its passengers as a function of the radius of the turn and the speed of the vehicle:

Example 1.5.2: Calculating the force experienced when cornering in a vehicle

Solve for the force (F) measured in g's, if you know the velocity (v) = 48 mph and the radius (r) = 24 feet.

Use the formula: $F = \frac{v^2}{14.957r}$. Round to the nearest tenth.

Solution:

$$F = \frac{48^2}{14.957 * 24}$$

substitute the numbers into the formula

$$F = \frac{2304}{14.957 * 24}$$

exponents are first, (take time here to learn your calculator, enter: $48 \wedge 2$ or $48 \times^y 2$, depending on the type of calculator that you have, this will save time when the exponent is larger than 2)

$$F = \frac{2304}{358.968}$$

remember the large division implies a parentheses so the top and bottom must be simplified first (if you enter $2304 / 14.957 \times 24$ in your calculator it will be wrong)

$$F \approx 6.4$$

simplify

Final Answer: The cornering force is $F \approx 6.4$ g's, meaning about six and half times the force of gravity.

Consider a more realistic and complex example of money growing at a monthly interest rate:

Example 1.5.3: Compound interest formula

Solve for the amount (A) if the principal (P) = \$580, the interest rate (r) = 7.2%, and the time (M) = 42 months. Use the formula: $A = P(1 + \frac{r}{12})^M$.

Solution:

$$A = 580 \left(1 + \frac{.072}{12}\right)^{42}$$

substitute the numbers into the formula

$$A = 580 * 1.006^{42}$$

parentheses are first and $1 + \frac{.072}{12}$ simplifies to 1.006 when dividing before adding

$$A \approx 580 * 1.286$$

exponents are next, 1.006^{42} simplifies to 1.286 (rounded to the thousandth place and I hope you figured out how to enter this in your calculator)

$$A \approx 745.88$$

simplify

Final Answer: A deposit of \$580 at 7.2% APR for 42 months would grow to \$745.88.



Note: A bank would report the amount as \$745.66 since they would not round until the end.

Consider a formula used to calculate roofing for a house, involving a large square root sign:

Example 1.5.4: Calculating square feet of roofing

Solve for the number of square feet of roofing (R), if the slope of the roof (s) is $\frac{5}{12}$ and the floor area (A) = 1860 ft². Use the formula:

$$R = A\sqrt{1 + s^2}. \text{ Round to the nearest square foot.}$$

Solution:

$$R = 1860\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{5}{12}\right)^2}$$

substitute the numbers into the formula

$$R \approx 1860\sqrt{1 + (.417)^2}$$

parentheses first and rounding to the thousandth place

$$R \approx 1860\sqrt{1.174}$$

The large square root implies a parenthesis and so $1 + .417^2$ must be simplified. Squaring .417 gives .174. Adding 1 results in 1.174.

$$R \approx 1860 * 1.08$$

a square root is actually an exponent of .5, so the square root is before multiplication in the order of operations

$$R \approx 2009$$

simplify

Final Answer: R ≈ 2009 square feet of roofing. Note: You will get R = 2015 if you do not round until the end. Rounding multiple times in a calculation can result in an answer that is remarkably inaccurate. This formula is a remarkable simplification of the difficult process it would be to calculate all the areas of each rectangle, triangle, parallelogram, and trapezoid that often compose a roof. A person who knows algebra can get more accurate material calculations and save a lot of time in the process.



For the last example we consider a remarkably complicated engineering formula for the deflection (bending) of a cantilevered beam. I will spare you the meaning of each letter and the complexity involved with more realistic numbers.

Example 1.5.5: Calculating beam deflection

Solve for D if w = 4, n = 2, L = 3, E = 5, and I = 6. Use the formula:

$$D = \frac{w(n^4 - 4nL^3 + 3L^4)}{24EI}.$$

Solution:

$$D = \frac{4(2^4 - 4*2*3^3 + 3*3^4)}{24*5*6}$$

substitute the numbers into the formula

$$D = \frac{4(16 - 4*2*27 + 3*81)}{24*5*6}$$

exponents in the parentheses first

$$D = \frac{4(16 - 216 + 243)}{24*5*6}$$

multiplications inside the parenthesis next

$$D = \frac{4*43}{24*5*6}$$

finish the parenthesis working left to right

$$D = \frac{172}{720}$$

since the large division sign implies a separate parentheses top and bottom, simplify the top and bottom separately

$$D \approx .24$$

simplify

Final Answer: D ≈ .24; the beam will bend or deflect approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.



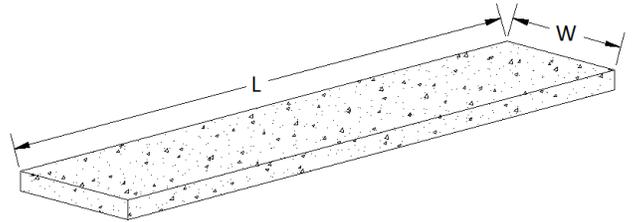
Section 1.5: Order of Operations

1. The volume (V) of concrete for a driveway or sidewalk is often estimated by $V = \frac{LW}{80}$.



Where V = volume measured in cubic yards, L = length measured in feet, and W = width measured in feet.

Find the volume of concrete needed for a driveway that is 24' wide and 12' long.



2. The volume (V) of concrete for a driveway or sidewalk is often estimated by $V = \frac{LW}{80}$.



Where V = volume measured in cubic yards, L = length measured in feet, and W = width measured in feet.

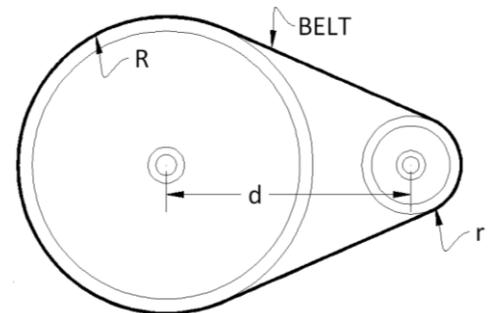
Find the volume of concrete needed for a sidewalk that is 5 feet wide and 124 feet long.

3. An approximation of the belt length (L) in a motor is $L = \pi(R + r) + 2d$.



R = radius of the larger pulley, r = radius of the smaller pulley, and d = distance between the pulleys. Pi (π) \approx 3.14 but most calculators have a pi button that should be used instead since it is quicker and more accurate.

Find the length of the belt rounded to one decimal place, if R = 16 cm, r = 7 cm, d = 28 cm.



4. The carburetor size formula is $C = \frac{dRV}{3456}$.



C = cubic flow modification (CFM), d = piston displacement, R = engine revolutions per minute (RPM), and V = volumetric efficiency.

Find the CFM for a 3300 RPM engine with a 5.2-inch piston displacement and a volumetric efficiency of 124%, rounded to one decimal place.

5. The torque formula is $T = \frac{5252H}{R}$.



T = torque, H = horsepower, and R = engine revolutions per minute (RPM).

Find the torque for a 2300 RPM engine with 840 horsepower, rounded to one decimal place.

6. In electronics, Power (P) is $P = RI^2$.



P = power measured in watts, R = resistance measured in ohms, and I = current measured in amps.

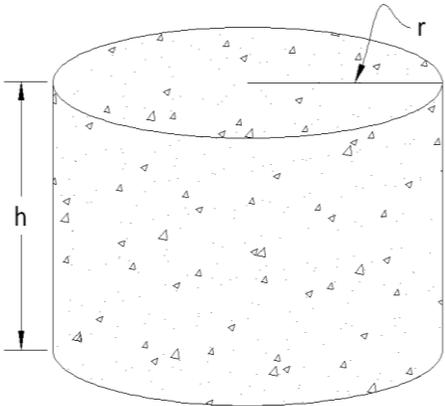
Find the power consumed by an 8-ohm resistor with a 9-amp current passing through it.

7. The volume of cylindrical footing (V) is $V = \pi r^2 h$.



H = height and r = radius.

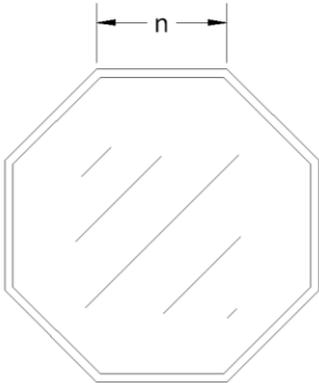
Find the volume rounded to one decimal place, if h = 14" and r = 8".



8. The area of a regular octagonal window (A) is $A = 4.828n^2$.



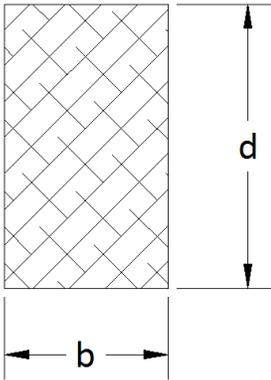
Find the area of an octagonal window with a side of 12" rounded to one decimal place.



Chapter 1



9. The moment of inertia (I) of a beam is $I = \frac{bd^3}{12}$.



Note: Moment of inertia is a measure of a beam's effectiveness at resisting bending based on its cross-sectional shape.

I = moment of inertia of the beam measured in inches⁴,
b = width of the beam measured in inches and d = height of the beam measured in inches.



Find the moment of inertia of a beam rounded to one decimal place, if b = 3.5" and d = 14".

10. The speed of a car is $S = \frac{DR}{336G}$.



S = speed in miles per hour (MPH), D = tire diameter in inches, R = engine revolutions per minute (RPM), and G = gear ratio.

Find the speed of a car with 26 inch diameter tires, a 3400 RPM engine, and a gear ratio of 3.5, rounded to the nearest MPH.

11. The reactance offered by a capacitor in electronics is $X = \frac{1}{2\pi fC}$.



X = reactance measured in ohms, f = frequency measured in cycles per second (hertz),
C = capacitor size measured in farads.

Find the reactance for a capacitor in a circuit with a frequency of 60 hertz and a capacitor size of .00012 farads, rounded to three decimal places.

12. The voltage drop in an electrical wire is $V = \frac{2LIR}{1000}$.



V = voltage drop measured in volts, L = length of the wire measured in feet, I = current measured in amps and R = resistance in the wire measured in ohms.

Use the table at the right to determine the voltage drop in a 350 foot #12 AWG electrical cord attached to a saw drawing 13 amps of current. Round to one decimal place.

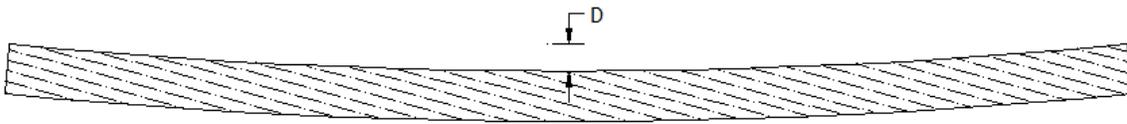
AWG	R
16	4.884
14	3.072
12	1.932
10	1.215
8	.764
6	.481
4	.302

Recalculate if the cord size is increased to #10 AWG.

13. The point load deflection (D) of a beam is $D = \frac{PL^3}{48EI}$.



Note: Deflection is simply a measurement of the amount of bend in a beam.



D = deflection measured in inches, P = weight on the beam measured in pounds, L = length of the beam measured in inches, E = elasticity of the beam measured in pounds per square inch (PSI), and I = moment of inertia of the beam measured in inches⁴.

Find the deflection of a beam rounded to one decimal place if L = 216, P = 4500, E = 1,800,000, and I = 432.

14. The uniform load deflection (D) of a beam is $D = \frac{5PL^4}{384EI}$.



Note: Deflection is simply a measurement of the amount of bend in a beam.

D = deflection measured in inches, P = weight on the beam measured in pounds, L = length of the beam measured in inches, E = elasticity of the beam measured in pounds per square inch (PSI), and I = moment of inertia of the beam measured in inches⁴.

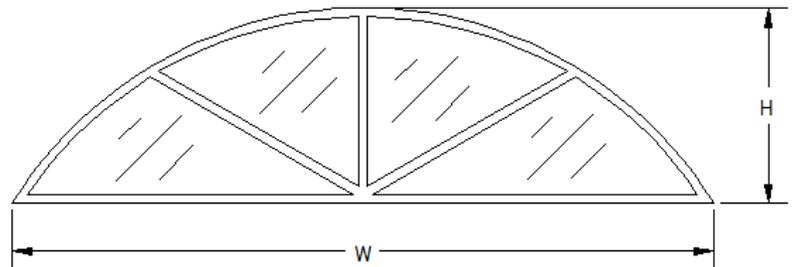
Find the deflection of a beam rounded to one decimal place if L = 168 inches, P = 358 pounds, E = 2,000,000 psi, and I = 968 inches⁴.



15. The formula to calculate the radius (R) of an arch window is $R = \frac{W^2 + 4H^2}{8H}$.



W = width of the window & H = height of the window.

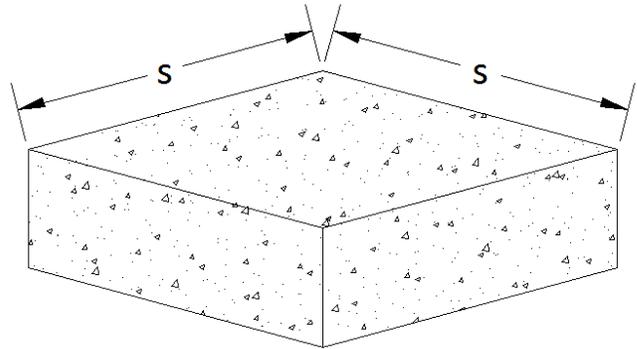


Find the radius of an arch window accurate to the 16th of an inch, which has a width of 42 inches and a height of 12 inches.

16. The formula to calculate size (S in inches) of a square footing is $S = 12 \sqrt{\frac{W}{B}}$.



W = weight on the footing (in pounds) & B = soil bearing capacity in pounds per square foot (PSF).



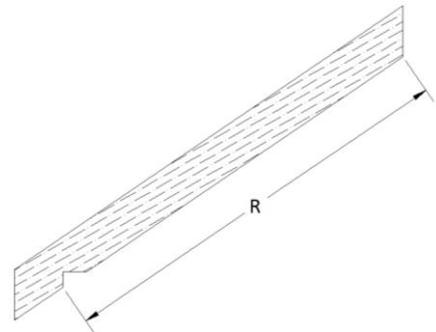
Find the size (S) of footing necessary to hold a weight of 7400 pounds that sits on soil able to bear 1500 psf. Round your answer to one decimal place.

17. The length of a rafter (R) can be calculated using the formula: $R = \frac{W}{2} \sqrt{S^2 + 1}$.



R = length of the rafter measured in inches, W = width of the building measured in inches, and S = slope of the roof.

Find the length of a rafter for a building that is 312" wide and has a slope of 7/12, rounded to the nearest 16th of an inch.

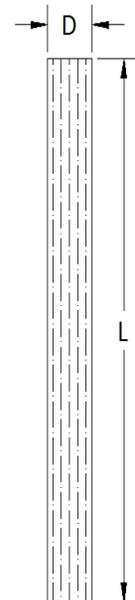


18. The allowable stress (S) on a post is $S = \frac{3ED^2}{10L^2}$.



S = allowable stress measured in pounds per square inch (PSI), D = dimension of the post measured in inches, L = length of the post measured in inches, and E = elasticity of the beam measured in pounds per square inch (PSI).

Find the allowable stress on a post rounded to one decimal place, if L = 120 inches, E = 1,100,000 psi, D = 3.5 inches.



19. The Cornering Force (F) that a vehicle exerts on its passengers is $F = \frac{v^2}{32r}$.



F is measured in g's (one g is the force of gravity of the earth), v = velocity measured in feet per second and r = radius measured in feet.

Find the cornering force of a car traveling 82 feet per second around a corner of radius 48 feet, rounded to one decimal place.

20. The Engine Displacement (D) is $D = \frac{\pi b^2 sc}{4}$.



D = engine displacement measured in cubic centimeters, b = bore (diameter of the cylinder) measured in centimeters, s = stroke (distance that the piston travels) measured in centimeters, and c = number of cylinders.

Find the displacement of an 8 cylinder engine with a 2.8-cm bore and a 4.4-cm stroke, rounded to one decimal place.



21. The Exhaust Header Tubing Length (L) is $L = \frac{1900D}{d^2R}$.



L = length measured in inches, D = displacement measured in cubic inches, d = exhaust head diameter measured in inches, and R = revolutions per minute (RPM).

Find L, if D = 350 in³, d = 3 in, and R = 2200 RPM's, rounded to the nearest inch.

22. In electronics, Power (P) is $P = \frac{E^2}{R}$.



P = power measured in watts, R = resistance measured in ohms, and E = voltage measured in volts.

Find the power consumed by 120 volt electricity passing through a circuit with .6 ohms of resistance.

Chapter 1

23. Roofing for a house can be ordered by the square (1 square = 100ft²). The formula for



calculating the number of squares of roofing for a house is $R = \frac{A\sqrt{1+S^2}}{100}$.

R = number of squares, A = area or square footage of the floor of the house, and S = slope of the roof. Find the number of squares of roofing for a 1950ft² house with a roof slope of 9/12, rounded up to the nearest whole number.

24. The formula for horsepower is $H = W\left(\frac{S}{234}\right)^3$.



H = horsepower, W = weight in pounds, and S = speed in MPH.

Calculate the horsepower for a car that weighs 2740 pounds and is capable of 106 miles per hour (MPH), rounded to the nearest horse. Horses, as you know, are weak with decimals.

25. The formula for resistance in a parallel electrical circuit is $R_t = \frac{R_1R_2}{R_1+R_2}$.



R_t = total resistance, R₁= resistance one, and R₂= resistance two.

Find the total resistance if R₁ = 460 Ω and R₂ = 720 Ω, rounded to one decimal place.

Note: Ω is an electrical symbol for ohms.

26. The formula for speed is $S = 234\left(\frac{H}{W}\right)^{.333}$.



H = horsepower, W = weight in pounds, and S = speed in MPH.

Calculate the speed for a car that weighs 2160 pounds with 712 horse power, rounded to the nearest MPH.

27. The formula to calculate impedance in an RL circuit is: $Z = \sqrt{R^2 + X^2}$.



Z = impedance measured in ohms

R = resistance measured in ohms

X = reactance measured in ohms

Calculate the impedance in a circuit with 2.3 kΩ of resistance and a reactance of 5.4 kΩ, rounded to the nearest tenth of a kΩ.

28. The formula to calculate impedance in an RL circuit is: $Z = \sqrt{R^2 + X^2}$.



Z = impedance measured in ohms

R = resistance measured in ohms

X = reactance measured in ohms

Calculate the resistance in a circuit with 6.2 kΩ of impedance and a reactance of 4.1 kΩ, rounded to the nearest tenth of a kΩ.

29. The formula to calculate inductive reactance is: $X = 2\pi fL$



X = inductive reactance measured in ohms

f = frequency measured in hertz (Hz)

L = inductance measured in henrys (H)

Calculate the inductive reactance for an AC circuit with a frequency of 3 kHz and an inductance of 12.3 mH. Note: kHz and mH have metric prefixes that must be considered. Round to the nearest whole number.

30. Use the Voltage Divider Formulas to calculate voltages V_1 and V_2 at each resistor R_1 and R_2 .



V_1 = voltage at R_1

V_2 = voltage at R_2

R_1 = resistance at R_1 measured in ohms

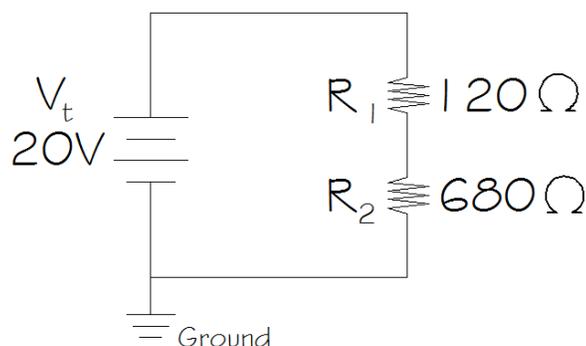
R_2 = resistance at R_2 measured in ohms

R_t = total resistance measured in ohms

$$V_1 = V_t \left(\frac{R_1}{R_t} \right) \quad \& \quad V_2 = V_t \left(\frac{R_2}{R_t} \right) \quad \text{also note that}$$

$$R_t = R_1 + R_2$$

Series Circuit



31. Use the Current Divider Formulas to calculate currents I_1 and I_2 at each resistor R_1 and R_2 .



Answer in amps rounded to 2 decimal places.

I_1 = amperage at R_1

I_2 = amperage at R_2

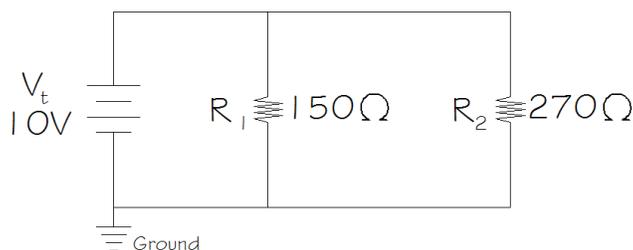
R_1 = resistance at R_1 measured in ohms

R_2 = resistance at R_2 measured in ohms

R_t = total resistance measured in ohms

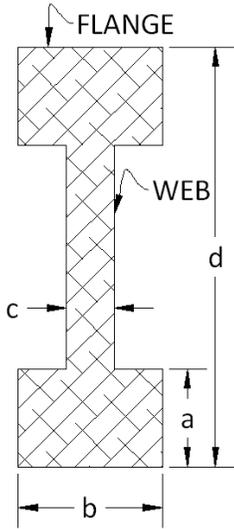
$$I_1 = I_t \left(\frac{R_t}{R_1} \right) \quad \& \quad I_2 = I_t \left(\frac{R_t}{R_2} \right) \quad \text{also note that } R_t = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \quad \text{and } I_t = \frac{V_t}{R_t}$$

Parallel Circuit





33. **Challenge Problem:** the moment of inertia (I) of an I-joist is $I = \frac{bd^3 - (b-c)(d-2a)^3}{12}$.



Note: Moment of inertia is a measure of a beam's effectiveness at resisting bending based on its cross-sectional shape.

I = moment of inertia of the beam measured in inches⁴, a = flange thickness measured in inches, b = width of the flange measured in inches, c = web thickness measured in inches, and d = height of the joist measured in inches.

Find the moment of inertia of Boise Cascade's 5000 series BCI where a = 2-1/2",

b = 1-1/8", c = 3/8" and d = 9-1/2". Round your answer to one decimal place.

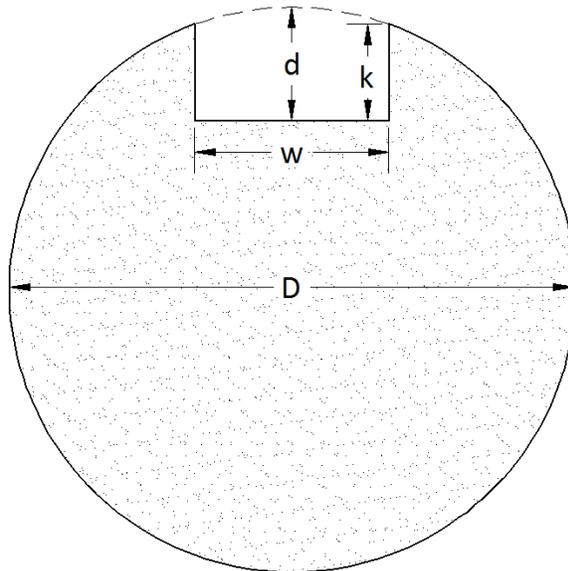


34. **Challenge Problem:** A keyway is often cut in a cylindrical shaft in machining to lock two parts together. Achieving the desired depth (k) can be accomplished by calculating the depth of cut (d). The formula for calculating the depth (d) of the cut is



$$d = \frac{2k + D - \sqrt{D^2 - w^2}}{2}$$

Find d if k = .250, D = 2.875, and w = .625 (all measures are in decimal inches). Round your answer to the nearest thousandth of an inch.



Chapter 2:

Formulas/Equations

In chapter 1 we limited our use of formulas to solving for the letter that is alone, typically on the left side of an equation.

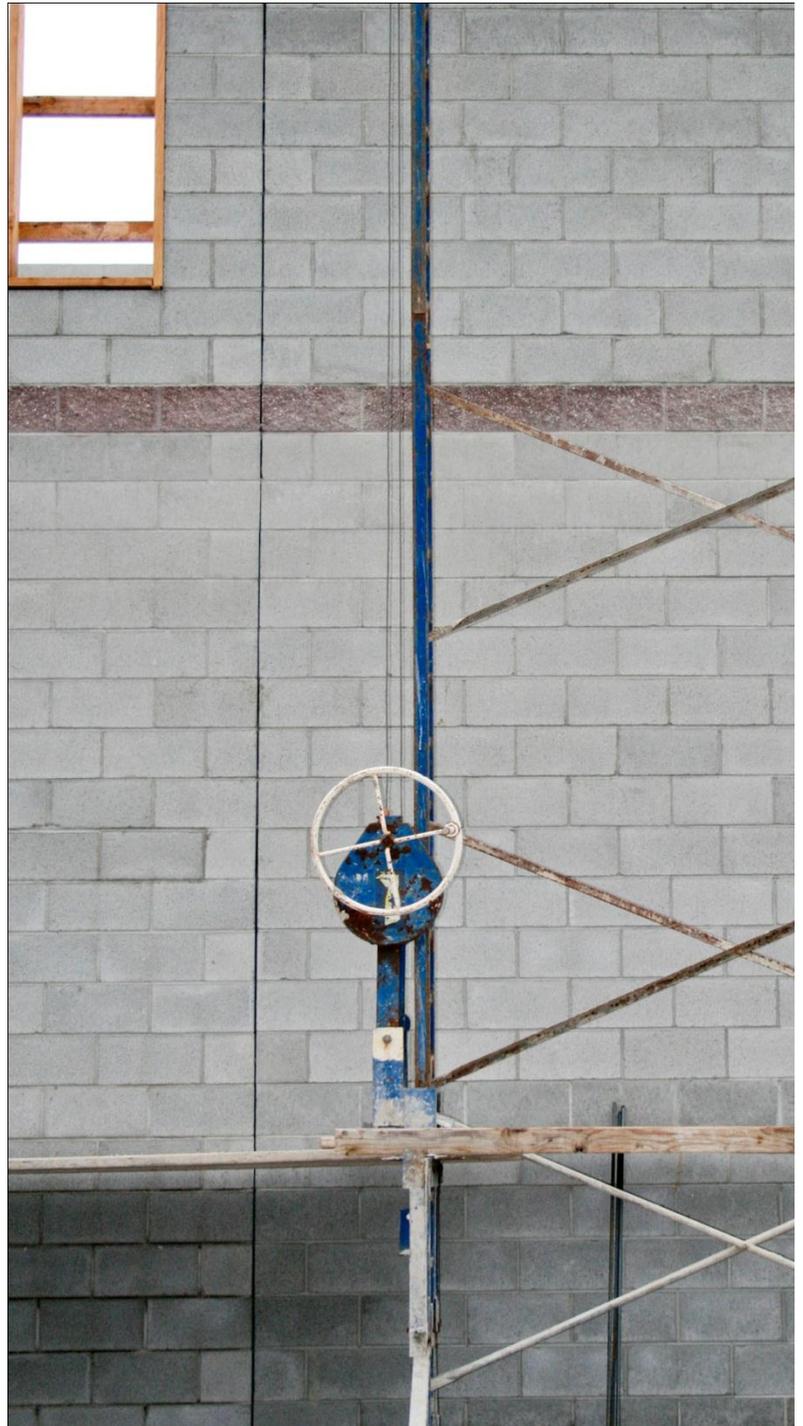
As the following example will illustrate, it is often useful to solve for another letter in a formula.

Recall the formula used to calculate the point load deflection of a beam from section 1.5:

$$D = \frac{PL^3}{48EI}.$$

Where P = weight on the beam (in pounds), L = length of the beam (in inches), E = elasticity of the beam (in psi) & I = moment of inertia of the beam (in inches⁴).

The most practical use of this formula actually involves solving for I not D. A carpenter could use the formula to calculate D, but if he discovered that the deflection of the beam was too great, he would have to change one of the other values to compensate. The deflection of a beam cannot exceed 1" in a residential application, and the most practical value to change is the size of the beam which involves changing I.



Example 2.1: Beam Deflection

Solve for I, if $D = 1''$, $P = 900$ lbs., $L = 132''$, and $E = 1,200,000$ psi (pounds per square inch). Use the formula: $D = \frac{PL^3}{48EI}$.

Solution:

$$1 = \frac{900 \cdot 132^3}{48 \cdot 1,200,000 \cdot I}$$

enter the numbers into the formula

$$1.8 \approx \frac{900 \cdot 132^3}{48 \cdot 1,200,000 \cdot 20}$$

guessing a value of 20 for I

$$1.2 \approx \frac{900 \cdot 132^3}{48 \cdot 1,200,000 \cdot 30}$$

guessing a value of 30 for I

$$.9 \approx \frac{900 \cdot 132^3}{48 \cdot 1,200,000 \cdot 40}$$

guessing a value of 40 for I



Final Answer: Guessing and checking: $I \approx 36 \text{ in}^4$. Choosing a beam with an I-value of 36 or higher would keep the deflection under 1''.

In life, you often know the result that you are after, the problem is figuring out what will lead to this result. I don't want a formula that calculates my weight: $\text{Weight} = \text{body type} + \text{calories} - \text{exercise}$. I want to know what to eat and how much to exercise will result in my desired weight. The purpose of chapter 2 is to learn how to solve for letters buried in formulas without having to guess and check. It is a waste of time and you usually settle for an approximate answer.

