



## NEW46ANS

Draw line DE, the radius point of  $r=264.15'$  to the new EC.

Let Q be the new radius point.

Drop a perpendicular from D to QE at G.

By traverse or triangles<sup>1</sup>, solve for the bearing and distance of DE.

By traverse: Let P be North 1000, East 1000. Then E is North 907.396, East 1348.631; B is North 820.584, East 837.376; D is North 643.185, East 1033.092. By inverse, DE is N 50°03'34" E 411.548.

With QE, perpendicular to PE, having a bearing of N 14°52'32" E, angle QED is 35°11'02" so that  $EG = (411.548)\cos 35^\circ 11' 02'' = 336.361$  and  $DG = (411.548)\sin 35^\circ 11' 02'' = 237.135$

Letting the unknown radius equal R,  $QG = R - 336.361$ ,  $QD = R - 264.15$  and  $(R - 264.15)^2 = 237.135^2 + (R - 336.361)^2$ , expanding and rearranging  $R^2 - 528.30 \cdot R + 264.15^2 = 237.135^2 + R^2 - 672.722 \cdot R + 336.361^2$   
 $144 \cdot R = 99,596.508$  and  $R = 689.62'$

$QD = 689.621 - 264.315 = 425.471$ ,  $QG = 689.621 - 336.361 = 353.260$

By the Law of Cosines, angle DQG =  $\arccos \frac{475.471^2 + 353.26^2 - 237.135^2}{2 \cdot 475.471 \cdot 353.26} = 33^\circ 52' 21''$ ,

which is also the central angle of the 689.62' radius.

QD is 33°52'21" counter clockwise from N 14°52'32" E, or N 18°59'49" W, making the central angle of the 264.15' radius N 47°48'38" – N 18°59'49" W = 28°48'49"

<sup>1</sup>To solve by triangles:

Draw line PD, making right triangle PBD with  $PD = 358.346$  by the Pythagorean Theorem. Angle BDP =  $\arctan 242.15/264.15 = 42^\circ 30' 43''$  and the bearing of DP N 5°17'55" W and the angle DPE = S 75°07'28" E – S 5°17'55" = 69°49'33". Then, by Law of Cosines  $DE^2 = 358.346^2 + 360.72^2 - 2 \cdot 358.346 \cdot 360.72 \cdot \cos 69^\circ 49' 33'' = 411.548$

By the Law of Sines,  $\frac{\sin 69^\circ 49' 33''}{411.548} = \frac{\sin PDE}{360.72} = \frac{\sin PED}{358.346}$  so angle PDE = 55°21'29"

and angle PED = 54°48'58" and the bearing of DE = N 50°03'34" E