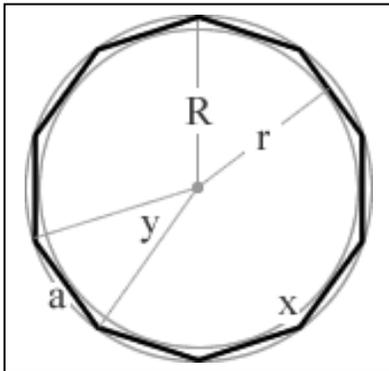


NASA's new mission to Mars called InSight will be launched in March, 2016. It will land on September 20, 2016 in a region of Mars located near the equator and deploy a seismographic station to study the interior of Mars.

To provide the electricity it needs, the lander will deploy two solar panels, each shaped like a regular, 10-sided polygon called a decagon.

In a regular decagon, the lengths of each of the 10 sides,  $a$ , are equal. For the two InSight lander solar panels:

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 0.62 \text{ meters,} \\ r &= 0.95 \text{ meters,} \\ R &= 1.0 \text{ meters.} \end{aligned}$$



**Problem 1** – What is the measure of the interior angle,  $y$  for a regular decagon?

**Problem 2** – An isosceles triangle is formed by the base  $a$  and side length  $R$ . What is the length,  $r$ , in terms of  $a$  and  $R$ ?

**Problem 3** – What is the area of the isosceles triangle in Problem 2?

**Problem 4** – What is the area of the regular decagon in terms of  $a$  and  $r$ ?

**Problem 5** - Calculate the area of one InSight solar panel in meter<sup>2</sup>.

**Problem 6** - What is the estimated area of one solar panel by using the inscribed circle with a radius of  $r$  and the circumscribed circle with a radius  $R$ ?

**Problem 7** – To two significant figures, if the solar panels produce 75 watts/m<sup>2</sup> of electricity at the distance of Mars from the sun, what is the total power produced by the two solar panels using either area method?

**Problem 1** – What is the measure of the interior angle,  $y$  for a regular decagon?

Answer:  $y = 360/10 = 36^\circ$ .

**Problem 2** – An isosceles triangle is formed by the base  $a$  and side length  $R$ . What is the length,  $r$ , in terms of  $a$  and  $R$ ?

Answer: The segment with the length,  $r$ , is called the apothem and is the perpendicular bisector of the side with the length  $a$ , so from the Pythagorean Theorem we get  $r = (R^2 - (a/2)^2)^{1/2}$ .

Note for the InSight dimensions:  $0.95 = (1 - 0.096)^{1/2}$

**Problem 3** – What is the area of the isosceles triangle in Problem 2?

Answer:  $A = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} (a/2) \times r$  so  **$A = ar/2$**

For the InSight solar panel:  $A = 0.62 \times 0.95/2 = 0.29 \text{ m}^2$ .

**Problem 4** – What is the area of the regular decagon in terms of  $a$  and  $r$ ?

Answer:  $A = 10 \times (ar/2)$  so  **$A = 5ar$** .

**Problem 5** - Calculate the area of one InSight solar panel in meter<sup>2</sup>.

Answer: For the InSight solar panel,  $A = 5 (0.62)(0.95) = 2.95 \text{ m}^2$ .

**Problem 6** - What is the estimated area of one solar panel by using the inscribed circle with a radius of  $r$  and the circumscribed circle with a radius  $R$ ?

Answer: Take the average areas of the inscribed and circumscribed circles to get  $A = 0.5 \pi (R^2 + r^2)$ . For InSight,  $A = 0.5 \times 3.141 \times (1 + 0.90) = 2.98 \text{ m}^2$ .

**Problem 7** – To two significant figures, if the solar panels produce  $75 \text{ watts/m}^2$  of electricity at Mars, what is the total power produced by the two solar panels using either area method?

Answer: To 2 SF, the areas are both  $3.0 \text{ m}^2$ , so  $P = 2 \text{ panels} \times 75 \text{ w/m}^2 \times 3.0 \text{ m}^2 = 450 \text{ watts}$ .