2.1: Solving simple equations

In this section we will learn how to solve for I in the beam deflection formula without guessing at all. A simple illustration for solving equations is found in wrapping a present. The order of operations for wrapping a present is:

1. Put it in a box
2. Wrap it with paper
3. Tie a ribbon around it
4. Put a bow on it

When you unwrap a present it is done in the reverse order. You have to remove the bow, then the ribbon, next the paper and finally the box to get at the present. Not only is the order of removal reversed but even the process at each stage is reversed (i.e. tie and untie, wrap and unwrap). In the beam deflection formula the letter I represents the present hidden inside its wrapping (admittedly, the illustration is a bit strained since the letter I is a lousy present). Recall the four step order of operations that we studied in section 1.5:

1. **P**arentheses
2. **E**xponents
3. **M**ultiply/**D**ivide
4. **A**dd/**S**ubtract

In this section we are going to “unwrap” the letter we are solving for by removing the numbers around it in the reverse order. When solving for a letter that is surrounded by numbers and operations, “unwrap” it by first removing any numbers that are added or subtracted, then remove numbers that are multiplied or divided, next remove exponents and finally any numbers inside parentheses. As with a present, if any of these four operations are missing then skip it and move on. My wife notes that my presents only have paper and a bow. “That is so they are easier for you to unwrap”, I lovingly respond. Most equations will be missing at least one of the four operations, just as most presents will be missing at least one wrapping (usually the ribbon since the sliding scissor trick rarely results in an attractive spiral). In this section we will limit our problems to those involving only add, subtract, multiply and divide, saving parentheses and exponents for section 2.2.

Chapter 2

Consider an example involving money growing at an interest rate:

Example 2.1.1: Calculating a simple interest rate

Solve for the interest rate (r) if the amount (A) = \$222, time (t) = 6 years, and principal (P) = \$150. Use the formula: $A = P + Prt$.

Solution:

$222 = 150 + 150 * r * 6$	substitute the numbers into the formula
$72 = 150 * r * 6$	150 is added to $150 * r * 6$, and the inverse operation for add is subtract, so subtract 150 from both sides
$12 = 150 * r$	150 & 6 are both multiplied by r so each can be removed by dividing, divide both sides by 6
$r = .08$	divide both sides by 150



Note: $150 * r * 6$ could be simplified to $900 * r$, before beginning to unwrap the r , since multiplication can be done in any order. Then you would only have to divide both sides by 900, ($72 \div 900 = .08$).

Final Answer: You would need to get an 8% interest rate for \$150 to grow to \$222 in 6 years.

Consider a fencing example:

Example 2.1.2: Calculating fencing

The perimeter of a rectangular fence is given by the formula: $P = 2L + 2W$. Calculate the length (L) of a fence that could be built with 248 feet of fencing that is to have a width (W) of 38 feet.

Solution:

$248 = 2L + 2 \cdot 38$	substitute the numbers into the formula
$248 = 2L + 76$	simplify
$172 = 2L$	subtract 76 from both sides (undo additions or subtractions first)
$86 = L$	divide both sides by 2 (undo multiplications or divisions next)

Final Answer: If the rectangular fence is built with a length of 86 feet and a width of 38 feet it will have a perimeter of 248 feet and use all of the fencing.

Let's try an example that requires solving for a letter in the denominator:

Example 2.1.3: Engine capacity

The engine torque formula is $T = \frac{5252H}{R}$. Find the RPM's (R) for an engine with 540 foot pounds of torque (T) and 352 horsepower (H), rounded to the nearest whole number.

Solution:

$$540 = \frac{5252 \cdot 352}{R} \quad \text{substitute the numbers into the formula}$$

$$540 = \frac{1,848,704}{R} \quad \text{simplify}$$

$$540R = 1,848,704 \quad \text{multiply both sides by R}$$

$$R \approx 3424 \quad \text{divide both sides by 540}$$

Final Answer: The engine will be capable of 3424 RPM's.

Section 2.1: Solving Simple Equations

1. Headers for a door are always five inches larger than the door $H = D + 5$. Find the door size for a 41 inch header.



2. The weight (W) of a plastic water tank is modeled by $W = 8.345G + 67$.



W = total weight of the water tank measured in pounds, G is the size of the water in the tank measured in gallons, and 67 pounds is the weight of the empty tank.

Water & Liquid Storage Tanks => PLASTIC STORAGE TANKS

Plastic Storage Tank

Part Number:	NW250VERT
Capacity:	250 Gallon Vertical Poly Storage Tank
Size:	30" dia. x 89"H
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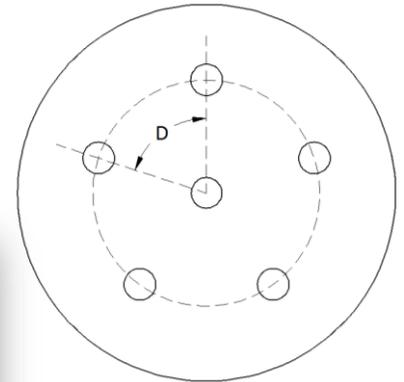
8" Manway & 2" Drain Fitting

Tanks are translucent white with gallon markers

wt: 67 lbs

Find the number of gallons that can be hauled by a truck capable of holding one ton (2000 pounds), rounded to the nearest gallon.

3. In design, the degrees of spacing (D) is modeled by $D = \frac{360}{n}$.
 D = degrees of spacing between each hole, 360 = degrees in a circle, and n = number of holes.
 Find the number of holes that can be drilled if they are 15° apart.



4. The weight (W) of a metal water tank is modeled by $W = 8.345G + 3250$.



W = total weight of the water tank measured in pounds, G is the amount of water in the tank measured in gallons, and 3250 pounds is the weight of the empty tank.

Find the number of gallons that can be hoisted by a crane capable of lifting 30 tons (60,000 pounds), rounded to the nearest whole number.

5. The Cost of a rental van (C) is modeled by: $C = .32M + 37$



C = total cost, M is the number of miles driven at 32 cents per mile, and \$37 = price of the rental.

Find the number of miles that can be driven on a budget of \$350, rounded to the nearest mile.

6. A contractor bids a job at \$680 for materials plus \$42 per hour for labor. The total cost for the job can be modeled by: $C = 42H + 680$.



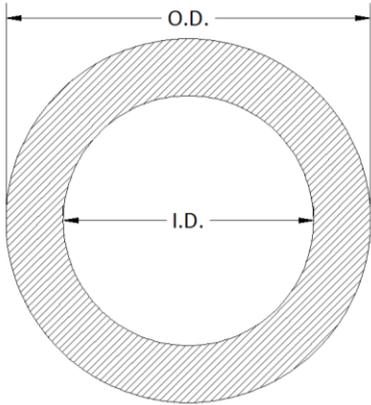
Find the number of hours that he has for the job if the owner would like to total cost to be under \$2000, rounded to the nearest hour.

7. The thickness (T) of the wall of a pipe can be found using the



formula: $T = \frac{O.D.-I.D.}{2}$.

Find the outside diameter if T = 1.32 mm and I.D. = 14 mm.

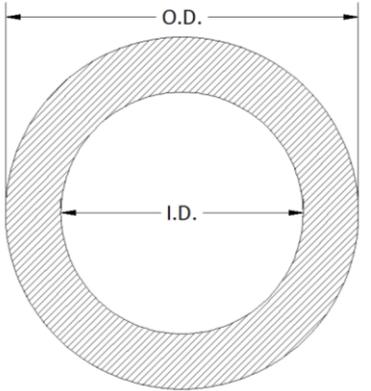


8. The thickness (T) of the wall of a pipe can be found using the



formula: $T = \frac{O.D.-I.D.}{2}$.

Find the inside diameter if T = 1/8" & O.D. = 2-3/8"



9. The torque formula is $T = \frac{5252H}{R}$.



T = torque, H = horsepower, and R = engine revolutions per minute (RPM).

Find the horsepower for a 2560 RPM engine with 680 foot pounds of torque, rounded to the nearest whole number.

Chapter 2

10. The formula for the speed of a car is $S = \frac{DR}{336G}$.



S = speed of the car in miles per hour (MPH), D = tire diameter, R = engine speed in revolutions per minute (RPM), and G = gear ratio.

Calculate the gear ratio necessary to achieve a speed of 142 MPH in a car with 30 inch diameter tires and an engine speed of 4000 RPM's, rounded to the one decimal place.

11. The shear for a simple beam, uniformly loaded, can be found using the formula $V = w\left(\frac{L}{2} - x\right)$.



Find length (L) measured in feet, if shear (V) = 438 ft-lbs, weight (w) = 47 lbs, and location (x) = 8 feet, rounded to one decimal place.

12. The formula for engine displacement is $D = \frac{\pi b^2 sc}{4}$.



D = engine displacement, b = bore (diameter of the cylinder), s = stroke (distance that the piston travels), and c = number of cylinders.

Calculate the stroke for a 6-cylinder engine with 350 cubic inches of displacement and a 4-inch bore, rounded to one decimal place.



13. The formula for horsepower is $H = W\left(\frac{S}{234}\right)^3$.



H = horsepower, W = weight in pounds, and S = speed in MPH.

Calculate the weight of a car with 480 horsepower and a speed of 132 miles per hour, rounded to the nearest pound.

14. The formula for the speed of a car is $S = \frac{DR}{336G}$.



S = speed of the car in miles per hour (MPH), D = tire diameter, R = engine speed in revolutions per minute (RPM), and G = gear ratio.

Calculate the engine RPM's necessary to achieve a speed of 135 MPH in a car with 28 inch diameter tires and a gear ratio of 3.8, rounded to the nearest RPM.

15. The piston speed formula is $P = \frac{sR}{6}$.



P = piston speed measured in feet per minute (FPM), s = stroke length in inches, and R = engine speed in revolutions per minute (RPM).

Calculate the RPM's for an engine with a 4.1-inch stroke and a piston speed of 1800 FPM, rounded to the nearest RPM.

16. The carburetor size formula is $C = \frac{dRV}{3456}$.



C = cubic flow modification (CFM), d = piston displacement, R = engine revolutions per minute (RPM), and V = volumetric efficiency (%).

Find the volumetric efficiency for a 4200 RPM engine with a 4.8-inch piston displacement and a CFM of 7.23. Answer as a percent rounded to one decimal place.



17. The torque formula is $T = \frac{5252H}{R}$.



T = torque, H = horsepower, and R = engine revolutions per minute (RPM).

Find the RPM's for a 1200 horsepower engine with 870 foot pounds of torque, rounded to the nearest whole number.

18. The reactance offered by a capacitor in electronics is $X = \frac{1}{2\pi fC}$.



X = reactance measured in ohms, f = frequency measured in cycles per second (hertz), C = capacitor size measured in farads.

Find the capacitor size necessary for a circuit with a frequency of 120 hertz and a reactance of 18.37 ohms, rounded to six decimal places.

19. The formula to calculate inductive reactance is: $X = 2\pi fL$



X = inductive reactance measured in ohms

f = frequency measure in hertz (Hz)

L = inductance measured in henrys (H)

Calculate the inductance for an AC circuit with a frequency of 4.2 kHz and an inductive reactance of 457 Ω . Note: kHz has a metric prefix that must be considered.

Round to 3 decimal places.

2.2: Solving complex equations

In this section we will include equations with exponents and parentheses. You now need to understand the inverse operation for square (2) is square root ($\sqrt{\quad}$), cube (3) is cube root ($\sqrt[3]{\quad}$) and fourth (4) is fourth root ($\sqrt[4]{\quad}$). You also need to be able find and use these operations on your calculator. Before we get into some examples, recall from section 2.1 the order of operations and that removal must occur in the reverse order:

1. **P**arentheses
2. **E**xponents
3. **M**ultiply/**D**ivide
4. **A**dd/**S**ubtract

The goal of this section is to widen our scope to include any equation we might encounter.

Consider the following example from chapter 1 involving the cornering force a vehicle exerts on its passengers as a function of the radius of the turn and speed of the vehicle:

Example 2.2.1: Cornering force for a vehicle

Solve for velocity (v) measured in feet per second if you know the force (F) = 2 g's and the radius(r) = 4 feet. Use the formula: $F = \frac{v^2}{32r}$.

Solution:

$$2 = \frac{v^2}{32 \cdot 4} \quad \text{substitute the numbers into the formula}$$

$$2 = \frac{v^2}{128} \quad \text{simplify}$$

$$256 = v^2 \quad \text{multiply both sides by 128}$$

$$16 = v \quad \text{the inverse operation for square is square root } (\sqrt{\quad} \text{ on your calculator)}$$

Final Answer: The velocity (v) = 16.

Consider a very practical and complex example of money growing at a monthly interest rate:

Example 2.2.2: Calculating compound interest rates

Solve for the interest rate (r), if the amount (A) = \$1188, principal (P) = \$1080, and the time (M) = 4 months. Use the formula: $A = P(1 + \frac{r}{12})^M$.

Solution:

$$1188 = 1080(1 + \frac{r}{12})^4$$

substitute the numbers into the formula

$$1.1 = (1 + \frac{r}{12})^4$$

The parenthesis must be saved for last. Outside it are multiplication and an exponent, so the multiplication is removed first by dividing both sides by 1080.

$$1.024 \approx 1 + \frac{r}{12}$$

Remove the exponent (4) by taking the fourth root ($\sqrt[4]{\quad}$) of both sides.

$$.024 \approx \frac{r}{12}$$

This can be done on your calculator by entering 4 ($\sqrt[4]{\quad}$) 1.1.

$$r \approx .288$$

now we can work on removing the numbers inside the parenthesis, addition is removed first
multiply both sides by 12

Final Answer: Changing to a percent, $r \approx 28.8\%$.



Note: You would have to get a 28.8% interest rate for \$1080 to grow to \$1188 in 4 months.

Consider another equation used to calculate roofing for a house, involving a large square root sign:

Example 2.2.3: Calculating the slope of a roof

Solve for the slope of the roof (s) if the square feet of roofing (R) = 2400, area (A) = 2000. Use the formula: $R = A\sqrt{1 + s^2}$.

Solution:

$$2400 = 2000\sqrt{1 + s^2}$$

substitute the numbers into the formula

$$1.2 = \sqrt{1 + s^2}$$

This problem is tricky in that it is tempting to remove the 1 first, but the large square root symbol acts as a parenthesis and so removing the 1 and the (2) must be saved for last. Start by removing 2000, divide both sides by 2000.

$$1.44 = 1 + s^2$$

square both sides to remove the square root

$$.44 = s^2$$

once inside the parenthesis, remove the 1 by subtracting 1 from both sides

$$s \approx .663$$

take the square root of both sides

Final Answer: The slope of the roof is approximately .663.



Note: Roof slopes are fractions with 12 for a denominator. Solve the equation $.663 = \frac{x}{12}$, for x . The decimal .663 is very close to 8/12, which is a common roof slope.

Chapter 2

Consider an example where there are two representations of the letter (variable) that must be solved for:

Example 2.2.4: Costing for a welding job

A welder who has \$1460 of overhead costs per month can build railings at a production cost of \$120 each. The selling price per railing as a function of the number of railings produced is modeled by:

$$P = \frac{1460 + 120N}{N}$$

Find the number (N) of railings that he must build to charge a price (P) of \$197 each to cover his production costs and overhead.

Solution:

$$197 = \frac{1460 + 120N}{N}$$

substitute the numbers into the formula

$$197N = 1460 + 120N$$

To solve for N it is necessary to collect the N's together, which is done by adding or subtracting them. The justification for this is the distributive property. Begin by multiplying both sides of the equation by N.

$$77N = 1460$$

subtract 120N from both sides

$$N \approx 19$$

divide both sides by 77

Final Answer: Producing and selling 19 railings for a price of \$197 will cover production costs and overhead. Knowing break-even production and pricing keeps a company from losing money and provides a guideline for increasing production or price to make a profit.

Section 2.2: Solving Complex Equations

1. In electronics, Power (P) is $P=I^2R$.



P = power measured in watts, R = resistance measured in ohms, and I = current measured in amps.

Find the current passing through a circuit that consumes 120 watts of power with a resistance of 10 ohms, rounded to one decimal place.

2. The moment for a simple beam, uniformly loaded, can be found using the formula: $M = \frac{wL^2}{8}$.



Find length (L) in feet if the moment (M) = 894 ft²-lbs and weight (w) = 87 pounds, rounded to one decimal place.



3. A manufacturer's sales price per part (P) can be calculated by: $P = \frac{350+14.25N}{N}$.



Where P = minimum sales price per part, \$350 is the overhead costs, \$14.25 is the cost of producing the part, and N = number of parts produced.

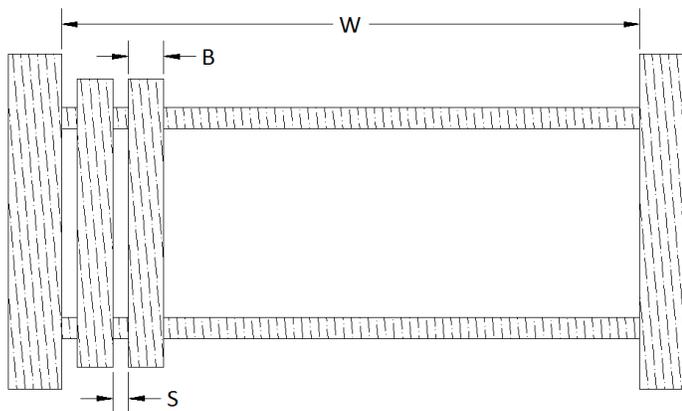
Find the number of parts that must be produced to make the sales price \$20, rounded to the nearest part.

4. Spacing for fence slats (S) can modeled by: $S = \frac{W-BN}{N+1}$.



S = spacing between slats, W = width between posts, N = number of slats, and B = width of one slat.

Find the number of slats that will fit if W = 95 inches, B = $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches & S = $\frac{1}{2}$, rounded to the nearest slat.



5. The formula for engine displacement is $D = \frac{\pi b^2 sc}{4}$.



D = engine displacement measured in cubic inches, b = bore (diameter of the cylinder) measured in inches, s = stroke (distance that the piston travels) measured in inches, and c = number of cylinders.

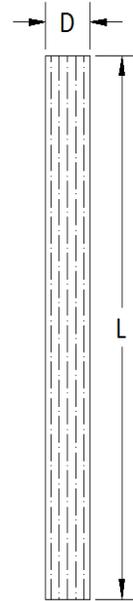
Calculate the bore for an 8-cylinder engine with 370 cubic inches of displacement and a 5-inch stroke, rounded to three decimal places.

6. The allowable stress (S) on a post is $S = \frac{3ED^2}{10L^2}$.



S = allowable stress measured in pounds per square inch (PSI),
D = dimension of the post measured in inches, L = length of the post measured in inches, and E = elasticity of the beam measured in pounds per square inch (PSI).

Find the dimension of a post rounded up to the nearest whole number, if S = 420, E = 1,500,000, L = 96.



7. The formula for horsepower is $H = W \left(\frac{S}{234} \right)^3$.



H = horsepower, W = weight, and S = speed.

Calculate the speed a car will be capable of that weighs 2460 pounds with 390 horsepower, rounded to the nearest mile per hour (MPH).

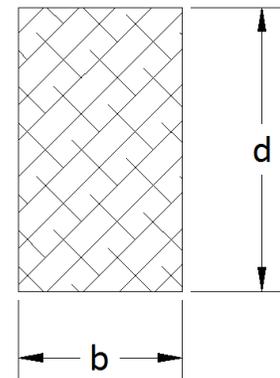
8. The moment of inertia (I) of a beam is $I = \frac{bd^3}{12}$.



Note: Moment of inertia is a measure of a beam's effectiveness at resisting bending based on its cross-sectional shape.

I = moment of inertia of the beam measured in inches⁴,
b = width of the beam measured in inches and d = height of the beam measured in inches.

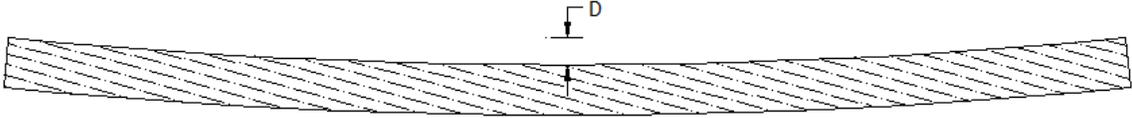
Find the height of a beam rounded to the nearest 8th of an inch if $b = 7 \frac{1}{4}$ and I = 6.5.



9. The point load deflection (D) of a beam is $D = \frac{PL^3}{48EI}$.



Note: Deflection is simply a measurement of the amount of bend in a beam.



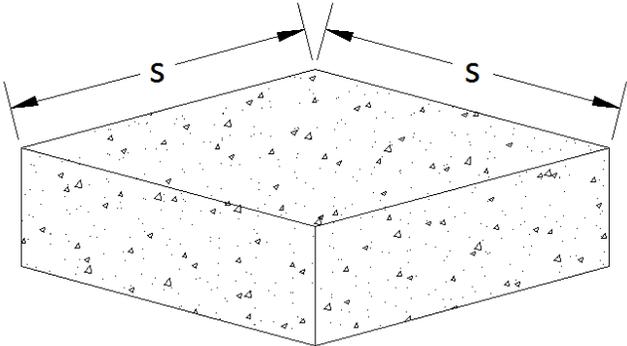
D = deflection measured in inches, P = weight on the beam measured in pounds, L = length of the beam measured in inches, E = elasticity of the beam measured in pounds per square inch (PSI), and I = moment of inertia of the beam measured in inches⁴.

Find the length of a beam rounded to the nearest inch if D = .9, P = 3800, E = 1,700,000, and I = 326.

10. The formula to calculate size (S in inches) of a square footing is $S = 12\sqrt{\frac{W}{B}}$.



W = weight on the footing (in pounds) & B = soil bearing capacity in pounds per square foot (PSF).



Find the weight that a 22" by 22" footing can support that sits on soil able to bear 1200 psf. Round your answer to the nearest pound.

11. Fill in the table of values accurate to two decimal places for the electrical circuit wired in **series**, using the two primary electrical formulas:

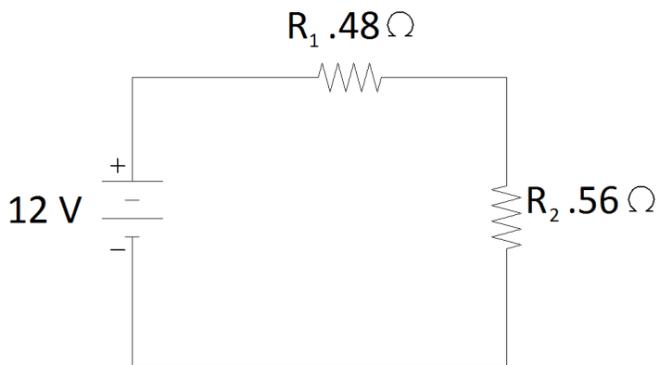


Ohm's Law $V = R \cdot I$ and **Watt's Power Formula $P = V \cdot I$**

V = voltage (volts), I = current (amps), R = resistance (ohms), P = power (watts)

What you need to know about series circuits:

- a. Electricity must pass through both resistors.
- b. Ω is the symbol for ohm, which is the unit of measurement for resistance R.
- c. The subscripts for the letters serve only to distinguish to which resistor they belong: R_1 is resistor one.
- d. $R_1 + R_2 = R_{total}$
- e. $V_1 + V_2 = V_{total}$
- f. $I_1 = I_2 = I_{total}$
- g. $P_1 + P_2 = P_{total}$



	Total	R_1	R_2
V			
I			
R			
P			

12. Fill in the table of values accurate to three decimal places for the electrical circuit wired in **parallel**, using the two primary electrical formulas:

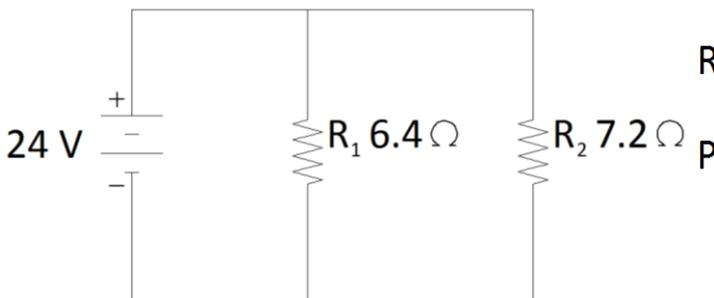


Ohm's Law $V = R \cdot I$ and **Watt's Power Formula $P = V \cdot I$**

V = voltage (volts), I = current (amps), R = resistance (ohms), P = power (watts)

What you need to know about parallel circuits:

- a. Electricity passes through one or the other resistor.
- b. Ω is the symbol for ohm, which is the unit of measurement for resistance R.
- c. The subscripts for the letters serve only to distinguish to which resistor they belong: R_1 is resistor one.
- d. $\frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = R_{total}$
- e. $V_1 = V_2 = V_{total}$
- f. $I_1 + I_2 = I_{total}$
- g. $P_1 + P_2 = P_{total}$



	Total	R_1	R_2
V			
I			
R			
P			

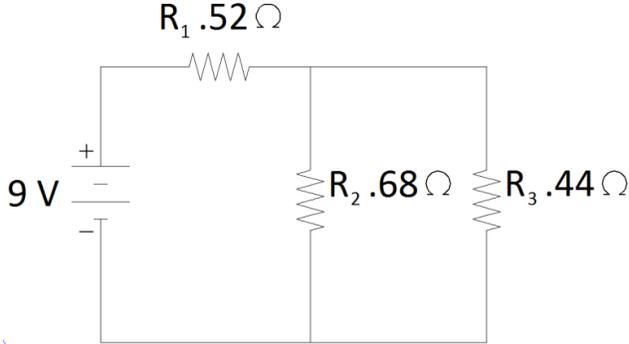
13. **Challenge Problem:** Fill in the table of values accurate to two decimal places for the electrical circuit wired in **series/parallel**, using the two primary electrical formulas:
Ohm's Law $V = R \cdot I$ and **Watt's Power Formula $P = V \cdot I$**



V = voltage (volts), I = current (amps), R = resistance (ohms), P = power (watts)

What you need to know about series/parallel circuits:

- a. $R_1 + \frac{R_2 R_3}{R_2 + R_3} = R_{total}$
- b. $V_2 = V_3$ and $V_1 + V_2 = V_{total}$
- c. $I_1 = I_{total}$ and $I_2 + I_3 = I_{total}$
- d. $P_1 + P_2 + P_3 = P_{total}$



	Total	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃
V				
I				
R				
P				

2.3: Solving formulas for different variables

In this section we will do math primarily with letters (variables). This can cause you to wonder why you signed up for this course, but rightly understood, this section is significantly easier than section 2.2 since there is no such thing as math with letters. $b \times c$ does not require us to do anything until we replace the variables with numbers. Although it can be intimidating to stare at an equation made entirely of letters and be asked to do something, there is really nothing you can do except move things around. For example, solve the area of a circle formula $A = \pi r^2$ for r .

$$A = \pi r^2$$

$$\frac{A}{\pi} = r^2 \quad \text{divide both sides by } \pi$$

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{A}{\pi}} \quad \text{take the square root of both sides}$$

This new formula would be useful if we knew the area of a circle that we wanted but needed to calculate the necessary radius to produce it.

Consider the equation for the volume of a sphere:

Example 2.3.1: Volume of a sphere

Solve the volume of the sphere formula $V = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$, for r .

Solution:

$$V = \frac{4\pi r^3}{3}$$

$$3V = 4\pi r^3 \quad \text{multiply both sides by 3}$$

$$\frac{3V}{4\pi} = r^3 \quad \text{divide both sides by } 4\pi \text{ (since they are both multiplied by } r \text{ they can be removed at the same time)}$$

$$r = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3V}{4\pi}} \quad \text{take the cube root of both sides to undo the cube}$$

Final Answer: $r = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3V}{4\pi}}$



Note: This would be a useful formula for a welder wanting to produce spherical water tanks with particular volumes.



Example 2.3.2: Surface area of a cylinder

Solve the surface area of a cylinder formula $S = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$, for h .

Solution:

$$S = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$$

$$S - 2\pi r^2 = 2\pi rh$$

the entire expression $2\pi r^2$ is added to $2\pi rh$, and can be subtracted from both sides

$$\frac{S - 2\pi r^2}{2\pi r} = h$$

sides

$2\pi r$ is multiplied by h , and can be divided from both



Final Answer: $h = \frac{S - 2\pi r^2}{2\pi r}$.



Note: Although this is a complicated formula, since h is wrapped with a big box and a lot of paper, it is simple to unwrap because there is no math to do. Note that it would be a lot more trouble to solve for r since it is in the formula twice and one is squared. Advanced algebra courses will give you the skill to take on this notable challenge.

There is added complexity when asked to solve for a variable in the denominator:

Example 2.3.3: Engineering a footing size

Solve the footing formula from section 1.5, $S = 12\sqrt{\frac{W}{B}}$, for B .

Solution:

$$S = 12\sqrt{\frac{W}{B}}$$

$$\frac{S}{12} = \sqrt{\frac{W}{B}}$$

start by dividing by 12 since multiplication is before exponents when unwrapping (remember that a square root is an exponent of $\frac{1}{2}$)

$$\left(\frac{S}{12}\right)^2 = \frac{W}{B}$$

square both sides to remove the square root

$$B\left(\frac{S}{12}\right)^2 = W$$

We need to get B out of the denominator since we want to solve for B not $\frac{1}{B}$.

Multiplying both sides by B would bring it to the numerator (top).

$$B = \frac{W}{\left(\frac{S}{12}\right)^2}$$

since B is multiplied by the expression $\left(\frac{S}{12}\right)^2$, we just need to divide to remove it

Although correct, this equation is clumsy since it has fractions divided by fractions. It can be “cleaned up” if you know how to divide fractions. $B = W \div \left(\frac{S}{12}\right)^2 = W \div \frac{S^2}{12^2} = W \times \frac{12^2}{S^2} = \frac{144W}{S^2}$.

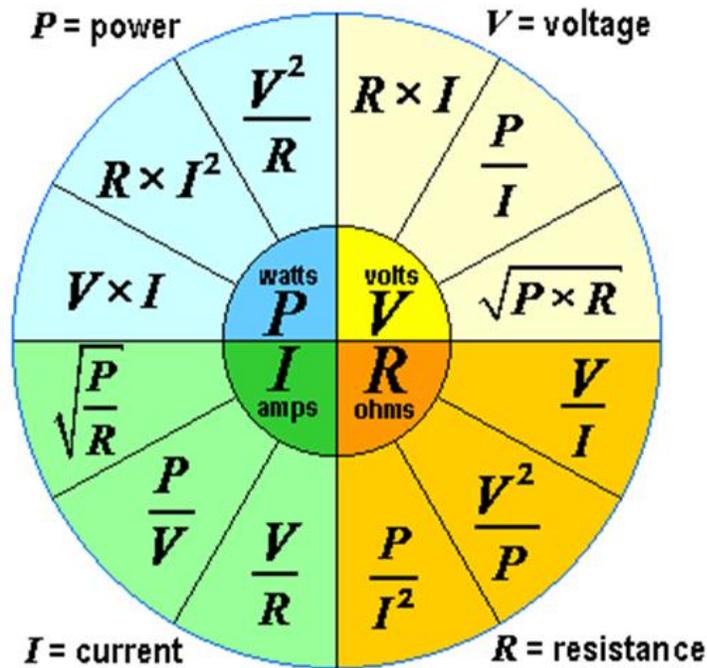
Final Answer: $B = \frac{144W}{S^2}$

Section 2.3: Solving Formulas for Different Variables

1. The Ohm's Law and Watt's Power Formula Wheel of Equations expresses the relationship between Power, Voltage, Current, and Resistance for electrical calculations.



Two basic formulas in the table: **Ohm's Law** $V = R \cdot I$ and **Watt's Power Formula** $P = V \cdot I$ are the building blocks for the other 10. Use these two formulas to create the other 10 shown within the Wheel of Equations.



2. Solve the automotive cornering force equation $F = \frac{v^2}{32r}$, for v.



3. Solve the automotive cornering force equation $F = \frac{v^2}{32r}$, for r.

4. Solve the octagonal window area formula in construction $A = 4.828n^2$, for n.

5. Solve the volume of cylinder formula $V = \pi r^2 h$, for h.

6. Solve the volume of cylinder formula $V = \pi r^2 h$, for r.

7. Solve the allowable stress on a post formula in construction $S = \frac{3ED^2}{10L^2}$, for D.



8. Solve the allowable stress on a post formula in construction $S = \frac{3ED^2}{10L^2}$, for L.



9. Solve the moment formula for a simple beam $M = \frac{wL^2}{8}$, for L.

10. Solve the shear formula for a simple beam $V = w\left(\frac{L}{2} - x\right)$, for L.

11. Solve the engine displacement formula $D = \frac{\pi b^2 sc}{4}$, for s.



12. Solve the engine displacement formula $D = \frac{\pi b^2 sc}{4}$, for b.

13. Solve the horsepower formula $H = W\left(\frac{S}{234}\right)^3$, for S.

14. Solve the formula for the speed of a car $S = \frac{DR}{336G}$, for D.

15. Solve the formula for the speed of a car $S = \frac{DR}{336G}$, for G.

16. Solve the piston speed formula $P = \frac{SR}{6}$, for R.

17. Solve the carburetor size formula $C = \frac{dRV}{3456}$, for V.

18. Solve the torque formula is $T = \frac{5252H}{R}$, for H.

19. Solve the torque formula is $T = \frac{5252H}{R}$, for R.

20. **Challenge Problem:** Solve the formula for resistance in parallel electrical circuits



$$\frac{1}{R_t} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}, \text{ for } R_t.$$

Chapter 3:

Right Triangle Geometry

In chapters 1 and 2 we learned how algebra can be used to figure out any unknown quantity in a formula. In this chapter we will narrow our focus to formulas that pertain to right triangles. Right triangles appear in a surprising number of welding, electronics, diesel, construction, automotive, and manufacturing applications.



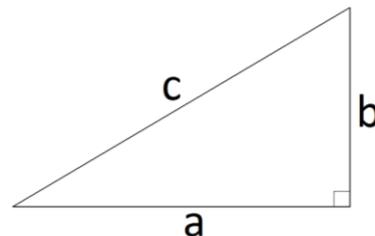
3.1: The Pythagorean Theorem

This elegant formula is named after the Greek mathematician Pythagoras (who lived in 500 B.C.) but hints at its use may be found dating back to 1900 B.C. Simply stated, it expresses the relationship between the lengths of the sides of a right triangle:



The sum of the squares of the two short sides (the legs) will always equal the square of the long side (the hypotenuse).

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$



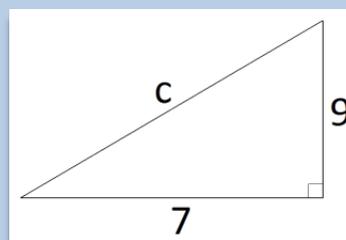
Although there are some examples of three whole numbers that satisfy this relationship such as 3, 4, 5 ($3^2 + 4^2 = 5^2$) or 5, 12, 13 ($5^2 + 12^2 = 13^2$), one of the 3 numbers is often a decimal. In practical problems the two numbers that you know will often be whole numbers and the one that you need to calculate will be approximated with a decimal. Consider the following examples:

Example 3.1.1: Finding the hypotenuse

If $a = 7$ and $b = 9$, find the length of the hypotenuse, c .

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} 7^2 + 9^2 &= c^2 && \text{substituting for } a \text{ and } b \\ 49 + 81 &= c^2 && \text{since } 7^2 = 49 \text{ and } 9^2 = 81 \\ 130 &= c^2 && \text{adding } 49 \text{ and } 81 \end{aligned}$$



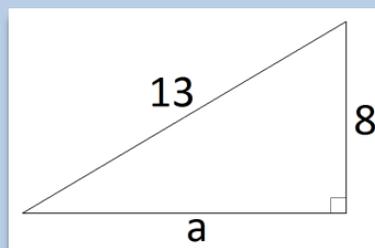
Final Answer: $c = \sqrt{130} \approx 11.402$

Example 3.1.2: Finding one of the legs

If $b = 8$ and $c = 13$, find the length of the leg, a .

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} a^2 + 8^2 &= 13^2 && \text{substituting for } b \text{ and } c \\ a^2 + 64 &= 169 && \text{since } 8^2 = 64 \text{ and } 13^2 = 169 \\ a^2 &= 105 && \text{subtracting } 64 \text{ from } 169 \end{aligned}$$



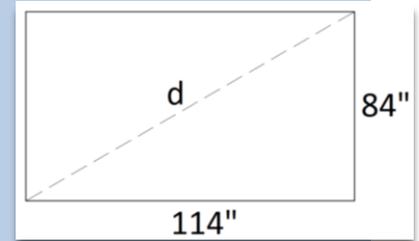
Final Answer: $a = \sqrt{105} \approx 10.247$

Chapter 3

In applications involving the standard system of measurement, the decimal answer must often be converted to the nearest measurable fraction if it is to be of any use (this skill was covered in section 1.2). Consider the following practical example:

Example 3.1.3: Finding the diagonal distance across a rectangular concrete pad

Find the diagonal distance in a rectangular pad that is 114" x 84".
Round accurately to the nearest 16th of an inch.



Solution:

$$d^2 = 114^2 + 84^2$$

substituting

$$d^2 = 12996 + 7056$$

simplifying

$$d^2 = 20052$$

simplifying

$$d = \sqrt{20052} \approx 141.605''$$

a measure just over $141 \frac{1}{2}$

$$.605 = \frac{?}{16}$$

How many 16ths are in .605? (review section 1.2 if necessary)

$$16 \times .605 = ?$$

multiply both sides by 16

$$? \approx 9.7$$

9.7 is close to 10

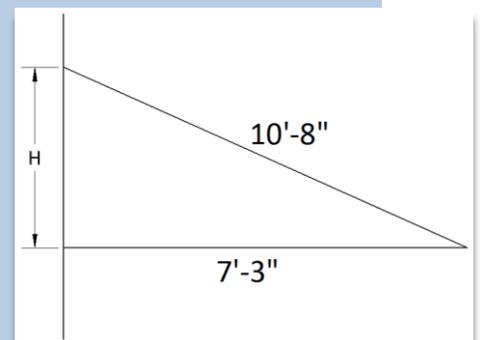
$$.605'' \approx \frac{10''}{16}$$

Final Answer: If the concrete forms are placed so the diagonal distance (d) is $141 \frac{5}{8}$ ", then pad will be very nearly rectangular.

Consider the following practical example involving measurements with feet and inches. Note that it is a common practice to separate foot and inch measures with a hyphen so 10'-8" is not mistaken for 108".

Example 3.1.4: Finding the height of a shed roof built against a wall

Find the height against a wall for a roof that is 7'-3" horizontally with a 10'-8" hypotenuse. Round accurately to the nearest 16th of an inch.



Solution:

The simplest way to work with feet and inches is to convert the measurement to inches. There are 12" in one foot.

$$7'-3'' = 7 \times 12 + 3 = 87''$$

$$10'-8'' = 10 \times 12 + 8 = 128''$$

$$H^2 + 87^2 = 128^2$$

substituting

$$H^2 + 7569 = 16384$$

simplifying

$$H^2 = 8815$$

subtracting 7569 from both sides

$$H \approx 93.888''$$

taking the square root of both sides

$$.888 \times 16 \approx 14.2$$

converting .888 inches to the nearest 16th

$$.888'' \approx \frac{14''}{16}$$

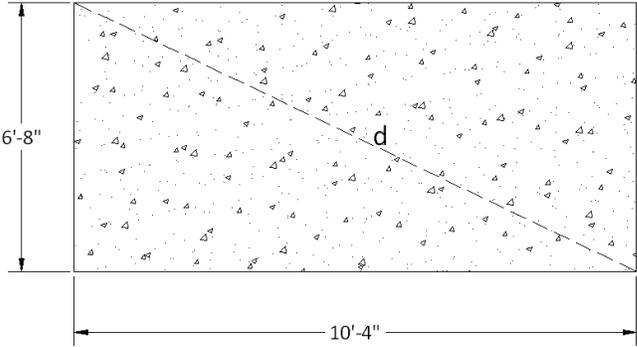
14.2 is close to 14

Final Answer: The height of the roof is $H = 93 \frac{7}{8}$ " or $7' - 9 \frac{7}{8}$ ".

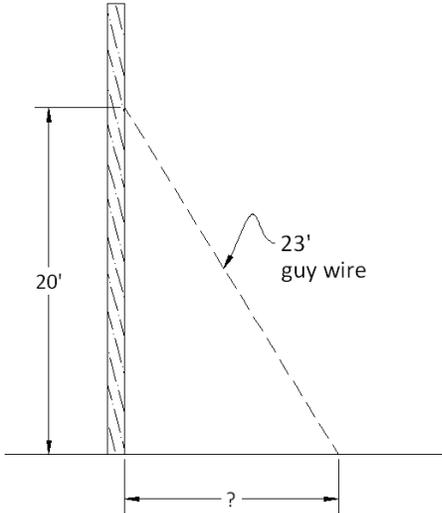
Section 3.1: Pythagorean Theorem



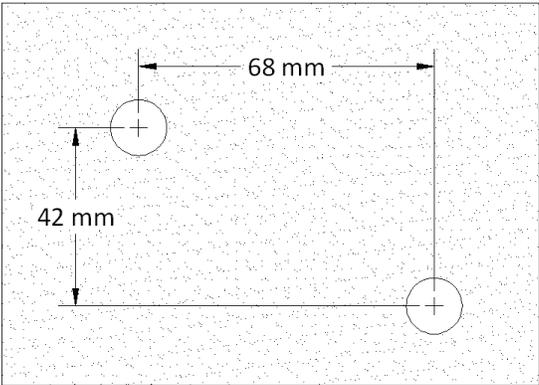
- 1. A 6'-8" x 10'-4" rectangular concrete pad is to be formed. Calculate the length of diagonal d so that the pad will be a rectangle, rather than a parallelogram. Round your answer to the nearest 16th of an inch.



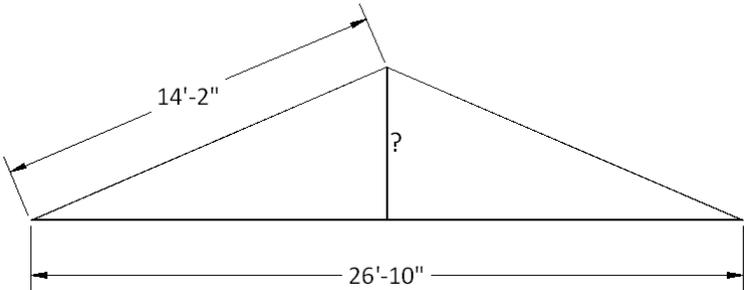
- 2. A 23' guy wire is attached 20' up on a telephone pole. Calculate the distance from the pole it should be placed to hold the pole at 90°. Round your answer to the nearest inch.



- 3. Holes are drilled in the circuit board as shown below. Find the diagonal distance between the centers of the two holes, rounded to the nearest millimeter.

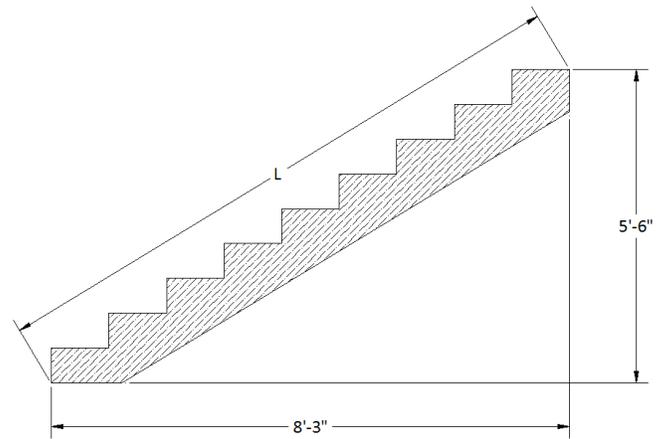


- 4. Find the height of the roof, rounded to the nearest 16th of an inch.

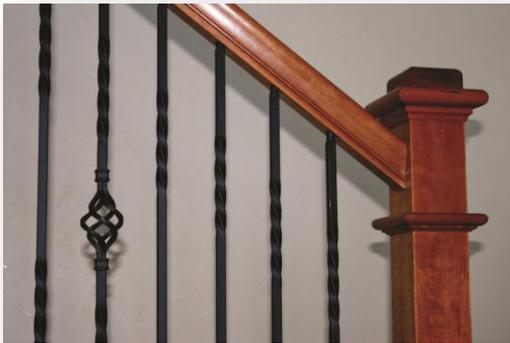
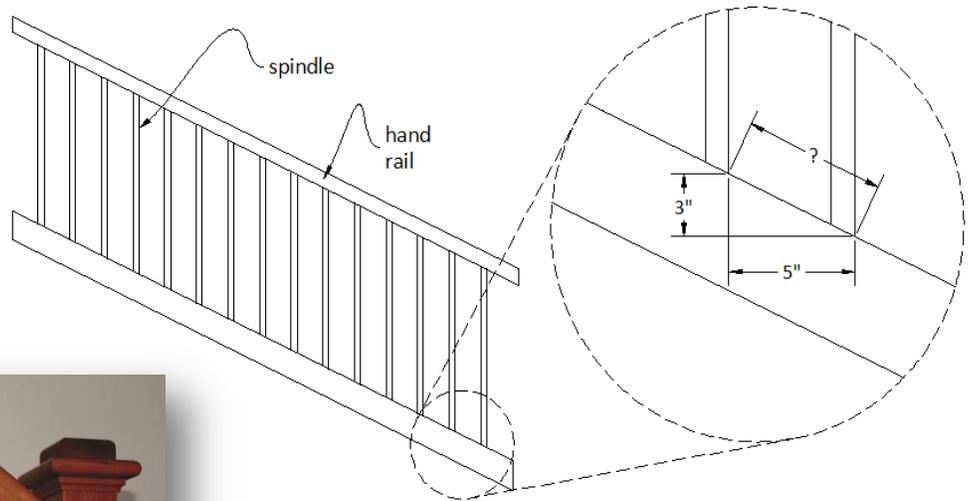


Chapter 3

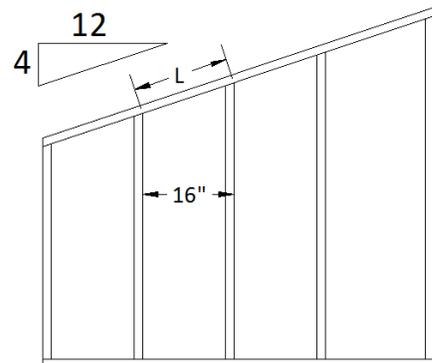
5. Find the length L for the stair stringer in inches, rounded to the nearest inch.



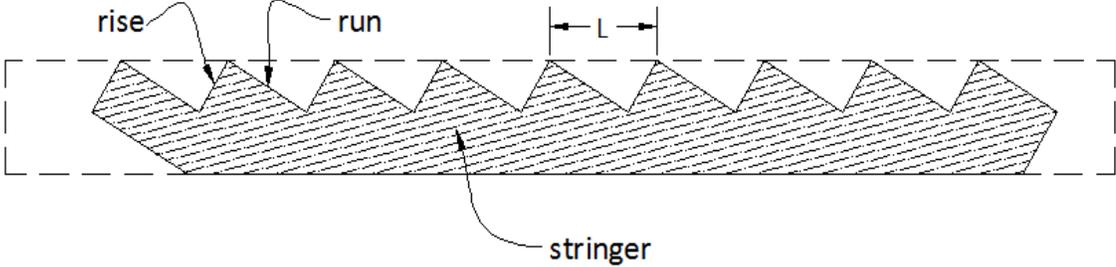
6. Stair railings have spindles that are required by code to have no more than a 4" space between them. If the slope of the stairs causes the height of adjacent spindles to differ by 3", calculate the distance the 1" wide spindles are apart along the handrail so that the holes can be drilled. Round your answer to the nearest 16th of an inch.



7. Studs in a framed wall are placed 16" inches apart. A sloped wall presents a challenge in that the distance (L) between studs along the top plate is longer. If the top plate has a slope of 4/12, calculate distance L so that the stud layout can be marked on the top plate. Round your answer to the nearest 16th of an inch. Hint: First use the slope to calculate the rise for a 16" run.



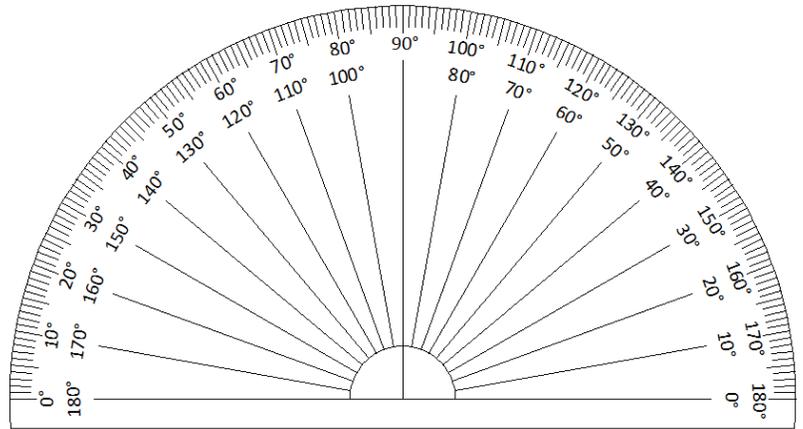
8. A stair stringer can be laid out very accurately by a carpenter using the Pythagorean Theorem to calculate length L. If the stairs are to have a rise of 6-3/4" and a run of 11", calculate length L, rounded to the nearest 16th of an inch.



3.2: Angles

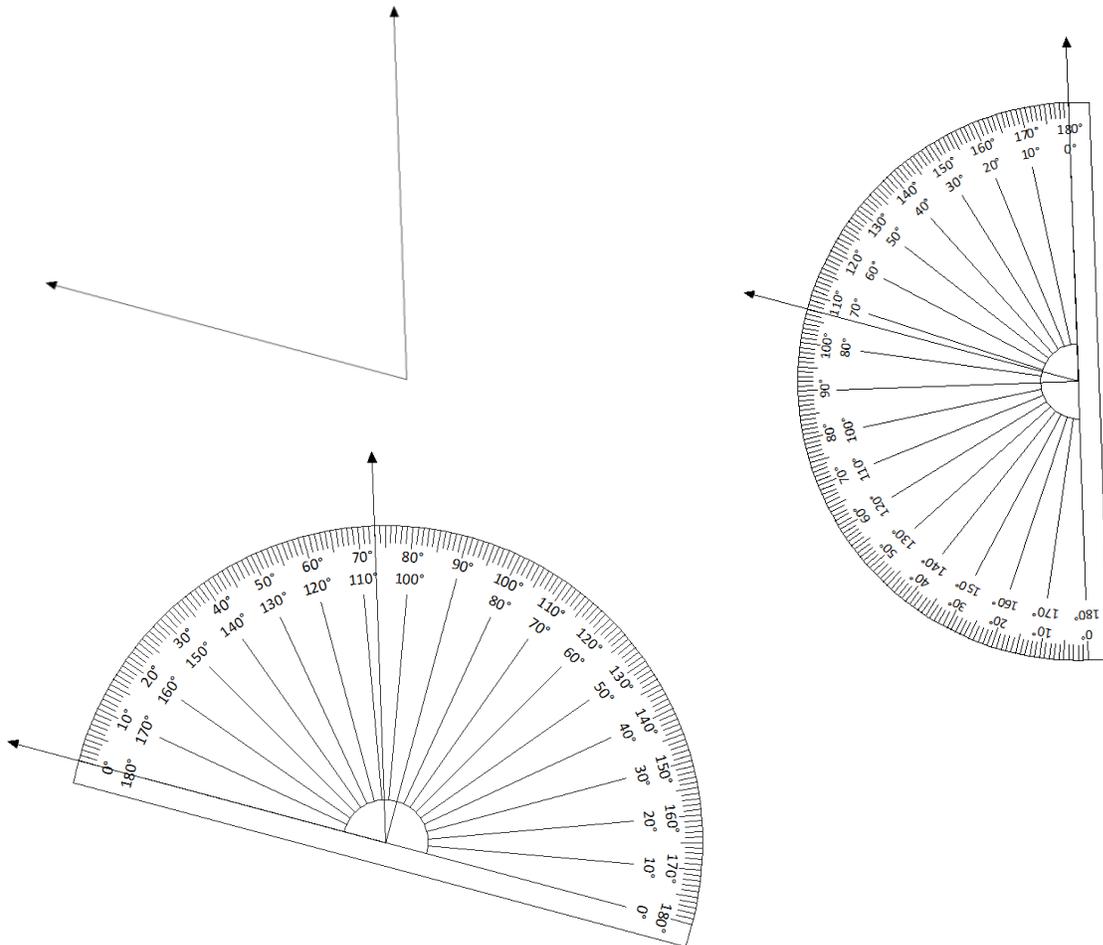
We now turn our attention to angles, in preparation for trigonometry in section 3.3. Angles are commonly measured in degrees using a protractor. History provides an interesting answer to the questions, what is a degree and why is a circle composed of 360 of them? Ancient astronomers are responsible for dividing the circle into 360° , due to the fact that their calendar had 12

months of 30 days each resulting in a 360-day year. A degree was used as a measure for the angle the earth traveled in one day in its circular path around the sun.



The protractor can be aligned with 0° on either ray (side) of the angle. If the 0° mark on the left of the protractor is used then you will be reading the outer set of numbers. If the 0° mark on the right of the protractor is used then you will be reading the inner set of numbers.

If you are measuring the angle below, you can align the protractor in either way illustrated to obtain 73° .



There are only two requirements for measuring an angle:

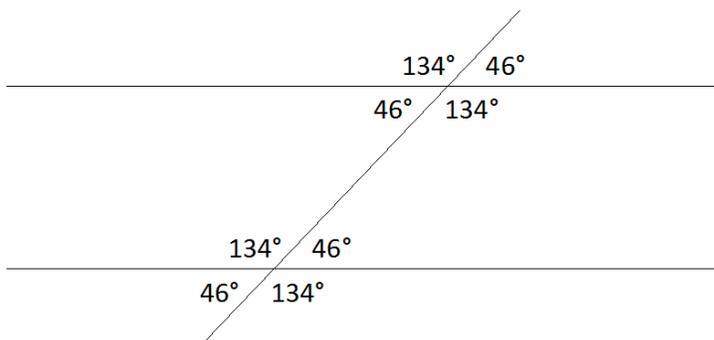
1. The center of the protractor has to be on the vertex (or point) of the angle.
2. One of the rays is aligned with either 0° mark.

Angle Facts:

1. Turning a complete circle is 360°
2. The angles in a triangle add up to 180°
3. A straight line is 180°
4. Parallel lines have equal angles



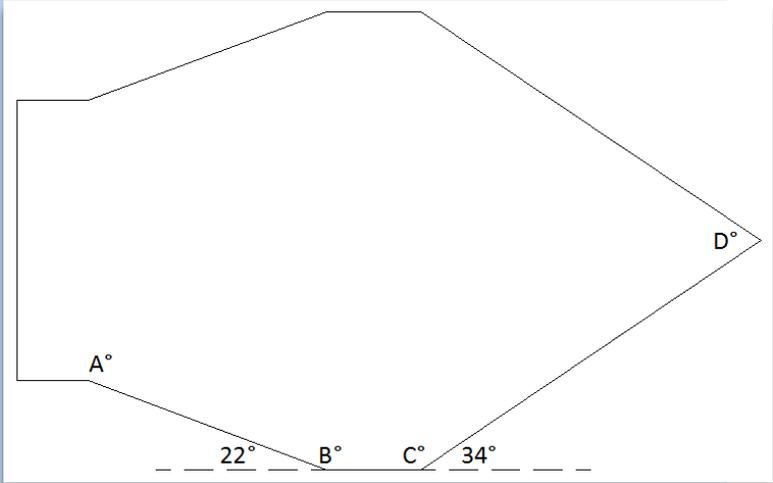
The last fact may require a picture. Notice the parallel lines create two groups of angles that are all the same.



Since a straight line is 180° , notice the two angles add to 180° as well. Therefore, it is only necessary to know one of the eight angles in order to find the others. This simple and elegant fact can be difficult to apply and all the subtle relationships here are overwhelming when put into words. Study the figure carefully.

Example 3.2.2: Calculating angles for CNC (computer numerically controlled)

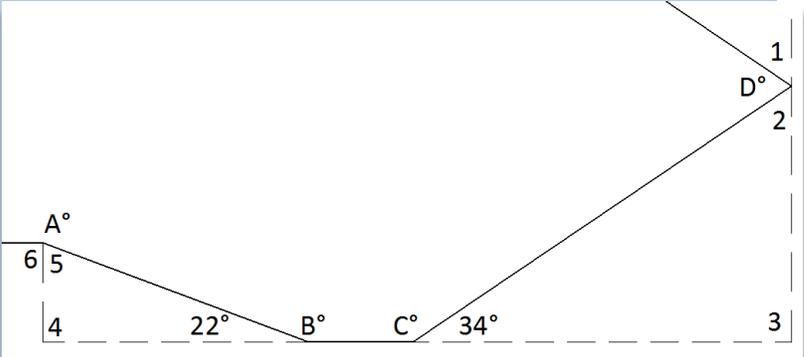
The symmetrical sheet metal sign can only be produced if the angles are known. Calculate angles A through D.



Solution:

B = 158° 22° + B = 180° (angle fact 3)
 C = 146° 34° + C = 180° (angle fact 3)

Again it is necessary to draw in some extra lines to make further progress.

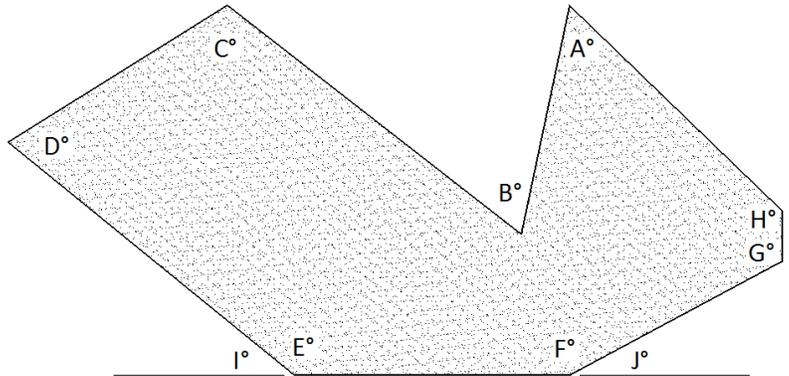


angle 2 = 56° 3 = 90° and 2 + 3 + 34° = 180° (angle fact 2)
 D = 68° 1 = 2 based on symmetry and 1 + D + 2 = 180° (angle fact 3)
 Angle 5 = 68° 4 = 90° and 5 + 4 + 22° = 180° (angle fact 2)
 A = 202° 6 = 90° and 5 + 6 + A = 360° (angle fact 1)

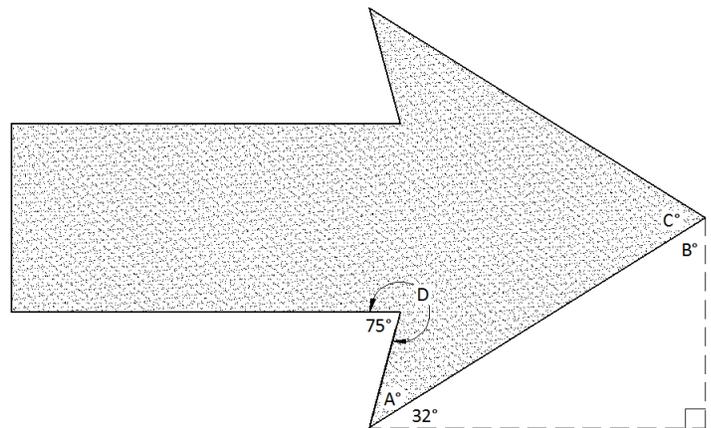
Final Answers: A = 202°, B = 158°, C = 146°, D = 68°

Section 3.2: Angles

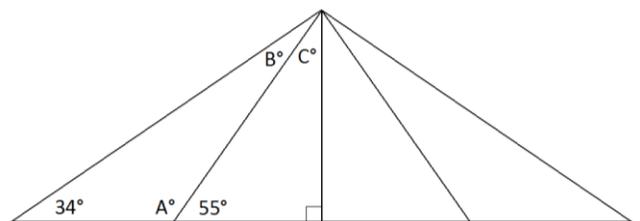
1. Measure angular dimensions A through J using a protractor on the shape to the nearest degree.



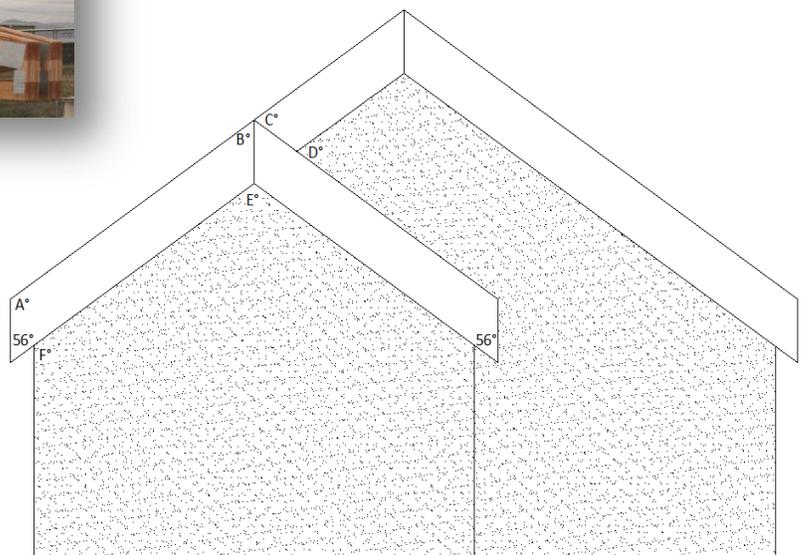
2. Calculate angles A through D on the direction arrow.



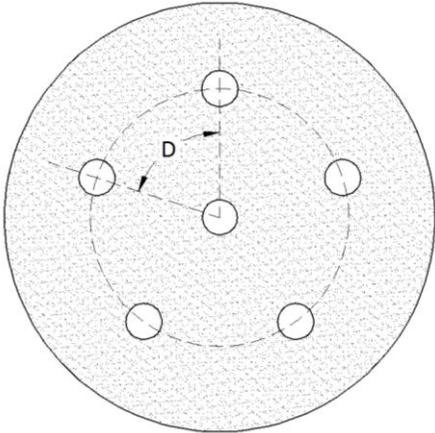
3. Calculate angles A, B and C on the truss.



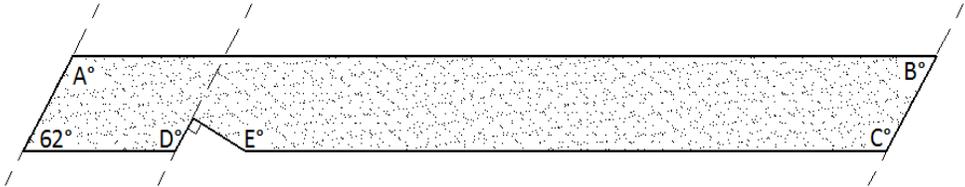
4. Calculate angles A through F in the roof of the house. Note: The rafters are parallelograms and so the opposite lines are parallel.



5. Calculate angle D if the holes are evenly spaced around the circle.

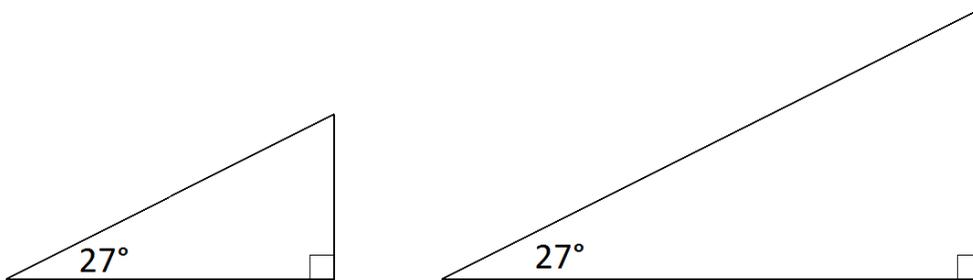


6. Calculate angles A-E in the rafter. Note: The dashed lines are parallel.



3.3: Trigonometry

Trigonometry, as the name implies, is the study of the measurements of triangles, specifically, the formulas that express the relationship between angles and sides in right triangles. Trigonometry is used to calculate the angles and lengths of roof trusses, diagonal bracing for welding applications, and the position of holes to be drilled in a circuit board, just to name a few. It turns out that the ratio of two sides are equal for any right triangles sharing the same angles. In both right triangles below, the short side (leg) divided by the long side (hypotenuse) will be the same since both right triangles share the same angles. In fact, to preview our study, enter $\text{SIN } 27^\circ$ into your calculator and notice that the result (.454) will match the picture. The short side appears about half the length of the hypotenuse in both right triangles. Trigonometry is powerful, practical, and simple ... once you get the hang of it. People in the know simply call it "trig" for short, in the spirit of avoiding five syllable words. I will do the same in the explanations that follow.



The important relationships in trig may be easily memorized with the acronym SOHCAHTOA pronounced, "so - kuh - toe - uh".

$$\text{Sine} = \frac{\text{Opposite}}{\text{Hypotenuse}}$$

$$\text{Cosine} = \frac{\text{Adjacent}}{\text{Hypotenuse}}$$

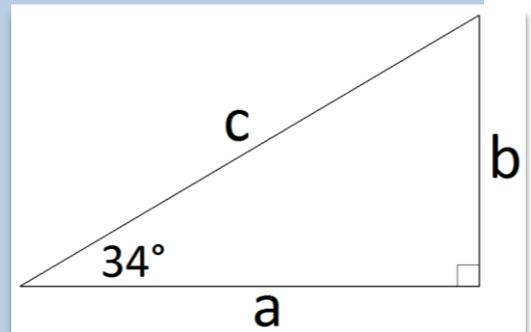
$$\text{Tangent} = \frac{\text{Opposite}}{\text{Adjacent}}$$

Notice the three letter abbreviations for sine (SIN), cosine (COS), and tangent (TAN) used on your calculator. It is against the rules of math to make any unsavory comparisons between trigonometry and the abbreviation for sine.

$$\sin 34^\circ = \frac{b}{c} \quad \begin{array}{l} b \text{ is opposite of angle } 34^\circ \\ c \text{ is the hypotenuse} \end{array}$$

$$\cos 34^\circ = \frac{a}{c} \quad \begin{array}{l} a \text{ is adjacent to angle } 34^\circ \\ c \text{ is the hypotenuse} \end{array}$$

$$\tan 34^\circ = \frac{b}{a} \quad \begin{array}{l} b \text{ is opposite of angle } 34^\circ \\ a \text{ is adjacent to angle } 34^\circ \end{array}$$



Consider the following example:

Example 3.3.1: Finding missing sides in a right triangle

Find the missing sides in a right triangle with a 40° angle and hypotenuse = 32 (as shown in the figure).

Solution for y:

$$\sin 40^\circ = \frac{y}{32}$$

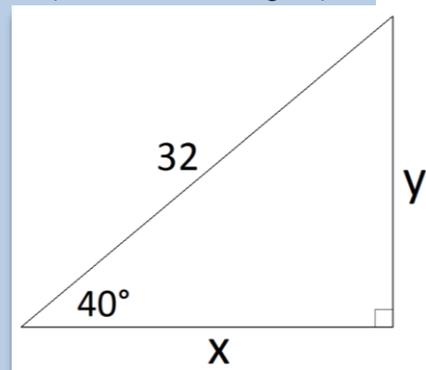
We want to know y , which is the side **opposite** of 40° , and we know the **hypotenuse** is 32. Sine is the trig function that relates the opposite side and the hypotenuse.

$$.6428 \approx \frac{y}{32}$$

your calculator will show that $\sin 40^\circ \approx .6428$

$$y \approx 20.57$$

$$y \approx .6428 \times 32 \approx 20.57$$



Solution for x:

$$\cos 40^\circ = \frac{x}{32}$$

We want to know x , which is the side **adjacent** to 40° , and we know the **hypotenuse** is 32. Cosine is the trig function that should be used.

$$.7660 \approx \frac{x}{32}$$

your calculator will show that $\cos 40^\circ \approx .7660$

$$x \approx 24.51$$

$$x \approx .766 \times 32 \approx 24.51$$

Final Answers: The missing sides are $y \approx 20.57$ & $x \approx 24.51$.



Note: Pythagorean Theorem still applies to check your work, now that we know all three sides, $24.51^2 + 20.57^2 \approx 32^2$.



Consider the following example:

Example 3.3.2: Finding missing sides in a right triangle

Find the missing sides in a right triangle with a 48° angle and side = $14''$ (as shown in the figure). Round accurate to the nearest 16^{th} of an inch.

Solution for w:

$$\tan 48^\circ = \frac{w}{14}$$

$$1.1106 \approx \frac{w}{14}$$

$$w \approx 15.548$$

$$.548 \times 16 \approx 8.8$$

$$.548'' \approx \frac{9''}{16}$$

$$w \approx 15\frac{9''}{16}$$

Solution for z:

$$\cos 48^\circ = \frac{14}{z}$$

$$.6691 \approx \frac{14}{z}$$

$$z \approx 20.924$$

$$.924 \times 16 \approx 14.8$$

$$.924'' \approx \frac{15''}{16}$$

$$z \approx 20\frac{15''}{16}$$

We want to know w , which is the side **opposite** of 48° , and we know the **adjacent** side is 14. Tangent is the trig function that relates the opposite and adjacent sides.

your calculator will show that \tan

$$48^\circ \approx 1.1106$$

$$w \approx 1.1106 \times 14 \approx 15.548$$

converting $.548$ inches to the nearest 16^{th}

8.8 is close to 9

We want to know z , which is the **hypotenuse**, and we know the **adjacent** side is 14. Cosine is the trig function that relates the adjacent side and the hypotenuse.

your calculator will show that $\cos 48^\circ \approx .6691$

$$z \approx 14 \div .6691 \approx 20.924$$

converting $.924$ inches to the nearest 16^{th}

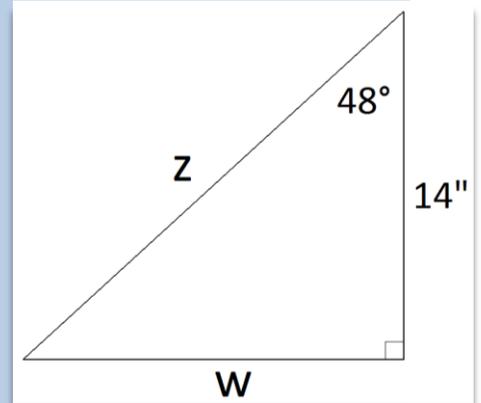
14.8 is close to 15

Final Answers: The missing sides are $w \approx 15\frac{9''}{16}$ & $z \approx 20\frac{15''}{16}$.



Note: Pythagorean Theorem applies to check your work now that we know all three sides:

$$15.548^2 + 14^2 \approx 20.924^2$$



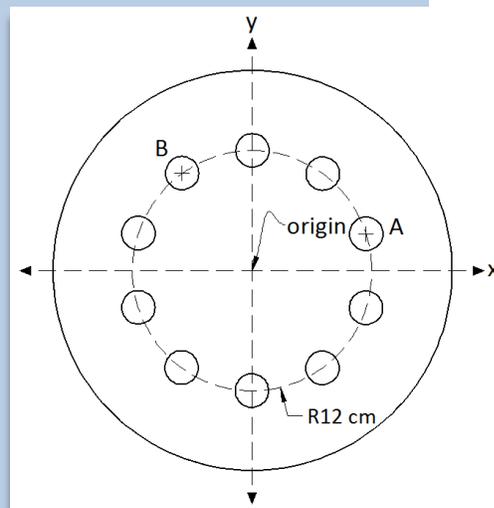
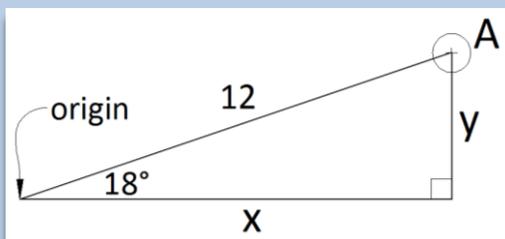
Consider the following example that a CNC (computer numerically controlled) manufacturer would have to calculate to produce this part:

Example 3.3.3: Finding the horizontal and vertical distance to drill a hole

Find the (x,y) coordinates from the origin to the center of circles A and B. The 10 circles are 12 centimeters from, and evenly spaced around, the origin. Round to the nearest hundredth.

Solution for A:

Since there are 10 circles evenly spaced in 360° , and $360/10 = 36^\circ$, there are 36° between the centers of each circle as measured from the origin. The x-axis is then 18° from the center of circle A and the following right triangle is defined:



$$\cos 18^\circ \approx \frac{x}{12} \quad \text{cosine relates the adjacent side (x) and the hypotenuse (12)}$$

$$.9511 = \frac{x}{12} \quad \text{your calculator will show that } \cos 18^\circ \approx .9511$$

$$x \approx .9511 \times 12 \quad \text{multiply both sides by 12}$$

$$x \approx 11.41 \quad \text{simplify}$$

$$\sin 18^\circ = \frac{y}{12} \quad \text{sine relates the opposite leg (y) and the hypotenuse (12)}$$

$$.309 \approx \frac{y}{12} \quad \text{your calculator will show that } \sin 18^\circ \approx .3090$$

$$y \approx .309 \times 12 \quad \text{multiply both sides by 12}$$

$$y \approx 3.71 \quad \text{simplify}$$

Final Answer for A: (11.41cm, 3.71cm) ... that is 11.41cm to the right of, and 3.71cm up from, the origin.

Solution for B:

The angle between the x-axis and the center of circle B would be $18^\circ + 36^\circ$ as measured from the origin. The following right triangle is defined:

$$\cos 54^\circ = \frac{x}{12}$$

cosine relates the **adjacent** side (x) and the **hypotenuse** (12)

$$.5878 \approx \frac{x}{12}$$

your calculator will show that $\cos 54^\circ \approx .5878$

$$x \approx .5878 \times 12$$

multiply both sides by 12

$$x \approx 7.05$$

simplify

$$\sin 54^\circ = \frac{y}{12}$$

sine relates the **opposite** side (y) and the **hypotenuse** (12)

$$.809 \approx \frac{y}{12}$$

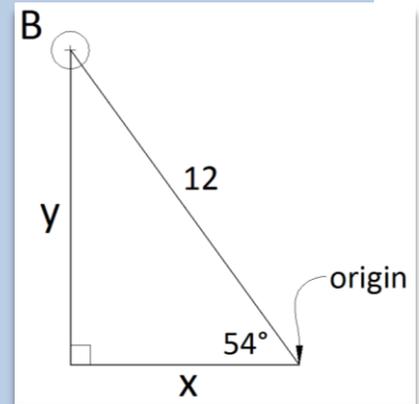
your calculator will show that $\sin 54^\circ \approx .8090$

$$y \approx .809 \times 12$$

multiply both sides by 12

$$y \approx 9.71$$

simplify



Final Answer for B: (-7.05cm,9.71cm) ... Notice that 7.05 cm needs to move left of the origin and is therefore negative, while 9.71 cm is up from the origin and is positive.

In the previous examples trigonometry was used to find missing sides of a right triangle when the angle is known. Inverse trigonometric functions (\sin^{-1} , \cos^{-1} , \tan^{-1}) are used to find the angle when the ratio is known, as the following example illustrates:

Example 3.3.4: Finding the missing angles in a right triangle

Find angles A and B in a roof sloped at $\frac{7}{12}$. Round to the tenth place.

Solution:

$$\tan A^\circ = \frac{7}{12}$$

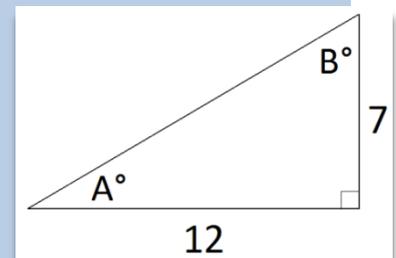
tangent relates the side **opposite** of A° (7), and the side **adjacent** to A° (12) ... nothing new so far!

$$A^\circ \approx \tan^{-1}(.5833)$$

inverse trig functions are used to find the Angle when two sides are known and $\frac{7}{12} \approx .5833$

$$A^\circ \approx 30.3^\circ$$

find \tan^{-1} "behind" the tan button on your calculator (usually accessed by first hitting the "2nd" or "shift" button)



It is not necessary to set up another trig equation to find angle B since $A + B = 90^\circ$.

Final Answers: $A \approx 30.3^\circ$, $B \approx 59.7^\circ$.



Note: It is a good practice to employ the Pythagorean Theorem to find the hypotenuse to be approximately 13.9, and then check that $\sin 30.3^\circ \approx \frac{7}{13.9}$, or that $\cos 30.3^\circ \approx \frac{12}{13.9}$.

Apply trig to another practical problem:

Example 3.3.5: Finding the angles in the steel tubing

Welders often use angled braces to add strength and rigidity to a weld. Find angles A and B and the length of the tubing, from long point to long point, from the given dimensions.

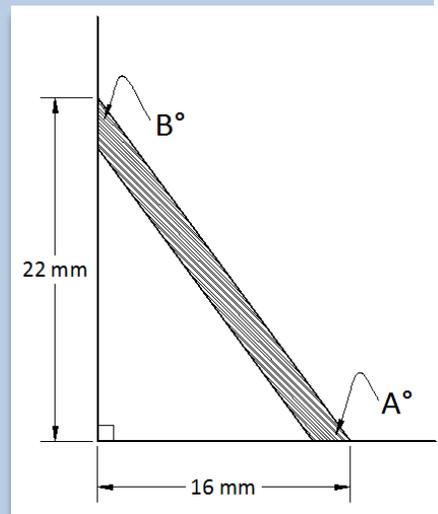
Solution:

$$\tan A^\circ = \frac{22}{16}$$

$$A^\circ = \tan^{-1}(1.375)$$

$$A^\circ \approx 54^\circ$$

tangent relates the side **opposite** of A° (22), and the side **adjacent** to A° (16)
 inverse trig functions are used to find the angle when two sides are known and $\frac{22}{16} = 1.375$
 find \tan^{-1} "behind" the tan button on your calculator

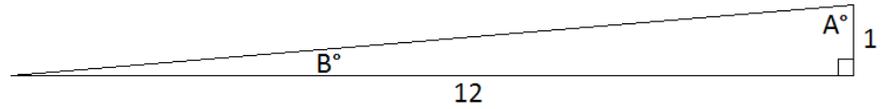


It is not necessary to set up another trig equation to find angle B since $A + B = 90^\circ$. The Pythagorean Theorem allows us to find the hypotenuse to be approximately 27.2 millimeters.

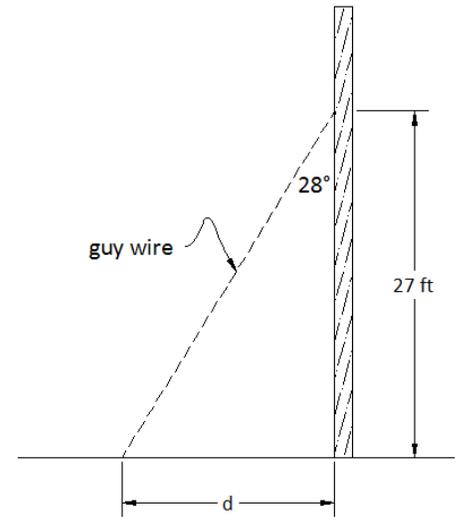
Final Answers: Cut the steel tubing so $A \approx 54^\circ$, $B \approx 36^\circ$, and the length is 27.2 millimeters from long point to long point. Note: It is a good practice to check that $\sin 36^\circ \approx \frac{16}{27.2}$, or that $\sin 54^\circ \approx \frac{22}{27.2}$.

Section 3.3: Trigonometry

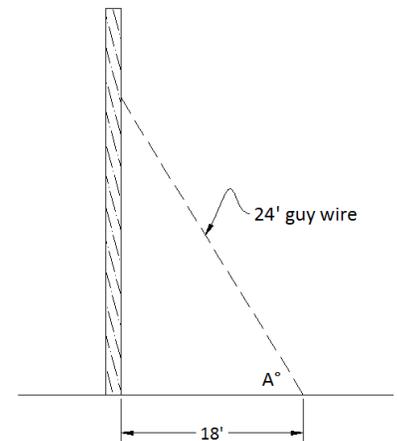
1. The ADA (American Disabilities Act) specifies that a ramp must have a slope of 1/12. Calculate angles A and B to aid in building the ramp, rounded to one decimal place.



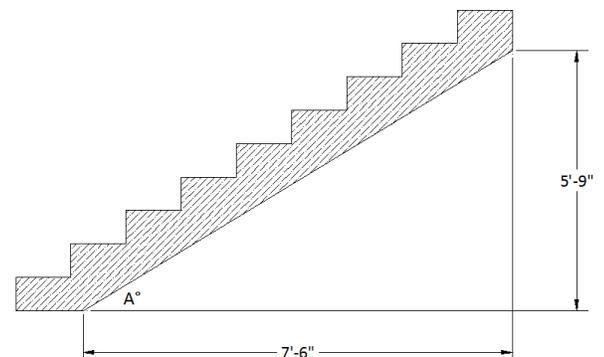
2. A telephone pole is held perpendicular by a guy wire attached 27 feet from the ground at 28° . Calculate the length of the guy wire and distance (d), rounded to one decimal place.



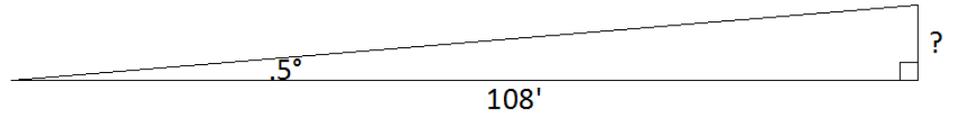
3. Calculate the degree measure of angle A that the guy wire makes with the ground, rounded to one decimal place.



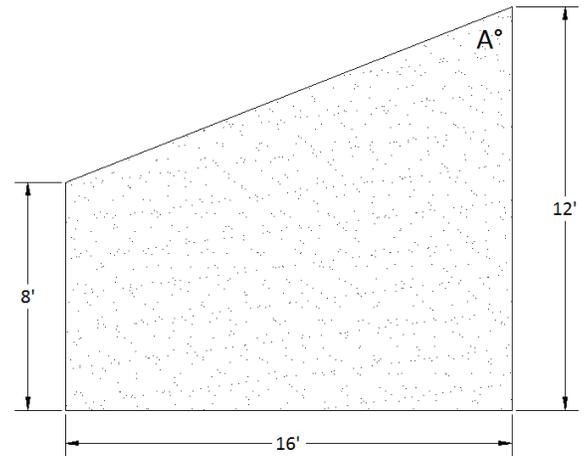
4. Calculate the degree measure of angle A that the staircase makes with the ground, rounded to one decimal place. Hint: changing the measurements into inches will make it easier.



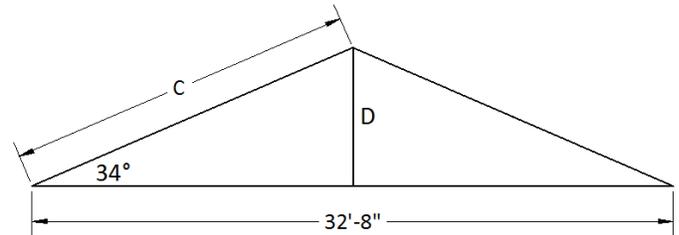
5. A surveyor misses the angle that he is supposed to use by $\frac{1}{2}^\circ$. Calculate how far he will miss his mark in 108'. Round your answer to the nearest 16th of an inch. Hint: Convert 108 feet to inches before you start.



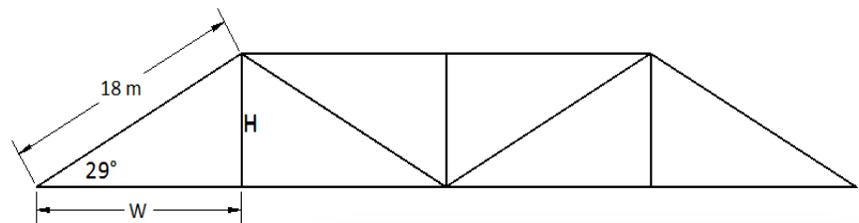
6. Calculate the measure of angle A in the sloped wall, rounded to the nearest degree. Hint: You will need a right triangle to use trigonometry.



7. Calculate lengths C and D in the roof, rounded to the nearest 16th of an inch.



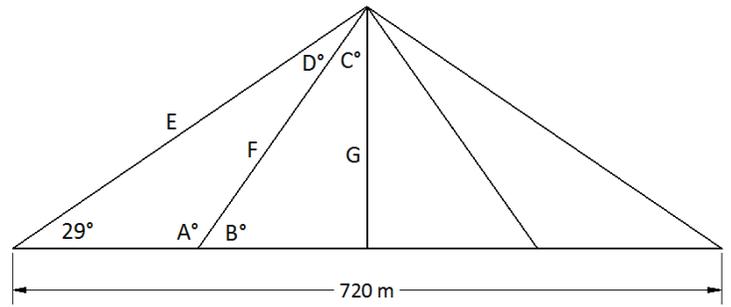
8. Calculate lengths W and H in the Warren truss, rounded to one decimal place.



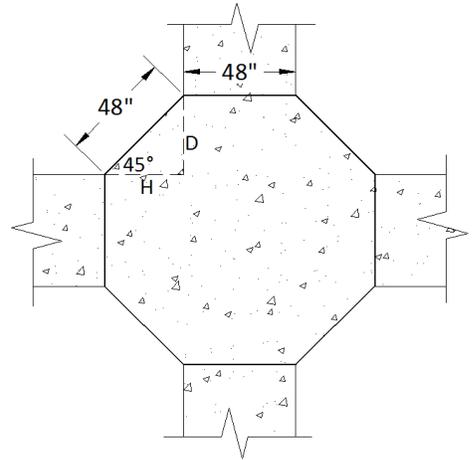
Chapter 3



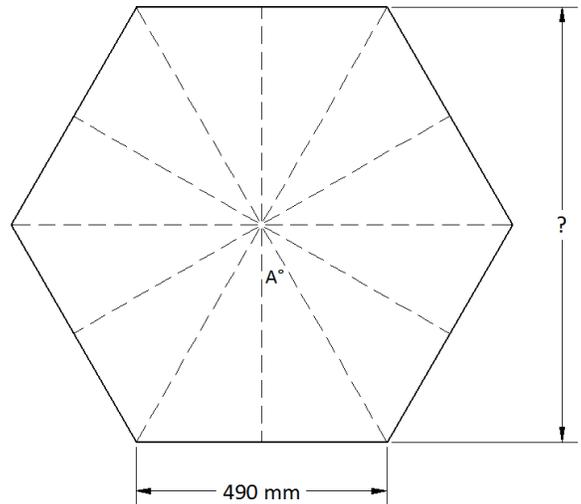
9. Find the measures of angles A, B, C, and D, as well as lengths E, F, and G necessary to build the cable stay bridge. Round angle measures and lengths to one decimal place. The 720 meter roadway on the bottom is divided into four equal lengths by the support cables. Hint: Notice the right triangle with E as the hypotenuse.



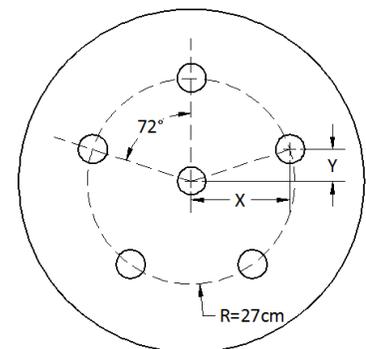
10. A concrete contractor wants to put a regular octagon at a 4-way intersection of a four foot sidewalk. Calculate lengths D and H to help in the forming process, rounded to the nearest 16th of an inch.



11. A metal worker wants to cut out a regular hexagon in which all sides are 490 mm. Find the height of the hexagon, rounded to the nearest millimeter. Hint: Dashed lines are drawn, dividing it into right triangles and angle A can be calculated since there are twelve equal angles with a sum of 360°.

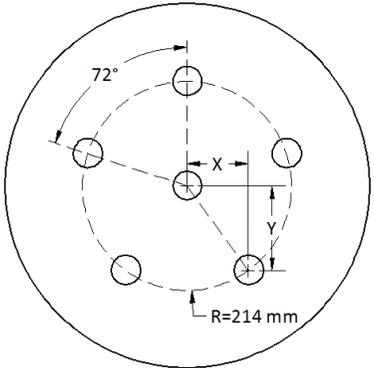


12. A CNC operator wants to locate five holes in a plate beginning at the top and evenly spaced around the center. Dividing 360° by five, he realizes the angle between the holes must be 72°. If the holes are to be 27 centimeters from the center, use trigonometry to calculate the distance from the center over (X) and up (Y) to the center of the hole indicated in the drawing. Round your answers to one decimal place.

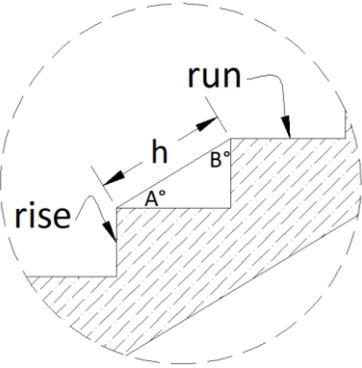




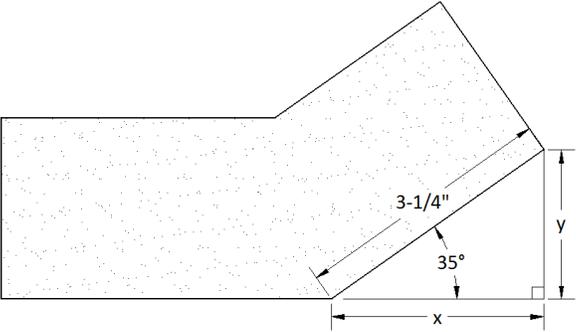
13. A CNC operator wants to locate five holes in a plate beginning at the top and evenly spaced around the center. Dividing 360° by five, he realizes the angle between the holes must have measure 72° . If the holes are to be 214 mm from the center, use trigonometry to calculate the distance from the center over (X) and down (Y) to the center of the hole indicated in the drawing. Round your answers to one decimal place.



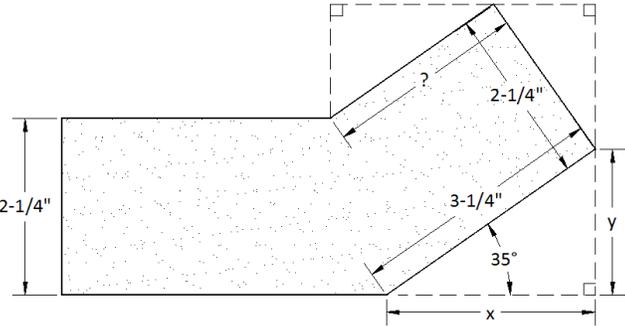
14. A stair is to have an 11 inch run and a $7\frac{1}{8}$ inch rise. Calculate the degree measure of angles A and B and the length of the hypotenuse h. Round angle measures to one decimal place and h to the nearest 16^{th} of an inch.



15. A pipe has a 35 degree bend that is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches long. Calculate x and y, the horizontal and vertical components of the bend, rounded to the nearest 16^{th} of an inch.



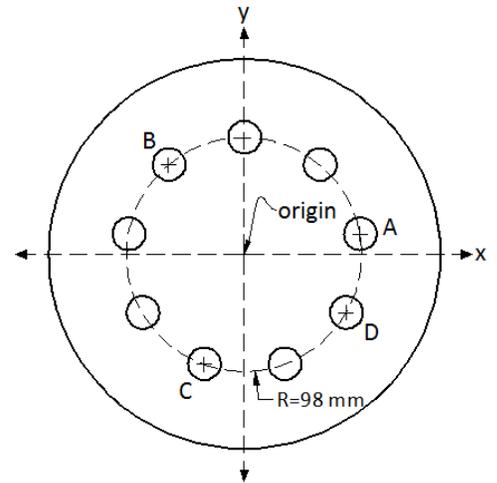
16. **Challenge Question:** Assuming you were successful with the previous question, calculate the short length of the bend in the $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch diameter pipe (?), rounded to the nearest 16^{th} of an inch. Hint: You have to work your way around the pipe, finding angle measures and side lengths as you go, as illustrated by the dashed lines.



Chapter 3

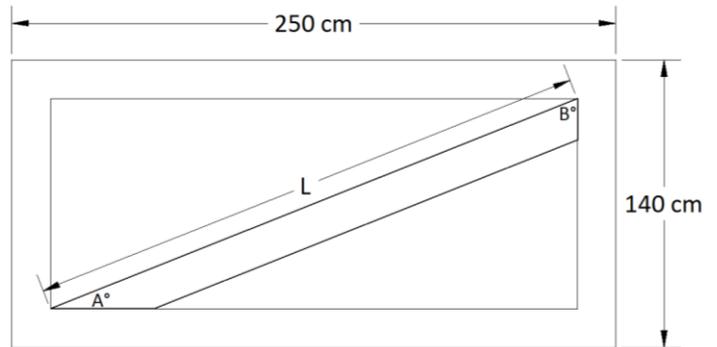


17. A manufacturer wants to locate nine holes in a plate, beginning at the top and evenly spaced in the 360° around the origin (center). If the holes are to be 98mm from the center, use trigonometry to calculate the (x, y) coordinates for the holes labeled A, B, C, and D. On a graph, the horizontal distance from the origin is represented by x , which is positive for points to the right of the origin, negative for points to the left. The vertical distance from the origin is represented by y , which is positive for points above the origin, negative for points below. Round your answers to one decimal place.

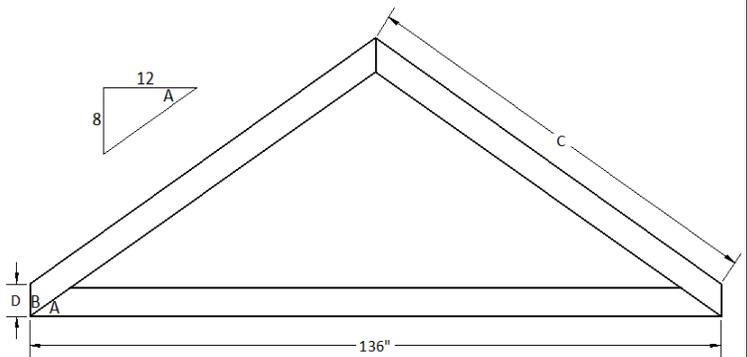


Hint: Find the measures of the angles formed by line segments joining the origin to the center of each circle and draw right triangles.

18. Use your knowledge of trigonometry to find length L and angles A° and B° for the diagonal brace in the gate. Round measures of angles and length to one decimal place. Note: The tubing is 20 cm wide.



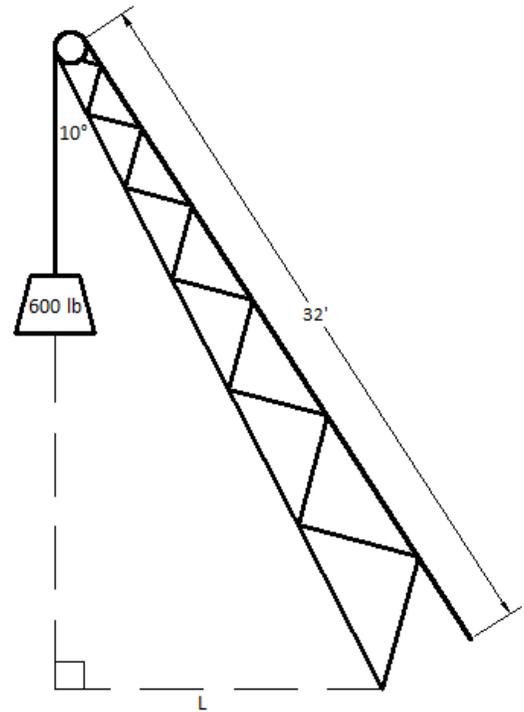
19. **Challenge Question:** Use your knowledge of trigonometry to find the degree measures of angles A and B, as well as lengths C and D, necessary to build the roof truss. Round measures of angles to one decimal place and lengths to the nearest 16^{th} of an inch. Note: The lumber is $5\frac{1}{2}''$ wide.



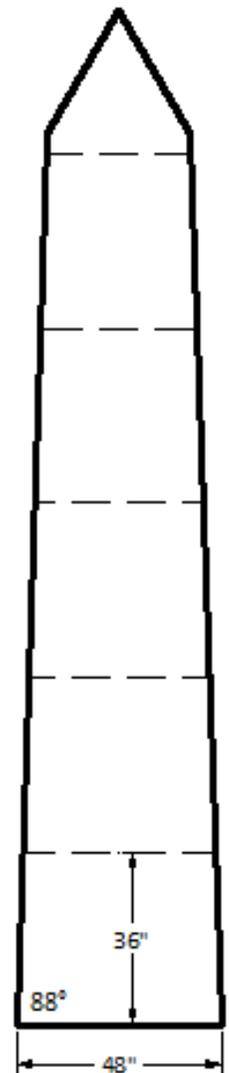
20. A crane operator must consider the angle of the boom because of its capacity to tip the crane to the side. This force is called torque and is calculated using the formula $T = FL$.

T = torque (measured in foot-pounds), F = force (measured in pounds), and L = lever arm distance (measured in feet).

Use trigonometry to calculate the lever arm distance and the resulting torque on a crane lifting 600 pounds at a 10 degree angle with a 32 foot boom, round L to the hundredth and T to the nearest whole number.



21. A mason is building a square based column similar in shape to the Washington Monument, to border a drive way. It is 48 inches wide at the base and tapers 88 degrees. Calculate the width of the column every 36 inches up the structure to maintain the proper taper, rounded to the nearest 4th of an inch.



22. The formula to calculate phase angle in an RL circuit is: $\theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{X}{R} \right)$



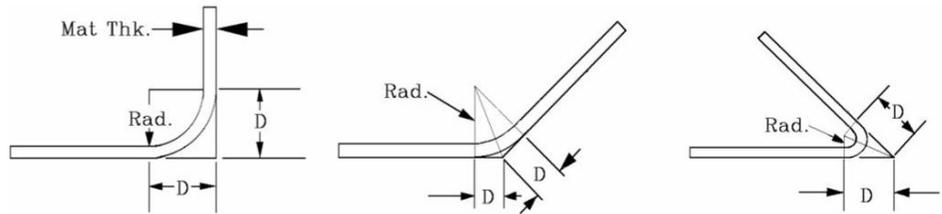
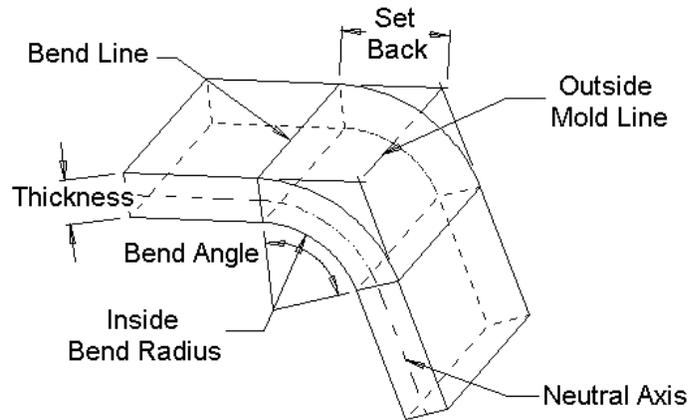
θ = phase angle

X = reactance measured in ohms

R = resistance measured in ohms

Calculate the phase angle in an RL circuit with a reactance of 326 Ω and 432 Ω of resistance.
Round to the nearest degree.

23. Some of the material is used when bending metal and must be allowed for in order to maintain accuracy. Calculate the Bend Allowances in the chart for the various thicknesses, radii and angles. Round decimals to 3 places and fractions to the nearest $\frac{1}{16}$.



Bend Allowance (B) = the length of the arc through the bend area at the neutral axis.

Sheet Metal Formulas:

$$B = (.0078 \times T + .0174 \times R) \times A$$

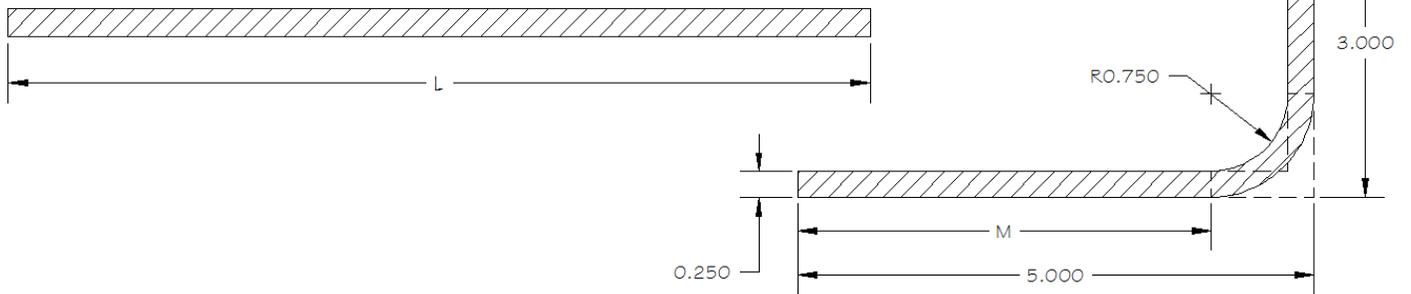
$$D = (T + R) \times \tan(A^\circ \div 2)$$

Thickness (T)	Inside Bend Radius (R)	Bend Angle (A°)	Bend Allowance (B)	Set Back (D)
.45 mm	.72 mm	60°		
$\frac{3}{8}$ in	$2\frac{1}{4}$ in	80°		

24. A piece of $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick sheet metal is to be bent at 90° to the finish dimensions shown. All measurements are in inches. Answer as a decimal rounded to 3 places. Use the formulas from question 23.



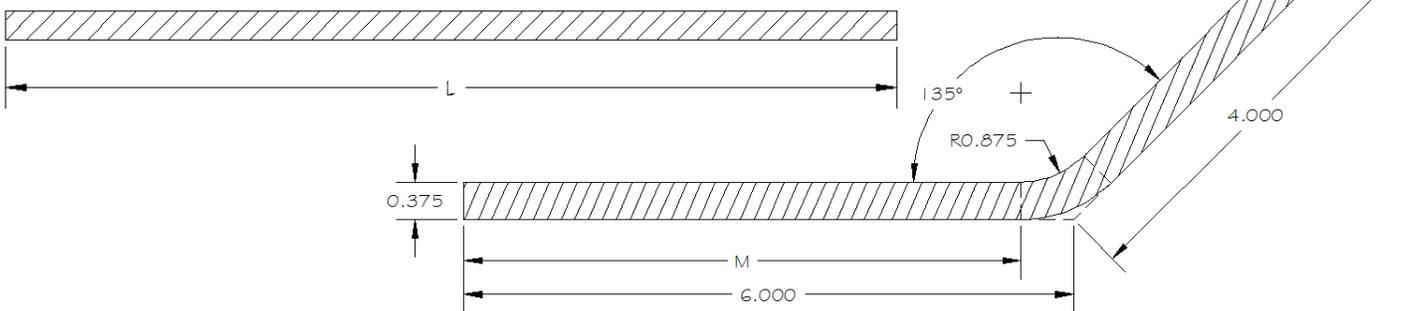
- Determine length M necessary to locate the bend line.
- Determine the length L of the sheet metal prior to the bend.



25. A piece of .375-inch thick sheet metal is to be bent at 135° to the finish dimensions shown. All measurements are in inches. Use the formulas from question 23.



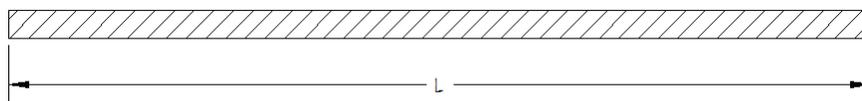
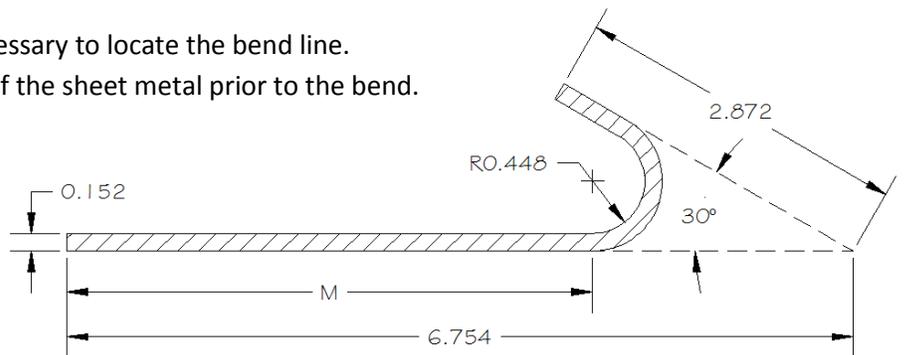
- Determine length M necessary to locate the bend line.
- Determine the length L of the sheet metal prior to the bend.



26. A piece of .152 cm thick sheet metal is to be bent at 30° to the finish dimensions shown. All measurements are in centimeters. Answer as a decimal rounded to 3 places. Use the formulas from question 23.



- Determine length M necessary to locate the bend line.
- Determine the length L of the sheet metal prior to the bend.



Chapter 4:

Quantitative Geometry

An excellent place to find, and put to practical use, a myriad of formulas, lies in the study of geometry. Put simply, geometry is the study of two- and three-dimensional shapes. Trailers and railings that a welder builds, cabinet doors and circuit boards that a CNC operator manufactures, and rafters and sheathing that a carpenter cuts, all require geometry. Finding the lengths, angles, area and volume make the production and pricing of these enterprises possible and profitable. In this section, we will draw upon the skills that you gained in the first three chapters to find the surface area and volume of common geometric solids. The goal will not be to simply find the area of a rectangle, but to price and order the paint for a room, not to find the volume of a cone, but to calculate the number of cubic yards of gravel that forms in a conical pile under a conveyor belt. There are a number of formulas, many of which are from calculus, that describe the relationship between a shape's dimensions and its perimeter, surface area, and volume. Refer often to the appendix for the formulas, and add your own notes for clarification when necessary. It is time to apply all that you have learned.



4.1: Perimeter and Area

Skill in calculating the area of rectangles, triangles, circles, and trapezoids is essential for ordering materials and bidding jobs in every technical trade. A drywall contractor must take measurements of rectangular ceilings and windows, triangular, and trapezoidal walls, and be able to translate these measurements into areas for material orders and bids. Perimeter is simply the distance around something (often measured in lineal feet). Perimeter is one-dimensional because it is a measure of length (feet, meters, or inches).



Determining the amount of metal railing for a deck, lane striping for a track or trim around a window, are all questions of perimeter. Area is two-dimensional because it is the measure of a region (square feet, square meters, or square inches). Determining the amount of paint for a wall, carpet for a room or grass for landscaping are all questions of area.

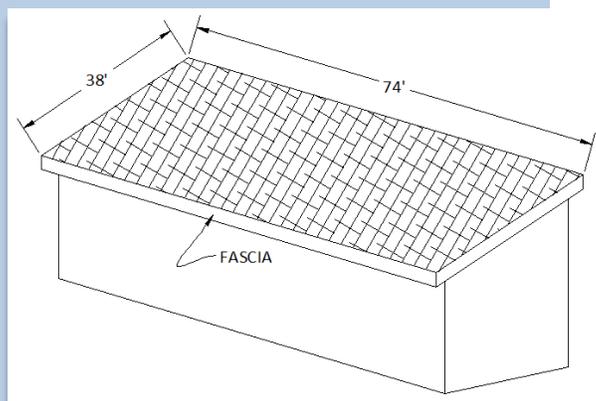
Consider the following practical example of a rectangular roof:

Example 4.1.1: Perimeter and area for the rectangular roof

1. Calculate the lineal footage of fascia necessary to surround the shed roof.
2. Calculate the number of 4' x 8' sheets of plywood necessary to cover the shed roof.

Solution:

1. There is a formula in the appendix for the perimeter of a rectangle, but do we need it?
 $38 \text{ ft} + 38 \text{ ft} + 74 \text{ ft} + 74 \text{ ft} = 224 \text{ ft}$.



2. The formula for the area of a rectangle is $A = LW$.
 $74 \text{ ft} \times 38 \text{ ft} = 2812 \text{ ft}^2$ this is the area of the roof
 $2812 \text{ ft}^2 \times \frac{1 \text{ sheet}}{32 \text{ ft}^2} = 87.875 \text{ sheets}$ the area of one sheet of plywood is $4 \text{ ft} \times 8 \text{ ft} = 32 \text{ ft}^2$

Final Answers: 224 lineal feet of fascia, and 88 sheets of plywood



Note: in this case, it would make sense to round the number of sheets up to the next whole number regardless of the decimal part of the answer. We would order 88 sheets even if the math had resulted in 87.14, for example. Though 87.14 is closer to 87 than to 88, the situation demands that we obtain more than enough plywood, rather than too little. Rounding is a dynamic skill where the situation determines the need for accuracy.

Example 4.1.2: Perimeter and area for a floor

1. Calculate the lineal footage of base molding necessary to surround the room.
2. Calculate the area of the floor and determine how many lineal feet of 3-inch wide hardwood are necessary to cover the floor.

Solution:

1. There are 10 lengths to add up, but a wonderful shortcut for rectangular shapes involves observing that since there are 25 ft across the “top” of the room there will be 25 ft across the “bottom”. Also, there are 21 ft on the left and there will be 21 ft on the right. $2(25) + 2(21) = 92$ ft. It is a good idea to add all 10 lengths to check this result.

2. There is no formula for the area of such a complex shape, but area is still easy to determine. Find the area of the 21 ft x 25 ft rectangle that surrounds the whole room, and then subtract the areas of the three smaller rectangles that are not part of the room.

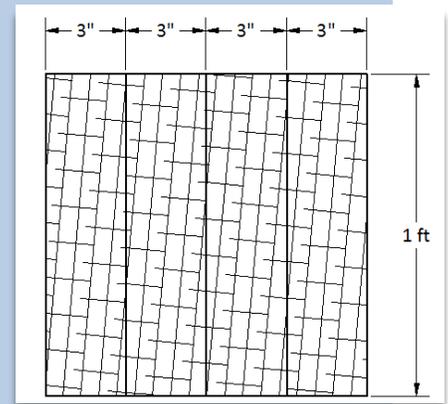
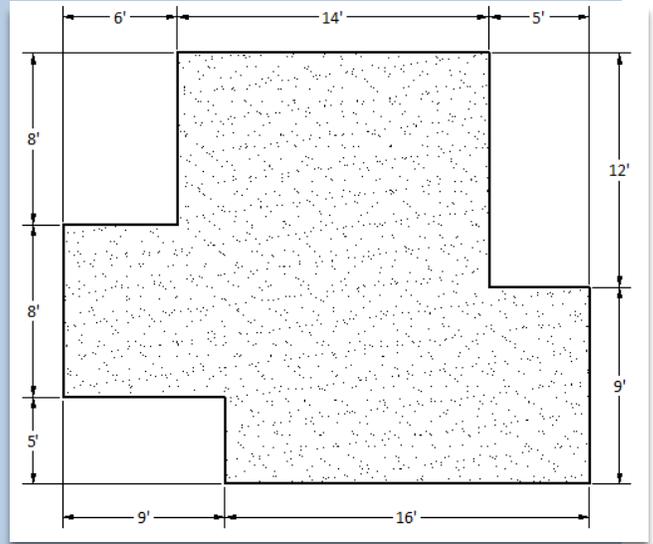
$$(21 \times 25) - (8 \times 6) - (5 \times 12) - (5 \times 9)$$

$$525 - 48 - 60 - 45 = 372 \text{ ft}^2$$

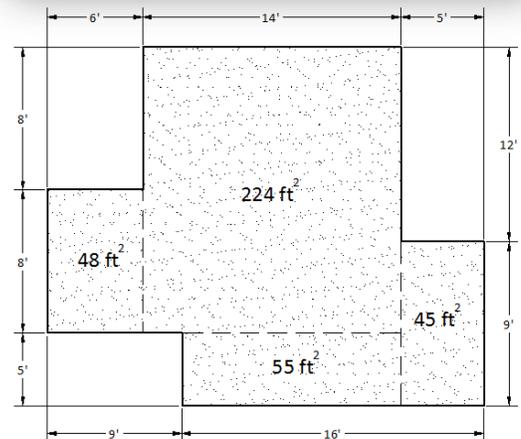
Based on the picture of 1 ft² of flooring it will take 4 lineal feet to cover 1 ft².

$$\frac{372 \text{ ft}^2}{1} \times \frac{4 \text{ ft}}{1 \text{ ft}^2} = \frac{372 \text{ ft}^2}{1} \times \frac{4 \text{ ft}}{1 \text{ ft}^2} = 1488 \text{ ft.}$$

Final Answers: The floor will require 92 lineal feet of base molding, and 1488 lineal feet of 3” wide hardwood.



It takes more effort, but it is good exercise to divide the floor into rectangles; add up the areas and show that you still get 372 ft². This would represent only one possible method for dividing it up. Try another way and see that you get the same area. Most interesting areas involve breaking a complicated shape into the simpler shapes for which we have area formulas.



Example 4.1.3: Find the amount of siding for a wall

Calculate the number of pieces of Hardiplank siding necessary to cover the wall. Hardiplank is a common type of horizontal siding where each piece is 12 ft long and is spaced so the exposure of each piece is 7 inches.

Solution:

There is no formula for this shape but it divides easily into an 18 ft x 8 ft rectangle and the triangle up in the gable. The rectangle has area 144 ft². The formula for the area of a triangle is $A = \frac{1}{2}bh$ and the base is 18 ft. We need a proportion to find the height of the triangle:

$$\frac{5}{12} = \frac{h}{9}, h = 3.75 \text{ ft. Now that we know the height, } A = \frac{1}{2} \times 18 \times 3.75 = 33.75 \approx 34 \text{ ft}^2.$$

The total square footage for the wall is $144 + 34 = 178 \text{ ft}^2$.

Dimensional analysis can now help us change ft² to the number of pieces needed. The units would imply that we need to multiply by a fraction with pieces in the numerator (top) and ft² in the denominator (bottom).

$$7\text{in} \times 144\text{in} = 1008 \text{ in}^2$$

the area that one piece of siding will cover on the wall

$$\frac{1008 \text{ in}^2}{1} \times \frac{1\text{ft}^2}{144\text{in}^2} = 7 \text{ ft}^2$$

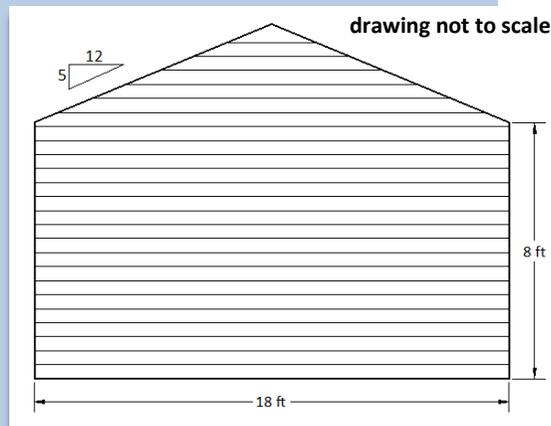
the area of one piece of siding measured in square feet

$$\frac{178 \text{ ft}^2}{1} \times \frac{1 \text{ piece}}{7\text{ft}^2} = \frac{178 \text{ ft}^2}{1} \times \frac{1 \text{ piece}}{7\text{ft}^2} \approx 25.4 \text{ pieces.}$$

Final Answer: 26 pieces



Note: It is remarkable how complicated a seemingly simple problem can be. You need to mull this over in your mind in order to deeply understand it. The 7-inch overlap of the siding made the problem significantly more difficult. If you cannot comfortably use the principles of dimensional analysis from section 1.4 this problem is likely to result in some broken pencils. You may need some review or extra practice to master this useful skill.



Side question: Now that we know the height of the triangle, use the Pythagorean Theorem to calculate the perimeter of the entire wall to be 53'-6"? A carpenter may need this calculation to place a material order for trim.

As noted in the introduction to this book, there is no shortcut if your goal is deeper than just getting through this class. Ownership comes at a cost. You should have some idea of how much you are owning from this course based on your reaction to the previous example.

Example 4.1.4: Circumference and area for a circular window

Calculate the area of the glass and the circumference of the outer edge of the trim around the circular window.

Solution:

$$A = \pi r^2 \quad \text{area of a circle formula}$$

$$A = \pi 13^2 \quad \text{substitute the radius into the formula}$$

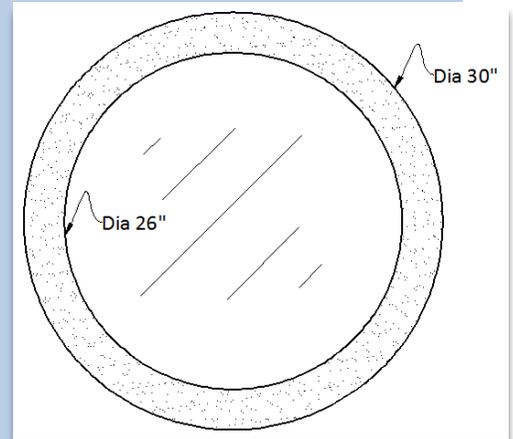
$$A = 169\pi \approx 530.9 \text{ in}^2 \approx 3.7 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$C = 2\pi r \quad \text{circumference of a circle formula (the perimeter of a curve is renamed circumference to distinguish it from the measurement of a straight line)}$$

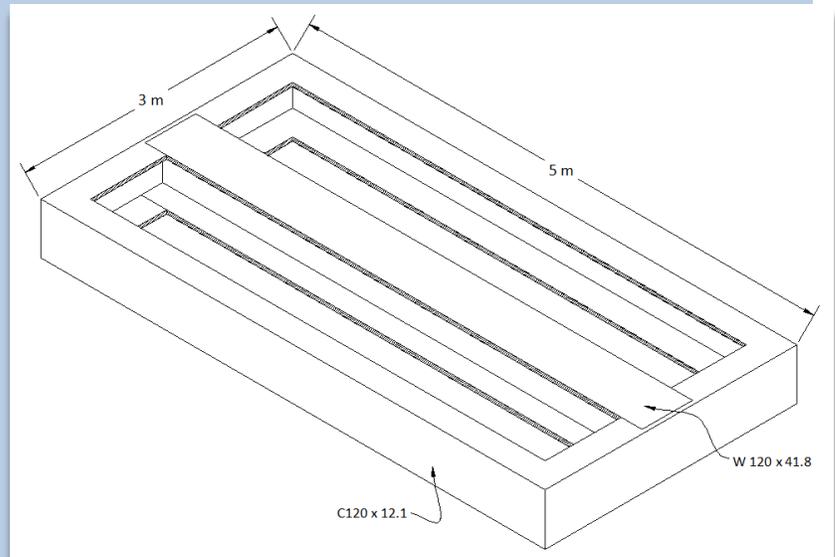
$$C = 2\pi 15 \quad \text{substitute the radius into the formula}$$

$$C = 30\pi \approx 94.2 \text{ in} \approx 7.9 \text{ ft}$$

Final Answers: The area of the window is approximately 530.9 in^2 or 3.7 ft^2 . The Circumference of the window is approximately 94.2 in . or 7.9 ft .

**Example 4.1.5: Weight of a welded trailer**

Find the weight of the welded steel trailer, rounded to the nearest kilogram. Note: The type of steel is labeled on the drawing which can be interpreted using the steel design table in the appendix.



Solution:

Channel around the perimeter:

$$16 \text{ m} \times \frac{12.1 \text{ kg}}{\text{m}} \approx 194 \text{ kilograms} \quad \text{there are 16 meters of channel around the perimeter of the trailer}$$

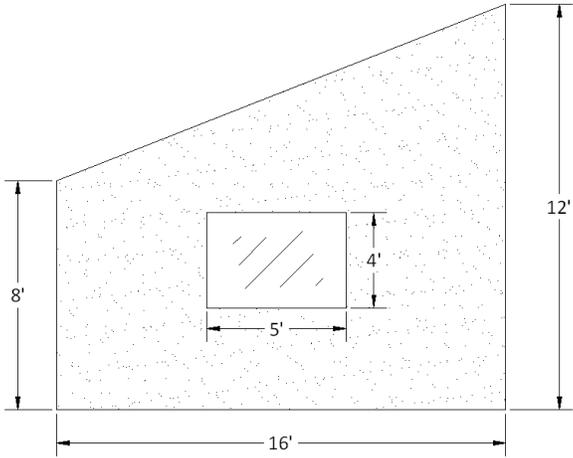
I-beam through the center:

$$5 \text{ m} \times \frac{41.8 \text{ kg}}{\text{m}} = 209 \text{ kilograms} \quad \text{there are 5 meters of wide flange I-beam}$$

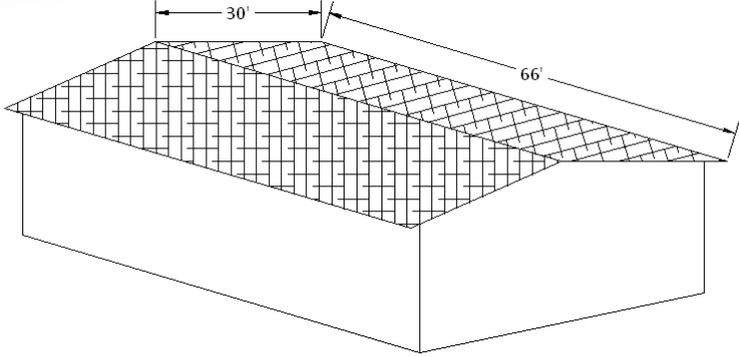
Final Answer: The weight of the trailer is approximately 403 kilograms.

Section 4.1: Perimeter and Area

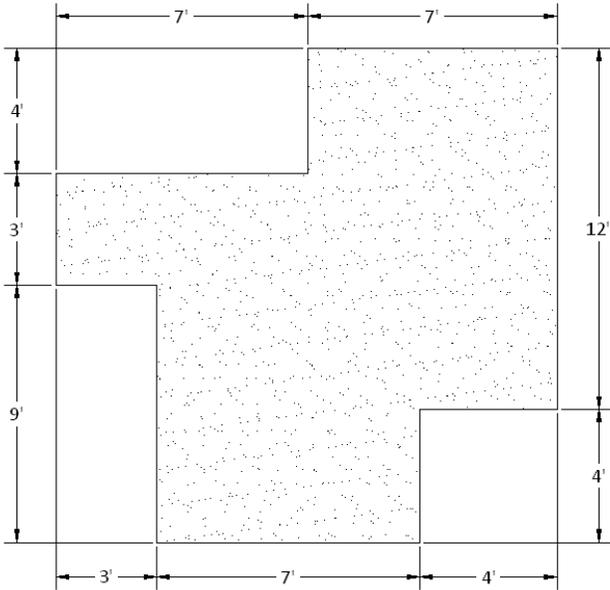
- 1. Find the surface area of the wall without the window. A painter might need to perform such a calculation to order paint or price a job. Answer in square feet.



- 2. Find the number of 4' x 8' sheets of plywood that should be ordered for the roof, rounded up to the nearest whole sheet.

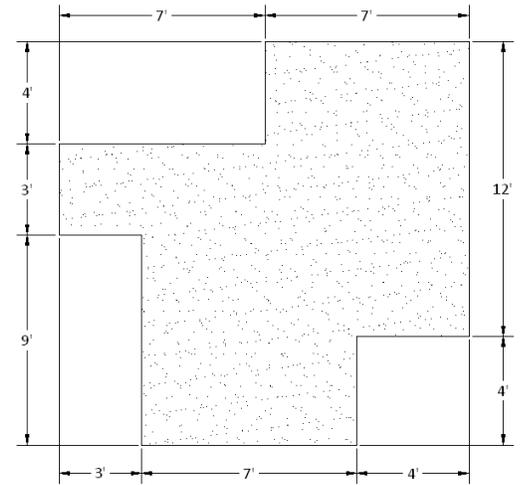


- 3. Find the number of 4" x 4" tiles that are needed for the kitchen floor (the shaded region).

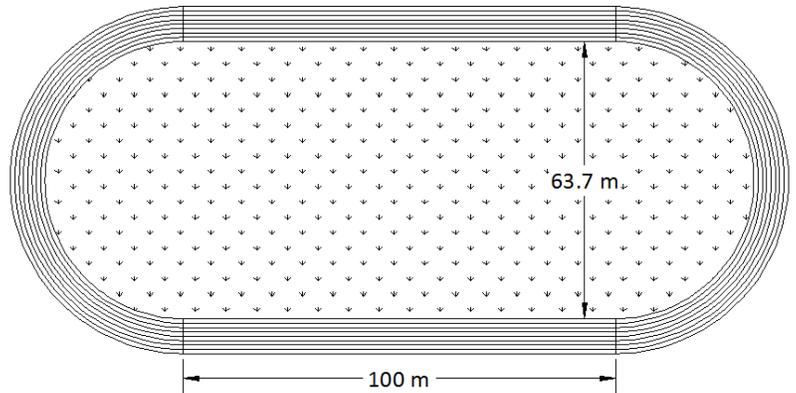


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4. How many lineal feet of two inch wide hardwood flooring are necessary to cover the kitchen (the shaded region)?



5. A standard all-weather track has eight lanes that are one meter wide, with 100-meter straightaways, two semi-circular ends, and a grass infield. Calculate the area of grass and calculate the surface area of the all-weather track. Round your answers to the nearest whole number.



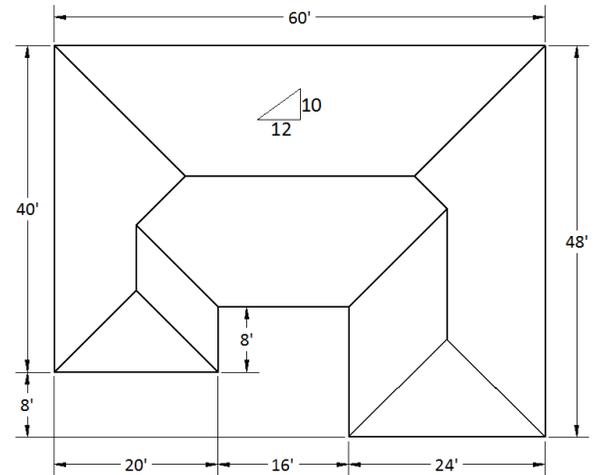
6. The circular top of a concrete test cylinder has a 6-inch diameter. If the top of the cylinder is able to withstand 72,400 pounds of force, calculate the psi strength of the concrete (recall that psi refers to pounds per square inch). Hint: You are only considering the weight and the area of the circle at the top of the cylinder. Round your answer to the nearest whole number.



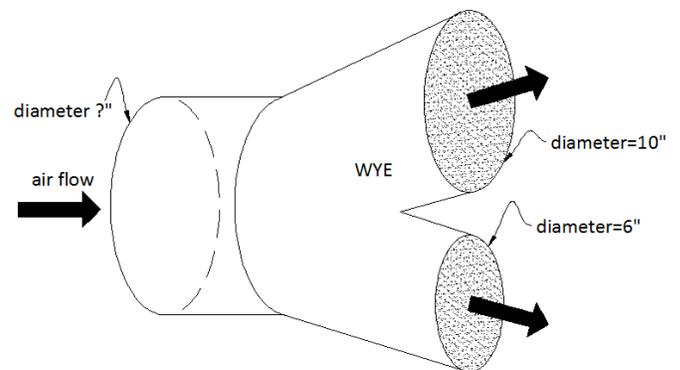


7. Roofing for a house is ordered by the square foot. The formula for calculating the number of square feet of roofing for a house is: $R = A\sqrt{1 + S^2}$.

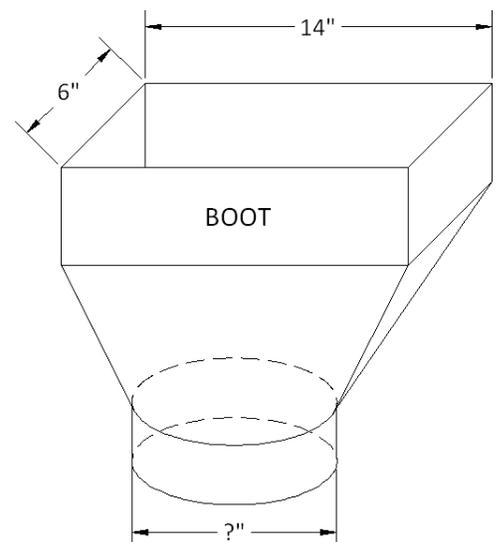
Where R = number of square feet, A = area or square footage of the rectangular floor of the house, and S = the slope of the roof. Calculate the number of square feet of roofing for the house below with a roof slope of $\frac{10}{12}$, rounded to the nearest whole number. Hint: Hip and ridge lines are drawn in for effect but should be ignored for the calculation.



8. HVAC (heating, ventilation, air conditioning) contractors use a WYE (named after its resemblance to the letter Y) to branch off from the main trunk line to get air to each room in a house. To equalize the pressure, the inflow duct of the WYE should ideally have the same area as the other two outflow ducts combined. Calculate the diameter for a duct that is to branch into 6" and 10" diameter ducts, rounded to the nearest whole number.



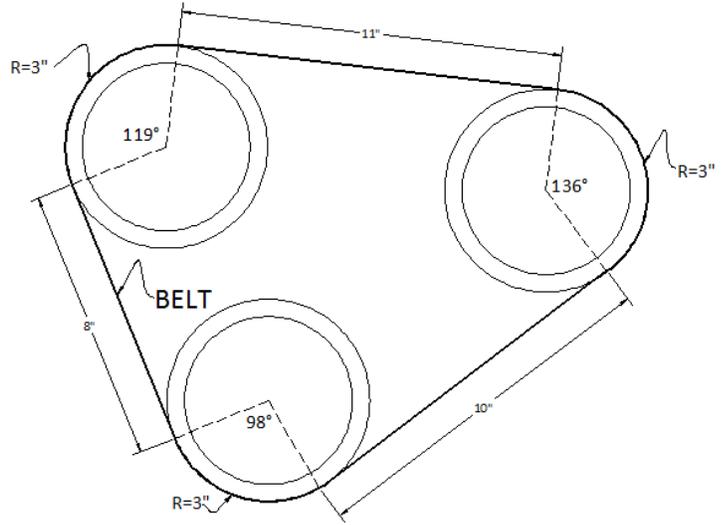
9. HVAC (heating, ventilation, air conditioning) contractors use a boot to transition from the rectangular register (commonly seen on the floor or ceiling of a house) to a circular duct. To equalize the pressure, the rectangular end of the boot should, ideally, have the same area as the circular end. Calculate the diameter for a circular end that will match a 6" x 14" rectangular end, rounded to the nearest whole number.



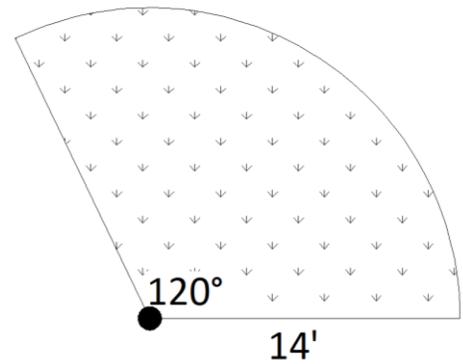
Chapter 4



10. Find the total length of belt stretched around three pulleys, each with a 3-inch radius, placed 8", 10" & 11" apart, rounded to one decimal place. Hint: Use the formula for arc length in the appendix.



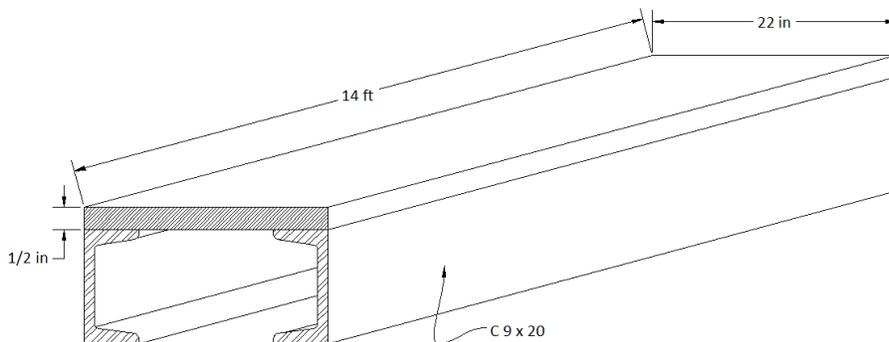
11. Find the area of lawn that a sprinkler waters if it is set to 120 degrees and has a radius of 14 feet, rounded to one decimal place.



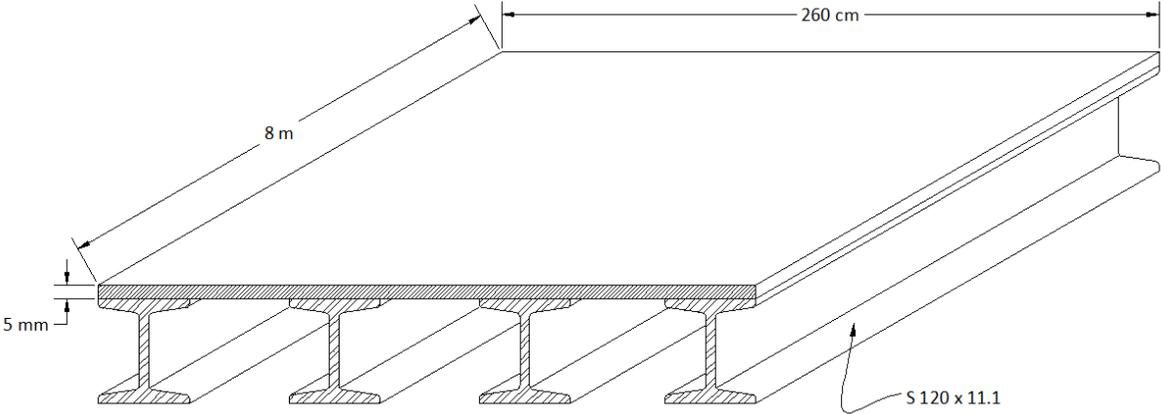
12. Find the number of square yards of carpet that are needed for a rectangular room that is 26' wide by 34' long, rounded up to the nearest square yard.



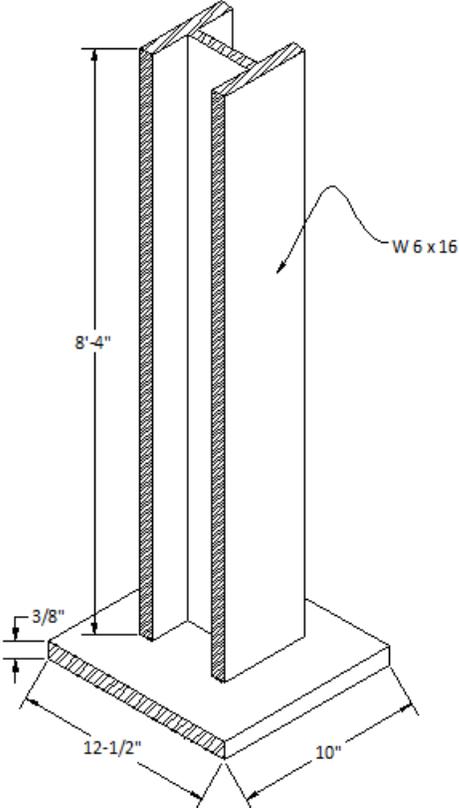
13. Use the steel design table in the appendix to find the weight of the welded steel beam to the nearest pound.



14. Use the steel design table in the appendix to find the weight of the welded steel platform to the nearest kilogram.



15. Use the steel design table in the appendix to find the weight of the welded steel base and post to the nearest pound.



4.2: Surface Area

In this section, we will find the surface area of a solid. For example, if we are going to paint a box-shaped room (called a prism), we would have to find the entire surface area of the four walls and the ceiling. Solids such as cylinders, pyramids, cones, and spheres have simple formulas that enable us to determine their surface areas. The skill you gained with the order of operations in section 1.5 will be essential, since some of the surface area formulas are quite complicated. Refer to the appendix for any formulas you may need in this section.

Example 4.2.1: Painting a cylindrical tank

Calculate the number of gallons of paint it will take to cover the top and sides of the steel gas tank. One gallon of paint covers 400 ft².

Solution:

The formula in the appendix states that $SA = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$. An understanding of this formula is immediately required. The $2\pi r^2$ is the area for the top and bottom since the area of a circle is $A = \pi r^2$.

$$SA = \pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$$

the formula we will use since we are only covering the top

$$SA = \pi 8^2 + 2\pi 8 \cdot 18$$

enter the numbers into the formula

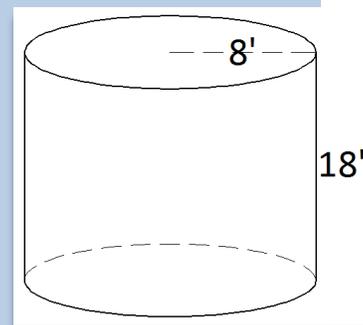
$$SA = 64\pi + 288\pi = 352\pi \approx 1106 \text{ ft}^2$$

simplify

$$1106 \text{ ft}^2 \times \frac{1 \text{ gal}}{400 \text{ ft}^2} = \frac{1106 \text{ gal}}{400} \approx 2.8 \text{ gallon}$$

convert from square feet to gallons

Final Answer: We would need to purchase three gallons of paint to cover the top and sides of the tank.



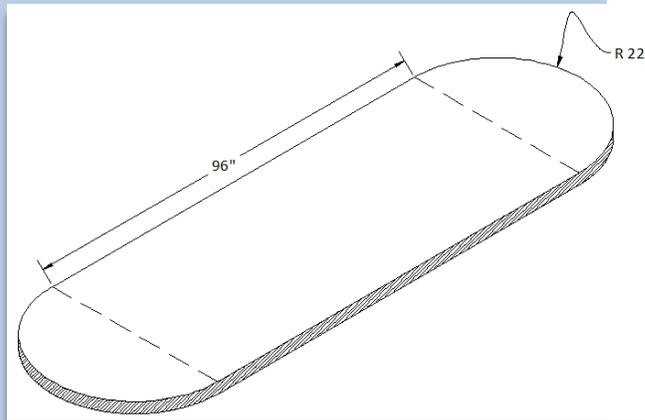
Use the chart for the weight of plate steel in the appendix to calculate the weight of the table:

Example 4.2.2: Weight of a steel table

Calculate the weight for the $\frac{7}{16}$ - inch thick rectangular table with semicircular (half circle) ends.

Solution:

The weight in the table states that $\frac{7}{16}$ thick steel weighs 17.85 lbs/ft². We need to calculate the area of the table in square feet.



$$96 \text{ in} \times 44 \text{ in} = 4224 \text{ in}^2$$

the rectangular portion of the area

$$A = \pi r^2$$

the formula for the area of a circle

$$\pi \cdot 22^2 \approx 1520.5 \text{ in}^2$$

substitute the radius into the formula to find the circular portion of the area

$$5744.5 \text{ in}^2 \times \frac{1 \text{ ft}^2}{144 \text{ in}^2} \approx 39.9 \text{ ft}^2$$

total area in square inches converted to square feet

$$39.9 \text{ ft}^2 \times \frac{17.85 \text{ lbs}}{1 \text{ ft}^2} \approx 712 \text{ lbs}$$

total area in square feet converted to pounds

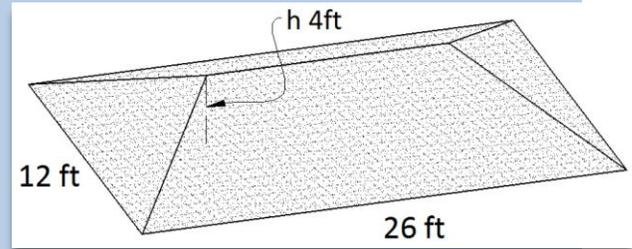
Final Answer: The table weighs approximately 712 pounds. Bring some friends to help lift it!

Chapter 4

A hip roof on a house is composed of rectangles and a pyramid. It represents a practical and challenging surface area problem for a carpenter.

Example 4.2.3: Surface area of a roof

Calculate the surface area of the top of the hip roof.



Solution:

A hip roof can be considered to be two half pyramids separated by two identical rectangles, as the illustration implies. First calculate the surface area of the pyramid.

$$SA = b\sqrt{b^2 + 4h^2}$$

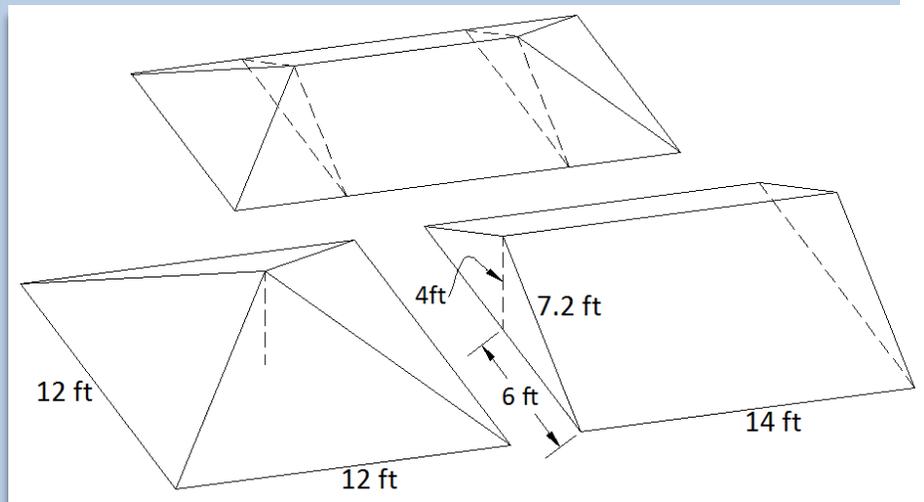
the formula for the surface area of a pyramid (not including the base)

$$SA = 12\sqrt{12^2 + 4 \times 4^2}$$

enter the numbers into the formula

$$SA = 12\sqrt{144 + 64} \approx 173 \text{ ft}^2$$

simplify



Next calculate the surface area of the rectangular sections.

We need to use the Pythagorean Theorem to find the width of one rectangular portion of the roof.

$$\sqrt{6^2 + 4^2} \approx 7.2$$

labeled in the diagram above

$$14 \times 7.2 \approx 101 \text{ ft}^2$$

the area of one side of the rectangular portion of the roof

Final Answer: Total surface area of the roof $\approx 173 + 2(101) \approx 375 \text{ ft}^2$.

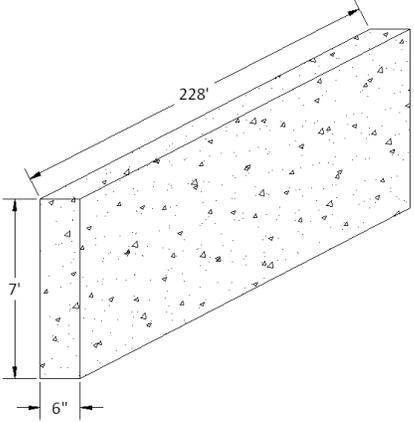


Note: Another possible technique would be to consider the roof as composed of two identical triangles and two identical trapezoids. Use the area formulas for these shapes (found in the appendix) to arrive at the same answer and decide which method you prefer.

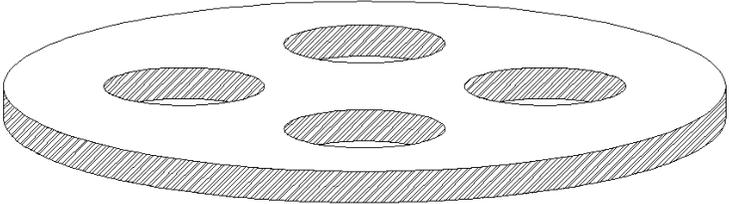
Section 4.2: Surface Area



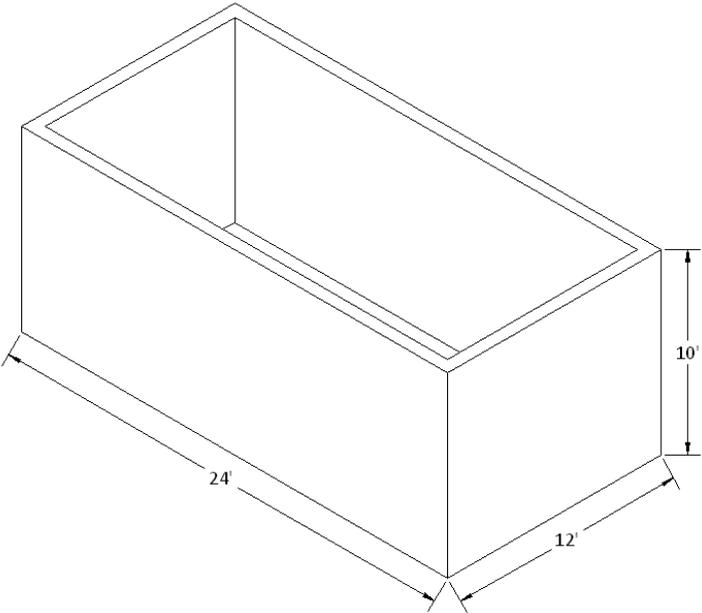
- 1. The concrete wall sits on the ground so that the bottom does not need to be coated with sealer. Find the number of gallons of sealer that must be purchased to put two coats on the wall below, rounded up to the nearest whole gallon. Note: One gallon covers 400 square feet.



- 2. Find the surface area of the circular part if its diameter is 198-mm, its thickness is 12-mm, and the diameter of the holes is 42-mm, rounded to the nearest mm². Hint: The four holes reduce the surface area on the top and bottom, but increase the surface area inside (as illustrated by the shading within each hole).

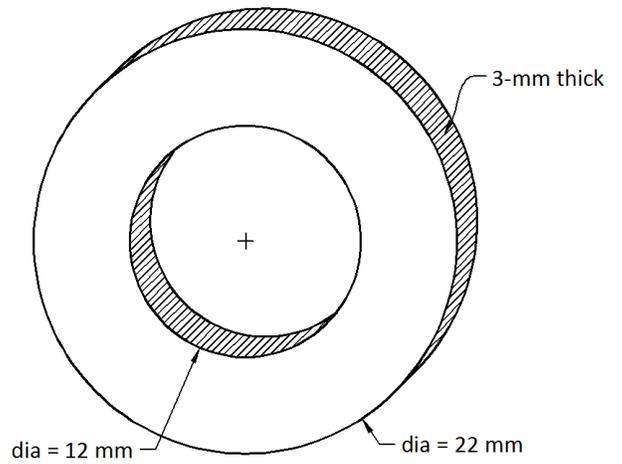


- 3. If the 24' x 12' x 10' wall that is six inches thick is to be coated with stucco, calculate the number of square feet of stucco required for the inside, outside and top of the wall.

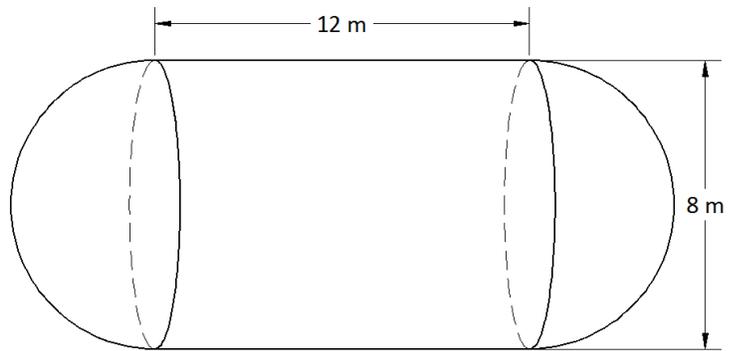


Chapter 4

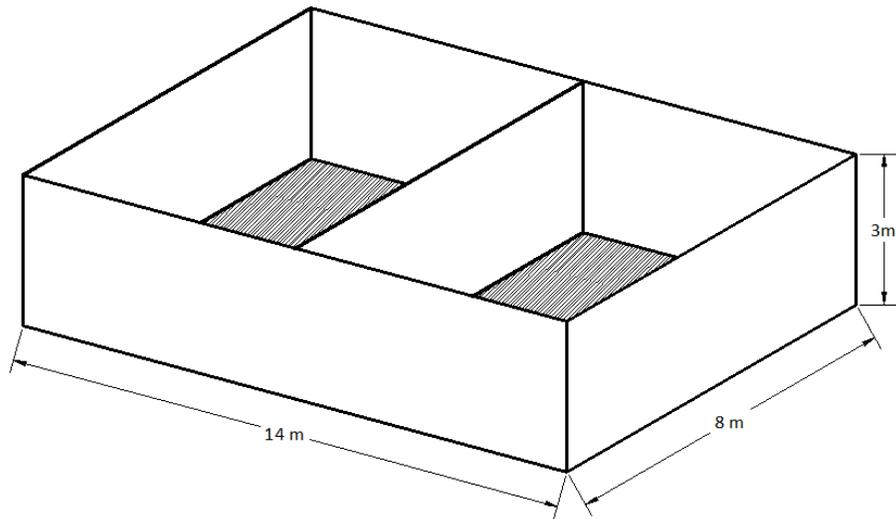
4. Find the total surface area of the washer, rounded to one decimal place. Hint: Think of the washer as a cylinder through which a hole has been drilled.



5. Find the total surface area of the propane tank, rounded to one decimal place. Hint: Think of the tank as a cylinder with a half sphere at each end.

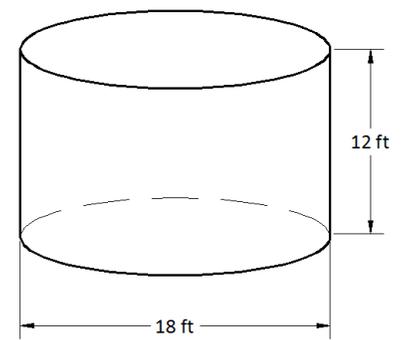


6. A welder is building the storage container shown below with sides, bottom and center divider made of 10-mm plate steel. Use the steel design table in the appendix to calculate the weight of the box, rounded to the nearest kilogram.

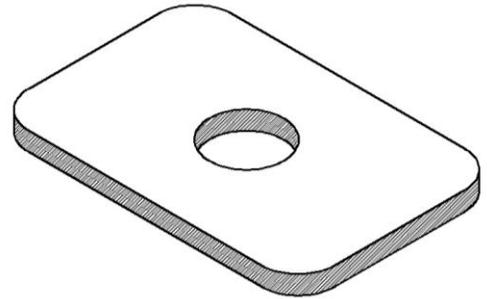




7. A welder is building a hollow water storage tank made of $\frac{3}{8}$ " plate steel dimensioned as shown in the diagram. Use the steel design table in the appendix to calculate the weight of the tank, rounded to the nearest pound.



8. A manufacturer begins with 28-cm x 16-cm rectangular pieces of plate steel 8-mm thick. The corners are rounded off with a 2-cm radius and a 3-cm radius hole is drilled in the center. Use the steel design table in the appendix to calculate the weight of 540 of the finished plates, rounded to the nearest kilogram for shipping purposes. Note: Consider the units of measure since they do not match the units in the steel design table.



4.3: Volume

In this section we will find the volumes for the solids that we considered in section 4.2. Again the skill you gained in section 1.5 with the order of operations will be essential. Refer to the appendix for the formulas. Skill with volume allows a tradesman to calculate the weight of a hot tub, order the right amount of concrete for a foundation, and determine the capacity of a combustion engine.

Speaking of combustion engines, perhaps you have your eye on a red BMW F 800 GS enduro motorcycle with a 2-cylinder water cooled engine. Car and motorcycle engines are classified by the volume (capacity) of the cylinders in which the motion-generating explosions occur. Notice in the engine specifications below that the F 800 GS has two cylinders with an 82-mm bore (diameter), a 75.6-mm stroke (height), and a capacity of 798 cc (which BMW generously rounded up to 800 for the name). The volume of a cylinder is $V = \pi r^2 h$. For the BMW, one cylinder would be $\pi \cdot 41^2 \cdot 75.6 \approx 399,245 \text{ mm}^3$. Fortunately we are not done, enjoying math as we do, since our answer is in mm^3 and motors are measured in cm^3 (often abbreviated cc).

Relying on our skill with dimensional analysis, $399,245 \text{ mm}^3 \times \frac{1 \text{ cm}^3}{1000 \text{ mm}^3} \approx 399.2 \text{ cm}^3$.

There are two cylinders of this size so the capacity is $399.2 \times 2 \approx 798.4 \text{ cm}^3$.



Engine	
Type	Water-cooled, 2-cylinder, 4-stroke, four valves per cylinder, two overhead camshafts, dry sump lubrication
Bore x stroke	82 mm x 75.6 mm
Capacity	798 cc
Rated output	85hp (63 kW) at 7,500 rpm
Max. torque	62 lb/ft (83 Nm) at 5,750 rpm
Compression ratio	12.0 : 1

Side Problem: My 1965 Chevy truck has a 292, 6-cylinder engine. Being an American vehicle, the 292 capacity refers to cubic inches and it has 6 cylinders. Apply the equation-solving skills you gained from chapter 2 to calculate the bore if the stroke is 4.5 inches (rounded to the nearest thousandth of an inch).

Solution: The engine would have a 3.711-inch bore.

Example 4.3.1: Concrete Foundation

Calculate the number of cubic yards of concrete for the residential foundation wall.

Solution:

The formula in the appendix states that $V = LWH$ for a prism. The foundation is made up of two prisms, and notice that all measurements are in inches except the length of 32 feet.

32 feet = 384 inches.

$$8 \text{ in} \times 16 \text{ in} \times 384 \text{ in} = 49,152 \text{ in}^3$$

volume for the footing

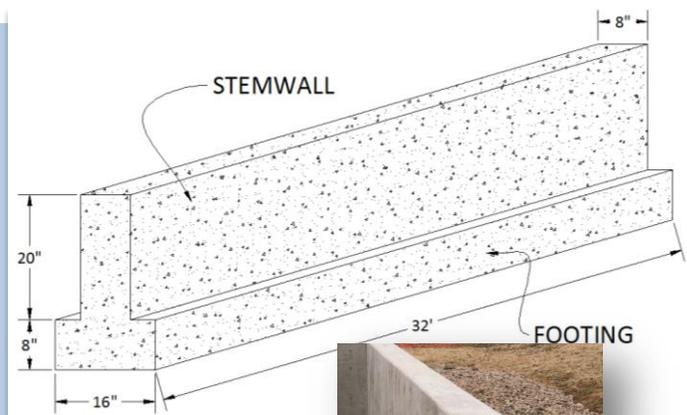
$$8 \text{ in} \times 20 \text{ in} \times 384 \text{ in} = 61,440 \text{ in}^3$$

volume for the stemwall

$$110,592 \text{ in}^3 \times \frac{1 \text{ yd}^3}{46,656 \text{ in}^3} \approx 2.4 \text{ yd}^3$$

volume for the foundation in cubic yards

Final Answer: The foundation will require 2.4 yd^3 of concrete.



As in the previous example, most real-life volume problems demand a deep enough understanding of the formulas to allow for adjustments. Some solids are made of more than one shape that must be added. Others, like the next example must be subtracted:

Example 4.3.2: Volume of a block

Calculate the volume of the block with four 8-mm diameter holes drilled through it.

Solution:

The formula in the appendix states that $V = LWH$ for a prism.

$$56 \times 42 \times 6 = 14,112 \text{ mm}^3$$

volume without holes

The volume of a cylinder is $V = \pi r^2 h$.

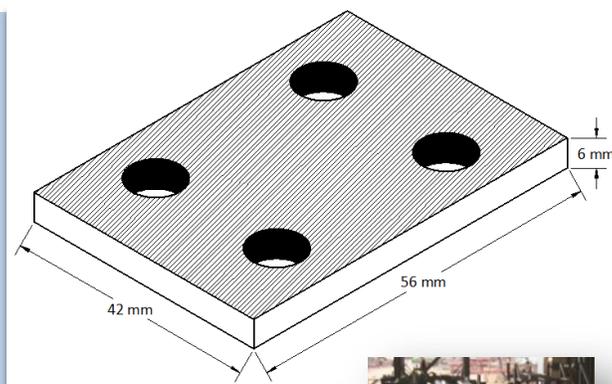
$$\pi \cdot 4^2 \cdot 6 = 96\pi \approx 301.6 \text{ mm}^3$$

volume of one hole

$$14,112 - 4(301.6) \approx 12,905.6 \text{ mm}^3$$

volume of 4 cylinders subtracted from the prism

Final Answer: The block has a volume of approximately $12,905.6 \text{ mm}^3$.



Side Problem: Find the surface area of the block in example 4.3.2. Notice this will require subtracting surface area for the missing circles on the top and bottom, but adding surface area for the insides of the holes. Again this will demand a deeper understanding of the meaning of each part of the formula for the surface area of a cylinder.

Solution: The surface area is approximately 6081 mm^2 .

Chapter 4

Some volume formulas are quite complex. The frustum (from which we must get our word frustrating) of a cone is such a formula.

Example 4.3.3: Volume of a coffee cup

Calculate the volume of the coffee cup in cm^3 and convert to ounces.

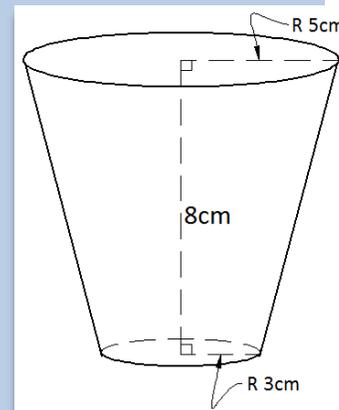
Solution:

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \pi h (R^2 + Rr + r^2)$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \pi \cdot 8 (5^2 + 5 \cdot 3 + 3^2) \approx 410.5 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$410.5 \text{ cm}^3 \times \frac{1 \text{ oz}}{29.574 \text{ cm}^3} \approx 13.9 \text{ oz}$$

formula for the volume of a frustum
of a cone from the appendix
enter the numbers into the formula
and simplify
convert cubic centimeters to
ounces



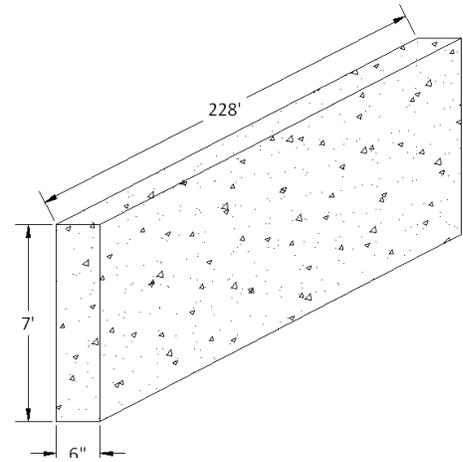
Final Answer: The volume of the cup is approximately 14 ounces.

Side Problem: Find the surface area of the sides and bottom of the cup in example 4.3.3. The formula is modified to $SA = \pi r^2 + \pi(R + r)\sqrt{(R - r)^2 + h^2}$. Since the cup has no top, we do not need πR^2 .

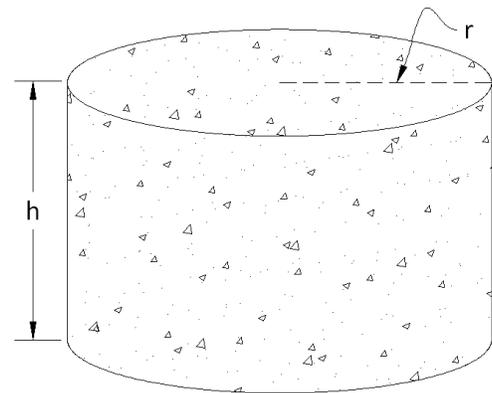
Solution: The surface area of the cup is approximately 235.5 cm^2 .

Section 4.3: Volume

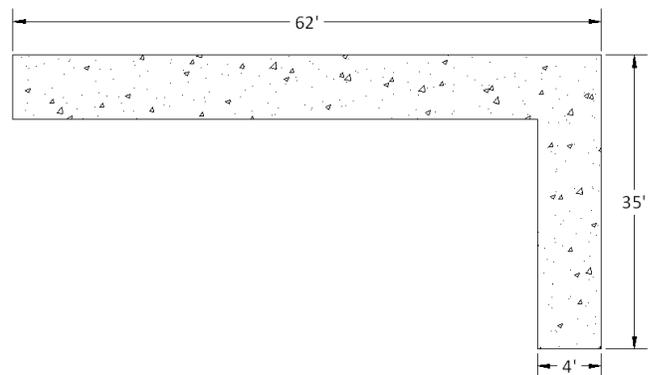
1. Find the volume of concrete necessary for the wall in cubic yards, rounded to one decimal place.



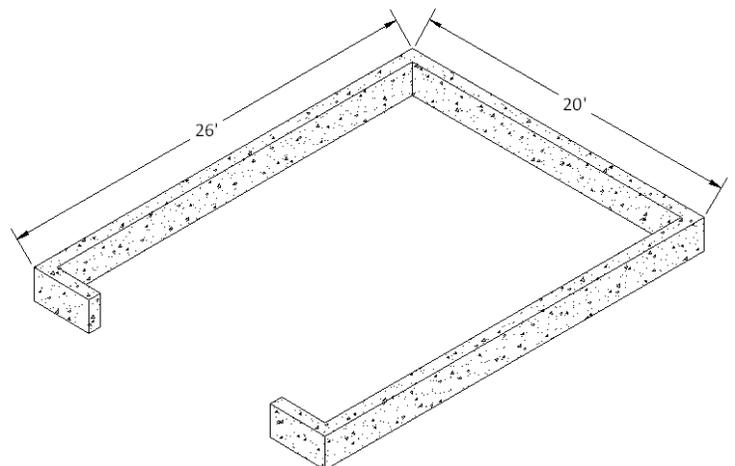
2. Find the volume of concrete necessary to make 34 cylindrical pier pads if $r = 14$ inches and $h = 22$ inches. Answer in cubic yards, rounded to one decimal place.



3. Find the cubic yards of concrete for the sidewalk (top view pictured below), if it is 4 inches thick, rounded to one decimal place. Assume the entire sidewalk is 4 feet wide.

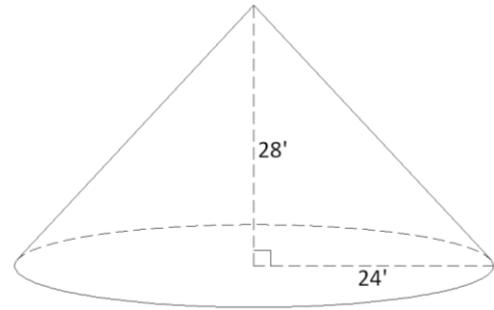


4. Estimate the number of cubic yards of gravel needed to fill a $26' \times 20'$ garage with a layer of gravel that is 18 inches deep, rounded to one decimal place. Hint: Think of the gravel as a box or rectangular prism that is $26' \times 20' \times 18''$ (the wall thickness would actually decrease the amount of gravel needed but an estimate can ignore this).

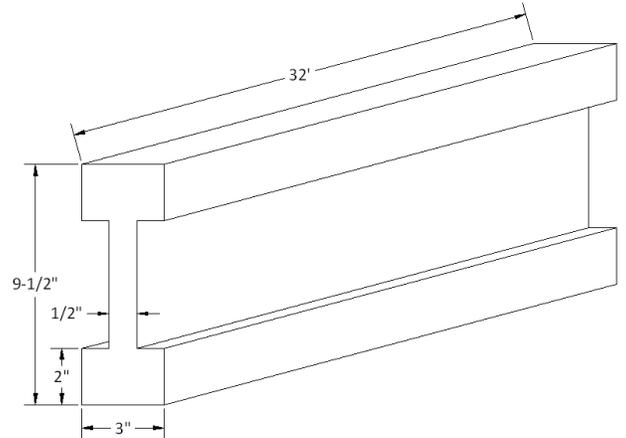


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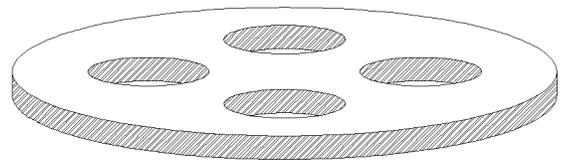
5. Find the number of cubic yards of gravel in the conical pile shown below, rounded to one decimal place.



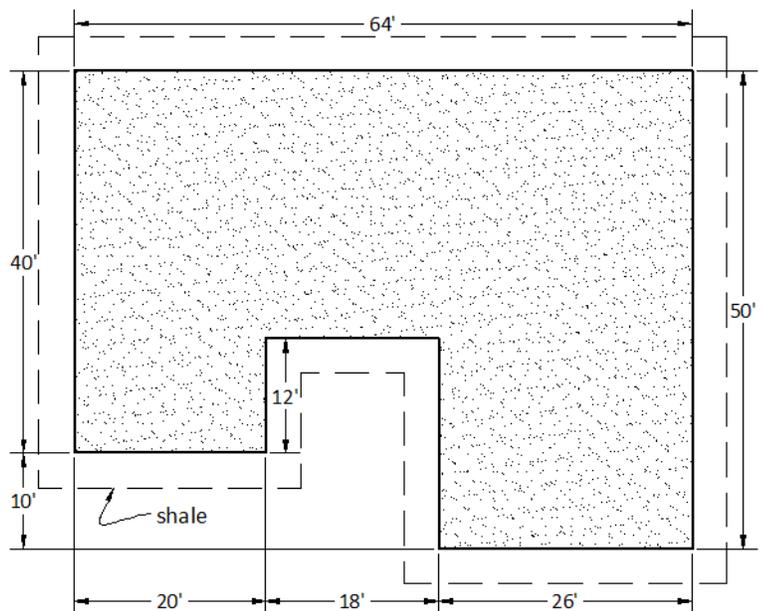
6. Find the volume of the I-beam in cubic inches.



7. Find the volume of the circular part if its diameter is 198 mm, the thickness is 12 mm, and the diameter of the holes is 42 mm. Express your answer in cubic millimeters, rounded to one decimal place.

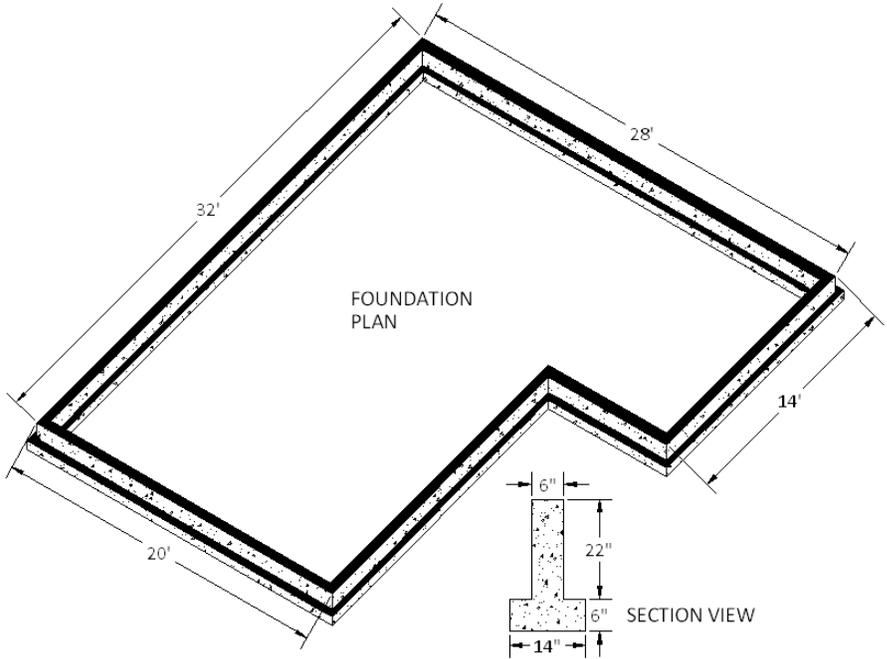


8. Contractors often put shale down as a base layer for a house. To allow room for the foundation crew to work, the base layer is made three feet wider than the footprint of the house in every dimension. Calculate the number of cubic yards of shale necessary for the base layer if it is to be 20 inches deep and three feet wider as illustrated by the dashed line below. Round your answer to one decimal place.

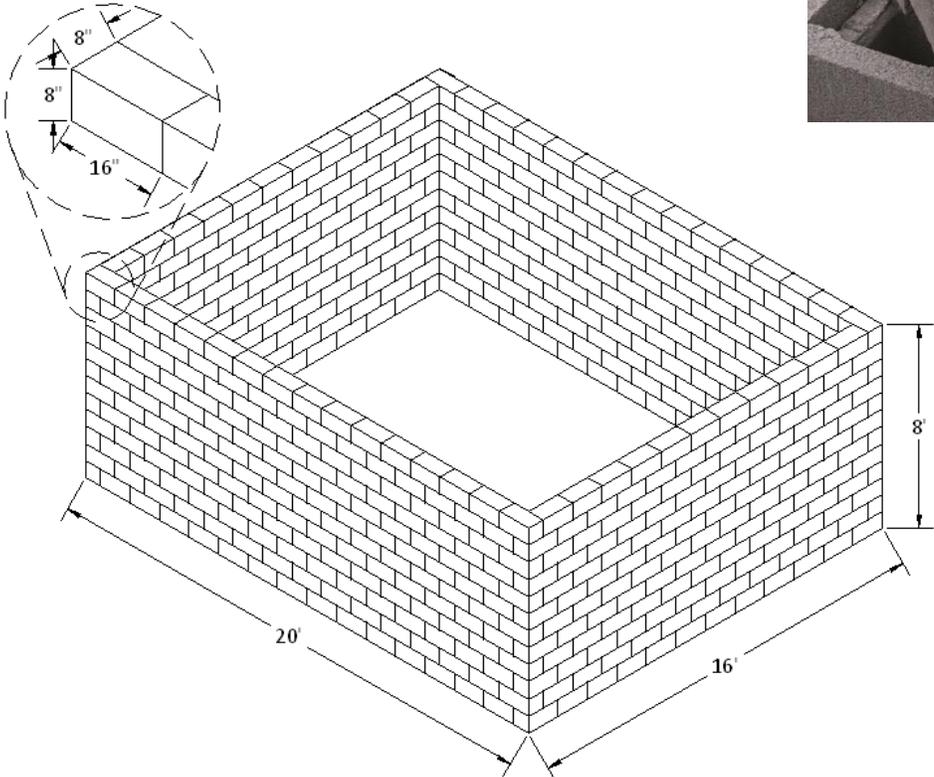
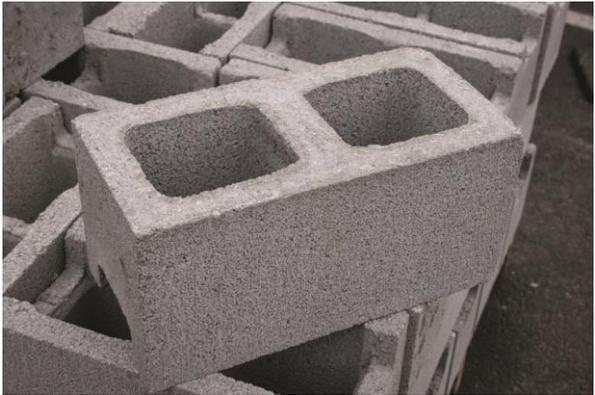




9. One-story foundations are made of a 14" x 6" footing and a 6" x 22" stem wall. Calculate the number of cubic yards of concrete necessary for the foundation below, rounded to the nearest cubic yard. Hint: Find the perimeter of the house and consider the footing and stem wall as separate rectangular prisms of concrete with lengths equal to the perimeter of the house.

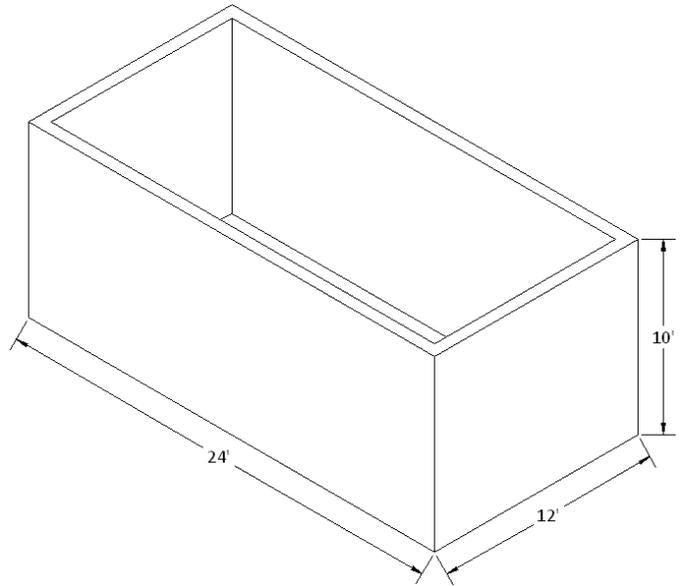


10. Calculate the number of 8" x 8" x 16" concrete blocks required for the 20' x 16' x 8' wall below. Hint: Volume should help. Note: The blocks are actually $\frac{3}{8}$ " smaller to allow for mortar, so the given dimensions are actually the finish dimensions including the mortar joint.

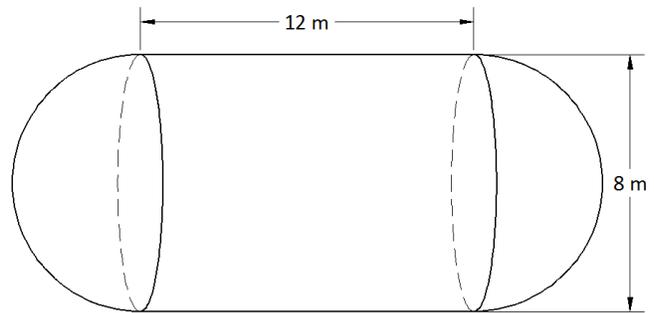


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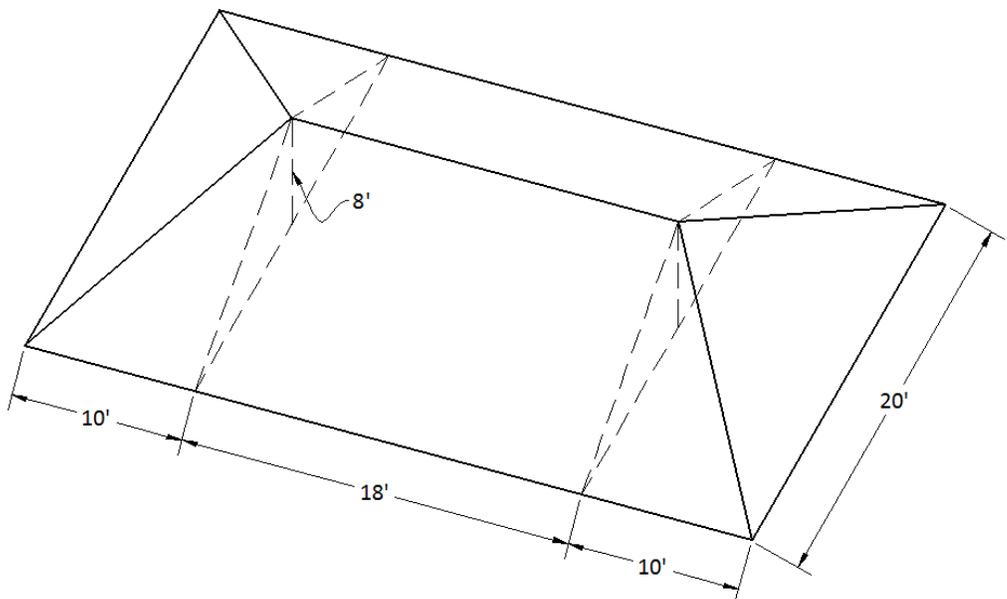
11. Calculate the number of 8" x 8" x 16" concrete blocks required for a 24' x 12' x 10' wall.



12. Find the total volume of the propane tank, rounded to one decimal place. Hint: Think of the tank as a cylinder with a half sphere at each end.



13. Find the total volume of the hip roof in cubic feet, rounded to one decimal place. Hint: Think of the roof as two halves of a pyramid separated by a triangular prism.

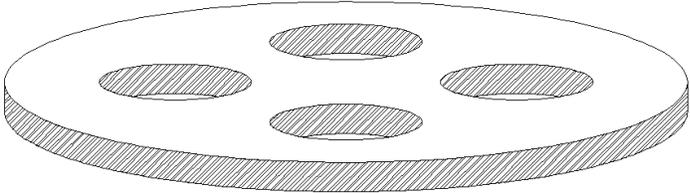




14. Boise Cascade manufactures versa-lam beams (VLB) that weigh 37 lbs. per cubic foot. You have ordered a 5-1/4" x 20" x 32' VLB for a second story floor, calculate its weight so that you can consider how you are going to get it into position. Hint: It is much easier to find the volume of the beam in cubic inches then make a conversion. Round your answer to the nearest pound.

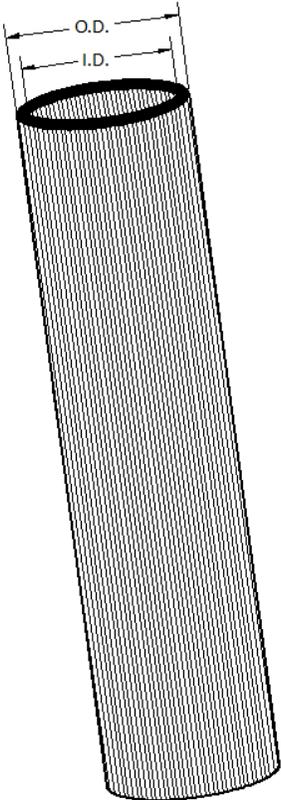


15. The circular steel part is 5 inches in diameter, $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick and has four holes that are each 1 inch in diameter. Find the weight of the part if steel weighs eight grams per cubic centimeter, rounded to the nearest gram.



16. Copper pipe is manufactured in three types according to wall thickness. Use the OD (outside diameter) and ID (inside diameter) measurements from the chart to calculate the weight of a pipe rounded to the nearest ounce. The measurements in the chart are in inches and copper weighs 5.16 ounces per cubic inch.

- a) Size 1/2 Type L Length 20'
- b) Size 3/4 Type K Length 10'
- c) Size 1 1/2 Type M Length 12'



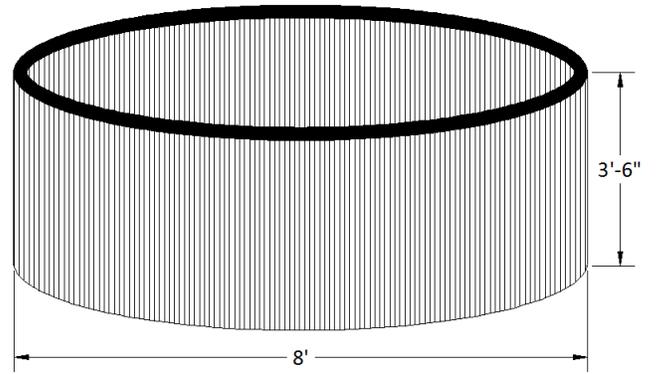
Size	outside diameter (O.D.)	Type		
		K	L	M
		inside diameter (I.D.)		
3/8	1/2	0.402	0.430	0.450
1/2	5/8	0.528	0.545	0.569
5/8	3/4	0.652	0.668	0.690
3/4	7/8	0.745	0.785	0.811
1	1-1/8	0.995	1.025	1.055
1 1/4	1-3/8	1.245	1.265	1.291
1 1/2	1-5/8	1.481	1.505	1.527
2	2-1/8	1.959	1.985	2.009

Chapter 4

17. A carpenter is building a deck that needs to support a hot tub that weighs 420 pounds empty.



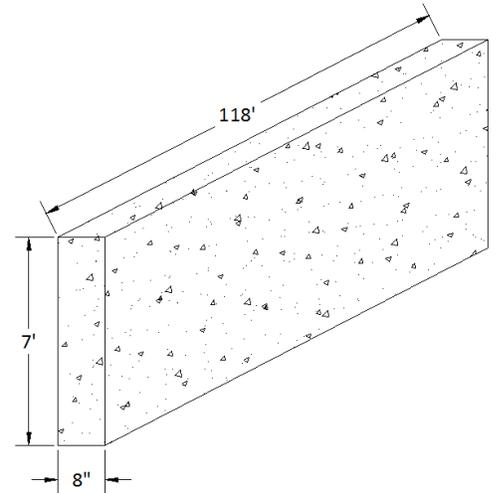
Calculate the weight of the hot tub when filled with water, rounded to the nearest 100 pounds. Note: There are 7.48 gallons of water per cubic foot and water weighs 8.345 pounds per gallon of water. Ignore the thickness of the wall.



18. A bridge worker wants to transport the concrete wall below and needs to figure out how much it weighs.



Calculate its weight, rounded to the nearest 1000 pounds. Note: Concrete weighs 3915 pounds per cubic yard.



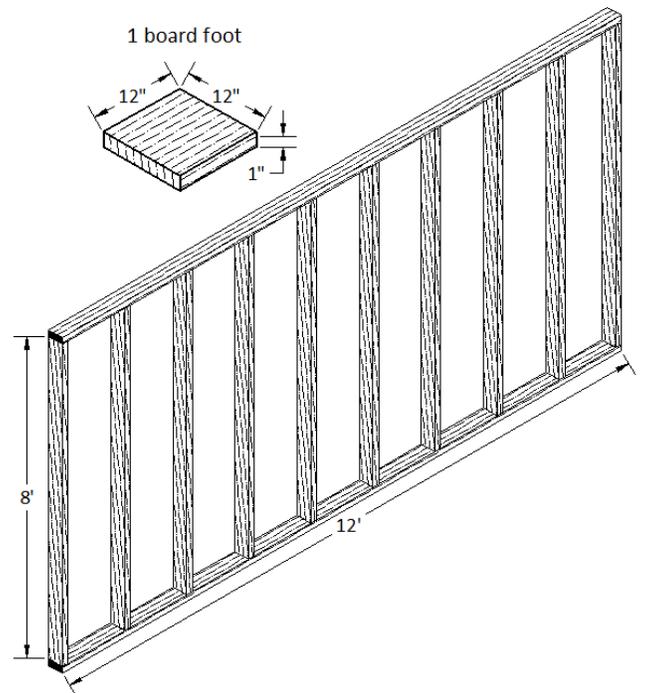
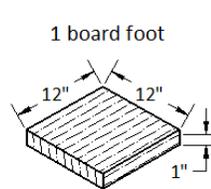
19. Lumber is often sized, for comparison purposes, in board feet. Calculate the number of board feet in the wall if it is made out of 2" x 4" lumber. Round your answer to the nearest board foot.



Note: One board foot is considered to be

12" x 12" x 1".

Note: Although the dimensions are actually $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x $3\frac{1}{2}$ ", the nominal measurements 2" x 4" are used in the calculation of board feet.



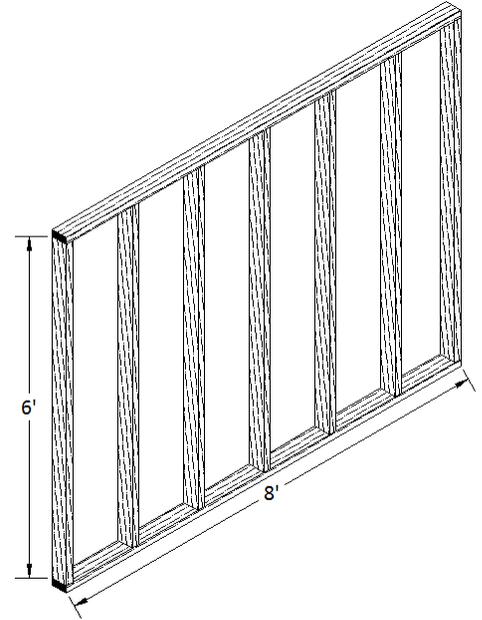
20. Lumber is often priced by the board foot. Calculate the number of board feet in 18 beams that are 4" x 8" x 20'.



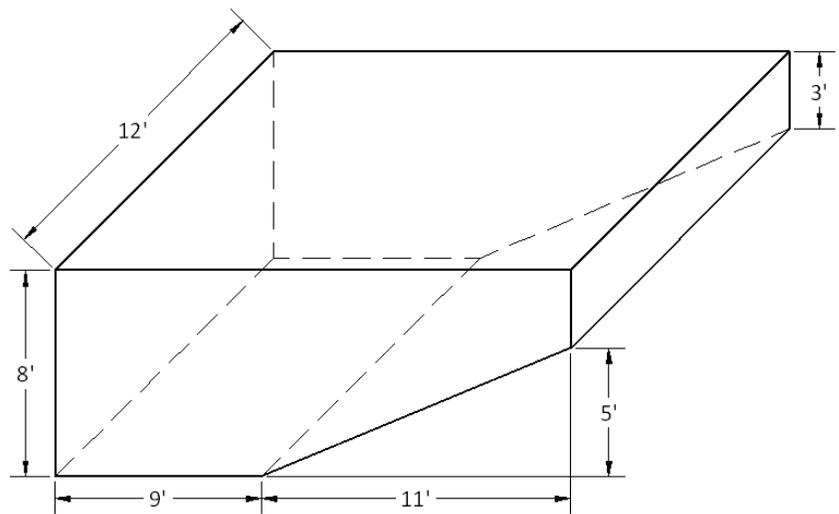
Note: One board foot is considered to be 12"x12"x1".

Note: Although the dimensions are actually $3\frac{1}{2}" \times 7\frac{1}{4}"$, the nominal measurements 4" x 8" are used in the calculation of board feet.

21. A carpenter needs to know the weight of the wall below. Although the lumber is labeled 2" x 4", its dimensions are actually $1\frac{1}{2}" \times 3\frac{1}{2}"$ because it is sanded down to maintain accuracy and minimize splintering. Calculate the weight of the 8' wall with 6' studs accurate to the nearest pound. Note: Green (wet) Douglas fir weighs approximately 38 pounds per cubic foot.

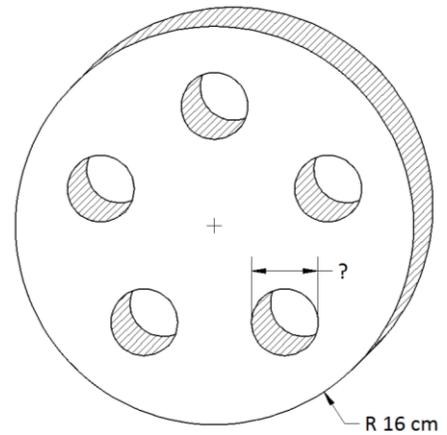


22. Calculate the time it will take to fill the pool below with a hose that flows at 14 gallons per minute (GPM), rounded to the nearest minute.

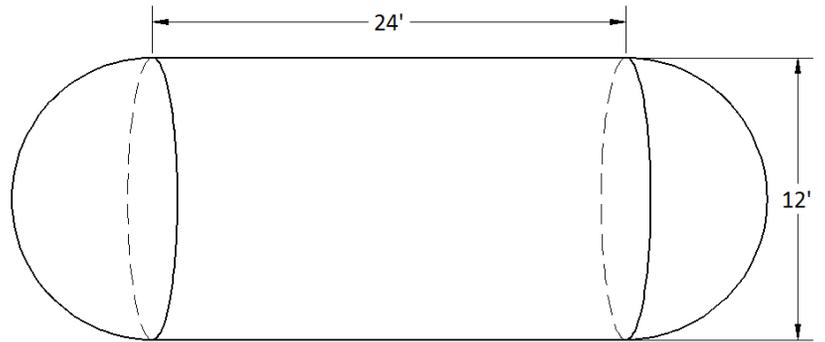




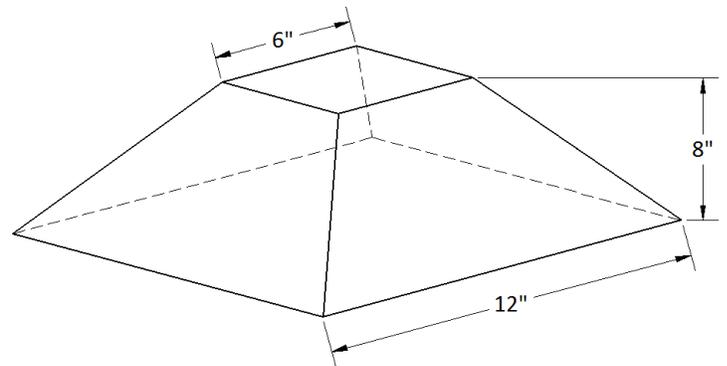
23. **Challenge Problem:** Calculate the diameter size for the five holes to drill in the 1.5-cm thick brass plate to get the weight down to 8850 grams, rounded to one decimal place. Note: Brass weighs 8.4 grams per cubic centimeter.



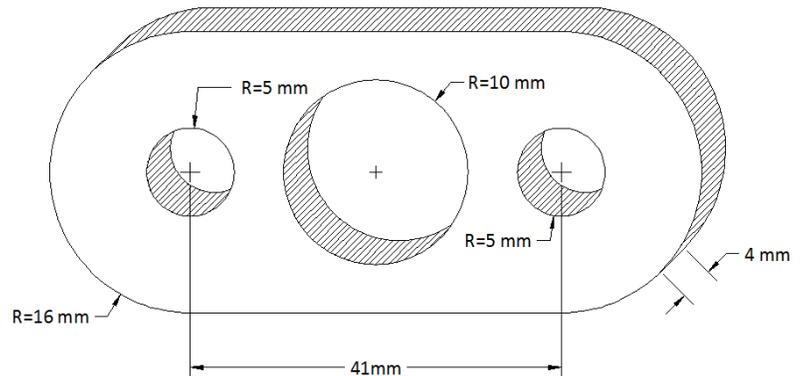
24. Find the weight of the tank when it is full of water, rounded to the nearest 1000 pounds. The empty tank weighs 3600 lbs, there are 7.48 gallons in one cubic foot, and water weighs 8.345 pounds per gallon. Hint: Think of it as a cylinder with a half sphere at each end.



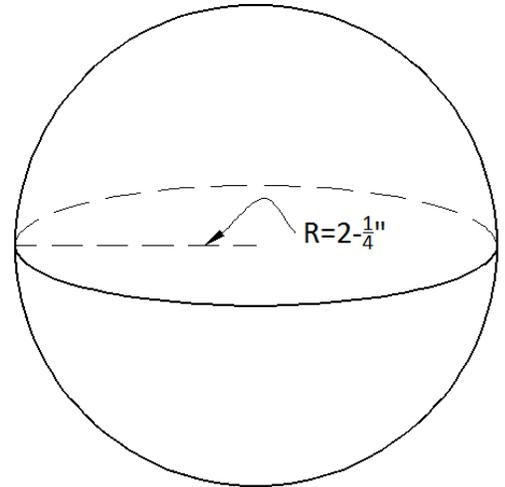
25. Pier pads are made of concrete and used to support decks. Find the weight of 28 pier pads, rounded to the nearest 10 pounds. Note: The weight of 11.92 cubic inches of concrete is one pound.



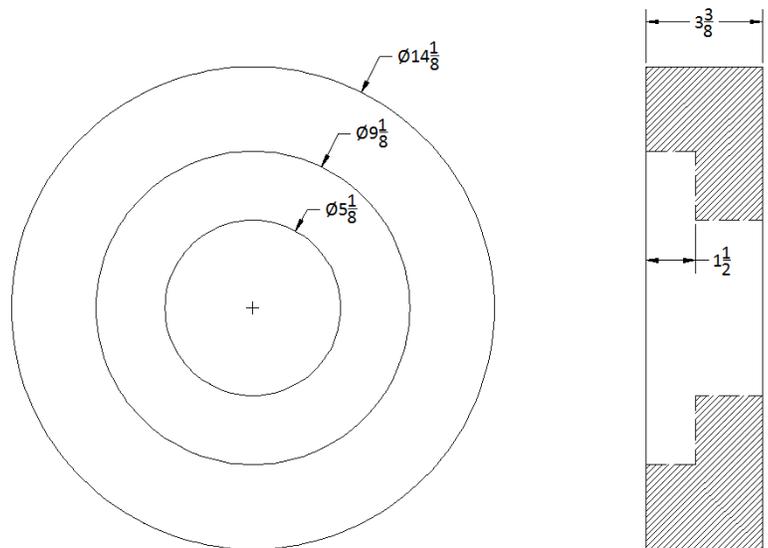
26. Calculate the weight of the titanium plate in ounces, rounded to the nearest ounce. Note: Titanium weighs 2.59 ounces per cubic inch



27. Calculate the weight of the ball (sphere) in grams, rounded to the nearest gram, if it is made of magnesium weighing 1.77 grams per cubic centimeter.



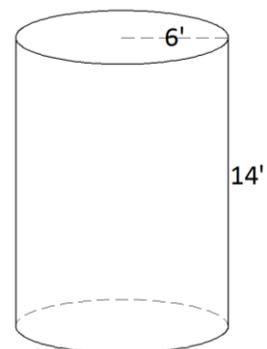
28. Calculate the weight of the object rounded to the nearest pound, if it is made of copper weighing 5.14 ounces per cubic inch. Measurements on the drawing are in inches and the \varnothing symbol in drafting denotes diameter.



29. A welder designs a hollow stainless steel cylindrical tank to the following specifications: 6-foot radius, 14 feet tall, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch wall thickness. Round your answers to the nearest whole number.



- a) Calculate the weight of the empty tank in pounds if stainless steel weighs 4.538 ounces per cubic inch. The tank has a top.
- b) Calculate the number of gallons it will hold if one cubic foot will hold 7.48 gallons.



Appendix:

Common Abbreviations & Symbols:

Metric:

mm = millimeter	cm = centimeter	m = meter	km = kilometer
mL = milliliter	L = liter		
mg = milligram	cg = centigram	g = gram	kg = kilogram

Standard:

" = in = inch	' = ft = foot	yd = yard	mi = mile
gal = gallon	oz = ounce		
lb = pound			

Common Conversions:

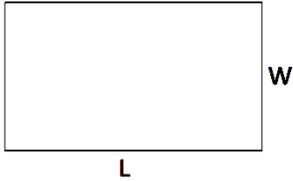
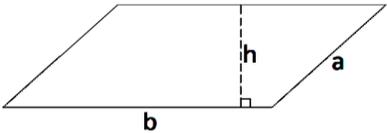
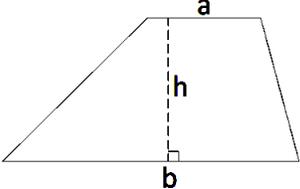
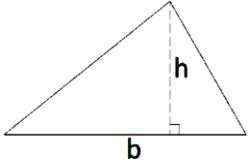
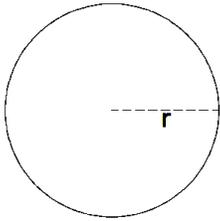
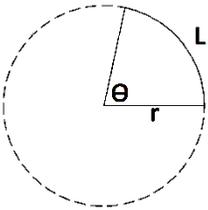
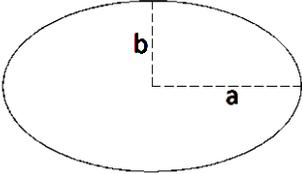
Length:	Standard Length	Metric Length	Standard to Metric
	1 ft = 12 in	1 m = 100 cm	1 in = 2.54 cm
	1 yd = 3 ft	1 cm = 10 mm	1 mi = 1.61 km
	1 mi = 5280 ft	1 km = 1000 m	3.281 ft = 1 m

Area:	Standard Area	Metric Area	Standard to Metric
	1 ft ² = 144 in ²	1 m ² = 10,000 cm ²	1 in ² = 6.452 cm ²
	1 yd ² = 9 ft ²	1 cm ² = 100 mm ²	
	1 acre = 43,560 ft ²		
	1 mi ² = 640 acre		

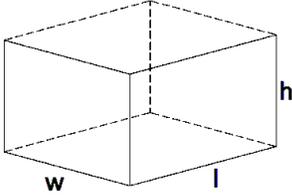
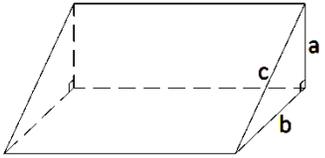
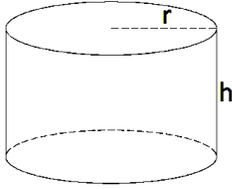
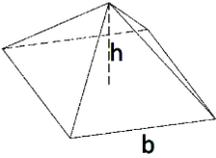
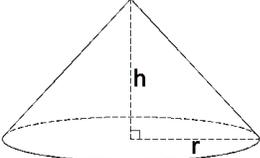
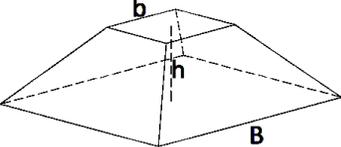
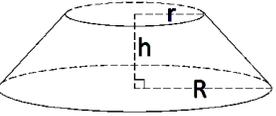
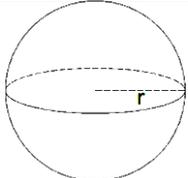
Volume:	Standard Volume	Metric Volume	Standard to Metric
	1 ft ³ = 1728 in ³	1 m ³ = 1,000,000 cm ³	1 in ³ = 16.387 cm ³
	1 yd ³ = 27 ft ³	1 cm ³ = 1000 mm ³	1 oz = 29.574 cm ³
	1 yd ³ = 46,656 in ³	1 L = 1000 cm ³	1 gal = 3.785 L
	1 gal = 231 in ³	1 L = 1000 mL	
	1 ft ³ = 7.48 gal		

Weight:	Standard Weight	Metric Weight	Standard to Metric
	1 ton = 2000 lbs	1 g = 1000 mg	1 ton = 907.2 kg
	1 lb = 16 oz	1 kg = 1000 g	1 oz = 28.35 g
			1 lb = 453.6 g

Plane Figure Geometry Formulas:

Name	Figure	Perimeter/Circumference	Area (A)
Rectangle		$P = 2L + 2W$	$A = LW$
Parallelogram		$P = 2a + 2b$	$A = bh$
Trapezoid		Add all four exterior lengths	$A = \frac{1}{2}h(a + b)$
Triangle		Add all three exterior lengths	$A = \frac{1}{2}bh$
Circle		$C = 2\pi r$ **for a circle, perimeter is renamed circumference since it is the measure of a curve	$A = \pi r^2$ $A = \frac{\pi d^2}{4}$ this formula can be used if the diameter (d) is known instead of the radius
Sector		$L = \frac{\theta}{180} \pi r$ **for a sector, perimeter is renamed arc length	$A = \frac{\theta}{360} \pi r^2$
Ellipse		$C = \pi(a + b)j$ $j = 1 + \frac{1}{4}h + \frac{1}{64}h^2 + \frac{1}{256}h^3 + \dots$ $h = \frac{(a - b)^2}{(a + b)^2}$	$A = \pi ab$

Solid Figure Geometry Formulas:

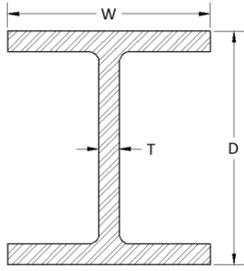
Name	Figure	Surface Area (SA)	Volume (V)
Rectangular Prism		$SA = 2wl + 2hl + 2wh$	$V = lwh$
Triangular Prism		$SA = ab + d(a + b + c)$	$V = \frac{1}{2}abd$
Cylinder		$SA = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$	$V = \pi r^2 h$ $V = \frac{\pi d^2 h}{4}$ this formula can be used if the diameter (d) is known instead of the radius
Pyramid		$SA = b^2 + b\sqrt{b^2 + 4h^2}$	$V = \frac{1}{3}b^2 h$
Cone		$SA = \pi r^2 + \pi r\sqrt{r^2 + h^2}$	$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$
Frustum of a Pyramid		$SA = b^2 + B^2 + (B + b)\sqrt{(B - b)^2 + 4h^2}$	$V = \frac{1}{3}h(B^2 + Bb + b^2)$
Frustum of a Cone		$SA = \pi r^2 + \pi R^2 + \pi(R + r)\sqrt{(R - r)^2 + h^2}$	$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi h(R^2 + Rr + r^2)$
Sphere		$SA = 4\pi r^2$	$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

Common Decimal to Fraction Conversions:

1/32	.....	.03125	17/32	.....	.53125		
2/32	1/160625	18/32	9/165625				
3/32	.....	.09375	19/32	.....	.59375		
4/32	2/16	1/8125	20/32	10/16	5/8625		
5/32	.....	.15625	21/32	.....	.65625		
6/32	3/161875	22/32	11/166875				
7/32	.....	.21875	23/32	.....	.71875		
8/32	4/16	2/8	1/425	24/32	12/16	6/8	3/475
9/32	.....	.28125	25/32	.....	.78125		
10/32	5/163125	26/32	13/168125				
11/32	.....	.34375	27/32	.....	.84375		
12/32	6/16	3/8375	28/32	14/16	7/8875		
13/32	.....	.40625	29/32	.....	.90625		
14/32	7/164375	30/32	15/169375				
15/32	.....	.46875	31/32	.....	.96875		
16/32	8/16	4/8	2/4	1/2	.5						

Steel Design Table

W (wide flange) beam



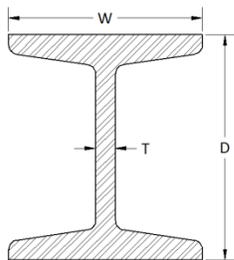
Metric:

Designation: D x weight(kg/m)	Dimensions: T x W x D (mm)
W 120 x 41.8	12 x 106 x 120
W 160 x 63.2	13 x 146 x 160
W 180 x 76.2	14 x 166 x 180
W 220 x 103	15 x 206 x 220
W 270 x 157	18 x 248 x 270

Standard:

Designation: D x weight(lb/ft)	Dimensions: T x W x D (in)
W 6 x 16	¼ x 4 x 6-1/4
W 8 x 21	¼ x 5-1/4 x 8-1/4
W 10 x 19	¼ x 4 x 10-1/4
W 10 x 30	5/16 x 5-3/4 x 10-1/2
W 12 x 22	¼ x 4 x 12-1/4

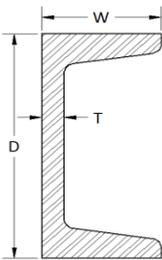
S (standard flange) beam



Designation: D x weight(kg/m)	Dimensions: T x W x D (mm)
S 80 x 5.9	3.9 x 42 x 80
S 120 x 11.1	5.1 x 58 x 120
S 200 x 26.2	7.5 x 90 x 200
S 280 x 47.9	10.1 x 119 x 280
S 340 x 68	12.2 x 137 x 340
S 400 x 92.4	14.4 x 155 x 400

Designation: D x weight(lb/ft)	Dimensions: T x W x D (in)
S 5 x 10	3/16 x 3 x 5
S 8 x 23	7/16 x 4-1/8 x 8
S 10 x 35	5/8 x 5 x 10
S 12 x 50	9/16 x 5-1/2 x 15
S 15 x 50	9/16 x 5-5/8 x 12
S 18 x 70	11/16 x 6-1/4 x 18

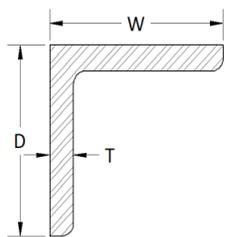
C (channel)



Designation: D x weight(kg/m)	Dimensions: T x W x D (mm)
C 80 x 7.9	4 x 50 x 80
C 120 x 12.1	5 x 60 x 120
C 200 x 22.8	6 x 80 x 200
C 240 x 30.2	7 x 90 x 240
C 300 x 44.4	9.5 x 100 x 300
C 400 x 72.2	13.5 x 115 x 400

Designation: D x weight(lb/ft)	Dimensions: T x W x D (in)
C 3 x 6	3/8 x 1-5/8 x 3
C 5 x 9	5/16 x 1-7/8 x 5
C 6 x 13	7/16 x 2-1/8 x 6
C 8 x 18.75	½ x 2-1/2 x 8
C 9 x 20	7/16 x 2-5/8 x 9
C 12 x 30	½ x 3-1/8 x 12

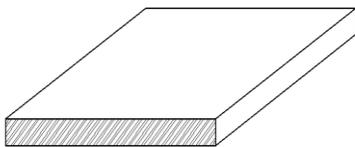
L (Angle)



Designation: W x D x T (mm)	Weight: (kg/m)
L 20 x 20 x 3	.882
L 30 x 30 x 3	1.36
L 40 x 40 x 4	2.42
L 60 x 60 x 5	4.57
L 100 x 100 x 8	12.2
L 120 x 120 x 10	18.2

Designation: W x D x T (in)	Weight: (lbs/ft)
L 2 x 2 x 3/8	4.7
L 3 x 3 x 1/2	9.4
L 4 x 4 x 3/4	18.5
L 6 x 4 x 7/8	27.2
L 7 x 4 x 3/4	26.2
L 6 x 6 x 1	37.4

Plate Steel



Thickness (mm)	Weight (kg/m ²)
4	31.4
5	39.25
6	47.1
8	62.8
10	78.5
12	94.2

Thickness (in)	Weight (lbs/ft ²)
3/16	7.65
1/4	10.2
5/16	12.75
3/8	15.3
7/16	17.85
1/2	20.4